AUGHERTS
of the
MERICAN
EVOLUTION
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1960
do it leisurely and choose from a wide selection. By ordering early you avoid disappointment and are assured of getting just the greeting that expresses your sentiments. If you were caught in a last minute holiday rush last year, you probably resolved not to let it happen again. Now is the time to give this pleasant custom some thought. Of the many cards available in our Engraving department we show a few from the Nu Art offering, pleasantly priced at 10.00 to 35.00 the hundred with your name imprinted.

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Woodward & Lothrop
Washington, D.C.
also Chevy Chase, Wheaton Plaza, 7 Corners (Falls Church, Va.), and Alexandria
By the time you receive this August-September issue, the political conventions will be over, the platforms adopted, and the candidates selected. You therefore have about three months to decide which platform and which candidate seem best qualified to preserve not only the letter but the spirit of our magnificent Constitution. As Constitution Day approaches, chapters could well take time to study the unequalled document under which this Nation has prospered and progressed for nearly a century and three quarters. It is a source of wonder that sixty-one years passed between ratification of the twelfth and thirteenth amendments and that forty-three more years marked the gap between ratification of the fifteenth and sixteenth amendments. We Americans think long and earnestly before we add to our Constitution!
Scene at the unveiling of mosaic reproduction of Trumbull’s Signing of the Declaration of Independence during dedication of the Court of Freedom at Forest Lawn Cemetery, Glendale, Calif., on February 22, 1960. (L. to r.) Capt. P. A. Horton, S.R.; Aaron M. Sargent, S.A.R.; Dr. Rufus von KleinSmid, chancellor of the University of California and vice chairman of the Council of Regents of the Memorial Court of Honor; Lon E. Peek, President of the California State Society, C.A.R.; Mrs. John J. Champleux, State Regent, California State Society, D.A.R.; and Elizabeth Hampton, State Organizing Secretary, C.A.R.
During July a packet containing letters written by National Officers and National Chairmen was sent to every chapter regent in the country. These letters explain in detail the program of work of each office and each committee and should be studied carefully by every chapter regent, that she may guide her chapter members to a highly successful year in promoting the objectives of our Society. Too, these letters should be filed for reference during the year and shared with chapter officers and chairmen.

From September 17th through the 23rd we observe Constitution Week; a special letter with information and helpful aids for celebrating this week has been sent to all chapters and is also given in this Magazine. Let every chapter have some appropriate celebration in honor of "the noblest document ever produced by the mind of man." As Daughters of the American Revolution we have a direct and abiding interest in this great document. It completed the American Revolution and guaranteed to future generations enjoyment of the liberty obtained for the individual by that historic struggle. We are the grateful beneficiaries of the wisdom and foresight of our Revolutionary ancestors. However, during the past three decades, there has been a loss of faith in the ideals of individual liberty. We must rededicate ourselves, "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor" to re-education of the citizens of our country, particularly our younger citizens, to an appreciation of our glorious heritage of constitutional liberty.

Another anniversary of special interest to us follows Constitution Week. On October 11 the Daughters of the American Revolution celebrate their Seventieth Birthday. When any anniversary rolls around, it is well that an organization examine itself that it may judge whether it is carrying out the objects of its Founders and that it may perchance gain inspiration for greater efforts in the future through examination of its past accomplishments. Too, it is well to review how our Society came into being. The pioneer work of our Society covered the first three years after the organization. To these early members belongs the credit of building a foundation that could not be excelled today with all the experience of the past. When it is taken into consideration that they launched into an unknown sea where the only beacon was the love of country burning in their hearts, we may well marvel at the results of their labor.

Those members who, on coming into the Society, find all the machinery of the great organization running smoothly and accomplishing such wonderful results must recognize the fact that the Society owes its great success to the well-laid plans inaugurated by the women who made up our first Boards of Management. The recently restored portraits of our Founders—Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, and Miss Eugenia Washington—now are displayed in a place of honor in the area near the Board Room just inside the Genealogical Library in our National Headquarters.

With these thoughts in mind, it is hoped that every chapter will give proper recognition to our Seventieth Birthday.

Your President General hopes that you have had a happy summer and, with the resumption of chapter meetings in September, you will begin your D.A.R. year with redoubled zeal and interest.

Doris Pike White
President General, N.S.D.A.R.
The President General makes the D.A.R. award for the highest rating in the mechanics of fluids—a portable typewriter—to Cadet Charles Otstott of Dallas, Tex., at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., June 6, 1960.

Mrs. Richard S. Carlson, Vice President General from Colorado, presents the D.A.R. prize, known as the Langley Award, for excellence in aerodynamics, to Cadet Wilfred L. Goodson of McAlester, Okla., at the United States Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo., on June 6, 1960.

Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, makes the D.A.R. award for excellence in seamanship to Cadet Donald Charles Greenman of Arlington, Va., at the United States Coast Guard Academy on June 7, 1960, New London, Conn.

Mrs. Ross Boring Hager, Librarian General, presents the D.A.R. award—a camera—for the highest multiple in naval operations to Midshipman Tracy Clark Tucker, of Sheridan, N. Y., at graduating exercises of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., June 7, 1960.
Our Rich Heritage from John Locke
English Philosopher, 1632-1704

By Elizabeth Huyek (Mrs. Freeman) Young
Registrar, Presidio Chapter, San Francisco, Calif.

John Locke dedicated his life and learning to the proof and principles of freedom and the dignity of individual man and became the embodiment of the immortal words of Pericles: “For the whole earth is the sepulchre of free men: and their story is not graven only on stone over their native earth, but it lives on, far away, without visible symbol, woven into the stuff of other men’s lives.”

We, the people of the United States, received a priceless heritage from John Locke many years after his death, when our Founding Fathers incorporated into our Constitution, his proof and principles of freedom. From the beginning, the great experiment of freedom caught the imaginations and the hearts of men, everywhere. Today, each one of us, as individuals, by conduct and example, must keep this freedom a dynamic, persuasive, and wanted reality.

John Locke, in his wisdom, wrote:

Where there is no Law, there is no Freedom, for Freedom is not license. The end of all laws is not to abolish or restrain, but to preserve and enlarge Freedom.

Reason, unrestrained, is dangerous dogmatism; reason restrained is productive wisdom; reason applied to the practical needs of human living, is human happiness, which all men and nations, under God, strive to attain.

In 1951 Lowell Thomas reported an interview with Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who said:

Dictators fear the Bible—and for good reason. It inspired the Magna Carta and the Declaration of Independence and the American Constitution.

Inspiration came, also, from learned men; great philosophers who lived by the Bible, and wrote of liberty—the dignity of man, and religious toleration. During the century before the Colonies made their inspired choice of independence, the English Revolution had given basic freedoms to Englishmen. Our Founding Fathers who prepared the American Constitution were not only familiar with the provisions of the Magna Carta, which had been wrested from the corrupt King John of England by his barons in 1215, but they deeply appreciated the significance of the historical events leading up to this drastic action against a tyrant king. Although the terms of the Magna Carta were often ignored by English monarchs after 1215, for which they paid in execution and revolution, it was to become the “basis of American liberty” through our heritage. The Constitutional writers were, also, thoroughly conversant with the Petition of Right, which was forced from King Charles I of England in 1628, when Parliament cut off the kingdom’s maintenance monies until the profligate king restored the rights and privileges of his subjects, laid down for them 400 years before in the Magna Carta.

They, also, studied the Bill of Rights, which had been approved in 1689 by the newly elected rulers of England, William and Mary, after James II was forced to abdicate because of his tyrannical belief in the absolute right of kings.

How well our Founding Fathers knew the history and contents of these great documents is seen in the first eight amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which were directly influenced by the Petition of Right and the Bill of Rights. The political and religious persecution leading to their granting had been the direct cause of the migration of the immediate forebears of these same Founding Fathers to the free New World, and this was not forgotten by the inspired authors of our Constitution. Yet, even above the influence of these immortal documents of our Mother England’s darkest hours were the writings of three great philosophers, two English and one French, whose brilliant thoughts and deductions on mankind’s never-ending struggle for individual and collective freedom were entirely familiar to these dedicated writers of our Constitution.

Who, then, were these three men? And what did they think? Chief among them was John Locke, then should be listed Sir William Blackstone and the French Baron Charles de Montesquieu, all of whom were aristocrats; yet, all three believed in the equality and the dignity of all men as individuals and stood up against kings and tyranny to prove their point.

Every leader of the American Revolution quoted John Locke and his “reasonable philosophies” set forth in his great Essay on Human Understanding. What then, were these reasonable philosophies that they could shake a world asunder? Locke declared that the natural rights of men are life, liberty, and property. Consequently, the ends of political society are to fix a uniform interpretation of the laws that establish the rights of life, liberty, and property to be enjoyed by men in peace and safety.

Government without written law Locke regarded as arbitrary and contrary to the laws of nature, which gave us the threefold rights of men. Who or what should write these laws? The legislative branch of the Government should be supreme in this field, with no power to transfer lawmaking to any other agency, was Locke’s conviction.

The Era of Humanism

John Locke planted the seed of rationalism, which was to grow into the great cultural tradition that we now call the enlightenment, while he was living in the intellectual environment of the period called Humanism. This had developed with the beginning of the Renaissance, in the early 15th century.

The Renaissance was the rebirth and development of human self-realization; the revolt against authority as such; a belief in the self-sufficiency and dignity of the individual.

John Locke was born in the era of Humanism. Later, he refuted some of its doctrines. Essentially, it stood for “The development of Nationalism, the heretical currents of thought, mysticism—the antagonism to the scholastic alliance of theology and...
philosophy.” These doctrines were the forerunners of two great reform movements, called the Renaissance and the Reformation. The times were beginning to find fault with the old traditions, old literature, art, religious systems, the political relations of church and state. This spirit of thoughtful criticism grew until it broke out in open revolt against authority and tradition—in revolt of nation against church, of reason against prescribed truth; man became an individual! The conflict between church and state had been settled in favor of the state—but, within both church and state the desire for political, economic, religious, and intellectual liberty found partial realization in the Renaissance and Reformation, expressing itself in modern philosophy and in other signs of the struggles for human liberty and enlightenment.

The authority of the church over the mind of man no longer prevailed, reason took over from authority, and truth was found to be something to be won by free and impartial investigation, instead of being forced upon one by authority, with no questions asked. As the individual began to use his intellectual independence, he turned his gaze from heaven to earth, and natural science came to the front. Religion could no longer make mankind good by penance and absolution—the Bible and his conscience were his guides. With this turning of his face from the past and the yearning for new things, he had a choice of roads—back to the models of antiquity or forward with newly created forms of life, art, and thought.

The new freedom from accustomed authority left men, at first, timid thinkers, confused about their own importance. Soon, however, their right to think for themselves asserted itself in human achievements—human talents were developed and honored, “the arts and architecture were humanized to man’s level and became the natural joy of life.”

The ideals of both the Renaissance and the age of Humanism were reflected by our Constitution when, as in a miracle, our new and loosely knit nation produced and assembled this large company of men brilliant in leadership and action, pious men who believed that only a nation that trusts in God can survive. They prayed for guidance, then produced a masterpiece because, among them, they had mastered everything that was to be known about political philosophy and then had summed it all up in John Locke’s century-old conviction that “the purpose and end of Government, is the freedom of its people.”

Locke’s Early Life

John Locke was born on August 29, 1632, at Wrington, Somersetshire, England. His father was a land owner and a lawyer, who joined the Parliamentary Army against King Charles I. Although he was of the upper class, he resented the heavy taxes levied by the king to pay for his profligate pleasures. As more and more of the rights of Englishmen and the terms of the Magna Carta were deliberately flouted, Locke, senior, raised a company of Somerset men and took the field as its captain.

During all of these stirring times of revolt, before and after the trial and execution of Charles I, young John Locke lived right at the center of a hotbed of battles between the Parliamentary Army and the King’s Troops, during the great English Rebellion or Puritan Revolution. He was devoted to his father, who had made a close companion of his son but at the same time fostered independent thinking in John from a very tender age. The boy used this very fortunate training to good purpose when he entered Westminster School in 1646 at 14, while history was being made, virtually at his doorstep. It is alleged that John Locke and several schoolmates witnessed the beheading of King Charles I on January 30, 1649, at Whitehall Palace yard! Locke was then 17, a brilliant student of inquiring mind. The death of a king, proclaimed a traitor to the Commonwealth after oppression of his subjects because of his belief in the divine right of kings, made a never-to-be-for gotten impression upon the young John Locke, who even then, believed profoundly that the natural rights of men were life, liberty, and property. During the next 2 or 3 years he heard and saw much, and thought much about all of these strange and terrifying events. He was, also, laying the foundation of his later Thoughts on Education, in which he bitterly denounced the teaching methods of the day. He particularly objected to learning by rote (contending that this was no challenge to intelligence) and to beginning the study of languages by grammar, instead of the natural conversational approach. Both practices he later proved to be inefficient.

In the autumn of 1652, when he was 20, Locke entered Oxford University as his right of “generosi filius” or “son of a gentleman,” which, with satisfactory grades, were the requirements for matriculation.

Ten years before this Charles I had set up almost a military camp in Oxford and had debased the university by granting unearning degrees to over 400 of his favorite nobles, who then became his bodyguards. Charles I had virtually taken up his residence at Oxford University, which then became a royal stronghold. For 4 years it was a place of dissatisfaction and little learning under the king’s appointed president, Dr. John Fell.

In 1646 Oxford town and the university surrendered to the Puritans under Oliver Cromwell. When John Locke entered Oxford six years later, order had been restored under John Owen, the Puritan dean and vice-chancellor of the university, and Oxford was ruled by the Independents, who were English pioneers of religious toleration. Although John Locke was Puritan by inheritance, he drew away as soon as he realized the developing fanaticism of the formerly tolerant Independents.

Career at Oxford

In 1660, having obtained several degrees, Locke became a fellow of Christ Church, Oxford, lecturing in Greek on Greek rhetoric and philosophy. He was spurred and challenged in his further study of philosophy at this time by the works of Descartes.

In 1663, when 31 and while living and lecturing at Oxford University, his active mind led him to experiments in chemistry and meteorology; the latter science held his interest throughout his life. Because of his pious background and his deep faith and study of Holy Writ, he was attracted to theology, but he soon realized that, after the Reformation, which followed the Rebellion, free inquiry was not welcomed in the Anglican church. Locke could not accept dogma without study and understanding, so he decided on medicine as a profession. During his medical studies he met and became close friends with the great Dr. Robert Boyle and the brilliant Dr. Sydenham. Locke’s public career in medicine was very promising. He
was elected to the Royal Society of Physicians and Surgeons in 1668, the highest honor. But soon his many other interests, including his Greek lectures at Oxford and his growing concern for politics, cut down the time that he spent on medical practice. He accompanied Sir Walter Vane on a Government mission to the Elector of Brandenburg and there he met Lord Ashley, soon to become the first Earl of Shaftesbury. A lasting friendship developed, founded on their mutual sympathy with the problems of liberty—civil, religious, and philosophical.

Years in London and Paris

1667, when 35, Locke moved to Exeter House, Lord Ashley's town residence in London, to become his household physician, confidential secretary, and tutor to the Ashley heir. For the next 15 years this was Locke's home, though he continued his lectures at Oxford. Some books and papers that he published at this time reveal his thoughts and theories in the early years of his career. An essay on the Roman Commonwealth expresses convictions about religious liberty and the relation of religion to the state. Years brought modification but added strength to his convictions of this time. Other articles, more daring, objected to ecclesiastical claims to infallibility in the interpretation of scripture. But the most significant revelation in these early writings is the Essay Concerning Toleration written in 1666. It was Locke's habit to invite a few kindred persons to debate on questions of science, political freedom, and theology. At one of these verbal meetings in 1670, Locke was moved to take some notes for future reference and research. A half dozen friends had been debating among themselves on principles of morality, religion, and how free is freedom. They soon came to an impasse because their theories had neither proof nor system. Locke then proposed that he put down on a single piece of paper: The Limits of Human Understanding. This was done simply to clarify an issue. As this group met often, it became a regular clearing house for theories and ideas on this subject; the notes taken were informal, often neglected as the debates became vehement, sometimes tossed aside in a welter of papers. But in 1690 Locke edited them as Essay Concerning Human Understanding.

In 1675 Lord Shaftesbury, at whose home Locke was living, went down to political defeat. No longer needed as confidential secretary, Locke went to France, where he spent 3 years, mostly at Paris.

Here, fresh enthusiasm was kindled by men of science and letters. A Dutch physician, a Danish astronomer, a French critic, a Jewish banker and world traveler, a French jurist, and a German commentator on letters became Locke's world, all bound together by brilliant, inquiring minds. Strangely, Malebranche, whose Recherche de la Vérité had appeared 3 years before, was not included in this group. This is explained when we learn that Locke differed violently from, and opposed the conclusions set down, by Malebranche in his book.

In 1679 Locke resumed his home with Shaftesbury in London. It was a time of political plots and counterplots, and Shaftesbury was sent to the Tower, tried, and acquitted. Three years later he was again suspected, so he escaped to Holland, dying in Amsterdam the following year. During these troubled years, Locke spent most of his time at Oxford and Somerset, being entirely out of sympathy with Shaftesbury's intrigue; but published letters of Prideaux and of John Fell, the former regent of Oxford University under Charles I, later showed that Locke himself was suspected at court because of his close association with Lord Shaftesbury.

Residence in Holland

Locke's letters to his friend, Edward Clark of Chipley, give a vivid picture of his thinking at this time. He was advocating toleration in the government and comprehension in the church and seemed to be utterly indifferent to the theological dogma of the times. In 1683, at 51, Locke joined others in a search for liberty of thought, and they became self-exiles in Holland. He spent several years there, the first year in real danger of arrest from the British Government. He was virtually in concealment in Amsterdam, under the assumed name of Dr. van der Linden. Finally, he left Amsterdam for London, where he resumed his own name and hoped to resume, also, his work at Oxford; but he found Oxford and his senior studentship at Christ Church College was closed to him, as a suspected traitor, by order of King Charles II.

So, now, at 54, Locke became an author by contributing articles to Le Clerc's Bibliothèque Universelle, the chief organ in Europe of men of letters. Locke had finished his great Essay while in Holland, and a French epitome appeared in Le Clerc's Journal, which forecast the larger works of later years. Locke had now moved back to Holland, to Rotterdam, to escape King James II's disfavor. Here, he was closely allied with other political exiles from England. Through this, he became known to William, Prince of Orange, who had married the daughter of James II of England. When James was forced to abdicate, William was chosen king of Great Britain, and when he landed in England on November 4, 1688, Locke soon followed in February 1689, in the train of Princess Mary.

England Again; Career as Essayist

By this time, he had achieved European fame and was offered the Ambassadorship to Brandenburg. This he declined but accepted the modest job of Commissioner of Appeals, an office involving few duties, leaving him a great deal of time for writing. His Epistle on Tolerance or Epistola de Tolerantia was published in Latin in 1685 and translated into English a few months later by a Unitarian merchant in London. Two Treatises on Government, defending the right of ultimate sovereignty in the people, were intended to "establish the throne of our great Restorer, the present King, William, and to make good his title in the consent of the people."

Locke received but £30 for the copyright of his history-making Essay Concerning Human Understanding, published in 1690.

He had been disappointed in the terms of settlement of the so-called Glorious English Revolution under Cromwell—he deplored that toleration and civil liberty were not granted in the Treaty. His writings reflect this disappointment.

In 1691 he removed to Oates Manor in Essex, the country seat of Sir Francis Masham. He had known Lady Masham, daughter of a brilliant philosopher friend, before her marriage, when Locke was living with Lord Shaftesbury. Here, for 14 years, Locke had a semblance of peace and leisure, although handicapped by ill health. Nevertheless, he took frequent trips to London to "feel the English pulse." His Letter on Tola-
tion, which had been published in Latin in 1685, after he had returned to England to live under William and Mary, involved him in controversy. *An Answer*, by Jonas Proast of Queen's College, Oxford, provoked Locke to write, in 1690, a Second Letter on Toleration. Back came a rejoinder from Jonas Proast in 1691, which drew forth the Third Letter on Toleration from Locke. In 1692 he took time from his writing on philosophy, to address an important letter to Sir John Somers on the Consequences of the Lowering of Interest and Raising the Value of Money, which gives a very fine indication of his breadth of interests. At this time, too, he published the collected letters written to his friend, Edward Clark of Chipley, on the education of children. These letters had been written from Holland during Locke's first exile. They were published as Thoughts on Education in 1693 and are still being used as a sound and educational classic! Controversies raging over theology in the 17th century strengthened Locke's belief in the simplicity of fundamental Christianity, producing in 1693, Reasonableness of Christianity as Delivered in the Scriptures. Locke was immediately involved in controversy. He resented the time spent in answering them in his *Vindication*, followed by his Second Vindication in 1697, but he realized that in writing answers to criticism, he got his arguments over to the public. But, now, his great Essay had to be defended. John Norris, the English disciple of Malebranche of Paris, criticized it in 1690, so Locke's second winter at Oates Hall, where he had hoped to work uninterrupted, was spent mostly in an answer: *An Examination of Malebranche's Opinion of Seeing All Things in God, and Remarks Upon Some of Mr. Norris' Books*. These were really not books but tracts designed to show how ambiguous were the theories of perception through the senses.

Another edition of Essay appeared in 1694, with an added chapter on Personal Identity and numerous alterations in the chapter on Power.

The next year brought another edition of Essay, a reprint, followed by clamors from a formerly critical Oxford for permission to expound its ideas in the university. Dublin demanded equal rights to lecture. Locke was now writing at fever heat, as well as examining and editing previous works, but in 1696 he accepted a commissionership on the Board of Trade, necessitating frequent visits to London. Here he met the hostile Stilligleight, Bishop of Worcester, whose *Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity* charged Locke with disallowing mystery in human knowledge. Locke immediately replied, then Stilligleight challenged his reply, which was followed by a Second Letter from Locke. Once more the bishop replied, but Locke's Third Letter was delayed until 1699. Soon after its publication Stilligleight died. Locke immediately turned to other critics of his Essay, which by this time was known all over Europe as well as the British Isles, as was Locke, who was considered the "Chief philosophical defender of civil and religious liberty."

A fourth edition of the Essay appeared in 1700, with important additional chapters on Association of Ideas and Enthusiasm. A planned additional chapter, The Conduct of the Understanding, was among Locke's working papers at his death.

In 1700 Locke resigned his commissionership and devoted himself to Biblical studies and religious meditation. He applied the spirit of his Essay and the ordinary rules of critical interpretation to the Epistles of St. Paul, deciding that they were infallible. He now wrote *A Paraphrase on St. Paul's Epistles* and a tract on Miracles, which were published after his death on October 28, 1704. He left an unfinished Fourth Letter on Toleration, aimed at a fresh attack on Essay by his old critic, Jonas Proast of Oxford, shortly before Locke's death.

**Locke's Philosophy**

Locke's writings are both intellectual and moral, with "roundabout" common sense "directed by a virtuous purpose, sustained by an idealized faculty, not by subtle or daring speculation."

He initiated criticism of human knowledge and encouraged inquiry and religious toleration, which profoundly affected the civilized world. His works on social polity, which so influenced our Founding Fathers, were written at a time when the principles of mankind's right to freedom and toleration were struggling with the divine right of kings. The state, according to Locke, was the outcome of free contract rather than a natural growth—the people, in the exercise of their sovereignty, have the right to govern themselves, to be so governed. But the terms of the contract might be modified by the sovereign people, in accommodation to changing circumstances. Locke recommended harmonious cooperation with the civil magistrates in all matters of worship and government that were not expressly determined by Scripture. In his *Second Treatise on Government* he maintained that civil rulers hold their power not absolutely, but conditionally, government being essentially a moral trust, forfeited if the conditions are not fulfilled by the trustees. Locke's *Treatises on Government* were written to vindicate the English Revolution, as well as to refute the ideas of absolute monarchy. They are classics in the library of English constitutional law and polity and framed the principles afterward embodied in the American War for Independence; to a lesser degree they influenced the principles embodied in the French Revolution—before its ideals got basely out of hand.

All of Locke's works stress the limitations of human understanding and advocate religious toleration for all whose beliefs are comprehensive and promote goodness. Locke's own Christian belief was sincere and earnest, founded upon the simplicity and naturalness of loving God and one's neighbor and a deep reverence for Holy Writ.

**Locke's Theories Applied to**

**United States Constitution**

A keynote to Locke's intellectual but common-sense theories of political freedom is found in the opening phrases of his Toleration:

Absolute liberty, just and true liberty, is the thing we stand in need of. Oppression harms the individual, and encourages sedition. Freedom from political tyranny, with religious toleration, promotes personal happiness and social welfare.

This was the creed taken by the writers of our Constitution. No mention is made of second class citizenship—only one class of people—no single State can abridge any liberty set by our Constitution, yet all the States are separate, but equal. All are free under promotion of the general welfare.

According to his own critical review, Locke's Essay was much more skeptical than he intended or realized at the time of writing, yet his conviction... (Continued on page 494)
Uphold the Ideals of Our Constitution

By Anna H. Bailey
Mary Torr Chapter, Rochester, N. H.

We have to live with ourselves. We have our minds and emotions on our hands.

Men know, or can easily find out, about material things but not so readily about themselves. We need to find out how to do something about ourselves without making self the chief interest in life. Each phase and cycle of life brings its own behavior problems, so is it not of primary importance to solve this continuous and delicate task of well-balanced living by studying human behavior; by making the mind work; and by acknowledging the importance of attitude of mind. Belief in, and duty to, self and life lead to finding out what to take from life and the correct way of living for each self.

Shall we start with renewal of all that is best in us, and look for all that is best in others, to make ourselves worthy of carrying out renewal of the checks and balances in the Constitution, which give us the freedoms needing to be guarded and preserved anew by each generation?

The changes, touching so many phases of living that have come swiftly during recent years in the United States, have affected, in some manner, or degree, every adult person within our boundaries. Life is expected to be constantly and naturally changing. The elements of time, experience, and new legislation, change environment, knowledge, perception and conduct in daily living. Meanings and definitions are also changed.

So there is need, now, of making a special effort to understand and evaluate changes as they come, keeping for guidance the best of the past. Thoughtful consideration is due new ideas and new ways of accomplishment. When ideas become ideals, some changing of standards is perhaps involved, though as standards become the patterns for living men are slow to change them. The ideas that the individual makes his own and is willing to live by, and the standards he reaches for may well determine the fate of his Nation.

The late Dr. Richard Cabot of Boston expressed his thought in an unforgettable way when he said, “By their choice of work, of words, of companions and play, men are made what they are.”

We make words our own through correct use and application.

We make ideas our own through approval, trial, and experience.

We make the Constitution our own through study, appreciation, and observation.

Naturalization

Nothing gives quite the same grasp of a subject as trying to present it clearly to others. So it gives pleasure to those to whom the Constitution seems a part of their lives, to make plans to share this precious heritage through the teaching of naturalization to those who have more recently come to live under the protection of the Constitution and Bill of Rights and to share our numerous and well-known freedoms.

Whether our ancestors settled in our beloved country generations ago or have been here only a short time, we recall that all the families in the United States were newcomers at some time.

Naturalization aims to create interest in civic and national affairs that will extend far beyond the granting of citizenship papers.

Continuous self-education is a goal.

The history of these United States gives understanding of what it cost our forefathers, in so many ways, to produce such documents as the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and its Amendments, and the Bill of Rights, with their justice and permanence unimpaired through many years to this day.

Newcomers need, and invariably appreciate, our personal concern for, and interest in, them as well as provision made for class study and recommended reading.

Probably many are familiar with the poignant story of Tolstoi and the two beggars who were loitering by the roadside and saw the great man pass. One beggar agreed to go after him and ask for money. As he came back, with head held high and firm step, the other said eagerly “How much did the rich man give you?” The reply was “He didn’t give me any money—said he had already given it away—but he called me Brother!” And shall we recall the stirring words, exemplified in his life, of Dr. Albert Schweitzer—“Our brothers are here.” This freedom of spirit may be found in good reading as well as in practicing brotherhood.

Emily Dickinson expresses it in her short poem

A Book

He ate and drank the precious words, His spirit grew robust: He knew no more that he was poor, Nor that his frame was dust. He danced along the dingy days, and this bequest of wings Was but a book. What liberty a loosened spirit brings!

The teaching of naturalization may well recall, for the benefit of newcomers, and for us all, the loss of worldly goods, lack of food, bitter cold, and death suffered by the early settlers. Nevertheless, they bequeathed to their descendants the adherence to principle, the sturdiness of spirit and mind that, in the following generations, produced the patriots who had the character, foresight, and ability to devise, formulate, and leave to posterity, our precious heritage, the Constitution of the United States. Necessary, too, is knowledge of the great difficulties encountered, by the best minds of that America before differences of opinion were finally resolved and cooperation established so that we have, at the end of the Declaration of Independence, written by statesmen in the gay attire of wigs and knee breeches, those immortal words of faith and fire “We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.” They stood ready to fight and die to fulfill that all-inclusive, solemn pledge.

A Meeting of Extraordinary Minds—the Constitutional Convention

Men pause in contemplation of the meeting of minds that took place in Philadelphia when the 55 delegates to the Constitutional Convention met there in 1784. That so large a group of men of integrity and consequence, from 13 States, could subordinate their individual preferences and make mutual concessions, revise, and at last present, this Constitution—our guide (Continued on page 547)
NEW VICE PRESIDENTS GENERAL, 1960 - 1963

MRS. D. EDWIN (Margaretta) GAMBLE, Tucson, Ariz.
Margaretta Gamble first joined Dewalt Mehlkin Chapter of Chicago, Ill., in which she held many offices, but after moving to Tucson transferred to the Tucson Chapter, again holding many offices. State Chairmanships of Good Citizens, Press, and Honor Roll Committees were added to her record, followed by State office as Second and First Vice Regent and Regent.

MRS. HAROLD I. (Hazelle B.) TUTHILL, Savannah, Ga.
Hazelle B. Tuthill has been an active member of Savannah Chapter for 40 years and held many chapter offices. She was Georgia's State Chairman of the Good Citizens, Approved Schools, and National Defense Committees and has also been State Historian, Chaplain, Second and First Vice Regent, and Regent (1958-60). A teacher of history for many years, she holds a Master's degree in Education.

MRS. RICHARD F. (Anna C.) CARLSON, Denver, Colo.
Anna C. Carlson has been a member of Denver Chapter since 1927, serving as secretary, registrar, second vice regent, and regent. From 1956-59 she was State Regent of Colorado and in 1959-60 was National Vice Chairman of the Radio and Television Committee.

MRS. JACKSON E. (Mae M.) STEWART, Orlando, Fla.
A member of the Orlando Chapter for 19 years, Mae M. Stewart has held many chapter offices and was chapter regent. She has been Florida's State Librarian, Second Vice Regent, Vice Regent, and Regent. She is especially interested in our schools, and is a member of the Tamassee Board of Trustees.

MRS. EDWARD D. (Jesica) SCHNEIDER, Lake Providence, La.
Jessica Schneider has been an active member of the National Society since 1935 and has held virtually every office in her Moses Shelby Chapter. She has been Recording Secretary, Librarian, and Regent (1957-60) of the Louisiana State Society.

MRS. CLAUDE GEORGE (Mildred Combs) STOTTS, Coos Bay, Ore.
Mildred Combs Stotts was born in Texas and taught English in a San Antonio high school before her marriage and residence in California and Oregon. Her Coos Bay Chapter offices include historian, secretary, and regent. In the Oregon State Society, she has been Chairman of the D.A.R. Magazine and Membership Committees, as well as State Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, and Regent (1958-60).

MRS. ALFRED C. (Jennie Lynn) ZWECK, Sioux City, Iowa
Jennie Lynn Zweck is a member of Martha Washington Chapter. Promptly upon attending her first chapter meeting, she was appointed chairman of the Americanism and Approved Schools Committee. In the Iowa State Society, she has served as Recording Secretary, Vice Regent, and Regent.

MISS HELEN MCMACKIN, Salem, Ill.
Helen McMackin joined the National Society in 1920 and is a member of Isaac Hull Chapter. She has been National Chairman of the D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship, Program and Auditing Committees and Vice Chairman of Hospitality, and is a member of the Vice Presidents General and National Officers Clubs and the National Chairmen's Association. She was State Regent of Illinois, 1939-41; Vice President General, 1943-46; and Librarian General, 1947-50. At present she is a member of the National Revision of By Laws Committee and Managing Editor of "Illinois News."

MRS. CHESTER F. (Florence H.) MILLER, Saginaw, Mich.
Florence Miller has been a Daughter for 37 years, serving her Saginaw Chapter as registrar and regent and Michigan as State Librarian, Second and First Vice Regent, and State Regent (1946-49). She was Vice President General for the term 1949-52. She has been National Chairman of the Honor Roll and Clearing House Committee and a member of the Resolutions Committee. She has been a trustee of Kate Duncan Smith School for 6 years, District Director and Treasurer of the National Officers Club, and Treasurer of the Vice Presidents General Club.

HONORARY VICE PRESIDENTS GENERAL, 1960
ADEQUATE NATIONAL DEFENSE . . .

Transition of Air Force to Missiles

By Portia Morhouse

Press Relations Chairman, Maricopa Chapter, Phoenix, Ariz.

Forty billion dollars a year! It doesn't seem possible that one organization, even one as large and complex as our defense establishment, could spend such a fantastic sum in a single year. That's more money than our entire Federal Government cost to operate each year as late as 30 years ago. That we, as a people, are spending this fabulous sum on our defense each year is sobering enough. But combine this with the continued public statements of experts in this field that we are falling behind the Russians, and laymen like ourselves are left standing in a sea of helpless bewilderment.

Maricopa Chapter of Phoenix, Ariz., decided to see what we could learn about the subject. We invited the Commander of Williams Air Force Base, Col. Gilbert L. Meyers (now Gen. Meyers), to be our guest speaker in January, when we had as special guests the S.A.R., C.A.R., and families and friends of members.

Preceding the meeting, the National Defense Committee and chapter members were invited to tour the Base and inspect the flightline. The Base is 35 miles from metropolitan Phoenix, and is situated in the midst of a rich, irrigated farming area.

We were met at the gate by a military escort and taken to the Officers' Club to be refreshed by steaming cups of hot coffee and rolls before we boarded our bus for a tour of the Base.

We were first shown the hospital, where airmen and their dependents receive medical treatment. Next to the hospital was a well-designed golf course which was accomplished through the efforts of the people of Chandler, a nearby resort community. We passed the theater, a partly completed chapel, and the elementary school for children of Base personnel.

We were informed that 600 children were in attendance. Across the street in an adjoining area were the homes of noncommissioned officers—masonry cottages with rolling green lawns, well maintained by the occupants. It was a city within itself and gave every appearance of normal life in a typical suburban community.

Seconds later this idyllic scene was abruptly interrupted for us by the shrill, screaming roar of a monstrous silver jet fighter directly overhead. Young children playing in the yard and housewives in animated conversation did not even look up, since they were accustomed to the noise.

The Impressive Flightline

Our first stop was at the flightline. Standing before us were several different types of the jet fighters and trainers. The largest and by far the most impressive was, we were told, the famed Super Sabre, the F-100. The invitation to take a close look was eagerly accepted. In the cockpit the maze of instruments and wiring looked to us like some large unsolvable puzzle that could only be beyond human understanding. We talked briefly to a friendly young airman, an electronics technician, who answered our questions about the complicated mechanisms of the craft. In the distance we watched plane after plane take to the air, just like those we were inspecting. The tall, young, sun-bronzed flying officer who was also present readily answered our questions about the speed and performance of the plane. He explained that the planes we had seen taking off were on their way to the gunnery range many miles to the west in the Arizona desert. There they practice offensive and defensive tactics. They are being trained for assignment to our tactical combat flying units throughout the world.

Seeing these young pilots, one cannot help but be impressed. They are determined and serious as they go about their tasks. The feeling began to steal over most of us, that perhaps our $40 billion was in good hands! Certainly we saw no evidence of luxurious living or working conditions. It didn't take much imagination to visualize what conditions would be during Arizona's hot summers, when the temperature stayed well over 100°. Any industrial firm, of which Phoenix has many, that offered its employees similar conditions for work would soon be hard pressed to find workers to put out their products. Our $40 billion was definitely not going for any frills here.

We had been reading about these aircraft that cost far more than $1 million each. Here, as our escort pointed out, was one of them. As we

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"When in communion with the past it brings
A radiant light apart from present things;
The hurry of this modern world decays
And man goes back to happier simpler days."

Yet those days of our forefathers were often neither happy nor simple. Seen across the turbulent waters of the Atlantic by the eye of the mind, those fathers might vision America as a promised land, but they also saw it as a land teeming with savages, frowning with virgin forests, filled with hardships, and so far away from their native England, Scotland, Ireland, or the countries of the Continent that, once there, it became in nearly every case a point of no return.

Yet they came. Theirs was courage, theirs was hardihood, theirs was the spirit of high adventure, theirs was faith. They had a clear, strong faith in themselves and behind themselves they had faith in that God who seemed to be directing them to cross those heaving gray waters and make a home in the unknown new world and to build to Him there a house.

Such faith had Henry Whitely, Church of England clergyman, when he left his native England behind him and sailed for the colony of Maryland in 1685. He brought with him a royal grant of land, and the bricks to build his church on the Eastern Shore of Princess Anne. His young wife, Katherine, came with him; among her other possessions she brought a silver service, white topaz earrings, and a pink brocade ball dress richly furnished out with rose point lace (see photograph). These things are all that are left of that early Katherine.

The Original Blue Hen

More than 100 years passed before the birth of our country as a nation. Then through the faith that the Founding Fathers held, and impatient of the injustice and overlordship of a Britain governed by an ailing king and his unwise advisers, they broke away and declared themselves free and sovereign. One of the happiest in this was Robert Kirkwood, who lived near New Castle, Del. He was a middle-aged man but he joined the colonial forces joyfully because of his abiding hatred for England. In 1745 his older brother had died fighting for the debonair and unlucky Bonnie Prince Charlie; his father had died in prison on account of his allegiance to the house of Stuart; and Robert, a lad of 16, had fled across the Atlantic taking with him, of all things, a gray-blue hen. Her cockerels developed wonderful spurs and a dauntless fighting spirit; in addition to his fierce faith in freedom and a Presbyterian God, Robert had an unshakable love of cock-fighting. He headed one of the Delaware regiments, and it was said that there was little desertion in his ranks, for his men followed him, led by his bright red head on which no hat would stay; then, after the day’s fighting, they would enjoy a cock fight. His regiment was called, so tradition says, “The Blue Hen’s Chickens,” and he was later chosen by General Washington as a member of the Order of the Cincinnati. His daughter Mary married a Whitely, and her descendants have treasured a purple taffeta dress of hers, circa 1775 (see photograph).

Old, But Still New

In 1798 her daughter, a little girl of 10 or 12, wore a white linen dress heavily embroidered, which also has survived the wear and tear of years. She was also a Katherine Whitely; and in 1854 another Katherine Whitely married Joshua B. Howell of Philadelphia and Uniontown, Pa. In spite of his title, Colonel Howell was a Quaker. His family desired his wife to wear Quaker gray for her wedding dress; but her Presbyterian soul rebelled. She would not wear white; but her green brocaded wedding dress has come down to her descendants (see photograph).

Another member of the large Whitely clan, Mary, married Judge Walter T. Scott of New Orleans about the same time her relative Katherine was marrying Colonel Howell. Judge Scott was a devout Roman Catholic, and their baby son was baptized into the Roman Catholic faith. For his baptism, his parents purchased a white linen robe, embroidered by the nuns in a convent at Versailles (see photograph).

Colonel Howell’s faith and his hatred of slavery led him to equip and take his own regiment into the field. The faith of Judge Scott and his love for his Southland made him fight on the side of the Confederacy. Both men lost their lives, one on the side of the North, the other on the side of the South, in what Southerners still call The War. Their infant son and daughter grew up and mar-

(Continued on page 533)
What Do the “Daughters” DO??

By Eleanor D. (Mrs. Thomas P.) Hughes
Press Book Chairman, Fort Assumption Chapter, D.A.R., Memphis, Tenn.

The door opened on a petite young matron who answered my ring. “Do come in!” she smiled, and led the way to the large, oak-beamed living room. I glanced around and noted attractive touches of Oriental decor mingled with comfortable livability. The blond young matron, Mary Jo Sullivan (Mrs. Herbert D.), has two daughters, Kathy (6) and Missy (2) and an understanding husband “Bud”; she faced me inquiringly.

“I've come to ask some pretty personal questions,” I said. “I know you're not only a full-time English teacher at Kingsbury High School, but I want to know how you also manage to run a home with two small children, take part in Little Theatre and art activities, find time for your sports-car and genealogy hobbies, and above all serve as regent for Fort Assumption Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution?”

Mrs. Sullivan’s wide eyes twinkled as she pointed to a stack of papers. “They're to be graded before I go to friends in our new home!”

“Not so many years ago,” she said, “the very mention of ‘D.A.R.’ conjured up for the uninformed an image of snobbish women gathering to praise the virtues of their ancestors. But nothing could be farther from the truth! Our membership stems from descendants of a proved ancestor who fought or gave service in the American Revolution of 1776; this is only one of other requirements!”

A Modern Daughter’s Program

There's a sparkling vim and vigor about the modern “Daughter.” She attends her chapter meetings regularly as well as State and National D.A.R. functions. She participates in its programs, beamed toward its historical, educational, and patriotic objectives, set up in 1890 when the National Society was founded. But she does lots more.

“To me, our most important work is in National Defense. In this atomic age, the battle for men's minds tops any advance in the race for arms or space achievements. Women as well as men need to keep clearly informed of the truth! Our membership stems from descendants of a proved ancestor who fought or gave service in the American Revolution of 1776; this is only one of other requirements!”

Mary Jo Deford (Mrs. Sullivan) was not more than 7 when her mother enrolled her in a junior D.A.R. branch—Children of the American Revolution—back in their Savannah, Tenn., home town. Thus she “grew up” in the lap of D.A.R., where she received youthful C.A.R. training along paths of patriotism, electing group officers, conducting business meetings, etc. (she was a local C.A.R. president herself). When eligible at age 18, she transferred to a D.A.R. chapter where she has been active ever since in the National Society’s work.
education. Borrowers repay the funds enabling others to use the money, and there’s an amazing list of successful men and women who secured the educational help of a D.A.R. loan or scholarship.

A Daughter also promotes interest in and understanding of American music and American composers; community service with Red Cross, hospitals, veterans’ rehabilitation centers, all kinds of youth groups, and all kinds of fund drives.

Conservation of our natural resources is given a boost by all D.A.R.’s, who over the years have been responsible for planting many thousands of trees, including memorial tracts; locating and preserving historic trees; roadside beautification; and work for water and soil conservation and flood control.

The sacred symbol of our American heritage, the Flag of the United States of America, receives special D.A.R. concern through fostering thoughtful and patriotic love and respect for it, encouraging its display, and educating both children and adults in its correct use as outlined in the Flag Code (Public Law 829).”

Importance of D.A.R. Records

“Did you know,” said Mrs. Sullivan, “that many an elderly person today ready for retirement, or a widow or widower, whose retirement income depends on age proof, could not qualify for Social Security or other pensions were it not for D.A.R. seeking out and recording Family Bible records for placement in our archives? These take the place of vital birth statistics which many, many States didn’t start until recent years! We also preserve records from tombstones, churches, documents, and personal sources.”

I learned that the National Society D.A.R. has advocated a wide range of resolutions, adopted each year, that stress principles considered important for preservation and welfare of our Constitutional Republic. These include military preparedness; all efforts to protect United States independence and safeguarding of States’ constitutional rights; destruction of Communist conspiracy and Socialist bureaucracy; Congressional support of our FBI; total support of and loyalty to the U.S. Constitution; a constitutional amendment clearly assuring its complete supremacy over any treaty or executive agreement which might conflict with our Constitution; opposition to any form of World Government, Federal aid to education, admission of Red China to the United Nations, UNESCO propaganda leaning toward world citizenship and government, specialized UN agencies or treaties that could assume control of American domestic affairs; and reaffirmation of faith in Divine Providence as against atheistic threats of Communism.

“Now what is so interesting about genealogy?” I asked Mrs. Sullivan. She reflected: “Not only do I learn something about why I’m what I am—the result of many marriage blends through history’s decades—but I also learn a lot about my country’s history, and it comes alive with the tales in each section of explorers and exploits. Thus I’m constantly being opened up vistas in print I may never get to visit personally!”

Accomplishments of One Chapter

“And what do you consider some of your chapter’s main accomplishments?” I inquired. “I suppose the first thing of local civic and historical importance was the dedication of the Fort Assumption marker,” Mrs. Sullivan said. “Then during the last two years, for instance, we’ve established, for the first time in this chapter, our own scholarship fund for some deserving Memphis high-school graduate who needed financial help. In the fall and winter of 1958–59 we worked like beavers to promote sales by a local Memphis antique collector; as a result, we proudly presented to Royce Porter, a Kingsbury High graduate and our scholarship winner, two years of college schooling.”

My notes tucked in my purse, and my head swimming at the full lives of D.A.R. women (I wonder if they ever sleep?), I took leave of Mrs. Sullivan—a living example of an organization that is not “snooty” or a “closed corporation,” and that does not complacently steep itself in “ancestor worship.” And my hat figuratively came off my head, in compliment to Fort Assumption and the other seven chapters in Memphis and Shelby County—just a few of the D.A.R. groups linking hands over the country and across oceans, toward understanding the better life—THE AMERICAN WAY.

Note: Since the above article was written, and excerpts published on January 27, 1960 by Memphis Press Scimitar of Memphis, the chapter raised additional scholarship funds at a fashion show benefit cosponsored by Goldsmith’s of Memphis; it is believed to be the only Tennessee chapter to date raising such funds through sponsored benefits within course of two years.

Our Rich Heritage

(Continued from page 488)

(Continued on page 500)
The Daughters of the American Revolution in every city, town and community in each State of the Union will celebrate the observance of Constitution Week, September 17-23. They will remember with gratitude the patriotism, sacrifice and courage of those who brought the War of the Revolution to a successful conclusion and the wisdom of the Founding Fathers which made the Constitution of the United States a vital and living document for all posterity. The Daughters are likewise grateful to the great patriots of modern times who are devoting their lives to the preservation of Constitutional principles and to none more than Richard B. Alley, Director of the House Un-American Activities Committee, the author of the great speech The Dangers to Our Internal Security. The second and final portion of this address, given on National Defense Night at the 6th Continental Congress, is printed in this issue of the D.A.R. Magazine. The first section appeared in the June-July issue. The entire speech may be obtained for 50 a copy from the National Defense Committee, N.S.D.A.R., 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

DANGERS TO OUR INTERNAL SECURITY

Part II

During the last 25 years the United States has had 3,400 meetings with the Communists, including Teheran, Yalta, Potsdam, Panmunjom, Geneva. Negotiators have spoken 106,000,000 words, 700 volumes. All this talk led to 52 major agreements, and the Soviet Union has already broken 50 of them. Soon we shall see another summit; another summit which for them will mean propaganda, will mean concessions from the free world. The agreements which they enter into, they have told us in advance in their own words, they will not keep; but they know that we will assure the world we trust them.

Effect of Khrushchev's Visit

What of the recent visit of Khrushchev to this land of the free and home of the brave? When Khrushchev set foot on American soil, he came in a dual status. He came first of all as head of the Soviet government. More importantly, however, when he set foot on American soil, he was then not just the head of the Soviet government; he was likewise head of the international Communist criminal apparatus. Ladies and gentlemen, based upon 14 years' experience in studying and witnessing the operation of this criminal conspiracy, I solemnly proclaim tonight that the invitation to Khrushchev to come to the United States was wrong. It was wrong morally and it was wrong as a tactic in our presumed struggle with the international conspiracy. It was wrong morally because it endowed with an aura of respectability a man and a movement that have caused more bloodshed and suffering than any force since the dawn of time.

Khrushchev, as he reached the pinnacle in the international Communist apparatus, climbed over mountains of corpses. He came here not as a repentant sinner. He came to further the international Communist apparatus. This invitation was wrong as a tactic in our presumed struggle against Communism because it was based on the false premise that the issues in the world today can somehow be settled by peripheral agreements, even assuming good faith, without coming to grips with the fundamental issue, namely, the drive of the international Communist conspiracy for world domination.

Beyond that, ladies and gentlemen, it was a betrayal of our secret allies held in bondage by this conspiratorial apparatus.

After Khrushchev left American soil, the international Communist apparatus circulated millions of copies of the photographs taken, photographs of Khrushchev and the officialdom of this Nation in the White House; photographs of Khrushchev smiling as he was inspecting some farm; photographs of Khrushchev with the leaders of our society.

I wonder why, when Khrushchev was here inspecting our agricultural establishments, someone in our officialdom did not have the courage to ask him about his own agricultural program. Khrushchev, you know, as boss of the Ukraine, had charge of the collectivization of the Ukraine. To accomplish that mission, he perpetrated knowingly, willfully, a man-made famine in which an estimated 8 to 12 million people were starved to death.

Why didn't someone ask Khrushchev about the agricultural program in Communist Red China where tonight there are those who are indigents, those who are politically unreliable, those who are weak, those who are aged, are being killed and their bodies ground up for fertilizer?

What of the peaceful intentions of Khrushchev? Listen to the words again of this authority, Eugene Lyons, commenting on the peaceful intentions which Khrushchev professes toward the free world. Mr. Lyons stated:

They are worth no more than those of Hitler or Stalin. All three talk peace while making war. For a man made like Khrushchev, made in the image of Leninist cynicism, peace does not mean what it does to normal people. It means, at most, the absence of military operations while he uses all other methods of offensive short of shooting, blackmail, subversion, infiltration, civil disorder, gorilla operations to conquer the enemy—meaning us.

Of course he doesn't want a nuclear showdown. He's not mad. He is supremely confident of achieving his purposes by other means. But he continually rattles his mis-siles, exploiting our pacificism, our fears, our loss of nerve. The Kremlin, let us never forget, won its greatest victories without war at a time when the free nations had overwhelming military superiority and a monopoly of nuclear power. Their real advantages are not military but political and psychological.

And what of the results of Khrushchev's visit? Here are the words of another great American, J. Edgar Hoover, commenting upon the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party:

Why is the party so optimistic for the future? Why were Gus Hall and other Communists almost gleeful in speaking of Communist possibilities in the days ahead? The answer can be found in the convention proceedings, an answer which like a thread runs through all remarks, actions and hope of the leadership. It is this, that the recent visit of Premier Khrushchev to the United States has done much to create an atmosphere favorable to Communism among Americans. To top party leaders, Khrushchev's presence in this country has eased the way for party activities.

And without in any sense undertaking to impugn the integrity, the sincerity or the patriotism of the man whom I shall quote, let me now read you a newspaper clipping:

In warm and almost emotional terms, the President described the Soviet Premier as a dynamic and arresting personality, an extraordinary man capable both of hard-minded dedication to Communist ideology and surprising compromise and its application.

Describing the meeting of Premier Khrushchev with the Eisenhower grandchildren at the Gettysburg farm, the President said, "It was a heart-warming family scene of the sort that all Americans would enjoy." And this man made fatherless more children than any man since the dawn of time.

Communist Operations in United States

What of the Communist situation in the United States? William Z.
How can that be? Isn't the Com-stand the Red Army to enforce the dictator-
ment and behind this government will
ment but will be a Soviet govern-
ment will not be a capitalist
ment controlled by the Communist conspiracy of 200 created by
the conspiracy to obtain a particular
legislative objective. It spon-
sored and initiated 62 radio pro-
grams, 19 on a network basis with
 nationally prominent speakers. It
provided speakers for 412 meetings oforganizations and groups. Special
material was developed as a basis for
14 articles in nationally circulated
magazines and serviced newspaper
columnists, editors, and radio com-
mentators. It sponsored 8 national
and 27 regional conferences on gen-
eral as well as specific topics. It
testified at 26 hearings before com-
mittees of the United States Con-
gress as well as before many local
legislative bodies. This is one group
of 200 created and controlled by the
conspiracy, just for one single legis-
lative purpose.

Tonight the Communist conspiracy
maintains here in Washington four
distinct lobbies; and, incidentally,
may I say in passing that Russell
Nixon, who is a Communist and who
is the legislative representative of the
United Electrical Workers, controlled
by the conspiracy, has recently been
assigned to work in connection with
another Communist front, the Emer-
gency Civil Liberties Committee, with
all the resources of the hundreds of
Communist fronts in this Nation, with
all of the zeal of the thousands of
trained, disciplined comrades for the
distinct, specific purpose of smear-
ing the Committee on Un-American
Activities, the FBI and our security
program, and it will be launched very
shortly.

What of the espionage and sabo-
tage program of the Communists?
Anyone who has been in this business
30 days knows that the consulates,
the embassies and the international
organizations on American soil are,
for Communists, nothing but spy
nests. There is also what we call open
espionage. Listen to this, the se-
quence of testimony to which I will
invite your attention, and which I
could multiply in other fields almost
to the point of nausea. In April
1955, the Secretary of the Army,
Wilber Brucker, who was then Coun-
sel to the Department of Defense, ap-
peared before the Internal Security
Subcommittee when I was Staff Di-
rector on the Senate side. At that
time he expressed grave concern over
the fact that the tie lines and lease
lines carrying wireless messages out
of the Pentagon were serviced by the
American Communications Associa-
tion, a Communist-controlled labor
organization. Let me now read you
excerpts from Governor Brucker's
testimony and then bring you down
year by year until you see what is
happening tonight. Here is Governor
Brucker's testimony:

Defense Facilities

I appear before you today with a knowl-
edge that there are known subversives now
working in vital defense facilities without
their being adequate authority in the
Federal Government to meet this potential
threat to our productive capacity and,
therefore, to our military effectiveness.

This authority does not extend to the
removal of potentially dangerous individuals
from facilities where unclassified though
highly important defense work is being
performed, or to removal of such indi-
viduals from support facilities such as
power plants, basic material plants, trans-
portation facilities, communication facilities,
and several others.

And then I asked him this ques-
tion:
Are you cognizant of the fact that there
has been testimony before the Internal
Security Subcommittee to the effect
that persons under discipline of the Communist-
controlled American Communications Asso-
ciation now have access to messages coming
from the Pentagon by a monitor system
whereby they can plug in and listen to
conversations?

His answer:
Regrettably, yes, I know that.

And then I asked him this ques-
tion:
Are you conversant with the facts which
have been revealed by the Internal Security
Subcommittee of the Senate to the effect
that restricted telegrams coming from the
Pentagon have been intercepted by persons
under discipline of the Communist-con-
trolled American Communications Associa-
tion?

Governor Brucker: I am aware of that.
And then I asked him this ques-
tion:
Are you conversant with the fact that
the North Atlantic cable, which carries very
important messages vital to the security of
our Nation, is now serviced by the Ameri-
can Communications Association, a
Communist-controlled labor organization?

Answer: I have learned that, too.

Question: And if I take it, if I am not
being a little bit redundant here, that under
the present law and under the present
powers vested in the Defense Department,
the Defense Department is absolutely help-

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less to cut off that access to messages?

Governor Brucker: That is correct.

Question: Is it not true that coded messages of the Pentagon, highly confidential coded messages of the Pentagon, going out over the tie lines and lease lines serviced by the Communist-controlled American Communications Association, are in such situation or status that they can be available by a monitoring system in code to persons under discipline of the Communist-controlled American Communications Association?

Governor Brucker’s answer was:

You have described it correctly. I feel, sir, that this situation is nothing short of deplorable to be allowed to continue any longer than is absolutely necessary.

That was in 1955. In 1957, we had hearings again on this same subject matter. We asked then, “Is the situation the same?”

They said, “Exactly the same.”

In 1959, just a few months ago, we had hearings again on what we called then Communist Penetration of Industrial and Communication Facilities. Tyler Port, Director of the Office of Security Policy, testified for the Pentagon. Here is his testimony. He said that the situation was the same as it was back in 1955, and he continued:

Under existing law and procedures, the Defense Department contracts do not preclude employment of Communists within a defense facility or from working on material that may eventually become part of a highly classified weapon, provided they do not have access to classified information.

Mr. Port testified further that:

Under existing law the Defense Department is not empowered to preclude employment of Communists within a defense facility or from working on material that may eventually become part of a highly classified weapon, provided they do not have access to classified information.

Communists in Government

Are there Communists in government? The only honest answer we can give is, we cannot find out because the Iron Curtain has long since been drawn between the Committee on Un-American Activities and the Executive Departments. In 1956, in a decision by the Supreme Court, Cole v. Young, the Court ruled that practically our entire Government security program, personnel security, was invalid except as to those who were, as the Court said, “in sensitive positions.” In other words, it is all right to have a Communist in the file room so long as he does not have technical access to the files.

Since Cole v. Young, 109 people in the Federal Government who were fired as security risks have now been reemployed; and the great Chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities, Congressman Francis Walter, has persisted in trying time and time again to get those names, to get some identifying information so that we can call them before the committee, and repeatedly, consistently, he has been confronted with a denial.

Why are they winning? Their ideology is fallacious. Men don’t choose suffering and tyranny willingly. Surely, freedom is much more appealing than slavery and death. Why is it, then, they are winning and we are losing?

Communism Is Not a Political Belief

I suggest they are winning and we are losing because the leadership of the free world, with few exceptions, still does not simply recognize a Communist as a Communist and Communism as Communism. They still think, with few exceptions, that we are engaged in a popularity contest with a competing economic system with which we can coexist. They still think that a Communist is only one with a political belief or a political opinion. They have not yet recognized that at the core of Communism is an ideology to which a fanatical army is devoted, inflexibly devoted, to destroy every concept, every value on which our civilization has been built.

They do not yet understand, ladies and gentlemen, that we can no more coexist with Communism than the human body can coexist with cancer.

Attitude of Leadership Circles

Let me point out in the concluding moments of my remarks the attitude of certain leadership circles, both in government and out of government. Consistently when Communists engaged in colleges are identified before the Committee on Un-American Activities by responsible men of integrity under oath, as they are brought before the committee under subpoena and as they invoke the Fifth Amendment and as they are discharged by the school in which they are employed as professors, the American Association of University Professors, presumably representing the cream of the intelligentsia of this Nation, issues a blanket indictment and censorship against that school or college on the grounds of academic freedom.

What about the attitude in government? Let me give you just two quick illustrations. Congressman Walter, the Chairman of the Committee, noticed a list of the artists whose paintings were to be sent to Moscow in this “popularity contest.” Fifty percent had serious Communist front connections. Some had actually been connected with Communist training schools on American soil. George Allen, in charge of the United States Information Agency, in charge of expending millions and millions of taxpayers’ money presumably to counteract the ideology of Communism, said:

We are not concerned with the political opinions or political beliefs of the artists.

In other words, the United States Information Agency, that agency charged with the ideological warfare of this Nation, still thinks a Communist is not a conspirator, is not part of an apparatus designed for our own destruction—only a man, like a Republican, a Democrat, a Farm-Laborite, a man of “political” opinions.

(Continued on page 540)
The Central District of West Virginia was hostess to the Fifty-fourth Annual State Conference in Morgantown from October 8-10 at the Hotel Morgan. Mrs. Millard T. Sisler, Honorary State Regent and Past Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, served as General Chairman, with Mrs. W. Clement Percival, regent, of the Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter, and Mrs. Edgar Williams, regent of the Colonel John Evans Chapter, serving as cochairmen of the conference. Mrs. William T. Lawson, District Director, was the coordinator of the entertainment program. All chapter regents of the district served as co-chairmen of the committee for the social affairs of the conference.

Honor guests were Mrs. Harold Erb, Vice-President General, officially representing the President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, and Mrs. Allen Langdon Baker, Organizing Secretary General (both are members of the President General’s Cabinet); Mrs. W. W. McClaugherty, West Virginia Vice President General, of whom West Virginia is very proud; Mrs. Wendell F. Sawyer, National Chairman of Press Relations; and Mrs. Virginia Johnson, National Chairman of the Program Committee, another of West Virginia’s capable Daughters.

The theme of the State Conference was twofold—Faith of Our Fathers, Living Still, which was a national theme, and Today Is Yours, the theme used by our State Regent.

The program was dedicated to the late Dr. V. Eugene Holcombe, beloved husband of the State Regent, who was constant in his praise for the work of the N.S.D.A.R. He was an enthusiastic promoter of the program of the C.A.R. and had served in many national capacities in the N.S.S.A.R. The dedication read: “This program dedicated to the late Dr. V. Eugene Holcombe, as a tribute to his useful and kindly life as a Doctor of Medicine and his faithful participation in many civic and patriotic organizations.”

Beautiful and appropriate music was presented at each session. Many interesting reports were given by the State Officers, State Chairmen, District Directors, and chapter regents. The efficient pages were kept busy by the 291 members attending the conference.

The conference opened at 2 o’clock Thursday afternoon, October 8, with the State Regent, Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe, presiding. The State Officers Club Dinner was held in the evening, with Miss Emily R. Miller, President, presiding. The hostess chapter for the occasion was the Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter (Mrs. W. Clement Percival, regent).

The Chapter Regents’ Club dinner was held at the same time, with Mrs. Charles P. Walker presiding. The hostess chapters were Trans-Allegheny and Blackwater (Mrs. T. V. Covey and Mrs. B. F. Harris, regents).

The highlight of the evening session was the message from the Governor of the State of West Virginia, Hon. Cecil H. Underwood, which was read by Hon. Helen Holt, Assistant Commissioner of Public Institutions; the message from the President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, was read by West Virginia’s Vice President General, Mrs. W. W. McClaugherty.

Greetings were extended from the Honorary State Regents and the State Presidents of the S.A.R. and S.R.

Presentation of awards to winners for 1959. National award was presented to Mr. David P. W. R. Brown for his excellent script, Checks and Balances, for television. State awards were presented to Miss Betty Jo Brown (Eleanor H. Smith scholarship award), Miss Judy Fitzpatrick (Theodore Roosevelt history essay), and Miss Rosemary Borgman (D.A.R. Good Citizenship Contest).

Mrs. Harold L. Erb, First Vice President General, made the address of the evening, which was Deeper Meaning of the D.A.R., and proved to be both challenging and informative.

Mrs. Allen Langdon Baker, Organizing Secretary General, was presented to the conference and spoke briefly.

Mrs. John Finger, National President of the N.S.C.A.R., was presented by Mrs. N. C. P. Walker, Senior Corresponding Secretary, N.S.C.A.R. Mrs. Finger’s subject was New Frontiers and the C.A.R. Mrs. Dwight P. Cruikshank, III, Senior State President of the C.A.R., was presented and expressed her regrets that the State President of the C.A.R. could not be present due to his school commitments.

Mrs. James Moore, the D.A.R.-C.A.R. State Chairman, was recognized by Mrs. Cruikshank and Mrs. Holcombe for her most cooperative work with the C.A.R. group.

A reception followed the evening meeting, at which time the State Regent and the distinguished guests, with the State Officers, were honored. The hostess chapters for this occasion were: John Hart (Mrs. Cyrus Kump, regent), Elizabeth Zane (Mrs. C. C. Burnett, regent), and James Barbour (Mrs. W. H. Curry, regent).

A special projects breakfast was held on Friday morning, at which time Sherrill McMillen, director of Vocational Education of the State of West Virginia, showed slides of the Cedar Lakes Project at Ripley, W. Va. Mr. McMillen complimented the West Virginia Daughters for their gift of the stage for the Amphitheater and assured them that the F.F.A. and F.H.A. groups would be very grateful for the seats to complete this greatly needed project. The hostess chapter on this occasion was the Daniel Davison Chapter (Mrs. Oscar J. Andre, regent).

The morning session of the conference was given over to reports by the State Chairmen, the reports of the State Officers having been given on the previous afternoon. Miss Virginia Johnson, National Program Chairman, gave an address on program material, after which the morning session was concluded.

The National Defense Luncheon, honoring Mrs. W. W. McClaugherty, was well attended. Mrs. McClaugherty’s topic for her address was: How Far Has the Supreme Court Strayed from Its Original Intent. Mrs. Charles F. McNut, State National Defense Chairman, presided. The hostess chapters on this occasion were Maj. William Haymond (Mrs. Louis D. Meisel, regent), Col. Morgan Morgan (Mrs. W. L. Crouser, regent), and West Augusta (Mrs. Clinton B. Phillips, regent).

A planned visit to the West Virginia Medical Center was enjoyed by the delegates and visitors. The Ann Bailey Chapter, had a ceremony to mark a Revolutionary Soldier’s grave. Mrs. Grant P. Hall (regent), Mrs. Claude R. Hill (State Historian), and Mrs. Chester A. Roush (State Chaplain) conducted the ceremony, with Mrs. Edgar A. Whitmore, Mr. Stewart’s great-great-granddaughter, unveiling the marker.

Mrs. Erb, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. McClaugherty, Mrs. Sawyer, and Mrs. Holcombe, through the courtesy of Mrs. John J. Lane, enjoyed a delightful drive around Morgantown in the afternoon after the tour to the Medical Center.

The annual banquet honoring the chapter regents and distinguished guests enjoyed an address by Mrs. Allen Langdon Baker, Organizing Secretary General, who spoke on Keeping Strong With D.A.R. Mrs. Baker complimented West Virginia upon bringing a new chapter into the National Society; this chapter had been organized in South Charleston in less than 2 months.

C. A. Walworth, President of the State Society, S.A.R., brought greetings from his organization and expressed his admiration and friendship for the late Dr. V. Eugene Holcombe and complimented Mrs. Hol-
combe for her untiring devotion to the several patriotic societies in the State. On behalf of the S.A.R. in West Virginia, Mr. Walworth presented to Mrs. Holcombe the coveted medal given by the N.S.S.A.R. for distinguished service and in appreciation for her long years of service. The hostess chapter on this occasion was Col. John Evans (Mrs. Edgar Williams, regent).

The D.A.R. news breakfast was held Saturday morning, presided over by Mrs. Romeo T. McDonald, our efficient Editor of the State News. Mrs. Sawyer, National Chairman of Press Relations, gave excellent pointers for getting along with the press. Mrs. McDonald reminded her listeners that the D.A.R. News depended on “news” and on “time” to meet deadlines. The hostess chapters were Elizabeth Cummings Jackson (Mrs. Walter H. Kindergan, regent) and John Minear (Mrs. C. F. McDermott, regent).

The business session of the morning followed, with Mrs. Erb presiding over a question and answer period. The resolutions adopted at the April 1959 Congress in Washington were reaffirmed by the West Virginia Daughters. The conference officially voted to purchase 500 seats and to complete the amphitheater project at Cedar Lakes. The conference for 1960 was invited to convene in Charleston in October.

The business session was concluded, and an impressive memorial service (arranged by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Chester A. Roush) was conducted in loving remembrance of members who had entered life eternal.

The State Regent praised the members of the Central District for their well-planned conference and the delightful entertainment during their several days as guests in Morgantown. It was announced by Mrs. Holcombe that the United States Navy Department had sent her the West Virginia D.A.R. Commemorative Plaque, which had been given the USS West Virginia, which is now being dismantled. Mrs. Holcombe also announced that the family of the late Mrs. David E. French had given the N.S.D.A.R. the family piano, which is to be placed in the West Virginia State Room Memorial Continental Hall.—Mrs. Claude R. Hill, Sr.

MARYLAND


The conference was preceded by a Memorial Service for members of the State Society who have died since March 1959, on Wednesday, March 16, 1960 at 3:00 p.m., at Christ Episcopal Church, Baltimore. The program opened with a prelude played by Verle Larson, the church organist. Miss Susie Jolley Frazier, the State D.A.R. Chaplain, delivered the Call to Remembrance. Mrs. Daniel S. Sowers, State Chairman of American Music, sang several selections. Tribute was paid to Mrs. Frank Madison Dick, Honorary Vice-President General, by Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr. Mrs. George W. S. Musgrave gave a special eulogy for Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, Past Vice President General, Rev. Warren C. Skipp, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, addressed the assembly and pronounced the benediction.

Mrs. Edgar G. Barnes served as chairman of arrangements of the State Conference, assisted by a cochairman, Mrs. George E. Wimmer. Mrs. Daniel D. Sowers was in charge of the musical program of the State Conference, and played a number of piano selections Thursday and Friday mornings preceding convening of the morning sessions.

Pages and color bearers escorted the State Regent, the President General, State Officers, and guests to the platform at 9:45 a.m., Thursday morning, March 17. Mrs. John W. Foster, Chairman of Pages, was assisted by a Vice Chairman, Mrs. William W. Jones. Personal pages to the State Regent were Priscilla Lee Bruns and Jean Dietrich. The personal page to the President General was Shirley Hager Hobbs. Julia Peterson was the personal page to the Chairman of the conference.

The conference was called to order at 9:45 a.m., March 17, by the State Regent, Mrs. Frank Shramek. The invocation was given by the Rev. Cortland R. Pusey, assistant rector, Church of the Redeemer. The assembly repeated the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. Miles B. Hopkins, State Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America Committee. Two verses of The Star-Spangled Banner were sung, led by Mrs. Sowers.

Mrs. Louis Bennett Johnson, regent of the Baltimore Chapter, delivered the address of welcome, and Miss Ruth Claussen, regent of the Cresap Chapter, gave the response. Other business of the morning session included reports of the Conference Committee Chairman, Mrs. Edgar G. Barnes; the Credentials Committee Chairman, Miss Nye Feldmeyer; and the Standing Rules Chairman, Mrs. Lyttleton W. Ballard, State Chairman of Resolutions.

A special feature of the Thursday morning session was presentation to the State Regent of a bouquet of flowers by two very young members of the C.A.R., Katherine Street Scarborough, a member of the Gen. Morecai Gist Society, and Robert Lee Snyder, a member of the Jonathan Hager Society. Mrs. Arthur G. Turner is Senior State President of the C.A.R.

Greetings were brought to the conference members by the President General, Mrs. Ashmead White. His Excellency, Gov. J. Millard Tawes, and Mayor J. Harold Grady of Baltimore also spoke. The following extended greetings: Honorary President General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr.; Librarian General, Mrs. Ross Boring Hager; Delaware State Regent, Miss M. Catherine Downing; District of Columbia Regent, Mrs. Ellsworth Clark; North Carolina State Regent, Mrs. William D. Holmes, Jr.; Pennsylvania State Regent, Mrs. Joseph V. Wright; and...
Our Rich Heritage
(Continued from page 494)

Locke’s clear-cut theories form the beginning point of many schools of thought, and his influence extends far beyond his era and the boundaries of his country.

In Locke, the forces working for mass enlightenment were concentrated and reflected more faithfully than in any single thinker before him. He represents the spirit of the modern era, the spirit of independence and criticism, the spirit that produced the Reformation and the English Revolutions of the 16th and 17th centuries, and the enlightenment of the 18th century. No modern philosopher has been more successful than he in impressing his profound convictions of individual liberty and the dignity of man upon the minds and institutions of men. His hand, through his writings, guided the hands of the writers of our Constitution!

It is a moving experience to read of John Locke’s life, with its many interests and brilliant facets, which gradually welded themselves into one dedication—to freedom. He raised common sense to the point at which it becomes a shining light. He marked an epoch in modern philosophy by undertaking the first really critical inquiry into the competence and range of the intellectual powers of man. His method was psychological in the sense that he relied entirely upon looking into his own mind to determine both its nature and structure.

By his request, when he died on October 28, 1704, he was buried in a plain wooden coffin, without flower
Loantaka (Madison, N. J.) observed American History Month by historical displays in the Madison and Chatham Public Libraries, issuance of proclamation forms to the mayors of those two towns, and a school essay contest on Historic Trailways; and, on the annual guest night in February, held in Mead Hall, Drew University, heard a talk by John T. Cunningham, author of several books on the history and accomplishments of New Jersey.

In a newspaper story calling attention to American History Month, Mrs. Albert D. Angell, Jr., chapter historian, urged the public during February to visit some of the many historic sites in this vicinity. These include Washington's Headquarters and the Historical Museum in Morristown; the Continental hospital and officers' huts in Jockey Hollow, the Wick House, and Bettin Oak Tree on the Jockey Hollow Road in Morristown National Park; Schuyler-Hamilton House (now Morristown Chapter House); Old Revere House in Morristown; Speedwell Iron Works site and Vail Barn; and the old post office at Ralston, N. J. Washington, Hamilton, Lee, Lafayette, and many other prominent figures in the Revolutionary War spent time in Chatham and Bottle Hill (Madison) and used the roads through those two towns in travels from Morristown to the battle lines in Short Hills, Springfield, Elizabeth, and thereabouts.

February seemed a climax to the past 12 months of projects with historical interest for Loantaka. One of the highlights of the Christmas meeting and tea was the display of Robert Todd Lincoln's Christmas tree ornaments, shown by Mrs. Raymond Jessen, a new member. The delicate ornaments were presented by President Abraham Lincoln's son to Mrs. Jessen's husband when he was very young and have been treasured by the family.

First prize for the State of New Jersey in the historic scrapbook contest was won last year by Edward Kelly of Chatham, sponsored by Loantaka. Another outstanding event of much historical interest was the marking of the grave of Samuel Gardner, Revolutionary soldier, in special Memorial Day ceremonies in Hillside Cemetery, Madison. Participating were the American Legion Color Guard; Mrs. James Hanlon, Jr., regent; Mrs. Jay Willson, chaplain; Mrs. Angell, historian; and the Rev. Dr. John Parks of Madison Presbyterian Church.

Attending was George Gardner, a descendant of the patriot, who later made a special donation to purchase a microscope at St. Mary's School for Indian Girls, Springfield, S. D., in the name of Loantaka. A member, Mrs. Edward Ward, gave Loantaka a check for $100 for a scholarship to a student at St. Mary's. Loantaka also furnishes $200 for a full scholarship every year for a girl attending Tamasese School in South Carolina. At an auction sale of articles donated by members and conducted in January by Mrs. Harold Jensen, approved schools chairman, another $20 was obtained and presented to Pine Mountain Settlement School in Kentucky.—Mrs. H. W. Stephens.

Piety Hill (Birmingham, Mich.). Do antique shows interest you? If so, perhaps you would like to take a peek behind the scenes and learn of the intricacies of this particular one.

During the latter part of September Piety Hill Chapter holds its annual Antique Show and Sale. As early as February, plans were underway and committees appointed. This past year two General Chairmen were selected to work together; thus during vacation one or the other was always available.

The first step in planning this project was hiring a manager to promote the show. Sam Yaegley of Annville, Pa., a wholesale dealer in antiques, was chosen. He contacted dealers from a number of States, one coming from as far away as New Hampshire. The Birmingham Community House was then leased and floor space rented to each dealer.

The next step was to assign duties to the various committees. Announcement cards were printed and mailed to nearly 3000 persons; another 1000 were used for local and nearby advertising. Tickets were printed, and each chapter member received at least 10 to be sold in advance of the show. Posters were made and distributed to all stores and restaurants in nearby communities. About 10 days before opening date the publicity committee sent notices to all newspapers. Radio and television stations were contacted for time on the air.

Probably the most time-consuming task is that of the program chairman. Each chapter member is an integral part of her committee. She calls on local merchants and many in nearby cities to solicit ads. About 2500 programs are printed and after printing expenses are paid a good deal of the profit from the show is derived in this way.

The day before the show opened the dealers moved in. The house committee arranged to have many electric fans, chairs, tables, and everything needed to display the antiques. Eighteen dealers arrived in trucks and station wagons. There is always a great deal of confusion, and one wonders how so many things could be unpacked in one day.

During the 4-day show the hospitality committee works from 1 until 10 o'clock p.m. Its task is to greet visitors, hand out programs, mingle with guests, and assist the dealers.

Plans are well underway for the tenth annual Antique Show and Sale—September 21–24, 1960.

Piety Hill members work hard on this fund-raising project, but find it is fun too. They feel the results are well worth the effort.—Mrs. Roy L. Thurman.

Lone Star (Texarkana, Tex.). Every activity has pointed up our Golden Anniversary: 50 golden years. At Mrs. H. E. Redding's home a tea with honor guests, including our State Regent, Mrs. Edgar Riggs, and our Honorary State Regent and State Parliamentarian, Mrs. Loretta Grim Thomas, was a festive occasion. Past regents were honored at all events. Our newspaper published our history, which also told the D.A.R. story. A full picture page of past regents and guests showed the Society objectives. We presented a 50-year D.A.R. pin to our only surviving charter member, Mrs. S. A. Collom.

Joint Constitution Week activities with our sister Arkansas chapter were an outstanding civic project, covering all State and national suggestions. Mrs. Dale Howard, chairman, had members scheduled hourly in various activities, as well as members of other civic groups.

As reassurance for the future, Henry Moores Society, C.A.R. was organized. The February issue of the magazine shows a full-page picture of the C.A.R. society.

It was our good fortune to entertain the Arkansas State Conference at a George Washington tea in the home of Mrs. William V. Brown. The honor
guest of the day was Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, N.S.D.A.R. We found her charming!

Yes, it was a very full year for Lone Star, and without the splendid planning of our State Regent, Mrs. Riggs, we could not have completed all our activities. We are proud to have qualified for the Golden Honor Roll. Our membership totals 97. One of our members, Mrs. A. A. Forrester, is State Chairman of Textbooks.—Mrs. Arthur L. Jennings.

Sarah Caswell Angell (Ann Arbor, Mich.) honored a real Daughter of the American Revolution April 16, 1959, with services at the grave of Mrs. Rhoda Fuller in Forest Hill Cemetery, Ann Arbor.

(L. to r.) Miss Marion Willcox, Mrs. Raymond Spokes, and Mrs. Harry N. Deyo.

Mrs. Fuller, who came to Ann Arbor in 1830 with her two daughters and a son-in-law, was born in Ashfield, Mass., on January 5, 1790. She was the daughter of Edward Annable, who served as an officer in the Revolutionary War. Her daughter, Sybil, was married in 1837 to Edwin Lawrence, who served as county judge and circuit judge. Her grandson, John Fuller Lawrence, was a resident of Ann Arbor until his death in 1920. Miss Marion Willcox of Marshall, formerly of Ann Arbor, placed the marker on Mrs. Fuller's grave. Mrs. Harry Deyo of Plymouth, State Chaplain of the Michigan D.A.R., conducted the services, and Mrs. James Riggs, chaplain of Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter, placed flowers on the grave during the ceremony.

Preceding the services a salad luncheon was served at the home of Mrs. Raymond Spokes, regent of Angell Chapter. Mrs. A. F. Swenson was luncheon chairman. Miss Willcox told many incidents in the life of Mrs. Fuller as related to her by Judge Fuller.—Mrs. C. W. Sunday.

John Rolfe (Hattiesburg, Miss.). During 1959 we had several interesting personalities as guests. One, Eugene Edward Smith, student at Mississippi Southern College, won the State prize for the best radio script, going on to win the national award—a trip to Washington during the D.A.R. Congress. He was our guest at the May meeting and entertained us with a most vivid look at the Congress from a man's viewpoint. His talk was filled with humorous incidents but stressed the impression the serious work done by the Daughters made on him.

The three Good Citizen girls were our guests at the April meeting, when they received their pins. Dr. W. C. McCain, president of Mississippi Southern College, and his wife were November visitors. He gave a splendid defense talk; he is well informed, being a member of the National Guard Committee of National Defense.

Guest day was observed by the chapter on December 4. This is the one meeting of the year when we invite local residents to be our guests. Besides the individual guests, the chapter invited Mrs. Louise Moseley Heaton, State Regent, to be guest of honor. She accepted and gave one of the most inspiring talks it has been our privilege to hear.

During the year much progress has been made in all fields of endeavor. The chairmen of the various committees worked hard and were rewarded by again making John Rolfe a Gold Star chapter.

Our associate member, Dr. Dera Parkinson of Yakim River Chapter, while a visiting professor at William Carey College, gave special assistance on our monthly broadcasts.

Mrs. Jasper Love, chapter historian, has been most active and during the year presented medals to the junior and senior high school students. Mr. and Mrs. Merle Douglas again contributed toward a scholarship for approved schools.

We were saddened by the death of four members during the year: Mrs. J. C. McQueen, a charter member; Mrs. Thomas Freeny; Mrs. H. O. Hoffman and Mrs. J. Sarphee. After the September meeting the grave of Mrs. McQueen was marked, with Mrs. Harvey A. Haas, regent, Mrs. F. F. Simmons, chaplain, and Mrs. R. B. McLeod paying tribute to her. The other graves will be marked during 1960.—Mrs. Harvey A. Haas.

Cobb's Hall (Lancaster, Va.). On January 23 the chapter, in a special Circuit Court session presided over by Judge Daniel Weymouth, unveiled a bronze tablet honoring two Northumberland County patriots of the American Revolution. The tablet is in memory of Col. Thomas Gaskins and his son, Lt. Col. Thomas Gaskins, Jr. The father was "first in charge" of the Revolutionary movement in this section of the Northern Neck. He had full responsibility for protection of the highly vulnerable coastal areas of the lower Neck and was commissioned to recruit men and gather arms and equipment for the militia. The son, Lt. Col. Thomas Gaskins, Jr., of the Third Virginia Regiment, served throughout the war and was with Washington at Yorktown. He was one of the founders of Heathsville. In a talk preceding the unveiling, Edward Chase Earle, Jr., of Richmond, who has done considerable research on the Gaskins family, described the men as "kinsmen of the great leaders, Washington, the Lees and many others who will stand closely beside them as they appear in American history." The tablet was unveiled by Mrs. Frank C. Jett and her son, Henry Lee Jett, descendants of the two patriots, and Mrs. T. Jennings Booth, regent. Mrs. Clem Goodman, chaplain, read the dedication service, assisted by Mrs. M. M. Neale, Sr., Mrs. C. T. Peirce, Mrs. William Sandy, and Mrs. Joseph M. Parker, historian of the chapter, the committee that arranged for the presentation. Ginger Utz, member of the Mary Ball Society, C.A.R., acted as page during the ceremonies. The coffee hour that followed the presentation was arranged by Mrs. J. Graham Headley, Mrs. Robert Holgate, Mrs. Robert Booker, and Mrs. Clem Goodman.—Alberta Utz.

Cayuga (Ithaca, N. Y.) gave and dedicated a plaque to the Carolina Elementary School at Slaterville Springs, N. Y., in honor of Gen. John Contine. Six generations have occupied part of the land since the land was patented to Contine in 1792.

Mrs. Sybil Culver, chaplain, gave the dedicatory prayer. Mrs. Orval French, regent, dedicated the plaque. Pictures were taken for the Ithaca Journal, with General Contine's descendants and the chapter regent standing by the plaque.—Mrs. Orval French.

William Morris (Charleston, W. Va.).—Scholarships have been awarded by William Morris Chapter to two young people approved by the Julia Morris Wintz Scholarship trustees—Mrs. B. H. Early, Mrs. T. A. Scales, and Mrs. E. R. Spencer.

Miss Jacqueline Millard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Millard of Noyes Avenue, Charleston, received a scholarship of $150 to Glenville State College, where she is a senior in business and business education. She is listed in Who's Who in American Colleges, 1959; was editor of the 1958-59 Kanzwachan, the college yearbook; and is treasurer of Kappa Chi Kappa, vice president of Alpha Delta Epilon, and a member of Homemakers Club; and attends the Baptist Temple.

Justin Kelly, Jr., received a scholarship of $200 to Morris Harvey College, Charleston, where he is a sophomore, majoring in music. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kelly of Washington Street, Charleston, and is an active
member of Weekley Memorial Evangelical United Brethren Church. He plays the trumpet in Charleston Symphony Orchestra and is also a member of the Lloyd Neely Orchestra.

These scholarships are made possible by a legacy left to the William Morris Chapter by Miss Julia Morris Wintz, who died in 1935. Miss Wintz was extremely interested in young people and stipulated that the income from the legacy was to be used to help students in a Christian institution of higher learning.—Geil White.

Oakland (Oakland, Calif.) centered its February 8 meeting around an American Flag with an unusual history. It is the expert handwork of a real Daughter who made it more than a half-century ago and presented it to the chapter.

This beautiful Flag hung from its standard amid the guests in Miss Minnie Turner's living room. The regent, Mrs. Arthur F. Strehlow, conducted the usual ritual, directed the giving of awards to the Good Citizen girls, and turned over the meeting to Miss Clara M. Love, who had been delegated to present the flag to its maker's grandson, Herbert Gray Hills, Sr., a prominent businessman of San Francisco.

Miss Love discussed the American Flag as "Time's burst of dawn," then explained that the chapter was giving away this Flag only to have it respected and preserved long after the traditions of the maker might be forgotten. Mr. Hills accepted the Flag with pleasure and gratitude. He told interesting anecdotes of his childhood visits with his grandmother, Mrs. Harriet A. Hills, nee Heal. Her father was John Heal, a corporal in Pulaski's section of the Continental Army. Harriet was the child of his advanced years and second wife. Mrs. Hills lived until 1907.

Leaving early, Mr. Hills requested Miss Love to present each lady present with a large gift-wrapped package in which there were cans of both regular and instant Hills Brothers' coffee. Women finding bargains at a sale could not have been more delighted. "What a fine meeting we have had," they commented.—Clara M. Love.

Sara De Soto (Sarasota, Fla.). Bolstered by the $1,000 from Pioneer Days, presented in January 1959, and culminating a 22-year effort, the chapter dedicated its chapter house at 1232 12th St. on November 4, 1959. It is adjacent to the historic Whitaker Family Cemetery and located in city-owned Pioneer Park. Mrs. Scott K. Woods, regent, presided at both the outdoor Flag dedication and the formal dedication of the chapter house that followed. A large number of guests and civic groups and 16 patriotic organizations with their Colors were represented.

Congressman James A. Haley, Seventh District of Florida, presented the chapter with a 49-star Flag that had flown over the United States Capitol. Herb Romines of Ocala presented the chapter with a 30-foot Bagpole, which was accepted by Mrs. Ralph L. Longley, first vice regent, and dedicated by Mayor Frederic Dennis. Miss Helen Mae Holt, State Flag Chairman, handed the Flag to the Color Guards of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars for raising. The 200 guests were then "called to assembly" in the chapter house by buglers from Sarasota High School. They were welcomed by Mrs. Woods and Mayor Dennis. The chapter house was dedicated by Mrs. Edward G. Longman, State Chaplain, from Cooconut Grove. The invocation was also given by Mrs. Longman and the benediction by Mrs. T. W. Johns, chapter chaplain. Congresswoman Haley gave the address for this memorable occasion. The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Miss Helen Mac Holt and the American's Creed by Mrs. Alexander J. Petit, State Chairman of Americanism. The National Anthem was led by Mrs. Bernice Pugh, music chairman. Scores of chapter members, distinguished guests, and out-of-town visitors were introduced by Mrs. Woods. Special acknowledgment was given the Whitaker descendants present. The site of the chapter house and the lovely old cemetery, which the chapter maintains, were deeded to the Sara De Soto Chapter by the late Dr. Furman C. Whitaker. In 1936 the chapter placed an historical marker on highway 41 at 12th Street honoring Mary Wyatt Whitaker, mother of the first white child born in Sarasota County. The building committee was composed of Mrs. James A. Haley, Mrs. C. Lazell Northrop, Mrs. Ralph L. Longley, Miss Helen Mae Holt, Mrs. Herbert Chidsey Roberts, and Mrs. I. A. Miller. The keys to the building were presented by Mrs. Haley to Mrs. Wood, who accepted for the chapter.

New chapter house of Sara De Soto Chapter, Sarasota, Fla.

The ceremony was conducted by the two regents, Mrs. Hector R. Vioni and Mrs. Allison M. Feemster. Two State Officers, Mrs. Ralph R. Bush of Knightstown, Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Clayton Carpenter of Pendleton, Historian, were present. About 30 descendants of John Robbins, as well as representatives of other patriotic organizations of eastern Indiana, attended to honor the pioneer.

John Robbins, born in Wales in 1741, came to America and settled in Randolph County, N. C., where he served as a Baptist minister. At the outbreak of the Revolution, he enlisted as a private and later was a chaplain in the Continental Line. He was wounded at the Battle of Guilford Court House, March 15, 1781. In 1816, with his son Moses and family, he moved to Wayne County, Ind., and settled on land near the cemetery where he is buried. He died May 8, 1834, at the age of 93.

The American Legion placed a Flag at the patriot's grave and led the Pledge of Allegiance. Mrs. Vioni and Mrs. Feemster, with Marcia Smoker and Michael Wilson, seventh generation descendants of John Robbins, placed a wreath at the headstone. This wreath also honored the memory of Mrs. Robert Hudson, late beloved regent of the Richmond Indiana Chapter, who had helped to plan the dedication. A rifle salute and taps by the American
Legion brought the impressive service to a close.

Immediately after the dedication, Mrs. Feemster entertained the D.A.R. State and Chapter officers and members of the Robbins family at an informal reception at her home in Cambridge City.—Elizabeth Niff Feemster and Rosemary Vioni.

Santa Fe Trail (Trinidad, Colo.). On June 1, 1959, Miss Elizabeth Harris, for the past 12 years chairman of our Junior American Citizens' Committee, was awarded the Valley Forge Classroom Teachers' Medal at the high school commencement ceremonies.

 Freedoms Foundation Awards, made at Valley Forge, Pa., are given for outstanding service beyond the call of duty in helping young people to better understanding and knowledge of their rights and responsibilities in this land of God and freedom. In this, Miss Harris has indeed made an outstanding record. For four consecutive years the Junior American Citizens' Clubs have won first prize in Colorado on their exhibits, as well as one national prize.

 In her words “Many thrills come in this work—a little girl giving a book review, ‘The Flag and the Fort,’ without notes, two girls writing and directing a play, and the many poems and stories written by the members exemplifying outstanding citizenship traits.”

 Professional, civic and church organizations have all commanded a share of Miss Harris' time and talents. We cannot praise too highly the work being accomplished by this dedicated member.—Blanche Lee Bratcher.

Lucy Holcombe (D.C.). The chapter dedicated a D.A.R. bronze marker, with chapter nameplate, at the grave of Virginia Kimball Patterson in Bellefontaine Cemetery, Bellefontaine, Ohio, on January 3, 1960.

The dedication ceremony was conducted by Mrs. Jean J. Labat, a member of Lucy Holcombe Chapter, and the Reverend Stewart Labat, of Marion, Ohio, both lifelong friends of Miss Patterson. Because of the great distance from Washington, no other chapter members were present.

Miss Patterson joined the D.A.R. on April 22, 1922; her death occurred on July 2, 1958. She had been a devoted and active member of the Lucy Holcombe Chapter and held various chapter offices, including chaplain, recording secretary, and vice regent.—Ruth E. Phillips.

Livingston Manor (Washington, D.C.) has enjoyed many unusual programs in the past year, both in meeting requirements for the Honor Roll and in other fields of interest. Constitution Week was observed by presenta- tion of an informative paper on the Signers of the Declaration of Independence by Mrs. James Sheria Montgomery, State Chaplain and chapter member. A conservation program of interest was planned and led by the State Chairman, Miss Helene Philibert. Two chapters, meeting at the D.C. Chapter House, joined in the afternoon for the program. A most delightful day was spent at the home of one of our members, Mrs. Edgar J. Camp, president of the Early American Glass Association. She not only spoke on appreciation of early American glass, using exhibits as illustrations, but graciously opened her rooms filled with a wonderful collection for us to see and enjoy.

Two of our members who have been abroad during the year combined their travels for an interesting program. Mrs. Montgomery took us by plane to Greece, the Mediterranean, Paris, Rome, and the Aegean Islands. From there we went to the Holy Land with Mrs. Mayfield Gattis, who spent Christmas Day there. Our defense program and regular five-minute reports have definitely pointed out our responsibilities in this phase of D.A.R. work.

One of our outstanding programs and of particular interest was our October meeting, when Miss Katherine Kirkwood Scott of the Nancy Hart Chapter, Milledgeville, Ga., brought a number of family museum pieces to Washington and around these presented a program with the D.A.R. theme for the year, “Faith of Our Fathers, Living Still,” as her subject. This won for our chapter first prize at the State Conference in March. Another interesting and original program planned around the theme. We are most grateful to Miss Scott for her time, interest, and extended travel with her treasured heirlooms. This program is being described elsewhere in this issue.

Our first 25 records of third generations have been completed and bound in honor of one of our distinguished members, Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, Honorary D.C. State Regent, who with her mother, Mrs. Charles W. Brown, organized Livingston Manor Chapter in 1909. Five chapters held a silver-green Student Loan tea at the home of one of our members, honoring the State Chaplain, the Editor of the Magazine, and two State Committee Chairmen. We have given two Flags to Brownie troops. Members have participated in all benefits for the Chapter House and Americanization School. Boxes valued at over $500 have been sent to approved schools. More than 1100 coupons were sent to Tamassee, and Christmas gifts and money were presented to our scholarship girl. A junior member served as a page at both State Conference and Continental Congress. We have had the pleasure and honor of entertaining State and National Officers at Luncheon meetings.—Madeline Williams (Mrs. Edgar B.) Jackson.

Jonathan Dayton (Dayton, Ohio) held its annual luncheon honoring George Washington's birthday on February 8 at the Dayton Woman's Club. Mrs. Charles Lee Mills, Mrs. Howard Smith, and Mrs. Katherine Kennedy Brown arranged the celebration. The long tables were decorated with antique iron lanterns and a replica of the original Washington coach. Following the luncheon, members and guests adjourned to the auditorium where the meeting was called to order by the regent. Mrs. John H. Face of Columbus, former National Chairman of Resolutions, was guest speaker. Her comprehensive and inspiring address was enthusiastically received by the members.

Guests included Mrs. Ralph Agle of Jeffersonville, Southwest District Director; Miss Adelaide Case, of Columbus; and Mrs. Harold Messenger of Xenia.—Elizabeth Loehniger.
Genealogical Source Material

By BEATRICE KENYON, National Chairman,
Genealogical Records Committee

Silver Spring Presbyterian Church, Cumberland County, Pa., Church and Cemetery Records. Compiled by Helen I. Harman for Cumberland County Chapter, Carlisle, Pa.

Marriages (1814-23)
by Rev. Henry R. Wilson.

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Hume, Sam'l, to Elizabeth Wagon, July 30, 1816; witness, Elizabeth Wilson and Pevy Everly.

Huston, Paul, to Mary Carothers, Jan. 24; witness, James Huston and Samuel Carothers.

Irwin, Matthew, to Priscilla Bryson, Feb'y 6, 1816; witness, Wm. Harkness and Robert Bryson.

Irwin, Joseph, to Mary S. Wilson, Oct. 12, 1820; witness, Jacob M. Haldeman and John Campbell.

Irwin, Matthew, to Elizabeth O'Hall, March 25, 1823; witness, Hugh O'Hall and Thomas Wilson.

Johnston, James, to Jane Gribble, Dec. 7, 1823; witness, James Graham and George Dare.

Junkin, John, to Maria Adams, April 20, 1815; witness, Isaac Adams and Francis Muir.

Kelmer, Jacob, to Rachel Proctor, Oct. 6, 1814; witness, Henry R. Wilson.

Kelly, Samuel, to Jane Floyd, May 17, 1816; witness, Robert Bryson and A. E. McCue.

Kline, Wm., to Jane Hamilton, May 23, 1816; witness, Walter Gregory— and John K.

Lafferty, Patrick, to Ann Deado, May 11, 1815; witness, Walter Gregory and Jacob Biehman.

Lamberton, Maj. Rob't, to Mary Hark- ne, April 20, 1815; witness, James Lambert and Wm. Harkness.


Linn, Jacob, to Molly Moore, June 13, 1815; witness, Robert Moore and Henry R. Wilson.

Broid, Isaac, to Elizabeth Depue, May 2, 1816; witness, J. Depue and H. R. Wilson.

Ludlum, Benj., to Peggy McCarter, March 14, 1815; witness, James Underwood and John McCarter.

Manly, Robert, to Mary Mites, Dec. 18, 1815; witness, Whitehill and B. Manly.

Martin, James, to Elizabeth Kaufman, Feb'y 18, 1817; witness, Andrew Eminger and Joseph Briggs.

Martin, Robert, to Mary Hemphill, Nov. 6, 1817; witness, John Souther.

Matter, William, to Jane Wilson, June 9, 1818; witness, James Matter, Sr., and J. Matter, Jr.

Matter, John, to Jane Porter, March 28, 1820; witness, Ross Porter and— Matter, James, to Elizb'ah Spangler, Dec. 19, 1822; witness, James Matter, Sr., and Robert Manley.

Means, John, to Elizabeth Woods, Jan'y 18, 1816; witness, William Woods and Samuel Woods.

Mickey, James, to Lucetta Carolhens, April 15, 1819; witness, Thomas Mickey and Wm. Carolhens.

Mills, George, to Ann Scott, Aug. 22, 1815; witness, — Lizard and H. R. Wil- son.

Miller, Jacob, to Catharine Hide, Dec. 7, 1817; witness, John Phillips and H. R. Wilson.

Mitchell, Andrew, to Ann Moor—, Dec. 30, 1817; witness, Joseph Briggs and Robert McCoy.

Moor, James, to Charlotte Campbell, Feb'y 15, 1821; witness, Eliza Haldeman and Thomas Hunter.

Monosmith, Henry, to Jane Storey, Nov. 30, 1814; witness, Elizabeth Storey and Francis Storey.

Duncan, James, to Elizabeth Miller, Jan'y 22, 1818; witness, Wm. Cook and Joe Miller.

Dunlap, James, to Margaret Mear, March 5, 1823; witness, Martin Dunlap and Robert Mear.

Eaton, John, to Rosanna Quigley, March 24, 1818; witness, Peter McCann and Christ. Quigley.

Eccles, Francis, to Isabel Clemenin, April 3, 1817; witness, John Clemenin and Wm. Eccles.

Eccles, Wm., to Jane Starr, May 3, 1821; witness, Nathl. Eccles and Wm. Clemenin.

Elliot, John, to Mary Lambertson, Nov. 30, 1815; witness, Margaret Elliot and James Giffen.

Elliott, Robert, to Margaret Boy—, July 22, 1816; witness, Geo. Patterson and J. Fought.

Elsman, Dr. Geo., to Margaret Johnston, July 8, 1819; witness Mary S. Wilson and J. R. Wilson.

Francenberger, Sam'l, to Jane Campbell, Aug. 13, 1818; witness, James Louden and H. R. Wilson.

Feister, James, to Jane Morrison, March 29, 1821; witness, John Miller and Stephen Foulke.

Fleming, John, to Margaret Fleming, May 2, 1816; witness, James Fleming and Robert Clark.

Fisher, Samuel, to Mary Storey, Aug. 19, 1819; witness, George Buttorf and Frances Storey.

Fertney, Samuel, to Catharine White, Dec. 19, 1816; witness, — White and H. R. Wilson.

Fought, Samuel, to Ann Arvin, Dec. 6, 1821; witness, David Godle and Wm. Irvin.

Gallbraith, Robert, to Frances Quigley, Feb'y 23, 1815; witness, Sam'l Porterfield and Christopher Quigley.

Gray, John, to Eliza Gilmore, Nov. 24, 1814; witness, Mitchil Gilmore.

Gill, Robert, to Nancy Fisher, Nov. 7, 1820; witness, Francis Porter and James Fisher.

Gilmor, Mitchel, to Lydia Johnston, Aug. 15, 1816; witness, James Johnston and Sam'l Eccles.

Grier, Joseph, to Betsey Cook, Sept. 12, 1822; witness, George Ewing and Mathias Swiller.

Hacker, George, to Betsey Tay, Oct. 17, 1815; witness, Polly Tay and Molly Hacket.

Halley, Arthur, to Mary Lightfoot, Jan. 28, 1817; witness, — Lightfoot and H. R. Wilson.

Halferty, Edw'd, to Sarah Weston, Nov. 13, 1817; witness, Ann Thomson and John Thompson.

Hamaker, Isaac, to Sarah Wiley, Feb'y 21, 1822; witness, Wm. Waugh and Thomas Fisher.

Harriss, Dr. John, to Elizabeth H. Walker, Nov. 24, 1818; witness, James Harris and Thomas Fisher.

Hayne, Col. Arthur P., to Frances Dun- can, Mch. 31, 1815; witness, Thomas and James Duncan.

Hays, Thomas, to Jane Stephenson, Jan. 25, 1816; witness, Geo. Craighhead and H. R. Wilson.

Hosier, John, to Catharine Carey, Nov. 23, 1814; witness, Joseph Culver and H. R. Wilson.

Hudson, —, to Rebekah Dickie, Mch. 1, 1821; witness, Samuel Ruby and J. Swiller.

Ray, Joseph, to Mary Livesey, Jan. 9, 1816; witness, Wm. Rogers and Wm. Lamb.

Anderson, Alex., to Mary Smith, Dec. 9, 1816; witness, Widow Smith and Henry R. Wilson.

Atkinson, Geo., to Nancy Starr, Oct. 12, 1820; witness, Andrew Matec and Jane Star.

Bales, Thomas, to Mary Mo__, Aug. 31, 1820; witness, Robert Mood and Abram Will__.

Linus Banks, to Peggy McGa__, July 31, 1817; witness, John Caroth- and July Mcll__.


Barnhart, John, to Deborah Cal__, Feb. 6, 1816; witness, J. W. L. Hoge and H. R. Wilson.

Bigg, John, to Polly Miller, Jan. 1, 1816; witness, Benjamin Anderson and Nicholas Ulerich.

Bechill, Sam'l, to Jane Myers, March 7, 1816; witness, John Myers and H. R. Wilson.

Bell, James, to Betsey Louden, Jan. 29, 1819; witness, Archibald Louden and John Louden.

Biggs, Wm. C., to Nancy Kerr, — 26, 1815; witness, Andrew Kerr and Stephen Kerr.

Brooks, Joseph, to Elizb'h Atkinson, — 3, 1817; witness, Edw. McKee and James Willis.

Brooks, Hays, to Charity McCoe__, — 18, 1817; witness, Edw. and Alex. McKee.

Burnett, Samuel, to Marg't Smith, — 28, 1815; witness, J. McCennes, Jr., and Geo. Smith.

Burnet, Gilb't, to Mary Thomas, Oct. 23, 1817; witness, I. Gerbr, and M. Thomas.

Bruce, Wm., to Mary Orris, Dec. 30, 1819; witness, Thomas Bruce and John Smith.

Cabe, Israel, to Cath'n Livingston, June 20, 1819; witness, Wm. Orr and — Livingston.

Chambers, Dr. Wm. C., to Mary Ege, Jan. 9, 1816; witness, Col. G. Gibson and Michael Ege.

Chapman, Andrew, to Rebekah Thomas, Feb'y 20, 1817; witness, Thomos J. Boner and Isabel Crawford.

Clendenin, Wm., to Mary Eccles, March 7, 1816; witness, Wm. Eccles and Francis Eccles.

Cook, Wm., to Elizabeth Parkinson, May 18, 1815; witness, Henry R. Wilson.

Crockett, Geo., to Emily Armor, April 2, 1816; witness, George Patterson and John Smith.

Dunlap, John, to Betsey Hoge, Nov. 25, 1819; witness, Martin Longedorf and John Davidson.

Dawson, Joseph, to Wilhelmina Cris- wel__, Dec. 10, 1817; witness, Thomas Fisher and James Quigley.
Mullin, Alex, to Susan Schaeffer, Dec. 21, 1815; witness, John Monmouth.

Myers, John, to Elizabeth Fishburn, Oct. 17, 1815; witness, Mary L. Wilson and Jane R. Wilson.

McCartney, John, to Mary Moss, March 27, 1821; witness, John Trimble and David Bell.

McCartney, Jesse, to Mary Walker, Jan. 6, 1815; witness, Jonas Rupp and P. W. Matthews.

McConnel, Alex, to Mary Renshanhanger, — 6, 1817; witness, Samuel Bailer and H. R. Wilson.


McGuire, Francis, to Sarah Silvers, Oct. 30, 1815; witness, Wm. Orr and Isaac Adams.

McKee, Edward, to Lydia McCafferty, June 19, 1817; Jno. & Wm. McCafferty witnesses.

McKean, Robert, to Jane Jones, March 23, 1815; witness, Lindsay Spottswood and H. R. Wilson.

McMKNALLY, Wm., to Frances Sanderson, Oct. 10, 1816; witness, James Fleming and H. R. Wilson.

McWilliams, Sam'l, to Frances Martin, June 18, 1819; witness, Jacob Bricker and Sarah Martin.

Nickly, Sam'l, to Hannah Gibble, Dec. 20, 1820; witness, James Graham and George Davis.

Norton, Isaac, to Lydia Vale, March 28, 1815; witness, Isaac Tate and — Norton, Sr.


Phillips, James, to Margaret Smith, March 4, 1815; witness, Alex. Anderson and Mary Anderson.

Porter, Alex., to Isabella Boner, April 20, 1820; witness, Thomson J. Boner and Jane Boner.

Porter, Ross, to Elizabeth Burns, Feb'y 28, 1822; witness, James Porter and H. R. Wilson.

Prater, John, to Molly Officer, Oct. 17, 1815; witness, John Officer and H. R. Wilson.

Quay, George, to Mary Wilson, Nov. 7, 1815; witness, George Kosht and H. R. Wilson.

Rahn, Jacob, to Matilda Long, April 24, 1817; witness, Henry and Ann Quigley.

Reisinger, Geo., to Maria Mulhall, Nov. 20, 1819; witness, James Mulhall and Samuel Johnston.

Ritter, Peter, to Rachel Scott, Aug. 19, 1819; witness, Stephen Kerr and Wm. Ritter.

Ross, John, to Jane Polinger, Nov. 28, 1822; witness, B. Bailey and John See.

Samuel, to Elizabeth Huey, March 2, 1815; witness, Wm. Clenendon and Henry R. Wilson.

Sample, Samuel, to Nancy McGuire, May 20, 1822; witness, John Junken and Wm. Adams.

Sands, Samuel, to Mary Tate, March 1, 1821; witness, Elizabeth Wilson and Jane R. Wilson.

Shaeffer, Emanuel, to Isabella Husto—, Feb'y 6, 1823; witness, John Clemenon and Wm. Eccel.

Shamay, Wm., to Mary Mine—, April 9, 1818; witness, James Graham and H. R. Wilson.

Spelman, Nicholas, to Jane Bullock, Aug. 22, 1815; witness, Wm. and Ezekiel Bullock.

Stein, John, Jr., to Mary Davis, Nov. 5, 1818; witness, John Stewart and Thos. Craighead.

Stewart, John, to Barbara Steen, Jan.

4, 1816; witness, John Steen and H. R. Wilson.

Smith, Simon, to Sarah Davis, Jan. 2, 1815; witness, Henry R. Wilson.

Smith, Jacob, to Betsey Ander, June 13, 1815; witness, James Anderson and Jane Goforth.

Smith, John, to Betsey Taylor, Nov. 21, 1816; witness, Alex. McConnel and Wm. Taylor.

Solander, Francis, to Jane Brally, Nov. 29, 1814; witness, James Eccles and Mary Eld.


Sprout, John, to Betsey McHoes, March 25, 1818; witness, Samuel McHoes and Wm. Eccles.

Stock, Jacob, to Nancy Murray, Nov. 24, 1814; witness, Henry R. Wilson.

Tallman, John, to Mary Uhler, Feb'y 9, 1818; witness, Frederick Uhler and H. R. Wilson.

Tate, Isaac, to Cath. Gray, March 28, 1815; witness, Isaac Norton and — Norton, Sr.

Trimble, Thos., to Sarah Bell, Dec. 26, 1822; witness, Geo. Trimble, Sr., and Wm. Trimble.

Tod, John, to Mary Hanna, April 29, 1817; witness, Joseph Briggs and I. C. McAllister.

Van Cleave, Wm., to Mary Wise, March 27, 1817; witness, J. Wise and Henry R. Wilson.

Walker, John, to Peggy Johnson, May 23, 1819; witness, Jonas Fug and Wm. Orr.

Waugh, Samuel, to Mary Carothers, Sept. 24, 1822; John Carothers and Samuel Waugh, Jr. were witnesses.

Weibley, John, to Esther Miller, Dec. 27, 1819; witness, John Miller and Elizabeth Wilson.

Wilson, Thomas, to Jane O'Fall, Feb'y 22, 1816; witness, James Williams and Geo. Crocken.

Wilson, Moses, to Betsey Harris, Aug. 5, 1817; witness, Robert Bryson and Hetty Bryson.

Wilson, John, to Sarah Trobert, May 6, 1819; witness, Frederick Eckelbecker and John Bailey.

Wilson, James, to Mary Brally, July 23, 1822; witness, Samuel Neisley and H. R. Wilson.

Williams, Andrew, to Mary Wilson, Dec. 24, 1816; witness, Henry Logan and James Graham.

Williams, Jonathan, to Mary Crawford, Oct. 14, 1817; witness, Michael McFall and David Williams.


Wise, Samuel, to Margaret Rumer, Nov. 2, 1820; witness, Paul Rumer and Geo. Sailer.

White, Shartes, to Ellen Kirkpatrick, Nov. 12, 1822; witness, John White and Cornelius Longstreth.

Wynkoop, Isaac, to Mary Ellis, Oct. 27, 1814; witness, Samuel Giffen and Mrs. S. Giffen.

Young, Robert, to Margaret Elliott, Dec. 28, 1820; witness, James Graham and James Giffen.

Mowry—Hovey—Want ances. parents, dates, and places of William Mowry, b. abt. 1820, and wfe. Maria C. Hovey, mar. 1844 (New York state, — 1817–1823), had ch. Amos M. b. 1800, Samuel C., b. 1804, Alta Olive, b. 1808, Eunice L., b. 1811, the last three b. Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y. Amos M. gave his place of residence as Ohio in 1850 census. Also want ances. of James Powell and wfe. Mary, (want last name) who bought land in Hampden Co., Maine. Also want ances. of a family, only two sons known—James Rob- ert and Henry Powell, both of whom mar. Percious Ann Queen.—Mrs. Geo. B. Red- ding, 71 N. Main St., Findlay, Ohio.


(Continued on page 550)
## D. A. R. Membership

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| TOTAL                | 2,863              | 184,529                       | 2,780                 | 187,309                |

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1960
CONSTITUTION WEEK—September 17-23

By Thelma R. (Mrs. James William) Butler
National Chairman, Constitution Week Committee

The observance of CONSTITUTION WEEK—September 17-23—is under the direction of the CONSTITUTION WEEK COMMITTEE, one of the special committees of our National Society. States and chapters are urged to appoint a Special Chairman to promote the sponsorship and planning of special activities in their respective communities.

A resolution adopted by the 67th Continental Congress of our Society in April 1958 calls upon each of us to actively participate in the observance of CONSTITUTION WEEK, September 17-23. It asks us to call upon all loyal citizens of our country to protect and defend the Constitution. This can be done by local chapters and members assuming the responsibility of leadership and initiative in sponsoring and planning special activities in their respective communities.

The purpose of the observance of CONSTITUTION WEEK is to recall to the American people the true significance of the events that occurred during the week of September 17-23 in 1787 and to revitalize appreciation of our great heritage which is the Constitution. It was on September 17, 1787, that the United States Constitution was approved unanimously by the delegates. In the week following, the proposed Constitution was made known to the people throughout the country.

Suggestions

1. Contact the Governor of your State and the Mayor of your town or village, and request them to issue a Proclamation asking all to observe CONSTITUTION WEEK, September 17-23. [Suggested Proclamation given on page 549] Have your State Regent communicate with the Governor’s office; by telephone is sufficient. Usually the Governor’s secretary will arrange all the details during this telephone conversation. Chapter regents and chairmen use the same procedure for Mayors and City Managers. Arrange to have a press photograph of State or chapter regent with the Governor or Mayor when the Proclamation is issued, if possible. Develop your own story for the press.

2. Request your local ministers to speak of CONSTITUTION WEEK from their pulpits, and include prayers for it on Sunday, September 18.

3. One Hundred Questions and Answers—Constitution of the United States of America. Endeavor to interest your school superintendent, principals, and teachers in this series of tests—excellent material for civics and government classes. The editor of your paper might publish the test questions every day and the answers the following day during CONSTITUTION WEEK. One Hundred Questions and Answers are contained in an eight-page release—ten tests consisting of ten questions and answers. Available for 25 cents from the National Defense Committee.

4. Write an editorial on the Constitution, and ask your local newspaper to publish it.

5. Ask the managers of the motion picture theaters to flash a picture of a copy of the Constitution or the Preamble on the screen. They might arrange to show a documentary short, also.

6. Spot announcements for radio and television may be obtained free of charge upon written request from the Radio and Television Committee at National Headquarters. Request your local radio and television stations to use them. Whenever possible use pictures and slides.

7. For other program material pertaining to the Constitution, consult the information sent to each chapter program chairman by the National Program Committee.

8. Undoubtedly the Children of the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution will be happy to have a joint ceremony with you. Also invite the Boy and Girl Scouts, 4-H Clubs, and other young people’s groups to cooperate and, also, plan their own programs.

9. Ask all residents, especially merchants, to display the Flag of the United States of America all week. If your chapter has a telephone committee, call every member. Please observe the Flag Code carefully.

10. Arrange displays of appropriate material in store windows, post offices, banks, schools, libraries, etc. See attached price list of suitable material. A display of patriotic literature should make the public more conscious of this wonderful document and perhaps they will appreciate more the efforts of our forefathers in writing the Constitution. Be sure these displays have D.A.R. identification.

11. Have a Constitution Day Dinner or Luncheon, with a speaker on the Constitution. Invite guests.

12. Frame large reproductions of the Constitution, and display them in all public gathering places such as schools, churches and libraries. If possible, donate one or more of these, also a copy of the “Signers of the Constitution,” a beautiful color photograph with key to figures and leaflet giving historical remarks.

13. Go to any Naturalization Court proceedings taking place during that week; give copies of Know Your Rights Under the Constitution and What the Constitution Means to You.

14. It is suggested that serious consideration be given to organizing study and discussion groups to gain greater understanding of our Constitution.

15. Contact your Regional Vice Chairman of CONSTITUTION WEEK, who will be happy to visit your State Conference and other affairs and help you with ideas. For your information they are as follows:

Mrs. J. Glenn Sanders, 2 Sanders Avenue, Scotia, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles F. O'Neall, 929 Brookmont Avenue East, Jacksonville 11, Fla.

(Continued on page 549)
THE Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, at 12 noon, Wednesday, June 1, 1960, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Stribling, offered prayer, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. Baker, Organizing Secretary General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Seimes, called the roll and the following members were recorded present: National Officers: Mrs. White, Mrs. Stribling, Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Baker, Miss Burns, Mrs. Hoke, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Maddox, Mrs. Wrenn, Vice President General, District of Columbia; Mrs. Tonkin, Vice President General, Virginia; State Regents: Mrs. Wilson, District of Columbia; Mrs. Shramek, Maryland.

The Treasurer General, Miss Burns, moved that 52 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Baker. Adopted.

The Treasurer General reported the following changes in membership; Deceased, 341; resigned, 240; reinstated, 52.

The Registrar General’s report was read by Mrs. Seimes, in the absence of Mrs. Hayward.

I have the honor to report 564 applications presented to the Board today.

MARTHA B. HAYWARD,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Seimes moved that the 564 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Hager. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Baker, read her report.

Through their respective State Regents the following two Members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Wilma K. Speed, Glastonbury, Connecticut; Mrs. Jean Hitchcock Scrogin, West Miami, Florida.

Through their respective State Regents a six months extension of time is requested for the following two chapters which are below in membership: Mary Fuller Percival, Van Buren, Arkansas; General Henry Crist, Shepherdsville, Kentucky.

The following chapter is presented for official disbandment: Daniel Dunklin, Malden, Missouri.

The following chapter has met all requirements according to the Bylaws and is now presented for confirmation: Meshowke-to-quah, Hobart, Indiana.

ELIZABETH H. BAKER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Baker moved the confirmation of two organizing regents; extension of time for two chapters; disbandment of one chapter; confirmation of one chapter. Seconded by Miss Burns. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Seimes, read the minutes of the meeting which were approved as read.

The President General, Mrs. White, thanked the members for coming and wished them a happy summer.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:20 p.m.

BETTY NEWKIRK SEIMES,
Recording Secretary General.

Lorna Kahgegab of Mount Pleasant, Mich., presents a luncheon cloth made by the girls of St. Mary’s Indian School, Springfield, S. Dak., to the President General at the American Indians Committee breakfast during Continental Congress. Kenyon Cull, Headmaster of St. Mary’s, stands at the left, and the two other students are Lyda Mountain of Emmet, N. Dak., and Gloria Fox of Mount Pleasant, Mich.
Dedication of
The Court of Freedom of Forest Lawn Memorial Park
Glendale, Calif., February 22, 1960

By Mrs. William R. Saenger

The California State C.A.R., D.A.R., S.A.R., and S.R. Societies sponsored a program commemorating the 228th anniversary of the birth of George Washington on February 22, 1960. This devout yet spectacular program, held in conjunction with the Forest Lawn Memorial Park Association of Glendale, incorporated the formal dedication of The Court of Freedom, including the unveiling of the mosaic — The Signing of the Declaration of Independence. (This 1,500,000-piece mosaic, with more than 5,000 different shades of color, made especially for The Court of Freedom, is a copy of the famous painting by Trumbull in the Capitol Rotunda, Washington, D.C.)

The R.O.T.C. of Belmont High School, under the direction of Cadet Lt. Col. Hugh Denton and supervised by M/S Mack B. Yoshida of the United States Army, formed the Color Guard and Honor Guard. This unit carried the flag of the United States of America and the California State Flag; it was followed by the State banners of D.A.R., C.A.R., S.A.R., and S.R., carried by representatives of the individual memberships: Mrs. Richard H. Cronshay, Caroline Dienner, Glendon C. Hall, and Gordon L. Mann, Jr. The entrance march was most impressive, with the heads of the four State Societies and those participating in the program advancing in the line behind the Color Bearers and followed by nine members of the Council of Regents of the Memorial Court of Honor of Forest Lawn Memorial Park in their colorful robes. Bob Mitchell's organ music — added grace to the occasion.

Lon E. Peek, 11, President of the California State Society, C.A.R., issued The Call to Order. Acting as master of ceremonies was Frederick Llewellyn, executive vice president of Forest Lawn Memorial Park.

The invocation was given by Mrs. John J. Champieux, Regent of the California State Society, D.A.R. The renewal of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was led by Elizabeth Hampton, State Organizing Secretary, C.A.R. The National Anthem was to have been led by Sen. Nelson S. Dilworth, President of the California Society, S.A.R., but due to his sudden illness Aaron M. Sargent, Honorary State President, S.A.R., and former National Chancellor, substituted for him. The American's Creed was led by Capt. P. A. Horton, Vice President of the California Society, S.R. Mr. Llewellyn, of Forest Lawn, gave a superb description of the various treasures in The Court of Freedom, describing their individual backgrounds and the full import of their historical value.

Dr. Rufus B. von Kleinsmid, chancellor of the University of California and vice chairman of the Council of Regents of the Memorial Court of Honor of Forest Lawn, gave the unveiling speech. He was then assisted with the unveiling of the mosaic, The Signing of the Declaration of Independence, by representatives of the four patriotic societies: Mrs. John J. Champieux, Lon E. Peek, Aaron M. Sargent, and Capt. P. A. Horton. A prayer of dedication was given by Dr. von Kleinsmид and this was followed by presentations made by the patriotic societies: a D.A.R. plaque "for meritorious achievement by historical research, acquisition and preservation of relics of the Revolutionary War and promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries"; a C.A.R. national citation; and citations from the S.A.R. and the S.R.

The speaker of the day was Rear-Admiral Robert Wallace Berry, U.S.N. (ret.); his subject was Our Heritage.

A processional was then formed, with the R.O.T.C. as Color Guard and Honor Guard, followed by the four society Color Bearers, the principals of the program, and the Council of Regents of Forest Lawn; this processional was followed by the more than 400 who attended the program. Leaving the scene of the mosaic the processional advanced to the site of the 15-foot bronze statue of George Washington, created by John Quincy Adams Ward. Arriving at this site, Lon E. Peek became Master of Ceremonies for this part of the program. He introduced George Turner, National Chairman of the Library-Museum Committee, N.S.C.A.R., who spoke; his subject was The Father of Our Country.

The heads of the four patriotic societies then placed a magnificent wreath at the statue of George Washington. The benediction was given by Mrs. Charles M. Romanowitz, Senior President of the California State Society, C.A.R. America the Beautiful was the closing anthem; the Colors were retired.

The California State Societies of D.A.R., C.A.R., S.A.R., and S.R. deem it an extraordinary privilege to have sponsored dedication of the magnificent Court of Freedom of Forest Lawn Memorial Park, and it was a delightful experience to have the four Revolutionary Organizations combining their forces. The R.O.T.C. of Belmont High School received an award from Freedoms Foundation for its contribution to the program.

NOTE: See frontispiece for mosaic of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence.

WANTED — An Answer to Prayer

Will the contributor who supplied the letter from Lucy Brooks, entitled "An Answer to Prayer," which was published in the January Magazine, pages 41 and 60, please communicate with Miss Frances C. Blakeman, 7005 Main Street, Stratford, Conn.? Miss Blakeman is a descendant of Nathan Birdseye, whose experience was described in a letter from his granddaughter, Lucy Brooks.
Wonderful Wyoming

By Clara R. (Mrs. Clifford W.) Axtell
Wyoming State Advertising Chairman

Wonderful Wyoming, with its small population, holds untold natural resources and unlimited opportunities for industrial leaders. Almost all minerals are present within its borders. Many await development.

The upgrading plant of the San Francisco Chemical Co. at Lecie to process raw phosphate rock; the Great Western Aggregates, Inc., a subsidiary of Ideal Cement Co., converting to the production of lightweight aggregate by expanding shale; uranium mills at Split Rock and Jefery City and the Intermountain Chemical Co. plant at Westvaco and its trona operations represent large capital investments.

Most of the areas in Wyoming which are not mountainous are underlain with one or more beds of coal. At Glenrock, Pacific Power & Light Co. has built a large power-generating plant, using local coal reserves for fuel. Our coal reserves over the State offer opportunities for producing almost unlimited quantities of electric power. In the world's largest open-pit coal mine near Gillette the coal deposits are of unbelievable extent.

In addition to coal and oil, the State is rich in other mineral resources. Natural gas, iron, bentonite, trona, and sulphur figure prominently in Wyoming's multimillion-dollar mineral resources industry. Trona, which is mined near Green River, is processed into soda ash. Glass and soap manufacturers utilize soda ash. Other uses include the processing of caustic soda, bicarbonate of soda, pulp and paper, nonferrous metals, petroleum products, and water-softener ingredients and household detergents.

The uranium industry has grown into one of the State's most stable industries. Wyoming iron ore was first utilized by Indians, who mixed it for war paint. Large deposits have been found near Hartville, Rawlins, and Lander and in the Shirley and Seminole Mountains.

Wyoming jade has increased in popularity each year, and orders for it have been received from all over the world. It has often been imported from China as Chinese jade. Native sulphur was first produced in Wyoming in 1906. At present almost all of the sulphur production in Wyoming is from sour gas. It is used mostly in producing sulphuric acid.

Wyoming is primarily a livestock State because of its vast acreage and nutritious native grasses. It ranks second in the United States in the number of stock sheep and second in wool production.

Wyoming has five sugar factories and is a leading certified-seed-potato producer. The large flour mill is an outstanding industry at Sheridan. Other leading crops are wheat, beans, and hay. Authentic Swiss cheese is produced in the up-to-the-minute plant of the Star Valley Swiss Cheese Co. at Thayne. This high-quality product is much in demand.

Church of the Transfiguration at the edge of the Teton Range in Wyoming.

This State has over 3 million acres of commercial forest lands, of which more than 88 percent is Government controlled. Railroad ties have been an important product since the first railroad pushed across Wyoming.

Wonderful Wyoming is one of the Nation's favorite playgrounds. A major portion of the State (eighth largest in the United States) is given over to national forests, national parks, and national monuments. The traveler is assured of some of the Nation's finest accommodations in the form of modern motels, hotels, resorts, and dude ranches. In addition, campsites and trailer parks have been erected for the benefit of those wishing to camp out in our "Cowboy State." They can also view our mighty mountain ranges, such as the Rocky Mountains, Big Horns, the Snowy, the Medicine Bow, the Black Hills of Wyoming, the Wind River Mountains, the Washakie Needles, the Absarokas, and many other mountainous areas. One finds marvelous big-game hunting and fabulous fishing in Wyoming. Wyoming sells more nonresident licenses than any other State in the Union! Anglers have found 83 species of fish, and hunters have bagged thousands of pronghorn antelope, elk, moose, big-horn sheep, bear, white tail deer, and mule deer. Game-bird hunting is also popular in Wyoming. Pheasant, sage hen, duck, grouse, goose, and wild turkey are plentiful. Wyoming has a larger deer population than human and has the largest herd of pronghorn antelope on the North American Continent.

In northeastern Wyoming we find awesome, world-famous Devils' Tower, standing high above the rugged Wyoming Black Hills. It was declared America's first national monument in 1906. It remains one of the world's major geologic mysteries. The mystical Medicine Wheel high on the mountaintop near Sheridan, is visited annually by thousands of people. It is of prehistoric origin. Teapot Rock, Hell's Half Acre, Old Fort Caspar, Alcova Lake, Independence Rock, are all in Central Wyoming near Casper.

Jackson Hole is a valley about 50 miles long and 15 miles wide, surrounded by mighty ranges in which towers Grand Teton Peak, 13,766 feet high. The Biblical passage, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help," seems uniquely expressed in the rustic Church of the Transfiguration, standing at the eastern base of Wyoming's Teton Range. This little church has become known throughout the United States and foreign lands, since many thousands of visitors pause here on their journey through Jackson Hole to visit this famous shrine.

Yellowstone Park, with its 3,472 square miles of fantasy land, was named America's first national park in 1872 by President U. S. Grant. There you will find almost 3000 hot springs and geysers, including world-famed Old Faithful, which flows every hour; Yellowstone Falls, with its breathtaking drop of 308 feet, or twice that of Niagara Falls; the beautiful colored walls of Yellowstone Canyon; Yellowstone Lake, with its marvelous fishing. The scenic and spectacular Cody Road to the east (Continued on page 548)

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1960
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organized—October 11, 1890)
1776 D STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1960
Indiana—Territory and State

By John G. Biel

Indiana was a part of the land originally comprising the Old Northwest Territory; or—more exactly—The Territory Northwest of the River Ohio.

The Revolutionary War was not officially closed until the exchange of the ratifications of the Articles of Peace on May 12, 1784. The preliminary Articles of Peace had been signed at Paris, France, on November 30, 1782, but were not to go into effect until Britain reached a settlement with France. This took place on January 20, 1783, and on February 4 Britain proclaimed a cessation of all hostilities. On March 13, 1783, Congress received the text of the provisional treaty from Paris and on April 11, it issued a similar proclamation for cessation of the war. Four days later Congress ratified the provisional treaty—after considerable consideration and criticism. The treaty was then signed on September 3 and ratified by Congress January 14, 1784; the ratifications were exchanged on May 12, 1784—and the War was over. Of course, for all practical purposes, the War had closed with the surrender of Cornwallis on October 19, 1781—3 years before that time.

Congress then called upon the various States to cede their western lands to the United States. After some argument, Virginia—claiming the land that is now Indiana—agreed, and Congress adopted the Ordinance of 1787, which provided for government of The Territory Northwest of the River Ohio.

This Ordinance was one of the most liberal and progressive charters ever given to dependent Territories up to that time. It was framed along colonial lines and contained provisions that were later regarded as decidedly arbitrary, as “seeds of dissension” were supposedly planted in it. It did, however, set the model for the new Constitution of the United States, which was being framed at the time this Ordinance was passed. It was followed—to a great extent—in drafting the Constitutions of the States that were admitted to the Union after its adoption because of its provisions for religious freedom, universal education, exercise of personal rights, equitable distribution of property, and the prohibition of slavery.

This first stage of government under this Ordinance provided for a legislature—so-called—composed of three judges (to serve during good behavior)

Mr. Biel writes a series, The Tread of the Pioneers, for the Terre Haute Star. His wife is State Regent of Indiana.

and the Governor, all of whom were appointed by Federal authority. The power of absolute veto was given the Governor. A Secretary was provided to serve 4 years. He was to record all official acts and was empowered to act in the absence of the Governor. This latter power was most important, as the Capital City was about 1 month’s journey distant across rough territory from the center of government of the Northwest Territory. Journeys to and from those points—with time for necessary conferences—required nearly half of the time of the Governor during the first 10 years of his term. Thus, Winthrop Sargent, who was this first Secretary, was a very important personage—and had more to do with the State of Indiana than the Governor did.

It was during one of the Governor’s absences from the Territory that Sargent laid off a county and Vincennes (one of the three towns then in the present State of Indiana) and named it Knox, in honor of the Secretary of War, Henry Knox. The boundaries of this county were certainly ample. It extended east to the great Miami River; south to the Ohio River down to Fort Massac; west to St. Clair County and the Illinois River to the junction with the Chicago River and the Kankakee River; then due north to Canada.

North, the boundary was Canada. This one county embraced all the land in the present State of Indiana and part of lands that are now Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois. The town of Vincennes was made the county seat—and later became the State Capital when Indiana Territory was established in 1800. Other counties were carved out of this original Knox County until it was reduced to a long, narrow strip of land extending from the southern to the northern boundaries of what is now the State of Indiana. Today the present Knox County, Ind.—with Vincennes still its county seat—remains part of this original vast area.

On May 8, 1800, the Sixth Congress passed an act creating Indiana Territory, to take effect July 4, 1800. It fixed the seat of the government of the new Territory at Vincennes. Without any representative form of government—since the Indiana Territorial Government was patterned after the Northwest Territorial Government—the Governor (William Henry Harrison) and the three judges (William Clark, Henry Vanderburgh, and John Griffin) met on January 12, 1801, for the first time under the new Territorial Government.

From his first day in the new Territory, Harrison was “plagued” by “Divisionists.” It is most improbable that a majority of the people in the Territory wanted division, but the leading Illinois men did—and they got it. They attacked Harrison because of the way he used his appointive powers; because of his land policy; because of his attitude on a representative form of government and last—but by no means the least—his treatment of the Indians. Finally the “Divisionists” won out, and Illinois Territory was set off from Indiana Territory on February 3, 1809.

After this period the only political parties in Indiana Territory were the “Friends of Harrison” and the “Enemies of Harrison.” This latter group was finally led by one Jonathan Jennings, who had had an unfortunate experience with Harrison and his “clique” in the early days of the formation of Vincennes University and, as a result, became a bitter enemy of Harrison. He worked hard to discredit Harrison and deprive him of his power—which the admission of Indiana as a State of the Union would do. Jennings succeeded in getting himself elected to Congress and eventually became the first Governor of the State of Indiana.

When the State of Indiana came into existence in 1816, the transition from the old Territorial Government to the new State government was comparatively simple—on paper. The 43 delegates who had met at Corydon to draw up a new Constitution had completed their work by June 29. Their Constitution directed the President of the Constitutional Convention—who, not at all surprisingly, was Jonathan Jennings, the leading spirit of the whole convention—to issue writs to the county sheriffs calling for an election to be held—under Territorial laws—for the first Monday in August 1816. At this election, a representative to Congress, members of the General Assembly, a Governor and a Lieutenant-Governor, the county sheriffs, and the coroners were to be elected. This election was had, and the Assembly met on November 4, the Governor was sworn in on the 7th, and the election of the United States Senators and the State officials—the choosing of who was then a prerogative of the General Assembly—proceeded with dispatch. The first county elections under this new government were set for the first Monday in February, 1817—when the clerks, recorders and associates judges would be elected—but the election for the justices of the peace was not set until April.

The salary of the Governor was only $1,000 a year—just one-half of what the Territorial Governor had been receiving. His appointive powers were

(Continued on page 551)
Honoring

Mrs. John Garlin Biel (Marion)

Indiana State Regent

Member Fort Harrison Chapter

Terre Haute
The state banner was adopted by the General Assembly in 1917 as part of the commemoration of the State's Centennial, after a competition sponsored by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The prize-winning design was submitted by Paul Hadley of Mooresville, Indiana. The torch in the center stands for liberty and enlightenment; the rays represent their far-reaching influence. The outer circle of stars stands for the original thirteen states, and the inner circle of stars for the five states next admitted to the Union. The large star stands for Indiana, the nineteenth state. This banner is “regulation in addition to the American flag, with all of the military forces of the State of Indiana, and in all public functions in which the State may or shall officially appear.”

By act of the 1955 General Assembly the State banner adopted in 1917 was designated the “State flag.”

The Constitution of Indiana (1851) provides that “there shall be a Seal of State, kept by the Governor for official purposes, which shall be called the Seal of the State of Indiana.” [Article 15, Sec. 5] Other than this there is no constitutional or legislative description of the state seal. The design given above is a rendering of the design on the seal now kept in the office of the Governor. The pioneer scene depicted—a woodsmen felling a tree, while a buffalo flees from the forest across the plains and the sun sets in the distance—appeared originally on the seal of Indiana Territory. It is found on official territorial papers as early as 1801. When Indiana was admitted to the Union in 1816 the old design, symbolic of westward expansion, was retained as the state seal.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Lafayette Spring Chapter, D.A.R., Perry Co., Ind., proudly presents honored guests, friends and members who gathered at sunset, May 5, 1960 at historic Lafayette Spring (a huge bluff overlooking the beautiful Ohio River) for the dedication of a bronze plaque with the simple inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of Abraham Lincoln and to the Perry County of his boyhood years 1816-1830. Lincoln: Humble—Homely—Lonely—Gifted—Great."

Lafayette Spring Chapter, D.A.R.
1959-1960

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To the 63 victims of the Northwest Airlines Tragedy—March 17, 1960
Evansville College is located on a beautiful 70-acre campus in the eastern residential part of the City. It has enrolled approximately 1500 day students and an equal number in the evening college, forming a cosmopolitan group coming not only from the City and its environs, but from many parts of the United States and several foreign countries. The college has nine buildings in which instruction is offered, plus a Student Union and two new residence halls. Fully accredited, Evansville College offers curricula covering courses leading to a Bachelor of Arts, Science, Music, Education, PreProfessional, Engineering, Medical Technology and Nursing. Air Force R.O.T.C. with training plane.

The college athletic teams have won national recognition. The City of Evansville is proud of the Purple Aces basketball team which won the National Collegiate Athletic Association Championships 1959 and 1960. The games are held in Evansville's new Roberts Municipal Stadium with seating capacity of 13,574. The arena floor is 100' x 144' with 18" concrete floor interwoven with refrigeration tubing which can be frozen for ice skating and Ice Reviews. This floor can be covered with sectional hardwood flooring for basketball and stage shows. The parking lot will accommodate 3000 vehicles.

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Indiana's Territorial building 1813-1816. The first State Capitol, 1816-1825.

Posey House, built in 1817. Owned and maintained by The Hoosier Elm Chapter.

Constitution Elm. Indiana's Constitution framed here 1816. Trunk preserved since 1925.

We honor with pride, our Revolutionary Ancestors

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<td>Va.</td>
<td>1762-1837</td>
<td>Geneva Miller Jacobs</td>
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<td>Barr, Hugh (O'Barr)</td>
<td>N. C.</td>
<td>1769-1815</td>
<td>Rita Kannapel Gettlefinger</td>
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<td>Billas, James</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>1767-1817</td>
<td>Pauline Gilley Griffin</td>
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<td>Boone, Samuel</td>
<td>Md.</td>
<td>1780-1825</td>
<td>Daisy Martin VanHook</td>
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<td>Va.</td>
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<td>Dull, Casper</td>
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<td>Belle White Bruner</td>
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<td>Edna L. Denbo</td>
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<td>Litsey, Anthony</td>
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<td>Lena Faith LaRae</td>
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<td>Margaret L. Shuck Morris</td>
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<td>Pa.</td>
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<td>Marsh, Capt. William</td>
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<td>1747-1825</td>
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<td>1780-1804</td>
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<td>1764-1826</td>
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<td>1755-1841</td>
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<td>1728-1786</td>
<td>Clara Hurst Miller</td>
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<td>1780-1824</td>
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<td>Wolfe, Capt. George Windell</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>1740-1826</td>
<td>Bille Davis Hart</td>
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</table>

Home of the Famous

KELLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Manufacturers of PLASTIC-TOPPED DINING FURNITURE
OLD CAPITOL—Early American Dining Furniture
PORTRAIT—Contemporary Dining Furniture
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FESTIVE—Modern Dining Furniture

524 I DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
HONORING THE CLEAR CREEK SOCIETY, C.A.R.
Organized October 30, 1959


Whenever Headache or Upset Stomach Strikes!

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"Relief is just a swallow away"

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Southern District Director

Mrs. Garrett Qualkinbush Regent

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and

Salem Maid Dairy
Salem, Indiana

Samuel Huntington Chapter Daughters
Huntington, Indiana

Honor Their Revolutionary Ancestors

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Bieber (Beaver), Jacob (1731-1798)
Brashear, Marshall (1772-1807)
Caswell, Joshua (1749-1832)
Craig, Samuel, Sr. (1780-1777)
Davis, John (1736-1878)
DeLeuzene, Christopher (1750-1789)
Earle, John (1752-1815)
Eldredge, Aaron (1739-1785)
Fast, Francis (1758-1831)
Garrison, Jacob (1755-1856)
Heiny, Jacob (1730-1818)
Heistand, John (1741-1821)
Huntsinger, John George (1754-1815)
Kibbey, Ephraim (1754-1809)
Kimball, Moses (1747-1828)
Long, Joseph (1750-1854)
McPherson, Nathaniel (1752-1789)
Metcalf, George (1755-1825)
Mitchell, Elijah (1761-1847)
Murray, John (1749-1833)
Pauley, William (1762-1838)
Plasterer, Conrad (1745-1803)
Potter, Casper (1759-1836)
Proctor, Thomas (1739-1806)
Rowley, Daniel (1759-1840)
Simons, Adriel (1756-1829)
Smith, Melchior (1753-1816)
Tennis, Samuel (1745-1820?)
Tillman, Tobias (1751-1845)
Torrey, William (1761-1852)
Van Kirk, Samuel (1757-1836)
Wilkerson, James H. (1758-1854)

General John Gibson Chapter

PRINCETON, INDIANA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<td>Adams, Eloise (Miss)</td>
<td>Joseph Neely (1758-1811)</td>
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<td>Yingling, Ada M. (Mrs.)</td>
<td>Ezekiel Hickman (1725-1793)</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
A WELCOME TO THE NEW CHAPTER AT HOBART, INDIANA

Honoring

MRS. FRANK D. SMITH
Northern District Director of Indiana

With Admiration and Affection

Agnes Pruyn Chapman Chapter
Anthony Nigo Chapter
Charles Carroll Chapter
Col. Augustin de La Balme Chapter
Doctor Manasseh Cutler Chapter

Frances Slocum Chapter
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Samuel Huntington Chapter
Schuyler Colfax Chapter
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AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1960
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No, but with it you can hold The Lark on a steep hill without ever touching the brake pedal. It's a simple optional device of convenience, but one that you won't find on other cars. With Lark synchromesh transmission, braking action on hills is maintained simply by flooring the clutch pedal. Prevents rollback and is particularly pleasant on icy slippery hills. Why do we make such a "thing" over a mere hillholder? Simply to point out that Studebaker engineers and design people are a very thorough lot. You'll find a very high degree of skillful detailing and ingenious design in The Lark plus a variety of features other new dimension cars don't even have available: headrests, reclining seats, limited slip differential, choice of axle ratios, 4-barrel carburetor for the V-8 (0-60 in 9.5 seconds)...even air conditioning.

The Lark is a car of delightful surprises...particularly when you drive it. Tell your Studebaker Dealer to demonstrate on a twisty road. You'll "get the message" and you'll —

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POTTAWATOMIE CHAPTER
GARY, INDIANA

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Indianapolis, Indiana

Indianapolis Blue Print
and
Lithograph Company, Inc.
600 East Ohio Street
Indianapolis 7, Indiana

Indiana Journey
Historic and scenic southern Indiana can be seen in lovely kodacolor on 35-
mm. slides. Mrs. Reed Boggs, district director of the 26 chapters of southern
Indiana, has assembled 60 slides from all the chapters and written an inter-
esting script to accompany them. These slides are the generous gift of the southern Indiana chapters to the National Program Committee and may be rented from the Program Office.

GREETINGS

POTTAWATOMIE CHAPTER
GARY, INDIANA

Mrs. Mabel Thorpe Jones, 80-year-
old second cousin of Mark Twain
(Samuel Clemens) and member of Fort
Worth Chapter, Fort Worth, Tex., went
to Florida, Mo., in June to attend the
opening of the Mark Twain birthplace
and memorial shrine in Mark Twain
State Park. Exhibits include the two-
room cabin in which Samuel Clemens
was born, which was removed from its
original site at Hannibal, Mo.
PARKE COUNTY — THE COVERED BRIDGE COUNTY OF INDIANA
Home of Estabrook Chapter, Rockville, Indiana

Narrows Bridge, Turkey Run State Park—Built 1882 across Sugar Creek
The Fourth Annual Covered Bridge Festival
October 12-21
Four Tours with 9 to 10 bridges on each covers 162 miles

1. State Sanatorium Bridge, built in 1913, crosses Little Raccoon.
2. Adams Bridge, built in 1907, crosses Little Raccoon.
3. Dooley Station Bridge, built in 1917, crosses Little Raccoon.
4. Portland Mills Bridge, built in 1856, crosses Big Raccoon.
5. Mansfield Bridge, built in 1867, crosses Big Raccoon.
6. Big Rocky Fork Bridge, built in 1900, crosses Big Rocky Fork.
8. Bridgeton Bridge, built in 1858, crosses Big Raccoon.
10. Neet Bridge, built in 1904, crosses Little Raccoon.
11. McAllister's Bridge, built in 1914, crosses Little Raccoon.
12. Crooks Bridge, built originally in 1856, rebuilt at present location in 1867, crosses Little Raccoon.
13. Catlin Bridge, built in 1907, crosses Sunderland Creek.
15. Jessup Bridge, built in 1910, crosses Little Raccoon.
17. Red Bridge, built in 1880, crosses Big Raccoon.
18. Roseville Bridge, built in 1910, crosses Big Raccoon.
22. Phillips Bridge, built in 1909, crosses Big Pond Creek.
23. Sim Smith Bridge, built in 1883, crosses Leatherwood Creek.
24. Melcher Bridge, built in 1896, crosses Leatherwood Creek.
25. Leatherwood Station Bridge, built in 1899, crosses Leatherwood Creek.
26. West Union Bridge, built in 1876, crosses Sugar Creek.
27. J. H. Russell Bridge (private) built in 1897, crosses Square Rock Branch.
28. Jackson Bridge, built in 1861, single span 207 feet long, crosses Sugar Creek.
30. Rush Creek Bridge, built in 1904, crosses Rush Creek.
31. Mill Creek Bridge, built in 1907, crosses Mill Creek.
32. Bowsher Ford Bridge, built in 1915, crosses Mill Creek.
33. Coal Creek Bridge, built in 1869, crosses Coal Creek.
34. Grange Corner Bridge, built in 1899, crosses Sugar Mill Creek.
35. Wilkins Mill Bridge, built in 1906, crosses Sugar Mill Creek.
36. Cox Ford Bridge, built in 1913, crosses Sugar Creek.
37. Narrows Bridge, in Turkey Run State Park, built in 1882, crosses Sugar Creek.
38. Beeson Bridge, built in 1906, crosses Roaring Creek.
39. Billie Creek Bridge, built in 1895, crosses Williams Creek.
40. Mansfield Roller Mill (1820-1960)

Estabrook Chapter thanks the above forty sponsors.
Two Estabrook Chapter Members

MRS. MAXWELL M. CHAPMAN
Central District Chairman
Honored by the following Chapters:
WHITE LICK CHAPTER—Mooresville
FT. HARRISON CHAPTER—Terra Haute
KIK-THA-WE-NUND CHAPTER—Anderson
MISSISSINEWA CHAPTER—Portland
DOROTHY Q—Crawfordville
and
ESTABROOK CHAPTER—Rockville

MRS. ARTHUR S. LITTICK
Indiana—D.A.R. Magazine
Advertising Chairman

In Memoriam

ALINE OWEN NEAL
Charter Member New Harmony
Chapter, D.A.R.

Grace Herbert Libey
La Grange de Lafayette Chapter
La Grange, Indiana

MRS. FANNIE MORIARTY
Past Regent
OLDE TOWNE CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Logansport, Indiana

Honoring our Organizing Regent
MRS. JOHN E. SMITH
DR. MANASSEH CHAPTER, D.A.R.
North Manchester, Indiana

Honoring
Chee-Chee-Bing-Way Society C.A.R.
Timothy Ball Chapter, D.A.R.
Hammond, Indiana

James Whitcomb Riley Home
Greenfield, Indiana
Brandywine Creek Chapter, D.A.R.

1911 • Fiftieth Anniversary • 1961
East Chicago, Illinois

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First Regent
and
Miss Geneva Williams
Present Regent

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Celebrates 50 Golden Years
April 1911-1961
Rich in tradition we bravely face the future

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Six Record Books, Jasper Co., Ind. Compiled by Mrs. Margaret Paulus of
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Organized 1896

Piankeshaw Chapter
NEW ALBANY, INDIANA
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of Historic Chapter House
“See you at the Claypool”

Nothing but the finest convention facilities for the D.A.R.

In the heart of Indianapolis, Indiana

W. Bryan Karr, Manager

Ninety-six Indiana Chapters advertised in this issue.
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Cradle of Liberty
Petersburg
General Thomas Posey
Mt. Vernon
Col. Archibald Lochry
Lawrenceburg
Obadiah Taylor
Lowell
Mashowke-to-Quah
Hobart
Pokagon
Angola
William Oard
Brazil
Benjamin Du Bois
Liberty
William Donaldson
Edinburg
James Hill
Lebanon
John Conner
Connersville
Nancy Knight
Hartford City
Wa-pe-ke-way
Hendricks Co.
Washburn
Greencastle

(Mrs. A. S.) Nellie Jane Littick
Indiana D.A.R. Magazine Advertising Chairman

Treasures of the Past
(Continued from page 492)

ried, epitomizing the love of country over love of section.

So these relics of olden times remind us of the faith of those our fathers who made homes for themselves in this new land, the faith never quenched by hardship, discouragement, sickness, or any other adversity.

“Time marches on.” We view the future and evaluate it in the light of a memory, and our keepsakes are a visible sign of our invisible but potent belief in the future of our country, “under God.”

But when the present with the past is fraught
And those fair things the yesterdays have brought
With steadfast progress of today will blend,
And of this background make a future trend—

The best of past and present form the crest
The patterned markings on Time’s palimpsest.

K. K. Scott

Mention, “I Read It in the D.A.R. Magazine.”
### SEVEN CHAPTERS HONOR HISTORICAL EVENTS

**PAUL REVERE CHAPTER**  
**MUNCIE, INDIANA**

**HONOR their FIFTY YEAR MEMBERS and their ANCESTORS**

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<td>Edward Haymond (1755-1824)</td>
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<td>Isham Randle (1759-1860)</td>
<td>N. Carolina</td>
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Compliments of  
**John Paul Chapter, D.A.R.**  
Madison, Indiana

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*Commemorates its Silver Anniversary Oct. 29, 1960*

Mrs. Mattieclyde Parsely, Regent

---

**Spier Spencer Chapter**  
Rockport, Indiana

*Commemorates its Silver Anniversary Oct. 29, 1960*

Mrs. Mattieclyde Parsely, Regent

---

**Veedersburg Chapter**  
Veedersburg, Indiana  
Organized 4-19-1921

*“Faith in God plus limited Government equals Freedom”*

---

**Captain Harmon Aughe Chapter**  
Frankfort, Indiana

*On Courthouse lawn stand two old mill stones with bronze tablet bearing names of ten Revolutionary soldiers buried in Clinton County*

---

*We Salute*  
Kentland-Newton County  
1860 Centennial 1960  
**Kentland Chapter, D.A.R.**  
Kentland, Indiana
From its beginning in April, 1866, when Miss Susan Fussell brought her little family of ten orphans to Knightstown Springs, where they occupied a cottage on the hill, to the present day it has been an institution in which Indiana continues to have great pride, because of the success of its students after leaving the “Home,” the affectionate name always used. Mr. and Mrs. Leslie A. Cortner, Superintendent and Matron, have been the guiding factor in the development of the thousands of good citizens reared in this home and school for the past 37 years.

major hugh dinwiddie chapter, knightstown, indiana,

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AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1960
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CAROLYNNE L. WENDEL, Head of Genealogy Division

The Genealogy Division has copies of all federal censuses of Indiana, 1820-1880, with 3 x 5 card indexes to the 1820, 1830, and 1850 reports listing heads of households. The Division also has in addition to the 1790 censuses, the following microfilmed census enumerations for other states:

1800 — Conn., Vt., Ky. (tax list)
1810 — Ky.
1830 — Ky., Ohio
1850 — Ill., Ky., N.C., Ohio, Texas, Tenn., and Calif.
1860 — Iowa, Kan., Mo.

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Mrs. Eunice Hansen, Princeton, Ind.
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Mrs. Charles F. Stone, Vincennes, Ind.
Mrs. Carl Nieman, Vincennes, Ind.
Mrs. Wilber R. Robson, Newcastle, Ind.
TEH J.A.C. Publicity Scrapbook for 1959-60 was not all that had been hoped for but was a good beginning. Fifteen States participated. JAC representatives who saw the scrapbook in our Exhibit at the Congress seemed impressed and promised better cooperation next year. Prizes were awarded the States which sent in the best publicity, as follows: 1st, Colorado; 2nd, Louisiana; 3rd, Illinois; Honorable Mention, New York.

The Vice Chairman in Charge of Contests reported receipt of 790 contest entries in all categories, 288 essays; 146 poems; 13 songs; 32 plays and programs; 273 posters; and 38 Club Projects.

Prizes were awarded as follows:

ESSAYS

What Our Forefather's Faith Won For Us

Div. 1 (kindergarten, 1st and 2d grades): 1st (tie)—Missouri: Patricia and Glenn Dyke (twins) New Madrid School; Lucy Jefferson Lewis Chapter. 2nd—Nebraska: Nancy Frye, Viewmont School; Hickory; John Hoyle Chapter. 3rd—Georgia: Mike Wolfe, Hooper Alexander School, Decatur; Baron DeKalb County Chapter.

Div. 2 (3d and 4th grades): 1st—Texas: Marvin Worth, Southland School, Houston; Ann Poage Chapter. 2nd—Nebraska: Roy Rezabek, Green Valley School, Lincoln; St. Leger Cowley Chapter. 3rd—Georgia: Mike Wolfe, Hooper Alexander School, Decatur; Baron DeKalb County Chapter.

Div. 3 (5th and 6th grades): 1st—Arkansas: Betty Lynn Munn, Worth Heights School, Texarkana; Texarkana Chapter. 2nd—Maryland: Catherine Ann Russell, Mechanicsville School; Maj. William Thomas Chapter. 3rd—Texas: Alex Arevalo, James Bowie School, San Antonio; Alamo Chapter.

POEMS

Visitors to the 183 areas administered by the National Park Service in 1959 totaled 62,812,000. The most popular were Blue Ridge Parkway, with 5,389,402 visitors, and Lake Mead with 3,309,574, with Natchez Trace Parkway and the Great Smoky Mountains following closely in third and fourth place. There are now 29 National Parks and 154 National Historical Parks, National Monuments, and Memorials.

By Mary Glenn Newell

Vice Chairman in Charge of Publicity

High School: Lucy Jefferson Lewis Chapter. POEMS

Div. 1 (kindergarten, 1st and 2d grades): 1st—Florida: Don Watkins, Twin Lakes School, Hialeah; John MacDonald Chapter. 2d—Nebraska: Joyce Anderson, Ellis School, Dist. 147; Elizabeth Montague Chapter. 3d—Texas: Donna Waldman, Southland School, Houston; John Mac-Donnel Chapter.

Div. 2 (3d and 4th grades): 1st—Florida: Don Watkins, Twin Lakes School, Hialeah; John MacDonald Chapter. 2d—Nebraska: Joyce Anderson, Ellis School, Dist. 147; Elizabeth Montague Chapter. 3d—Texas: Donna Waldman, Southland School, Houston; John Mac-Donnel Chapter.

Div. 3 (5th and 6th grades): 1st—Nebraska: Judith Watson, Twin Lakes School, Hialeah; John MacDonald Chapter. 2d—Nebraska: John Rogers, Clark School, Salem; Christopher Harrison Chapter.

Div. 4 (7th and 8th grades): 1st—Nebraska: Judith Watson, Twin Lakes School, Hialeah; John MacDonald Chapter. 2d—Nebraska: John Rogers, Clark School, Salem; Christopher Harrison Chapter.

POEMS

Visit the 183 areas administered by the National Park Service in 1959 totaled 62,812,000. The most popular were Blue Ridge Parkway, with 5,389,402 visitors, and Lake Mead with 3,309,574, with Natchez Trace Parkway and the Great Smoky Mountains following closely in third and fourth place. There are now 29 National Parks and 154 National Historical Parks, National Monuments, and Memorials.
HONORING
MRS. ROY VOORHEES BARNES
STATE REGENT OF MICHIGAN

with pride and affection
The Michigan Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
National Defense  
(Continued from page 497)

Court Opinions on Communism

What of the courts? Consider quickly two or three typical opinions. In the Watkins case the Supreme Court of the United States said that a Congressional Committee cannot expose for the sake of exposure political opinion, political belief, political activity. The Court then equates the Communist conspiracy on American soil with political belief and political activity.

In the Kent-Briehl cases, the Supreme Court struck down the authority of the Secretary of State to withhold passports to Communists because, the Court said, this means he would be depriving passports on the basis of beliefs and associations.

What can we do to win? I would suggest only briefly two or three things. The first thing we have to do if we would win this fight is to recognize the obvious, namely, that the free world has no alternative but to fight Communism, and to fight it with all our might; that the only other course means slavery and death.

What would I do? What would I suggest as a course of action if I were anything other than a humble servant of a Congressional Committee? I would follow the advice of General Wedemeyer whom you honored here tonight, advice given 10 years ago—to sever diplomatic relations with the Communist empire, and throw their spies and saboteurs off of American soil.

Someone said to me, “Oh, you are too pessimistic. You ought to be more hopeful.” I say to you in all solemnity, it is not the messenger; it is the message. It is a message that many are afraid to tell. It is a message that many will not tell because they know you do not want to hear it. It is a message that is not pleasant. It is this message: that we must, before time runs out, face up to the fact that there are no easy answers, that we must have dedication, we must have sacrifice, we perhaps must give up blood and life itself because the stakes are the highest—Christian civilization itself.

Let me conclude, if you please, ladies and gentlemen, by quoting my favorite verse. It is a verse that was given in the last address on the floor of the United States Senate by that great patriot, Senator Pat McCarran. It is a verse that I heard read over his grave in Nevada as a tribute to him. It is a verse of Josiah Gilbert Holland:

God, give us men! A time like this demands Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office dost not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking!
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog

In public duty and in private thinking;
For while the rabble, with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds,
Mingle in selfish strife, Lo! Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land and waiting Justice sleeps.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is late, much later than you think. It is happening here now!

Honoring
Mrs. Dwight T. Randall  
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Organizing Regent of the Elizabeth Cass Chapter, D.A.R.  
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Ludlum Hinsdale Stone Chapter  
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Battle Creek, Michigan

In memory of  
Marguerite Hanna Reusch  
(Mrs. J. Frederick)  
Organizing Regent 1910  
Pe-to-se-ga Chapter, Petoskey, Michigan  
1960 Chapter Regent and Daughter Elizabeth Reusch Mallon and son Frederick Hanna Reusch

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Member National Resolutions Committee 1953-1960
   National Vice Chairman 1959-1960

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1960
Detroit's Cobo Hall and Convention Arena, scheduled for completion in 1960, will be outstanding among the world's auditoriums for sheer size and flexibility. It will offer more than 400,000 (9 acres) square feet of almost totally unobstructed space to house trade shows, expositions and exhibits. 100,000 square feet in one unit, 300,000 in another, can be combined to house one major event, or partitioned to hold as many as four events simultaneously. The main auditorium will hold up to 14,000 and 33 smaller rooms will hold meetings ranging in attendance from 80 to 3,000. The two larger rooms can be combined to seat 5,000 or a banquet of 3,000. A cafeteria will seat 1,500. Parking for nearly 2,000 cars is provided within the building and on the roof, with additional thousands of parking spaces provided in the adjacent Civic Center. Completion of Cobo Hall and the Convention Arena will round out Detroit's great new Civic Center on the downtown riverfront.
“Spirit of the City,” massive bronze by sculptor Marshall Fredericks, dominates the front entrance of Detroit’s towering City-County Building.
The two-page Michigan spread "Detroit's Civic Center" and "Spirit of the City of Detroit" were generously sponsored by the following Michigan Chapters

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CONGRATULATIONS to another Senior Member, Miss Grace B. Hunt, Taylor Rest Home, Charlestown, New Hampshire, who celebrated her 102d birthday on June 22. She is a charter member of Old No. 4 Chapter of Charlestown and was its secretary for over 40 years.

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- Dishwashers
- Disposers
Our Rich Heritage
(Continued from page 500)

pall or velvet cloth, on the sunny side of the parish church of High Laver. He wrote his own beautiful epitaph, beginning:

Stay, traveller, near this place lies John Locke. If you ask what sort of man he was—the answer is, that he was bred a scholar and he used his studies to devote himself to truth, alone.

August 29, 1632
October 28, 1704

Uphold Ideals of Constitution
(Continued from page 489)

for nearly a century and three quarters—is a remarkable achievement.

The Constitutional Convention did not pretend to attain flawlessness but expected changes as shown by the provision for amendments. Was it not their earnest desire to bequeath to their, and our, beloved country, including all its people, a document free?

The Constitutional Convention did not pretend to attain flawlessness but expected changes as shown by the provision for amendments. Was it not their earnest desire to bequeath to their, and our, beloved country, including all its people, a document free?

The writer Grace Crowell presents a charming miniature in these words, "Happiness lies like a shimmering silver glory upon the counters of the world. It can be bought only in the bright coin of self-forgetfulness." Is it too much for us to lay hold upon this "bright coin of self-forgetfulness" in striving for the renewal of attainable standards in Government?

Let us recall the statue of Atlas at Rockefeller Center, New York, supporting the world on his shoulders—not a solid, heavy world that burdens him, but a skeleton framework, easily, almost joyously, upheld. A failure on our part to uphold our priceless legacy, the Constitution, not alone in our hearts, but by word and deed, may cause it to become altered or snatched from us, possibly by indirect means.

The responsibility placed on all Americans by the outstanding creation of the Constitutional Convention need not be heavy. Our Constitution is no burden, but a treasure embodying the rare vision, profound wisdom, and integrity of our forefathers. The shoulders of our appreciation and loyalty must uphold and preserve this noble Constitution of the United States of America.

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Constitution
Provision for amendments. Was it not their earnest desire to bequeath to their, and our, beloved country, including all its people, a document free?

The writer Grace Crowell presents a charming miniature in these words, "Happiness lies like a shimmering silver glory upon the counters of the world. It can be bought only in the bright coin of self-forgetfulness." Is it too much for us to lay hold upon this "bright coin of self-forgetfulness" in striving for the renewal of attainable standards in Government?

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Wonderful Wyoming (Continued from page 511) entrance of Yellowstone Park is hewed and tunneled through solid rock and skirts Shoshone Dam and reservoir; it is a beautiful drive over a wide, paved highway.

Thermopolis is the home of the world's largest Mineral Hot Springs and is the health resort of Wyoming. The Hot Springs State Park is one of Wyoming's outstanding attractions. Year-round recreational facilities include picnic and playground areas, as well as indoor and outdoor mineral water swimming pools. An Historical Pageant, known as Gift of the Waters, is presented annually on the second Sunday in August at site of the Big Spring in the State Park. It reenacts the giving of the springs to the white man by the Indians. Head men of the Shoshone tribe assist in this, and it has become a religious ritual with the Indians.

Wyoming's climate is an important item. Low humidity, clean, clear mountain air, lack of temperature extremes, tornadoes, and hurricanes, and the high ratio of sunshine days are other climate benefits. Summer days are pleasantly warm without depressing heat and each night is enjoyably cool.

Rip-roarin', wide-open, an' high-flyin' rodeos are going on during all the summer months, the largest being Cheyenne Frontier Days, whose slogan is "The Daddy of 'Em All." The Cody Stampede, which draws the top cowboys who compete against the roughest, toughest, meanest rodeo stock to be found in America, is an outgrowth of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. Over 50 such rodeos are held in the State each summer.

One of the outstanding historical pageants in the Nation is held in Sheridan. Almost 10,000 American Plains Indians gather there for the famed All American Indian Days. The Rawhide Pageant at Lusk is a sight you won't forget, and Indian sun dances are most interesting events.

Out where the deer and the antelope play, where the hospitality of the Old West still lingers—that's WONDERFUL WYOMING.

Greetings from GENEALOGICAL BOOKS
To 548 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Constitution Week
(Continued from page 508)

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Please see the price list of appropriate material and the note relative to orders at the end of this article. Remember YOU can save the Constitution!

* * * *

The following is a suggestion for a Proclamation to be declared by Governors and Mayors:

WHEREAS, September 17, 1960, is notable as marking the one hundred seventy-third anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States of America by the Constitutional Convention; and

WHEREAS, To accord official recognition to this memorable anniversary, and to the patriotic exercise which will form a noteworthy feature of the occasion, seems fitting and proper; and

WHEREAS, Public Law No. 915 guarantees the issuing of a proclamation by the President of the United States of America designating September 17 through 23 of each year as CONSTITUTION WEEK:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor or Mayor of the State or City of , do hereby proclaim the week of September 17-23, 1960, as CONSTITUTION WEEK in the (State or City) of , and urge all our citizens to pay special attention during that week to our Federal Constitution and the advantages of American citizenship.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the State or City to be affixed at this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four, and the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and eighty-fourth.

Signed

* * * *

Seal

Attest

* * * *

The following material may be purchased from the National Defense Committee, N.S.D.A.R., 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Please make checks and money orders payable to Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R.; include your zone number.

Recommended for CONSTITUTION WEEK observance:

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The American's Creed, with large American Flag, 11" x 14" .25

Pledge of Allegiance, with large American Flag, 11" x 14" .25

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Signing of the Declaration of Independence in color, key to figures and facsimile of Declaration, 18½" x 28" 1.50

Pamphlets and Booklets:

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The Constitution of the United States, text .10

One Hundred Questions and Answers—Constitution of the United States of America, Answers by Mary Richter .25

You Are An American .05

Leaflets:

The Constitution .01

George Mason and the Bill of Rights .01

Know Your Rights Under the Constitution .01

What the Constitution Means to You—reverse side, Citizen's Responsibility .01

Story of the American's Creed .01

The Pledge of Allegiance .01

Our Republic .01

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Story of the Pledge of Allegiance .01

Our Republic .01

Cards:

Preamble to the Constitution—reverse side, The American's Creed .01

Bookmarks:

Preamble to the Constitution, with American Flag (2 for 54¢), each .03

Stamps:

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2 sheets, 15¢; 4 sheets, 25¢; 20 sheets, $1.00.

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AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1960
Adequate National Defense (Continued from page 491)

surveyed the gleaming silver giant before us, with its monstrous engine and scores of little black boxes containing electronics gear, it was easy to realize the thousands and thousands of man-hours that must have gone into completion of this fighter. The cost did not seem quite as impressive as we contemplated what we had seen. Stretching before our eyes were rows and rows of these jet-powered fighters. A little mental arithmetic rushed us past the $100 million mark, with no end in sight. And this was only one of hundreds of air bases scattered throughout the United States and the rest of the world.

For each of us it had been a breath-taking experience—one that we would spend several days thinking about before the complete realization of what we had observed would become clear. As we boarded our bus, the group was lost in sober thought. One thing was patently clear. Our defense was in good hands. It was a comforting feeling. As for the $40 billion, well . . . was it enough?

At the end of our tour we were invited to be the guests of the Officers’ Wives Club at its monthly luncheon. These young matrons seemed as competent as their husbands, with that same seriousness and determination. It was a rewarding experience that none of us would soon forget.

Talk by the Base Commander

A few days later, at our monthly meeting, the Commander of Williams Air Force Base talked to us as he had promised. Col. Gilbert L. Meyers, accompanied by his lovely wife, captivated our group in an instant. Moreover, his remarks were stimulating and informative. It was obvious that he had spent a great deal of time in preparing for this occasion. Technicians from the Base erected a display of missiles in seconds before our very eyes. The ease and clarity with which he explained the complex subject of the Air Force’s transition to missiles completed a picture of a strong national defense manned by dedicated men. He candidly spoke of the technological advances that had hurled us pel mell into the missile age.

In discussing the pilot’s role in this missile age, Colonel Meyers said,

We must, for the foreseeable future, continue to develop our aircraft capability—not in opposition to missiles, but to complement available missile strength. You might infer from this that I am reluctant to accept the missile as a better means of doing our job than the manned aircraft. Such is not the case. The last man to favor aircraft over a missile is the combat pilot who must fly against sometimes unfavorable odds. When missile development reaches the point where it is capable of inflicting high attrition on manned aircraft, the pilot will be the first man who will want to get into the “button-pushing-business.”

He pointed out military concern with our basic education system as he said,

It will be the man—not the machine—that must stand guard for our freedom. Man will create these machines, and man will operate them. I think it is about time that we began to make a thorough study of this resource. For some time we have needed additional schools and classroom space. Little has been done, or demanded, by the average citizen to correct this national deficiency. Since man will be our basic weapon in an economic struggle or in the event of all-out war, we should start improving what we have. Time is running out.

For the Maricopa Chapter of the D.A.R., our defense picture was far less obscured. Thanks to Colonel Meyers and his magnificent Williams Air Force Base we were better able to understand the problems and the astonishing cost of our armaments. For us, we will be a little less critical of $40 billion defense budgets. The secure feeling and well-being we now have makes the cost seem far less important. Our Air Force is doing its part and doing it well.

 Queries

(Continued from page 506)

town, w. Van Voorhis, West Virginia area around 1810, wfe. was Mary who? May have been from Fairfax Co., Va.—Mrs. Carl H. Chetlan, 1907 Julia Ave., Avon, Ohio.

Nash-Gaulding—Want parents, dates, and places of William D. Nash of Prince Edward Co., Va., b. abt. 1788 (where?), and wfe. Mary Gaulding, mar. Feb. 1812, Prince Edward; William served in war 1812, moved to Tazewell Co., Va., with

fam. 1850, d. there 1866. Also inf. of John Nash and Henry Nash, sons of Thomas Nash, who were orphaned at death of their father in 1769, Edenton, N.C., placed under guardianship of their uncle Abner Nash of New Bern, N.C.—Miss Ernestine Nash, 3830 Covington Rd., South Euclid 21, Ohio.

Ent-Swallow—Want parents, dates and places of Susan or Suson Amy Ent, mar. Benjamin Swallow, Dec. 7, 1811, she d. 1844, buried in Sandy Ridge Cem. Henderson Co., N.J., Benjamin b. Jan. 1765, he was the eighth ch.—Mrs. Emily Swallow Gledhill, Watkins Glen, N.Y.
Indiana

(Continued from page 516)

not great. He could appoint judges of the State Supreme Court—with the advice and consent of the State Senate—and he could appoint county surveyors and sheriffs for new counties, agents of the salt reserves, and seminary townships. He did, however, issue commissions to all of his own appointees as well as to officials elected by the Assembly and to most of those officials who were elected by the voters; he also issued militia commissions. The first Governor got along very well until just the last few months of his term without an attorney general. There was no provision for one in the Constitution. The Assembly soon felt the need for legal advice and made provision for one—his salary was set at $200 a year.

The first Secretary of State—Robert A. New—was a frugal person; but then, the State certainly did not have much money when it started. He utilized the blank pages in the book that had been used by the Territorial Secretary, John Gibson, for his first records. More than half the pages in that book were blank when John Gibson closed the Territorial period of Indiana and signed his certificate on November 7, 1816, that it was a “true and faithful” record. It took New 6 years to fill up the rest of that book.

Thus, the State of Indiana was launched on its way. The history of any State is very closely related to those events and happenings in the area—and the Nation—of which it is a part. These are not solely the property of a small guild of professional colleagues but are the true and rightful heritage of millions of people. The present most certainly developed from the past and the future most certainly will be a development of the two put together. Only by making ourselves more conscious of the past can we hope to preserve those freedoms and rights we enjoy today. Should we lose them, we could never recover them. The generation now living may very well be the one that will need to decide whether or not America will continue to be the great Nation it is today. History is the one great discipline necessary for that decision to be made properly. We cannot project a true course for the future until we know—and understand—the past.
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D.A.R. Magazine Advertising News

If they can do it, you can do it! Who are “they,” and what was done? One look at the fine sponsored space and advertising in this Issue supplies the answer. The results are evidence of hard work on the part of many, and have given much needed “monetary vitamins” to the Magazine Account. A truly fine achievement, and our collective hats are off to the two sponsoring States, Indiana and Michigan. As this is written, we have a grand total of $5,110.09. Isn’t that wonderful?

Each of the 96 chapters in Indiana, and the State Society, participated to send in $3,249.11 plus $56 for cuts and mats, or a total of $3,305.11. Congratulations on that 100% record. In the chapters, Estabrook leads with $309.86, followed by Vanderburgh with $300, plus $20 for cuts, Caroline Scott Harrison with $160, plus $3 for a mat, Schuyler Colfax, $157.50, and $150 each from Francis Vigo, Hoosier Elm, Lafayette Springs, and Major Hugh Dinwiddie. Mrs. John G. Bies is State Regent, and Mrs. Arthur S. Littick is State Chairman.

The State Society of Michigan and 32 of 61 chapters sent $1,461.98 plus $53 for cuts and mats, or a total of $1,514.98. Chapters leading are Fort Pontchartrain with $446.70, Algonquin $265, Piety Hill $171.23 plus $10 cut. Mrs. Roy V. Barnes is State Regent, and Mrs. C. Edward Putnam, State Chairman.

Miscellaneous advertising from 14 States amounts to $280.00, plus one $10 cut.

Special attention is called to the pages in this Issue from nationally known firms. This is most gratifying. If you have similar firms in your locality, go after them for an advertisement. Take along a copy of this Issue and show them those which appear. If told that their advertising is handled through an agency, then approach the agency. This is a wonderful source of income to the magazine account and to chapters.

The general letter from your national chairman, with kit of advertising materials, went out to each state regent, state chairman, and chapter regent in May. It was sent then to enable work to begin at once for that high, high, high total we will report next April. Additional supplies are available on order from the Office in Washington where we have a good stock, for we just know that you are all working hard and will need more supplies. When sending in advertisements, please follow the instructions in the general letter.

We are off to a good start so let’s keep going, and please, readers, won’t you patronize our advertisers?

JUSTINA B. (Mrs. George J.) WALZ
National Chairman

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