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Cover Story

The wheat fields of the vast midwestern region of our great Nation bring to mind the season of harvest and Thanksgiving. The abundance that is ours as Americans must never be taken for granted. No nation in the history of the world has worked so hard to make life better for such a large number of people.

As we gather with family and friends for Thanksgiving, the truly American Holiday, let us remember that this is "one Nation under God" and be thankful.

The cover photo is by United Press International.
Home to Thanksgiving
Dear Members:

As is usual with Fall getting into full swing, DAR activities keep pace with the new season. Renewed enthusiasm and planning by our dedicated members outlined by the State Regents and National Chairmen during the October Meeting of the National Board of Management clearly indicated this. Eighteen State Regents came for their first Board meeting joining with those who have been in office, learning from them and adding new ideas; discussing conditions and programs related to DAR plans in their own areas.

In addition to the regular business meetings, there was opportunity to see a new film, “Tora!, Tora!, Tora!” by invitation of the Motion Picture Association and to be delightfully entertained by them at dinner.

Reviewing the fine October meetings is being done during a few minutes preceding the opening of the always fine Pennsylvania State Conference. This brings to mind your President General’s feeling of gratitude and thankfulness for all of the fine work and cooperation of every member, not only now, in this month of Thanksgiving, but throughout the years.

Let us pause to reflect upon the many blessings for which we can give thanks: that of liberty, freedom, and of just being an American; the fact of being, too, a member of an organization giving such excellent service to our Country.

Your President General reiterates that portion of her 1969 message that if an honorable peace could be reached in Vietnam and our boys returned home, a very special Thanksgiving would prevail throughout our land.

Let all of us in this month of Thanksgiving pray that peace may become a reality, and thank our Father for our wonderful Country and the many blessings we are privileged to enjoy.

Affectionately,

Betty Newkirk Seimes

Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes
President General, NSDAR
The American Revolution is a period which fascinates everyone who appreciates the patriotic efforts of those early colonists who had a bright and shining dream of freedom and independence. The distaff side of the Revolutionary War deserves recognition which is not generally accorded. When one sets out on such a pilgrimage into the past, the temptation is to shorten the journey by seizing on some outstanding figure, and to present her as typical of her time. However, even in the days of ancient simplicities, there was no such thing as a typical American woman. There were women of many racial strains, rich and poor, sick and well, domestic and intellectual, bond and free. Some of these women won nation-wide and even international fame while other humbler characters enjoyed a little local renown in their own day but are generally forgotten now. Their courage and heroism in time of crisis saved the day and made the difference between victory and defeat for the Colonial forces. Once more warned against the pursuit of type, let the search for the individual take over. Each woman selected is an item in a social whole. Through her personal experience we can sense the tone of a group or a region.

Martha Washington was a true heroine of the Revolution for she became an army wife in the full sense of the term. Every winter from 1776 until the signing of the peace found the General’s lady with the troops. Where-ever cold weather stopped the army, there Martha drove up from Virginia, her coach completely filled with cooked foods from Mount Vernon. This she did every year, no matter where the winter quarters were, in order to do what she could to make her husband and the men comfortable. She was called Lady Washington, but, wealthy aristocrat though she was, she lived and dressed so simply that once an innkeeper in Morristown mistook her for a housemaid. Mrs. Troupe of Morristown, New Jersey, said “Several of us thought we would visit Lady Washington, and as she was said to be so grand a lady we thought we must put on our best bibs and bands. So we dressed ourselves in our most elegant ruffles and silks and were introduced to her ladyship. We found her KNITTING AND WITH A SPECKED APRON ON! She received us very graciously and easily, but after the compliments were over she resumed her knitting. There we were without a stitch of work, and sitting in state, but General Washington’s lady with her own hands was knitting stockings for herself and husband. And that was not all. Her ladyship took occasion to say, in a way that we could not be offended—that whilst our husbands and brothers are examples of patriotism, we must be patterns of industry.” Martha directed the officers’ wives in knitting, sewing, patching and the making of new garments whenever materials could be secured. But it was that terrible winter which came between the two seasons at Morristown—the winter at Valley Forge which showed the pure gold quality of Martha Washington. The men were in rags, food scarce, sickness in every cabin, deserters quitting every day and no money to pay the soldiers. All that fearful winter she went the rounds of the camp, visiting the sick, darning socks, mending clothes, doing anything and everything that a big hearted woman could think of to help relieve the suffering.

Catherine Greene, the wife of Washington’s second in command, General Nathanael Greene, charmed everyone who knew her. A woman of rare beauty, great vivacity, a lively wit, and a merry ringing laugh, she was called “Caty Greene.” The list of her admirers and life-long friends is a veritable roster of the great names of the Revolution. All of them in turn warmed cold toes and colder, despairing hearts at her fireside, and listening to her bright voice, found courage and hope returning. Her house at Valley Forge was a hut little larger than those in which the rank and file starved and froze, but it became a social center because of Caty’s hospitality: Caty Greene’s charms helped to create a
American Revolution

nation, for she boosted the morale of officers and soldiers during the dark days of the Revolution. With courage she faced those trying times. She followed her husband from the frozen hills of Morristown, New Jersey to a fever-infested camp near Charleston, South Carolina in the last year of fighting. She went through misery and exaltation, suffering and joy, and bravely faced situations which had to be if the war was to be won. She became the darling of the oddest and most incredible army in history—a true heroine who raised the spirits of the Revolutionary heroes.

Mercy Otis Warren, as much as any one person, fanned the flame of the American Revolution. Slight of stature, quiet in her speech, this young Massachusetts housewife waged her own devastatingly effective battle against the mighty British Empire. Working with her ill-starred brother, James Otis, her husband, James Warren, and her friends and co-revolutionists Samuel Adams, Thomas Jefferson and Elbridge Garry, Mercy played a vital part in the behind-the-scenes intrigues of New England revolutionary politics and produced a series of mocking political satires which rallied patriotic sentiment throughout the Colonies. "First Lady of the Revolution" is a biography of this heroine by Katharine Anthony.

Mary Lindley Murray, a Quaker belle from Philadelphia who had married Robert Murray, a rich merchant and landowner of New York who was a Tory and loyal to the Crown, gave aid to General Washington on September 15, 1776 and won for herself a place in history. Her contribution to the War of Independence was woman's wit and beauty. She and her daughters were ardent patriots and followed the movements of the Continental Army with interest and sympathy. On the day that five British men-of-war sailed up the East River and anchored opposite the Murray house, which was on a hill near the center of Manhattan Island (now Murray Hill), Mary watched the patriots' retreat. Eighty-four boats landed the British soldiers and up the bank clambered thousands of Redcoats, driving the Americans before them. Mary Murray watched General Putnam and his men and realized they were in danger. So, in order to give them time to get away, she decided to invite General Howe and his staff in to dine with her. When Howe said he must first catch "that rascally Yankee, Putnam" Mrs. Murray insisted he had gone. "It is too late to catch him," she said. "Pursuit is hopeless. Thee had better come in and dine." It was a hot, dry, dusty day, and the men were tired and hungry. So Generals Howe, Clinton, and Cornwallis, Governor Tryon and others came into the cool attractive house. Mrs. Murray and her beautiful daughters proved charming hostesses, with a warm welcome for their English guests. The good merchant, who was known to be heartily loyal to the King, was not at home, but his rare old Madeira wine was served with dainty cakes after the dinner. The talk was witty and delightful—and Mrs. Murray prolonged their stay. Meanwhile Putnam's men, led by Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr, made their way to the heights of Harlem where they saw Washington's tents and knew they were safe. Through Mary Murray's hospitality the British had lost their chance to take 4,000 prisoners. Her own wit and her husband's wine had saved the day. Mrs. Murray proved that patriotism and courage do not exist only behind a bayonet. She was heroic in her own peculiar way and thus rendered a great service to the patriots. The British admitted that Howe's delay at the Murray home was the reason for Putnam's escape and the Americans said with pride that the beautiful Quaker lady had saved "Old Put" and his 4,000 men. Richard Rodgers and Lorenz Hart used this interesting incident as the basis for their musical play titled "Dearest Enemy," which contains the memorable song "Here in my Arms."

Mary Ludwig, (more commonly known as Molly Pitcher), the daughter of a German settler, was born on a small farm between Princeton and Trenton in New Jersey. A typical German peasant girl, heavy-set, strong and sturdy, she toiled in the fields. The story is that this stocky woman could swing a three bushel sack of wheat...
stead years later, for after the Battle of Princeton she
picked up a wounded soldier, carried him two miles to
a farmhouse, and there nursed him back to health. Mary
married an Irish barber named John Hays, who went
as a gunner in the artillery during the Revolution. Dur-
ing the war it was not unusual for wives to accompany
their soldier husbands, not to fight, but to wash, mend,
cook and care for the sick and wounded. They were the
WACS and Red Cross nurses of their time. Mary found
this sort of life just to her taste. There was plenty of
action and excitement and all the work her strong arms
could handle. One day when a large camp kettle which
she was tending began to boil over, she called to a tall
man in uniform passing by, “Help me get this kettle off!”
The stranger did so with ease. “What’s your name?”
she asked in thanking him. “George Washington” he
answered with a smile. She was so horrified that she
nearly dropped the kettle, but managed to lay it down
and give him a deep curtsey. It is said that Mary was
often out on the battlefield, too, as well as working at
the campfires. The day of the Battle of Monmouth, June
28, 1778, was hot and sultry beyond endurance. Men
fainting from sunstroke dropped to the earth. Molly (as
she was called) went back and forth to the spring,
carrying water for the suffering men and wetting the
sponges to swab out the cannon. The weary, thirsty
soldiers, welcoming the sight of her with cool, sparkling
water would call out gratefully “Here comes Molly with
her pitcher”—a call soon shortened to “Molly Pitcher!”
Thus Mary Hays won her nom de guerre. On one of her
trips from the spring, Molly saw her husband fall
suddenly. General Henry Knox, in charge of the battery,
had no competent man to put in Hays’ place and was
about to withdraw the gun when Molly sprang forward,
seized the rammer and fired. A moment was sufficient to
show that she could fill her husband’s position and that
she had the strength and nerve for this task. The men
cheered as she loaded and fired shot after shot with the
skill of a veteran gunner. Her hair disheveled, her eyes
bloodshot, her dress torn and powder-stained, she was
presented to General Washington. With such honor as
he would have shown to one of his gallant men, he spoke a few words
of sympathy and praise.

As impressive as any is the story of the Philadelphia
Quakeress, Lydia Darrah. At the time, December 1777,
the British under Howe were in possession of Philadel-
phia, and Washington was encamped with his army some
fifteen miles north of that city. The Darrah house in
Philadelphia was frequently used by the British officers
as a council-hall. One day, Mrs. Darrah was notified
that a meeting would be held that evening and the offici-
cer informing her added significantly: “You need not
wait our departure. Go to bed early, you and all your
family and when we are ready to leave, I will knock at
your door that you may rise and close it after us.” It
needed nothing more to convince the quick-witted
Quakeress that business of special importance was on
foot; and being at heart a “rebel” of the deepest dye, she
resolved to play eavesdropper. She left her bedroom,
stole downstairs and put her ear to the keyhole. Then
she heard someone read an order relating to an expedi-
tion which in twenty-four hours was to be unexpectedly
launched against the American camp. Slipping back to
bed, Mrs. Darrah vehemently told herself that Washing-
ton must be warned. But how? She could trust the mes-
gage to no one. All night she tossed and fretted, but by
morning her mind was made up. Pretending that she
wished to procure some flour from the mill at Frank-
ford, she readily obtained a pass through the British
lines, and once outside of Philadelphia made all haste
toward the American Camp. She finally got to Captain
Craig and told him the plans of the British to make a
surprise attack on White Marsh. Thus by informing on
the Redcoats she saved the day for the Continental army.

Sally Townsend, a brave and patriotic girl living in
the town of Oyster Bay on Long Island, New York, was
an important figure at a dangerous crisis of the war. In
1780 when Long Island fell into the hands of the British,
the Townsends, who were ardent patriots, had to have
enemy officers quartered in their home. One of these
men was an especially handsome, talented, and charming
young major named John Andre. He became quite de-
Voted to the “admirable Miss Sarah,” as he called Sally.
Her brother was one of General Washington’s most effi-
cient secret agents in New York City and she sometimes
managed to smuggle news out to him. One day he con-
trived to get a message back to her which said that there
was a spy somewhere around their home, Raynham Hall,
and that she must keep a sharp eye out for him. By
watching the movements of Major Andre, Sally discov-
ered that he was the “John Anderson” to whom mys-
terious letters had been addressed. She overheard a con-
versation between Andre and Colonel Simcoe of the
Queen’s Rangers in which the name “West Point” was
repeated several times. Sally got word to her brother in
New York and he in turn sent a message to another
secret agent in Westchester, who discovered that Gen-
eral Benedict Arnold at West Point was plotting with
General Clinton in New York to have the American
stronghold on the Hudson delivered over to the British.
Andre was captured and hanged, but Benedict Arnold
escaped. Sally Townsend liked John Andre and was
sorry that she had to identify him as a spy in the
plot and had thus sent him to the scaffold. Her quick
wit and prompt action probably did more than any-
thing else to frustrate the plot by which Benedict Arnold
had planned to surrender West Point. Sally never mar-
rried and today Raynham Hall is a shrine which is visited
by many admirers of this girl whose courage in time of
great danger made her a real heroine, even when it meant
going against the dictates of her heart and her own personal feelings.

Mary Draper of Dedham, Massachusetts was a forerunner of Red Cross, Salvation Army and USO workers who have served coffee and doughnuts to service men. When the fighting opened around Boston and the "embattled farmers" began drifting past her house, she set up a booth on the roadside where she dispensed brown bread and cider. Her hospitality endeared her to the men. Mary stayed up nights to knead the dough, tend the wood-stoked oven, and shovel out the loaves. She was often weary but determined that no soldier should go hungry for want of something nourishing from her kitchen. She would stand at her roadside counter ladling out the cider and telling her visitors what she would do to those dastardly Redcoats if she were a man.

Deborah Samson evidently felt the same way, only she determined not to let her sex stand in the way. She came from Plymouth, Massachusetts and had the names of two Old Testament fighters of great strength. She was a farm laborer, big and strong and tall for a woman. She was a bound girl, an indentured servant, who taught district school for an entire summer term in order to obtain the twelve dollars that she needed to outfit herself as a man. When she had made a suit of men's clothes she emerged as "Robert Shirliffe" on his way to enlist in the Continental Army in October of 1778. She joined a Massachusetts company and cut the uniform to make it fit better, explaining that she, "Private Shirliffe," had been apprenticed to a tailor. The story was good enough to pass. For three years Deborah Samson was a common soldier. She was twice wounded, the first time a head injury. The second wound, a severe one, was to prove her undoing for she was sent to an army hospital where the surgeon discovered that his patient was a woman. When she recovered she was given a letter to deliver to General Washington. He said not a word, but in silence handed her a discharge. He also provided sufficient money to take her home. After Washington became President he invited Deborah Samson, the Amazon of the Revolution, to visit him. Her story furnishes a sociological study. Today it might be easy to write off Deborah Samson as a pathological case. But before consigning her to that category her postwar life must also be considered. That was completely prosaic. She married Benjamin Gannett, described as a "good sort of man . . . of small force in business." By 1795 Deborah had become the mother of three children.

Especially surprising is the bravery of Elizabeth Zane, of the family for whom Zanesville, Ohio was named. She was no frontier product, raised and hardened in a log cabin. In 1777, when she was just a schoolgirl from Dedham, Massachusetts, she had the names of two Old Testament fighters of great strength. She was a cousin of Daniel Boone and also kin to General Lighthorse Harry Lee, it was decided that the only way to save the surrender of the garrison which had been reinforced by Lard Rawdon's troops, was to burn the Motte mansion. Lee had made Mrs. Motte's dwelling his headquarters at her pressing invitation, and with his fellow officers had shared her liberal hospitality. She had not only entertained the officers at her luxurious table, but had attended the sick and wounded and cheered the despondent. With deep regret Lieutenant Colonel Lee informed Mrs. Motte of the necessity for destroying her property. She smiled and declared that she was "gratified with the opportunity of contributing to the good of my country, and should view the approaching scene with delight." She even brought out some fire arrows given to her brother by a sea captain, urging her compatriots to destroy her home rather than permit the British to remain there. The Redcoats, realizing their danger, surrendered and both Whigs and Tories scrambled up the roof to jerk out the flaming darts before the fire could reach the powder. But Rebecca Motte was perfectly willing to sacrifice her beautiful home to promote the patriot cause—another example of the fortitude and heroism of our Revolutionary ladies.

Nancy Morgan Hart refused to leave her Georgia farm on the Broad River in what is now Elbert County. She was a cousin of Daniel Boone and also kin to General Zane about 150 yards away. The commander was trying to decide which man he could best spare to risk the chance of getting it, when Betty Zane volunteered. She insisted that she be allowed to go, saying, "Tis better a maid than a man should die." Her request was granted, the gates were unbarred, and she ran for the house. The Indians, amused at her frantic dash, withheld their fire, crying: "A squaw, a squaw!" But when she emerged from the house carrying a load of powder in a tablecloth tied around her waist, they realized her intention and fired at her. Shots pierced her skirts, but Betty, unhurt, reached the fort with the precious ammunition. The Betty Zane monument at the entrance to Walnut Grove Cemetery in Martins Ferry, Ohio is a sculptured likeness of this girl, paid for by pennies collected by the school children. On her grave is the inscription: "Betty Zane, Heroine of Fort Henry." Zane Grey, who was a dentist in Zanesville, Ohio, sold his office equipment to get his first book published. It was the story of his famous ancestor and the novel is titled "Betty Zane." No publisher would take it in 1904, but the future author of popular Westerns wanted everyone to know about the heroism of this Revolutionary figure who rose to the occasion and aided greatly in the repulse of the attack on Fort Henry.

Rebecca Motte was a partiotic widow living at Fort Motte on the south side of the Congaree River in South Carolina. During the battle of Fort Motte, British officers under the command of Captain McPherson, protecting a large store of powder, were quartered in Mrs. Motte's mansion-house. She and her family were compelled to occupy a servant's house on the estate. When the Americans approached under Francis Marion and Lighthorse Harry Lee, it was decided that the only way to compel the surrender of the garrison which had been reinforced by Lard Rawdon's troops, was to burn the Motte mansion. Lee had made Mrs. Motte's dwelling his headquarters at her pressing invitation, and with his fellow officers had shared her liberal hospitality. She had not only entertained the officers at her luxurious table, but had attended the sick and wounded and cheered the despondent. With deep regret Lieutenant Colonel Lee informed Mrs. Motte of the necessity for destroying her property. She smiled and declared that she was "gratified with the opportunity of contributing to the good of my country, and should view the approaching scene with delight." She even brought out some fire arrows given to her brother by a sea captain, urging her compatriots to destroy her home rather than permit the British to remain there. The Redcoats, realizing their danger, surrendered and both Whigs and Tories scrambled up the roof to jerk out the flaming darts before the fire could reach the powder. But Rebecca Motte was perfectly willing to sacrifice her beautiful home to promote the patriot cause—another example of the fortitude and heroism of our Revolutionary ladies.

(Continued on page 848)
Pitfalls of the Genocide Convention

by Orie L. Phillips and Eberhard P. Deutsch

Everyone is against genocide, but the ratification of the Genocide Convention by the United States would raise thorny and serious questions and might subject our citizens to trials in which our constitutional safeguards are not observed. Concurrence in the lofty ideals that engender the promotion of moral issues should not substitute the ephemeral tissue of those ideals for the enduring fiber of constitutional limitations.

On September 8, 1949, the American Bar Association, through its House of Delegates, expressed the sense of the Association “that the conscience of America like that of the civilized world revolts against genocide . . . ; that such acts are contrary to the moral law and are abhorrent to all who have a proper and decent regard for the dignity of human beings, regardless of the national, ethnical, racial, religious or political groups to which they belong; [and] that Genocide as thus understood should have the constant opposition of the Government of the United States and of all of its people.”

The House nevertheless placed the Association on record as opposing approval by the Senate of the United States of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide “as submitted” to the Senate for its advice and consent by President Truman less than three months earlier—on June 16.

At its Midyear Meeting in Atlanta on February 23, 1970, the House reaffirmed the position taken in 1949, voting down by a narrow margin a recommendation for reversal of that position and for unreserved approval of the Convention.

The authors of this article are in complete accord with the declaration of and the conclusion reached by the Association. This article is written as a record of the background of that position, and for unreserved approval of the Convention.

The United States joined in this declaration. Standing foremost as a world leader in the protection of individual rights, she could do no less. The authors of this article are in complete and unequivocal accord with the following statement made by the American Bar Association’s Section of Individual Rights and Responsibilities in its report on the Genocide Convention submitted to the House of Delegates in February 1970:

“The United States, which was founded on the basis of protest to the effect that genocide “is contrary to moral law and to the spirit and aims of the United Nations”; that “many instances . . . of genocide have occurred when racial, religious, political and other groups have been destroyed, entirely or in part”; and that genocide is a crime, whether it “is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds” (emphasis supplied). The declaration invited “the Member States to enact the necessary legislation for the prevention and punishment of this crime.”

The United States joined in this
against government excesses, and which grew great in substantial measure because it was a haven and the hope for oppressed persons everywhere, should be in the lead in joining in the declaration of revulsion at the organized effort to eliminate a whole people during World War II, and of determination that such an effort should not be undertaken ever again."

But the conviction of the authors is equally firm that having joined in such a declaration as to a matter which lies ultimately within the domestic sphere of each of the world's nations, the United States has gone far enough. She should not, in our opinion, join in a convention by which she would commit herself in advance to protect the people of other nations against their own governments. Nor should she agree that such other countries may determine what is to be deemed to be genocide within the borders of the United States and invite them in advance, in the words of Article VIII of the Genocide Convention, to take through "the competent organs of the United Nations, such action under the Charter of the United Nations as they consider appropriate" for the "suppression" thereof.

The Section report itself makes this point abundantly clear. It is stated therein that under Article VIII of the Genocide Convention:

"Even if the complaint involved alleged prohibited action by one country against an ethnic group within its own country...the claim that the United Nations could not consider the matter because it concerned the domestic jurisdiction of one state...would be foreclosed. The Security Council, or the General Assembly, or the Economic and Social Council would all be authorized to hear the complaint. In appropriate cases, where the complaint was borne out by the facts, the United Nations organs could recommend or decide on measures to be taken."

Treaties Should Not Be Used for Internal Government

It is submitted that treaties with other nations are not the proper constitutional means for the Government of the people of the United States in their internal affairs, which should continue to be regulated by our own Federal, State and local legislative bodies through enactments that have their foundation in our own constitutional processes.

We subscribe wholeheartedly to the statement made by John Foster Dulles as Secretary of State, testifying before a Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee on a proposed constitutional amendment to limit the effect of treaties as internal law within the United States:

"I do not believe that treaties should, or lawfully can, be used as a device to circumvent the constitutional procedures established in relation to what are essentially matters of domestic concern. [The United States should] favor methods of persuasion, education and example rather than formal undertakings..."

"We do not ourselves look upon a treaty as the means which we would now select as the proper and most effective way to spread throughout the world the goals of human liberty to which this Nation has been dedicated since its inception."

The authors of this article do not agree with the extravagant statement in the Section report that "in terms of a threat to international peace and security, the occurrence of genocide anywhere in the world is as much a matter of international concern as, for example, the spread of nuclear weapons"; or that "when some states—or, as in this case, 74 states—consider a matter to be of sufficient concern to make a treaty about it, then realistically it is of international concern."

This is the old bootstrap doctrine by which a domestic issue, not subject as such to regulation by treaty, can be transmuted, by the very prohibited act of making it the subject of a treaty, into the arena of international affairs subject to regulation by treaty. It is the same doctrine that gave rise to the 1950 dictum by the Department of State that "there is no longer any distinction between 'domestic' and 'foreign' affairs."

If the limitations contained in the Constitution of the United States are subject to circumvention by this jurisprudential sorcery, the matter becomes one of broad constitutional policy rather than of strict constitutional law. Our constitutional philosophy should not be so impaired by transplanting matters within our domestic jurisdiction into the international forum, subject to legislation by treaty and adjudication by international tribunals.

Genocide by Government Is Not in the Convention

There can really be no question, as stated in the Section report, that "the crimes which gave rise to the Genocide Convention—mass murder of Jews...by the Nazis was, of course, done with the encouragement and indeed at the direction of the government of Germany." It is the position of the authors of this article that in order for genocide to be an international crime, and therefore a matter of international concern appropriately the subject of a treaty, it must, by definition, be committed with the complicity of the government concerned, not merely by individuals.

When the Convention was being formulated, the representatives of the United States, backed by those of other Western nations, sought as a sine qua non to have genocide defined as having been committed "with the complicity of government," because its "delegation felt in fact that genocide could not be an international crime unless a government participated in its perpetration."

This demand was rejected, and under Article IV of the Convention states-parties are required merely to enact legislation providing punishment for "persons committing genocide" and requiring the trial of "persons charged with genocide," whether they are "public officials or private individuals." Instead of including government complicity as an element of the offense, Article VIII of the Convention permits "the competent organs of the United Nations" to interfere in the domestic affairs of member nations by hearing complaints as to the conduct of their individual citizens, and to "take such action...as they consider appropriate" against them.

The type of problem with which the United States might be faced in this regard, if it became a party to the Genocide Convention, is illustrated graphically and startlingly by a recent news item in Time of December 12, 1969, which reported that a
“San Francisco lawyer who represents the [Black] Panthers ... revealed plans to go before the United Nations and charge the United States with ‘genocide’ against the Panthers.”

**Vague Language Causes Problems**

Another constitutional question of some significance arises from the vagueness of certain provisions of the Convention. It provides in Article II, for instance, that genocide consists of certain “acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such” by “(b) causing serious ... mental harm to members of the group.”

There would seem to be grave doubt as to whether so vague a provision as that of “mental harm” could be cured by implementing legislation such as, for example, that proposed by the Section of Individual Rights and Responsibilities in an annex to its report on the Convention, which refers to conduct “with the intent to destroy” and which “causes serious harm to the ... mind.” Even the February 19, 1970, message of the President to the Senate, with its attached letter from the Secretary of State, requesting advice and consent to ratification, recommends that this be done with an “understanding” that the words “mental harm” be construed as having a clarifying narrow meaning.

Language so broad and vague, if not unconstitutional in legislation defining crime, could well have been held to characterize racial segregation practices prior to 1954 as genocide. In Brown v. Board of Education, 347 U.S. 483, the Supreme Court held expressly that separation of Negro children “from others of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely to be undone ... [and] has a tendency to [retard their] education and mental development.”

**“Political” Groups Removed From the Convention**

Just as the United States and her political allies were unable to get “complicity of government” into the definition of genocide, they also acquiesced at the insistence of the communist bloc in the omission of “political” from the categories of groups as to which genocide is to be prohibited.

The original United Nations declaration denounced genocide whether “committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds” (emphasis added). When this declaration was being converted into the Convention, the communist nations insisted on omission of “political” from the listed categories, and the United States capitulated. None of the communist nations, therefore, can be charged under the Convention with committing genocide by inflicting intolerable “conditions of life” on a political group and seeking to destroy its members.

When this point was raised in the House of Delegates last February 1970, Nicholas de B. Katzenbach, a former Under Secretary of State of the United States said, in effect, that omission of “political” from the Convention was simply a “trade” in the course of compromise between the communist and Western nations by which “we succeeded in getting ‘ethnical’ included among the groups in place of ‘political’.” Considering that “ethnical” in its ordinary meaning is defined as “pertaining to or designating races” and that “racial” already was in the draft of the Convention, a compromise for the insertion of “ethnical” in return for the omission of “political” seems to have been a one-sided trade, with our side the loser.

The elimination of “political” groups and “with the complicity of government” now permits genocide where it goes on (Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Africa, Asia). Sir Hartley Shawcross, a former British Attorney General, said that the adoption of the Convention will delude people into believing that a great step forward has been taken, whereas nothing has been accomplished.

This “legislative history” as to the circumstances under which “political” was omitted on the insistence of the Soviet Union and other communist nations, so that assassination of political groups is not prohibited by the Convention, is explained and confirmed by the refusal of the Soviet Union to ratify the 1957 Convention on the Abolition of Forced Labor, because it prohibits the imposition of forced labor as a means of political coercion or as punishment for the expression of political views opposed to those of the government.

**Where Can Genocide Trials Be Held?**

Aside from the answerability of governments for violation of the Convention on charges filed with the United Nations, the Treaty provides (Article VI) that “Persons charged with genocide ... shall be tried by a competent tribunal of the State in the territory of which the act was committed, or by such international penal tribunal as may have jurisdiction with respect to those Contracting Parties which shall have accepted its jurisdiction.”

In an article in the January, 1970, issue of this Journal (page 71), Bruno V. Bitker inadvertently omitted the words “in the territory of which the act was committed” when he quoted from Article VI. In a letter to the editor in the April issue (page 296), the omission was corrected by Mr. Bitker, but his January article concludes that a United States citizen charged with genocide under no circumstances could be tried elsewhere than in a Court of the United States.

And in the report of January, 1970, on the Genocide Convention submitted by the Standing Committee on World Order Under Law to the House of Delegates, the same egregious non sequitur is drawn to the effect that since there is no such international tribunal as is contemplated under this article, no “American citizen could be deprived of his constitutional right to trial by jury, or be forced into a trial in some foreign court under procedures not American.”

It seems especially difficult to understand this fallacious syllogism in light of the provisions of Article VII of the Convention that genocide is not to be considered a political crime and that the parties to the Convention “pledge themselves in such cases to grant extradition,” presumably for trial in “the State in the territory of which the act was committed” (Article VI), “in accordance with their laws and treaties in force.”

These jurisdictional and “extraditional” problems raise important practical problems for the United States. The authorities in Hanoi have charged that members of the Armed
Forces of the United States have been guilty of genocide in "the alleged massacre of civilians in a South Vietnamese village." If the United States were a party to the Genocide Convention, she would necessarily have agreed that these soldiers are subject to trial in Vietnam under the provisions of Article VI and, if the United States and Vietnam should ever have an extradition treaty, would be subject to extradition for trial in Vietnam, even if deemed or found innocent in this Country.

Of course, no extradition would be necessary as to our American prisoners in North Vietnam. That country, it may be assumed, would cite the Genocide Convention, if we were a party to it, as our consent to the trial of those prisoners on genocide charges in that country, with the Nuremberg trials as a sanctioning precedent.

What Has Happened to the "Nuremberg Defense"?

This suggestion in turn raises another interesting, serious and dangerous question for the United States. The "Nuremberg defense," universally pleaded in war crimes trials, is that the accused was following orders he was required to obey. Article IV of the Genocide Convention provides: "Persons committing genocide shall be punished, whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials or private individuals." As stated in the report of the Section of Individual Rights and Responsibilities: "The Genocide Convention makes clear, in Article IV, that in respect of the crimes specified, no one, not governmental officials, not private individuals, can escape responsibility for his action through this [Nuremberg] defense."

We join in asking the rhetorical question posed in his dissent by Ben R. Miller, a member of the council of the Section:

"Would not the military strength of this Nation and hence the Nation itself be endangered if in following orders of a superior officer in the heat of battle subordinates would be faced with instant decision of whether to risk court martial for refusing to follow orders, or punishment for genocide if a [tribunal] in the calm aftermath of a war could consider the result of following a particular order to have been genocide? For the Treaty abolishes the defense of subordinates that they were but following orders of their superior officers."

International Penal Tribunal
Standing in the Wings?

Opponents of the Genocide Convention have insisted that if the Convention were ratified by the United States, there would be the possibility of the trial of an American citizen accused of genocide before an international penal tribunal when, and if such a court should be established and its jurisdiction accepted by the United States. The trial would be without the constitutional safeguards by which he would be protected in a Court of the United States.

To this the proponents of the Convention said in the Section report that "the answer is simple. No such tribunal has been established" They added:

"If one were established, parties to the Genocide Convention would have the option whether to accept its jurisdiction or not. For the United States, that option would have to be independently exercised through the Treaty Power, that is only with the advice and consent of the Senate by a two-thirds vote."

Issue is taken, in the first place, with the last-quoted statement. This is just the type of action that, like recognition of a new foreign government, might be accomplished by an executive agreement without the advice and consent of the Senate. The point is well illustrated by the recent case of the International Anti-Dumping Code, concluded by the United States with seventeen other nations in Geneva on June 10, 1967. All those countries treated the code as a formal treaty requiring parliamentary approval—and so ratified it. The United States alone dealt with the document as an executive agreement, and because certain of its provisions were in direct conflict with corresponding provisions of Congressional tariff acts, the code was not submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent for fear of adverse action by that body.

There possibly would be no practical way in which to assert the invalidity of an executive agreement accepting, in behalf of the United States, the jurisdiction of an international penal tribunal established for the trial of offenders under the Genocide Convention, once that Convention itself had been ratified by the United States.

Nor can it be said cavalierly that it is not contemplated by the United States that an international penal tribunal is to be established. The minutes of the 74th meeting of the Sixth (Legal) Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations, held at Paris in October, 1948, contain a significant statement to the effect that the United States delegation stated that it "intended, at a later stage, to show the need for the establishment of an appropriate international tribunal" in connection with Article VI of the Genocide Convention.

George A. Finch, a former Deputy Under Secretary of State, professor of international law at Georgetown University, Vice President of the American Society of International Law and editor-in-chief of its journal, in an address before the annual meeting of the society at Washington on April 29, 1949, said: "The proposals . . . to prevent genocide . . . have been framed so as to take American domestic questions out of the jurisdiction of American Courts and place them under some form of international jurisdiction."

In a book on international enforcement of human rights, Professor Paul Gormley of the University of Tulsa School of Law states: "A private individual must be able to prosecute an action before an international tribunal—in his own name—against an offending government, particularly his own."

The Bangkok Conference on World Peace Through Law, held in September, 1969, unanimously adopted a resolution commending its committee engaged in a project entitled "Toward a Feasible International Criminal Court" and giving it all possible support and assistance.

How can it be said in good conscience, in the face of this wealth of background material to the contrary, that Americans may rest assured that ratification of the Genocide Convention by the United States at this time will not carry with it the ultimate establishment of an international penal tribunal for the trial of citizens of the United States charged with commission of offenses thereunder?
An American citizen or any other person residing in the United States who is tried by an international tribunal created for the trial of persons charged with the offense of genocide would be deprived of many of the rights provided in our Constitution for persons charged with offenses against the laws of United States in our National Courts. Among these are the right to be charged for a capital or infamous crime only on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury and the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime is alleged to have been committed. The privilege against self-incrimination and the protection against unreasonable searches and seizures also might disappear.

Another reason militating against ratification of the Genocide Convention arises from the provision of Article III(c) making punishable “direct and public incitement to commit genocide” vis-à-vis the First Amendment’s guarantees of free speech and press. Suffice it to say here that there is at least grave doubt under recent decisions of the Supreme Court as to the effect to be given, even by that Court, to such a treaty provision in the circumstances of different cases—certainly completely incomprehensible to judges of an international tribunal to whom our concepts of freedom of thought and expression might be chimeric mysteries at best.

Reservations on Adherence Would Be Ineffective

It is extremely doubtful that objections to the ratification of the Convention by the United States can be obviated by reservations attached to our adherence. It will be recalled that by the Connally Amendment to the reservation of the United States to its declaration of adherence to the International Court of Justice, it is stipulated that the United States is not to be subjected to the processes of that court as to disputes which are essentially within her own domestic jurisdiction “as determined by the United States of America.”

To circumvent that reservation safeguard, it was provided by Article IX of the Genocide Convention:

“Disputes between the Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation, application or fulfillment of the present Convention, including those relating to the responsibility of a State for genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in article III, shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice at the request of any of the parties to the dispute.”

This article clearly overrides the Connally Amendment and subjects the United States to the unreserved jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice as to all matters involving the “interpretation, application or fulfillment” of the Convention. Thus, if our Supreme Court should hold that a case under the Convention is within this Country’s domestic jurisdiction and the conduct protected by the First Amendment, any party to the treaty could take the matter before the International Court of Justice, which need not follow our Court’s decision. It might hold that the case was not within our domestic jurisdiction, and the United States would be bound by that decision despite the Connally Amendment. This is a constitutional consummation devoutly to be avoided.

How Effective Could the Genocide Convention Be?

In the final analysis, the prohibition of genocide by treaty must become an exercise in futility. Adolph Hitler would hardly have restrained the frightful acts of genocide that gave rise to the Convention, even if it had been in existence and Germany had been a party to it during the Nazi reign of terror. The Soviet Union and her Communist-bloc allies were not deterred from the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia by the nonaggression provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Genocide Convention places in the hands of nations whose peoples have never known the freedoms guaranteed under our Constitution the power to judge whether those freedoms are being protected properly within our domestic borders.

It is submitted that an international convention whose provisions may be invoked in an international forum when an individual commits a crime within the domestic jurisdiction of a state would cause far more friction between peoples and governments than does the evil it seeks to correct. It would tend to promote war rather than to maintain international peace and security within the letter and spirit of the Charter of the United Nations.

Reprinted from the Congressional Record, August 20, 1970.

Footnotes
1. The word “genocide” was coined by the late Professor Raphael Lemkin (1900-1959) of the Yale Law School, who first used it in a report on Poland.
2. In 1950 the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, headed by Senator Connally of Texas, having before it the Genocide Treaty from President Truman for advice and consent, ordered hearings by a Subcommittee under the Chairmanship of Senator McGovern of Connecticut. Hearings were extensive, running over a number of days. Many persons appeared in support of ratification. Carl R. Rix of Milwaukee, a former President of the American Bar Association, the late George Finch of Washington, D.C., then and for many years Editor-in-Chief of the American Journal of International Law and professor of international law at Georgetown University, and Alfred S. Schweninger of Seattle, former Dean of the University of Washington Law School and at the time Chairman of the American Bar Association’s Committee on Peace and Law Through International Court, appeared and testified against ratification, pointing out the grave inadequacies and risks of the proposed Convention.
3. The testimony taken at the hearings is part of the Senate records. After these 1950 hearings, the proposed Convention became dormant for some twenty-one years, until revived by President Nixon in February, 1970.
4. It appears significant that Dean Rusk, who as Assistant Secretary of State presented the State Department’s position to the McMahon Subcommittee in 1950, was Secretary of State for eight years under two recent Presidents but did not ratify the Genocide Convention, even with a heavy Democratic majority in the Senate. Equally significant is the fact that during the Eisenhower Administration John Foster Dulles, the Secretary of State, announced the United States’ position that ratification would not bring up the Genocide Convention.
5. The testimony taken at the hearings is part of the Senate records. After these 1950 hearings, the proposed Convention became dormant for some twenty-one years, until revived by President Nixon in February, 1970.
PRESIDENT GENERAL'S VARIED ACTIVITIES: The October Meeting of the National Board of Management, covering a week of events, acquaints every Daughter with one aspect of the work of Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General. Attendance at State Conferences and Special State Meetings that month is another official activity of the Society's chief executive officer. The following are a few examples of the variety of her other activities.

The President General's concise statements on current issues and problems for press and television interviews that she shared with State Regents have brought comments of congratulation and appreciation. The subjects covered are: The War, Revolution 1776 and 1970, War Protesters, On Student Protest, Environment, On Rights, The Educational Crisis, Riots, and The Marian Anderson Incident. Many State Regents are sharing the statements with their members.

Coincidentally, Mrs. Seimes granted a telephone interview to Mr. Regan Kerney, feature writer for the Philadelphia Bulletin that covered many of the above. On the invitation of the Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, Mrs. Seimes attended the joint Army and Air Force demonstration at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. The exercises provided information concerning training techniques, equipment, weapons, firepower, and the proficiency required to conduct joint operations by the Army and Air Force. Guests were flown by special arrangements from Andrews Air Force Base to Fort Bragg and returned the next day.

Thanksgiving Day weekend Mrs. Seimes will depart for Valley Forge to serve on the Freedom's Foundation Awards Jury, November 29-December 5. During each Administration, the President General is a member of this Jury, composed of more than thirty state supreme court jurists and chief national executives of the country's great patriotic and civic groups.

"PROMOTING AND CONSERVING OUR CHAPTERS": The fourth printing of this brochure, compiled in July of 1968 by Mrs. Wilson King Barnes, Organizing Secretary General, is distributed by her office. It has been instrumental in preserving many chapters and provides valuable information to organizing regents and to chapters which have membership problems, including possible disbandments. Free upon request.

NEWEST DISPLAY CASE AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: A display case presented by Jennie Hellams Sweeney (Mrs. Richard P.) was recently installed in the Assembly Room. Mrs. Sweeney, the designer of the DAR History Medal and its custodian from 1919 to 1968, is a member of Livingston Manor Chapter, D.C. The medal she designed has been awarded to over 100,000 outstanding American History students and winners of the essay contest conducted by chapters.

FROM THE SOCIETY'S NURSING SCHOLARSHIP WINNER: "Dear Mrs. Seimes: The time is coming closer to the day I will leave Hawaii and return to the Mainland to continue my education. With your aid, this has been made possible to me, so that one day I will be able to help others in my own way, as a nurse. With people such as you behind me, I can do only the best to make you proud of the future of our country. With deepest appreciation, Claudia Sabel." [Schofield Barracks, Hawaii]

OF INTEREST: The many friends of Nellie Dietz, retired National Headquarters staff member, will be pleased to hear that Mrs. Dietz and her husband, Jimmie, are enjoying their new home in Florida. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Cuppett, both well-known to Headquarters visitors, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dietz during a vacation trip.

HISTORIC DATE: In November 1783, General George Washington disbanded the American army and the British evacuated New York, their last military position in the United States in the Revolutionary War. (Somerville)
PRESS GUIDELINES

Many questions from local papers, magazine, radio and TV Stations come to National Headquarters on present day and old issues. By reason of this, the following statements were prepared and given to State Regents during the October meeting of the National Board of Management.

Chapter Regents, as well as State Regents, may find the statements helpful. When or if local newspapers, magazines, etc., seek the National Society’s stand on specific issues, one of the following individual statement may be clipped and mailed with a covering letter. Since each of these carries the signature of the President General, it represents the official stand of the National Society.

Copies of the Press Guidelines may be obtained from the Office of Public Relations, 1776 D Street NW, Washington, D. C. 20006.

The War

The American Colonies were born and grew in an atmosphere of war. Many of the early colonists barely survived the Indian Wars. From 1689 to 1815 there were six* worldwide wars between England and France. America was involved in all of them.

Today, America is fighting its fourth War in the 20th Century—a war against the doctrines, ideologies and terror of worldwide communism. This war is fought on two fronts—in Southeast Asia, a violent confrontation with a ruthless and implacable communist foe—and on the home front, a war of words, ideologies and violence.

Dissent is not new to Americans. We have had it in any war America has ever fought. Fortunately for the destiny of America and the dissenters, generations of Americans have been willing to fulfill their military obligations, so that America might survive and the dissenters continue to dissent.

*King Williams War (1689-1697)
Queen Anne’s War (1701-1713)
King George’s War (1743-1748)
French and Indian War (1754-1963)
American Revolution and War for Independence (1775-1783)
War of 1812

Revolution 1776 and 1970

The American Revolution was a revolt of the colonists against the tyrannical oppression of the British Crown. The grievances were real, not imaginary. From the fires of war came immortal documents that have been the guidelines of America’s destiny—the Declaration of Independence, Bill of Rights and the Constitution of the United States. The American Revolution, basically a war of Englishman against Englishman, forged a new nation. Rarely are violent revolutions fruitful to the cause of freedom. I can cite no better example than the Russian Revolution.

Today, timid leadership, a permissive society and a lethargic citizenry have spawned a group of young radicals who resort to terror because we let them. These coddled, pampered, impulsive, immature adolescents want change and want it now. It is unfortunate that these tantrums, in the form of mini revolutions and other degrees of violence, have apparently been nurtured through the years by over-indulgent parents or no parents at all. It is the duty of our society to restore law and order before we perish.

MRS. MRS. ERWIN FREES SEIMES
President General
National Society
Daughters of the American Revolution
The Marian Anderson Incident

One of the greatest hoaxes perpetrated upon the American public, is the charge, parroted for more than a quarter of a century by the liberal news media, that the DAR denied Constitution Hall to Marian Anderson. Nothing could be further from the truth. Whether the statement is true or false makes little difference to the purveyors of sensational and prejudicial reporting. Many of the reporters who have joined the Marian Anderson chorus weren't born at the time of the alleged incident.

Constructed to accommodate the more than 3,000 delegates who travel to the District of Columbia in April of each year, the DAR made their Hall available to the general public in 1930, solely because Washingtonians lacked a suitable facility to enjoy concerts, lectures and other cultural pursuits. However, in opening their Hall to the public, the DAR, through the years, has found themselves swept into public controversy by publicity seeking promoters, bellicose politicians and a press whose circulation is spawned on controversy.

The Marian Anderson incident started over the insistence by her agent for a particular date (April 9, 1939). The fact that the Hall was already engaged was blithely ignored. Shortly, with no request yet in writing to the DAR for this specific date (April 9), letters critical of the DAR began to appear in the press. Comment and adverse criticism gathered like a snowball. Conjecture and untruths were published. The question was raised as to whether the Hall was really engaged. The fact that the DAR magazine had published the previous October (1938), the date April 9, 1939, as booked by the National Symphony, was disregarded.

The liberal press always takes license with the truth, under the guise of a free press. After all, the fact that Roland Hayes, a Negro, sang in Constitution Hall in 1931, eight years before the Marian Anderson incident, is irrelevant as far as the press is concerned; the fact that Washington in 1939 was a segregated city and Marian Anderson was barred from every public stage and auditorium in the District of Columbia is unrelated as far as the press is concerned; the fact that Constitution Hall was the only private auditorium which did not practice segregation in a segregated city is ignored by the news media. To cast the DAR in the role of villain still makes a good story even if it is thirty years old. The truth is irrelevant to the purveyors of sensationalism.

Betty Newkirk Seimes
MRS. ERWIN FREES SEIMES
President General
National Society
Daughters of the American Revolution

The Educational Crisis

Many students are ill-prepared to meet the standards required for good academic work at the college level. A great clamor has been raised by educators that standards should be lowered to accommodate the underprivileged. The Carnegie Commission on higher education, headed by Dr. Clark Kerr, ousted President of the University of California, advocates the abolition of college entrance requirements by the year 2000. It seems to me that Dr. Kerr and the Carnegie Foundation are going to wreck education long before the year 2000.

Betty Newkirk Seimes
MRS. ERWIN FREES SEIMES
President General
National Society
Daughters of the American Revolution

Riots

Over 120 years ago, the distinguished British historian, Thomas Macaulay prophesied, “Your Republic will be fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the 20th Century as the Roman Empire was in the Fifth Century, with this difference—that the Huns and the Vandals who ravaged the Roman Empire came from without and your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your own country, by your own institutions.”

Betty Newkirk Seimes
MRS. ERWIN FREES SEIMES
President General
National Society
Daughters of the American Revolution

War Protesters

War hath no fury like a non-combatant.* It must never be forgotten by the youth of today that the liberties and freedoms they try to destroy were born in the crucible of war and preserved for posterity in the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights and the Constitution of the United States. Any young man not willing to fulfill his military obligations, as his forebears did, should be denied the rights he enjoys under our form of government—namely, the right to vote, the right to run for public office and the right to a free education.

Betty Newkirk Seimes
MRS. ERWIN FREES SEIMES
President General
National Society
Daughters of the American Revolution

*Charles Montague, British Essayist (1867-1928)
Environment

The insidious reporting of the DAR’s resolution on Environment by the Associated Press (Washington Bureau) during the 79th Continental Congress, resulted in a nationwide rash of caustic stories and foolish cartoons, at the expense of an organization that dares to take an unpopular stand.

Yes, the DAR had the temerity to come to the defense of industry for in industry rests our military and economic survival. The DAR had the courage to say every citizen was responsible for pollution. Yes, the DAR had the audacity to include pollution of the mind in this Resolution.

On Rights

Americans today are obsessed with their rights—perhaps this is our greatest problem, for with rights come responsibilities—nothing worthwhile is free—the RIGHT TO WORK means also the workers’ proficiency, competency and loyalty to his employer—the RIGHT TO FREE SPEECH does not give license to obscenity nor the right to preach sedition, treason and anarchy—FREEDOM OF THE PRESS means reporting events as they happened, without trying to ensnare the reader by guile and chicanery.

With all this turmoil for rights of students, women, minority groups and the press, let us hope these same Americans are willing to protect and preserve the rights they already enjoy by bearing arms and assuming responsibilities against foreign aggression and ideologies directed toward our destruction.

On Student Protest

I ask our young people, have you ever heard the voice of student protest in a Communist country?

Colonel Benjamin Roebuck

(Continued from page 843)

front of the fort to draw out the garrison, and to make a hasty retreat. In the meantime his infantry were most advantageously posted in the woods, concealed from the enemy. The maneuver was successful. The garrison came out in full force, commenced a hot pursuit, and were fired on by Col. Roebuck’s regiment, with most fatal effect. After a sharp and destructive engagement of a few minutes, the Tories fled, and the fort was captured. Lieut. Col. White was badly wounded, and Capt. Robert Thomas, a most gallant and beloved officer, was killed. This victory gave peace to that section of the country.”

Soon, however, the glowing days of triumph were over for Col. Roebuck. We read that it was during the battle of Mud Lick, March 21, 1781, that he was wounded. A ball penetrated under the shoulder blade and could not be extricated. He was with Gen. Green in the siege of Ninety-six, and he was captured by the enemy and was taken a prisoner to Charleston. He was confined there for some time. On account of being exposed the young American officer contracted a severe cold. In August he was exchanged and allowed to return home. Later, he became the victim of tuberculosis. He lingered long enough, however, to know that American independence was to be a reality. He had fought long and most valiantly for the liberty which he could not live to enjoy. He died in 1788.

Benjamin Roebuck was never married. He died at his father’s house.

Roebuck’s biographer says that he was the first commander of the Spartan Company. He also added later, “He was the most conspicuous character from our district during the war for Independence.”

Until recent years the town of Roebuck was known as Becca. One of Spartanburg’s patriotic citizens, the late John B. Cleveland, wrote the Postmaster General of the United States, requesting that on account of the patriot, Benjamin Roebuck and his bravery and valor during the days of the Revolution, he deemed it only fair that the name, Becca, should be changed to Roebuck. This change was made, and the new name given to the town.
Mrs. Charles G. Holle was elected National President of the National Society Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America at its 72nd General Court. Currently, National Chairman of Printing, Mrs. Holle is a member of the Arlington House Chapter of Arlington, Va.

Mrs. Hillman Davies Rodgers, a member of the Zachariah Davies Chapter of Tennessee, has been elected an honorary member of Beta Sigma Phi, an International Sorority. The honor was conferred "because she has contributed so much to her community and state."

Majorie Sherman (Mrs. Harold) was presented the 1970 Orah Ashly Lampke Award for her long, loyal dedicated service to music. This award is chosen annually by the governing board of Mu Phi Epsilon, International Professional Music Sorority. Mrs. Sherman is California State Chairman of American Music and a member of the Los Altos Chapter.

Dr. Aurelia G. Scott (Mrs. Kenneth), Professor of English at Queensborough Community College of the City University of New York and a member of the Major Thomas Wickes Chapter, has presented her one-act play, "The Handkerchief," under the auspices of Queens District Attorney Thomas Mackett's "Program of Crime Prevention" to various PTA and other organizations. Following the performances an assistant district attorney answers questions from the audiences on the subject of crime prevention.

Adelaide Richardson Bobbett was presented a citation of Achievement by the Texas State Board of Pharmacy for her "faithfully fulfilled 50 years of devoted service through continued interest and who has made important contributions to the Ethical and Technical progress of Pharmacy."

Miss Ima Hogg was honored by the Rotary club of Houston with its Distinguished Citizen Award for 1969. Well known in cultural and art circles throughout the world, Miss Hogg, a member of the Samuel Sorrell Chapter, has turned her family home, Bayou Bend, into a museum of early American art and furniture.

Mrs. Floren Thompson, Jr., former Regent of the El Portal Chapter, Portales, New Mexico, and currently State Vice Regent, has been named by Governor David Cargo to the New Mexico Commission for the United States Bicentennial in 1976.

Dr. Frances McMillan, 100-year old member of the John Edwards Chapter, Mexico City, has long been an influence in the American community. She went to Mexico in 1901 to practice her profession and was recently made a life member of the Institute of Medical-Homeopathic Investigations. Many people can say of her, "she saved my life."
Ancestor troth

WHOSE RECORDS DURING THE REVOLUTION HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL SHOWING STATE FROM WHICH THE SOLDIER OR PATRIOT SERVED. (FURTHER DATA AVAILABLE IN SUPPLEMENT TO PATRIOT INDEX.)

June 12, 1970

Allison, Benjamin ................. Orange Co., N.Y.
Andrus, Sergt. Asa ................. Norwich, Conn. and Pawlet, Vt.
Avent, William ..................... Edgecombe and Nash Cos., N.C.

Banner, John ......................... Wake County, N.C.
Barnett, Humphrey ................. Camden District; S.C.
Barton, Thomas, Sr. .............. Salisbury District, N.C.

Berkshire, Henry .......... Frederick Co., Md.
Bertram (Butram), William .... Rowan County, N.C.
Bibb, Ann ......................... Louisa County, Va.
Bingham, Chester ............... Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Bird, Mary Lee ................. King and Queen Counties, Va.
Bird, Robert ....................... King and Queen County, Va.
Birdsall, Benjamin .......... Newburgh, Orange County, N.Y.

Blake, Ebenezer .................. Bristol, R.I.
Blount, Reading ................. Rockingham Co., Va.
Boo, Lewis ...................... Georgia.
Booth, David ..................... Stratford, Conn.
Borst, Hendrick ................. Middleburg, N.Y.
Bourne, John ..................... Wells, Maine (now Mass.)

Bowen, James ..................... Warren, R.I.
Boyd, Archibald ................. Frederick Co., Md.
Bradenburg, Anthony ............. Harrodsburg, Ky.
Brady, William ................. 96 District, S.C.
Brewer, Nathaniel .............. Tyringham, Mass.
Bristol, Lieut. Abner ......... New Haven, Conn.
Burch, Increase ................. Dutchess County, N.Y.
Burns, James .................... Chatham County, N.C.

Calef, Joseph ..................... Kingston, N.H.
Calkins, Lemuel .................. New London County, Conn.
Clalland, Samuel ................. Pittsylvania County, Va.

Campbell, Corp. James, Sr. .... New Castle, Lincoln Co., Me. (then Mass.)

Chenoweth, Lieut. Thomas .... Baltimore & Allegheny Cos., Md.

Clagett, William .................. Prince George's Co., Md.
Clark, Capt. William ............ Bedford County, Pa.
Clements, Thomas ............... Fluvanna County, Va.
Clute, Gerardus (Gerardus) ................. Boght, Albany Co., N.Y.
Conning, Andrew ................. Albany County, N.Y.
Conway, County Lieut. Edwin .... Lancaster County, Va.
Cook (Cooke), Drury ............. North and South Carolina.

Cook, William ..................... Wallingford, Conn.
Crandall, Christopher .......... Rhode Island.

Dabney, George .................. Bedford County, Va.
Dains, Ebenezer ................. Canterbury, Conn.
Darling, Zelek .................... Mendon, Mass.
Dashiel, Col. George .......... Somerset County, Md.

David, Quarrister Peter ...... Henry County, Va.
Dodd, Jesse ....................... Wilmington, N.C.
Downes, George ................. Queen Anne's Co., Md.

Downey, Peter ..................... Orange County, N.C.
Dupree, Lewis ................... Lunenburg and Halifax Cos., Va.

Dutton, Corp. Ezra ............. Lyneborough, N.H.

Ector, Hugh ....................... Wake County, N.C.
Emery, Jonathon ................. Fairfield, Me. (then Mass.)
Emmons, Jesse ................... Monmouth County, N.J.

Eubank, James, Jr. .......... Henrico County, Va.
Farnsworth (Farnworth), Sergt. Ebenezer ....................... Vermont.

Forrester, Thomas .......... Surry County, N.C.
Fortier, Michael, Sr. ........ New Orleans, La.
Fraley, Frederick ............ Washington County, Va.

Franklin, John .................. Anne Arundel County, Md.
Frost, Jonathan ................. Marlborough, N.H.

Gafford, Ensign Joseph ......... Queen Anne's Co., Md.
Gamble (Gambill), William .... Wilkes County, N.C.
Gay, Ebenezer .................... Thompson, Conn.

Gewin—See Gwinn

Gill, Matthew ..................... Gloucester Co., N.J.
Goolsby, Isaiah .................. Wilkes County, Ga.
Gray, Alexander ................. Halifax County, Va.
Gregory, Lott ..................... Newbern District, Johnston Co., N.C.

Gwinn (Gewin), Christopher .. Border Territory, Cheraw District, S.C. and Anson Co., N.C.
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<td>Hake (Haag), John George</td>
<td>Berks County, Pa.</td>
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(Continued on page 849)
The Palmer House in Chicago was the scene of the 74th Annual State Conference of the Illinois State Society DAR, March 12, 13, 14, 1970.

On Thursday March 12, the Call to Assembly was sounded by the bugler, Mrs. R. Taylor Drake, followed by the processional of National and State Officers and distinguished guests escorted by Pages. The Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Wakelee R. Smith, who presided at all sessions. Illinois was honored to have The President General, Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, attend the entire Conference. Other guests from out of State were, Mrs. Lyle Johnston Howland, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Maxwell Miller Chapman, Vice President General from Indiana; Mrs. F. A. Paul Zeismer, State Regent of Pennsylvania; and Mrs. G. Murray Campbell, State Regent of Vermont. Present were Honorary State Regents of Illinois, Mrs. Ralph Allen Killey, Chaplain General; Mrs. James Justin Hamm, Vice President General; Mrs. Henry C. Warner, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Ferdinand J. Friedli, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Len Young Smith, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, Past Chaplain General; and Mrs. Albert G. Peters, Past Registrar General. The State Regent presented members of the State Board, The National Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America, Mrs. Paul G. Meyer, and the National Vice Chairman from Illinois.

The Conference was privileged to hear the address of the President General, "Activities at National Headquarters." This inside view was of great interest to all. Following the reports of the State Officers, The State President of C.A.R. Miss Grace Luttrell, was introduced by the State Chairman, Mrs. Adam French. Miss Luttrell brought greetings and presented a check for $17.76.

The "Patriotism at Work" Luncheon was held on Thursday noon. Mrs. J. Gary Barthell, State Chairman DAR Service for Veteran-Patients, presented and Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, Recording Secretary General, whose address was entitled, "Patriotism at Work." Mrs. Glen Pyles, State Chairman Americanism and DAR Manuals for Citizenship, introduced Mr. Stanley P. Balzekas, a native of Lithuania. He was awarded an Americanism medal for his outstanding contributions as a naturalized citizen.

An impressive Memorial Service for departed Illinois daughters was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. J. Victor Lucas. Tributes were given by Mrs. Ferdinand J. Friedli and Mrs. Arthur I. Carrier. Mrs. Killey, Chaplain General, gave a tribute to departed Viet Nam Veterans.

The speaker for the National Defense meeting on Thursday evening, Mr. John T. McCarty, Vice President of Rockford College, was introduced by the State Chairman, Mrs. Russell W. Cortney. His topic, "Use it or Lose it," was timely and thought provoking. After a recess the candidates for State Office were nominated and elected by acclamation.

The State Banquet on Friday night was a gala affair. Musical entertainment preceded the address by the President General, "Treason or Patriotism." Miss Karen Kiser, State Chairman of Juniors, introduced the 13 outstanding Juniors and announced that Mrs. Harley Hammond was the Illinois outstanding Junior. Mrs. Louis Rediger, National Vice Chairman, announced that Mrs. Hammond was the Division winner also. The newly elected State Officers were installed by the State Chaplain. There was a reception for members and guests honoring the President General.

Illinois takes pride in their Good Citizens program in which 676 schools participated this year. On Saturday morning the processional of the Good Citizens was most impressive. There were 401 Good Citizens with parents and teachers present. Mrs. Hamm congratulated and welcomed the girls. The winner of the National award, winners of the seven Division awards and the Attendance awards were presented with U.S. Savings Bonds. All joined hands for the singing of "Blest Be the Tie That Binds," the benediction was given and the Colors retired. The State Regent declared the 74th State Conference adjourned.—Irene P. Showers.

California

El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora la Reina de Los Angeles de Porciuncula—founded in 1781 by the Spanish Governor of the State of California, Felipe de Neve—hosted the

The beautiful Tuesday Afternoon Memorial Service, remembering the 198 California Daughters who had entered Eternal Life since the last State Conference, was held in historic St. Paul's Cathedral. Officiating were Mrs. LeRoy Conrad Kaump, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Gregory A. Weingeit, State Chaplain; and Mrs. John Simon Flour, State Assistant Chaplain.

Prelude Music of Mrs. Hugo Davise, followed by Assembly Call and Processional Music by the U.S. Marine Corps, set in motion the Advancing of The Colors by the U.S. Navy ROTC from U.C.L.A. and the Processional of the State Regent, the Organizing Secretary General, the Historian General, Honorary State Regents, National Chairmen, State Officers, National Vice Chairmen and Hostess Regents, escorted by Pages.

Mrs. Thomas Vernon Coffee, State Regent, pronounced the Call to Order for the 62nd Annual State Conference which had as its theme "Golden California." The Invocation was given by Dr. Peter Noel Knost. Following the Opening Ritual and a Patriotic Medley—a Welcome from the Southern Daughters was extended by Mrs. William R. Saenger, State Historian; Mrs. Frank Emilio La Cauza, State Recording Secretary, gave the Response in behalf of the Northern Daughters.

Greetings received from the President General, from the Governor of California and from the Mayor of Los Angeles were read. C.A.R. Greetings were extended by Janet Saenger, State President; she was accompanied by Lynn and Mark Dugle, dressed in Colonial costume, who presented twin nosegays to the State Regent. Distinguished Guests, the General Conference Committee and Hostess Regents were introduced.

"Morality And The Schools" was the address of the evening by Mr. Collier McDermon, Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of California. A Reception followed the adjournment of the session.

Highlights of the Wednesday Morning Session included a Report of the Credentials Committee, presented by Mrs. B. O. A. Thomas, State Treasurer, Adoption of the Standing Rules; Reports of the Program Committee, the State Officers and a very special report by Mrs. Donald Spicer, Historian General. A change in the State Bylaws was voted.

During the National Defense and Good Citizen Luncheon—Greetings were extended by His Honor, Samuel W. Yorty, the Mayor of the City of Los Angeles. Awards were made by Mrs. Earl E. Coil, Chairman of the American Heritage Committee; Mrs. Arnold Carow, Chairman of Student Loan and Scholarship; and Mrs. Robert J. Shaver, Chairman of DAR Good Citizens. "Our Heritage—The Seas" was the Address given by Mrs. Wilson King Barnes, Organizing Secretary General.

During the Morning Session State Resolutions were adopted, Reports of the Regents of the Northern Chapters were given and Nominations were made for the new State Officers. At noon the Past and President State Officers' Club met for its Annual Luncheon Meeting with Mrs. Richard E. Foutz, President presiding.

Highlights of the Thursday Evening Banquet, held in the Pacific Ballroom included a delightful Musical Presentation; the Annual Presentation of C.A.R. Colonial Debutantes to our State Regent, Mrs. Thomas Vernon Coffee, by Mrs. Leonard J. Black, Senior C.A.R. State President; and an Address "Law Enforcement Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow" by Joseph Paul Bush, Assistant District Attorney of the County of Los Angeles.

Mrs. Thomas Vernon Coffee, State Regent, introduced the guests at the Annual Friday Luncheon honoring the State Conference Committee, the Conference Pages and C.A.R. The Welcome was given by Mrs. LeRoy Conrad Kaump, State Vice Regent; the Response by Mrs. Kenneth C. Main, Senior National Vice President of the Western Region, N.S.C.A.R. Greetings were extended by Mrs. Leonard J. Black, Senior State President of C.A.R., who also introduced the Members of the C.A.R. State Board as well as the Senior Officers, Chairmen and Society Presidents. Janet Saenger, C.A.R. State President, reported on the accomplishments of the State Society during the year.

Following the installation of the new State Officers, by Mrs. Edgar Atkinson Fuller, the Daughters joined hands and sang the traditional closing song: "God Be With You Till We Meet Again." The State Chaplain gave the Benediction, The Colors were retired and the 1970 California State Conference was adjourned at 3:00 P.M. The new officers were honored at a reception immediately after the adjournment.—Mrs. William R. Saenger.

Nevada

On March 19th of this year Mrs. Harold B. Foutz, State Regent, dedicated the marker commemorating the route of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad. Mrs. C. J. Thornton, State Vice Regent, was chairman for programming the project. The marker was placed on the grounds of the Centennial Coliseum in Reno, Nevada. Governor Paul Laxalt gave the dedicatory address and the marker was unveiled by Mr. John Chisman, chairman of Washoe County Fair and Recreation Board. Congressional Representative Walter S. Baring was honored guest.

On March 20th the Forty-Fifth Annual State Conference convened in Fallon, Nevada. Lahontan Chapter was hostess and Mrs. Richard Erb, Regent, and Nevada's outstanding Junior Mrs. for 1970, was general chairman. Mrs. Foutz presided at all sessions.

Mayor Jack Tedford of Fallon, delighted the delegates, members and guests at the opening session with his very warm greeting and evident knowledge of DAR objectives and accomplishments. He presented the book, "In Washington."

Mrs. Jack Diehl, chairman of the State Gaming Commission, was speaker at the luncheon. His address emphasized the DAR theme, "God grants liberty only to those who love it and are willing to guard and defend it." He stressed the need for teaching patriotism and love of country and urged that this teaching begin in every home.

The conference theme—Dedicated service, Active leadership and Right example—was reflected in the reports given by officers and chairmen.

Mrs. Walter Emerson Ward of Washington, D. C., newly elected Vice-President General, was guest of the conference.

Left to right are pictured Mrs. Clarence J. Thronton, Mrs. Walter E. Ward, Mrs. Harold B. Foutz, and Mrs. Frank Steinheimer, at the Nevada State Conference.
and speaker at the State Officers Club dinner, to which all delegates and members were invited. Conservation was her subject as she told the story of water with slides.

The Saturday brunch “Accent on Youth” program featured DAR good citizens, American History Scholarship contestants, JAC winners, and C.A.R. state president, Gary Koenig. Mrs. Foutz presented Molly Bybee, Nevada State Good Citizen of White Pine High School, Ely, Nevada, the $100 Savings Bond given by the National Society. Good Citizen pins and certificates were presented to the 28 Good Citizens of the various schools. American History Medals were given to the 14 contestants in the American History Scholarship contest. Kathleen Cripps of White Pine High School, Ely, was named recipient of the Ila Warner Scholarship Fund. This award is given to a top ranking student who attends a University in Nevada.

Election of officers for the 1970-1972 term was conducted and Mrs. Clarence J. Thornton, member and past regent of John C. Fremont chapter of Carson City, and outgoing state vice-regent, was elected state regent, subject to confirmation at the 79th Continental Congress.—Mrs. Harold Foutz.

Michigan

The Seventh State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Michigan was held on March 18, 19, and 20th at the Detroit Hilton Hotel, Detroit, Michigan. Hostesses were Elizabeth Cass Chapter and Louisa St. Clair Chapter. Two hundred sixty-two Michigan Daughters, twenty-two Good Citizens and thirty-seven guests attended.

The Conference theme was “God grants liberty only to those who love it and are always ready to defend it.”

The highlight of the Conference was the election of officers for the 1970-1972 term. The call to order was given by Mrs. Walter A. Kleinert, State Regent, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance, the American's Creed and the singing of the National Anthem.

An impressive Memorial service was held in the First Methodist Church. Mrs. J. Frederick Johnson, State Regent, gave the address. As Mrs. Jacobs read the memorial roll call, flowers were placed in a wreath which was later placed at the Memorial Shaft to honor the memory of all servicemen who gave their lives in the service of their country. Tributes were given in honor of Mrs. James H. Edgar, Past State Chaplain, Mrs. Allen E. McLean, Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Albert E. Cohen, Past District Director, and Mrs. June S. Jones, Past Co-Chairman of Caples House restoration.

The assembly called by bugler James W. Metier at the Opening Session preceded the entrance of Color Bearers, Pages, Past State Officer, Honorary State Regent, Guests, and Honorary State Regents Mrs. John W. Mason, Mrs. Clara E. Wiedlea and Mrs. James V. Zeder.

Wednesday morning, March eighteenth, featured a forum for State Chairmen and Chapter Regents, followed by luncheon, with Mrs. Floyd W. Dargel, Regent of Louisa St. Clair Chapter, presiding. We were honored to have our President General, Mrs. Seimes, give an informal talk concerning the activities at National Headquarters.

The assembly called was sounded at 8:00 P.M. by Paul Reidt, Trumpeter. As the procession was played by Mrs. Henry F. Spaulding, Pages carrying the various flags proceeded the line of officers and distinguished visitors as they took their places on the platform.

The State Regent, Mrs. Walter A. Kleinert, called the Seventieth State Conference to order. The Invocation was given by the State Vice Chaplain, Mrs. Milton E. Hopkins, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance, the American's Creed and the singing of the National Anthem.

Mrs. Kleinert introduced our distinguished guests and our National Vice Chairmen, Mrs. Clare E. Wiedlea, Honor Roll; Mrs. Roy V. Barnes, Student Loan and Scholarship; Mrs. Minor B. Dutcher, Motion Pictures; Mrs. Bruce E. Gillespie, Juior Bazaar and Mrs. William H. DeGraff, Resolutions and the officers of the State Executive Board.

Thursday's sessions featured the reports of the State Officers, State Chairmen and Chapter Regents, giving a summary of the activities of the Michigan Daughters. At noon Mrs. John W. Mason, State Chairman of National Defense, presided at the National Defense Luncheon with State Senator Robert J. Huber speaking on the topic “Loss of Control of your Person, Property, Pocketbook and Politics.” An interesting question and answer period followed.

At the Banquet that evening, Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes gave an inspiring speech on “Treason or Patriotism.” The Outstanding Junior Member Award was presented to the charming Mrs. Howard Byrne, Jr. for her many achievements as a mother, a lawyer, an active member of Three Flags Chapter, a devoted worker on the Services for Veteran Patients Committee and other civic activities.

On Friday morning the Junior Member and Pages Breakfast was followed by a final conference session at which resolution were passed and the newly-elected officers were installed by Mrs. Seimes. The DAR Good Citizen award was given to Miss Susan E. Peterson of Cadillac, Michigan, and the American history Scholarship award was won by Miss Christine Firer, Detroit, Michigan.

Mrs. Wilson King Barnes, Organizing Secretary General, then spoke to the Good Citizens and the assembly on the very challenging topic, “Wake Up, then Stand Up!”

Oregon

The Oregon State Conference, NSDAR, met in Klamath Falls, March 19-21, 1970. Hostess Chapters were Craft Lake, Eulalona, Rogue River, and Umpqua.

An impressive Memorial service was held in the First Methodist Church. Mrs. J. Frederick Johnson, State Regent, gave the call to remembrance. Mrs. George W. Jacobs, State Chaplain, gave the response. As Mrs. Jacobs read the memorial roll call, flowers were placed in a wreath which was later placed at the Memorial Shaft to honor the memory of all servicemen who gave their lives in the service of their country. Tributes were given in honor of Mrs. James H. Edgar, Past State Chaplain, Mrs. Allen E. McLean, Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Albert E. Cohen, Past District Director, and Mrs. June S. Jones, Past Co-Chairman of Caples House restoration.

Mr. Dayton O. Hyde addressed the group on the conservation of the sandhill Crane, and other wildlife, at the Opening dinner.

Assembly call, by bugler James W. Metler at the Opening Session preceded the entrance of Color Bearers, Pages, Past State Officer, Honorary State Regent, Guests, and Honorary State Regents Mrs. John D. Lesch, Honorary State Regent, presided, and the Regents and Delegates Breakfast, Friday, March 20th, both groups enjoyed a film “Southern Oregon, Land of Fulfillment” which was presented by Mr. George Callison, Manager of Klamath Falls Chamber of Commerce. Chapter Regents reported interesting events and programs which carry out the aims and purposes of the DAR.

At the National Defense luncheon Mrs. Clifford Cornutt, State Chairman, spoke on “ Planned Chaos” which made the group intensely aware of the dangers facing American Freedom.

Mrs. Lloyd H. Ryser, State Registrar, arranged a Genealogical Workshop which was a favorite feature of the Conference.

At the Friday Night Banquet, Mrs. Johnson, State Regent, presented Mr. George Trapalis, the Americanism Medal. Mr. Trapalis told of the difficulties he encountered in coming to America from Greece, and of his devotion to America since that time. Colonel Ronald T. Adams, Commander of Kingsly Field, 108th Fighter Group, spoke

(Continued on page 840)
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUESTION: Is there such a motion as a motion to censure?

ANSWER: Yes there is such a thing as a motion to censure. It is usually used when the presiding officer will not put motions to vote or is malicious or incompetent. The member making the motion of censure not only states the question but should also put it to vote and then declare the vote. The member does this standing on the floor of the assembly and does not go on the platform. (P.L. pp. 497, 498, question 243)

QUESTION: What is the difference between our chapter cooperating with other organizations and affiliating?

ANSWER: Neither the National Society nor any of its authorized chapters may affiliate with other organizations. The National Society and the authorized chapters cooperate with other organizations both on a national and local level in promotion of objectives which are in accord with the purposes of the National Society. The distinction between cooperation and affiliation is that in affiliation the bylaws of the affiliated group would bind the National Society or the chapters, and of paramount importance in the question of affiliation is the payment of dues. Where dues are paid there is affiliation.

QUESTION: How long may a State Regent serve as a State Regent on the National Board of Management?

ANSWER: The NSDAR Bylaws provide "No member shall be eligible to serve on the National Board of Management as State Regent more than three consecutive years." (Article XIV, Section 8.) This would not apply to a member who has served less than half a term as State Regent because of a vacancy in that office. State Regents of countries geographically outside the area of the fifty states and the District of Columbia may be exempted from this provision at the discretion of the National Board of Management.

QUESTION: Should an applicant for membership attend the chapter meeting at which her name is proposed for approval?

ANSWER: No. Her friends should know this procedure is unethical and should not invite her to the meeting nor should she be willing to accept such an invitation. There is a possibility that she may not be approved and this would certainly be embarrassing for everyone.

QUESTION: Is it necessary to have a motion that nominations close?

ANSWER: No. When the election is by ballot, the chairman should announce that "Nominations are closed" after she has asked whether there are any further nominations, and no more are proposed. (P.L. p. 470, question 162)

QUESTION: Our bylaws provide that the regent shall be ex-officio a member of all committees except the nominating committee. Is the regent then a member of the bylaws committee and should she be notified of the meetings?

ANSWER: The regent is a member of the bylaws committee and has all the rights of a committee member. The regent is not counted in arriving at a quorum for the committee meeting. She would not be a member of this committee except by virtue of a special rule that the regent is automatically ex-officio of all committees, except the nominating committee. When she goes out of office as chapter regent she automatically ceases to be ex-officio a member of the committees. An ex-officio member must be notified of the meetings of the committees the same as any other member.

QUESTION: What is the difference between a recommendation and a resolution?

ANSWER: Sometimes they amount to the same thing, but not usually. If a recommendation is adopted and no further action taken on it, the effect is the same as if a similar resolution had been adopted. Generally, a committee should close its report with resolutions to put into effect all of its recommendations, and the reporting member should move their adoption.

QUESTION: Is this motion in order, "I move that the printed program be adopted as the official program with such changes as are necessary."

ANSWER: When the printed program is adopted as the official program it becomes the Order of the Day and cannot be deviated from, except by a two-thirds vote. The words, "with such changes as are necessary" are out of order. Changes cannot be made in the program after its adoption by the assembly, except by a two-thirds vote. Of course it can be done by general consent, but that means not a single negative vote. (P.L. p. 523, question 338)

QUESTION: Our bylaws read as follows: "The Regent shall be a member ex-officio of all committees except the nominating committee." Can the Regent be elected as a regular member of the nominating committee?

ANSWER: No. This would be a suspension of the bylaws and any action taken under a suspended bylaw is invalid. If the regent cannot serve as a member ex-officio on the nominating committee, she certainly cannot serve as a regular member. There is but little difference between being a member ex-officio and a regularly elected member of a committee; but that difference is important in answering your question. An ex-officio member is not a member of a quorum and therefore her attendance at meetings is optional. She attends when she desires to participate or when her presence is needed. When present, she has all the privileges of a regular member. As a regular member of a committee, she is counted in making up the quorum and therefore is obligated to attend and participate in all the meetings. Her responsibilities as a regular member are heavier therefore the danger of her influence being weakened by her decisions are greater. If she cannot serve on the lower level as an ex-officio member, certainly she cannot serve on the higher level with increased responsibilities. (See principles of bylaw interpretation, Parliamentary Law p. 380. Also R.O.R. 210)
Blankinship Graveyard, Point Road, Marion, Mass. Gift of Mrs. C. Joseph Nowak, through Fort Phoenix Chapter.

Ruth Delano, Widow of Capt. H. Delano Jr., was born March 19, 1795, and died Jan. 24, 1852.

Capt. Harper Delano, Jr., was born June 16, 1789, and died May 17, 1879 (?) at Port-au-Prince, W.I.

Frederick, son of Harper, Jr. and Ruth Delano, was born July 2, 1818, and died Aug. 9, 1818.

Paul Blankinship was born Sept. 16, 1761, and died Mar. 20, 1807.

James Blankinship, Jr., was born April 15, 1754, and died July 14, 1817.

In Memory of Stephen, Son of the George Blankinship . . . (Unreadable).

Bathsheba, wife of James Blankinship, was born April 2, 1718, and died May 20, 1804.

James Blankinship, the founder of his family in America, was born Oct. 27, 1720, and died May 10, 1813.


Ruth, dau. of James Blankinship, was born Apr. 20, 1749, and died Mar. 26, 1848.

Polly, daughter of Seth and Mary Blankinship, was born Oct. 5, 1797, and died Feb. 26, 1799.

Mary, Wife of Seth Blankinship, was born Nov. 9, 1771, and died July 14, 1816.

Capt. Seth Blankinship was born Nov. 22, 1767, and died Aug. 3, 1851.

Walter F. Blankinship died Apr. 16, 1869, aged 73 yrs., 10 m's, 14 d's.

Ruth, wife of Walter F. Blankinship Died May 17, 1864, aged 71 yrs., 7 mos. and 12 d's.

Continuation of Erie County, Ohio-Conn. Compensations for Rev. War Losses.

(Greenwich) listed previously from the History of Erie Co, O. by Peeke).

DANBURY

Matthew Barnum
Thaddeus Barnum
Sarah Basset
Joseph Beebe
Abijah Barnum
Comfort Barnum
Ephraim Barnum
Mary Barnum
John Barnum
Abijah Benedict
Ebenezer Benedict
Ebenezer Benedict, Jr.
Isaac Benedict
Jonas Benedict
Joseph Benedict
Jonah Benedict
Lemuel Benedict
Matthew Benedict
Nathaniel Benedict
Oliver Benedict
Robert Benedict
Samuel Benedict
Samuel Benedict, Jr.
Thaddeus Benedict, Esq.
Thomas Benedict
Thom. H. Benedict
Thomas Benedict, Jr.
Timothy Benedict
Zadock Benedict
Joseph Broadbooks
Samuel Brown
Benjamin Boughton
Joseph Burchard
Isaac Callin
Enos Camp
Caleb Church
Daniel Church
James Clark
John Coach
Amos Collins
Andrew Comstock
David Comstock
Jos. P. Cook, Esq.
Philip Corbin
Rebecca Crowfeet Jabez Rockwell
Seth Crowfeet Christian Rose
James Cray Stephen Scofield
Benjamin Curtiss Anna Shepherd
Benjamin Darley John Shepherd
Isaac Davis Benjamin Shove
Wait Desbrow Richard Smith
Elisha Dibble Benjamin Sperry
Ezra Dibble, Jr. Christian Starr
Jeremiah Dunning Ezra Starr
James Fielding Josiah Starr
Jacob Fintch Joshua Starr
Mary Greensdale Matthew Starr
Elnathan Gregory Daniel Stevens
John Gregory Alexander Stewart
Joseph Gregory Nathaniel Stevens
Seth Crowfeet Nathaniel Stevens
Benjamin Curtiss Aaron Stone
William Crowfeet John Stone
William Darley William Stone
Isaac Davis Seth Stone
Wait Desbrow John Sturdevant
Elisha Dibble Benjamin Taylor
Ezra Dibble, Jr. Thomas Taylor
James Fielding Thomas Taylor, Jr.
Jacob Fintch Benjamin Taylor
Mary Greensdale Daniel Taylor, Esq.
Elnathan Gregory Elian Taylor
John Gregory John Taylor
Seth Crowfeet Jonathan Taylor
Benjamin Curtiss Judith Taylor
William Crowfeet Major Taylor
William Darley Nathan Taylor, Jr.
William Darley Nathan Taylor, 3d.
Isaac Davis Oliver Taylor
Wait Desbrow Mathew Taylor
Elisha Dibble Samuel Taylor, Esq.
Ezra Dibble, Jr. James Trowbridge
Jacob Fintch Stephen Trowbridge
Mary Greensdale Rev. Noah Wetmore
Elnathan Gregory Rev. Ebenezer White
John Gregory Joseph M. White
Seth Crowfeet Comfort Wildman
Benjamin Curtiss Daniel Wildman
Isaac Davis Thomas Wildman
Wait Desbrow Timothy Wildman
Elisha Dibble Matthew Wilks
Ezra Dibble, Jr. William Wille
Jacob Fintch Abigail Wood
Mary Greensdale Benjamin Wood
Elnathan Gregory David Wood
John Gregory Elijah Wood
Seth Crowfeet Hannah Wood
Isaac Davis John Wood
Ezra Dibble, Jr. Oreserve Wood
Jacob Fintch Samuel Wood
(To be continued in a future issue)


Marriages
Phoebe Harrison married to Silvanus Arnold in 1776 or 1777.
John, son of Silvanus and Phoebe Arnold married to Phoebe Loree, probably in 1800.
Silvanus, son of John and Phoebe Arnold married to Lucretia Baker, 1825.
Ann, daughter of Silvanus and Lucretia Arnold married Dec. 27, 1847 to Solomon White Shepard.

Nancy, daughter of Silvanus and Lucretia Arnold, married Stanfield Pinkard McNeill, Feb. 16, 1859.

Guy Perry, son of Silvanus and Lucretia Arnold married Elsie Pauline Howes 1874.

Stephen H. son of John and Phoebe Arnold married Eve Murray at Tyrone, April 14, 1835.


Stephen H. son of John and Phoebe Arnold married Eve Murray at Tyrone, April 14, 1835.


Nancy, daughter of Silvanus and Phoebe Arnold married Sidney Day.

Nancy, widow of Sidney Day married Jonathan Compton.

Lewis, son of Silvanus and Phoebe Arnold married Hannah Ketchum.

Isaac, son of Silvanus and Phoebe Arnold married Margaret Harding.

Dan, son of Silvanus and Phoebe Arnold married Jane Harrison.

Births

Stephen Harrison of Orange Co., N.J. born 1699, Joanna, his wife, born 1718.

Phoebe, daughter of above (Stephen and Joanna Harrison) born Nov. 15, 1755.

Children of Phoebe and Silvanus Arnold:

John b. May 30, 1779
Anna or Nancy b. July 24, 1782
Joanna b. May 17, 1784
Lewis b. July 16, 1786
Stephen Harrison b. Oct. 4, 1788
Isaac b. April 5, 1791
Dan b. April 21, 1793
Lydia b. Oct. 9, 1795.

Children of John Arnold and Phoebe Loree, his wife, born Jan. 1, 1774:

Silvanus b. June 7, 1801
Henry Loree, b. June 28, 1803
Nancy b Feb. 9, 1805
Stephen H. b. July 3, 1807
Lydia born at Baileytown, N.Y. June 15, 1809
Daniel Harrison b. Nov. 12, 1812

Children of Sidney Day born Aug. 5, 1778 and his wife Nancy (Anna) Arnold:

David W. b. Dec. 5, 1801
Joana b. Dec. 5, 1803
Mory b. Feb. 17, 1806
Eliza b. Sept. 18, 1807
Lewis b. July 3, 1809
Jane b. Sept. 23, 1811
Sally Ann b. Aug. 12, 1814
Nancy b. Oct. 15, 1816


Children of Lewis Arnold and his wife, Hannah Ketchum:

James born Sept. 22, 1813
William born Dec. 10, 1815
Phoebe Ann b. May 30, 1818
Cyrus b. Oct. 19, 1822
Betsy b. Nov. 25, 1825

Children of Isaac Arnold and his wife, Margaret Harding:

Ardella b. Oct. 28, 1823
Angelina b. June 10, 1825
Horace b. April 27, 1827
Amanda b. Dec. 16, 1829
Lorenzo b. July 1, 1832
Phoebe Jane Harrison b. Sept. 5, 1836

Children of Dan Arnold and Jane Harrison, his wife:

William born March 23, 1815

Deaths

Silvanus Arnold died April 1, 1796
Phoebe (Harrison) Arnold, his wife, died Sept. 2, 1829
Children of Silvanus and Phoebe Arnold:

John died June 3, 1828
Anna as Nancy died —
Joanne died Dec. 25, 1785
Lewis died Dec. 7, 1830
Isaac —
Stephen Harrison died 1805
Dan died April 6, 1871
Lydia died May 14, 1796
Stephen Day, husband of Nancy Arnold, died Dec. 2, 1818
Jonathan Compton, husband of Nancy Arnold Day, died Jan. 30, 1831
Phoebe Loree, wife of John Arnold, died Thursday, May 24, 1813

Children of John Lang born Oct. 8, 1798, his wife Nancy Arnold:

Daniel Harrison b July 13, 1824
Phoebe b. Aug. 17, 1826
John A. b. Feb. 11, 1829
Stephen H. b. May 7, 1831
Phillip F. born Dec. 24, 1833
Robert b. Jan. 21, 1835
Nancy b. Feb. 2, 1837
Silvanus A. b. Feb. 15, 1839
Henry A. b. Jan. 14, 1844
Mary Alice b. Dec. 18, 1845

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine
S. F. McNeill (husband of Nancy Lang Arnold) died at Garden Grove, 1a, February 20, 1902.

Solomon White Shepard (husband of Ann Arnold) died at Oakland, Calif. Jan. 10, 1876.

Children of John Lang and Nancy Arnold, his wife: Phoebe died at Dundee 1859
Robert died at Tyrone Feb. 16, 1835
Silvanus A. died at Sheldon, Wis. April 3, 1866
Henry A. died Feb. 18, 1844

Children of Stephen H. Arnold and Eve Murray, his wife: Lucretia died June 12, 1863
Lydia died Jan. 25, 1841
Henry Loree died March 10, 1863

Children of Stanfield P. McNeill and his wife Nancy Arnold: Stanfield died April 2, 1875
Ann died at Berkeley, Calif. Dec. 3, 1919
Guy Arnold died at Wallace, Idaho Aug. 19, 1891
Edward Russell died at Winnipeg, Canada Oct. 7, 1905
Grace, wife of Edward W. Gaunt, died April 12, 1929
Nora died Feb. 17, 1941 at Berkeley, Calif.
Edward W. Gaunt, husband of Grace McNeill, died March 15, 1920
Bess Gilson, wife of Edward R. McNeill, died Nov. 9, 1953 at Denver, Colo.

Children of Solomon White Shepard and his wife Ann Arnold:
Kate Ford, wife of Willie D. Conrad died at Oakland, Calif. Oct. 21, 1876

Children of L. M. Hastings and his wife Phoebe Arnold:
Gracie E. died Aug. 4, 1875

Children of Daniel H. Lang and Lydia Crittenden, his wife:
Phoebe died Aug. 18, 1861
Nancy A. died April 14, 1866

(Some children's names and birthdays were omitted by this office because the dates fell after 1850).

QUERIES

Cost per line—Cost of one 6½ in. type 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. All copy must be received at least two months prior to publication date desired.

Cleere-Garrett: Want info of desc and ancestry of the Cleere and Garrett families of Lawrence Co., Ala. and Va. Will exch info.—Mrs. Betty Bass Cleere, 615 West Pine St., Hattiesburg, Miss. 39401.

Randall: Want info on ancestry of Hiram Randall, b 2-5-1797 near Westerlo, N.Y. d 6-14-1862, buried Botsford cemetery, Ann Arbor, Mich. Married Caroline Elmdorf, dau of Wm. and Bridget Chesbrough Elmdorf. Is names in Chesbrough Gen. by Wildey. Need names of his par.—Mrs. C. L. Freeman, 3737 Atlantic Ave. #1091, Yucca Valley, Calif. 92284.

Hovely: Need verif. for b of and par of Able Hovely, b 1799 probably at Gouldsbore, Me. Pars said to be Dr. Ivory Hovely and Janette Winslow.

Mogan: Verif. of m of Eliz. Morgan to Wm. Boyd. Lived Wash. Co., Ill. b 1839. Child were Martha and Thomas; raised in Ashley, Ill. Need Verif. of b of Thomas.


Dence: Anc or desc of Richard Dence of Boston, Mass., 1674, or Joseph, Walter or Wm. Dance, of Schenectady, N.Y. in 1720.—Walter E. Dence, 1520 Algardi Ave., Coral Gables, Florida 33146.

Vertrees: Need for publication: issue of John Vertrees, Jr. (son of John Vertrees, Sr. b 1741 d 1803 Hardin Co., Ky. and Rebecca Burris) b 1779 d 11-16-1856, and Nancy Haycraft b 9-11-1782 d 8-30-1865-6 Harrin Co., Ky. (dau of Samuel Haycraft Sr. b 11-19-1752 d 10-12-1823 Hardin Co., Ky.) Two known issue: Joseph b 3-15-1804 Ohio Co., Ky. d 1-23-1884 Bushnell, Ill. m Lucinda Chenoweth dau of Jacob Van Meter Chenoweth and Mary Haycraft; Jacob b 1814 d 1892 m Nancy Hobbs b 1812 d 1883.—Mrs. Nancy Ann Rembac 5212 Redwillow Lane, La Canada, Calif. 91011.

Patterson-Compton: Joseph Patterson b 9-10-1786, where served in War of 1812. From what state & with what co.? Joseph m Eleanor Compton b 2-1-1795, where? m 10-12-1818 Wm. D. Meadville, Pa. Member of Pres Church had 10 child. Moved to Ill. from Meadville in 1846, Joseph d 3-18-1865 and Eleanor d 7-3-1875 at Genoa, Ill. Who were Joseph's par and where did they live? Any info apprec.—Mrs. George A. Patterson, 1828 Norman Ave., Park Ridge, Ill. 60068.

Hanks: Data on Thomas Hanks, b 1759 Va. son of Joseph & Nancy Hanks and Jemima Hanks, grand-dau of Abraham, d Va. 1833, and Sarah Harper Hanks.—Mr. Dave Keiser, Tafton, Pa. 18464.

Payne-Paln: Want desc. & ancestors of: John m Jane Liston 1814; James m Judith Hurst (dau of Wm.) 1817; Thomas m Lydia Lindsey 1820, Harrison Co., In. These and others in household #039 & #040 Dubois Co., Ind. Census 1820. What was the relationship? Connection with Obadiah, Elisha, Elijah, Benjamin of Dubois & Knox Co., Ky. and Joseph & Phoebe of Bedford Co., Va.? Need bpl. and par of Thomas. Suggestions or clues appreciated. Exch.—Mrs. Louise McCoy, Star Rte. 2, Box 1091, Yucca Valley, Calif. 92284.

Parker Reward of $25.00 for positive proof of parentage of Olivia Byrd Parker, b 22 Feb. 1813, in N.C., m Martha Macon Williams (b 12 Jan. 1822 in N.C.), 6 Oct. 1840, Somerville, Tenn. He was a cotton broker in Memphis, Tenn. for a half century; was one of organizers of Memphis Cotton Exchange in 1874; also of Elmwood Cemetery. He and wife are buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Corsicana, Texas.—Mrs. Ruby Baker Slay, 1622-54th St., Sacramento, Calif. 95819.

Cowan-Graham-Johnston-Mecham: Ex. info Joseph Cowan m 1804 Williamson Co., Tenn. Jane Graham: ch; Rosanna, Eliz., Polly all m Meachams; Susanna; Jane; David A.; John m America Johnston; have families of Nellie and Richard G.—Cowan Clan United, 222 N. 39th, Fort Smith, Ark. 72901.


Bagwell: Alfred Mason, b Richmond, m Nancy Butler, Clinton Co., Ohio, d LaSalle Co. Ill. 1864. Foregoing ad appeared in DAR Mag. Vol. LXX Mar 1936 and matches my data on Bagwell Anderson Mason. Also same date an ad requests info. of Minerva Hester born N.C. m Alfred Mason Bagwell, Jr. Clinton Co. Ohio. Will pay reward for first full information of who placed above ads or who were the parents of Bagwell A. Mason.—Ed. Mason, 1413 Alpine, Cody, Wyo. 82414.

(Continued on page 852)
Commission Chairman
MRS. RICHARD DENNY SHELBY, Registrar General
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

Librarian General—MRS. GEORGE SPRAGUE TOLMAN, III
1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

REGISTRAR GENERAL
Q. In order to complete my application, I need to have a search made of several census schedules. To whom shall I write?
A. The National Archives has the Federal Census returns through 1880, and the remaining fragment (less than 1%) of the 1890 returns. If you will send them identifying information, the National Archives will conduct a search for a specific census entry free of charge. (This service is limited to one search per week per customer.) For further information write: Central Reference Staff, General Services Administration, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408.

ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL
Q. How is an Organizing Regent appointed?
A. An Organizing Regent is appointed upon the request of her State Regent. Her appointment is presented to the National Board of Management for confirmation and the necessary materials for organizing a new chapter are forwarded from the office of the Organizing Secretary General.

Q. Who gives permission to organize new chapters?
A. The permission must come through the State Regent and if it is to be in a town where chapters already exist, thirty days notice must be given to existing chapters before an Organizing Regent can be appointed.

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN LINEAGE RESEARCH
Q. Where do you write to get the Pension, Bounty-Land and Military records?
A. General Services Administration, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408. There is a small charge for this information.

Q. What are the requirements a potential member should follow to get help on her line?
A. First, a potential member must receive an invitation to join the DAR from a Chapter, and have at least three generations on the Lineage Chart completed before the chapter Lineage Research Chairman request help from the National Lineage Research Office.

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN MEMBERSHIP
Q. Where may I obtain a list of the State Membership Chairmen?
A. The DAR Directory of Committees list the State Chairmen of all Committees. It may be obtained from the Corresponding Secretary General’s Office by sending a check for 85¢ made to the Treasurer General.

Q. What is meant by the “total state membership”?
A. It is the sum of the membership of each chapter, PLUS your State’s members-at-large. “At Large” is listed separately. It is necessary to ascertain the number of your total State membership-at-large in this manner.
### MEMBERSHIP REPORT

#### NORTHEASTERN DIVISION

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#### EASTERN DIVISION

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#### NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION

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#### SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION

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#### WESTERN DIVISION

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**Nov. 1, 1970:**
FORT AMANDA (Delphos, Ohio), held a noon luncheon at Nu-Maude's Restaurant on February 28. Table decorations were appropriate for Washington's Birthday.

The Regent, Mrs. Janet Sailor, welcomed members and guests from Lima and Sidney. Vice Regent, Mrs. Thelma Scarbery, led in the flag ceremony. Mrs. Arthur Mosier, chaplain, gave the devotions.

Following the luncheon, a talk entitled "Basis for Action Through Dolls" was presented by Mrs. Clarence Heffner of Tipp City, Ohio. Mrs. Heffner displayed a few dolls from her collection of 195 dolls which she has carved of wood and dressed herself. The dolls are each put together with wooden pegs and are called penny dolls. The design for the dolls comes from the mountain children of Germany who make and assemble them during the winter months.

Mrs. Heffner's dolls are dressed to represent storybook characters and famous people. The first doll she made was carved from a piece of wood from a tree where she had a treehouse as a child. Other characters represented by dolls were Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln and George and Martha Washington. She has many of the characters in the Lois Lenski books. These books are of interest to Ohio people since Miss Lenski was a native of Anna, Ohio.

Mrs. Norman De Ment, Defiance, Ohio, Vice Regent of Ohio was introduced and spoke about the State Conference to be held at the Sheraton-Hilton Hotel in Dayton. She urged members to attend the conference at which it will be a privilege to hear President General. Mrs. Erwin Seimes, speak. Mrs. De Ment also spoke concerning the Continental Congress which will convene in Washington, D.C. April 18-24.

LADY WASHINGTON (Houston, Texas). Following centuries old tradition, the Alabama-Coushatta Indians inaugurated on January 1, 1970 their Mikko-Choba (First Chief), Fulton Battise, and their Mikko-Atakola (Second Chief), Emmett Battise. This once in a lifetime, seldom seen, ancient tribal rite was last performed on January 1, 1936 when Chief Cooper Sylestine, who died in February of 1969 at the age of 89 was installed. The chief serves his people for life and the new chief is always inaugurated at 11:00 a.m., "the hour of the Chief," on the January 1st following the death of the old chief.

Chief Fulton Battise, 60, who served as second chief from 1936 has lived on the reservation all his life and is employed by the Carter Lumber Co. He is considered one of the best sawlog cutters in East Texas and can drop a tree on a dime.

Chief Emmett Battise, 47, is a World War II hero and former Livingston High School and Stephen F. Austin State College baseball and basketball star. He is presently basketball coach and mathematics teacher at Rusk High School, Rusk, Texas.

Both chiefs are Elders and lay ministers in the Presbyterian Church, having attended the Presbyterian Mission School on the Reservation for their elementary education.

The tribes have always been religious and reverent people. Before being introduced to Christianity they worshiped Abimingo, "the Father in the sky", and Hashi-Hapa, the new moon. For this reason, for his first official act, Chief Fulton Battise invited America's moon-walking astronauts to become honorary chiefs since the Alabama-Coushatta Reservation is probably the last spot in this country where men worshiped the new moon. The chief said, "We realize that the Alabama-Coushattas are a small nation and the men invited represent a great nation, but we take pride that though small, we have always been an honorable nation. Our people fought with Andrew Jackson in the Seminole Wars, with Sam Houston for Texas, and with Robert E. Lee for the Confederacy. We have fought in every foreign war for the United States and the bodies of these heroes lie in the reservation's sacred burial ground. Although small in numbers, our nation is big in heart and big in spirit."

The Texas Society, Daughters of the American Revolution has long sponsored a scholarship for an Indian girl from the reservation. The present recipient is Miss Peggy Poncho who is studying nursing.

Representing Lady Washington Chapter, Houston, Texas and attending the inauguration ceremonies and following Mrs. Leland R. Adams, Chapter Regent, congratulates Chief and Mrs. Fulton Battise following his inauguration. Virginia Lee Adams of San Jacinto Society, C.A.R., is in the foreground.
barbeque luncheon on invitation of the Tribunal Council were Mr. and Mrs. Leland R. Adams, Mrs. Adams being the Regent of the chapter, Mrs. W. C. Cameron, Lady Washington's American Heritage chairman, and Miss Virginia Lee Adams, American Indian Chairman of San Jacinto Society, Children of the American Revolution, which is sponsored by Lady Washington Chapter.

KESKESKICK (Yonkers, New York) celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary on June 5, 1970, with a luncheon at the Hilton Inn, Tarrytown. Guests of honor, who brought messages to the chapter, were Mrs. George U. Baylies, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, Recording Secretary General, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., Honorary President General, and Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, Jr., past Vice President General. Regents of Westchester chapters also were guests, and eight past chapter regents were present.

Mrs. John M. Leverett, a past regent, presented the history of the chapter, outlining its service to the historic, educational and patriotic aims of our organization, and the chapter's long record of active participation in the community life of the city of Yonkers and of the graves of Revolutionary soldiers; assistance in teaching English and citizenship to the American Indian, and accepted on behalf of St. John's Church by the rector, Rev. Lemuel J. Winterbottom, who spoke on facts of interest concerning this old and beautiful church, which was, in prerevolutionary times, the church of the Lord of Philipse Manor. The Manor House, near by, now known as Philipse Manor Hall, is owned by the State of New York, and is a National Historic Site. It is the meeting place of Keskesklick Chapter.

LYMAN HALL (Waycross, Ga.). Special guests of Lyman Hall Chapter for the March meeting held at the Waycross City Library, were Mrs. Ellen Long and members of Winona Society, C.A.R. The group presented a special program celebrating the 75th Anniversary of the N.S.C.A.R. Miss Malinda Minter told how Mrs. Daniel Lothrop conceived the idea for the establishment of a patriotic society for children. Miss Nancy Minter explained how Mrs. Lothrop designed the insignia. Frank Pruett stated the major project for the diamond anniversary was the completion of the museum. Miss Dottie Swindell spoke on another of Mrs. Lothrop's aims, that of giving children a better knowledge of American history. Miss Mary Frances Minter noted the greatest values of C.A.R. are to be found in the influence of the organization on its members. Miss Peggy Pruett, Winona president reported the highlights of the year's work. These included the presentation of a memorial plaque to Ware County High School and a plaque of appreciation presented to Mrs. Wayne Seaman, Senior State President of the Georgia Society, for her example in patriotism. Misses Eleanor York and Lisa Long displayed the awards received at State Convention.

Climaxing the program, Miss Pruett paid tribute to Winona Senior President, Mrs. Ellen Long, for her leadership. In the name of Winona Society and Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Seaman, Miss Pruett presented to Mrs. Long a National Endowment Pin.

Five Winona transfers were welcomed into Lyman Hall Chapter.—Eugenia Stevens Smith.

LYDIA PARTRIDGE WHITING (Newton Highlands, Mass.) celebrated its fiftieth birthday on June 16, 1970, at the lovely country home of Mrs. Joseph P. Maloney, in nearby Weston. Special guests were Mrs. George C. Houser, State Regent of Massachusetts, and other State officers. Miss Madeline Foster, only surviving Charter Member, was honored.

Mrs. Houser and the chapter regent, Mrs. Harry L. Walen, officiated at the cutting of the beautifully decorated birthday cake following luncheon.

At the meeting which followed, Mrs. Edward Fletcher read an account of the chapter's beginnings and activities through the years. Organized with twenty-seven members on June 16, 1920, its founder and first regent was Miss Annie Sanford Head, daughter of the late ex-Governor Natt Head of New Hampshire, and a direct descendant (fifth generation) of Lydia Partridge Whiting. Mrs. Whiting is recorded in the seventeenth volume of Records of Massachusetts Soldier and Sailors of the American Revolution as having given service to her country in 1778. A courageous widow, left with two small daughters, she operated the mill of her late husband (Medway, Massachusetts), an undertaking which entailed managing nine employees. Tradition says that she used a gun when she helped the cause of the Revolution.

The Chapter which bears her name decorated her grave each Memorial Day. More important, it serves the country she loved by doing all it can to further the ideals of DAR. It supports all the undertakings of the National Society, and endeavors to make the public conscious of the Society through newspaper publicity, participation in local Memorial Day observances, and the like.

Through the years Lydia Partridge Whiting Chapter has been especially interested in projects which benefit young people; Hillside School for Boys, Marlborough, Massachusetts, has been

At the Lydia Partridge Whiting party are shown: Miss Madeline Foster, Charter Member; Mrs. George C. Houser, State Regent; Mrs. Harry L. Walen, Retiring Regent; Mrs. W. A. Hurley, New Regent.
one of its special interests. Each year at least one fifty-dollar scholarship award is given, besides history prizes in February, and many individual memorial gifts of money. The Christmas luncheon meeting traditionally entertains a group of Hillside students, who present a program, and money is given to help make a cheerful holiday for the whole school. In addition, the chapter annually sponsors two "Good Citizen" girls at the March State Conference.—Abigail Ann Hamblen.

RACHEL DONELSON (Springfield, Mo.). February 24th, members and guests enjoyed a Colonial Tea from two until five o'clock in honor of George Washington's Birthday, hosted by the Rachel Donelson Chapter at the Sorosis Women's Clubhouse.

Family heirlooms were on display when approximately 300 guests were greeted by a committee attired in Colonial Costumes.

Highlighting exhibits was a doll house decorated and furnished by Mrs. Clyde G. Fulton. Jeanie and Julie Pickering, young daughters of Mr. & Mrs. James Pickering were costumed as George and Martha Washington and presented in a skit with the regent, Mrs. T. Seddon Dickinson, lighting three candles on the birthday cake, representing the three DAR objectives after which Mrs. Wm. K. Powell and Mrs. H. R. Gleason presented a musical program.

Admiring a spinning wheel demonstrated by Mrs. James Lindhurst are Mrs. L. Bentley Cash, Past Vice President General, Mrs. J. Max Chalmers and Mrs. T. Seddon Dickinson, regent.

HANNAH BUSHROD (Hollywood, Calif.). A bronze plaque was dedicated at the "Old Palmdale" Schoolhouse, Tropico Gold Mine, Rosamond, Calif., on Saturday, January 24, 1970 by the Hannah Bushrod Chapter to commemorate its role in the history of Antelope Valley, the upper desert area. In attendance were: Mrs. LeRoy C. Kaump, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Daniel Burroughs, Mrs. Mary Ellen Dickison, Regent; Miss L. Alice Sturdy, Chaplain and Committee Chairman; Mrs. Lucile D. Fitts, Vice Regent; seated, Mrs. Ingeborg M. Holland, one of the school's first pupils.

By the plaque are (l. to r.): Mrs. LeRoy C. Kaump, State Vice Regent; Miss Mary Ellen Dickison, Regent; Miss L. Alice Sturdy, Chaplain and Committee Chairman; Mrs. Lucile D. Fitts, Vice Regent; seated, Mrs. Ingeborg M. Holland, one of the school's first pupils.

the Historic Marker Committee, Chap- lain and Past Regent, Mr. Glen A. Settle, President, Tropico Gold Mine, and Mrs. Settle, Mr. Harry Stiey, President, Kern-Antelope Historical Society, Mr. Fred Layle, Veterans of Foreign Wars, early pupils of the school—Ingeborg Munz Holland, Arnold Munz, Clyde Primmer, Dora Nage Ritter, William Ritter, Rev. Fred H. Ross, former minister in the area, chapter members, guests and friends.

The schoolhouse served the "Old Palmdale" area from 1888 to 1909, which began as an early German settlement. The school was moved to Gold Camp at Tropico Gold Mine in 1906 as a tourist attraction where it is preserved in tact. The American flag used in the ceremonies had flown over the Capitol and was obtained through the offices of Senator George Murphy.

Chairman L. Alice Sturdy, and her sister and brother attended classes in 1903-04 at this school where their mother taught that year. Miss Dickinson reflected on her days as an early teacher in Antelope Valley. Chapter members made a 200 mile round-trip to attend the ceremonies.—Alice I. Brown.

FORT PAYNE (Naperville, Illinois), held a memorial service May 1, 1970 to mark the grave of Daniel Burroughs, a Revolutionary War soldier, who died in Kendall County in 1875. He lived in Alstead, New Hampshire at the time of the Revolutionary War and during this period served three times in the army. He enlisted in 1775 and marched to Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1776 he was at Tindereroga as a corporal until his company disbanded. In 1777, as a sergeant, he was at the taking of Burgoyne. In 1780, his company marched to Lake Champlain in pursuit of Indians. At the close of the war he moved west to Ohio and at the age of 87, joined his son in Kendall County, Illinois.

Mrs. Lewis, a descendant of Daniel Burroughs, presented the bronze plaque that we attached to the original marker on the grave site.

Mrs. Lawrence Eisle, Regent, served as a hostess at a recent reception for new citizens held by the Fourth Division, Illinois Organization of the NS-DAR. The program was held on April 7, 1970, at the Chicago Temple Fellowship Hall.

Mrs. Thomas Snedden, Americanism Chairman, 4th Division, and Mrs. Philip Keenan, 4th Division Director, took part in the program welcoming the new citizens. Mrs. Thomas Snedden, Americanism chairman, and other members of the 4th Division, served as hostesses for the event.

The couple pictured are Mr. and Mrs. Cesar A. Sales. Mr. Sales decided to come here at the age of 55, after his children were already established here. They came from Cuba, where he had been a professor at the University of Havana for 26 years, and for part of that time had been the dean of the the Illinois State Lineage Research Chairman; Mrs. John Beidllman, junior member of the Fort Payne Chapter.

The United States Flag was carried to the grave by Ralph Beidllman, the youngest member of Naperville's Judge Nathaniel Pope Society, C.A.R.

Mrs. Eisle presented a brief biographical sketch of Daniel Burroughs, who was born in Windsor, Connecticut in 1755. He lived in Alstead, New Hampshire at the time of the Revolutionary War and during this period served three times in the army. He enlisted in 1775 and marched to Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1776 he was at Ticonderoga as a corporal until his company disbanded. In 1777, as a sergeant, he was at the taking of Burgoyne. In 1780, his company marched to Lake Champlain in pursuit of Indians. At the close of the war he moved west to Ohio and at the age of 87, joined his son in Kendall County, Illinois.
Mrs. E. King Graham (left), 2nd Vice Regent, and Mrs. Edward J. Dennis, Regent, with Himmarshee Plaque.

HIMMARSHEE (Fort Lauderdale, Fla.) dedicated a Marker to Sandy Niniger who was posthumously awarded the first Congressional Medal of Honor of the Vietnam War Veterans. Miss Elizabeth Bennett and Stirling elementary schools dedicated a Marker to Sandy Niniger who was posthumously awarded the American History Medal. Miss Niniger was posthumously awarded the American History Medal and Certificate to Mr. Carlos Riggenbach. We think he is well qualified to meet the requirements of this significant award, Carlos Riggenbach was born in Switzerland, February 9, 1922. While still an infant he was taken to Brazil where his family had a business. He grew up near Sao Paula speaking Portuguese, which he still speaks fluently.

When Carlos Riggenbach came to the United States he studied to become an American citizen. He was naturalized in United States District Court, Providence, Rhode Island, May 23, 1960. His Certificate of Naturalization is number 55925.

Mr. Riggenbach's qualifications of Trustworthiness, Service, Leadership, Patriotism or love of country and love of his fellow man can best be related by a short review of his outstanding activities.

Mr. Riggenbach assisted in the formation of the Chompist Hill Volunteer Fire Company. He helped build and paint the fire station. He answered calls for fires and emergencies for more than two years.

He also trained as a volunteer ambulance corpsman, serving the Scituate Ambulance and Rescue Corps on a volunteer basis answering night and weekend calls for about two years.

When Mr. Riggenbach's son, Paul, was the right age for scouting, no Scout Master was available in this neighborhood, so he became a Scout Master in the Twin Valley District of Rhode Island.

In church activities, Mr. Riggenbach taught church school classes at Trinity Episcopal Church in Scituate, where he was also a vestryman. His wife, Alice Boulter Riggenbach also taught church school classes. Their daughter, Carol, was a member of these classes. The family later transferred to Chepachet Union Church in Chepachet, Rhode Island. The parents continued to teach and serve the youth of their community.

At the request of the United States Department of State, Mr. Riggenbach and his family have entertained a group of Doctors of Medicine from a university in Taiwan.
sity in Brazil in their home. Other business representatives have visited them. Mr. Riggenbach made them feel welcome by translating our language and sharing our American customs with them.

The members of Moswansicut Chapter, DAR presented this award to Mr. Carlos Riggenbach at our Chapter Guest Day, January 10, 1970, in the Community House, Scituate, Rhode Island.—Dorothy E. Bowers.

GENERAL ASA DANFORTH (Syracuse, New York). American History Month awards for essays on the Declaration of Independence were given to winners at a recent meeting. The Regent, Mrs. George H. Markham, (left) greeted Ellen Daws of Our Lady of Lourdes School, Joy Mae Larrabee of St. Rose of Lima School, Mary Sue Malys of St. Cecelia's School, and Theresa Pellezzi, also of St. Cecelia's. Mrs. Leo E. Gibson, First Vice Regent, made the presentation of pins and certificates in the absence of the Chapter Chairman of the American History Month Committee, Mrs. William H. Stearns. Parents and teachers of the winners were also guests at the meeting and heard the young ladies read their prize winning essays.

GAINESVILLE (Gainesville, Florida) In November 1969, to make space for a new highway, Gainesville Chapter moved the historical marker placed on the Old Bellamy Road in 1953 when Mrs. Leonis Bitch was regent and Mrs. Albert Vidal chairman of markers. The rededication ceremonies were the first in Florida, built in 1826, and in charge of Mrs. Robert L. Johnson and Mrs. Freeman H. Hart, regent, and we were pleased to have a noted historian deliver the main address. He recalled the importance of the road, stressed the benefits of keeping its history in memory. The state regent, Miss Eleanor Town, the state chaplain, Mrs. Robert A. Burton, and Mrs. George E. Evans, a charter member and an honorary state regent took part in the services. Another historical work accomplished included an essay written by Mrs. C. A. Palmer about the father of American Literature which appeared in the DAR Magazine. This essay received an award at the state conference 1969.

Four awards were received at the state conference for the past year's achievements. These were as follows: the citation award from the state regent for fulfilling the requirements of the honor roll; a certificate for publicity went to Mrs. Daniel Allgeier; a prize for a feature story was received; and a certificate for top photo honors.

Several members worked over 1,000 hours at the Veteran's Hospital in volunteer services in 1969, getting a late start. In 1970 the total hours worked are expected to exceed that number.

Going to every cemetery in Alachua County the genealogical records committee, Miss Mary Gresham and Mrs. Albert Miller, is completing a third volume containing the data found on the markers. The first two volumes have been placed in the local library, in the state library, and the national library. The third volume will make complete the burials records for the entire county.

At Rededication ceremony are shown:
Mrs. F. H. Hart, Regent; Mrs. Robert A. Burton, State Chaplain; Miss Eleanor Town, State Regent; Mrs. George E. Evans, Honorary State Regent.

MICAJAH PETTAWAY (Rocky Mount, N.C.), held its Annual Flag Day luncheon at Benvenue Country Club, Thursday, June 22, 1970. There were thirty members present and eight guests, including Mrs. Samuel Mallison, Director of District Eight, who installed the new officers.

The Regent, Mrs. Thomas Powell, presided and called upon Mrs. J. B. A. Daughtridge, Chairman, Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Committee, for the presentation of Americanism DAR Medal. This is the first time this award has been presented in Rocky Mount, N.C., and the recipient was Norman Lee.

This award is presented to an adult Naturalized Citizen who has been a Citizen of the United States for at least five years, and who has demonstrated outstanding ability in Trustworthiness, Service, Leadership, and Patriotism.

Mrs. Daughtridge recited many of Mr. Lee's services and honors, and then called upon Mrs. Lee to pin the medal on her husband's lapel. Mr. Lee responded with his thanks for the Award, and his appreciation to his wife and to his employer for their understanding and help, and help from many others in this country.

Mrs. Frank H. Cothran, Chairman of the Flag of the United States Committee, who had charge of the program, spoke on the history of our Flag. It is most important that Americans show their patriotism when possible. Mrs. Cothran said, since very long ago when John Paul Jones raised the "American Stars" off the coast of England, numerous Americans have given their lives to protect their country. As the poet, Lord Byron said, "He who loves not his Country and loves not his Country's Flag can love nothing."

Mrs. C. A. Griffin, who has compiled many family records for Nash and Edgecombe Counties, was recognized by the Regent. Mrs. Griffin has two records of her husband's Family History which she proposed to present to

Mrs. Thomas Powell, Regent, looks on as Norman Lee has Americanism Medal pinned to his lapel by his wife; right is Mrs. J. B. A. Daughtridge, Chairman of Americanism.
NORTH SHORE (Highland Park, Illinois). In celebration of February as American History Month, a series of exhibits was arranged at the library in Highland Park, Illinois, by Mrs. O. Roy Stone, Chairman of the American Heritage Committee of North Shore Chapter.

Among the exhibits was a flax spinning wheel, shown in the accompanying picture, from which was spun the thread which was woven into linen cloth. This is shown with a handsome hand embroidered linen skirt. Another exhibit consisted of an 1815 table setting of porcelain and flat silver, showing how a place setting looked in those days. There is very fine detail on the porcelain. A different design is painted on each side of the cup.

Still another exhibit was a tea service of Britannia ware, which is a high grade of pewter, sometimes called white metal. A display of ancient writing materials, including an old writing case from 1800 and a quill pen, suggested that the pen is mightier than the sword. An old and worn log cabin quilt, probably made 100 years ago, was another attraction.

The exhibits created a great deal of interest, and did much to further awareness of American History Month and our American heritage.

—Mrs. Sidney Frisch.

GEN. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY (Bastrop, La.). Members of Abram Morehouse and General William Montgomery Chapters were members of "The Newspaper Adventurer's Tour" to the islands of Hawaii in late August.

After visiting the other islands of the group, several days were spent in Honolulu while touring the island of Oahu.

The highlight of this visit was a "Dutch Treat" luncheon with members of the Aloha Chapter. This most enjoyable experience was the result of the foresight of Mrs. Ralph Sweeney, Regent of General William Montgomery chapter.

Through correspondence with the state of Hawaii Regent, Mrs. Marilyn Mitchell, the Aloha chapter, whose regent is Mrs. Gertrude Story, entertained the Louisiana guests in the Blue Pacific Dining Room of the Kaimana Hotel. It was a wonderful opportunity for the "islanders" and the "mainlanders" to exchange news and views of their various activities.

The setting for the luncheon was beautiful, the food delicious, the members of Aloha chapter most gracious—even coming in their cars to escort us to and from our Queen Kapiolana Hotel.

Members of their chapter attending were Marilyn Mitchell, state regent, Gertrude Story, chapter regent, Penelope Hemickson, Davy Huntzinger, Mollie Charlton, Marjorie Gordon, Helen Hull, Eva Bubie and Iva Menard.

(Continued on page 854)
For further information concerning this list, please contact:

Mrs. Donald Spicer, Historian General
1776 D Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20006

Cemetery—Cem.
Chapter—Chp.

(The following names were inadvertently omitted from the last issue)

Peckham Jonathan—Ballston Spa, N.Y. Benjamin Romaine Chp., N.Y.
Peden, Alexander—Fairview Presbyterian Churchyard, Fountain Inn, S.C. John James Audubon Chp., S.C.
Peden, Thomas—Peden Family Burying Ground, near Woodruff, S.C. Mary Musgrove Chp., S.C.
Peebles, John—Peebles Cem., Chesterfield, Ill. Ninian Edwards Chp., Ill.
Pelletreau, Elias—North End Cem., Southampton, N.Y. Southampton Colony Chp., N.Y.
Pemberton, John—Cold Spring Presbyterian Church Cem., Sullivan County, Tenn. Volunteer Chp., Tenn.
Pendleton, Amos—Westerly, R.I. Phebe Greene Ward Chp., R.I.
Pennfield, Samuel—Old Burying Ground, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chp., Conn.
Penix, John—Fairview Cem., Louisiana, Mo. Pike County Chp., Mo.
Penn, John—Guilford Battleground Cem., Guilford Co., N.C. Guilford Battle Chp., N.C.
Penn, Joseph—Marker on side of the steps of Bourbon County Court House, Ky. Jemima Johnson Chp., Ky.
Pennington, William Sanford—First Presbyterian Churchyard, Newark, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chp., N.J.

Penny, James—Penny Graveyard, 10 miles from Baton Rouge, La. Louisiana State Society and John James Audubon and Shreveport Chps.
Penny, John—First Presbyterian Churchyard, Orange, N.J. Orange Mountain Chp., N.J.
Pepper, Simeon—Mountain View Cem., West Pawlet, Vt. Lake St. Catherine Chp., Vt.
Perham, Peter—Oak Hill Cem., Brewer, Maine. Frances Dighton Williams Chp., Me.
Perkins, Jacob—St. Mary's Episcopal Churchyard, Burlington, N.J. Fairfax County Chp., Va.
Perkins, Jacob—Mountain View Cem., West Pawlet, Vt. Lake St. Catherine Chp., Vt.
Sackett, Elijah—Oak Grove Cem., Delaware, Ohio. Delaware City Chp., Ohio.
Safford, Joseph—Webster Street Cem., Malone, N.Y. Alton Chp., N.Y.
Salter, Peter—Punkshire Corners Cem., Arcade, N.Y. Mary Jemison Chp., N.Y.
Saltonstall, Nathaniel—Marietta, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio.
Sampson, William—Old Hopewell Cem., Franklin Twp., Ind. State Historian.
Samson, Benjamin—East Roxbury Cem., Roxbury, VT. Elijah Paine Chp., VT.
Samson, Henry—Starrucca Cem., Starrucca Boro, Pa. State Historian
Sanborn, Benjamin—Private Cemetery in rear of Dr. Coffin's Homestead, Milbridge, Me. Frances Dighton Williams Chp., Me.
Sanborn, Ebenezer—Moulton Hill Cem., Lyman, N.H. Gughtha while Chp., N.H.
Sanborn, John—Louden Center, Louden, N.H. Benjamin Sargent Chp., N.H.
Sanders, George—New Sharon, Me. Dover-Foxcroft Chp., Me.
Sanders, John—Calhoun County Court House Grounds, Calhoun Co., Ala. Bienville Chp., Ala.
Sanderson, John—Meeting House Springs Graveyard, Near Carlisle, Pa. Descendant
Sandusky, James—Marker on side of the steps of Bourbon County Court House, Ky. Jemima Johnson Chp., Ky.
Sanford, George—East Cemetery, Bristol, R.I. Bristol Chp., R.I.
Sanford, Liffe—Bridgeview Cem., Bridgeview, Conn. Roger Sherman Chp., Conn.
Sanford, Nehemiah—Bridgeview Cem., Bridgeview, Conn. Roger Sherman Chp., Conn.
Sanford, Royal—East Cem., Bristol, R.I. Bristol Chp., R.I.
Sanford, William—Lawrence Presbyterian Churchyard, Caldwell, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chp., N.J.
Sappington, John—Sappington Cem., St. Louis, Mo. Sappington Society and St. Louis Chp., Mo.
Sargent, Elihu—Locust Ridge Cem., Brattleboro, VT. Brattleboro Chp., VT.
Sargent, Ezra—Brookside Cem., Chester, VT. Gen. Lewis Morris Chp., VT.
Sargent, Jabez—Brookside Cem., Chester, VT. Gen. Lewis Morris Chp., VT.
Sargent, John—Locust Ridge Cem., Brattleboro, VT. Brattleboro Chp., VT.
Sargent, Rufus—Dummerston Center, Dummerston, VT. Brattleboro Chp., VT.
Sargent, Thomas—Locust Ridge Cem., Brattleboro, VT. Brattleboro Chp., VT.
Sargent, John—Maple Hill Cem., Doreft, VT. Dorothy Hancock Chp., D.C.
Sargent, Jonathan—Knowlton Chm., Chichester, N.H. Benjamin Sargent Chp., N.H.
Sargent, Thomas—Louden Center, Louden, N.H. Benjamin Sargent Chp., N.H.
Sartwell, Sylvanus—Locust Ridge Chp., Brattleboro, VT. Brattleboro Chp., VT.
Saunders, James A.—Swinney Homestead grounds, Allen Co., Ind. Mary Penrose Wayne Chp., Ind.
Saunders, John—Old Protestant Cem., Berghington, N.Y. Adirondack Chp., N.Y.
Savage, Daniel—Near Augusta, Me. Kousinoc Chp., Me.
Savage, Eliza—Wilcox Cem., Berlin, Conn. Emma Hart Willard Chp., Conn.
Savage, Selah—Wilcox Cem., Berlin, Conn. Emma Hart Willard Chp., Conn.
Savage, Seth—Wilcox Cem., Berlin, Conn. Emma Hart Willard Chp., Conn.
Sawtell, Nathaniel—Locust Ridge Chp., Brattleboro, VT. Brattleboro Chp., VT.
Sawyer, James—Elmwood Cem., Burlington, VT. Green Mountain Chp., VT.
Sawyer, Josiah—Jarman Hill Cem., Sharon, N.H. Mary Varnum Platt Chp., N.H.
Sawyer, Nathaniel—Tablet on Athens County Court House, Ohio. Nabby Lee Ames Chp., Ohio.
Saxton, John—City Court House Lawn, Hartford, Ind. Nancy Knight Chp., Ind.
Sayer, Philip—St. James Lutheran Churchyard, East of Philipsburg, N.J. Peggy Varner Chp., N.J.
Sayrs, Uziah—First Presbyterian Churchyard, Newark, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chp., N.J.
Schellenger, Enos—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Schellenger, James—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Schenck, Abraham—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.
Schneck, John H.—Canaan Corners Cem., Canaan Twp., Pa. State Historian
Schooler, Benjamin—Marker on side of the steps of Bourbon County Court House, Ky. Jemima Johnson Chp., Ky.
Schudder, John A.—Old City Cem., Washington, Ind. White River Chp., Ind.
Schull, Daniel—Cape May County Court House, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Schuerman, James—Christ Churchyard, New Brunswick, N.J. Jersey Blue Chp., N.J.
Scott, Abraham—Gastonia, N.C. William Gaston Chp., N.C.
Scott, Abraham—Winchester, N.H. Brattleboro Chp., VT.
Scott, Ebenezer—Tyler Cem., Vernon, VT. Brattleboro Chp., VT.
Scott, John—Harrison, Ky. Cynthiana Chp., Ky.
Scott, John—Old Street Cem., Peterborough, N.H. Peterborough Chp., N.H.
Scott, Obidiah—Saline Missionary Baptist Churchyard, Minnith, Mo. St. Louis Chp., Mo.
Scott, Thomas—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Scott, Waitstill—Highest point in Spofford Cem., Spofford, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Scott, William—Cape May Street Cem., Peterborough, N.H. Peterborough Chp., N.H.
Scott, William Jr. Old Street Cem., Peterborough, N.H. Peterborough Chp., N.H.

NOVEMBER 1970
Scudder, Amos—Ewing Cem., Near Trenton, N.J. Broad Seal
Scudder, Richard—Ancient Burying Grounds of the Baptist
Search, Lot—Mound Cem., Racine, Wis. Racine Chp., Wis.
Searing, James—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morris-
Seavey, Daniel—Knowlton Cem., Chichester, N.H. Benjamin
Searight, Gilbert—Old Graveyard, Carlisle, Pa. Cumberland
County Chp., Pa.
Searing, James—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morris-
town, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.
Searl, Zophar—Center Cem., Southamptom, Mass. Submit Clark
Chp., Mass.
Seavey, Daniel—Knowlton Cem., Chichester, N.H. Benjamin
Sargent Chp., N.H.
Seavey, Isaac—Floral Park Cem., Pittsfield, N.H. Benjamin Sargent Chp., N.H.
Seavey, Samuel—Seavey Farm, Rochester Neck, N.H. Mary Torr Chp., N.H.
Seawell, Benjamin—Seawell Place, 4 1/2 miles west of Lebanon, Tenn. Margaret Gaston Chp., Tenn.
Searcy, John—White Store, N.Y. Tianderah Chp., N.Y.
Seawell, Benjamin—Seawell Place, 4 1/2 miles west of Lebanon, Tenn. Margaret Gaston Chp., Tenn.
Sedgwick, Timothy—Sweet Quaker Rd., West Hartford, Conn.
Pawtucket Chp., R.I.
Seigler, Thomas—Second River Dutch Reformed Churchyard, Pawtucket Chp., R.I.
Sellman, Jonathan—Woodlawn, Md. Washington-Custis Chp., Ohio
Sellman, Jonathan—Woodlawn, Md. Washington-Custis Chp., Ohio
Sells, Ludwig—Odd Fellows Cem., Dublin, Ohio. Columbus Chp., Ohio
Selzer, Frederick—Private Cemetery on Shearer Farm, Milton Twp., Ohio. Sarah Copus Chp., Ohio
Senter, Thomas—Pothash Corner Cem., Hudson, N.H. State Historical
Sevier, James—Family plot on the James Sevier Farm, 10 miles s.w. of Jonesboro, Pa. Franklin County Chp., Pa.
Sevier, Robert—Bright Cem., Avery County, N.C. Hickory Tavern Chp., N.C.
Sewall, Henry—Marker placed at Lithgow Library, Me. Kousinoc Chp., Me.
Sewall, Thomas—Near Augusta, Me. Augusta Chp., Me.
Seward, Jedediah—Glen Castle Cem., Glen Castle, N.Y. SAR
Sewell, Samuel—York, Me. Maine State Society
Shaffer, John—Shaffer Cem., Varden, Pa. State Historian
Shanks, John P. C.—Southeast corner of Jay County Court House Lawn, Jay Co., Ind. Mississinewa Chp., Ind.
Shannon, Owen—Old Cem., Montgomery, Ohio. Margaret Montgomery Chp., Ohio
Shannon, Robert—Big Spring Cem., Newville, Pa. State Historian
Shaw, Andrew—Sentinel Heights Cem., Lafayette, N.Y. Com- fort Tyler Chp., N.Y.
Sharps, Peter—St. James Lutheran Churchyard, East of Phil- lipsburg, N.J. Peggy Warner Chp., N.J.
Shaw, Absahta—Old Lord Cem., Westmoreland, N.H. Brattle- boro Chp., N.H.
Shaw, Daniel—Family Cem., Clarkson, N.C. Edward Buncome Chp., N.C.
Shaw, John—Whaley Farm, near Maysville Pike, Ky. Jemima Johnson Chp., Ky.
Shaw, John—Marker on side of the steps of Bourbon County Court House, Ky. Jemima Johnson Chp., Ky.
Shaw, John—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Shaw, Frederick—Greenlawn Cem., Tiffin, Ohio. Dolly Todd Madison Chp., Ohio
Shelby, Evan—E. Hill Cem., Bristol, Tenn. Volunteer Chp., Tenn.
Shelby, Evans—First Presbyterian Churchyard, Bristol, Tenn. Sycamore Shoals Chp., Tenn.
Shelby, Isaac—First Presbyterian Churchyard, Bristol, Tenn. Sycamore Shoals Chp., Tenn.
Shelby, Moses Jr.—Old Pisgah Church Cem., 7 mi. from Her- manville, Claiborne Co., Miss. Pathfinder Chp., Miss.
Shelby, Reec Sr.—Old Waxhaws Cem., Lancaster, S.C. Liberty Hall Chp., N.C.
Shepard, Nathaniel—South Burying Ground, Berlin, Conn. Anna Hart Willard Chp., Conn.
Shepherd, Charles—Forest Home Cem., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. Iowa State Society
Sherburne, Henry—Old Cem., Newport, R.I. Pawtucket Chp., R.I.
Sherburne, James—Old Cem., Newport, R.I. Pawtucket Chp., R.I.
Sherman, Asa—Rindge Cem., Rindge, N.H. Matthew Thornton Chp., N.H.
Sherman, David—Tashua Cem., Trumbull, Conn. Chicago Chp., Ill.
Sherman, Elizabeth—New Milford, Conn. Roger Sherman Chp., Conn.
Sherwin, Asa—Old Cem., Rindge, N.H. Mary Varnum Platts Chp., N.H.
Sherwin, Jonathan—Old Cem., Rindge, N.H. Mary Varnum Platts Chp., N.H.
Sherwood, Abraham—Colonial Cem., Westport, Conn. Compo Hill Chp., Conn.
Sherwood, Samuel—Greenfield Hill Cem., Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chp., Conn.
Sherwood, Benjamin—Greenfield Hill Cem., Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chp., Conn.
Sherwood, Daniel—Greenfield Hill Cem., Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chp., Conn.
Sherwood, Eliphalet—Greenfield Hill Cem., Fairfield, Conn.
Sherwood, Eleazer—Greenfield Hill Cem., Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chp., Conn.
Sherwood, John—Greenfield Hill Cem., Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chp., Conn.
Sherwood, Joseph—Greenfield Hill Cem., Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chp., Conn.
Sherwood, Moses—Sparta Cem., Ossining, N.Y. Hohegan Chp., N.Y.
Sherwood, Noah—Greenfield Hill Cem., Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chp., Conn.
Sherwood, Samuel—Colonial Cem., Westport, Conn. Compo Hill Chp., Conn.
Shiner, Andrew—Soldier’s Circle, Pine Grove Cem., Berwick, Pa.
Shoreman, Henry—Greenfield Hill Cem., Fairfield, Conn.
Shoemaker, Rudolph—Shoemaker Family Cem., Minoa, N.Y. Fayetteville Chp., N.Y.
Shoemaker, Rudolph—Shoemaker Family Cem., Minoa, N.Y. Fayetteville Chp., N.Y.
Skinner, Otis—Westmoreland, N.H. American Liberty Chp., D.C.
Slaughter, Samuel—Old Dunstable Cem., Merrimack, N.H. Matthew Thornton Chp., N.H.
Sikes, Increase—Red Oak, Iowa. Iowa State Society
Silas, Moses—White Churchyard, Cambridge, N.Y. Ondana-Cambriidge Chp., N.Y.
Simmons, Jonathan—Old Cem., Newport, R.I. William Ellery Chp., R.I.
Sinclair, Joshua—St. John’s, Schenectady, N.Y. Hotel Chapter Chp., N.Y.
Sims, Richard—Family Cem., 6 miles n.e. of Liberty, Mo.
Sims, Richard—Family Cem., 6 miles n.e. of Liberty, Mo.
Sims, Richard—Family Cem., 6 miles n.e. of Liberty, Mo.
Sims, Richard—Family Cem., 6 miles n.e. of Liberty, Mo.
Sims, Richard—Family Cem., 6 miles n.e. of Liberty, Mo.
Sims, Richard—Family Cem., 6 miles n.e. of Liberty, Mo.
Smead, Darius—Red Oak, Iowa. Ohio State Society
Smedley, Samuel—Old Burying Ground, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chp., Conn.
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Sinclair, Joshua—St. John’s, Schenectady, N.Y. Hotel Chapter Chp., N.Y.
Sims, Richard—Family Cem., 6 miles n.e. of Liberty, Mo.
Sims, Richard—Family Cem., 6 miles n.e. of Liberty, Mo.
Smith, Aaron—Old Park, Burlington, Wis. Racine Chp., Wis.
Smith, Benjamin—Greenfield Hill Cem., Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chp., Conn.
Smith, Benjamin—South Cem., Amherst, Mass. Mary Mattoon Chp., Mass.
Smith, Benjamin—Old South Cem., Nashua, N.H. State Historian
Smith, Christopher—Great Hill Cem., Seymour, Conn. Sarah Ludlow Chp., Conn.
Smith, David—Milford Cem., Milford, Conn. Eve Lear Chp., Conn.
Smith, David—Babylon Cem., N.Y. Saghtekos Chp., N.Y.
Smith, Ebenezer—Greenfield Hill Cem., Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chp., Conn.
Smith, Edward—Knox Co., Tenn. Bonny Kate Cem., Tenn.
Smith, Elijah—Seymour, Conn. Sarah Ludlow Chp., Conn.
Smith, Hiram—Southeast part of old part Parsippany Cem., Parsippany, N.J. Parsippanong Chp., N.J.
Smith, Ira—Congregational Cem., Seymour, Conn. Sarah Ludlow Chp., Conn.
Smith, Isaac—Presbyterian Cem., Trenton, N.J. Gen. David Forman Chp., N.J.
Smith, Isaac—First Presbyterian Churchyard, Orange, N.J. Orange Mountain Chp., N.J.
Smith, Jacob—Homestead Cem., Earville, N.Y. Adirondack Chp., N.Y.
Smith, James—Jarmy Hill Cem., Sharon, N.H. Mary Varum Platts Chp., N.H.
Smith, James—First Presbyterian Churchyard, Orange, N.J. Orange Mountain Chp., N.J.
Smith, James—Highland Park Cem., near Second Creek, Monroe Co., W. Va. Falls Church Chp., Va.
Smith, Jesse—Southford Cem., Oxford, Conn. Sarah Ludlow Chp., Conn.
Smith, John—Old Street Cem., Peterborough, N.H. Peterborough Chp., N.H.
Smith, John—Gaston, N.C. William Gaston Chp., N.C.
Smith, John L.—Upper Nyack Cem., N.Y. Shatemuc Chp., N.Y.
Smith, John—Elmwood Cem., Memphis, Tenn. Hermitage Chp., Tenn.
Smith, John W.—Starrucca Cem., Starrucca, Pa. State Historian
Smith, Jonathan—Sciutate, R.I. Woonsocket Chp., R.I.
Smith, Josiah—Maple Cem., Berlin, Conn. Emma Hart Willard Chp., Conn.
Smith, Josiah—Pine Ground Cem., Chichester, N.H. Benjamin Sargent Chp., N.H.
Smith, Michael—Harrison, Ky. Cynthia Chp., Ky.
Smith, Moses—Great Hill, Seymour, Conn. Sarah Ludlow Chp., Conn.
Smith, Page—Hudson Center Cem., Nashua, N.H. Matthew Thornton Chp., N.H.
Smith, Patrick—Family Graveyard, Anne Arundel Co., Md. Army and Navy Chp., D.C.
Smith, Philip—East End Cem., Cadiz, Ky. Kentucky State Society
Smith, Ralph—Bridgewater Cem., Bridgewater, Conn. Roger Sherman Chp., Conn.
Smith, Robert—Old Street Cem., Peterborough, N.H. Peterborough Chp., N.H.
Smith, Roland—Near Augusta, Me. Augusta Chp., Me.
Smith, Samuel—Hudson Center Cem., Nashua, N.H. Matthew Thornton Chp., N.H.
Smith, Samuel—Morningside Cem., Malone, N.Y. Adirondack Chp., N.Y.
Smith, Sidney—Masonic Cem., La Fayette, Ore. Multnomah Chp., Ore.
Smith, Thomas—Marker on side of the steps of Bourbon County Courthouse, Ky. Jemima Johnson Chp., Ky.
Squires, Ebenezer—Forest Dale Cem., Brandon, Vt. Lake Dunmore Chp., Vt.
Staats, John—Old Presbyterian Churchyard, Bound Brook, N.J. Camp Middlebrook Chp., N.J.
Stacy, William—Marietta, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio
Staunton, Recompence, Sr.—Ancient Burying Grounds of Baptist Church, Scotch Plains, N.J. Scotch Plains Chp., N.J.
Stark, Caleb—Dunbarton Cem., Dunbarton, N.H. Molly Stark Chp., N.H.
Stark, John—Stark Park, N.H. Molly Stark Chp., N.H.
Steele, John—Old Presbyterian Churchyard, Bound Brook, N.J. Lake Dunmore Chp., Vt.
Steele, Edward—Guilford Court House, Guilford, N.C. Culpeper Minute Men Chp., Va.
Steele, Ephraim—Centre Yard, Manchester, N.H. Molly Stark Chp., N.H.
Steele, Joseph Lawrence—Marker on side of steps of Bourbon County Courthouse, Ky. Jemima Johnson Chp., Ky.
Steele, Joseph—Old Swedes Church, Wilmington, Del. Peter Muhlenberg Chp., Pa.
Steele, Tom—State Historic Sites, Baltimore, Md.
Steele, William—Marker on side of the steps of Bourbon County Courthouse, Ky. Jemima Johnson Chp., Ky.
Steele, John—Old Presbyterian Churchyard, Bound Brook, N.J. Camp Middlebrook Chp., N.J.
Steele, Josiah—Cumberland County Chp., Pa.
Steele, Jason—Drakes Cem., Waymart, Pa. State Historian
State Activities

(Continued from page 818)

of his experiences as an advisor to the South Vietnamese Air Force. A Reception honoring Mr. Trapalis, Col. Andon, and Honorary State Regents followed the Banquet.

Saturday, March 21st, at the Continental Breakfast, Mr. C. William Burk, Curator of Klamath County Museum, showed films and spoke of the Baldwin Hotel, an Oregon Historical Landmark.

Oregon DAR’s extensive Restorations were discussed Saturday morning. A bronze plaque, to be placed on the Schmink Museum, in Lakeview, was presented by Eulalona Schmink. The dedication was followed by a program of music under the direction of Mrs. Allan A. Harvey, and presentations by Mrs. Callie Butt, NAACP; Mrs. Marion Funk, President, Oregon DAR; Mrs. Virginia Cooper, Secretary, Oregon DAR; and Mrs. Mildred Bowles, Oregon DAR. The program was concluded by a tour of the museum.

Mrs. Johnson, State Regent, reported the Cornerstone laying ceremony at Caples House Restoration in Columbia City, held in August. The Grand Lodge of Oregon of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held March 8, 9, and 10, 1970 at Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha. Mrs. Francis J. Birnbaumer, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Carl F. Bartels, State Regent of McCook, presided at all general sessions, the executive committee meeting and State Board of Management held Sunday evening, March 8th. Guests of Honor present for the conference were: Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General, NSDAR; Mrs. Carl F. Bartels, State Regent of Iowa; Mrs. A. J. Rasmussen, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Francis J. Birnbaumer, Past Vice President General; and Mr. Kenyon Cull, Head Master of St. Mary’s School for Indian Girls.

A State Regents’ Friendship Breakfast for members and guests was held Monday morning. At nine o’clock the assembly call was sounded by trumpeter, Richard Bernstein, and officers were escorted to the platform in the ballroom. The session was opened in form by Mrs. Milligan, State Regent of McCook, pre-
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The well-known Leoni prints, depicting the meaningful events in American history, as art authorities know, have been in the Library of Congress for more than a half-century. Many years ago, these renowned masterpieces were reproduced in an elaborate and illuminated border to provide added significance and beauty to this most important document ever conceived by free men, the Constitution of the United States.

Produced from hand engraved stone in ten vivid colors, and two washes of gold, these prints have been acclaimed by eminent art authorities on American historic art as the finest ever developed. After a very limited number of reproductions were struck the stones were destroyed.

These art objects, nearly 40 years old and measuring 40 inches high by 30 inches wide, were appraised by a well-known art gallery in Chicago at $150.00 each. The remaining prints are now being offered at $125.00 to those individuals and organizations devoted to upholding American institutions and ideals.

The Illuminated Leoni Constitution is suitable for display in your office, board room, local headquarters, or home, and will serve as a constant reminder of the American way of life — especially in view of the present unrest among our young people, and the strife we are witnessing in this new decade in an apparent attempt to weaken our national defenses and undermine our morals.

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...the availability of the remaining copies of reproductions of the famous Leoni Illuminated Constitution of the United States. This masterpiece, considered to be the only fine art reproduction of the Constitution, has not been available for many years.

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Colonel Benjamin Roebuck

By Julia H. Foster
Kate Barry Chapter Spartanburg, S.C.

Although he came to upper South Carolina from Virginia while yet a lad, grew up into manhood, and later fought in the American Revolution, Colonel Benjamin Roebuck is unknown to the average schoolboy or girl. Many historians have failed to include the name of this brave officer in the lists of noble patriots. Only occasionally is there any mention made of the name of Roebuck—that valiant soldier who fought for our freedom during the bloody days of the Revolution—that soldier who fought in the Battle of Cowpens, and who led his men to victory in other stormy battles.

Benjamin Roebuck lived in the Ninety-sixth District, a large part of which became Spartanburg County. We should know more about his life's history, and become more conscious of the debt we owe to the memory of him, and of many others who fought for the cause of liberty.

Roebuck was born in Orange County, Virginia about 1755. His father, Benjamin Roebuck, Sr., moved with his family to upper South Carolina in 1777. Soon the younger man was made lieutenant. This rank was given him while on an expedition in Georgia. During the year 1780 he joined Sumter. Later, he won the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

From another historian we read: "The 17th of January the Infantry marched out in sections—Major McDowell of North Carolina in advance of us seventy or eighty yards—Colonels Thomas and Roebuck in the extreme right." Students of South Carolina history no doubt, readily recognize this as the preparation for the Battle of Cowpens. Further details of this battle will not be given in this sketch.

In a biographical sketch of Roebuck, the great military leader, published in the Carolina Spartan of May 12th 1880, Gov. B. F. Perry said: "Roebuck was an instance of an humble and uneducated man, possessing all the great virtues which can adorn the human character." And perhaps one of the most impressive statements made regarding the gallant officer was: "He was the beau ideal of a soldier and gentleman with his companions in arms."

The sketch referred to above was written by Gov. Perry for the Centennial Association of the Battle of King's Mountain. He stated further that Roebuck was "modest, unselfish, and unambitious. He sought only to serve his country, and defend her independence and liberty. This was his sole ambition, and he discharged every duty of life with honor and integrity. He sought no popularity or official position. When the latter was given him, and he thought he could discharge its duties to the interest of his country, he did not refuse it." He shrank from no danger or responsibility in the discharge of his duty. He fought through the whole of the Revolutionary War, commanding a regiment in several important battles, was the idol of his company, yet his name is scarcely ever seen in history, and his virtues, patriotism and public services are remembered by few historians.

The biographer of Benjamin Roebuck said:

"I met a great many men who had served under Colonel Roebuck, at the anniversary of the Battle of Cowpens in 1832. They all spoke of him in the most exalted strain as a man, an officer, and a patriot."
fought at Musgrove's Mill on the Enoree River. Col. Williams of the Tories in that section of the state. He and his friends of liberty and independence. It was in this event he fled with others into North Carolina. During his absence he was appointed Major in the various campaigns until the fall of Charleston. When our division came up to the northern base of the mountain, we dismounted, and Col. Roebuck drew us a little to the left and commenced the attack.” And in “The Memoirs Of Major Joseph McJunkin” we read: “He was Lieutenant Colonel in the Battle of the Cowpens. Soon after that event, Thomas received a Colonel’s commission in a different department of the service and Roebuck succeeded him in the first Spartan Regiment, and Colonel Henry White rose to the rank of Lieut. Col.

Colonel Roebuck was also in the Battle of the Blackstocks, under Gen. Sumter, on the 20th of November, 1780. Sumter was seriously wounded in this battle, and the command of the forces devolved on Col. Twiggs of Georgia. Col. Tarlton, commanding the British Forces, commenced the attack, but was driven from the field with considerable loss. The forces engaging in this battle were rather strong on both sides. Congress voted Gen. Sumter their thanks for his victory.

Earlier in the year, July, 1780, the Battle of Cedar Springs was fought. Col. Roebuck was active in this fight under command of Col. Clarke of Georgia. Col. Clarke’s loss was four killed and twenty-three wounded, while he himself received a very severe wound on his hand.

We read too, that Roebuck was placed in command of a regiment in the Battle of Cowpens. The results of this battle are well-known. Dr. Ramsay, in his “History of South Carolina” says: “The glory and importance of this battle resounded from one end of the continent to the other. It reanimated the despoping friends of America, and seemed to be like a resurrection from the dead, to the Southern States.”

In a few more months we see Col. Roebuck down in the Newberry District. Here he had gone with a determination to break up the Tory headquarters, at Williams Fort on Mud Creek. He had only one hundred and fifty men. Col. Henry White was his brave assistant. There were British soldiers, and lawless Tories who had been proving a menace to the Whigs of that section. The biographer of Roebuck adds: “Col. Roebuck ordered a portion of his mounted riflemen to show themselves in

(Continued on page 812)
Archeological investigations during the summer of 1970 have revealed the floor plan of Kansas' only known Indian pueblo, El Cuartelejo. Located in Scott County State Park in western Kansas, the seven-room structure was built in the 17th century by Indians from New Mexico who fled Spanish oppression. After the Pueblo Indians returned to the Southwest, Spanish troops occasionally stopped at El Cuartelejo and later French trappers and traders used it as a rendezvous.

Fire long ago destroyed the pueblo, and when the first homesteaders arrived late in the 19th century nothing was visible but the ruins of stone and adobe walls. Some of the stones were taken for use in farm buildings.

The Kansas Society of the DAR acquired the five-acre site in 1922, erected a memorial marker in 1925, and recently granted the Kansas State Historical Society an easement to conduct archeological investigations. Tentative plans for future development include an interpretive center and visitors' facilities which, if they materialize, will be administered by the Kansas State Park and Resources Authority which manages the park. Hopefully, the interpretive center will consist of a small state museum and contain a diorama showing the site as it may have looked in the 1600's. The Kansas Society DAR played an important part in preservation of this valuable historical site and we look forward to its future development with pride.
THE KANSAS STATE SOCIETY, DAR

honoring

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State Regent 1968-1971

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Arthur Barrett Chapter, DAR
Mrs. Frances Williams, Regent

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Member of Betty Washington Chapter DAR, 1929 - 1968
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Lawrence, Kansas

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General Insurance
El Dorado, Kansas

DRING GIFT SHOP
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Railroad Contractor
Marysville, Kansas

In Memoriam:
Nellie Hiliker Petersen
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[846]
Headquarters," which made her listeners keenly aware of current affairs at NSDAR. Then annual reports were given by State Officers, Credentials Committee, Chairman 1969 District Meetings, and National Vice Chairmen.

When the session reconvened Monday afternoon greetings and gifts were received from heads of other patriotic organizations. Head Master, Mr. Kenyon Cull, explained the educational work with Indian girls at Springfield, South Dakota, to which NSDAR contributes. Then the state chairmen of national committees gave brief reports of yearly accomplishments. Dinners for Junior Members and Pages and for State Officers Club members and guests were held that evening. Mrs. Curtis O. Lyda, Honorary State Regent, in charge of the latter.

A half hour concert by the Strategic Air Command Band under the direction of Jimmy Roland, Major USAF, preceded the formal opening of the State Conference Monday evening, then the State Regent conducted the usual patriotic ceremonies, greetings and introductions. "Raising of the Bertrand," a talk illustrated with colored slides, was given by Mr. Paul McCrary from the Midwest Archeological Center, Department of Interior, National Park Center in Omaha.

An Americanism Luncheon for all members was held at the Omaha Athletic Club arranged by Fontenelle and Major Isaac Sadler Chapters. After introductions by Mrs. Milligan, a marimba soloist, Mrs. Kenneth Kershaw, accompanied by Mrs. Royce N. Kent, entertained the members. Mrs. Donald Howe of Lincoln was presented the Americanism Medal by Mrs. Seimes, President General. Mrs. Howe, a naturalized U.S. citizen, came to this country...
(Continued from page 803)

eral Daniel Morgan, the Revolutionary hero. Nancy kept her home as a station for scouts carrying messages for Colonel Elijah Clark of the Continental Army. It was a dangerous position for her to take, but Nancy had all the traditional courage of a frontier woman. Just as Deborah Samson was an Amazon of the North, Nancy Hart was an Amazon of the South. She was six feet tall and of almost masculine build, but a rather attractive brunette at that. She was the typical Spartan wife and mother of the time and place. She was alone one evening when six Tories arrived at her cabin and demanded that she cook them a meal. Nancy began preparing an old turkey and sent her daughter Sukey for water. Near the Sprung was a conch shell which Sukey used to give messages to her father and summon him from the field. Meanwhile Nancy, busy with her cooking, contrived to pass frequently between the Tories' and their stacked guns. She had slipped two guns through a crack between the logs of the cabin when she was detected in putting through the third. The Tories sprang to their feet, but instantly Nancy threatened to shoot the first man who moved. As one advanced, she killed him. Seeing another gun, she fired again and another Tory fell wounded. (Nancy is said to have been cross-eyed, but she was still a good shot). Hart and his neighbors, who had rushed to the cabin at Sukey's signal, wanted to shoot the captured men, but Nancy said shooting was too good for Tories, so they were taken to the woods and hanged. Thus this rugged wilderness wife shot her way into history and became a legend in Georgia.

Another time Nancy Hart crossed and recrossed the Savannah River on a raft made of four logs tied together with grapevines in order to procure information for Georgia troops concerning the enemy camp in South Carolina. Before Hart County, the only county in the state named for a woman, the Indians had named a little river for her, "War Woman Creek." Near Hartwell, the county seat, is a Nancy Hart marker with a bronze tablet commemorating her bravery. There is a Nancy Hart Forest Park near Elverton which is maintained by local chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution as a memorial to this sharpshooting woman. Nancy Hart lived in the Elbert County region famous for Elberta peaches, but this Georgia peach of a fighter has a sweet potato named for her!

The brave women who lived on the Georgia and South Carolina frontier in 1780 represent a collective heroism that is remarkable. British soldiers and Indians would molest them while their men were carrying on guerrilla warfare, so it was arranged that the women and children, the aged and boys too young for active fighting were to follow Colonel Elijah Clark and Colonel William Candler through almost 200 miles of mountain forests to the

(Continued on page 854)
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Ancestors</th>
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<td>Want (Wyant), Peter .......... Forks Township, Pa.</td>
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<td>Williamson, Peter .......... Somerset County, N.J.</td>
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<td>Wood, Capt. Moses .......... 96th District, S.C.</td>
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<td>Woodside, Samuel Cunningham .......... South Carolina</td>
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<td>Zeller, Jacob, Sr. .......... Washington County, Md.</td>
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THE NEBRASKA DAUGHTERS WILL APPRECIATE VOTES FOR OUR LOUISE

NOVEMBER 1970
Genealogical Queries

(Continued from page 823)


Roberts: Want full names and information about wives of Thomas (1) b 1748, Thomas (2) b 1709, and Thomas (3) b 1671 in York County, Va.—Mrs. R. W. Grigg, 214 Derwen Rd., Merion Station, Pa. 19066.


Fountain: Need information on Solomon Fountain, wife (AuUiff) last name unknown. Lived in Edgecombe Co. N.C. d 1836 leaving 2 children. His oldest child, Sarah Jane, a daughter 1½ years old died in 1832.—Mrs. Jeff Powers, 20203 Southway, So. Seattle, Washington, 98118.

Bastedo: Researching all branches, eager to exchange information. Have much on N.J. in Monmouth, Middlesex, Sommerset & Morris Co. Want paras & siblings of Wm. b 1754 Mid. Co. Wife, Margaret Slover b 1764 Middlebush, N.J. Know there are N.Y. & Pa. branches.—Mrs. R. A. Walter, 229 Redman Ave., Haddonfield, N.J. 08033.

McKee: Wanted any information of, or to corres. with desc. of James McKee b 1758 st. of Penn. d 1803 Augusta Co., Virginia.—Mrs. J. D. Smith, 301 Lawrence Blvd., Pineville, Louisiana.

Barnum: Wanted info of parents and ancestors of Stephen Barnum b February 17, 1757 in Danbury Conn. d August 24, 1834 in Shoreham, Vt.—Mrs. Carl Wood Brown, 4139 Timuquana Road, Jacksonville, Florida 32210.

Young-Collier: Want names of parents (and brothers and sisters, if any) of my great grandfather George William Young, who was b August 29, 1779 in Charleston, Montgomery County, New York. He came south to Augusta, Ga., where he married Lucinda, daughter of Dr. William Collier of Columbia County, Ga., Sept. 17, 1829. He died Jan. 15, 1836 leaving 2 children. His oldest child, Sarah Jane, a daughter 1½ years old died in 1832.—Mrs. Jeff Powers, “Homewood” Moundville, Ala.

Greene-Tillinghast Benjamin Greene b 7-7-1733 (half bro. of Gen. Nathanael Greene) m Freeloave Tillinghast whose bro. was Samuel Tillinghast. Bro. Samuel m Deborah Greene (James, Jas. Jas. John) & their dau. m Benjamin Greene who moved to Ohio, probably stopping for a time in New Jersey. Want names of children & data of Benjamin & — Tillinghast Greene.—Mrs. M. G. Myers, 400 E. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. 60601.

Wilson-Gardner-Church: Wish info. par. & Ances of Wm. Loren Wilson b Jan. 6, 1844, Beverly, Ohio m Sarah Jane Milner, 1866. Par. ances. Lislie Church Gardner b May 20, 1840, Palmyra, Ill. m Mary Alma Daugherty.—Eoline Wilson Peck, 150 Village Lane, Auburn, Calif. 95603.


Scott: Need father of Abraham Scott, bapt. 1753, Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N.Y. Mother was Marytjen Freer.—Leon Lake Scott, 7520 Maple Ave., Apt. 403, Takoma Park, Maryland 20012.


Eggleston: Want parents of Isabel Eggleston (1733-1818 2nd wife of John Hill, Jr.; Ch: Jedediah who m Abigail Kilby, served Rev. from Simsbury, Conn.; Elijah m Esther Tullor; Chlo d 1794 m Rufus Carret; Wilthy 1767-1853 m Jabez O. Gleason; Kiziah d 1827 m Thaddeus Tuller; Anna d 1819 m Nahum Barber.—Mrs. Clark S. Harrington, 439 E. Poppyfields Dr., Altoona, Cal. 91001.
BRULE-ST. CRUX
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CHAPTER REGISTRARS: PLEASE NOTE
All Supplementals have been
examined through September, 1969.

NOVEMBER 1970
safety of patriot settlements in what is now East Tennessee. In September of 1780 400 women and children, surrounded by danger from roving Indian bands and animals that stalked the trails, plunged northward through the wilderness. Starving, ragged, many of them ill, they reached the end of their brave journey eleven days later. For some reason, this almost incredible march has been largely overlooked in the history of the Revolution. Yet these women—bold, daring, intrepid, courageous, resourceful, and above all, loyal to the cause of freedom—stand as the epitome of the Heroes of the American Revolution.

(Continued from page 848)
Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 854)
of General Nathaniel Woodhull for whom our Chapter was named.
Mrs. James E. Clyde, State Regent, gave a very interesting and enlightening talk entitled "DAR Policies."
At the close of the meeting refreshments were served and everyone joined in singing "Happy Birthday" as our State Regent put the first cut in the cake.

ERASMUS PERRY (Silver Spring, Maryland). In a departure from the usual, young Marylanders played an important part in welcoming new citizens at the June 30 Naturalization Court in Rockville, Maryland.
Janis Hensley of Chevy Chase, State President of the Maryland State Society of the Children of the American Revolution gave the welcoming address to new citizens.
Katharine Ann Bruns and Susan Harrison of Silver Spring's Ark and Dove Society, C.A.R., presented flags to each person taking the oath of allegiance.
Also participating in the ceremonies were members of Erasmus Perry Chapter, DAR, of Silver Spring, Md. They were: Mrs. Elon G. Salisbury, Mrs. Howard Wilkerson, Mrs. Melville Bush, Mrs. Virgil Ney (refreshments) and Mrs. Franklin R. Bruns, Jr. (arrangements).
Mrs. Albert Mackey, a resident of Silver Spring for many years and a Maryland Daughter for a longer period of time, came east this summer with her daughter from her new home in New Mexico. She was entertained at various social functions, some with her DAR friends. She is, still, an associate member of Erasmus Perry Chapter. Mrs. Mackey worked at National Headquarters in the Historian General's office for a number of years.
—Priscilla G. Bruns.

WILLARD'S MOUNTAIN (Greenwich, N.Y.). What do we do about new members? Williard's Mountain Chapter, has been concerned for some time about increasing it's membership. This chapter, with a membership of twenty-seven, is located in Greenwich, New York, a comparatively small village. We finally decided to have a membership tea in the evening on April 9th at the home of our vice regent, Mrs. O. E. S. Hedbring. Fifty-six women were invited, who has been contacted previously to determine if they were eligible. Twenty-five accepted. We held a brief business meeting prior to the arrival of the guests in order to give our undivided attention (Continued on page 858)
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Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 855)

to the prospective members. Our regent, Mrs. George C. Houser, welcomed the guests, explained the purpose of the DAR, and urged them to consider becoming members. To date, seven of these guests have either started their application papers or have completed them for membership. We are pleased with this response.

One of the features of the tea was honoring one of our members who has been a member for sixty-five years by presenting her with a red rose corsage and congratulating her. She recently celebrated her 90th birthday.

The speaker of the evening, Mr. Frank Brownell of Manchester, Vt., congratulates the chapter on its efforts to promote membership and renew interest in the DAR, stressing the importance of gaining new and younger members to carry on in the future. Mr. Brownell spoke on “Curious and Humorous Epitaphs.” He has collected epitaphs for many years and spoke of their history and read many of the most interesting and humorous ones in his collection. Refreshments and a social hour completed a delightful and profitable evening.

COBBS HALL (Lancaster, Virginia). On June 8, 1970, Cobbs Hall Chapter dedicated a bronze marker designating the grave of Dr. Charles Taylor, a surgeon in the service of the 2nd Regiment of Virginia and, by one account, in the service of General George Washington during the American Revolution. The grave is located in the churchyard of Christ Church, Lancaster County. Dr. Taylor lived in Orange County, Virginia, and was not a member of Christ Church but was visiting the Kelley family when he died. The dedication ceremony was led by the Chaplain, Mrs. T. J. Booth, and the Regent, Mrs. E. F. Dobyns. The Marker was accepted by Mr. Richard Herndon, President of the Christ Church Foundation.

A descendant, Eleanor McCoy Smither, is a member of the Chapter.

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★ STATE—NEBRASKA “Beef State, Cornhusker State”
   Flower—Goldenrod
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   State Chairman—Mrs. Frank E. Howland
   No. Chapters participating—26
   Total ads, cuts—$420.00

★ STATE—WISCONSIN “Badger State”
   Flower—Butterfly Violet
   State Regent—Mrs. James S. McCray
   State Chairman—Mrs. Byron A. Kortier
   No. Chapters participating—18
   Total ads, cuts—$350.00

MISCELLANEOUS STATES—$1,773.00

GRAND TOTAL FOR NOVEMBER ISSUE—$3,944.00

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