AUGHTERS
of the
MERICAN
EVOLUTION
MAGAZINE
JANUARY 1963

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The Editor's Corner

Resolutions! Resolutions!

January is Resolution Month. We of the Magazine Office hope that you will resolve—

To send in all manuscripts typed and double spaced.

To limit chapter reports to 300 words.

To omit descriptions of decorations and refreshments, however unique.

To send $10 for each illustration to be used with a chapter report.

To renew your Magazine subscription promptly.

To get one new subscription this year.

ISSUED MONTHLY EXCEPTING JULY AND AUGUST BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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The President General’s Message

DEAR DAUGHTERS:

With the advent of a New Year, customarily Resolutions, personal ones, command attention. Ofttimes these well-intentioned but overly ambitious aspirations are of short duration and predoomed. Therefore, instead of beginning this first 1963 Message to you in that way, I prefer to share with you the inspiration of a group of "WISHES." May each one have its own individual, special application for each of you: . . . "WISHES—Health enough to make work a pleasure; Wealth enough to support your needs; Strength enough to battle with difficulties and overcome them; Grace enough to confess your sins and forsake them; Patience to toil until some good is accomplished; Charity enough to see good in your neighbor; Cheerfulness that shall make others glad; Love that shall move you to be useful and helpful; Faith that shall make real the things of God; Hope that shall remove anxious fears concerning the future—PEACE OF MIND." . . . These "WISHES," author unknown, were made available to me by a revered, saintly minister, the Rev. C. E. Buxton, Rector Emeritus of St. Margaret’s, Alexandria, Virginia.

January marks inventory time; an appraisal of the past, a projected look toward the future. Both are in order. Relative to the first, it occurred to me the other day as I sat at my desk at National Headquarters that Daughters across the Nation might well be interested and like to know where and at what events your National Society was represented. Therefore, introduced this month as an incorporated portion of this letter, I give activity highlights covering the last quarter of 1962. Hereafter, although such listings may be considered almost a postcript to the President General’s Message, these will appear elsewhere in the Magazine as a separate feature under the individual heading, “YOUR NATIONAL SOCIETY REPRESENTED YOU.”

30 National Publishing Company (publishers, DAR Magazine); Patron luncheon.

State Department; Briefing on Cuba.

Life Membership presentation to NSDAR by National Symphony Orchestra, Washington, D.C.

Nov. 11 Wreath laid in behalf of NSDAR; Tomb of the Unknowns, Arlington National Cemetery.

13 100th Anniversary, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Medical Museum.

17 Dedication—Dulles International Airport.

19 Mayflower Compact Day.

Dec. 5 Presentation of DAR Leadership Award—U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, D.C.


19 Greetings—Americanization School—School Christmas party for 1555 students.

As we look forward, Chapter reports and Honor-Roll requirements loom increasingly important in our consciousness. May I express the hope that every Chapter will begin now to take the necessary steps to assure proper credit? Early, careful attention to these important matters will avoid much disappointment and confusion on the one hand and, on the other, help your Society more nearly to realize the 100% goal we would all like to achieve.

Already thoughts turn toward the 72nd Continental Congress, April 15-19, with the Memorial Service on Easter Sunday, April 14, 1963. At the January and February meetings most Chapters elect representatives to Congress. Serving as an elected delegate is a distinct honor and should be treated as such. Of first importance is the task of selecting one who will be truly representative. Much confidence is placed in a delegate; her voice is not that of an individual—it is a corporate voice which must at all times reflect reason and wisdom in discharging her duty. A conscientious, informed delegate contributes much to the deliberations and success of a Congress.

The special outstanding music section in this issue of our Magazine deserves great commendation. Grateful appreciation for it is extended Miss Lily Peter of Arkansas, through whose interest, endeavor and generosity it was made possible. Although a limited number of extra copies are available (35¢ each) for music lovers and friends, it is an ideal issue and time with which to begin a gift subscription to the magazine at only $2.00 per year.

Recommended reading: From speaking of music, let us move to its twin muse, poetry. Particularly appropriate “inventory” reading at this “forward-backward” appraisal time of the year is the historic patriotic poem, Conceived in Liberty, the first selection in the volume, For Us the Living, by Josephine Powell Beaty. Beginning with the Foreword, you will find this rewarding reading. It represents an exciting panorama of our Nation, from birth to date. In the words of Grace Noll Crowell, poet, Mrs. Beaty “thinks of time, not simply as the present, but rather in terms of the past in all its glories, and the future with its infinite possibilities.” (Do you know Josephine Powell Beaty is a member of the James Campbell Chapter of Highland Park, Texas?)

A Little-Known DAR Fact: Early inventory item—in the closing days of 1891, just after the Society’s first birthday, the Board of Management empowered two of the Founders, Miss Eugenia Washington and Miss Mary Desha, to rent an office for the National Society, and authorized them to pay $20 a month rent. The earliest Cash Expenditure Book lists February, 1892—“Office rent $20.00” for a room in the office building at 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue, diagonally across the street from the White House. In the narrow little room on the second floor there was scarcely enough space to seat the Board members comfortably. What a contrast to the beautiful city block of buildings which house our National Headquarters today!

Cordially,

(MRS. ROBERT V. H. DUNCAN)
President General, NSDAR

JANUARY 1963
COME WITH US
on the 1962 DAR School Tour

By Mollie Somerville

ONCE during each 3-year administration, members of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, come from all over the Nation for a bus tour into a number of States, where they visit schools partly or wholly supported by the Society. Of particular interest to the tour members are Kate Duncan Smith School at Grant, Ala., and Tamassee School at Tamassee, S.C.—the two schools established, owned, and managed by the DAR. Also included on the school tour are some schools and colleges on the Society's list of Approved Schools—educational institutions that receive DAR assistance for their building programs, for scholarships to students, etc. Currently, there are seven DAR Approved Schools (in addition to Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee): The Berry Schools (Ga.), Blue Ridge School (Va.), Crossnore School (N.C.), Lincoln Memorial University (Tenn.), Hillside School (Mass.), Hindman Settlement School (Ky.), and Northland College (Wis.). All but the last three were included in the 1962 School Tour.

The National Society's program of assistance to the DAR-owned schools, the Approved Schools, and the students of both, from 1907 to date totals nearly $5,000,000. Through the combined efforts of all 2,861 DAR chapters, nearly $200,000 is contributed annually for Kate Duncan Smith, Tamassee, and the Approved Schools.

This was the sixth DAR School Bus Tour: The first was in 1948. The drivers were Paul Robbins, who has driven on all trips, and James Hamblin, who joined the group for the second tour and has been on every one since then. Paul estimates that he has driven the “DAR Ladies” the equivalent of halfway round the world. At 7 o'clock on the morning of October 19, 1962, 57 officers and members of the NSDAR, representing 31 States and the District of Columbia, left from the Mayflower Hotel, in Washington, D.C., in two chartered buses on the 1,700-mile, 9-day trip to visit six schools in the mountain areas of many Southern States. The group was headed by the National Chairman of DAR Schools, Mrs. Edward R. Barrow. The Tour Director was Mrs. Benjamin Y. Martin, State Chairman of the DAR School Committee for the District of Columbia, assisted by Miss Susie J. Frazier and Mrs. B. Randolph Allen, State Chairmen of Schools for Maryland and Virginia, respectively.

Fifty Years of DAR Interest

The interest of the DAR in schools for mountain children goes back more than 50 years. In 1904, Miss Martha Berry spoke before the Continental Congress, telling the assembled Daughters of her idea for bringing education to the children living in remote mountain regions. Just 2 years before, with five boys as students, she had begun teaching mountain children in her little log cabin school at Possum Trot, near Rome, Ga. Miss Berry's enthusiastic appeal prompted the DAR to support her endeavor and encouraged her to start a girls' school. This she did, opening on Thanksgiving Day, 1909, with 14 girls. The Berry School was the first to receive aid from the DAR.

Five years later, the South Carolina Daughters voted to establish a school for mountain girls. November, 1914, marks the beginning of Tamassee and of the interest of the DAR in a school of its own.

The citizens of Walhalla, the town nearest Tamassee, presented 110 acres as a gift, plus $1000 in pledges, for the school, along with the promise of labor from men living in the vicinity. World War I delayed construction of the first building until February, 1919, when the first 35 day students were enrolled. (The first boarding department, for girls, was opened that fall; the boarding department for boys was added in 1926.)

When this DAR project was presented to the Continental Congress in April 1920, and support was asked for it, the National Society responded wholeheartedly; over $10,000 was pledged from the floor. The State Regent of New York made a cottage dormitory at this school the project of her administration. Regents of four other States sought to establish DAR mountain-area schools. One of these is today Kate Duncan Smith.

A second result of this interest in schools is the assistance given by the DAR to other schools on its approved list.

Each DAR school has its own distinct personality, but some conditions are common to all. One of these is the work-study program, in which all the children take an active part. Another is the need for financial assistance. This may take different forms—a new building, repairs or additions to an old building, in-
creased teachers’ salaries, and scholarships to the school or to specified students—and may occur in greater or less degree, but DAR interest is an important factor to all.

DAR School Tour members have an opportunity to see at first hand what the Society’s support is actually accomplishing. One of the primary objectives of the DAR is educational, so schools are of vital interest to the membership.

During the migration to the Middle West just after the Revolutionary War, many families remained in the remote mountain valleys of the Appalachian Range. A large proportion of the children living in these mountain areas—probably more than in any other area of comparable size in our country—can claim descent from illustrious patriots.

Providing Education to Children in Isolated Neighborhoods

The isolated homes of these mountain families made it difficult, if not impossible, for children to attend school. Because these communities were too poor to contribute to the State (directly through taxes or otherwise) for good school buildings and adequate teachers’ salaries, these mountain people needed outside assistance if their children were to receive an education. This outside assistance became, as it continues today, an important DAR project.

Benefits have also been enjoyed by the children’s parents. It naturally followed that the buildings on each school campus became centers for the social and religious life of the community. In turn, this helped prepare mountaineers for the industrialization and subsequent changes that have come to these parts of our country since creation of the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1933. Some tour members recalled the 1928 industrial expansion prediction as the buses passed a pulp mill, almost hidden from sight by the huge pile of logs on one side and a paper-manufacturing plant on the other.

Bonuses of a DAR School Tour

A passing scene such as this is one of the delightful sidelights of a DAR School Tour. There were breathtaking vistas of mountains and valleys along hundreds of miles of the most scenic road in the East to make this a never-to-be-forgotten experience. There were "extras" such as the visit to the famed Barter Theater in Abingdon, Va., and the unscheduled stop at the Museum of North Carolina Minerals atop the Blue Ridge Mountains. This latter was enjoyed through the courtesy of the two Department of Interior Park Service rangers who boarded the buses for the 60-mile drive from Crossnore to Asheville, in order to point out the views and places of interest along the drive. But the weather was bad that morning—the only really unpleasant weather experienced on the whole trip. A steady downpour and a thick fog reduced visibility to no more than 18 or 20 feet ahead as the buses passed over Mount Mitchell (elevation, 5000 feet). The bright gemstones displayed in the Museum cases helped the tour members forget their disappointment at missing the distant views from the mountain-range top.

A DAR School Tour is a memorable event for a number of reasons. There are the buildings to see on each campus—to admire the new, and to note needed improvements on the old. There are meetings to attend and reports to hear about the business of operating each school. There are new acquaintances to meet and old friends to greet on each campus and among those who join the tour en route. A kaleidoscope of impressions quickly follows during the tightly scheduled days, to be appraised later and examined at leisure. As the tour buses leave each school and start for the next one, the chief topic of conversation among the bus companions is the particular need of the school (just left) interspersed with comments on the changes noted by those who had been on previous tours.

But it is the children at all the schools who leave the deepest impression with the School Tour members. The older ones took their duties as guides very seriously; they also helped to load and unload the visitors’ luggage. In everything, they were as courteous as could be wished, performing duties for the enjoyment and comfort of all DAR guests. Others waited on the guests at meals; then they did usual daily chores before hurrying off to classes. At both Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee, the children presented programs for the guests’ entertainment, which at the same time illustrated the progress they were making in the various departments, from home economics and woodworking classes to physical fitness and music. Even the first-graders contributed. "Little sister" proudly pirouetted on the stage in her new dress, under the watchful eye of "big sister," who had made the matching outfits. And in a primary classroom, a little boy smilingly held up his pet turtle for the visitors to admire.

The teachers at the DAR schools are an especially dedicated group. They work long hours for modest pay and can seldom get away from their responsibilities. This is particularly true at the boarding schools. But housing must be provided for them at Kate Duncan Smith, although it is a day school. Teacherages offer the unmarried teachers a home here, but the current need is for apartments for the married teachers.

Stop 1—Blue Ridge School

The first school visited on the 1962 DAR School Tour was the Blue Ridge School. In September, 1962, the new Blue Ridge School opened as a preparatory school for boys. It had been founded in 1909 as a mountain mission school, but was closed a year ago for reorganization. Under the new plan, the school will endeavor to fill the needs of the “average” boy; it will seek to provide the preparation necessary for such a boy to meet life’s demands with confidence and respect for his own abilities. Currently 60 boys are enrolled in the 8th, 9th, and 10th grades, living in the dormitory built by the Virginia DAR’s in 1951. The school hopes to add additional dormitory space and additional grades—through 12—in 1963-64.

Stop 2—Crossnore School

The full schedule for the DAR Bus Tour members became evident at Crossnore—the second school on the tour. The buses arrived here after a 4-hour drive. Informal individual and group tours of the hilly campus under the guidance of the older children followed lunch. School-tour members also visited the “Sale Store” and the “Homespun House”, where they purchased a variety of articles. The highlight of
DAR School Tour

1962

FIRST STOP—Mrs. Benjamin Y. Martin, tour director, Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, national school committee chairman, and Mrs. Robert B. Smith, Jr. Virginia state regent, l. to r., at the Blue Ridge School in Virginia.

SCHOOL DAYS

READY TO GO—James W. Hamblin
Mrs. Benjamin Y. Martin
Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan
Paul McKinley Robbins

EN ROUTE

RETURNING TO WASHINGTON

National and State Chairman and Interested Daughters

National Officers and Others

Returning State Regents
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION from 31 states and the District of Columbia are shown in two groups outside the Mayflower Hotel on Friday, October 19, just before boarding two chartered Greyhound buses to depart on the 1962 DAR School Tour. The nine-day, 1708-mile journey took them to six schools in the mountainous regions of six southeastern states including Kate Duncan Smith School in Alabama and Tamassee School in South Carolina, founded and still operated by the DAR.
the evening was the entertainment provided by the children in the gymnasium building.

There were Boy and Girl Scout troops in uniform and children of all ages in their best clothes. Dancing and singing brought the high school boys and girls onto the floor, to perform folk square dances or sing to the accompaniment of a guitar. A mother gazed fondly at her son, a featured soloist among the four singers. “My husband just died a few weeks ago,” she said. “He was only 45—a heart attack. And first thing I knew, I was asked to come here with the children, to live.”

As she spoke, a group of the “least ones” were taking part in a dance. One little boy, about 6 years old, drew everyone’s attention; try as he would, he just could not keep up with the others—he was always a few steps behind. While they bowed to left and right after spiritedly turning ‘round and ‘round, he continued turning all by himself. When they had successfully executed a somersault, he continued (unsuccessfully) to try to turn one. Unperturbed by the crowd’s laughter, he doggedly kept on to the very end and left the floor belatedly, and all alone, to the applause at his pluckiness. Mountain music and roller skating brought the highly enjoyable evening to a close.

Crossnore School, Inc., is the dream of Dr. Mary Martin Sloop, who, with her husband, Dr. E. H. Sloop, came to the tiny mountain community in 1911 to practice medicine. There were 23 inhabitants in the little village, according to the 1910 Census, and 34 pupils in the one-room frame building that served both as school and church. Today seven dormitories on the Crossnore campus house over 200 school children every year.

The first school buildings were built with labor and materials solicited by Dr. Mary Sloop, and on land secured through her efforts. Today’s public schools at Crossnore have grown out of Dr. Sloop’s early determination to provide more trained teachers and better classrooms for the children of this mountain area. Mountain children are given preference for admission to Crossnore, but many children whose unfortunate home conditions make outside housing advisable at Crossnore, find a combination of wholesome living and an opportunity for education.

Contributions of “scholarships” or cash gifts in units of $50 toward the support of individual children are greatly desired at Crossnore. These are especially favored by DAR members and chapters. The North Carolina DAR sends Crossnore a self-imposed per capita gift annually. Many of the Crossnore buildings were built, wholly or in part, by the DAR; the music department is housed in a building erected by DAR Juniors. The continued and sustaining interest of Mrs. William H. Belk of North Carolina, Honorary Vice President General, is an active influence in the life of Crossnore.

Stop 3—Tamassee DAR School

As the buses proceeded toward Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith, those among the tour members who had previously visited the schools told their seatmates something of the background of these, the National Society’s wholly owned schools. Since 1919, when Tamassee was opened as a day school with 35 pupils, it has grown rapidly, until there are now almost 500 boys and girls (equally divided between day scholars and boarders) in grades 1 through 12; they come primarily from the mountain communities of South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia and utilize 28 buildings on approximately 800 acres.

Stop 4—Kate Duncan Smith DAR School

Five years after Tamassee was founded, the Alabama State Society opened Kate Duncan Smith at Grant, Marshall County, on top of Gunter Mountain. The people of the mountain had deeded 100 acres of land, and the men hauled the native stones into place for the first building, of four rooms. In 1924 there were two teachers in charge of nearly 100 pupils at KDS. Today the 640 day students—eight buses bring the children from an area covering approximately 100 miles—attend classes on a campus of 240 acres that includes 25 buildings. The National Society owns and operates the grounds, buildings and equipment representing an investment of about $1,000,000—a far cry from the situation in 1924, when the first school building was financed with borrowed funds. The county pays teachers’ salaries, bus transportation, and fuel. It has been said that KDS is one of the few examples of a private organization and a public school board working together to provide educational opportunities superior to those that each alone could have provided.

KDS also offers an outstanding example of the intermeshed relationship between a school and the community it serves. Entire families attend chapel services and meetings in the school buildings. The school nurse is also the Public Health nurse for the people living on the mountain. KDS is already associated with the life cycle of many of the mountain families. Traditions have been established that are close to the hearts of the mountain people and to the DAR. One of these is the Basket Dinner served by the women of Gunter Mountain to visitors on each DAR School Tour. Hundreds of delicious dishes, many of them never before tasted by most of the tour members, cover the long tables set up in front of the school. The mountain women who prepare this bountiful feast seemingly compete with one another in bringing the most eye-appealing, delicious dishes. Hot and cold meats in profusion are dwarfed by platters piled with fried chicken, salads, and cooked vegetables in almost endless variety, and a multitude of rich cakes and pies for dessert. Even small portions quickly fill each diner’s plate to overflowing, yet are only a fraction of the bounty offered. The hospitable hostesses, smiling at the obvious dilemma of their guests, urge them to come back for second helpings, but the plates already hold more than many can eat in comfort.

Stop 5—Berry School

Another day and another school. The 100 buildings on 30,000 acres—said to be the largest campus in the world—that house Berry College, Martha Berry School for Girls, and Mount Berry School for Boys, are known as the Berry Schools. Begun in 1902 in a log cabin, there are today more than 1000 students in this world-renowned institution. Thousands of boys and girls contributed their efforts to achieve the magnificently landscaped grounds
and the beautiful buildings including furnishings. All crops and livestock on the Berry farms are under the care of Berry students. The education of a Berry girl or boy is earned, in part, at least, by the student.

At Berry, the DAR Tour Members left the dining hall, their way lighted by young girls holding candles, to listen to music by a selected chorus and see a film about the Berry Schools. The next morning, a conducted bus tour over the campus was enjoyed, climaxcd by a visit to Miss Berry’s palatial girlhood home, Oak Hill Plantation.

Stop 6—Lincoln Memorial University

Lincoln Memorial University, at Harrogate, Tenn., was the last school visited on the 1962 DAR tour. The story of the physical origin of LMU is quite different from that of the other schools. A log cabin or a “boxed and boarded” one-room building that stood on the present site of other schools was the usual story of humble beginnings. But LMU’s campus had an exactly opposite origin. Its history began with a group of British capitalists, who bought tens of thousands of acres of land in this vicinity. They built a 700-room hotel on the present campus in 1891, and 15 miles of crushed-stone roads, winding through plantings of English shrubs and trees, led to it. But there never was a guest in the hotel; no carriage was ever drawn over the fine roads by spirited horses; and many of the unusual plants and towering trees are unidentified to this day. The panic of 1892 closed the hotel before it opened.

Some 50 years earlier, Abraham Lincoln had come through this vicinity and had remarked that it was a good place for a school. And, on February 12, 1897, Lincoln Memorial University was incorporated. Today, the Lincoln Library here houses one of the great Lincoln collections in America.

Most LMU students come from the surrounding mountain areas, and 60 percent of them must have financial aid to meet even the low yearly tuition of $900. At LMU and at Berry College, DAR scholarship students joined tour members for dinner, which added considerably to the pleasure of all.

The End of the Road

The last day, as the buses rolled along through the Virginia countryside, bright with fall colors, some of the members of the 1962 DAR School Bus Tour passed the remaining hours talking of a particular school, or of the children there; some sat quietly, thinking perhaps of a particular child; while others took the opportunity to pay compliment and express appreciation to the Tour Director, Mrs. Martin.

So much for the facts and figures of the 1962 DAR School Tour. On the personal and unofficial side: There were pastimes such as sending picture postcards to families and friends; playing a game of concealed identity and gift-presenting, which ended on the last fun night of the tour, when the poets among the group had a field day. No attempt has been made to tell of the hospitality extended by State and chapter Regents, ranging from table centerpieces and individual favors to news coverage and photographs, all of which contributed immeasurably to the pleasure and success of the trip.

In conclusion, a thought occurs—or a wish, if you will—that if only those who are critical of the DAR, believing its focus is limited to the past, could have joined the School Tour and gained a bird’s eye appreciation of what one Committee does in the present—for the future—how enlightening it would be! Certainly, should any touring Daughter encounter such a person, she can reply to that criticism by telling, with justifiable pride, of the Society’s record in providing an education for the citizens of tomorrow!

Roster of the 1962 DAR SCHOOL TOUR

NATIONAL OFFICERS: Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan—President General; Mrs. Erwin F. Seilmeier—1st Vice President General; Mrs. Charles M. Johnson—Chaplain General; Mrs. Felix Irwin—Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark—Treasurer General; Mrs. Sherman B. Watson—Registrar General; Mrs. Arthur L. Allen—Reporter General.

VICE PRESIDENTS GENERAL: Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart; Mrs. Fred Osborne; Mrs. George C. Skillman.

STATE REGENTS: Mrs. Lee Allen Brooks (Alabama), Mrs. John A. Carr (Arkansas), Mrs. Frank R. Mettlach (California), Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan (District of Columbia), Mrs. Albert G. Peters (Illinois), Mrs. R. J. Holzer (Louisiana), Mrs. Elliot C. Lover (Florida), Mrs. Charles E. Lynde (New Hampshire), Miss Amanda A. Thomas (Ohio), Mrs. Melvin R. Race (Oklahoma), Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre (Pennsylvania), Miss Mary Louise Harle (Tennessee), Mrs. Robert B. Smith (Virginia).

STATE VICE REGENT: Mrs. Carl W. Kietzman (Ohio)


STATE CHAIRMEN, SCHOOL COMMITTEE: Mrs. Benjamin Y. Martin (District of Columbia), Mrs. Edward G. Gross (Illinois), Miss Susie J. Frazier (Maryland), Mrs. Albert T. DeCarion (Nebraska), Mrs. Robert Tapp (New York), Mrs. Eugene Rahfusc (Ohio), Mrs. Thomas A. Bowers (Rhode Island), Mrs. B. Randolph Allen (Virginia).

OTHERS AND INTERESTED MEMBERS: (A number of whom were making the trip a second or third time): Mrs. Hope Sterner (Pennsylvania), Mrs. George L. Nickerson (New York), Miss Amy Walker (New York), Mrs. Hazel G. Glessner (Pennsylvania), Mrs. John J. Wilson (New York), Mrs. Robert C. Sherrill (District of Columbia), Miss Ethel D. Baker (Pennsylvania), Mrs. George B. Furman (Maryland), Mrs. Frederick W. Butler (District of Columbia), Mrs. George S. Rountree, Jr. (Virginia), Miss Ann E. Briggs (District of Columbia), Mrs. Warren M. Swift (Massachusetts), Mrs. Florence D. Cumming (New York), Mrs. Mollie Somerville (Virginia).

DOES YOUR CHAPTER

Support Kate Duncan Smith, Tamassee, and schools on the “approved” list by

1. Providing scholarships (see the National Chairman’s letter in the brochure for types and amounts needed)?

2. Sending boxes of used clothing and household articles for resale (this applies only to Kate Duncan Smith, Tamassee, and Crossnore)?

3. Including a program on the schools at one of your meetings?
CONSTITUTION HALL
And the Growth Of the National Symphony

THE BENEFICIAL arrangement the National Symphony enjoys in the use of Constitution Hall has been an essential component in the growth of the Orchestra and in the growth of Washington as a center of culture. In appreciation of the role of the DAR in the development of the National Symphony, the DAR was given an honorary life membership in the National Symphony Orchestra Association. The presentation was made by Howard Mitchell, Music Director, to Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, NSDAR, in a brief ceremony at the October 30 concert, marking 34 years since the cornerstone was placed for Constitution Hall.

A Contribution to Washington Cultural Life
In accepting the citation, Mrs. Duncan noted that the original purpose in making the hall available for concerts “was in the spirit of making a contribution to the cultural life of the city. We feel, hearing these distinguished artists and fine orchestra on our stage tonight, that we are meeting the purpose.” The guest artists at this concert were the talented Negro soprano Margaret Tynes and tenor George Shirley.

The Orchestra of the Presidents
The National Symphony was founded in Constitution Hall in 1931. Hans Kindler conducted the first concert there. That first season we played a total of 24 concerts; this season we will perform more than 200 concerts, our largest audiences attending those in Constitution Hall. Presidents, visiting heads of state, the music-loving Washington public have all been our audiences in our 31-year history. In your magnificent hall the National Symphony has performed for every Presidential Inauguration since 1932, for the National Symphony is truly the orchestra of the Presidents.

The National Symphony has just announced an expansion of its service for next season, when we will present 23 pairs of concerts on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings in Constitution Hall. Washington will have access to more fine music than ever before with the Boston Symphony, the London Philharmonic, and the Vienna Symphony performing here, in addition to Howard Mitchell and the National Symphony.

Although the DAR did not originally intend to open Constitution Hall to the general public, the Society was urged to do so soon after the hall was dedicated in April, 1929. At that time the old Poli Theater on Pennsylvania Avenue was being torn down, and the Nation’s Capital faced lack of a suitable concert hall. Over the years, without the generous policies adopted by the DAR, we would not have the high level of symphonic music we have in Washington.

For, as the resident orchestra, you extend to us many privileges without which this Orchestra could not have progressed and possibly not have survived. All of the great musicians of the world have performed on your stage during its existence, and almost all of them share a sense of gratitude for the existence of the hall and the fact that music sounds so well in it. Only this fall, the pianist Van Cliburn expressed his preference for playing in either (Continued on page 38)
REMEMBER AMERICA

A New Year’s Resolution

By Joseph A. Kyle

As THE New Year dawns, I dedicate a portion of each day to reverent memories of America—

Remembering the hardships, the intolerance and the oppression that drove our ancestors from every country in the world, I pledge anew my allegiance to the United States of America, to the Federal Constitution (with its Bill of Rights and its system of infinitely wise checks and balances of power), and to the American Way of Life—holding them to be as nearly sacred as anything this earth has ever produced.

Remembering that the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States are based on the blood, sweat and suffering of untold past generations, I pledge that no cost or hardship shall ever weaken my determination to transmit this heritage of freedom to my children and my children’s children—uncompromised and undefaulted.

Remembering the petty bickering and social pressure that led one of Washington’s trusted generals to become a traitor (still prevalent among us), I pledge that I will withdraw from any group, turn off any radio program, or destroy any written or printed matter coming into my hands—if it so much as hints at “America Last.”

Remembering that an innocent law here and another there may gradually build a Colossus of Confusion in which all liberty is lost, I pledge that I will never ask for a new law until thousands of useless existing laws have been repealed.

Remembering that gifts and special grants based upon excessive general taxation have often been the poison bait of future tyranny, I pledge that I will never seek, or accept an unearned gift from any government or permit any agency of government to do anything for me that I can reasonably do for myself.

Remembering, in hours of discouragement, that even a humble worker lost among unthinking millions may still be the conquering one—God majority, I pledge that I will never do or say anything that may weaken men’s faith in the unique character and greatness of the United States of America.

So help me, God!

REASONS FOR LIVING

Sometimes I get to thinking, as my labors I review
That I should like a higher place, with greater tasks to do
But I come to the conclusion, when the envying is stilled,
That the post to which God sent me is the post He wanted filled.

So I plod along with patience in the hope when day is through
That I'm really necessary to the things God wants to do.
And there isn't service I can give that I should scorn
For it may be just the reason God allowed me to be born.

Author Unknown
THE COLUMBIA RIVER INDIANS

By Clara Olmstead Smith,
Margaretta Painter Chapter, Ellensburg, Wash.

The Western River, the majestic Columbia, from the tiny streams in the Canadian mountains, through the deep canyons, across the plains, on to the shoals of the Pacific Sea, was the habitat of Indians. By its waters were their trails and their white teepees—the homes of the River Indians, the Wanapums. Here the Wanapum Indians, ever in sight of Mother Columbia, roamed the high plateaus, the low foothills, and the fields for the blue cammas roots. They caught the game Chinook salmon. Throughout the long winters they fought creeping cold and hunger, when the River God left the waters for the silky southland, bringing back, after months of darkness, the benevolent sun, the singing birds, and the big king salmon, fighting their way to the quieter streams before they joined the Columbia on its way to the sea.

It was not by the placid waters that the Indians built their villages, but close by the surging rapids—the lodestone that always called to them to come back from their wanderings to far places. It was by this river that Smowhala, the Dreamer Chief, ruled over the people, the Priest Rapid Indians, the Sokulks.

For 10 miles the Columbia is a surging stream of white water, flowing between high cliffs. On a sheltered, narrow bench, covered with bunch grass and rye grass, the Indians lived as their forefathers did, little touched by the pioneer life about them, for the ancient Indian traditions were a part of the Dreamer religion, which had no part of the white man's civilization.

Smowhala, the Dreamer Prophet

The Dreamer religion was made up of part Indian legend, part Catholic rites, and part mysticism, dreamed by Smowhala in his frequent trances, when he talked with the spirits of the dead who sleep on Memaloose Island and with the bird and animal spirits who watched from the clouds and the high river cliffs.

Smowhala, a small, wizened Indian, was born about 1815–20. He traveled over much of the West, from Washington to Mexico, Utah, California, and Nevada. He was an eloquent speaker; his bright, intelligent eyes glowed with an inner fire that kept his followers spellbound, for they believed he had returned from many months spent in the spirit world. His white friends found him interesting; he spoke English grammatically and persuasively. He had few white friends, but he talked freely with these few—of his religion, of his contacts with the shadow world, and of his great fear for the future of his people.

His followers numbered about 2000 and were composed of Yakima, Walla Walla, Nez Perce, Umatilla, and Klickitat Indians. In the '70's, as the white people settled the valleys, some of the Indians went to the reservations. Finding many of the white ways more to their liking, many of the young river people drifted away from the Columbia and the old religion to the easier living in the settled valleys.

The old prophet lived on by the rapids with his drums and his dreams of the past, refusing to go to the reservation or to take any part in the frequent skirmishes between the whites and the Indians. During the Indian troubles in the summer of 1878 Smowhala, with a few hundred of his tribe, came to the Kittitas Valley to gather cammas and to fish the mountain streams. He made his camp at the mouth of the Tanuam Canyon, and here, close by the homes of the settlers, they huddled in their teepees, beating the drums throughout the sun-drenched days and the star-lit nights.

The pioneers were about evenly divided in their opinion of Smowhala. Some thought him a harmless old Indian; others thought him crafty, sly, treacherous, and untrustworthy. In after years Smowhala said he and his people were frightened of the roving Indians from the reservation who had learned the white man's ways and were afraid to stay in their homes by the Rapids.

Forgotten People

Whatever may have been the truth, the Drummers and Dreamers lived quietly by the great river, taking no part in the white, or in the Indian, life about them. Each year the tribe's numbers grew smaller, for so many of the young people went out to the white man's world. By the waters the Dreamer's flag, a seven-pointed star, representing the sun, moon, stars, and the seven days of the week, and the little wooden bird were cherished by the old people; they dreamed their dreams and told them in the throbbing drums.

Smowhala died in 1907, an old, blind Indian dependent on his wife, Stongkee, for help; he no longer could follow the trails, catch the mighty Chinook salmon, or tell the story of the Wanapums in the long house. In the spring of 1907, led by Stongkee, he rode to the Satus to take part in the ceremonies at the long house. He never returned to his river home; at the Satus he died and was buried, many miles from the sacred burying ground of the Wanapums by the river.

A few of the Indians continued to live by the river, alone and virtually forgotten by their white friends and the young Indians. They seldom visited the reservations, and visitors rarely came to their teepees. The Wanapums' friends, like their leader Smowhala, had lived their lives in

(Continued on page 39)
"Old Christmas"

at Rodanthe, N. C.

By Mary Lou (Mrs. John W.) Hoffman,
Hagerstown, Md.

A T ONE TIME or another, I suppose, most people have an adventure—an outstandingly memorable experience—call it what you will. If I never have another, my own delightful adventure in the spring of 1955, when my husband and I were spending an early vacation at Nag's Head, N. C., could very well go into that category. It was then that I found out about the celebration of "Old Christmas" each year on January 5 or 6 in the tiny, gale-lashed village of Rodanthe, N. C. From the beginning, the adventure has been completely fascinating, with a deep religious significance—one that I'd like to share with you.

The scene is North Carolina's famous Outer Banks, and to give you something of the flavor of the locale—to put you in the proper mood—let me quote a paragraph from David Stick's Graveyard of the Atlantic.

You can stand on Cape Point at Hatteras on a stormy day and watch two oceans come together in an awesome display of savage fury, for there at the Point the northbound Gulf Stream and the cold currents coming down from the Arctic run head-on into each other, tossing their spumy spray a hundred feet or better into the air and dropping sand and shells and sea life at the point of impact. Thus is formed the dreaded Diamond Shoals, its fan-like shifting sand bars pushing seaward to snare the unwary mariner. Seafaring men call it the "Graveyard of the Atlantic."

Duck Hunting on Hatteras

One day husband John went fishing, and I decided to embark on a junket of my own. Duck hunting on Hatteras. Wooden-duck hunting, that is. A lady at the hotel told me she had been on a similar expedition the day before and brought back two beautiful decoys. The old hand-carved wooden ones are fast becoming collectors' items, and I wanted a pair to grace our hearthstone at home.

I went over to Hatteras via the ferry, and after it docked, stopped my car at the first little town, about 12 miles up the Cape—Rodanthe. Not much of a place in the eyes of the uninitiated—a few scattered frame houses, most of them in need of paint, and the old Chicamacomico Coast Guard House, turned into a residence for the Park Ranger in charge of the Wild Life Conservation Area on Pea Island.

My first stop was at a tiny store and gas station, where I inquired of the proprietor where I might buy a couple of old wooden decoys.

"I have a few," the man said, "but I'm going to need them for hunting this fall."

Seeing my disappointment, he added, "A friend of mine who lives down the road a piece might let you have a couple. I know he did have some. His name's Herbert. John Herbert. It's the first big white house you come to—has a red roof and shutters. It's the biggest house in Rodanthe. Better go around to the back. They're mostly in the kitchen."

"Thanks so much. Whom shall I say sent me?"

"Midgett. Zeke Midgett. I'm a cousin of his."

I thanked Zeke again and hurried along. From my trip to Hatteras on a bird-watching expedition the previous day, I learned that virtually every other person on the Cape is a Midgett, and I didn't know until a year later that many of them were the famous Coast Guard Midgetts—but more about them later. The rest of the residents seemed to be Grays, Ferrins, and O'Neals, and many of them retain a delightful accent—a mixture of Elizabethan and cockney.

Just as Zeke predicted, I found the Herberts in the kitchen, entertaining the preacher (they're staunch Methodists), who was just leaving. I explained my mission and was welcomed as cordially as a long-lost daughter. They insisted we all go into the "parlor." Mr. Herbert, a tall, dark-haired, ruddy man, was an interesting contrast to his small, vivacious, blue-eyed wife. Ever so often you meet people you like from the very beginning, people who bring out the best in you; and, after a few conversational feelers, you suddenly feel as though they're old friends you've known for years. The Herberts were that kind—genuine, hospitable, Outer Banks folks—real people.
Mr. Herbert brought out a couple of decoys and apologized for their somewhat weatherbeaten appearance. I assured him that I liked them that way.

"This one's a red-headed duck and the other's a dipper duck," he observed. "If I'd known you were coming I'd have refinished them for you."

**First News of "Old Christmas"

I was delighted to have them in any condition, and we made a reasonable deal of $2.00 for the pair. Mr. Herbert told me he had carved the red-headed duck when only 16 and that it was his first effort. His initials were on the bottom—"J.H.". We talked of many things. Suddenly, out of a clear sky, Mrs. Herbert asked, "Have you ever heard of OLD CHRISTMAS?"

"Old Christmas? No. Tell me about it."

"Down here on Rodanthe," she began, "we celebrate regular Christmas on December 25, just as you folks do. But on the eve of January 5 or 6 (depending on the weather), we celebrate 'Old Christmas.' We have a play and a pageant—usually something like a minstrel or frolic—and it is followed by an oyster bake on the beach and a square dance. Last year more than 500 attended. We hold it in the old schoolhouse. The principal wrote the play last year. Maybe you could give us some ideas for this year's celebration."

"And we have 'Old Buck','" Mr. Herbert chimed in. "He's supposed to be a descendant of Old Dragon—St. George and the Dragon."

"We have a 250-year-old drum my father always used to beat during the ceremonies," Mrs. Herbert continued. "Since he passed away (God rest his dear soul!) Aunt Elvaria Payne, who lives over at Wanches, has been practising to be our drummer for next year's celebration. She's 70, but spry for her years. We used to have a fife along with the drum, but there's nobody 'round who can play the fife anymore."

You can imagine my reaction. I was fascinated—intrigued. Little did I know that Mrs. Herbert's father was Capt. John Allen Midgett—the most heroic and famous of all the Midgetts—the most famous name in the U.S. Coast Guard and the recipient of gold lifesaving medals from the U.S. Government and Victory medals from the British!

"Would you like to see pictures of last year's 'Old Christmas'?" Mr. Herbert asked.

I glanced at my watch. The next and last ferry to the mainland was due in 20 minutes. I hurriedly looked at some pictures of Old Buck (whose head resembled a crudely carved version of a venerable bull) and was told that when in dry dock (that is, quartered in a shed outside) he is mounted on rollers. But on the occasion of Old Christmas he comes charging in just before midnight, snorting and rearing, activated by two young villagers covered with cowhide or canvas.

"We'd love to have you meet Old Buck in person," Mr. Herbert said. "He's right outside—"

Torn between meeting this fabulous beast in the round and missing the last ferry, I said I simply must be pushing along.

My new friends promised to send pictures of the Old Christmas festivities; and I, in turn, promised to send them ideas for next year's play. They urged me to come down for the celebration in January and bring my husband along. I finally managed, though reluctantly, to tear myself away.

So much for that. The ducks, named John and Nora Elizabeth, after the Herberts, reposed in cornubial tranquility beside our hearth—tangible evidence that it had been an actuality and not a dream. Time went on and months passed without word from Rodanthe, but you may be sure it was often in my thoughts.

The idea of Old Christmas was a challenge. I went to the library and found nothing particularly enlightening, other than that it was obviously a carry-over from the old country and linked with the calendar change from the Julian to the Gregorian when adopted by Great Britain and the English colonies in 1752, or possibly with Twelfth Night and the Epiphany. Since the residents of the Outer Banks are mainly descendants of shipwrecked sailors, it seemed a logical conclusion.

**Back to Rodanthe for "Old Christmas"

As the year went on, I felt a growing compulsion to go back to Rodanthe for Old Christmas. Then, just a few days before December 25 a letter came from the Herberts, enclosing a picture of Old Buck and urging us to come down for January 5.

The more I thought about it and talked it over with John, the more I knew I had to be there. After work, at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, January 4, 1956, we were on the way to Richmond. I had wired the Herberts that we were coming and received a return wire that we should by all means make the 4 p.m. ferry Thursday afternoon, as it was the last from the mainland to Hatteras.

Going across the sound, we learned that there had been a severe storm, with rain and high winds, the night before and that the road was inundated in places. Some folks were having trouble with cars stalling, and others were turning back. A few miles down the Cape two boys flagged us.

"You folks down for 'Old Christmas'?"

"Yes!" (breathlessly)

"Sorry. Old Christmas has been called off until tomorrow on account of high tides."

Our spirits reached a new low. All that distance—only to be told the elements had conspired against us. Hatteras never looked so bleak, so forlorn. At last we reached the Herberts' residence. Once there, though warmly welcomed, everything understandably was in a state of utter confusion and excitement. No one could decide whether to go on with the show or postpone it until the following night. The big house was bulging with relatives, friends, and visitors, and above all hospitality—folks from..."
far and wide who had gathered for the celebration. Since the advent of the black-top road the entire Cape is traversable whereas it was heretofore accessible only by jeep, the fame of Old Christmas has become more widespread, and each year more and more people come to the little village to attend the celebration.

**Bad Weather and Postponement**

After much deliberation it was decided to postpone the event until the following night, Saturday, January 6—the original Twelfth Night date.

During the entire day elaborate preparations had been underway in the Herberts' spacious kitchen for dinner, which had to be served in three shifts, owing to the large number of guests on hand. Nora Elizabeth (Mrs. Herbert) was major domo and, like her famous father, Capt. John Allen Midgett, was completely in control of the situation. Nora Elizabeth is jet propelled—an entirely selfless person. She doesn't walk. She sails. And the wind is always with her. Her eyes are as blue as the sea about her. And her heart is as big as a sand dune. She is as kindly and warm as the sun on your back when walking along the beach on a cold day. One minute she was in the kitchen supervising some phase of culinary activity; the next would find her in a corner briefing a little group for their part in rehearsal that evening. A delightful state of camaderie and confusion prevailed.

Rehearsal was pretty rough, and the show itself a hastily scrambled together minstrel made up of local village talent, was frankly corny. But the spirit of Old Christmas was very much present, and everyone imbued with it. There were many interruptions for posed shots—Aunt Elvaria Payne with her 250-year old drum and the small fry being given a smooth ride or a tumble (depending on whether they had been good or bad during the past year) on Old Buck. Legend has it that Old Buck inhabits a forested portion of the south end of Hatteras Island, near the village of Frisco. In the Elizabethan accents of a native islander a neighbor of the Herberts commented:

"They's them that thinks Old Buck's a real 'beast.'"

After rehearsal came square dancing, with old timer Bob Smith calling figures, aided by folklorist Richard Chase.

We joined hands and circled 'round, dived for the oyster and dug for the clam until after midnight, and it was simply wonderful and mad and gay.

The next day dawned sunny and mild for January. After a breakfast of sourdough pancakes, western style, and maple syrup, Cap'n Levene Midgett came over for an interview he'd promised me the night before. He brought his brother-in-law, Arthur Midgett, along. We talked for at least an hour.

**The Father of “Old Christmas”**

Cap'n Levene, a remarkably personable fellow, might well be termed the "Father of Old Christmas," because to him it has a deeply religious connotation and significance, and since he is getting somewhat along in years, his greatest concern is that the younger Rodantheans will perpetuate it.

Cap'n Levene retired in November 1953 from the Coast Guard Service at Chicamacomico, after serving over 37½ years. When the British tanker *Mirlo*, with a full cargo of gasoline, hit a German mine during World War I, Levene was one of the crew headed by Capt. John Allen Midgett, his brother, who participated in the heroic rescue of 42 out of a total crew of 52 men saved from a blazing sea and landed them safely on shore. A thrilling account of this amazing rescue in wooden lifeboats is given in David Stick's *Graveyard of the Atlantic*.
WHILE the great battles of the Revolutionary War were principally fought on the Atlantic seaboard, the frontiers also held great strategic value, and their protection was of extreme importance to winning the War. Westmoreland County, Pa., was one of these frontiers. At that time it comprised most of the southwestern part of the State, including Fort Pitt, Ligonier, and the Forbes Road, as well as the great navigable streams comprising the upper reaches of the Ohio River.

Conditions on the Frontier

The settlers on the Westmoreland frontier felt no danger from the British armies on the Atlantic coast; but, from the beginning of the War, their homes and families were menaced by a more dreaded foe—the savage tribes of the wilderness. Despite great efforts by the colonial authorities to secure the friendship of the Indians, the British were able to give the greater bribes and to impress the savages with a greater display of military might. The bounty offered by the British for the settlers' scalps also appealed to their savage instincts. Finally, in the spring of 1777, the Indian outbreaks began in earnest.

Added to all their other woes, the border dwellers found themselves in a desperate situation because of lack of powder. In those days, the few gunpowder factories in the Colonies were near the seacoast, and the supply for the settlers in Western Pennsylvania was carried by pack horses, in small quantities, over the mountains. It commanded a high price at Fort Pitt, and was usually paid for with furs. Indian hostilities closed the fur trade and made it impossible for the traders to buy powder, save on credit. This, however, was not the chief reason for the shortage. The Revolution caused a demand in the East for more powder than the factories could produce, and none could be spared for the country beyond the mountains.

Savage Warfare

The savages began to break in at many places, striking the isolated cabins, burning, murdering, and pillaging. The best method of defending the scattered settlements was to organize companies of rangers, to patrol the course of the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers, and to pursue the bands of Indian marauders. Several such companies were formed, but without gunpowder they could render little service. For a few weeks the frontier was almost helpless, but at the very verge of the crisis it was relieved by a daring exploit accomplished by a band of hardy pioneers who descended the Ohio and Mississippi.

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In the Formative Days of the American Republic

...LEADING PERSONALITIES

VIGOROUSLY OPPOSED SLAVERY

By Charles S. Stevenson

FROM THE EARLY 1700's to the times during his Presidency when General Washington wrote against the practice of slavery in letters to his friends, the roster of Revolutionary War personalities who opposed it is bright with great names in this country's history.

Few in those days spoke or acted more vigorously against slavery than did Gen. George Washington. In both written and spoken form, to Thomas Jefferson and others, the Nation's first President indicated frequently that it was among his earnest wishes to see some plan adopted by which slavery in the country might be abolished by law.

"To this subject, my own suffrage shall never be wanting," he promised.

Although as late as 1784, Washington ordered the purchase of servants for his Virginia plantation, his will provided that all 124 slaves he owned were to be free citizens upon the death of Martha, to whom they might be bequeathed.

Jefferson, too, had strong convictions against slavery. He tried to get a complaint against it in the Declaration of Independence, supported a plan for African resettlement of Negro slaves, and as late as 1784 proposed a draft ordinance for the government of the new Northwest Territory providing that, after 1800, there was to be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the States. This failed, but almost similar legislation was enacted later.

John Adams, later to become second President of the United States, declared his abhorrence of the practice of slave-holding even before he was a delegate to the First Continental Congress.

"Every measure ought to be assumed for the eventual total extirpation of slavery from the United States," he said.

Benjamin Franklin began opposing slavery as early as 1727, when, as a youth of only 21, he formed a group of young Philadelphians into the Leathernapron Club, its object to be discussion of public issues. The organization, which Franklin referred to as The Junto and which later evolved into the present American Philosophical Society, pledged its members to oppose slavery and other forms of inhumanity to man. Later, Franklin became first president of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society. This group continued in existence until slavery was abolished—nearly 100 years later.

Dr. Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a leading Continental Army surgeon, was the first secretary of the society. He had previously made frequent written attacks on slavery.

The New York Manumission (the act of freeing slaves by will or deed) Society had, as its first president, John Jay, early American jurist and one of three who wrote The Federalist. His successor was another famous American—Alexander Hamilton.

Brig. Gen. William Whipple, of the New Hampshire State Militia, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, dramatically gave complete freedom to a slave he had picked up as a baby while on an expedition to Africa. The general took the lad with him on an Army expedition and urged the boy to fight bravely. The slave responded that he had no inducement to fight, but if he had his liberty he would do so to the last drop of his blood. The general's action followed.

The American Quakers, or Society of Friends, can probably be said to be the first organized group in the new America to take a stand against slavery. As early as 1689, when the colonies had a population of only some 200,000, its members declared slavery as contrary to Christian principles. In 1775 it ruled that all Friends who should thereafter import slaves would be excluded from the denomination.

The remonstrances of the Quakers and others began to disturb the conscience of the settlers, and many became outspoken against what had become to be a generally accepted practice.

Samuel Sewall, American jurist, who presided over the 1692 Salem witchcraft cases, later provided anti-slavery arguments in a widely distributed document—The Selling of Joseph. Typical of the trend of the times, Sewall relied on Biblical quotations in presenting his case.

Another articulate spokesman of that early era was John Woolman, an itinerant Quaker preacher. Earning his living by his tailoring skill, he traveled over both the North and the South, inveighing against slavery. Woolman, who died in 1772, received most recognition from his Journal, which was not published until 2 years after his death.

A colorful antislavery character of the period was French-born Anthony Benezet, who moved from his birthplace in Picardy to London when only 14 years old. In his 4 years there, he became a Quaker, moving to Philadelphia in 1731. Reflecting the philosophy of the Friends, al-

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TOUR OF HISTORICAL MARKERS
IN LANE COUNTY, OREGON

By Lucia Wilkins Moore,
Oregon Lewis and Clark Chapter, Eugene, Ore.

Ever since Oregon Lewis and Clark Chapter was founded in 1914, it has made a special point of placing markers at locations of historical interest within the Lane County and Eugene areas.

From time to time caravans have gone to these places. The latest trip was made in July 1961 and was sponsored by the Lane County Pioneer Historical Society. The objective was to view markers on both the East and the West Side Territorial Roads, the earliest highways to serve the Territory's first settlers, each running its muddy way on its own side of the Willamette Valley. Here stagecoaches operated between San Francisco and Portland made inns essential, and several were built during that three-or-four-team, wildriding era. Miles were long, mountainous, and muddy; it took days for mail and men to come by stagecoach from San Francisco, added to the days they had consumed between there and the States. The inns must have seemed heaven-provided to passengers and drivers.

Historical Sites Visited

One of these buildings still stands beside the West Side Road, strong, and sturdy of beam but needing much planning, thought, and money if it is ever to be saved. This Cartwright Stage Inn is quite near Eugene, and its preservation and restoration are a dream of Oregon Lewis and Clark Chapter, but only through assistance of the State Society, NSDAR, and added interest and aid of the State Historical Society will it be possible to realize that dream. Our caravan revisited the inn on last summer's trip, and our stop there is always a new incentive to persevere in our hope for Cartwright.

We went also to West Point Cemetery, burial place of early settlers whose donation land claims ran along the East Side Road, then to the hills- side school marker at West Point, a log building that had been the first cabin home of Mitchell and Per melia Allen Wilkins, who came by covered wagon to Oregon in 1847. The small log structure was moved in 1854 to the land claim of Per melia, at her special wish, to serve as a school.

The next stop was at the site of the Mitchell Wilkins pioneer home, built in that same year of 1854 at the foot of the Coburg Hills. From there is a splendid vista of the valley where, at that time, “grass was tall as the head of a man,” and of Centennial Butte in the foreground. There in 1876 Mitchell Wilkins planted a circle of tiny maple and fir trees and carried water to them at the butte's top by means of a horse and sled. Still there and full grown they mark, as he planned, the hundredth year of America's birth. All their lives the Wilkins occupied their pioneer home.

From the Wilkins home, first site of Willamette Forks Post Office, it was a short way along the foothills to Sunny Ridge, home of Hulins Miller, father of Joaquin Miller, the “Poet of the Sierras.” There Joaquin lived for a mere 3 or 4 years before he ran away to adventure, poetry, Indian living and pony express riding in Idaho. The Miller family remained only a few years on Sunny Ridge.

Back on the McKenzie River we saw the marker placed by the State Historical Society, pointing out the location of Spores Ferry, established in 1847 and for many years the only means of crossing the stream that Joaquin called “the sweet, swift river.”

Our “nooning”, as our emigrant grandfathers used to say, was at Smithfield, west of Eugene, where we saw the Daniel Smith pioneer home, historical churches, and a tree marker, then spread our picnic dinner in the basement of a very old church building whose morning service had only just ended. It was a long and full day of history!

Plans for the Next Trip

Markers to be viewed next summer are 10 within Eugene—including the graves of John Whiteaker (the first state Governor), Eugene Skinner (Eugene's founder), and Sarah Morgan Butler (Real Daughter of a patriot of the American Revolution), as well as a monument marking the location of Columbia College.

Columbia College was built, amazingly enough, when Eugene was but 2 years old and only 8 years after Eugene Skinner first saw this empty valley. Out on a fine hillside spot, it had no fire protection, even though the little new town had fire-fighting facilities of a sort. Classes had been going only 3 or 4 days when the college building was destroyed by fire, the work, gossip said, of incendiaries. Rebuilt immediately, it burned again at the end of a year. But Cumberland Presbyterian Church, its found er, refused to give up, built a third time, engaging a new president—to the horror of some settlers, a “Southern Democrat.” In the Willamette Valley at that time one was for slavery in the Territory or against it, and feeling ran high. Eugene's editors took up the issue, or, more truly still, the issue made editors, for newspapers upholding the Southern Democrats and slavery and newspapers defending the Union and a free Territory sprang up at the least excuse. There seem to have been many ex-

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An Example of New England Self-Sufficiency

The Waters Farm, West Sutton, Mass.

By Mrs. Stuart Johnson
Gen. Rufus Putnam Chapter, Millbury, Mass.

The first fall meeting of Gen. Rufus Putnam Chapter was held at the Waters farm in West Sutton. Mrs. Charles Moran, a descendant of Stephen Waters, who lives in this interesting old house, was hostess.

Stephen Waters built the house in 1757, during the early and very severe colonial period of architecture. The foundations, of stone quarried on the place, are similar in shape to the monolithic gateposts that are one of the unusual features of the farm. The house faces south, like many homes of that early era, some regardless of the direction of the road. The purpose of this was probably to have living rooms on the sunny side, leaving the kitchen on the cool north side to be warmed by brick oven cooking. The original kitchen of this house never had a sink or a pump. All water was brought in from an outside well.

The large central chimney contains seven flues, serving five fireplaces and the two brick ovens. These and the built-in overmantel cupboards are all original. The rooms were named, such as the East parlor and the bedroom above was called the East parlor chamber.

This house was built many years before any church in West Sutton. Sunday meetings were often held here, and the congregation stayed for dinner. On one occasion the sermon was so long Mrs. Moran's great-grandfather worried about the beans in the oven. He decided to slip out from the meeting and, opening the oven door, put a pewter plate over the beans to keep them from burning. After the meeting (which lasted another hour) he discovered that the pewter plate had melted into the beans.

A church was finally built in West Sutton, but then it had no parsonage, so visiting ministers slept at the Waters farm in a room still called the "Prophet's chamber".

Fire irons, hinges, and latches and many of the house furnishings can still be seen today, and the carpenter shop, turning lathe, blacksmith shop where iron was forged, home-made scissors and nails are still in this old and beautiful home. Steelyards, called "stillyards", dated 1792 are still hanging in the fireplaces.

They also had a grist mill and a lumber mill and ground their own corn for bread. There are seven spinning wheels in the house and a large loom for weaving blankets and rugs.

The main business of this farm was apples. The Sutton Beauty apple originated here. Apples were sent to Boston for sale, and some were exported to England. Old account books list sales of apples by barrels. The women of the family made apple sauce in quantity to put down in the cellar in large kettles to freeze for winter.

Upstairs in the house is a closet for smoking hams adjacent to the fireplace chimney.

The house has never left the possession of the Waters family, and is an interesting example of a building constructed and furnished with materials at hand by early and self-sufficient New England artisans.

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at St. Louis

Award of a $3,796,006 National Park Service contract for the second phase of construction of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, St. Louis, Mo., has been announced by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall.

The dominant feature of the completed Jefferson National Memorial will be a 630-foot-high parabolic stainless-steel arch, with passenger elevators, which will be unique in architectural history. An observation station is planned from which visitors can obtain a panoramic view of St. Louis and its environs, the Mississippi River and its principal tributary, the Missouri, a view far eastward into Illinois, and a sky view of the Memorial area itself.

The date set for completion of the Memorial is 1964, in time for the 200th anniversary of the founding of St. Louis. The total cost of the Memorial development, including Federal funds and contributions of the city of St. Louis and the Terminal Railroad Association, is estimated at $23 million.
Miss Lily Peter, Honorary State Regent of Arkansas, who again has provided an outstanding advertising display for this January issue, was honored by Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., her alma mater, by selection as guest of honor at the dedication of the new Women's Quadrangle on October 28, 1962.

In the November election, Mrs. Frances Bolton, of Childs Taylor Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio, was elected to serve her 13th term as Congresswoman from Ohio's 22nd District. She first took office in February, 1940. Voters of New York's 27th District (formerly the 28th) elected Mrs. Katharine St. George of Tuxedo Park to fill her 9th term as Congresswoman. Mrs. St. George is a member of Quassaick Chapter.

Miss Louise Gore of the Chevy Chase Chapter was elected a member of the Maryland House of Delegates and Miss Kathryn Diggs of Mary Bartlett Chapter (District of Columbia) was elected to the Montgomery County (Md.) Council.

Miss Hazel Mortimer, Illinois State JAC Chairman, was selected as Rockford, Ill.'s Distinguished Lady for 1962. Miss Mortimer won a Freedoms Foundation award last year for her JAC work. She is Head of Social Studies at Rockford Junior High School.

Mrs. Robert Z. Hawkins, State Regent of Nevada, assisted at the recent unveiling of a portrait of her grandmother. John W. Mackay, who operated the famed Comstock silver lode at Virginia City, Nev. The portrait will hang in the California Historical Society headquarters in San Francisco.

Mrs. A. R. McNees, Memphis, Tenn., has been a member of Watauga Chapter for 67 years. She is 97 years old, Mrs. Mary A. Rand, of Buntin Chapter, Pembroke, N. H., has been a member for nearly 64 years.

Emily Terrall, of St. Helens, Ore., a member of Mt. St. Helens Chapter and now serving as Mrs. U. S. Savings Bonds, has extended her activity to include interesting members of the famed Green Bay Packers professional football team in the purchase of savings bonds.

One of the first women in the United States to operate a military short-wave radio unit is Mrs. William E. Herbst of Des Moines, Iowa, a member of Abigail Adams Chapter, oldest in the State. She became a "ham" nearly 30 years ago, when her husband was military officer in charge of a civilian camp in northern Minnesota. Five years later he was transferred to the North Dakota Badlands to supervise building of a State park; here the only contact with the outside world, especially in winter, was by short wave, and Mrs. Herbst was given permission to use military equipment and operate a Government station. Last October nine of her relatives, descended from their common ancestor, Patrick Mackey, joined Abigail Adams Chapter; the nine new members included two three-generation groups.

Congratulations should go to John Edwards Chapter of Mexico City. Last July 4, for the 10th year, its members held their annual Baked Bean Sale on the fair grounds. Led by the regent, Mrs. Adelaide Blumenkron, the chapter manned its usual booth, dressed in Colonial costumes.

Marjorie Drake (Mrs. J. Clifford) Ross, of Warren and Prescott Chapter, Brookline, Mass., has just published the second volume of a "Book of Boston" series, this one dealing with the Federal Period. The first volume covered the Colonial Period, and a prospective third volume will discuss the Victorian Period. Both books are profusely illustrated by Samuel Chamberlain.

On Wednesday, December 5, Mabel E. Winslow, Editor of the DAR Magazine, was presented with the first Editor's pin made by our official jewelers. Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan presented the pin, which was the gift of the Executive Board.

Because many members of Baltimore Chapter live so far away that they cannot attend meetings, the chapter regent, Mrs. George Andrew Bamford, sends a monthly notice of chapter news to each, "rather than a postcard, which says nothing." She frequently encloses a DAR Magazine advertising rate sheet.

Lucy E. Hall, a member of Abigail Adams Chapter, Des Moines, Iowa, and a Jasper County educator for nearly 40 years, received a Distinguished Service Award from her alma mater, Drake University, at Founders' Day Convocation on May 7.

Mrs. Ben Page, of Kansas City, Mo., one of the advisers for the DAR Museum, has made a hobby of collecting beautiful petticoats dating as far back as 1855. She started her collection in 1941, and it now includes 104 items. She is a popular lecturer on the subject before mother-and-daughter groups, as well as Rotary and Kiwanis clubs.

Among seven Staten Islanders honored as Women of Achievement last November by the Staten Island (N. Y.) Advance is Dorothy V. Smith, member of Richmond County Chapter. Her contributions to community welfare are varied and numerous. She is president of the board of directors of the Staten Island Visiting Nurse Association; serves on the board of the Staten Island Historical Society, focusing special interest on the Richmondtown Restoration Project; is second vice president of the Society for Seamen's Children; assists the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association; and is vice president of the Richmond Opera Guild. In addition, she is a gifted writer and keeps her journalistic ability sharpened by attending the Wagner College Writers' Conference each year.

NEWSWORTHY DAUGHTERS
Raymond L. Hatcher,
Public Relations Director

NEW YEAR’S RESOLUTION

The beginning of a New Year is an inspiring time.

Innumerable resolutions reel through the mind as it searches the past as a guide to the future. The past is as far back as one can recall, perhaps to the lines of a favorite childhood lyric:

"Make new friends, but keep the old; One is silver, the other is gold."

Yes, New Year’s is also the time to make new friends and renew old acquaintances. This is an engaging thought for DAR Public Relations and January is a very good month for putting the idea into practice. Why not a resolution?

"I RESOLVE to make new friends and renew old acquaintances in the News Media!"

The proper way to establish or maintain this relationship is by paying a personal visit to the newspapers, magazines, radio or television stations serving the area of chapter interest. The visit should be prearranged through a telephone call or by letter to avoid conflict with busy schedules or other engagements.

A chapter fact sheet for news-medium files could very well serve the purpose. This should give, in particular, the name, date of founding, and a brief history of the chapter; full names and addresses of current officers; date and place (if routine) of regular meetings; date of next annual meeting; and date of next election meeting. The telephone numbers of the regent and Public Relations chairman, especially, should be listed.

This approach offers the opportunity to acquire in return information for DAR Public Relations files, primarily the names of editors or personnel to whom most DAR news will be referred. Other data of value include deadlines, the preferred method of submission of articles, whether special programs or editions are planned in which DAR news would be appropriate.

Thus, the personal visit serves a threefold purpose by establishing closer relationship, offering information of value to the news mediums, and providing data of interest to DAR Public Relations, which, summed up will mean:

"A Happy NEWS Year to ALL!"

ARE WE DOING OUR BEST?

PUBLIC RELATIONS: For the NSDAR to have the best Public Relations, all DAR members must thoughtfully, even prayerfully, consider the term. What does “Public Relations” really mean? What does it mean to us individually, to our chapter, to our State, and to our National Society? Is each of us doing her best in all four categories? Do we understand Public Relations well enough to know whether or not we are actually doing our best?

Many of you feel that good Public Relations begin and end with one well-written story to a newspaper and a fine dramatic script for radio or television. Consequently, you reason that only the DAR members who are performing these tasks are concerned with Public Relations or are a part of the Public Relations Committee. Of course, dramatic scripts and newspaper “stories” have top priority, but they are not the Alpha and Omega of PUBLIC RELATIONS.

Every DAR should constitute herself an important member of the Public Relations Committee, but as a member you should not speak out on policy or controversial issues. That only confuses the picture. The official voice of our Society, and rightly so, is that of our President General. At local and State levels of civic and political matters of interest, you speak as an individual. Even then, weigh your words carefully.

When you are known as a DAR, you are etched in that light. What you Do, What you Say, and What your attitude is when—

The Pledge of Allegiance is given.
The National Anthem is played or sung.
The Flag of the United States of America passes by.

How you as a DAR observe Constitution Week, American History Month, the Fourth of July, and George Washington’s Birthday is of great importance. Do strive to set an A-1 example.

The work and accomplishments of our individual members, our chapter, and our various committees provide a wealth of material for excellent Public Relations.

HAPPY NEW YEAR—and remember, you can make it a happier year for the DAR.
THE ISSUES OF “ATLANTIC PARTNERSHIP”
by Mary R. Connor
(Mrs. Gordon R. Connor)

Will We, or Won’t We

... join the European Common Market? This is the major question today throughout Europe and North America, not only in government and industry but even in our schools, where foreign trade is being debated.

The issue of joining the Common Market is put ever so simply. Joining would be no issue if it were simply a way of removing the high foreign trade barriers which today make the Common Market a threat to American industry and agriculture. But this is no simple trade and economic nostrum. Instead, it veils a proposal to abandon American identity and government and move us toward a world government already blueprinted by socialist planners within and without our Government.

Plans for an “Atlantic Community of Nations” or “Atlantic Partnership” extending ultimately to world government are not freely disclosed to the American public. These plans warrant full examination and discussion of the Common Market, both as we know it today and as it is planned for future expansion.

Our forefathers refused to ratify and sign the Constitution until the Bill of Rights was appended and American freedoms and guarantees were spelled out for all to know. Can we do less today?

Our President has said: “It is not necessary to join the Common Market,” yet on July 4, 1962, with no American mandate whatever, he pointedly sought to repeal the 186-year-old Declaration of Independence by calling for a: “Declaration of Interdependence—the ways and means of forming a concrete Atlantic partnership between the new union in Europe and the old Union founded here 175 years ago.”

How one achieves a “concrete partnership” without joining a union of nations was not made clear. There is the further question of whether Europe will allow America to join. Recently, much informed continental, Canadian, and American international industrial and financial opinion flatly stated that America will not be permitted to join. However, all the world today knows that the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 is the key to our future entry, should the United States and Europe decide on partnership.

What Is the Common Market?

What is the Common Market? Its real name is the European Economic Community, or the EEC, for short. Its original six nations, or Inner Six, as they sometimes are called, are a physically compact group formed by France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands, and Luxembourg, whose former African or other colonies can be permitted associate membership. Other countries can associate. Greece joined in 1961, and Turkey and other nations have now applied.

The Common Market was established by the Treaty of Rome in 1957. This treaty calls for free trade; free immigration across the Inner Six national boundaries; free movements of labor, men, capital, and business within the Common Market; and an eventual common fiscal and monetary policy. It calls for assistance to displaced workers, as well as regulation of wages, labor, and living conditions.

The Common Market, not yet a political government, has an assembly, an International Court, and an Executive Commission. It has a 12-year plan leading to eventual political unity, after trade barriers have been dissolved in stages. Once united, if it should expand not only throughout Europe but up and down the continents of the Atlantic, one wonders, if we joined and submitted to a majority rule, whether we would be in another trap of being outvoted by irresponsible little nations, all too ready to exploit or subvert us, as is our plight in the United Nations today.

During the debate on the Trade Act, statements were made to the effect that the Common Market was conceived and brought into being by our own State Department and is now being used as a bogeyman for scaring the American people into participation in an organization which could result in the destruction of our free enterprise government.

The Grand Design

In his book, The Grand Design, which is subtitled, From Common Market to Atlantic Partnership, Joseph Kraft gives us much background as to both the development and the intent of the Common Market. He states in the foreword that the book “could not have been written without the kind cooperation of officials in the Kennedy Administration, and to a certain extent it reflects their views.”

Mr. Kraft reveals that trade is the key to the whole superunion plan. Government is to control the American economy so tightly that we will be irrevocably interdependent abroad and need political union. Kraft develops “Atlantic Partnership” plans, within or without the Common Market, or possibly from NATO expansion. He leads one to the mountain top with his glittering wordsmanship as to all that the “grand design” will do for the world, but occasionally one penetrates through the mists to the shoals below of totalitarian agricultural, industrial, and currency controls and planned upset of all present world systems.

The economic controls advocated under this plan would certainly give

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
world government an impetus and mastery of us that the United Nations has lacked to date. It is, therefore, interesting to note Mr. Kraft’s statement that the eventual political union implicit in the Common Market framework was actually a corollary of our Marshall Plan aid and that the first steps to such integration were in the 1950 European Coal and Steel Commission and the 1950 20-nation NATO Alliance.

The implied ultimate political union of the Common Market is being strongly advocated as an immediate urgency by Paul-Henry Spaak, the Belgian Foreign Minister and Socialist Party leader. Further, Spaak and the small Benelux countries regard a partnership merger with the United States as necessary and preferable to the use of the present Common Market nations simply as a Third World Force—buffer state between the Soviet Union and America—whereas De Gaulle and Adenauer have shown inclinations for only a Third World Force...without Britain or America.

Advantages and Disadvantages of the Present EEC

The Common Market has been widely hailed for its dynamic economic growth. Many have seen the Seattle World’s Fair Common Market exhibits displaying the growth and the obvious advantage of enlarged resource and trade ties, such as we in America, or Britain, or even the Soviets have long enjoyed. Glowing growth is predicted, also, for America if we join, but the fact is that the Common Market’s own Commission reports show a halt in their growth as they, too, experience wage increases and more governmental controls.

The Common Market is a protectionist high-tariff group of states, shutting out imports and trying to build its own agriculture and industry. France, Germany, and Italy developed most notably in industrial production, while agricultural development also rose under the new high protectionism. Freer trade and freer movement of labor within the EEC area created sharp initial dislocations, and France had to go through the wringer of deliberate devaluation of its currency to avoid complete disruption, owing to its high inflation.

It is pertinent to note here that the Wall Street Journal of December 7, 1961, reported that the Joint Economic Congressional Subcommittee (also known as the Boggs Subcommittee) had been hearing administration advocates of deliberate devaluation of the American dollar. Devaluation, which robs everyone of his savings, was advocated by these advisors so that our industry and high-wage-scale economy could compete within the Common Market. Devaluation is the price all Americans may have to pay for unbridled Government spending and continuing deficits.

The minority report of the Ways and Means Committee on the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 states flatly that:

It was not the establishment of a Common Market that brought economic prosperity to Europe. It was the monetary and economic discipline (enforced on) all participating countries...American industry could only be competitive in the Common Market by reducing the heavy burden of our Federal spending...yet, far from controlling spending, Walter Heller, the President’s economic advisor, currently boasts that our Federal spending will exceed the last quarter of 1961 by $10 billion in the last quarter of 1962.

In addition to better fiscal discipline, the Common Market also had such favorable factors as lower taxes, lower wages, less governmental interference, and realistic allowances for industrial depreciation. These factors led to much American industry being transplanted to within Common Market walls. This has speeded Common Market growth at the expense of American growth. They have a shortage of workers, whereas we are plagued with unemployment.

Common Market growth has also disrupted normal British trade and other non-EEC European nations’ trade. Britain normally exports some 15 percent of its products to the Common Market countries, so it experienced a sharp slump. As a countermove, Britain quickly formed the so-called “Outer Seven” or the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Austria, and Portugal as its partners.

This Outer Seven failed to force the desired lowering of the Inner Six countries’ tariff walls, despite West Germany’s need to trade 25 percent of its export products to the Outer Seven nations. Instead, on March 12, 1960, the Common Market sharply hiked its tariff and trade walls to all outside countries.

Effect on Britain

Britain is under great pressure to join the Common Market in order to maintain its export economy. However, when England sought to finally enter the Common Market, the Common Market nations refused to let it continue to import its free trade commonwealth agricultural produce.

A number of European papers this summer virtually accused the American administration of pressuring France and Germany for stiffer terms for British entry into the Common Market than they themselves first laid down to England. Meanwhile, Adenauer and De Gaulle began having a few disruptions of their own. De Gaulle apparently has his own “grand design” and his own coolness toward Anglo-Americans. After Laos, Indonesia, and Cuba, Adenauer has been openly fearful that America and Britain will sell him out on Berlin, so he has wanted some Third Power strength, himself. De Gaulle has pushed for independent nuclear strength. Further, France and Germany are dragging over British entry for fear Britain’s cheaper steel production will undercut the important Ruhr Basin economy.

If the Common Market persists in refusing England free trade imports of agriculture from its empire, then Australia, New Zealand, and Canada lose their important farm markets, and this will certainly force revolutionary economic and political power shifts. Already Australia and New Zealand lean more toward new Japanese trade pacts.

England faces an estimated $2.50 per person, per week, increase in food costs, if England joins the Common Market, a fact that the average Britisher understands better than the need for empire break-up. Needless to say, there have been displays of anger, bewilderment, storms of protest, and Commonwealth emotional and economic anguish over the whole package.

While traveling in England early this summer, it was observed that not only Lord Beaverbrook’s Daily Express and other dailies were lashing out, but Commonwealth prime ministers were barnstorming the country to present their case. Parliament heard cries of “national suicide” and “Kennedy doctrinaire wishful thinking.” Lord Beaverbrook called the plan “The Mirage vs. the Reality” Jan 1963 [23]
and warned, “Once In, There Is No Backing Away.” Australian liberal Denis Kilzen warned of:

“The complete breakdown of British institutions, economically, and the monarchy,” and charged that “under Common Market treaty, parliamentary procedure and assembly are a complete travesty, somewhat similar to the Soviet presidium.”

The Irish Times, while accepting the pressures to join, was warning of “the harsh regimentation ahead for workers and industry.”

As this is written, the Commonwealth prime ministers have recently concluded a stormy 10-day session with Prime Minister Macmillan. During the session Canada warned that “After 100 years of resistance, we may now be driven into the American Magnet.” The U.S. News & World Report of September 10, 1962, carried the serious suggestions of Canadian industrial leaders for counter-Canadian-American political and trade union Common Market plans of our own.

Is America Ready for Free World Immigration or New International Money?

If Great Britain goes into the Common Market, the English people will have had the “partnership” issues fully explored and debated by their legislators and press. Here in America the Common Market has been extolled, but no effort has been made to spell out the extent or significance of possible future United States involvement.

Americans have not, however, been without general hints as to the President’s extensive “partnership” plans. In November, 1961, the Congressional Joint Economic Subcommittee issued its EEC report calling for “free trade with or within the Common Market nations, increased aid to underdeveloped nations, harmonized fiscal and monetary policies and welfare programs,” and “new monetary units” to replace our money and economic conditions to the core.

Declaration of Paris

A regional, supranational government for the “Atlantic Community of Nations” is being urged on another front by the new “Atlantic Institute,” which is headed by Henry Cabot Lodge. This is an international private group of NATO nation members, financed by foundations, Government, and private, and possibly labor, money.

Congress, incredibly, gave a substantial boost to the purposes of this organization when it sent 20 private citizens to Paris in January, 1962, to meet with private citizens representing other NATO nations. Out of this meeting, given no restrictions or guidelines by Congress—and for which Congress appropriated $377,000 for our 20 delegates’ travel and meeting expenses—came the so-called “Declaration of Paris,” evolved under the chairmanship of Christian Herter, former Secretary of State.

The “Declaration” calls for the creation, within two years, of “a true Atlantic Community, suitably organized to meet the political, military, and economic challenge of this era.” It calls for harmonizing political, military, and economic policy on matters affecting the Community as a whole, and urges the establishment of an Atlantic High Court of Justice. It welcomes “the spirit of President Kennedy’s statement that a trade partnership should be formed between the United States and the European Economic Community, the basis of an Atlantic Economic Community, open to other nations of the free world.”

The “Declaration” calls for the immediate build-up of NATO as a “political centre,” and calls for an increase in development programmes, “through direct and financial technical measures; through increased shares in United Nations programmes, OECD programmes and other multilateral efforts.”

Few Americans are even aware of the existence of OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) and yet, France’s Jean Monet, the father of postwar unity, says that OECD “already provides the institutional framework for an economic partnership between Europe and America.” Mr. Frederick Collins, writing in the July 16, 1962, issue of National Observer, adds that, as a member of OECD, “the United States is (already) subjecting its sovereign freedom of action to foreign influence—probably more so than in any other organization to which we belong.”

Any hope that this Atlantic “partnership” or Community of Nations is to be developed free of United Nations’ influence is without foundation in fact, since the “Declaration of Paris” recommends that the governments of the Atlantic Community countries accept compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (World Court). This would mean repeal of the Connally Amendment, which the American people have thus far successfully opposed.

Furthermore, the sweeping objectives outlined in the “Declaration” would subject America to more rather than less socialism. Part I, Section C-4, announces the goal of making the Atlantic Community nations “relatively less unequal” in their economics and standard of living. Becoming “less unequal” inevitably reduces the more prosperous nations to a lower common denominator and is only possible by exploiting or outproducing the richer nations.
The Paris NATO group, who wrote the “Declaration of Paris,” interlocks into Clarence Streit’s previous “Atlantic Union” group. Atlantic Union advocates now see the prize at hand under the new name of “partnership.” They have careful fault finding from high sources into Clarence Streit’s pre-Atlantic Union advocates now see the Soviet participation.”

Dodd has written a brilliant exposé “Community of Nations” free from lie in the U.N.” Senator Thomas Senator M. Jackson, proclaimed, “The best hope for peace and justice does not lie in the U.N.” Senator Thomas Dodd has written a brilliant exposé of United Nations hypocrisy and shortcomings in Hungary and the Congo. He has analyzed the incipient dangers of the United Nations in his booklet, Is the UN Worth Saving? in which he concludes that it is, if it can be freed from numerous of its more flagrant defects.

Only the naive would find, in this open, well-merited, if tardy criticism, any backing away from the United Nations. (These gentlemen all voted for the United Nations bond issue.) Their remarks make successful window dressing, however, toward the alternate of regional superstatism and ultimate world government via the Atlantic Community plan. But do not let yourself forget that the ATLAN-TIC UNION PLAN, the Declaration of Paris plan, etc., are already chartered to go into ultimate UN control, where the Soviet Union has potential majorities and enormous power.

Trade Expansion Act of 1962

It is curious that none of these free trade propagandists of “partnership,” region, or supergovernment have ever disclosed to the American public the Communist International’s own “grand design” of 1936, which presented its three-stage plan for Soviet-controlled world government:

Stage 1: Socialize the economies of all nations,

Stage 2: Bring about federal unions of various groups of these federalized nations, and

Stage 3: Amalgamate all federal unions into one worldwide union and dictatorship of Socialist Soviet States.

Here it should be noted that the communists have long sought international trade controls as the key to Soviet-controlled one-world government. Trade control is the economic life or death of a nation.

With this as a background, many thoughtful Americans viewed the passage of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 with grave misgivings. The administration made extravagant claims that its passage would accomplish miracles, and it was accepted by the Congress as a substitute for the expiring Reciprocal Trade Act. All criticism to the effect that it gave the President enormous and un-Constitutional power was brushed aside.

The most ominous feature of the act was the new Adjustment Assistance provisions for import injury to industry and labor, which comprised most of the bill. Congressmen pointed out that the assistance features could become a far worse burden or graft potential than the present agricultural subsidies. In addition, red-tape provisions make proof of injury extremely difficult, but IF proved, the injured industry would then have to accept a “Big Brother” regimentation and Federal control of its entire management policies—from finance to labor control. “How does this differ from communist fascist regimentation of industry and labor?” was the question asked.

Many labor leaders fought this relief provision, preferring continued employment to doles and other assistance. Workers who become unemployed because of imports are to receive a higher rate of compensation than other unemployed. This provision violates many State unemployment acts, and it is anticipated that labor will bitterly fight discriminatory higher relief for one class of unemployed. To equalize all unemployment relief with Trade Act provisions will not only raise the cost of American goods but make increased taxes almost inevitable.

With this costly assistance program now enacted into law, American taxpayers will be interested to learn that, should the United States join the Common Market, we would also be pledged under Section 10 of the Treaty of Rome to assist displaced European workers as well as our own workers, unemployed because of imports.

The Minority Congressional Committee Report called the Trade Act unrealistic—unrealistic in its claims; unrealistic in its assumption that the Common Market will abandon its industry protection to help American industry; unrealistic in assuming that foreign wage levels would be permitted to rise from (low) wage levels to the point where American goods become more competitive.

There is one terrible power implicit in the present tariff policies, namely, the possibility of deliberate elimination or sacrifice of industries to make this Nation more “interde-pendent” with Europe and less self-reliant in defense, resources, or job capacity. What of the damage already done to our great mining complexes—iron, gold—or our precision-instrument industries, or steel capacity under recent low-tariff policies? Today it is called “national interest” when imports damage people’s jobs and industry.

Congressman John H. Dent has pointed out that free trade theories are at variance with America’s long, prosperous history of protective tariffs to defend our own American free-trade home markets from exploitation by other nations to make us less self-sufficient. He also noted that we never had foreign wars under this theory, but that Europe, which had free trade before World War I, did not escape devastating wars (if free trade is a peace theory), and that, until 1913, tariff revenues supported our Government costs without the necessity of income taxes. We were debt free and war free in this less “interdependent” era. Mr. Dent also showed that, since the Trade Acts, while America has steadily lowered tariff and trade barriers to the lowest level in the world, many nations have steadily increased theirs. This reflects poorly on the ability of our State Department to achieve true “reciprocity.”

Our Congressmen and our Senators knew all this. They also knew that the Atlantic partnership, which they so long resisted under other names, was an implicit part of this Trade Act. HOW and WHY, then, you may ask, can they stand up to denounce provisions of this or other

(Continued on page 50)
From the Desk of the National Parliamentarian

By Herberta Ann Leonardy
Registered Parliamentarian

QUESTION: Are pins authorized for chapter vice regents?

ANSWER: No. The National Board of Management on April 17, 1954, adopted the following resolution: “That the National Board of Management disapprove the authorization of inheritance emblems and Chapter Vice Regents’ Pins.”

QUESTION: May ex-State Regents wear the ex-State Regent’s ribbon at all meetings of the Society?

ANSWER: In the October 1962 issue of the magazine we answered the following question: “When were ex-State Regents authorized to wear their ribbon at the Continental Congress? By the Continental Congress was because NSDAR Bylaws provide in Article XVI, Section 8, “Official sash ribbon for National Officers, Honorary National Officers, past National Officers, State Regents, and past State Regents shall be worn only as authorized by the National Society.”

QUESTION: When does a regent stand while presiding?

ANSWER: The regent stands when a question is put to the chapter. She does not stand while preserving in a small group, such as a small board or a committee. While Robert says that the chair may state a question sitting, it is usually not practicable to do so. Since Robert uses the permissive form “may”, the chair is advised to stand when stating a question. Whenever the regent addresses the chapter she must stand, when she puts a motion to vote, when she speaks on a point of order, when she discusses an appeal from her decision, or when she answers a parliamentary question. At other times she will stand or sit as good judgment dictates. (R.O.R., p. 237–238, lines 1–16.)

QUESTION: Where does the parliamentarian sit?

ANSWER: The parliamentarian should sit near the presiding officer. (P.L., p. 324, the last paragraph on the page.) The reason is that the parliamentarian must be near the regent so as to be convenient for consultation.

QUESTION: In our chapter the tellers only announce the result of balloting and never give the number of votes received by each candidate. Is that correct?

ANSWER: No, that is not correct. Unless ordered by the chapter, “The tellers do not have the right to omit giving the votes cast for each candidate in an election. The full report of the tellers should be given in all cases, accounting for every vote, unless the assembly decides otherwise.” (P.L., p. 480, question 195; the form for the tellers’ report is given in P.L., p. 561.)

QUESTION: Does the regent have to take a “No” vote when the vote on a motion was unanimous?

ANSWER: Robert says that the chair should put the vote first on the affirmative and then call for the negative vote. (R.O.R., p. 41, lines 1–3.) The chair is required to put the “Aye” and “No” votes except on a complimentary motion. “The chair shall never put the negative of a complimentary motion, such as thanking a committee or an officer, unless it is called for by a member.” (P.L., p. 307, lines 19–24.)

QUESTION: In our chapter we vote with a hand vote. What type of vote is that?

ANSWER: A hand vote is the same as a “viva voce” vote. (P.L., p. 189, lines 2–4.)

QUESTION: May the regent order a ballot vote to be taken on a main motion?

ANSWER: No, the regent does not have the power or authority to order a vote taken by ballot unless it is required by your bylaws or rules. To have the vote on a motion taken by ballot requires a vote of the chapter. (R.O.R., p. 189, lines 14–17.)

QUESTION: I am to be a candidate for chapter regent at the coming election. Must I leave the chair during the election?

ANSWER: The regent does not necessarily leave the chair during an election. The regent does not call anyone else to the chair unless she wishes to take part in debate or unless she is so involved in the matter under consideration that the assembly may not have confidence in the impartiality of her decisions. (P.L., p. 493, Question 223.) The regent may leave the chair during an election at which she is a candidate, but you will please note that the “leave the chair” rule is mandatory, and there certainly is not any reason why she should leave the chair.

QUESTION: Does Robert say that the secretary must furnish the regent with a copy of the minutes?

ANSWER: Robert does not say that the secretary shall give the presiding officer a copy of the minutes, but in this day and time, with carbon paper so easily obtained, the secretary could make a carbon copy for the regent without undue effort. That would be a more helpful and courteous thing to do, but unless your bylaws require it to be done—Robert does not. Robert does say, however, “The secretary should previous to each meeting, for the use of the chairman, make out an order of business, showing in their exact order what is to be considered before the assembly.” (R.O.R., p. 246, lines 15–19.)

QUESTION: When the vice regent is presiding at a meeting, how should she be addressed?

ANSWER: She should be addressed as “Madam regent.” (P.L., p. 304, lines 16–17.) If anyone other than the regent or vice regent is presiding, she is addressed as “Madam chairman,” regardless of the title of the regular presiding officer. (P.L., p. 304, lines 21–22.)

QUESTION: When our regent thinks the members have debated long enough, she stops debate and takes the vote. Is it within her authority to stop debate in this arbitrary manner?

ANSWER: One of the most zealously guarded rights in parliamentary law is the right to debate. This right can only be taken away from members by a two-thirds vote in the affirmative on “the previous question.” (This is the motion to close debate.) The regent cannot stop debate arbitrarily as long as members who are entitled to speak wish to do so. (P.L., p. 498, Question 244; R.O.R., p. 115, lines 9–13.) So zealously is this right to debate guarded that the regent cannot put a question with such rapidity as to prevent a member from getting the floor. Even if the question has been voted upon and a member can show that she used reasonable diligence in addressing the chair after the chair asked for debate, the member even then must be given the floor, allowed to debate, and the vote on the motion taken again. (R.O.R., p. 179, last line, and p. 180, lines 1–7.)

QUESTION: When is a motion said to be on the floor? When may it be debated?

ANSWER: A motion is said to be on the floor when the chair has stated it. Before a motion can be debated, it must be on the floor, and it is not on the floor until the chair has stated it. Robert says, “The fact that a motion has been made and seconded does not put it before the assembly, as the chair alone can do that.” (R.O.R., p. 26, lines 10–12.)

QUESTION: Is a quorum the number present or the number voting?

ANSWER: A quorum is the number present, not the number voting. (R.O.R., p. 257.)

QUESTION: May a main motion that our chapter voted down be made again at the same meeting?

ANSWER: A main motion, if carried or lost, cannot be renewed at the same session, namely, cannot be made again at the same meeting. This vote on the motion may be reconsidered. (R.O.R., p. 171, lines 1–10.) If lost, it may be brought again before any future meeting.
CHAPTER REGENTS AND JUNIOR MEMBERS

A BIG problem of chapter regents today is "cultivation" of our Juniors in DAR knowledge, enabling them to be leaders of outstanding merit and value. In addition, chapter regents have the responsibility of encouraging their interest and consequently, obtain new Junior Members. This training must be gained on a budgeted time schedule; yet what each chapter agent does with this allotted short time will determine the value that the DAR will have in the life of each Junior Member. As chapter regents, this responsibility between the past and the future cannot be discharged carelessly or coldly if we are to fulfill our purpose—within the scope of historical, educational, and patriotic programs and with our motto, "Home and Country," in view.

As we look at the history of past chapter regents we find that only "well-informed" DAR members have assumed this leadership. This fact remains true today, except that, as new chapters are formed, other DAR members are called upon to serve their chapters as regents. With this objective the National Society has thoughtfully provided a "kit of tools" to aid chapter regents. Equipped with the Bylaws of the National Society, the Directory, the DAR Magazine, and the DAR Handbook, chapter regents are well prepared to handle their duties. The Proceedings of Continental Congress are also helpful and available. A brochure of our National Officers' and Chairmen's programs has been compiled for invaluable aid to chapter regents and chairmen. A great deal of thought, effort, and time has gone into preparation of each letter therein. Therefore, this brochure should be a constant "assist" to each regent and her chapter. State and chapter Bylaws are also helpful to the regent. The main difference between early chapter regents and those holding office today seems to be the amount of knowledge a chapter regent expects to pass on to her Junior Members. It is thus an increasing challenge for each chapter regent to convey necessary and needed information to every Junior in her chapter.

We, of this generation, have been brainwashed into thinking that our "youth" will suffer in the learning process unless we spoonfeed them sugar-coated information and materials. This is not true in DAR leadership guidance of our Junior Members. The future of DAR may depend upon our building endurance in our Juniors—mentally and physically as well as emotionally. In our fast-moving and highly specialized world there is little room for anyone who is not well equipped and industrious.

Basic fundamentals and essential knowledge must be offered by chapter regents to our Junior Members, as gained from information on accepted programs of our National Committees. Interested and active participation will result, once the full DAR Story is understood by the Junior Members.

Separate Junior Meetings should be held, if desirable. With a sponsor from the chapter, where special interest and enthusiasm are promoted, an alert and "well-informed" group of Juniors will result—willing and ready to assume DAR leadership and responsibilities.

It is the pleasant duty and privilege of chapter regents to encourage each Junior to "step up" to the high objectives and goals of the National Society's programs. There is so much for them to learn, and we may as well begin now—the sooner the better.

A Junior may feel that she, as an individual, can do little in the overall scheme of DAR objectives, goals, and programs to warrant her time and effort. If this is true, she is totally unaware that inspiration, invaluable as it is to the National Society, can only be of advantage if she is trained first in DAR knowhow. This includes understanding the history of our DAR organization and its essential purposes and objectives. Those who are not potential leaders have a right to learn to be good listeners, if nothing else. From this group will come the matrons and mothers of future American citizens in the full sense of its mature duties and responsibilities. Juniors are today a vital and active part of community activities.

Tomorrow is here for chapter regents, but in their hands they hold many tomorrows for the Juniors they teach and "cultivate." Chapter regents may feel privileged to be able to open the door through which our Junior Members can walk safely and eagerly into the wonderful work of DAR.

Additional Rules Covering

THE 1963 OUTSTANDING JUNIOR MEMBER CONTEST
Selection of Seven Divisional Winners and One National Winner

The first six points governing the contest have been printed for distribution and were also included in the November, 1962, Magazine (page 696). Two additional rules follow:

7. The National Vice Chairmen and the National Chairman shall select or appoint three OUTSIDE JUDGES (non-DAR members) as a Committee, which shall have full charge of selecting the winners.

8. The Name, address, chapter, State, and qualifications of each divisional winner shall be sent by the National Vice Chairmen to the National Chairman of the Junior Membership Committee, not later than April 5, 1963, for selection of the National Winner.

It is suggested that judges for the various levels in the contest be obtained well in advance, in order to expedite better and more prompt judging in advance of Continental Congress.

An interesting article covering the 1963 Junior Membership Contest will appear in an issue of the Magazine following April. Be on the alert for this write-up.

Will the 1963 Outstanding Junior Member Be a Miss or a Mrs.?
State Activities

MASSACHUSETTS

The Fall State Meeting of the Massachusetts DAR was held September 26 and 27 at the New Ocean House, Swampscott; the State Regent, Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek, presided. Guests were our President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan; Honorary President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, of Lubec, Maine; Treasurer General, Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark of Washington, D.C.; Past Vice President General, Mrs. William McClougherty of Bluefield, W. Va.; Mrs. Charles Emery Lynde, State Regent of New Hampshire; and Miss Leslie H. Wight, State Regent of Maine.

On September 25 the President General was the special guest at the banquet of the State Officers Club. At the same time, Mrs. George S. Tolman III, State Vice Regent, presided at a Members' Dinner, attended by those who arrived in advance of the Meeting.

On the morning of September 26, the President General held a work forum for regents and State Chairmen, outlining her policies and explaining the workings of the National Society. At the same time Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, Treasurer General, and Mrs. Robert G. Sisson, State Treasurer, conducted a meeting for chapter treasurers.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2:15 p.m. The invocation was given by the Rev. Eason Cross D.D., St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Allston; this was followed by the customary patriotic ritual. The State Regent introduced our guests, each of whom spoke briefly. The President General greeted all members, and her warmth and charm endeared her immediately to all Massachusetts Daughters, most of whom had not seen her before.

Outlines of work were given by the State Officers and State Chairmen. Mrs. William McClougherty, a charming and witty speaker, held us spellbound as she spoke on New Lamps for Old.

The State Regent then called upon our National Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America, Mrs. Willard F. Richards (who also was in charge of press), and introduced our National Vice Chairmen—Mrs. Clifford A. Waterhouse, Adviser to the DAR Museum; Mrs. Ross H. Currier, DAR Magazine Advertising; Mrs. James J. Lucas, Junior Membership; Mrs. Samuel MacLeod, Lineage Research; Mrs. Fred Y. Spurr, Resolutions; and Mrs. Paul S. Vaites, Transportation.

Four resolutions were presented by the State Chairman, Mrs. Fred Spurr, and, after some debate, were adopted.

The banquet was held at 7 p.m., and music was provided by the Manchester (Mass.) Harmonettes—26 young women. The highlight of the entire Meeting was the address by the President General on Positive Action and Our Republic. She ended with what the DAR stands for and works for: (1) The Constitution; (2) we are a Constitutional Republic, not a Democracy; (3) we are for States' rights as instituted by the Constitution; (4) we are for outlawing the Communist Party; (5) we are for keeping the United States strong militarily and economically; (6) we are for old-fashioned patriotism; (7) we are for capitalism as opposed to Socialism or Communism; and (8) we are for the United States, now and forever. A reception was held in the ballroom immediately after the banquet.

On Thursday morning the meeting was continued with regular opening exercises and continuation of outlines of work by State Chairmen. The Treasurer General spoke concerning the expenses of the National Society and use of the money that the chapters send in. This was very interesting to all present and was most revealing to those members who have never been to Congress.

Our Honorary President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, was warmly greeted, as being an old friend of the Massachusetts Daughters; she gave a brilliant talk on the experience she gained as President General. She emphasized the necessity of having good program committees—of planning ahead and having worthwhile programs that will hold members and attract new ones.

This Fall Meeting had the largest attendance of any in recent years; the beautiful autumn weather added to the pleasure. The program throughout had been designed for instruction and information of our members, and everyone went forth full of enthusiasm for the coming year.—Marion Sweet, State Historian.

New Statue of Rochambeau for Vendome

The Rochambeau Chapter of Paris, France, writes that the French Government is anxious to replace the equestrian statue of General Rochambeau in the city of Vendome, which was destroyed by the Germans during the last World War.

An estimate of the cost of a bronze statue amounts to 250,000 new francs or approximately $50,000. The French Government has also appealed to the German Federal Republic for participation.

Rochambeau Chapter feels that many Daughters who revere the memory of this great French soldier, who assisted the American Revolution so nobly, may wish to contribute toward the new statue. The secretary of Rochambeau Chapter is Mme. Beatrice Cowles de Coudekerque, 11 Rue Cernuschi XVII, Paris, France.
Waukegan (Waukegan, Ill.). Teaching a class of seventh graders all day would seem to most people a full-time job, but to Mrs. Donald E. Bartlett it is just a preliminary to her evening classes in citizenship at Waukegan Township High School's Adult Evening School.

For a 10-week period each spring and fall men and women from all parts of the world meet every Wednesday evening to learn the fundamentals of United States citizenship. Students from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Armenia, Yugoslavia, Japan, the Philippines—to name but a few—are becoming good United States citizens, thanks to Edna Haynes Bartlett.

The classes are sponsored by Waukegan Chapter, and Mrs. Bartlett makes full use of the DAR Manual. Results of her careful and dedicated instruction are reflected in the gratitude of her students. One new citizen was so enraptured with being a United States citizen at last that he sat down and wrote a check for $100 to the Waukegan Chapter!

"This is a lot of work," admits Edna Bartlett in response to a question, "but I love to do it. I regard it as my contribution to the DAR."

A member of Waukegan Chapter since 1932, Edna Bartlett has been twice regent, in 1939-41 and again in 1946-47. She has also held offices in the Fourth Division and Illinois State DAR. Edna Haynes Bartlett richly merits the pride and affection with which she is regarded by members of Waukegan Chapter.—Mrs. Edward A. Hanna.

Col. Thomas Dorsey (Howard County, Md.). On December 5, 1956, the National Board of Management in Washington officially confirmed the organization of Col. Thomas Dorsey Chapter. The chapter was named in honor of Col. Thomas Dorsey of Revolutionary fame, commander of the Elk Ridge Battalion, Anne Arundel Militia of 1775, and a member of the Committee of Observation. He joined with the Association of Freemasons in their resolve that "four companies of Minute Men be raised in Anne Arundel of 68 men besides officers." His home, a stone dwelling, still stands upon Troy, a tract granted to his great-grandfather, the Hon. John Dorsey, by Cecullus, Lord Baltimore, in 1695. In 1858 the chapter, at a dedication ceremony, placed a bronze memorial plaque on the old building.

We are pleased and proud that our organizing and honorary past regent, Mrs. Roy O. Peterson, now holds the office of Maryland State Treasurer. The chapter's present regent is Mrs. Adolph Evans.

Although young and small in size (34 members and 2 associates), we are much gratified with our accomplishments. Twice we have attained the gold honor roll and once the silver and have never failed to have at least 5 minutes of National Defense material at each meeting. In 1958, 1959, and 1962 we won the State Conference Award of the National Chairman of Press Relations for the best chapter press book in the State and the Conference Award of the National Membership Chairman for the greatest percentage of net increase in membership, 1961-62. We have worked on the cataloging and preservation of tombstone records and have annually sponsored the DAR Good Citizens Contest and the American History Month Essay Contest and contributed to the support of the DAR schools.

Our chapter looks forward to many successful years in which we hope to increase in size and importance.—Ruth Barnes (Mrs. Caleb) Dorsey.

South Branch Valley (Franklin-Mooresfield-Petersburg-Romney, W. Va.), Historic Hotel McNeill, Mooresfield, W. Va., was the scene of a commendation to Cmdr. Ralph E. Fisher, USNR, by the South Branch Valley Chapter at a late winter meeting. The chapter expressed appreciation for his many engaging comments on Communism, both for DAR chapters and other organizations in the tri-State area.

Commander Fisher was one of a group appointed to a special seminar at the National War College, where he acquired a great deal of information on Communism. He flew the Hump during World War II, and is now in Naval Intelligence. As a Reserve officer, he has had tours of duty both at home and abroad. Commander Fisher and his wife, the former Katherine McCoy, publish the Mooresfield Examiner. He is the son-in-law of Mrs. Eunice Taylor McCoy, for many years a loyal and active member of the South Branch Valley Chapter. The Fishers' children are Lt. (j.g.) Sam R. Fisher, USN, Saigon, South Viet Nam; and Colonel Rhoda, now in Europe, a student at West Virginia University.

Following the commendation, the Hon. Robert M. Gamble, clerk of the Hardy County Court, gave an eloquent and moving plea for more outward manifestations of patriotism in a talk entitled "Flag Waving. —Matte Owen Matthews Baker, regent.

Mary Martin Elmore Scott (Huntsville, Tex.). Organized in 1916 with a charter membership of 16, the chapter now has a membership of 87.

Department store window arranged by Mary Martin Elmore Scott Chapter to commemorate Constitution Week. II pictures a scene in the home of John Rutledge, signer of the Constitution.

In commemoration of Constitution Week, and as our chapter project, we were very proud of the tableau we arranged in a local department-store window (see photograph) depicting a scene in the home of John Rutledge, a signer of the Constitution. In this scene were used a hand-woven coverlet, spinning wheel, bellows, musket, and "warming pan," all of which were over 100 years old. Great care was taken to make the window as authentic as possible. Mrs. Richard C. Jones was chairwoman.

Highlighting our Constitution Week luncheon on September 18 was an inspirational message on The Heart and Soul of the Constitution by our charming State Regent, Mrs. John Esten Hall of Wichita Falls.

On September 22 a bronze memorial marker was placed at the grave of one of our beloved members, Mrs. J. W. Oliphint. On this occasion Mrs. John T. Smither, registrar, gave a sketch of Thomas Meriwether, one of Mrs. Oliphint's ancestors, who fought in the Revolutionary War.

On November 18 our chapter was hostess to Division IV for a meeting and luncheon.

All of the State Board members attended, as well as several National Officers, including Mrs. John Esten Hall, State Regent; Mrs. Felix Irwin, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Edgar Riggs, Vice President General; Mrs. Walter G. Dick, State Vice Regent; and Mrs. Loretta Grim Thomas, Ex-Vice President General and Honorary State Regent. These officers, as well as the State and Division Chairmen who at-
tended, gave very helpful, informative talks. Mrs. A. E. Cunningham, a member of our local chapter and State Chairman of American Indians, introduced Miss Marilyn Battise, who is attending Sam Houston State College here, on the Mae Wynne McFarland (Indian) scholarship.

The meeting was held in the lovely new hospitality room of the Sam Houston Museum. An hour's recess at noon gave our visitors an opportunity to visit the museum and beautiful grounds of Sam Houston State College, where are installed the home, law office, and "Steamboat House" of the renowned soldier and statesman, Sam Houston. Business of the meeting was concluded after a delicious luncheon, prepared and served by the ladies of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church.

Special honors were bestowed upon M. H. Stougaard, a naturalized citizen of Denmark who came to this country in 1903. On Sunday, November 4, at a public ceremony, the chapter presented an Americanism medal to him.

An honor guard of the Loman Rifles of Sam Houston State College ROTC displayed the United States and Texas flags. Special music featured the "Sing Men" chorus, directed by Wayne Roe. Their numbers were America the Beautiful and God Bless America.

Bernard Dangbjerg of Houston, Consul of Denmark, praised Mr. Stougaard for his unselfish efforts in promoting Americanism and mentioned that George Washington's ancestors were Danes.

Dr. J. L. Clark, noted Texas historian and formerly head of the history department of Sam Houston College, lauded Mr. Stougaard's untiring efforts in the original landscaping of Sam Houston Park, at times using part of his modest salary to purchase shrubbery for same, when he came to Huntsville in 1928.

Through his admiration for Gen. Sam Houston and his painstaking study of him Mr. Stougaard has had numerous articles published about General Houston and his family. He has also, through the years, participated actively and loyally in civic projects. Mrs. T. L. Oliphant, Americanism chairman, explained the meaning of the medal and the qualifications necessary to be worthy to receive it. The medal was presented by Mrs. William Smither, vice regent.—Kathleen Gibbs Cravens.

Winnepesaukee (Wolfboro, N. H.). When Winnipesaukee Chapter invited a high school senior to address the chapter on research he had done on the history of an adjoining town, a chain of events was set in motion, which is not yet ended.

It was in February, 1939, that Mrs. Elliot W. Burbank of Alton, a past chapter regent, invited Barton McLain Griffin to speak. Among the incidents he related in connection with the paper he was writing on Alton history was finding the grave of a Revolutionary soldier, Moses Gilman, with no DAR marker. The chapter voted to purchase such a marker.

The routine newspaper report of this meeting came to the attention of three great-great-grandchildren of the soldier: Harold Gilman of Red Bank, N. J.; Ivan Gilman of Gonic, N. H.; and Mrs. Mildred Gilman Lane of Alton and South Hamilton, Mass.

These three never had known where their Sam Houston ancestor was buried. They came to attend the dedicatory exercises, walking with chapter members some distance into the woods at Alton Gore. The first result was a decision by the three descendants to have the obscure burial place cleaned up and the cemetery placed in "perpetual care."

Scene at grave of Moses Gilman at Alton Gore, N. H. Observer Construction. When Winnipesaukee Chapter dedicated a DAR marker at the grave of this Revolutionary soldier. (L. to r.) Mrs. Mildred Gilman Lane, Mrs. Elliot W. Burbank (then State Historian), and Harold Gilman.

Then Mrs. Lane applied for membership in Winnipesaukee Chapter. In filling out her papers, she took advantage of records already checked by Raymond Duncan in 1942, when as a member of the American Legion, he began decorating the graves of veterans in May with flags.

Young Mr. Griffin has earned some honors as a competent historian. Winnipesaukee Chapter has won a member. The descendants of Moses Gilman have won the pleasure of knowing more about their ancestor and his last resting place. Gertrude B. Hamm.

Maj. Francis Langhorne Dade (Kendall, Fla.). Our 7-year-old chapter (organized November 4, 1955), had quite a busy week from September 17 to 23, 1962, in the interest of Constitution Week—the most important week in the history of our Nation. Eighteen contacts were made by chairman of Public Relations for our chapter. Responses (known and checked) follow:

Two mayors (City of South Miami, Fla., and City of Homestead, Fla.), issued proclamations "calling all citizens to observe Constitution Week—in their homes and places of business by displaying Flags and in other ways suitable."

Dade County Superintendent of Public Instruction authorized all Dade County schools to observe Constitution Week in display of Flags and reading Constitution and Declaration of Independence.

Baptist Ministerial Association Director requested all ministers to use patriotic songs and suitable references to Constitution Week during exercises.

University Baptist Church held a patriotic prayer meeting on September 19, 7:30 P.M.

University Baptist Church Library had a patriotic display, poster, Flags, books. Display on all week.

University of Miami Library also had Flags and display.


Bible Center Book Center, S. Miami, display.

Two Publix Supermarkets—window displays.

Flags flown on many streets in Coral Gables, S. Miami, Kendall, and Homestead.

Twelve radio spot announcements (3 stations).

One television announcement—channel 10, Miami.


At October 2 chapter meeting at St. Thomas Episcopal Church (Mrs. Thomas O'Hagan DuPree, regent, presiding), Miss Eleanor Town, program chairman, past regent Coral Gables Chapter and Past State Treasurer, was welcomed as an associate member of our chapter.

We were also honored by having as guest speakers Dr. and Mrs. Harold Foer Machian. (Mrs. Machian is Past Vice President General.)


Wiltwyck (Kingston, N. Y.). The 70th Anniversary of Wiltwyck Chapter was observed Thursday, October 11, 1962, with a birthday luncheon at the Governor Clinton Hotel, Kingston, N. Y. Regents and members of the 14 chapters of the Hudson Valley Council and State and National Officers were welcomed by Wiltwyck Chapter's regent, Mrs. Cloyd Leslie Elias. The chapter was organized October 11, 1892, with 14 charter members and given charter No. 23 by Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth. Miss Forsyth was later Second State Regent of New York and a Vice President General, as well as a founder of the local Children's Home to which an anniversary gift of $100.00 was contributed in her memory.

Mrs. Adam H. Porter, chapter historian and a past regent, outlined the chapter's years, naming five chapters emanating from Wiltwyck: Hendrick Hudson (1896), Saugettys (1901), Chancellor Livingston (1917), On-ti-ora (1926), and Meeting House Hill (1960).

Wiltwyck Chapter's past regents present were: Miss Louise van Hoevenberg, and Mesdames Burdette R. Tuttle, Charles A. Terverillger, William Ochs, and Walter T. Tremper.
The guest speaker, Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, State Regent, urged all to be mindful that "we are a Constitutional Republic, to write our representatives in Albany and Washington expressing our views, and insisting whenever possible, concluding with, "with God’s help we can do what has to be done."

Honour guests were the State Regent, Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, Rome; the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, Washington; the Past First Vice President General, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., Scarsdale; the Past Treasurer General, Miss Page Schwarzwaelder, Mahopac; the National Chairman Genealogical Records Committee, Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson, White Plains; the State Registrar, Mrs. Linus F. DuRocher, Poughkeepsie; the State Director of District III, Miss Amy Walker, Albany; the Vice-President of the DAR Ex-Regents Association of New York State, Miss Dorothy Smith, Staten Island; the State Chairman of Resolutions, Mrs. Lionel K. Anderson, Manhasset; and the State Chairman Conservation, Mrs. Nelson A. Reed, Yonkers.—Mrs. Adams H. Porter.

Howard County (Fayette, Mo.), during Constitution Week was presented to Central Methodist College of Fayette a 50-star standard Flag of the United States.

Dr. Ralph Adams Brown, professor of American History at the State University College at Cortland, gave A New Look at the American Revolution in his talk before the chapter. Guest speaker at the chapter’s luncheon, Dr. Brown briefly reviewed several books (all published within the past year) about the Revolutionary period.

He said that historians are "always taking new looks" at every period of history because "every generation interprets history in terms of its own problems, situations and needs. We find new emphasis from time to time." The speaker noted that "We have studied the patriots who were on the ‘right side’, but as historians we have not studied the other side to understand the Revolution.”

The State Chairman of the American Tory, takes a look at the kind of men and women who were Tories and why they were on that side. The author noted that where regions newly settled touched the sea, where sailors or droppers outnumbered farmers or planters and where people had recently come from European countries other than England and had retained their native language, there were more likely to be Tories.

Where the English soldiers and other British thought about the Revolution is reported in a paperback book, The American Revolution Through British Eyes, Dr. Brown said.

Dale VanEverey's Forth to the Wilderness: The First American Frontier, 1754-1774 considers the years just before the Revolution. For example, Mr. VanEvery believes that we are the country we are today quite largely because of a maneuver of British troops who were fighting the Indians at Busby Run in 1763. It was here that white men found a way to fight the Indians in the woods and to beat them and thereby made possible future movement of settlers across the mountains.

Dr. Brown also showed a copy of the second volume of the four-volume Adams Papers, edited by Lyman Butterfield. Volume 2 includes the diary of John Adams from 1771 to 1781 and "will be a tremendous addition to what we know about the Revolution and the years following it."

Calling the Constitution "one of the most remarkable documents ever written," Dr. Brown said that "we in the United States are fortunate to be citizens of a free voluntary nation, the respect for the rights, privileges, and opportunities of others and a system of government and a Constitution that enable us to maintain our sovereignty as a nation and strengthen our tradition of democratic idealism.—Mrs. Carolyn S. Wilcox.

Hannah Benedict Carter (New Canaan, Conn.). Chapter members were hostesses at a Connecticut State regional luncheon meeting on October 11 in the lecture room of the Congregational Church in New Canaan, a date of special significance to the Daughters, as it was the 78th anniversary of the founding of the National Society in 1890. The Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter was founded just 4 years later, in 1894.

Mrs. Howard R. Wilkes, chapter regent, introduced, as the honored guests, Mrs. Foster E. Sturtevant, State Regent, and Mrs. Francis V. Byrnes, State Vice Regent. Mrs. Wilkes also introduced other important guests attending. They were Mrs. Douglas Maxwell of Greenwich, State Chairman of the Jonathan Trumbull House Committee; Mrs. Reuben Curran of Stamford, State Chairman of the DAR School Committee; and Mrs. Gordon Burroughs of Greenwich, State Chairman of the Membership Committee.

Also presented were Mrs. William Kuhn of Rowayton, State Chaplain; Mrs. Robert Dugdale of Darien, National Vice Chairman of Public Relations; Mrs. Chester Wendell of Darien, National Vice Chairman of Honor Roll; Mrs. Minerva Wright Rockwell of Norwalk, a member of the New Canaan Chapter), State Radio and TV Chairman; and Miss Sara Mead Webb of Stamford, State Parliamentarian.

Regional chapters represented were Norwalk Village Green, Mrs. Ward Chichester Green, regent; Stamford, Mrs. Ralph G. Fredericks, regent; Good Wife’s River, Darien, Mrs. Melvin Hurlin, regent; Drum Hill, Wilton, Mrs. George A. Morris, regent; and State Chairman of the American Indians Committee; and Putnam Hill, Greenwich, Mrs. Ruth Bee Jackson, regent.

Following the luncheon, Mrs. Wilkes conducted the opening ceremonies for the 57 members present. Each of the chapter regents then gave a short report on the work of her chapter. All chapters reported on such activities as fund-raising programs, flag presentations, prizes and awards to students in the local schools, and contributions of clothing to the DAR schools.

Publicity on Constitution Week during the month of September in the newspapers, on the radio, and in the schools was also reported.

Several regents reported items of historical interest to members. Mrs. Hurni
of Darien related the origin of the name of Good Wife’s River Chapter. Mrs. Jackson of Greenwich told the group of her chapter’s maintenance of the Putnam cottage, an historical building open to the public. Annually the 65-year-old chapter of 117 members holds open house on Washington’s birthday in this cottage. The Stamford Chapter, Mrs. Fredericks reported, has presented four American music programs as special features during the past year.

Mrs. Green, regent of the 70-year-old Norwalk Chapter, told of its special project, the proposed restoration of an old town house to be open to the public. Their energetic and profitable fund-raising programs, she anticipates, should soon make their hope and dream become a reality. Mrs. Morriss of Wilton said that her chapter hoped soon to put up a memorial stone on Ridgefield Road on the land known as Drum Hill. The location was named because of the fact that drummers gathered there to sound a warning of approaching hostile Indians.

Mrs. Morlan Grandbois, Vice Regent of the Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, introduced the regent, Mrs. Wilkes, who reported on the activities of the past year and announced that a tour of Mrs. Wilkes’ Japanese garden next spring, to be open to the public, will be an especially important feature of the chapter’s activities.

Mrs. Byrnes, vice regent, and also State Chairman of National Defense, next stated the purpose of this committee, “to promote enlightened public opinion.” This is done through the medium of newspapers, magazines, and other publications. She urged all to read widely on both sides of any issue and “oppose all roads leading to a welfare state.” Many of the informative booklets she had on display are readily available from Washington.

Mrs. Sturtevant said that the DAR, on this 78th anniversary, had increased its membership from 4 in 1890, to the present 186,000 plus. Urging an increase in membership, she explained that there are DAR members who can assist those eligible in working on their lineage papers.

She cited the accomplishments of the DAR and said that “they are tremendous.” Scholarships presented all over the United States, good citizens awards, historical essay prizes, Flags to schools, work with the Indians of our country, and support of the DAR schools were among the examples she commented on as being vital work of the DAR. Cooperation among members, she stated, was of great importance to the continuing good works of the Daughters.

Ann Gridley (Hillsdale, Mich.), in its half-century of existence, has had an unusual, possibly unique situation. Five consecutive generations of one family have held membership in it, four of them simultaneously. They are Mrs. Isabella (Somers) Fink, Mrs. Emma (Fink) Lyon, Mrs. Vivian (Lyon) Moore, Mrs. Patricia (Moore) Beck, and Miss Elizabeth Beck. When Mrs. Beck was admitted, the Registrar General’s office stated that, so far as they knew, it was the only instance in the Society of four generations being mem-

bers of the same chapter at the same time, and the four were written up in the DAR Magazine.

Mrs. Fink lived well into her 98th year and at her death was the oldest Daughter in Michigan. Mrs. Lyon served Ann Gridley as recording secretary, chaplain, vice regent, and regent. Mrs. Moore was State Chairman of Genealogical Rec-
Genealogical Department

Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson,
National Chairman, Genealogical Records Committee

LIST OF ANCESTORS WHOSE RECORDS OF SERVICE DURING THE REVOLUTION HAVE RECENTLY BEEN ESTABLISHED, SHOWING COUNTY OR CITY AND STATE FROM WHICH SOLDIER SERVED

Adams, Feathergill .............................. Fauquier County, Va.
Anthony, Martin ............................... Burke County, N.C.
Balch, John ....................................... Mecklenburg County, N.C.
Bates, Samuel ..................................... Mecklenburg County, N.C.
Becker, Martinus ............................... Mecklenburg County, N.C.
Bennett, Gamaliel .............................. Berks County, Pa.
Berger, Herber ................................. Cumberland County, Pa.
Biddle, George .................................. Cumberland County, Pa.
Bloss, Michael ................................. Cumberland County, Pa.
Bomar, John ..................................... Albacy County, N.Y.
Boozman (Bozeman), Meeda ............................ Edgecombe County, N.C.
Bracken, William ............................... New Castle County, Del.
Brantley, Joseph ................................ Chatham County, N.C.
Bryan, Richard ................................. Cumberland County, Pa.
Bomar, John ..................................... South Carolina
Bretz (Britts), Adam ............................. Dutchess County, N.Y.
Boozman (Bozeman), Meeda .................. Botetourt County, Va.
Brett, John ................................. New London, Conn.
Calkins, Eleazer ............................... New Kent County, Va.
Case, Peter ........................................ Amherst, Mass.
Chandler, Christopher ............................ New Kent County, Va.
Chapman, Lieut. Alpheus .......................... Cumberland County, Pa.
Curtis, Solomon ............................... New Kent County, Va.
Dellinger, Jacob ............................... Davidson County, N.C.
Draughorn, John ............................... Edgecombe County, N.C.
Emery, John ........................................ Cape Elizabeth, Maine
Fegley (Feigley), Zechariah ................. Washington County, Pa.
Fisher, Conrad ................................... Cumberland County, Pa.
Flake, William .................................... Anson County, N.C.
Flory (Flora), Abraham ....................... Cumberland County, Pa.
Freeman, Alden .................................. Sussex County, Del.
Futcher, John ................................. Bozrah, Conn.
Gardner, Jonathan, Jr. ..... New Kent County, Va.
Gould, Lieut. David .............................. Sharon, Conn.
Hansley, John ............................... Onslow County, N.C.
Harcourt, Richard ............................. Hunterdon County, N.J.
Harding, John .................................... North Carolina
Harlan, Stephen ............................... Chester County, Pa.
Harper, Philip ................................. Augusta County, Va.
Hawkins, Matthew ............................... Culpeper County, Va.
Hatch, Sylvanus ............................... Falmouth, Mass.
Head, Lieut. William Beckwith .......... Frederick County, Md.
Hedges, John ................................. Prince William County, Va.
Hill, Richard ................................. Augusta County, Va.
Hubbard, Ensign Lemuel ...................... Claremont, N.H.
Inman, Benjamin ............................... Burlington County, N.J.
Kaas (Kehs); see Case, Peter .......... Northampton County, Pa.
Kindred, William .............................. Albemarle County, Va.
Kinney, Edward D. ............................. Chester County, Pa.
Klumph, Thomas (or John Thomas) ............... Albaya County, N.Y.
Lachenauer, Jacob Friedrich (see Lagenauer) .......... Surry County, N.C.
Lagenauer, Jacob .............................. Killingworth, Conn.
Lane, Hezekiah ............................... Cumberland County, Pa.
Lawless, Augustine ........................... Hingham, Mass.
Leavitt, Lieut. Caleb ............................ Surry County, N.C.
Lockenour, Jacob (see Lagenauer) ............... Colchester, Conn.
Loonis, Lieut. Daniel, Sr. .................. Martin County, N.C.
Manning, Marcom ............................... Martin County, N.C.
Mary Emeline Smith, d. Feb. 6, 1936.
Wiley Hampton Warren, d. May 28, 1929 (note the two brothers d. the same day).
Sarah Ann Arabella Warren, d. Dec. 6, 1942.
* William Hampton Warren, grandfather of Eva Welsh Malone.
* Isabella Hambleton Warren Welsh, mother of Eva Welsh Malone.

**Tracy Family Bible Records**, now in possession of Mrs. Walter Scott Welsh, 820 Fourth Ave., Laurel, Miss.

**Marriages**
Joseph Tracy, b. July 17, 1763, mar. Ruth Carter, Dec. 20, 1792; she was b. Dec. 7, 1772.
Samuel Tracy, b. April 14, 1808, mar. Emeline Newton, b. Sept. 23, 1814; they were mar. May 7, 1833.

**Deaths**
Jospeh Tracy, b. Nov. 3, 1793.
Ebenazer Carter Tracy, b. June 10, 1796.
Lucia Maria Tracy, b. Feb. 20, 1834.
Martha Evarts Tracy, b. Dec. 29, 1836.
Myron Tracy, b. April 20, 1798.
William Warner Tracy, b. Dec. 12, 1801.
Ira Tracy, b. Jan. 15, 1806.
Samuel Tracy, b. April 14, 1808.
Stephen Tracy, b. Feb. 25, 1810.
Ezra Tracy, b. June 5, 1812.
Mary Wilder Tracy, b. March 30, 1838.
Elizabeth Newton Tracy, b. Mar. 25, 1841.
Samuel Mills Tracy, b. April 30, 1847.

**Caraway Family Bible Records**, Bible now in possession of Mrs. Walter Scott Welsh, 820 Fourth Ave., Laurel, Miss.

**Marriages**
Laban Caraway, son of Elizabeth Caraway, b. Aug. 21, 1794.
William T. Caraway, b. April 20, 1796.
Sarah Caraway, b. Oct. 19, 1797.
Colin Caraway, b. March 11, 1799.
Calvin J. Caraway, b. May 24, 1800.
John Caraway, b. July 17, 1810.
Louisa Caraway, b. Aug. 7, 1812.
Thetis Caraway, b. Feb. 20, 1814.
Tristram Thomas Caraway, b. Dec. 8, 1823.
James Clothier Caraway, b. Aug. 3, 1825.
Edwin Caraway, b. April 6, 1802.
Taylor Caraway, b. Nov. 17, 1803.
Ellis Caraway, b. March 11, 1805.
Elizabeth Caraway, b. Feb. 8, 1807.
William C. Polk, son of Andrew and C. C. his wife, was b. Nov. 23, 1818.
Thomas J. Polk, b. June 7, 1820.
Mary Elizabeth, dau. of Jas. C. and Wincey A. Caraway, b. April 7, 1845.
Ira Tracy, b. Jan. 15, 1806.
Mary Elizabeth, dau. of Jas. C. and Wincey A. Caraway, b. April 7, 1845.

**Deaths**
Wincey Ann Caraway, wife of J. C. Caraway and dau. of James Smith, d. Sept. 18, 1880, age about 52 yrs.
Elizabeth Caraway, wife of Arche Caraway and dau. of Rev. William Taylor, b. Feb. 8, 1821.
Elizabeth Benton, consort of Wm. H. Benton, dau. of A. Caraway, b. May 26, 1832.
Colin Polk, consort of Andrew Polk and dau. of A. Caraway, b. Aug. 30, 1834.
Arche Caraway, b. Sept. 18, 1835.
Elizabeth Caraway, wife of A. Caraway and daughter of Gen. T. Thomas, b. April 24, 1856.

**Prude Family Bible Records**, contrib. by Miss Mary Josephine Berry, 129 East Griffith St., Jackson, Miss., now in possession of Leon Taylor Prude, Freeport, Tex.

**Marriages**
John and Margaret Prude were mar. in June 1794, Laurens County, S.C.

**Births**
Margaret Whitmire, b. Nov. 27, 1774, Laurens District, S.C.
Joshua Prude, son of John and Margaret Prude, b. May 12, 1795, Laurens County, S.C.
Mary Prude, dau. of John and Margaret Prude, b. Jan. 12, 1797.
Lida Prude, dau. of John and Margaret Prude, b. Jan 12, 1799, Laurens County, S.C.
Johnathan and David Prude were b. Feb. 22, 1801, Laurens County, S.C.
Alice Prude, dau. of John and Margaret Prude, b. May 4, 1803, Laurens County, S.C.
Anna Prude, dau. of John and Margaret Prude, b. Dec. 25, 1805, Laurens County, S.C.
Sarah Prude, dau. of John and Margaret Prude, b. May 6, 1808, Buncombe County, N.C.
Margaret Prude, dau. of John and Margaret Prude, b. July 15, 1810, Buncombe County, N.C.
William Prude, son of John and Margaret Prude, b. Dec. 27, 1812, Buncombe County, N.C.
John Prude, son of John and Margaret Prude, b. Oct. 27, 1815, Warren County, Tenn.
Martha Prude, dau. of John and Margaret Prude, b. March 13, 1818, Jefferson County, Ala.

(Family record of Johnathan and Elizabeth Prude.)
Mary Prude, b. March 4, 1826.
John Prude, b. Dec. 23, 1827.
Thomas Prude, b. Dec. 11, 1829.
Margaret Prude, b. July 11, 1831.
David L. Prude, b. June 8, 1835.
James M. Prude, b. Nov. 6, 1838.
James M. Prude, b. June 24, 1841.
George W. Prude, b. Sept. 8, 1843.
Elizabeth Frances Prude, b. Nov. 2, 1845.
Johnathan W. Prude, b. Nov. 15, 1849.

**Deaths**
Mary Prude, dau. of Johnathan and Elizabeth Prude, d. Feb. 7, 1852.
David L. Prude, son of Johnathan and Elizabeth Prude, killed in battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 27, 1863.
George Prude, son of Johnathan and Elizabeth Prude, killed in battle near Winchester, Va., July 18, 1864.
William Prude, son of Johnathan and Elizabeth Prude, d. April 27, 1865.
Elizabeth Frances Prude, wfe. of Johnathan, d. July 6, 1865.
Jesse Prude, son of Johnathan and Elizabeth Prude, d. June 27, 1873.

(Continued on page 102)
The history of the Korean conflict has tended to soft-pedal the noteworthy assistance given the Army and Marine units by the Navy. This volume fills a gap too often overlooked. We quote below from Admiral Eller’s Introduction:

"The far possibilities inherent in control of the sea were highlighted at Inchon, where General MacArthur signaled, ‘The Navy and Marines have never shone more brightly than this morning.’ Yet even the brightest victories are but a fragment of the vast and far-reaching influence of power based at sea—a power that has been growing in leaps and bounds with the growth of science and technology."

"Most of the ever-expanding technological revolutions have increased the capacity of balanced navies both to control the sea and to operate against the land. Hence the last generation has witnessed an unprecedented increase in amphibious capability which wrote a remarkable record of consistent success against island and continent in World War II. It was America’s great fortune that this amphibious capability, though mutilated in the years immediately after World War II, nevertheless by remnants and improvisation could still serve well in Korea."

"Americans think of the Korean War as death and hardship in the bitter hills of Korea. It was certainly this, and for those who fought this is what they generally saw. Yet every foot of the struggles forward, every step of the retreats, the overwhelming victories, the withdrawals and last-ditch stands had their seagoing support and overtones."

"Korea is but one chapter in the hot and cold war pressed by those who would destroy democracy. These pages show the influence of the sea in small and large ways throughout the Korean War. In a broader sense they reflect the state of the whole free world—a confederacy of the sea joined in united strength only if the sea is held and made one by those who love freedom."


The Book Shelf seems to have been awash with maritime books lately—all of them interesting and few more glamorous than Mr. Brewington’s tribute to what is now a lost art—the ornamentation of our seacraft.

Although one’s first thought is of figureheads when ship ornamentation is considered, a really “well-dressed” ship put out to sea in the seventies and early eighties with beautiful, gracefully carved mastheads, billet heads, and sterns. The figureheads of noted personages (frequent ly adorning ships named for them) are lifelike and exhibit inspired craftsmanship in many instances.

The pictures are a joy, and include not only photographs of decorative material in various museums but sketches by the designers. A long list of shipcarvers, by States and towns, is included, as well as a comprehensive bibliography. Although Father’s Day is a long way off, fond female relatives might consider this volume as a gift sure to be appreciated by seagoing males.


The original manuscripts upon which this compendium is based are preserved in the State Paper Department of Her Majesty’s Public Record Office, England. The title page contains the following subhead, which should help to explain the contents: “Emigrants; religious exiles; political rebels; men sold for a term of years; apprentices; children stolen; maidens pressed; and others, who went from Great Britain to the American plantations, 1600–1700, with their ages, the localities where they formerly lived in the mother country, the names of the ships in which they embarked, and other interesting particulars.”

Such a wide variety of material is included that pages would be needed even to list it all. For example, there are lists of the living and dead in Virginia on February 16, 1623; lists of Walloons and French who immigrated to Virginia; and lists of those convicted in the Monmouth Rebellion of 1685 who were sent to “the Barbadoes and other plantations in America.” Near the beginning of the book is the list of Mayflower passengers, and, immediately following, lists of members of their families who came later to join them in the Fortune, Ann, and Little James.


Comprises a basic catalog of author cards, containing 11,125 entries, and a public card catalog, containing some 5,150 Maine entries, representing books owned by the Bangor Library. These card files are reproduced in the present volume.

A standing order with the Library of Congress for all Library cards of Maine interest, whether or not the books represented could be acquired by the Bangor Public Library, has formed the basis of the author catalog. For the purposes of this bibliography, the Bangor Public Library’s definition of what constitutes a Maine item has been very broad: Any book relating principally to Maine, or with scenes in Maine, or by or about a Maine native or resident, even a seasonal resident, or illustrated by an artist associated with Maine, or issued by a Maine publisher.

**NECROLOGY**

With deep regret the National Society announces the death, on Thanksgiving Day, November 22, 1962, of Sally Smith (Mrs. Arthur) Rowbotham, Honorary Vice President General, at Richmond, Va. Mrs. Rowbotham was Honorary State Regent of Virginia and a Past Vice President General, and was a member of Commonwealth Chapter of Richmond; for many years she was affiliated with Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter of Roanoke.

Among her survivors is her daughter, Miss Sara K. Rowbotham, of 12 West Locke Lane, Richmond 21, Va.

The husband of Mrs. Leonard Wallace, former Registrar General, died Saturday night, December 15, Madison, Georgia.
ONE morning in the winter of 1779 Rhoda Farrand of Parsippany was in her kitchen baking when she received word from her husband, stationed with Washington's troops in nearby Morristown. It was distressing news—that the men in his company were suffering from the cold, since scarcely any one had a whole pair of socks to his name.

Rhoda lost no time. She called to her daughter to cast some stitches on the knitting needles. Then she summoned her young son from the barn, telling him to hitch up the cart and horse. Putting on her warmest coat and bonnet, she carried a low chair out to the wagon and, with her son as driver, she sat and knitted until she reached a neighboring house. Then she would tell her purpose—soldiers were suffering from lack of woolen socks. Let everyone who could knit, even the old men, get to work! She'd be back in a week to collect the knitted socks.

A week, to the very day, Rhoda arrived in her cart—she was driving this time, as her son couldn't be spared in her cart—she was driving this company. Hanover, and Boonton—133 pairs of socks, enough for the entire company.

Five miles away Tempe Wick hid her horse in the bedroom of her farm house in Jockey Hollow to prevent it from being requisitioned. A few miles in another direction, Hannah Caldwell, the Connecticut Farms' pastor's wife, fell a martyr to Hessian brutality while her husband, noting the lack of wadding for the muskets of patriots, tore pages from the hymnbooks, shouting "Give 'em Watts, boys; give 'em Watts!"

These are but a few of the many heroic incidents in the fearful winters of 1779–80 that helped to win our freedom.

Is it any wonder that the descendants of this patriotic community should be the first in New Jersey to embrace the newly organized "Daughters of the American Revolution"? In Morristown, on April 15, 1891, just a few months after the birth of the national organization, a group of 15 women met and formed the first DAR chapter in the State, naming it the "New Jersey Chapter." It was to meet semiannually, alternately in Morristown and Trenton; however, the regent was permitted to call an extra meeting any time and at any place in the State. The following year it was decreed at Washington that no chapter could be named after a State. So its name was changed to "Nova Caesarea."

By 1894 there were five "offspring" chapters, leaving the "mother" chapter with 101 members. Newark, being most centrally located, was chosen as its monthly meeting place and has remained as such.

On December 2, 1960, at its headquarters in the Historical Building in Newark, Nova Caesarea celebrated its coming 70th birthday with an anniversary tea. Guests included the State Officers and regents from neighboring chapters.

Nova Caesarea has always met its obligations to the National Society, contributing to the building of Convention Hall, National Monuments, and approved schools. And it is proud that, in regard to the latest demand, its registrar has at the present writing completed 930 of the genealogical forms—a stupendous task! And, of course through the years, locally it has vigilantly championed the preservation of patriotic shrines, sponsored and given awards for historical essays, encouraged good citizenship among students with accompanying medals, and doing its share of work during the several wars of its existence.

During its 70 years of endeavor, Nova Caesarea lays claim to a few distinctions:

1. It is the oldest chapter in New Jersey and shares second oldest place in the United States.
2. It has often been the largest chapter in New Jersey.
3. Among its early membership was a real Daughter—Miss Eliza Sanford of Bloomfield.
4. One of its past regents, Mrs. Wm. A. Becker, served as President General, 1935–38.

Wish Nova Caesarea well in its continued endeavor, with 150 members striving to "cherish, maintain, and extend the institution of America's freedom"!

Gift of Addition to Gettysburg National Military Park

The Interior Department has accepted the gift of two tracts of land as additions to the Gettysburg National Military Park, a part of the National Park System. The two tracts, a 102-acre farm and another of 162 acres, were purchased by the late W. Alton Jones and were presented to the Government through the public spirited generosity of Mrs. W. Alton Jones, president of the foundation bearing her husband's name.

They are immediately west of Seminary Ridge, adjoining the park's present western boundary, near where some of the bitterest fighting in the Battle of Gettysburg took place in July, 1863.
Fort Hand

(Continued from page 16)

tippi Rivers to New Orleans, bought powder from the Spanish Government, and returned with it to Fort Pitt.

In June, 1777, conditions became so bad that General Washington sent Gen. Edward Hand to Pittsburgh to take charge of the defense of Fort Pitt and its environs. Among the forts established for this purpose was one named Fort Hand. It was a garrisoned fort situated near the Kiskiminetas River, 3 1/2 miles south-west of Apollo. It, Fort Crawford (now Parnassus on the Allegheny River), and Fort Carnahan were intended to protect the northern border of Westmoreland County from the raids of the Iroquois who lived on the upper waters of the Allegheny. Before this time the large log house of John McKibben nearby had been used by the farmers in that section as protection.

Conditions gradually worsened until the year 1779. With the first mild weather of spring the incursions of the savages began. The Senecas and Muncys descended the Allegheny in canoes until within striking distance of the Westmoreland settlements, hid their canoes in the thickets, and scattered in little bands through the country. They burned cabins, killed and scalped the men, carried off the women, children, and household goods, regained their canoes, and ascended the river before they could be overtaken by the soldiers or aroused settlers. In the spring and early summer of this year the northern portion of Westmoreland County, between the Forbes Road and the Kiskiminetas River, was almost depopulated.

Attack on Fort Hand

Toward the end of April a strong band of Iroquois entered the Ligonier settlement, slaughtered cattle and hogs, killed one man, and carried two families into captivity. It was probably the same band (estimated to be 100 strong and accompanied by several Tories) that attacked Fort Hand on April 26. The garrison consisted of 17 men, under Capt. Samuel Moorhead and Lt. William Jack. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon the savages fired from the woods at two ploughmen, who escaped unharmed into the stockade. The team of horses and the yoke of oxen with which they were working were killed by the Indians, who then spread around the place and shot down all the domestic animals in sight. The savages hid behind the stumps, fences, and sheds and opened fire on the fort, which was returned with vigor by the garrison. Several women within the stockade molded bullets for the riflemen, and the firing kept up briskly until nightfall. Three members of the garrison were wounded, and one of them died a few days later. He was Sgt. Philip McGraw, who occupied a sentry box in a corner bastion. A bullet entered a narrow porthole, and after McGraw had been shot and removed, a man named McCauley was wounded in the same manner.

During the night the Indians continued to whoop and shoot at the stockade. They mimicked the sentinel's cry, "All's well!" About midnight the savages set fire to John McKibben's barn. In the morning they were still about the fort, but during the forenoon they gave up the siege and went away northward. While all this was happening a messenger had been sent out, and he made his way to Fort Pitt for aid. Forty soldiers were hurried to Fort Hand, but they were too late to pursue the attackers.

Fort Hand was used until at least 1779, when the Indians on the Westmoreland frontier were finally subdued. For long years evidences of the existence of the fort were found. For many generations a family named Kerns owned the farm on which the fort was situated. Fort Hand Chapter took the name as its own when it was organized in 1929. In 1934 the chapter erected a 6-foot monument on the site of this fort. Fort Carnahan has also been marked by the chapter. The John McGibbon house still stands. It has been restored and is an excellent specimen of our finer early American homes.

Constitution Hall

(Continued from page 10)

Carnegie Hall or Constitution Hall. He said not only is Constitution Hall acoustically good, but he also liked the looks of it, which he felt was in the "grand manner."

In a recent radio interview discussion a panel of sound and music experts discussed acoustics and auditoriums. They concluded that Constitution Hall very nearly met the ideal established by acoustical engineers. Dr. Richard Cook, chief of the Sound Section of the National Bureau of Standards, pointed out that a 1933 study of Constitution Hall by the Bell Telephone Laboratories completely measured the auditorium for reverberation values. When compared to the ideal rate, established by measuring successful auditoriums throughout the world plotted on a graph, the acoustics of Constitution Hall and the ideal are nearly alike.

H. Peter Meisinger, an electronics engineer, pointed out that Constitution Hall was used for the fundamental experiments in stereophonic sound reproduction in theaters. He noted that the auditorium is a livelier hall than most, a quality that Dr. Mitchell feels important to musicians, who find it unnecessary to force the sound of their instruments.

Advantage of Size

Constitution Hall is somewhat larger than most concert halls. This enables us to serve more people at our concerts and to keep our tickets at reasonable prices. When you consider that we have 1,200 more seats than there are at Carnegie Hall, you will understand why there are sometimes empty seats at our concerts. However, when there is a demand for more seats, these seats are available and at our very lowest price.

Youth Concerts

Someday I hope you will have the opportunity to drop in at Constitution Hall during one of our Youth concerts. You will see the hall filled to capacity with school children from the Washington area who have bought series tickets to hear their National Symphony. There are 14 of these concerts during the season—just part of our program of giving more concerts for more young people than any other symphony orchestra. One of the most inspiring moments for me, and I am sure it will be for you too, is at the beginning of the concert when the National Symphony plays and 3,800 young voices join in singing our National Anthem.
Old Christmas  
(Continued from page 15)

Old Christmas in the old days. His mother baked as high as 110 potato and cocoanut pies. These pies might be a carryover from the Twelfth Night cake, known as La Galette du Roi (“the king’s cake”). Usually made of pastry, this cake was baked in a round sheet like a pie and served as the last course in the dinner, according to William Hone in an article about Twelfth Night in the Everyday Book, in which he describes the frivolities of these Old World celebrations of the Epiphany.

In an article about the Coast Guard’s Fabulous Midgets by Bill Kreh, he says:

The Midgetts have lived on the North Carolina banks beyond memory or records. Some say they originated from a band of Huguenot seafaring men shipwrecked there long ago. Some claim there was a Midgett aboard Capt. John Smith’s ship when he visited Powhatan and Pocohontas.

It’s not unusual that the Midgetts and the Coast Guard got together many years ago. The perils of the Hatteras area to shipping make the Coast Guard busier than 600 vessels, wrecked and totally lost between 1526 and 1949, as mentioned in Graveyard of the Atlantic. David Stick writes:

Unless we become embroiled again in a full-scale war (with submarine attacks on coastal shipping), there will probably be comparatively few shipwrecks from now on for various reasons—the shift from sail to steam, shore-based and improved life-saving facilities, jeeps in place of horse and foot patrol, amphibious ducks, blimps, airplanes, helicopters, radio, radar, to mention a few.

In short, the romance has gone. The glamour, mystery, and suspense of shipwrecks and piracy are a vendue of salvaged cargo on the beach. But many of the descendants of these valiant men, as well as some of those who actually participated in making Coast Guard history, are still residents of the Outer Banks. These are the people who have perpetuated Old Christmas. The memory of mingling with them will remain with me always. And now that I’ve joined that small but growing band of Outer Banks enthusiasts who have dedicated themselves to keeping alive the old custom, if all goes well and the ferry still runs, I’ll be going back for January 6 each year from now on.

Columbia River Indians  
(Continued from page 12)

the valley and gone home to the Mother Earth.

The Wanapum Dam

In 1954 the Public Utility District began work on Wanapum Dam at Priest Rapids. This dam, and the high lake it would form, would destroy all the Indian homes; the Indians had begged that their homes might be saved, as well as the picture rocks; the ancient burying ground, and the prehistoric paintings on the cliffs. Dejected and saddened, they expected no consideration from those in charge of the power works; however, the engineers were kind, the Indians were told the burying ground would be saved and that many of the picture rocks would be moved away from the creeping waters forming the huge lake above Wanapum Dam—saved, not only for the Indians but for the white people who have learned the beauty of the Indian culture, the value of the painted, historic rocks, and the age-old traditions of their nomad brothers. For the few Wanapums remaining, Mother Columbia would still be their home, but never again will the throbbling drums echo from the deep canyon. Only the old Wanapums and their white friends, with the listening ear, will hear the drumbeat.

High on Smowhala’s cliffs the rush has begun for the white man’s homes; on the man-made lake race the motor boats. Smowhala saw all this in his dreams—the taming of the great river, the white man’s boats, the white man’s villages on the high cliffs, and the wide paved roads for the white man’s wagons.

The picture cliffs, the rock-marked graves, the worn trails the Wanapums have left to their white brothers. The Wanapums have gone home to the Mother Earth.
In Memoriam

Robert Laurie Brinson, Sr.

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City, charter member of NSDAR and
later President General (1905-08) and
Miss Mary Love Stringfield (later Mrs.
J. H. C. Wulbern) of Waynesville, N. C.,
State Regent (1901-04), were among those
present at the Centennial graduation exer-
cises. It was during this week that they
voiced the opinion that Winston-Salem
needed a DAR chapter.

Mrs. Lindsay Patterson and Mrs. Wil-
liam N. Reynolds (now deceased) were
instrumental in calling a meeting of inter-
ested people in the Salem Library during
the celebration. Mrs. Bynum and her sis-
ter, Mrs. W. N. Dalton (present mem-
bers of the chapter) were only children
at the time, but they remember that all
the talk at graduation was about “the
organization of a DAR chapter in Win-
ston-Salem” and that Mrs. Reynolds wore
a dress of black net over rose satin, cov-
ered with tiny jets.

There were 13 members in the chap-
ter that grew out of that first meeting
(all deceased). They were: Mrs. Henry
Roan, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Daniel Hof-
man, Mrs. J. M. Rogers, Mrs. J. F. Mor-
ris, Mrs. John Dillard, Mrs. Reynolds,
(Continued on page 108)
The three major areas of NORTH CAROLINA are shown above—The mountains, the Piedmont Plateau and the Atlantic Coast forming its eastern boundary.

The ten largest cities are shown for orientation.

NORTH CAROLINA'S length from Cape Hatteras to its western mountain extremity is 503 miles. This distance is linked by over 71,000 miles of State-maintained highway, and visitors need never be far from the hospitality of hotels, motels, and restaurants operated for their convenience. Many of these are listed in standard guides.
The North Carolina State Executive Board
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North Carolina is Variety Vacationland

NORTH CAROLINA, where travel ranges from sky-driving in eastern America's highest mountains to seafaring routes along one of America's National Seashores, is "Variety Vacationland"—new highways and travel attractions add to travel pleasure for 1963.

Salt- and fresh-water fishing, masses of flowers from coastal lowlands to Piedmont foothills, and a whirl of golf and equestrian events signal spring in North Carolina. Summer brings the greatest travel to mountain and seashore playgrounds. Autumn decorates the Great Smokies and Blue Ridge with tapestries of crimson and gold as the winter travel season begins to mid-South resorts that are at peak popularity between October and May and hunting seasons reopen from mountains to coast.

Western North Carolina, "Land of the Sky", is the meeting place of the two most-visited National Park Service attractions—the Blue Ridge Parkway and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park—and the setting for famous resorts and scenic attractions. In the Piedmont are major historical sites and hospitable cities and towns, as well as noted golf and riding centers, beautiful gardens, and close-ups of the State's largest industry—tobacco. The coast swings out to within 12 miles of the Gulf Stream at Cape Hatteras—focal point for Cape Hatteras National Seashore—and is dotted with seaside playgrounds.

Cape Hatteras National Seashore

The present lighthouse is the second of three that have been built on Cape Hatteras in a little more than a century and a half. The first, authorized by Congress on May 13, 1794, stood 600 feet south and was damaged by shells from the Federal fleet in 1861. The third, a skeleton tower erected in 1935 about 2 miles to the northwest, has been converted to support the electronic equipment used by the U. S. Weather Bureau to track serious weather disturbances, such as hurricanes.

The brick tower now standing was erected in 1869-70 by the United States Lighthouse Board (later the Lighthouse Service—now part of the Coast Guard), under supervision of Maj. George B. Nicholson, assistant district engineer, Fifth Lighthouse District.

Mountain Vacation Lands

In the Great Smoky Mountains, the Cherokee Indians who live on the 50,000-acre Qualla Boundary adjoining the Great Smoky Mountains National Park relate their history through a reconstructed Cherokee community of 200 years ago, an outdoor drama, and a Museum of the Cherokee Indian.

Spring signals the reopening of seasonal attractions in the mountain vacationlands—Grandfather Mountain, with its mile-high swinging bridge near Linville; Tweetsie Railroad, an authentic narrow-gage line of long ago which operates for a 3-mile scenic trip near Blowing Rock; the Museum of North Carolina Minerals on the Blue Ridge Parkway in a region noted for mineral and gem collecting; the Thomas Wolfe Memorial, "Dixieland" of Look Homeward, Angel at Asheville; and pioneer exhibits in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and along the Blue Ridge Parkway.

In April the paved State highway connecting the Blue Ridge Parkway with the summit of Mount Mitchell reopens for travel to Mount Mitchell State Park, where a new stone observation platform has been built for sightseers and there are hiking trails and campgrounds over a mile above sea level. Campgrounds in the mountains and on the seacoast are at their best from April through autumn.

In the summer, three outdoor dramas relate different chapters of history in the mountain and coastal vacationlands. They are Unto These Hills, the Cherokee drama; The Lost Colony, at Manteo on Roanoke Island; and Horn in the West at Boone in the Blue Ridge.

Daniel Boone Country

Daniel Boone symbolized the spirit of pioneers pushing westward into new lands beyond reach of the Crown's colonial government. The story of Daniel Boone is the stirring theme of the Horn in the West outdoor drama by Kermit Hunter.
THE SUNDIAL GARDEN AT THE MOREHEAD PLANETARIUM, CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

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[46]
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BATTLE OF CHARLOTTE CHAPTER, DAR
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North Carolina Vacationland
(Continued from page 43)

The site of a cabin in which Daniel Boone lived for a time in what is now the town of Boone is marked by a monument erected in 1912.

Legends flourish in this country, still peopled by Boone descendants. Here they like to repeat the famous remark credited to the frontiersman that all a man needed to get along on the frontier was a good gun, a good horse, and a good wife. History records that Daniel had all three.

The cave on the banks of the Yadkin River where Daniel Boone is said to have hidden from the Indians is now a part of Boone Memorial Park, reached by N. C. 150 which intersects U. S. 70 between Salisbury and Lexington, and U. S. 64 between Lexington and Mocksville.

Near Mocksville in old Joppa graveyard are the graves of Squire and Sarah Boone, Daniel’s parents. The original headstones are encased in a monument.

Spring in the Mid-South

Summer theaters of the indoor variety have spread from the mountain vacationlands to the Piedmont, with summer stock companies established at Tanglewood Park near Winston-Salem and at Charlotte, largest city in North Carolina. The mountain theaters are at Flat Rock, Black Mountain, and Burnsville.

Well before the flower parade brightens April in eastern North Carolina, it’s spring in the mid-south resorts: Pinehurst and Southern Pines in the Sandhills, Sedgefield in the rolling Piedmont, and Tryon in the Thermal Belt of the Blue Ridge. With climate mild enough to make golf and riding enjoyable all winter, along with good hunting, these resorts draw peak patronage by March and mark spring with golf tournaments, races, horse shows, trail rides, and garden tours.

Pinehurst and Southern Pines,
(Continued on page 48)
HICKORY TAVERN CHAPTER

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North Carolina Vacationland
(Continued from page 46)

with a combined total of eight 18-hole golf courses open from October through April, form one of America's great golf centers in a State where more than 150 courses are open for play 12 months of the year. New developments in the Sandhills point up North Carolina's lively trend toward providing more vacation fun at more seasons. Pinehurst, Inc., for the first time in more than 60 years of resort operation, is opening a hotel for year-around use in the summer of 1963.

North Carolina's world-leading tobacco industry is an all-year travel attraction. There are guided free tours of the big cigarette factories at Winston-Salem, Durham, Greensboro, and Reidsville, and from late summer through early winter, you can visit the sales warehouses to listen to the distinctive chant of tobacco auctioneers and watch tobacco come to market.

Now in North Carolina you can go aboard the super-dreadnought

U.S.S. North Carolina, the last of the great battleships, which is preserved as a war memorial at Wilmington. Visiting hours are from 8 a.m. until sundown.

Vacation Events

Annual events reflect North Carolina's claim to the title of "Variety Vacationland." Down on the Outer Banks, the Dare Coast Pirates Jamboree in late April officially opens the beach season, just as the North Carolina Azalea Festival at Wilmington, also in April, celebrates the blooming of millions of azaleas.

In June the North Carolina Rhododendron Festival on Roan Mountain celebrates the blossoming of crimson rhododendron at mile-high elevations, and "Singing on the Mountain" at Grandfather Mountain, near Cressnore, preserves the time-honored custom of "sings" begun in pioneer days. July is the month of the Craftsmen's Fair of the Southern Highlands in Asheville and the Scottish Clans Gathering and Highland Games at Grandfather Mountain. August opens with the Mountain Dance and Folk Festival in Asheville and the charity horse show begun more than three decades ago in Blowing Rock. September and October mean fairs, and continuation of the round of boat races, horse shows, and fishing tournaments that begins in spring. Field trials and fox hunting are winter specialties in the Sandhills and Piedmont.
BENJAMIN CLEVELAND CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Shelby, North Carolina

HONORS
MRS. O. MAX GARDNER
Organizing and First Regent, 1924-1926

With pride and affection we dedicate this page to our own

FAY WEBB GARDNER
DAR:

Served as hostess for the North Carolina Box in 1961 Continental Congress for State Regent, Mrs. W. D. Holmes, Jr., due to her illness.

Received at the teas given by the N.C. Society in Washington. Spoke to many Chapters throughout the State and attended all State Board Meetings.

METHODOIST CHURCH:
President of District—2 yrs.
Promotion Secretary of District—8 yrs.

President of Broad St. Methodist Church WSCS—three different times.

**National Defense**

(Continued from page 25)

bills, but then vote FOR such bills? Is it not because the real issues were never debated in the newspapers of this country? Who was there to tell the American people that the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 was regarded by many of its proponents as the “entering wedge to future involvement of the United States in a regional supegovernment”? **Bipartisanship Smothers Issues**

Joseph Kraft offered a significant clue as to why this important bill slipped through Congress so easily. He suggested that the stigma of letting down a national leader is so strong that, in the postwar years, no major policy initiative taken by the President, however risky, however at variance with local interest, has failed for want of Congressional support.

This smothering bipartisan foreign policy was launched by the late Senator Arthur Vandenburg. Is it not more than time for the American people to demand less bipartisanship and more forthright debate on major issues? It becomes more than one man’s foreign policy decision if “partnership” should involve more than a useful alliance and turns out to involve surrender of our Constitutional government, our national sovereignty and our way of life!

We have seen the Common Market used as both a bait and threat to force the Congress to surrender to the President its Constitutional responsibility to regulate tariffs and trade. We can anticipate that, in the future, it will be used as a lure to draw us into an “Atlantic Community of Nations,” with consequent loss of sovereignty.

It has been suggested that we may be saved from ourselves if the Common Market countries prefer to remain European and do not invite America to join. Furthermore, the existence of the Common Market could actually force this Nation to embark on a program of fiscal responsibility, lowered taxes, and a better climate for business, in order to regain its competitive position in world trade and thereby halt unemployment. National survival, national solvency, and the preservation of American freedom may well hinge on the adoption of such a program. However, it will not be achieved except upon the insistence of the American people.

Meanwhile, United States citizens cannot afford to be lulled into apathy by the beguiling words of “peace” and “partnership.” The survival of our Republic, and of the freedoms it secures, depend upon an effective, an informed, a vigilant, and above all a responsible citizenry.

[Mrs. Gordon R. Connor is the Wisconsin State Chairman of the National Defense Committee and is a member of the Wausau Chapter. This article is a portion of her speech given at the 1962 Wisconsin fall regional meetings.]

**EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET**

**DEVELOPING ECONOMIC FRONT FOR WORLD GOVERNMENT**

Whereas in 1934 the Congress of the United States surrendered its Constitutional responsibility to regulate foreign commerce and gave it to the executive branch of government which, in turn, has increasingly vested much of this power in international agencies over...
THE BATTLE OF ALAMANCE—MAY 16, 1771
Alamance, North Carolina

Map marker erected at Alamance Battleground. Legend tells story of the battle and map illustrates the action.

The Regulators and the Battle of Alamance is cited by students of the revolutionary movement in 18th Century America as illustrating the dissatisfaction of a large group of people even several years before the final break at Lexington and Concord. Their boldness in taking up arms against royal authority contributed, by example, to the later clash which resulted in American Independence.

This page is sponsored by the following chapters of the Fifth District of North Carolina DAR:

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Grandfather Forms

All those interested in Genealogical Records—Grandfather Forms will be glad to know that a way has been found to make these bound volumes of greater use to prospective members.

It is hoped that this card-index file giving the ancestor, as well as the grandparents, may be completed in the next 2 years. In order to do this all Grandfather Forms sent to the Genealogical Records Office, in the future, should have an index card for each ancestor. Full information may be obtained from the Genealogical Records Chairman of each State.

Attention is called to the reprint of Early Emigrant Ancestors, 1600-1700, by John Camden Hotten, reviewed under "From Our Bookshelf".

Musical Theater Exhibit

A spectacular exhibit of musical and literary manuscripts, printed scores, sheet music, etc., illustrating the growth and vitality of the American musical theater in the 20th century was opened in the Library of Congress in December. Entitled The American Musical Theater, it will remain on view for an indefinite period.
Edenton, North Carolina
Pilgrimage and Countryside

An invitation, also, directed to industrialists and manufacturers . . .

Edenton is within 500 miles of 50 million people. Wonderfully situated on Albemarle Sound with facilities for barge freight services; on main north-south artery, U.S. 17, 10 hours truck time to N. Y. Industrial Park, 42 acres open, all utilities available. Six major truck lines service Edenton daily. Norfolk and Southern Railway mainline borders Industrial Park property. Edenton enjoys top recreational, educational and cultural advantages. Surplus labor pool.

The Edenton Tea Party Chapter acknowledges with grateful appreciation the following sponsors of this page: Edenton Business and Professional Women’s Club, Edenton Chamber of Commerce, Edenton Woman’s Club and Mitchener’s Pharmacy.

For a preview correspond with The Edenton Tea Party Chapter for free color film “Ye Town on Queen Anne’s Creek.”
National Defense

(Continued from page 50)

which the Congress has no control and with consequent loss to American jobs, agriculture and industry; and

Whereas the executive branch of government is now asking for broad discretionary powers for a five-year period to make sweeping tariff reductions in order to penetrate the European Common Market and, in anticipation of further injury to the economy, is also asking for power and money to provide manpower retraining and relief for industry, which power would build an economic colossus in the Federal government that no segment of the economy could successfully oppose; and

Whereas economic involvement of the United States or membership in the European Common Market is advanced by its proponents as a step toward political union of the Atlantic Community, which could result in loss of sovereignty and ultimate Atlantic Community control over taxation, currency, trade, education, foreign aid, disarmament, arms control, and free immigration among its member nations;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urge the Congress of the United States of America to reassert its Constitutional power to regulate foreign commerce and to preserve the sovereignty of the United States.

NATO

Whereas international socialists are now taking advantage of disillusionment with the performance of the United Nations, an organization purportedly created to preserve peace, in order to promote Regional and ultimately World Government; and

Whereas the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was originally organized within the framework of the United Nations as a defensive and military alliance; and

Whereas it has been proposed to unite the fifteen member states of NATO into an Atlantic Federation with common legislative and executive governmental bodies looking toward economic and political union; and

Whereas such a union would nullify the Constitution of the United States of America under which the citizens of this country enjoy freedom and rights unknown in any other country and would destroy the sovereignty of this nation;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urge its members to alert their representatives in the Senate of the United States of America under which the citizens of this country enjoy freedom and rights unknown in any other country and that was the end of Columbia College.

Therefore the trips must and will be repeated, and there are still the grave of Hillyard Shaw, builder of the town’s first house and small sawmill; the grave, at nearby Pleasant Hill, of Susanah Bristow, wife of Lane of Hillyard Shaw, builder of the town’s first house and small sawmill; the grave, at nearby Pleasant Hill, of Susanah Bristow, wife of Lane County’s earliest settler and a Real Daughter of a patriot of the American Revolution; and a marker on the framework of its financial ability, the marking and preservation of historic places.

Elizabeth Christy Hall
John Rutledge Chapter
Berkeley, Calif.

Historical Markers

(Continued from page 18)
cases, and the new president of Columbia College was one of those. He wrote an article for the Democratic Herald defending slavery; the editor of Peoples Press answered, and other articles followed, until President Ryan took a shot at Editor Kincaid. Then in a temper he went away to join the Confederate Army in Virginia; and that was the end of Columbia College.

We will also see, next trip, our marker at the site of the Skinner cabin, occupied in 1847; the one at Eugene’s first public school; and that at Pryor Blair House, cabin location of one of our earliest builders.

These treks are proving that our citizens have an interest in, but know very little about, the men and women who built so well for them. This is not surprising, for Oregon’s population growth is tremendous and that of Eugene has been the greatest. Therefore the trips must and will be repeated, and there are still the grave of Hillyard Shaw, builder of the town’s first house and small sawmill; the grave, at nearby Pleasant Hill, of Susanah Bristow, wife of Lane County’s earliest settler and a Real Daughter of a patriot of the American Revolution; and a marker on the framework of its financial ability, the marking and preservation of historic places.
A Tribute to
Three North Carolina-born Presidents

ANDREW JACKSON
JAMES KNOX POLK
ANDREW JOHNSON

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State Regent of Arkansas

1962—1964
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Miss Lily Peter

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A low voice calling fancy, as a friend."
MISS LILY PETER
Honorary State Regent
National Vice Chairman of American Music
South Central Division
FOREWORD

As National Vice Chairman of American Music for the South Central Division, I take pleasure in presenting to the readers of the DAR MAGAZINE our National Chairman of American Music, Mrs. John W. Wagner, and the other Vice Chairmen on this committee: Mrs. Harris E. Lamphear, Mrs. M. Luther Mathiott, Mrs. C. M. Singley, Mrs. Martin W. Cromley, Mrs. E. E. Squires and Mrs. David D. Sallee. Mrs. Wagner and the members of her committee are planning a National DAR Chorus to sing during the 72nd Continental Congress in Washington, in April, and a message from Mrs. Wagner to all members of the DAR is here included.

This will be followed by a brief review of two aspects of American music. The first of these is concerned with Early American Moravian Music, a very large and important body of music dating from the last three decades of the 18th century through the first three of the 19th, and the only classical music which was composed in America during this period. For this account of the Early American Moravian Music of more than 150 years ago and the story of its rediscovery and performance in recent years through The Moravian Music Foundation and the Early American Moravian Music Festivals, I am indebted to Dr. Donald M. McCorkle, Director of The Moravian Music Foundation, Inc., Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

The second section of this review has to do with contemporary music in its finest development in several of the most famous Schools of Music in the United States, along with some smaller colleges, and requires more in the way of introduction. It is a matter of regret that I could not include all of the great Schools of Music in America in this presentation, for their roster is distinguished indeed:

- Boston Conservatory of Music
- Cleveland Institute of Music
- Curtis Institute of Music, Philadelphia
- Eastman School of Music, Rochester, New York
- Florida State University School of Music, Tallahassee
- Hartt College of Music, University of Hartford
- Indiana University School of Music, Bloomington
- Juilliard School of Music, New York
- Manhattan School of Music, New York
- Mannes College of Music, New York
- New England Conservatory of Music, Boston
- New School of Music, Philadelphia
- Northwestern University School of Music, Evanston, Ill.
- Oberlin College Conservatory of Music, Oberlin, Ohio
- Peabody Conservatory of Music, Baltimore
- University of Illinois School of Music, Urbana
- University of Michigan School of Music, Ann Arbor
- University of Southern California School of Music, Los Angeles
- University of Texas College of Fine Arts, Austin
- University of Wisconsin School of Music, Madison
- Yale University School of Music, New Haven

Music Departments:
- Harvard University, Cambridge
- State University of Iowa
- University of California, Berkeley
- University of California, Los Angeles

To all of these noted institutions and to the other colleges and universities in every State that are giving recognition to the importance of worthy music, I offer admiration and honor. But since the number included in this issue of the DAR MAGAZINE had to be limited, I am presenting the Schools of Music with which I have had the most contacts, either directly, as a student myself, or indirectly, through friends who have been students or faculty members.

The Juilliard School of Music comes first in my thoughts because I studied there, for one year only, it is true, before beginning my graduate work in literature in Vanderbilt University, but I enjoyed Juilliard so completely my memories of that year are still warm and vivid, and I feel especially happy in having the privilege of presenting the Juilliard School.

In this group of eight institutions, three are privately endowed, three are State universities and two are small colleges which I selected because my forefathers had a share in their founding. Between the large and highly endowed professional School of Music and the State university or college which maintains simply a Department of Music, there is a marked difference in function. The purpose of the great professional Schools of Music, including universities operating on this level, is to train the most talented students for professional careers in music, as concert artists, opera singers, composers, conductors and teachers. The function of the Department of Music in the smaller university or college is to nourish and develop the performance and appreciation of good music, not particularly on the professional level, although this may happen in the case of gifted students, but as an enrichment of the life of the individual, and collectively, the life of the community.

Since music is one of the performing arts, its completion requires not only the artist, the musician who produces the music, but also the appreciative audience; and without the stimulus, the nourishment in spirit of the appreciative listener, even the great professional Schools of Music would wither at the roots. And so, regardless of the size of the School, wherever great music is taught, performed, loved and appreciated, there lie the wellsprings of our culture.

In preparing this presentation of American music, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to all who have rendered assistance in any way. Especially do I wish to thank Dr. Donald M. McCorkle, Director of The Moravian Music Foundation, Inc.; Dr. Mark Schubart, Dean of Juilliard School of Music, and Dr. Gideon Waldrop, Assistant to the President at Juilliard; Dr. Howard Hanson, Director of the Eastman School of Music; Dr. George Howerton, Dean of Northwestern University School of Music; Dr. Wilfred C. Bain, Dean of Indiana University School of Music, and Dr. John D. Jeter, of the Administrative Staff of the School; Dr. E. William Doty, Dean of the College of Fine Arts, University of Texas; Dr. Raymond S. Haupert, President of Moravian College; Dr. Dale H. Gramley, President of Salem College; Dr. David W. Mullins, President of the University of Arkansas, and Mr. Lin H. Wright, of the University News Service. I also wish to thank Peerless Engraving Company, Little Rock, Arkansas, for their services in making the cuts for the photographs.

It is hoped that this presentation may afford pleasure to our readers in giving a greater awareness of American music, with respect to our heritage of distinguished music from our early history and the notable developments in contemporary music in our Schools of Music, colleges and universities.

Marvell, Arkansas
November 9, 1962

Lily Peter
To DAR Members Everywhere:

Send a singer to our 72nd Continental Congress in April! A rare opportunity awaits singers in the DAR National Chorus. Our aim is to have every State represented in the Chorus, and we want to make it a vital part of Continental Congress this year. Detailed information is available through your National Chairman.

To singers: Learn your music and come prepared!

To Chapters: Send a singer to Congress!

Cordially,
Mary Wendell Wagner
(Mrs. John Wright Wagner)
Early American Moravian Music

By Dr. Donald M. McCorkle. Reprinted by permission of Columbia Records. (Arias, Anthems and Chorales of the American Moravians, 2 Volumes.)

ONLY within the present decade have musicians become aware that the United States possesses a vast but as yet incalculably rich classical music heritage. Where formerly we were quick to accord to Edward MacDowell and his confreres of the late-Romantic school the laurel as the “first” American composers, or a few better informed scholars insisted that the wreath might more properly be placed upon the three-score-year-older Lowell Mason, we now have acquired considerably better perspective in American music history. Our knowledge now extends back to the 17th century and we have developed a taste for the earliest art music of the embryonic republic.

No longer can we summarily set aside our native tradition as a 200-year cornerstone anticipating the finished edifice in the 20th century, than we can consider, let us say, Handel as a preparation for Vaughn Williams. It is simply incorrect to suppose that our musical life was barren until 1900. The New England artisan-composers whose humble musical essays are quite bewitchingly ingratiating, or Benjamin Franklin whose invention of the glass harmonica made him a musical connoisseur known to the greatest composers of Europe, or Thomas Jefferson with his enlightened visions of employing musically competent servants, or Charles Homann the first American symphonist — each of these is in the warp and woof of the American musical tradition.

And yet we have nothing approaching a complete story of this rich heritage. In 1960, curiously enough, the United States is the only one of the world’s cultured nations which does not know and use its own early art music. (An example: A 1959 census of American music on long-playing records showed that 1602 compositions have been recorded, but of these, only 159 were written before 1918!) The heritage is, fortunately, unfolding gradually and steadily from more than a century of quiescence. As it unfolds, and as the unsung is sung once again, there is every reason to believe that much of the early American music will assume a rightful place in the firmament of art.

Occupying a unique niche in the history of American music is the music of the American Moravians, for it is a vastly rich repertoire in its own right and encompasses the years 1760-1860, the unknown century of American classical music. Music historians are generally convinced that
THE OLD CHAPEL

This chapel has been called "the architectural gem" of Eastern Pennsylvania. Built in 1751, it served until 1806 as the place of worship for the early settlers of Bethlehem. To this chapel came Martha Washington, Marquis de Lafayette, Benjamin Franklin, Count Pulaski and other prominent Colonial figures. John Frederik Peter the Elder, father of the composer, served as minister of this church in Bethlehem from 1760 until his death in 1791.

The chapel is used by members of Central Church for Sunday evening services, weddings and occasional funerals. The interior of the chapel (opposite page, above) has been kept as nearly as possible as it was in Colonial times, with little change in the furnishings. The portion of the Old Chapel (opposite page, below), formerly known as the Bell House, is now a museum.

the Moravian composers are pre-eminent among the composers of the United States during the first 300 years. Their compositions, nearly all of which are sacred works, have been found to be not at all inferior to similar compositions written at the same time in Europe by master composers. On the American scene they have significance as the only religious compositions calling for orchestral accompaniments.

Moreover, from a historical perspective, the Moravian repertoire and tradition are superior evidence of a glorious culture which flourished during extremely difficult times, and of the strong cultural ties which bind a young nation to its parent nations. In Bethlehem, Pa., and Salem, N. C., particularly, but in Lititz and Nazareth, Pa., as well, the German-Americans who were of the Protestant Moravian persuasion conceived of music as a life-necessity, the nurturing of which always must continue despite the vicissitudes of life. Neither wars nor pestilence could shake the Moravian dedication to music. As one keen observer has analyzed this fervor, the Moravians were (and are) the very essence of moderation in religious matters, but in music matters they were quite fanatical.

Quite literally, the Moravians kept their whole lives in tune with music. From morn to sunset, music was with them as chorales in the fields, at the table, on journeys, at christenings, weddings and funerals. In the evening it graced special worship services or offered satisfaction as the latest quartets of Haydn or Mozart played by the Collegium Musicum. On Saturday night it was civic music by the Collegium Musicum, the Philharmonic Society, or perhaps the Männerchor. The fare on such occasions was, variously symphonies, concertos, oratorios, woodwind suites or songs. Sunday morning there was the customary Sabbath service, with music in full glory, and especially so in the Advent and Lenten seasons. It is doubtful that any other communities so resounded with beauty as did the Moravians with their brasses, woodwinds, strings and organs.

These same instruments were often re-tuned for a sacred or secular concert in the afternoon of the Lord's Day. A New England divine once asked a Moravian youth, who had just finished some Haydn chamber music on Saturday afternoon, whether he would use the same instruments tomorrow to worship the Lord. The Moravian, to whom a division of music into sacred or secular was unthinkable, his only criterion being whether the music was good or bad, answered: "And shall you, sir, pray with the same mouth tomorrow with which you are now eating sausages?" Quid pro quo!

It is precisely this moderation and good sense which allowed the Moravians, in 1957, to look back over 500 years of existence and service as the oldest continuing Protestant denomination. And yet they would be among the last to speak of their impressive contributions, for they possess a deeply ingrained humility which has shielded them from the scrutiny of publicity.
It is easy to count off these contributions to the American cultural heritage—they comprise one of the great but unheralded sagas of Colonial and post-Revolutionary history—but it is probable that the Moravians themselves do not know the story! An ambush averted by Moravian Christian Indians to save the lives of Americans during the French and Indian War . . . Benjamin Franklin commanding the militia in Bethlehem . . . Generals Washington and Lafayette resting in Bethlehem, Lafayette to recuperate in the hospital provided by the Moravians . . . A Lititz violinist named Hirte who was portrayed by Kipling, but whose real accomplishment was as a pioneer in the petroleum industry.

In other areas were Zeisberger, the great missionary-linguist-explorer who helped to open the Middle West; Loskiel, who produced one of the first and singularly important early geographies of the Colonies; Haidt, the foremost religious painter in the Colonies; Tannenberg, the best and most prolific organ builder before 1800; John Antes, a true American genius. Or again, Benjamin H. Latrobe, Antes’ nephew, who brought the Classic Revival in architecture to America, and as architect, completed the United States Capitol; the Salem botanist, von Schweinitz, who discovered more than 1400 species of American flora and gathered the largest private collection of botanicals in the United States; Bishop Van Vleck, whose ancestors owned Wall Street; Commodore Vanderbilt, who was raised in the Moravian faith; J. Fred Wolle, who first introduced J. S. Bach to Americans; and many others.

Though many facets of the Moravian culture have been singled out for their great value, it is probably safe to say that no single contribution, other than their extraordinarily successful activity in missionary service, equals their achievements in music. The early Moravians in Pennsylvania and North Carolina fostered a musical culture so vital as to be without peer in any other part of the United States. Coming, as they did, from a choral tradition dating to the 15th century, it was perhaps inevitable that they should transfer their rich heritage to the New World.

Most of the Moravian composers were clergymen who apparently wrote music as easily as they did their sermons. The finest composers among the American Moravians were John Antes, Johann Friedrich (John Frederik) Peter, Johannes Herbst, Jeremiah Dencke, Georg Gottfried (George Godfrey) Mueller, David Moritz Mishael, Johann Christian Bechler, Simon Peter, Peter Wolle and Francis Florentine Hagen. Their counterparts in Europe, whose compositions are preserved in the American archives, included Johann Christian Geisler, Johann Ludwig Freydt, Christian Gregor, Johann Daniel Grimm and Christian Ignatius Latrobe.

It is interesting to note that the inter-continental music traffic was a one-way street: practically all of the music by European Moravians was copied for use in the American settlements, but hardly any of the music composed in Pennsylvania and North Carolina was sent to Europe. Modern Moravian historians in Europe have been amazed to learn that the American Moravian composers were even musicians in any sense of the word.

The anthems and songs created by the Moravians were influenced primarily by contemporary musical trends of Central Europe. Since most of the music by American Moravians is conceived for mixed voices accompanied by instruments, it is quite different both in structure and content from other sacred music written in 18th century America. To appreciate this fact fully, we must bear in mind that very few religious denominations, other than the German-speaking ones, had much use for sophisticated art music or for man-made instruments. The Moravians never questioned the advisability of utilizing beautiful and often elaborate music for the glorification of God and the edification of man.
By Donald M. McCorkle, Director

I. RESEARCH DIVISION.

Cataloging.

One of the chief activities of the Research Division is to prepare a complete thematic-catalog of all of the music, both published and manuscript, preserved in the Archives of The Moravian Church in America, i.e., in Winston-Salem and in Bethlehem. There are in all collections some 10,000 compositions, constituting the largest indigenous and unexploited collection of manuscript music preserved in the Western Hemisphere. Completion of this projected catalog will come years in the future, but when completed it will be the largest catalog of unpublished music ever prepared in the world. Chiefly constituting the Moravian collections are thousands of manuscript copies of unpublished sacred music of very high quality, which is, in effect, the largest segment of all music written and/or used in America prior to 1850. It is, therefore, not only the heritage of The Moravian Church in America, but indeed the heritage of the United States in general.

Preservation of Archives Materials.

Since The Foundation was organized, a continuing program of archival preservation and development has been under way. This includes cleaning, repairing and controlling climatic conditions for the music of The Moravian Church in Winston-Salem and Bethlehem. It has been necessary to clean and mend well over 50,000 pages of 18th century paper, and to study the problems of maintaining constant temperature and humidity for the Archives.
Development of Archives Materials.

A major project is to develop the archival materials in the Research Division of The Moravian Music Foundation. Since 1956 The Foundation has acquired by gift and purchase more than 4,000 compositions of sacred and instrumental music which are essential for completing the Moravian Archives' collections in America. Included have been numerous manuscripts of American and European composers, both Moravian and non-Moravian, which have been considered lost for more than a century. Included also are numerous compositions and vital biographical documents of American composers which were found in England and Germany.

Peter Memorial Library.

The Foundation has begun a long range development program aimed at making the institution's library resources of maximum significance in American music research. The program has been initiated by a library grant of $20,000 pledged by Miss Lily Peter, of Marvell, Arkansas, an honorary Trustee of The Foundation and a prime mover in the rediscovery of American Moravian music.

In tribute to Miss Peter's generosity and in honor of the Peter family, The Foundation Trustees have voted to establish the resulting library as the Peter Memorial Library. To be honored especially are the two composers, John Frederik Peter and Simon Peter, their brother and Miss Peter's great-grandfather, David Peter, and Miss Peter's late brother, Jesse Charles Peter. It is hoped that personal effects of the family, particularly musical instruments and documents, as they are found can be added to the Library.

The Peter Memorial Library, to be housed in The Foundation's headquarters in Winston-Salem, will serve as a general and advanced reference library of books, music and recordings to complement the great treasure of Moravian music manuscripts and the recently acquired Irving Lowens Musical Americana Collection. The Moravian and Lowens Collections together represent the two most significant streams of early American music and place The Foundation's resources among the nation's outstanding for Americana research.

The Peter Memorial Library will make it possible ultimately for students and scholars to have access to a wide and rich variety of materials, to study nearly any aspect of American sacred and secular music.

Research Assistance to Scholars and Students.

One of the chief obligations of The Foundation is to encourage and assist the study of music by scholars and students. To date, the Research Division has given liberally of its time to numerous students and scholars in their study and research of early American and European Moravian sacred and secular music.

II. PUBLICATIONS DIVISION.

Editing of Documentary Materials.

The Publications Division has as its chief responsibility the editing and publishing of music and documentary materials of or pertaining to the music of the Moravians. These materials consist of music editions, recordings, reprints of important articles and books, etc., and may in time include such items as catalogs, study materials, graduate theses and other items which will serve to make the music and musical traditions of The Moravian Church better known to the world at large.

Music Editions.

Recognizing that the Archives of The Moravian Church in America contain the most important musical compositions written in the United States before 1850, as well as compositions of European composers, which compositions are now lost in Europe, The Foundation's Publications Division has as its principal obligation the editing of selected compositions from the Archives, and making them available through publications for use by churches of all denominations and schools. It is the intention of The Foundation to publish the complete works of each of the American Moravian composers, in order that their creative efforts may be studied by scholars and performed and enjoyed by musical organizations, in particular, church choirs, college choirs and symphony orchestras.

The Edwin A. Fleisher Music Collection.

The Foundation has edited and made available to The Edwin A. Fleisher Music Collection of The Free Library of Philadelphia seventeen symphonies from the music collections of The Moravian Church in America. The symphonies, when transferred to modern copies, are loaned by The Fleisher Collection and The Foundation, under a joint agreement, to major symphony orchestras and accredited schools of music throughout the United States and Europe. This makes available hitherto unknown and unpublished symphonic music of unusual value from the American heritage, music which possibly would not otherwise be heard in the concert hall.

Recordings.

In 1960 and 1962, Columbia Records released two discs in the Masterworks series of Arias, Anthems and Chorales of the American Moravians, with Thor Johnson conducting soloists and the Moravian Festival Chorus and orchestra. These albums, bearing the Columbia Masterworks label—the highest prestige label in the recording industry—have been unanimously acclaimed by the nation's foremost music critics as the most important series of early American music ever recorded and one of the most outstanding series of fine church music available on long playing records. We trust and believe that this series of records has greatly enriched the lives of many thousands of people through sincere and well performed religious music.

III. EDUCATION DIVISION.

The responsibilities of the Education Division are limitless, and serve to give added vitality to The Moravian Music Foundation and to add to its uniqueness as a foundation. It is a distinct challenge to synthesize the products of research and publications into material useful for educational purposes. The challenge is being accepted and is verifying the fact that The Moravian Music Foundation is an instrument in practical musicology, an experiment which may well influence the direction toward which the entire discipline of musicology is to take in America during the next generation.

The work of the Education Division is being accomplished by the following means: Lectures before national meetings of leading music, church and historical organizations; distribution of documentary material, music and information to scholars and professors in academic institutions throughout the world; influencing a renewed interest in the composition and rendition of serious sacred music in the 20th century, e.g., The Foundation published for The Moravian Church in America, Vittorio Giannini's "Canticle of the Martyrs", which has proved to be one of the finest contemporary works for the church; co-operating with organizations such as The National Federation of Music Clubs, whose clubs have been giving considerable attention to American Moravian and general early American music during the past three years; publishing a thrice-yearly Bulletin, containing pertinent educational material, which is distributed gratis to 2,000 individuals and institutions; and promoting and assisting the Early American Moravian Music Festival, a project of The Moravian Church in America.
A 1955 Festival group on the beautiful campus of Salem College.

The Early American Moravian Music Festival

By Donald M. McCorkle

FUNCTIONING separately from, but dependent upon, The Moravian Music Foundation is the Moravian Church's other principal medium for utilizing its musical heritage. This is the Early American Moravian Music Festival and Seminar, the most unusual and, we dare say, one of the important music festivals of the world.

Hundreds of Americans have heard historically rare performances of some of the finest music in the heritage of the United States during the six Early American Moravian Music Festivals. Under the masterful direction of Thor Johnson, soloists, including Ilona Kombrink and Maud Nosler, sopranos, and Donald Gramm and Aurelio Estanislao, baritones, with musicians from about twenty major American orchestras and several hundred singers from all over the country, have performed some of America's rarest compositions—some for the first time in a century or more—from the Archives of The Moravian Church in America.

The Festivals, since that memorable first occasion at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in 1950, have been held under the auspices of The Moravian Church in America, and are now scheduled on a biennial basis, alternating between Bethlehem and other cities in the North and Winston-Salem in the South. The 1959 Festival, which was the most successful and probably the most important of the series, was held on the campus of historic Salem College in Old Salem, Winston-Salem, during the last week of June. The guiding philosophy of the 1959 Festival, indeed of all the Festivals, was to offer first modern performances of unknown or unperformed works from the extraordinary repertoires of the Moravian communities in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

All compositions performed at the Festivals have been taken from the Archives of The Moravian Church in America, and have been prepared for modern performances by The Moravian Music Foundation, Donald M. McCorkle, Editor-in-Chief. The musical works have included symphonies, piano sonatas, woodwind sextets, string quintets, anthems and arias by such composers as Joseph Haydn, John Antes, Christian I. Latrobe, John Frederik Peter, Simon Peter, Charles Homann, Peter Wolle, Johannes Herbst, David Moritz Michael, George Frederick Handel, Franz Danzi, Peter Winter, Jeremiah Dencke, W. A. Mozart, and many others, including both unknown American Moravian and forgotten non-Moravian European composers.

Each Festival thus becomes a festival of discovery—performers, students, audiences and critics alike sharing a pioneering spirit in learning music unheard for more than a century. One needs only to encounter a person who has attended an Early American Moravian Music Festival to be convinced that here is a human being who has been enriched beyond measure. Without question, the Festivals are a unique and vital Christian education activity whose influence will affect the musical life of the Moravian Church and other Protestant denominations in the years to come. In the words of Howard Hanson: "What you are doing is of enormous importance to our country, making us conscious of the very important musical heritage which is a part of our cultural history. This importance is, however, in my opinion, of more than national significance. Its significance goes beyond national borders and makes us, even in those early days, a part of the international scene."
THE 1959 FESTIVAL

The fifth and last program of the 1959 Festival was a concert of sacred music given in Salem Square, on Sunday afternoon, June 28. In the picture below, Dr. Johnson is standing in front of the orchestra, near a tree at the left, talking with orchestra members.

As an example of the music used at the Festivals, two programs of the 1959 Festival might be mentioned, with some excerpts from the program notes for the concerts.

For the first program, the opening number was a Prelude of chorales by John Antes and Christian I. Latrobe, played by the Salem Band. This was followed by a Parthia in B-flat Major, attributed to Joseph Haydn. The sextet performing the Parthia were Cloydie Williams, clarinet, Virginia Wallace, clarinet, Glen Janson, horn, William H. Wagner, horn, Nicholas Kilburn, bassoon, Homer Pence, bassoon.

The Trio in C Major, Op. 3, No. 3, by John Antes, was played by Felix Galimir, violin, Mary Canberg, violin, Donovan Schumacher, violoncello. Three Moravian sacred songs for soprano and strings were rendered by Ilona Kombrink, accompanied by the Festival Orchestra: "How Shall a Mortal Song Aspire?" by C. I. Latrobe, "And Jesus Said: It is Finished", Joseph Haydn-John Antes, and "Loveliest Immanuel", by John Antes. Latrobe's Sonata in D Minor, Op. 3, No. 2, was played by Robert Darnell, and the Symphony in F Major, No. 17, by Joseph Haydn, was played by the Festival Orchestra.

This program featuring compositions by Haydn was in commemoration of the sesquicentennial of the composer's death.

"The music of Haydn has great significance to American and European Moravians. In Bethlehem was given the first American performance of The Creation, and in Salem the first southern performance. Other works, including The Seasons, The Seven Last Words, Stabat Mater, and numerous quartets and symphonies, were greatly enjoyed also. Haydn's influence on the compositions of the Moravians was probably greater than that of any other.

"The Parthia in B-flat Major was completely unknown to Haydn scholars until the writer discovered a manuscript copy in the Salem Archives in 1955.

"The Symphony in F Major is the 17th of more than 100 symphonies by Haydn. Composed about 1764, it was published by Breitkopf in 1766. Of the 1766 edition, however, no printed copies, and only one manuscript copy—J. F. Peter's—are preserved in the world. When discovered in the Salem Archives in 1956, the Peter manuscript received international attention as a major find. It is singularly important because it is the only copy in the world which includes the original oboe parts and numerous differences of interpretation from the available published edition. ****

"Antes was one of the finest and most cosmopolitan of all Moravian composers. Born in Frederick Township, Pa., he attended the Bethlehem Boys' School, then became the first American missionary in Egypt. Returning from Egypt, he devoted the rest of his career to the post of business manager of the Fulneck (England) Congregation. In his spare-time he occupied himself with watchmaking, violamaking, inventing, and composing music. ****

"Latrobe, a nephew of John Antes and a brother of the American architect, B. H. Latrobe, was the only Moravian to gain wide fame in his own time as a musician. **** Latrobe's own compositions are many, but mostly unpublished."

The second program of the Festival was opened with a Prelude of music used by the Salem Band at Gettysburg. The Quintet in B-flat Major, No. 5, by John Frederik Peter, was performed by James Barber, violin, Allen Ohmes, violin, Edward Ormond, viola, Ralph Jackno, viola, Robert Martin, violoncello. Three Moravian sacred songs for baritone and strings were sung by Aurelio Estanislao, accompanied by the Festival Orchestra: "The Days of All Thy Sorrow", "The Lord Is in His Holy Temple", and "I Will Make an Everlasting Covenant", by John Frederik Peter. The Symphony in C Major, Op. 25, by Franz Danzi, was played by the Festival Orchestra, and the final group consisted of four Moravian anthems for Chorus and Orchestra: "All the World Shall Sing", by Francis F. Hagen, "The People That in Darkness Wandered", by Johannes Herbst, "Hearken! Stay Close to Jesus Christ", by David Moritz Michael, and "Shout, Ye Heavens", by John Antes.

"John Frederik Peter (1746-1813), the foremost American Moravian composer, lived in Salem for a decade (1780-1790), serving as minister, music director, composer, archivist, and teacher. During this time he underwent his developmental years as a composer, married the leading soprano of the community, organized the Collegium Musicum, and composed about fifty choral and vocal pieces and six string quintets.

"The Salem Quintets (1789) are the earliest chamber works written in America, and represent, in the opinion of the writer, the magnum opus of Peter's career. In them one finds an amalgamation of his diverse musical ideas. Amply displayed in the Quintet No. 5 is Peter's predilection for the concertato technique of pitting four players against each other in twos. The violins are echoed by the violas, and to and fro, while the 'cello supports the ensemble.

"Each of the three sacred songs in this program was composed by Joseph Haydn, and each is among the most inspired of his vocal essays. ****

"Mannheim in the Palatinate was a vital musical center of Europe during the second half of the 18th century. As the residence of one of the Electors of the Holy Roman Empire, Mannheim, under the musical direction of Johann Stamitz and his successors, took the lead in many musical innovations. The orchestra was the finest in the world, the resident composers wrote brilliant if ephemeral symphonies, modern dynamics were developed, and the sonata-allegro form—the basis of the symphony and sonata—was conceived. In such an atmosphere Franz Danzi was born and reared. His career included service as a 'cellist and conductor, as well as composer and teacher. Among his pupils was Carl Maria von Weber."
A new musician in this country have done more for American music than Thor Johnson. One of the world’s distinguished orchestra conductors, he was the first American-born, American-trained conductor ever appointed by any major orchestra in the United States. For eleven years Thor Johnson conducted the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, the fourth oldest symphony orchestra in America, resigning in 1957 to become director of orchestral activities at Northwestern University School of Music, a place where he has filled with equal distinction.

In recognition of his splendid work in behalf of contemporary American music, on April 23, 1957, the American Composers’ Alliance presented to Thor Johnson their highest honor, the Laurel Leaf Award, with the citation: “For distinguished achievement in fostering and encouraging American music.” He has also been honored with numerous other citations and honorary doctorates.

Each of the six Early American Moravian Music Festivals which Dr. Johnson has directed so brilliantly has been a memorable experience for the music lovers who attended and for those who participated. The late great Olin Downes, music critic for the New York Times and dean of American music critics in his lifetime, was present at the festival in Winston-Salem in 1955, and the following paragraphs are quoted from his article in the New York Times, June 22, 1955.

“Winston-Salem, N. C.—The Third American Moravian Music Festival, first to be given in this wonderful old town of early Moravian settlement, opened last night in Memorial Hall.

“This festival, the first session of which was held in Bethlehem, Pa., in 1950, is unique in the annals of American music. It has no parallel either as regards the music presented or the circumstances of its performance.

“its repertory, much of it untouched for the better part of two centuries, includes the immense amount of music in all forms, sacred and secular, that the Moravians composed here in a creative period that reached its climax between 1789 and 1825. It includes also the remarkable collection of European music of the baroque and pre-classical periods that the Moravians brought over with them.

“Either part of this library would be of exceptional significance because of, aside from the interest and value of the music, the gap it fills in the history of the growth of our native art.

“Most of the scores have been reassembled from the Moravian archives under the supervision of Thor Johnson, conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, musical director of these festivals and himself the son of a Moravian pastor.”

As a leader in making great music an integral part of community life and in developing a format of musical interests for young people, Thor Johnson has rendered an inestimable service to American music. He is a maestro with a superb gift for making the spiritual heritage of the past, as represented in music, come to a new flowering in the present; and in the inspiration and encouragement he has given to countless young musicians, he is projecting the finest accomplishments of the present for the enrichment of the future.

Lily Peter
Dr. Donald M. McCorkle, Director of The Moravian Music Foundation, Inc., of Winston-Salem, points to an exhibit in the Moravian Archives on the life of John Frederik Peter, an American Moravian composer who lived from 1746 to 1813. Peter’s sacred songs, anthems and chamber works have been acclaimed the finest compositions written in America before 1850.

Courtesy of The Moravian Music Foundation, Inc.

Recordings have been made of a number of John Frederik Peter’s compositions, the first of these being the recording of the Six Quintets, in 1951, under the direction of Thor Johnson, in New York City, with the following artists: Isadore Cohen, at that time concertmaster of the Little Orchestra of New York City, now a member of the Juilliard faculty and of the Juilliard String Quartet, first violin; Francis Chaplin, of the Little Orchestra, second violin; Abraham Skernick, solo violist of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, first viola; Earl Hedberg, associate solo violist of the Minneapolis Symphony, second viola; Peter Ferrell, assistant solo cellist of the Rochester Symphony, violoncello.

The excerpts which follow are taken from a review by Ann Rusk which appeared in the Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel, September 30, 1951, at the time these recordings were issued:

"Eight years after Lord Cornwallis and his troops marched through the little town of Salem and two years before President George Washington spent the night in Salem Tavern, a Moravian composer residing in Salem, John Frederik Peter, wrote what are probably the first string quartets composed in America. ****

"Through the efforts and enthusiasm of Dr. Thor Johnson, conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra and a former resident of Winston-Salem, these quintets have been included in the Music in America Series, directed by Dr. Karl Krueger for a new recording company, New Records, Inc. They are now available on three 10-inch LP's, consecutively arranged for automatic changers.

"The little quintets certainly deserve an important place in this series, for not only are they a landmark in Colonial music composition, but in their own right they show competent musicianship combined with charm and appeal. They belong more to the polished drawing rooms of Europe than to the rough, austere chambers in a frontier town where they were written. Taken in that light, they are quite fabulous."

A recording of Quintet No. 3, in G, has also been made by the Eastman-Rochester Symphony Orchestra, directed by Howard Hanson, with the Concerto No. 2, Op. 30, for Violoncello and Orchestra, by Victor Herbert, played by Georges Miquelle, cellist, appearing on the reverse of the disc. The following excerpt with regard to this recording is taken from the cover notes by James Lyon.

"Neither of these composers (i.e., Victor Herbert and J. F. Peter) was born in the United States, but both wrote music that bulks large in American cultural history.

"Whatever posterity’s secret way of preserving what it deems worthy, the assumption is that the system works. But here we have two contrasting examples of its fallibility—an admittedly splendid concerto by a renowned composer who simply wrote too many ‘hits’ to insure due attention for all those that deserve it, and a slight but charming work by a virtually unknown figure who nevertheless owns the distinction of having left us the first corpus of chamber music ever written in this country. ****

"All of the six quintets are gracefully made in accordance with the dictates then prevailing. Of the grouping, only one—the No. 3 in G recorded herewith—is laid out in the classical four movements, the others being limited to the Italianate three. All are freely conceived, with elaboration the rule rather than development as such, and all are melodious in the extreme. The present work opens with a charming Presto dolce, continues with a Polonaise (!) and a Minuet, and closes with a sparkling Presto. In this performance the various parts are augmented to string orchestra proportions, but the original ratio is of course retained."

JANUARY 1963 [71]
It was in this small, isolated frontier community, in just such wintry weather as is here depicted in this drawing of Salem Square, that John Frederik Peter completed his *Six Quintets* some fifty years earlier. As here pictured, in 1840, Salem Square is very little changed from the way it had looked when the composer lived here during the 1780's. Home Moravian Church, replacing the former house of worship, had been built, but the original community buildings, including the Gemein Haus, where Peter lived, shown in this drawing, were still standing. Main Hall of Salem College now stands on the site of the Gemein Haus.

All of Peter's works, with the exception of the *Six Quintets*, are sacred compositions for voices and orchestra, and one might wonder why a man gifted enough to compose these quintets should have written no other secular music whatever. No one can be sure of the answer, but there are clues. First of all, take the creative impulse itself, about which the Welsh poet, Dylan Thomas, has written in this deeply moving poem:

"Lie still, sleep becalmed, sufferer with the wound
In the throat, burning and turning. All night afloat
On the silent sea we have heard the sound
That came from the wound wrapped in the salt sheet.

"Under the mile off moon we trembled, listening
To the sea sound flowing like blood from the loud wound,
And when the salt sheet broke in a storm of singing
The voices of all the drowned swam on the wind."

The wound in the throat is the creative impulse, which may stem from suffering, be transmuted into joy. The sea sound is the voice of poetry, of music. The salt sheet is the symbol of repression, of frustration, and the voices of the drowned are the submerged desires and feelings of the human heart.

In the autobiography, the Lebenslauf which Church custom required of Moravian ministers, Peter wrote: "I learned music with much difficulty and with many floggings." This may have been written figuratively or in jest. In another passage he stated that his love for music all his life was so great that he sometimes wondered if the ill health which tormented him in his later years were not a punishment sent from God, a chastisement for loving music too well.

Judging from the spirit which pervades the *Six Quintets*, one might infer that John Frederik's natural Muse was not one chanting the *Dies Irae* of the penitential chorales of the Church, but one bearing a hawthorne bough on a May morning, one which required many a spiritual flagellation to subdue to the requirements of Church discipline. Only once in his life did this Muse break in a storm of singing, and this was in the early years of his marriage, when he composed these quintets. And how amazing they are, when one considers the rigors of the semi-monastic environment from which they came! They are like finding April blossoms, with a springtime freshness and fragrance, on a bank ice-bound by February, most of the movements brimming with joy and upspringing light, a few dark with the voices of the drowned.

But the Moravian Church in that period frowned on the composing of secular music by their ministers, in the face of the paradoxical situation that secular music was played with impunity by all good Moravian musicians. We are told, at least, that Peter's quintets met with a sharp rebuke from his Bishop, and Peter was a man with a sensitive conscience. So he turned away from what he must have loved best of all in music, and for the rest of his life did penance in composing anthems for the services of the Church. But John Frederik was not the only one born with an over-reproachful conscience. In such fashion, Izaak Walton tells us, did John Donne, after taking holy orders, regard the love poems written in his youth—"The Dreame", "The Extasie", many another exquisite verse—doing his penance in composing the *Divine Poems*, the...
Holy Sonnets.

The quintets are dated 9 Jan. 1789, the first violin part being dated 28 Febr. 1789, but it is evident that these dates are simply those of the completed copy of the manuscript. As any musician knows, it would have been impossible for this music to have been composed within these few weeks. In view of the multitudinous duties constantly confronting Peter at his post in Salem, the degree of workmanship represented by the quintets would indicate that he may have spent months in their composition, in the two years following his marriage, in 1786.

Peter's wife, whom he met during his ten-year sojourn in the Southern Province, was Catherina Leinbach, a woman of talent and charm. She is said to have had a beautiful voice and was the leading soprano in the choir at Salem. Several of Peter's sacred solos were written for his wife, and it is possible that these quintets were also composed as a tribute to her, though there is no slightest mention of formal dedication. If such were the case, it is natural, under the strictness of Moravian convention, that Peter would have refrained from any open dedication of secular music to his wife, on the ground that it might have placed her in a slightly giddy light, not altogether befitting a dignified Moravian matron. There is no doubt that the quintets are intensely personal documents, delicately gay and tender, perhaps celebrating the happiness of his marriage. The dance forms used would be a clue to their emotional content. Coming from the pen of a Moravian minister, in a religious group of such austerity that dances of all kinds were completely debarred, it is astonishing to find in Quintet No. 3 a minuet contemporary with Mozart, a polonaise antedating Chopin!

But the rest is silence. There is much that we cannot know, and we can only be grateful for such glimpses of beauty as time has permitted to survive from these Moravians who dedicated their lives to the glory of God and the service of their fellow men.

—LILY PETER
In the 57 years of its history, the Juilliard School of Music has played a leading part in the development of music in the United States. Under its noted presidents, John Erskine (1928-1937), Ernest Hutcheson (1937-1945), and for the past sixteen years, under the dynamic leadership of Dr. William Schuman, Juilliard has carried forward with vigor the basic educational principles to which it is dedicated in the furtherance of music in America.

Writing in 1953, President Schuman defined the function of the School in a memorable statement, quoted here in part: "Collectively, the musicians of a given epoch have the responsibility for the music of their time. We consider that our portion of this responsibility concerns itself with making sure that students of the art are made aware of music's vast treasure, past and present. ***

"Since a free society can grow only through the process of free inquiry by its citizens, it is my profound hope that the attitudes instilled and the skills developed through the program at Juilliard will serve to maintain the highest traditions of excellence in performance, and that they will, in addition, lead to the maturity of the musician and help toward his enlightenment as a citizen in a democracy."

A broad new development of Juilliard is now taking place in its becoming a component organization of the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts in New York. Education for the drama will be added to its Music and Dance divisions, making it a truly great world center for dramatic art, music and the dance.
On January 1, 1962, Dr. Schuman became president of the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, at the same time assuming the title of president emeritus of the Juilliard School. Dr. Schuman, who is one of America's foremost composers, was recently honored by the premiere of his new Eighth Symphony, commissioned by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra in 1960 and presented late in 1962. The new president of Juilliard is Dr. Peter Mennin, also a distinguished composer, who was the head of Peabody Conservatory, in Baltimore, before coming to Juilliard.

As the educational arm of Lincoln Center, which had its glittering opening in September, 1962, Juilliard is fortunate in its opportunity for leadership in the performing arts. One of the notable undertakings of the Center will be a $10 million special fund to support educational projects and to encourage the commissioning and production of new works in music by talented composers. By the mid-sixties, Lincoln Center will be a 14-acre landscaped park, containing, in addition to the newly opened $15.4 million Philharmonic Hall, a repertory theater, a theater for dance and operetta, a library-museum, a building to house the Juilliard School of Music, and the new $35 million Metropolitan Opera House, altogether the most impressive cultural center in America.
THE Northwestern University School of Music, established in 1895, is one of the oldest degree-conferring music schools in the country. Long before a formal school of music was organized, musical activities were a vital part of student life in the University, just as they are today.

At Northwestern the attempt is made to equip students to go out into their communities and help build there a genuinely American musical culture which will make life richer and more satisfying. The School teaches music both as an element of general culture and as an individual accomplishment, and offers courses designed to train students as performers, composers, theorists, teachers or critics.

Dean George Howerton points out that in the intellectual climate of the University one finds a greater intellectual curiosity on the part of the audience than one finds in the concert hall or the opera house.

"An audience in our community has its pick of things to attend downtown, many of them the more traditional music and drama. But we give them an opportunity to see and hear the lesser known, the undeservedly neglected, the very new and extremely progressive," says Dean Howerton.

As evidence of this departure from the established programming of commercial musical enterprise, Northwestern has presented an annual series of festivals of unique content. In 1960, a bicentennial commemoration of Handel was presented; in 1958, the contemporary American composer and teacher Aaron Copland was honored, and in 1961, Roger Sessions; in 1962, a rare presentation of Berlioz' "Requiem" was offered; and in February, 1963, a three-day Monteverdi-Stravinski Festival will be held.

Northwestern's Opera Workshop each year presents both full-scale and studio productions of standard and contemporary works. Among the presentations in recent seasons were Bach's "Coffee Cantata", Bernstein's "Trouble in Tahiti", Handel's "Semele", and Poulenc's "Dialogues of the Carmelites". Stravinski's "The Rake's Progress" will be a part of the February festival, and Debussy's "Pelleas and Melisande" will be presented in May, 1963.
NORTHWESTERN's Annual Conference on Church Music will be held in February, with Andre Marchal conducting master classes in organ.

These special activities in no way diminish the regularly scheduled and well-attended symphonic and chamber concerts, the faculty recitals and the choral programs at Northwestern. The musical organizations are a vital and vigorous part of the University, and the metropolitan center is no longer the only fountainhead of first-rate music in America.
Established in 1921, the Indiana University School of Music has in the forty-one years of its existence come to be recognized as one of the leading institutions in the world for advanced music study. During that time the student enrollment in the School of Music has increased from less than one hundred students to over one thousand students. The faculty has expanded from less than twenty members to almost one hundred full-time teachers, including some of the world's outstanding performers, teachers and scholars.

Physical facilities have likewise increased to include the beautiful new Music Building Addition pictured on this page, an extensive music library, a large collection of recordings and the latest electronic equipment for listening, and a complete collection of more than 350 musical instruments for student use. Official programs were printed for 359 recitals presented on the campus last year by students and faculty. Ensemble participation is provided by eleven choral organizations, six bands, three orchestras, and various smaller groups such as brass choirs, string quartets and woodwind ensembles.

But more important than this—the School of Music is interested in discovering and developing talented young musicians to meet the need for future teachers and performers in the nation's schools and musical organizations.
A scene from Wagner's PARSIFAL.

THE PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA.

A scene from Adam's GISELE.
Moravian College

Erected in 1748, this building served as a hospital for patriot soldiers during the American Revolution. At right: Academic procession passing the Memorial Science Building.

Moravian College falls within the rich heritage of a religious movement which is the oldest continuing Protestant Church of the Western World. Its spiritual founder was the great Jan Hus, rector of Central Europe's oldest university, at Prague, founded in 1348. One of its leaders, the renowned John Amos Comenius, according to Cotton Mather, was offered the presidency of the newly founded Harvard College in the 1640's. Another leader, Count Nicholas von Zinzendorf, became in the 18th century the pioneer of worldwide Protestant foreign missions.

It was Countess Benigna, daughter of Count von Zinzendorf, who in 1742 founded a boarding school for girls, the first in the thirteen colonies, which later developed into Moravian College. From colonial times this boarding school was well-known and highly regarded throughout the country, and the list of distinguished women who were educated at the girls' school, in the early days as in later times, was a long one.

Moravian College today is a liberal arts, coeducational college of 900 students, and a graduate school of theology, Moravian Theological Seminary, which is the professional training school of ministers of the Moravian Church. Both Moravian College and Moravian Theological Seminary are

Christmas Eve in Bethlehem. Women's Campus with the Christmas candle in each window.
accredited by the Middle States Association and the American Association of Theological Schools.

Courses in music in Moravian College are in charge of Dr. Richard Schantz. A graduate of Gettysburg College, he did his graduate work at the Juilliard School of Music and at the School of Sacred Music of Union Theological Seminary, New York. Students have ample opportunity for the study of music with excellent private teachers in the city, and they also find an attitude and atmosphere most congenial to musical interests.

Bethlehem, founded by Zinzendorf and named by him following a service of music on Christmas Eve of 1741, is the oldest center of symphonic music in America and has preserved a musical heritage both outstanding and unique. The Moravian Archives, housed in a modern building of German-Colonial design on the North Campus of Moravian College, contains a priceless collection of manuscripts of music, many of which pre-date the Revolution.

Moravian College believes that the present decade may well prove to be the most significant period of development in the history of higher education in America, and welcomes the opportunity of serving American youth in the growing aspiration toward education of quality.
Salem College, since its founding in 1772, has been gradually developed in size and scope to meet the current needs in education, while retaining the best of its cultural heritage. Though primarily a four-year woman's college of liberal arts and science, Salem has long given special attention to music, an especially important inheritance from the Moravian founders. The School of Music is one of Salem's strongest claims to distinction among American colleges.

Among well known graduates of the School of Music are the late Charlotte Lockwood Garden, organist and composer for organ; composer Margaret Vardell Sandresky; musicologist Frank C. Campbell, formerly of the music division of the Library of Congress and presently assistant chief of the music division of the New York Public Library; and Nancy Ridenhour Dunford and B. C. Dunford, both graduates and widely recognized composers.

In the last six years, Salem College students and faculty members have received eight Fulbright Awards for music study abroad. At present, Fulbright Scholars Margaret Sandresky, John and Margaret Mueller and Nancy Wurtele are on the teaching staff.
The proposed Salem College Auditorium and Arts Center (model shown above) maintains the traditional, not only in architecture but also in the promotion of the arts, music and drama, and in serving the cultural needs of the city of Winston-Salem and the surrounding area. Salem College also inherited and is living up to its responsibility for providing music instruction for city residents. Dr. Thor Johnson, former conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony, and Dr. James Christian Pfohl, founder and director of the Brevard Music Camp, studied in Salem's School of Music as boys.

At right: An inviting doorway on the campus.

The Salem College Choral Ensemble, under the direction of Paul Peterson, between outside engagements, tours and recordings, presents the annual Christmas program under the Moravian star at Salem College. This program traditionally includes the "Hosanna" by the Moravian composer, Gregor.
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS—in its more than seventy-five-year history—has made many vital contributions to the arts, but serious professional programs in art, drama and music culminating in professional degrees began in the academic year 1938-39. This important development was the result of the vision and planning by the University faculty, interested groups throughout the state, and action of the Legislature in 1937.

The College of Fine Arts was born with high hopes and the cherished dream that the University would provide a Fine Arts Center for the state. Today, with the Fine Arts Center nearing completion—embracing the Music Building, the new Drama Building just dedicated, its Laboratory Theatre, and the Art Building and Museum nearing completion—that dream is becoming a reality.

In the twenty-five years since its inception, this college has graduated more than 2,500 students now giving of their talents—not only in the state and the entire Southwest—but also throughout the nation and in some cases outside the United States.

In the next quarter century this contribution will be greatly expanded and enhanced, not only through its magnificent facilities for all three departments—Music, Art and Drama—but also by a dedicated faculty of national and international renown.

This fall, the College of Fine Arts presented its Twenty-first Annual Fine Arts Festival, inaugurated by the dedication of its new Drama Building.

DR. E. WILLIAM DOTY,
DEAN
College of Fine Arts
Chairman, Department of Music

THE FAMILY,” 1962
By Charles Umlauf—a leading U. S. artist and religious sculptor—prominent among the exhibiting faculty artists, Department of Art.

The Department of Music provides a large segment of the Austin Symphony personnel.

The Austin Symphony Orchestra Society, Inc. salutes the College of Fine Arts of the University of Texas on the occasion of its 25th anniversary. In this its 25th season the Austin Symphony Association views with pride its close association with members of the faculty and students of the Music Department of the College of Fine Arts, whose contributions to the cultural life of the community are held in esteemed recognition by the Symphony Society and the citizens of Austin. We look forward to a continuing era of cooperation and musical achievements in the field of fine arts.

Judge Meade F. Griffin, President
Austin Symphony Orchestra Society
MUSIC

As the first of a Fine Arts Center, the Department of Music celebrated the formal opening of its Music Building within two years after its inception in 1938. Today, because of its phenomenal growth, the Department of Music faces an urgent need for enlarged facilities. This growth stems from its ever-increasing services to music organizations, composers and music educators throughout the state, as well as its expanding music and fine arts activities.

The Department views proudly the achievements of its past graduates and, in turn, the growing number of students presently taking advantage of its doctoral program—rapidly emerging as one of the strongest in the nation. Of special prominence are those who have already attained professional success and recognition in such widely different areas as the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the Royal Swedish Opera and in music and fine arts administration throughout the United States.

It is more than coincidence that thirteen new symphony orchestras have come into existence in Texas since 1938. Graduates of this department have helped organize three of these orchestras, as well as furnish the necessary professional personnel. It is relevant that the Austin Symphony Orchestra also celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary this year.

The growth of music in the public schools of Texas—and more especially the changed concept of music as a part of the education process—has been largely due to the leadership provided by this department. The willingness of both faculty and administration to encourage strong programs in all other institutions has borne fruit in raising the level of college music programs throughout the state.

Church Music Conferences are held annually in conjunction with this department. Their effectiveness has been reflected in the ever-improving standard of music heard in churches throughout the state.

The joint appointment of the music director of the Interscholastic League has enhanced musical standards in the public schools. This has been reflected most dramatically in the higher levels of achievement in the Interscholastic League Solo Contests—due to the inauguration of the State Final Solo Contest held in Austin and sponsored by this department.

The roll of those who have achieved significant recognition in the solo artist category—even while students—is an impressive one. During the past year alone, there have been two winners of the Dealey Award, in both piano and vocal divisions; a winner of the $1,000 Fort Worth Opera Guild Award; several winners of Fulbright Awards; a winner of the nationwide Academy of Vocal Arts competition—a four-year scholarship award. In addition, there have been numerous symphony orchestra solo appearances in competitions throughout the state and Southwest.

Highlight of each year is the Annual Fine Arts Festival held in November. This fall, in its twenty-first festival, the Department presented a series of six concerts during Festival week, including the appearance of the internationally famous cellist Maurice Eisenberg, the operatic soprano Marilyn Horne, two concerts by the Lasalle String Quartet, the Paul Doktor/Yal-tah Menhuin Viola-Piano Duo, and Leon Fleisher, brilliant young American pianist. In this same week, the University's Student Cultural Entertainment Committee sponsored the appearance of José Iturbi as soloist with the University Symphony Orchestra, one of the leading state university symphonies of the nation.

DRAMA

The University of Texas was the first institution of higher education in the state to establish a separate and complete Department of Drama. Twenty-five years later, the Department today is recognized as one of the three foremost schools of drama in the nation.

Since 1948, the Department has offered a two-year graduate program leading to a Master of Fine Arts degree in Drama in four major areas: Playwriting, Dramatic Production, Drama Education, History and Criticism. In Dramatic Production, the thesis is a full-length play directed, designed, and often written by Master's candidates. In two other fields of study—Costume and Dance Drama—an annual Dance Concert occupies a feature spot in the season's offerings. Children's Theatre and Creative Dramatics courses have been offered since 1949, and Children's Theatre productions have become annual exciting events.

For two decades, there has been a development in musical theatre activity which today finds Music majors participating in the practical and creative aspects of Opera Workshop production, and Drama majors presenting Broadway and student-composed musicals.

With the coming of B. Iden Payne to the Department, an Annual Shakespearean production has come to provide a magnificent climax to each season, attracting spectators from all parts of the Southwest. This season, during the dedication of its new building, the Department of Drama presented its 275th public production with the opening of its annual series of five dramatic productions.

The Department looks forward to the day when the proposed Ph.D. degree in Drama and Theatre will become a reality. Another day is envisaged when the Theatre Center will be completed by the addition of a large, modern theatre plant—in addition to the Experimental and Laboratory Theatres already in use.

ART

The Department of Art, with Donald B. Goodall as chairman and director of the art museum, has occupied an increasingly dominant role in the development of art in Texas and the Southwest. Its faculty includes, in addition to instructors in the various areas, some twenty exhibiting artists. Their paintings, sculpture, ceramics and other objects of high merit are now widely displayed where once such objects were not to be seen—at least in such quantity or quality. They decorate business establishments, offices, waiting-rooms, private clubs, schools and residences.

The year 1962-63 marks three significant milestones in the growth of the Department of Art: The first class ever to be awarded Master's degrees in Art at the University was graduated in June. Painting, sculpture, graphics, history of art studies in Latin America, and secondary art teaching problems were concentration areas for this first graduate class. As the Department celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary, a new Art Building and Museum—once but a dream—is nearing completion and will be dedicated this fall.

The new Art Building now taking shape has created the need to broaden the curriculum of Advanced Art courses and the museum. The Department looks to the future with the hope that the new building will enable the museum to continue to serve both the community and the students with the breadth of purpose and activity that the museum has always intended.
ARKANSAS' singing ambassadors, the University Schola Cantorum, serenaded their way into the hearts of music lovers throughout Europe and America, indeed, the entire world, when they vied with 26 other choral groups from the Free World and behind the Iron Curtain in the International Polyphonic Competition in Arezzo, Italy, August 24, and walked away with first prize. In the photograph above, the Schola Cantorum and Director Richard Brothers accept a tremendous ovation following their performance at Arezzo.

Members in the first row, left to right: Mary Edwards, Bettye Fellinger, Elaine Smith, Jean Abbott, Elizabeth Alexander, Johnnie Guy, Priscilla Lowe, Diana Hopkins, Patricia Richter, Abby Shuey, Geneva Umbaugh, Margo Williams, Margaret Barton.


Third row, from left: David Terry, Jack Myers, Arthur Squire, Jr., John Edward Smith, James Rhodes, Frederick Fox, Lawrence Zehring, George Keck, Gene Dunnock, John Anthony.

The International Competition at Arezzo was the climax of the trip to Europe, during which the chorus gave public concerts in Paris, Geneva, Zurich, Lugano, Venice, Florence and Rome.

The young Arkansas singers appeared against a fascinating backdrop of history in Arezzo. Founded by the Etruscans and known in ancient times as Arretium, its beginnings in the fertile valley of the Arno pre-date the founding of Rome. Described by Vitruvius and Pliny, it was an important Roman base in the struggle with the Carthaginians under Hannibal during the Punic Wars, in the Second Century, B. C. In the conspiracy of Catiline, which was foiled by Cicero's famous oration before the Roman Senate, a military contingent was furnished to Catiline by the citizens of Arretium. In 49 B. C. the town was occupied by Julius Caesar. The poet Petrarch was born here, and the city's special historical connection with music comes from the fact that it was the home of Guido d'Arezzo, who, in the 11th century, invented our modern system of musical notation—do, re, mi . . . . The town is also noted for its mediaeval art and architecture.

This was the first time in the ten-year history of the Competition that an American choir has won, and we who are native Arkansans are very proud that our Arkansas students acquitted themselves with such honor and distinction in this ancient stronghold of the Roman Republic, which, centuries later, became a center of mediaeval art and learning.

What was the secret behind the success of the University of Arkansas' Schola Cantorum? No one is sure, of course, but perhaps the factors that guided the Schola to victory can be summed up in two words—courage and
faith. It took a lot of both, mixed in with countless hours of practice, for the 35 youngsters from Arkansas to win in the Competition. But win they did. And their victory caused delightful repercussions throughout the country, prompting President Kennedy and members of Congress to request a “command performance,” and giving the State the singers represented a tremendous lift in prestige.

The $480 prize money they brought back would not quite pay the expenses of a single member who made the trip, but the honor they achieved is priceless in a State whose cultural accomplishments have not heretofore been widely recognized. Not too many Americans know, for instance, that the Fayetteville campus of the University of Arkansas houses one of the nation’s finest Arts-teaching centers; that the University’s Opera Workshop is rated second to none by experts in that field; that its departments of architecture and engineering have produced world-famous builders; that playwrights strive for premiere performances in the University Theater, which has just presented its 100th production of major plays, including seven world premieres.

The Schola victory, whose fruits belong to the whole State, itself belongs peculiarly to the 35 students who are selected each year from the 400 or more who apply for membership in the Schola Cantorum. They tried for two years to find a way to accept the invitation to sing at Arezzo. The University had no funds for such purposes, and most people, approached for financial aid, had other uses for their money.

The fund-raising job was turned over to the University’s Alumni Association, who beat the bushes and buttonholed every music lover its representatives could find. Bankers in Little Rock, oil men in El Dorado, manufacturers in Fort Smith, cotton planters in Jonesboro and Pine Bluff, poultry and fruit growers in the Ozarks—all were contacted by the alumni, who completed their job with less than two weeks to spare.

It was small wonder then, after the Schola won at Arezzo, that Fayetteville and the advance guard of 7,000 returning students turned out to greet the Schola Cantorum bus on a rainy September morning. A delegation headed by President David Mullins formally congratulated the Schola and welcomed them home. Said Dr. Mullins: “The Schola Cantorum has brought great credit both to the University and the State. It has performed in a manner which greatly enhances the prestige of the University’s educational and cultural programs.”

The State, too, was proud to welcome back its young men and women. It is not too often that Arkansas finds itself in the position of exporting culture to a land so rich in that commodity. Perhaps this pride can best be summed up in the words of a noted Alumnus, Senator J. William Fulbright, speaking to the Schola in Washington when they were invited to sing before President Kennedy at the White House and the United States Congress in the new Senate auditorium: “We are pleased you brought such recognition to the State and to the University. Many have asked me how you did it. I told them that’s our way of doing things. . . . We have a well-rounded University.”
Dr. Howard Hanson  
Director, Eastman School of Music of the University of Rochester

No one is more vitally active on behalf of American music than Dr. Howard Hanson, who has been Director of the Eastman School of Music since 1924. A graduate of the Juilliard Institute of Musical Art and Northwestern University, he holds 19 honorary degrees and has received numerous other honors, including a Pulitzer Prize and the first American Prix de Rome competition in 1921. Recently he directed a three-month State Department tour of Europe, the Near East and Russia with the Eastman Philharmonic Orchestra.

It is a rare privilege to have the honor of including in these pages on American music a talk, "The Eastman Philharmonia in Europe, the Near East and Russia", by Dr. Hanson, which he is currently presenting at the meetings of the National Association of Schools of Music.

---Lily Peter

I AM delighted to have this opportunity to speak to you on the subject of the Eastman Philharmonia as musical ambassadors under the cultural exchange program of the Department of State. I shall not attempt to give you a résumé of our long three-month musical safari through Europe, the Middle East and behind the Iron Curtain. I am sure that neither you nor I have sufficient time to try to condense three months into a few minutes. Rather I shall try to indicate some things which we learned and then, if I may, try to relate our experience to the broad cultural exchange program of our country. First, a brief summary might be appropriate. The orchestra consisted of 87 players ranging in age from three freshmen, 17 years of age, to a graduate student of 26 years. The tour presented 50 concerts in 16 countries in 13 weeks, including 4 weeks in Russia. We played in such sophisticated cities as Madrid, Brussels, West Berlin, Warsaw, Moscow and Leningrad, and in places such as Aleppo, Syria, where in the many centuries of its existence no symphony orchestra had ever been heard. We played in the magnificent concert hall of West Berlin, the Tchaikovsky Hall in Moscow, the Hall of the Nobles in Leningrad, and in motion picture theatres where the large orchestra could hardly be properly seated—including one smoke-filled hall in Cairo which will always live in our memories!

We traveled, mostly by plane, over many national boundaries and through what seemed to be innumerable customs barriers. We traveled also by bus through the cold winter of Poland and by train over the vast spaces of Russia. We entered the concert hall in Beirut between lines of Lebanese soldiers, following the abortive revolution. We felt the tension of pro-Nasser and anti-Nasser forces in Syria. We limped into peaceful Sweden with one engine out. We played for the students of the University of Brussels who that morning had stoned the American Embassy in protest against our stand on colonialism in the United Nations.

But in our concert halls all was beauty, peace, enthusiasm and friendship, packed audiences and cheering crowds—behind as well as in front of the Iron Curtain. Everywhere we met not only admiration for the artistry of our young people but also human warmth and the feeling of universal brotherhood.

From this experience I learned a number of things. The first was of course the importance of the arts—and in this case, music—as a means of spiritual communication. I must admit that I had always been somewhat skeptical of the cliche, music as an international, a universal language, a language which transcended the boundaries of speech differences. But I found that, at least in Western civilization, music does indeed know no barriers. The music of Beethoven, Schubert, Ravel, Respighi and our own American composers seemed to communicate equally well in Spain, Egypt, Syria or Russia.

The second lesson was not in a sense a lesson, for it is something of which I have been very conscious for many years—the priceless value of the work which is being carried on in the art of music in the public schools of our nation. For it should be emphasized and re-emphasized that the triumph of the Eastman Philharmonia was in fact a triumph for the theory and practice of music education in the United States. Time and again the music critics, from Spain to Russia, compared this student orchestra with the great professional orchestras of Europe. On a number of occasions foreign critics bemoaned the fact that their countries could not produce youth orchestras of this calibre.

But the credit for such an orchestra belongs not solely to the Eastman School of Music but to the public schools from which these young people came, to the high school orchestras in which they received their early training, to the devoted supervisors and teachers of music in the schools of the United States, without whom this development would not have been possible. Sometimes I feel that we as citizens of the United States take this development too much for granted. It is a priceless gift and, in this age of the pressure of the sciences and the so-called "solid" studies in our high school curricula—and I put "solid" definitely in quotation marks—we cannot afford to discard it lightly.

Third, I learned that the response of the ear and the heart are pretty much the same in Portugal, Germany, Turkey or Poland. The music which stirs the heart of the man and woman in Rochester seems to have the same effect in Athens, Warsaw or Kiev. A particularly interesting example was the reaction of the Russians to Sousa's great march, the "Stars and Stripes Forever."

Did the tremendous enthusiasm of Russian audiences
for Sousa's famous march, the "Stars and Stripes Forever," have any extra-musical connotations? I do not know, but I like to think so.

Among the many encores demanded by the audiences, the "Stars and Stripes Forever" had been a universal favorite. We hesitated about playing it in Russia. We did not wish to be accused by the Russians of "waving the flag." After all, we were there to make friends, not enemies.

However, after considerable thought we decided to use the same encores in Russia which had been so successful in Europe and the Near East—including the "Stars and Stripes." At the first concert in Moscow the enthusiastic Russians demanded that the "Stars and Stripes" be repeated—an encore to an encore!

From that point on throughout our tour of the U.S.S.R., the fame of the march spread like wildfire. If we did not play it by the fifth or sixth encore, members of the audience would call out something that sounded like "Amerikanski Marsh" and were not satisfied until it had been played at least once—and sometimes twice!

I have been asked many times, "Did the Russians know the title of the march they were so enthusiastically applauding?" Undoubtedly some did. Perhaps the majority did not. But I believe that all sensed in this great march played by a brilliant young orchestra something of the American spirit of youth and freedom. I believe that they were saying to us through their applause, "We like your young Americans! We like your music!" And even, "We like America!"

But there was another aspect of our experience which was equally important. I am sure that we who have received our musical heritage from Europe brought back to that continent a fresh concept of music and music education from which they will profit. But we also learned much from them. There are many aspects of musical and artistic life in the Old World from which the New World may profit.

The most important lesson is, I believe, their concern with the importance, I would almost say the sacredness, of human talent. And curiously enough, it was in Russia where we learned our greatest lesson. I have always heard the Soviet Union described as a completely materialistic nation, a society devoted to materialistic ideals and concepts. And yet as we visited the conservatories, the orchestras and the opera houses of Russia, we could not help but notice the generosity with which opportunities were afforded the young Russian musician. In rather sad contrast we noted the number of young American singers—including many of our Eastman School of Music graduates—who were singing in the opera houses of Europe because their own country was either too poor or too disinterested to offer them opportunities in their own country.

In Poland, not a rich country, we performed in four cities in four acoustically superb concert halls. In Russia we saw superb opera houses not only in Leningrad, but in smaller cities such as Lvov, Odessa and Kiev. And yet in our own nation's capital in Washington we have no symphony hall, no opera house and no national theater. It is true that, at long last, we are now embarked on a campaign to construct a cultural center in Washington. In the capitals of Europe, the governments have erected beautiful buildings to house their orchestras, ballets and operas, but in Washington—where buildings grow like mushrooms in the damp forest—there is no money available for such luxuries, unless it can be raised by public subscription. Billions for a flight to the moon, but nothing for those delicate arts which may contribute to man's spiritual development. When we charge other nations with materialism we should, I believe, speak softly, or perhaps not at all!

There is now one area in the field of cultural activities in which I believe our government in recent years has made great progress—the area of cultural exchange. Here we have at long last realized the importance of the arts as a medium of communication between the peoples of the world. In the tour of the Eastman Philharmonia, we had the great privilege of following some of America's great orchestras, the orchestras of Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland and New York. We were proud of the artistic prowess of our young people. I was equally proud of their ability as young ambassadors, of their ability to bring not only art, but friendship, to the people of the countries which they visited.

THE EASTMAN PHILHARMONIA, DR. HOWARD HANSON, CONDUCTOR

The gift of George Eastman, kodak manufacturer, to the University of Rochester in 1921, the Eastman School of Music has become one of the finest conservatories in this country. Graduates of the Eastman School of Music have earned high honors in the musical world, many holding first chairs in major symphony orchestras and faculty posts throughout America.

The Eastman 40th anniversary was observed in the 30th annual Festival of American Music, at the University of Rochester, in May 1962.
This kind of exchange is, I am convinced, of unique value. It differs from some other forms of communication in that it is both non-political and non-materialistic. It differs from the exchange of politicians and professions in other fields for they, for the most part, come in contact with their opposite numbers, colleagues in their own field. The young musicians meet not only their fellow musicians, but speak through the communicative power of music to thousands of people in audiences of many different races and beliefs, and speak in a language which surmounts conventional barriers. This is particularly true when the musicians are young, enthusiastic, well-disciplined and motivated by a sincere belief in the purpose of their mission.

This last point is, I believe, of paramount importance. In speaking to the graduating class of St. John Fisher College, I tried to sum up my basic philosophy about the exchange program in the following paragraph:

“No approach is valid unless its first purpose is the specific purpose of friendship and understanding. If the tour of the Eastman Philharmonia did make the impact with which it is credited, it is because of the warm, friendly interest which these young people extended to their new friends behind the Iron Curtain. It was necessary for them to play well, to play brilliantly, for this was their card of admission, their means of introduction; but their playing, no matter how brilliant, would not have been enough, had it not been for this search for friendship and understanding.”

It is commonplace to say that the first task of the days ahead will be to prevent the “cold” war from becoming a “hot” war. The second task will be gradually to dissipate the atmosphere of the cold war, with all its frustrations and evil philosophy. I have no illusion that this task can be accomplished by the beneficent power of music, or by the powers of all the creative arts in unison. On the other hand, I also do not believe that it can be accomplished by the diplomats alone. If the goal is to be realized, it must be achieved by all of the benign forces working together toward this end. It is my hope that the creative arts may make their own contribution.

If this aim is to be realized, I believe that several points of view are important. First of all is the point which I have just emphasized, that an exchange of persons, an exchange of art, is important only if the aim of that exchange in completely understood, if those taking part in the exchange are sincerely dedicated to the goal or world peace, rather than to purposes of ambition, self-aggrandizement or even the entire laudable aim of intellectual cooperation.

Second I have become convinced of the importance and the validity of President Kennedy’s accent on youth. I remember a number of years ago filling out a questionnaire for a Fulbright applicant. In answer to the question, what would the student do for good introduction for his country, I wrote with tongue in cheek, that I would prefer ambassadors a little older than twenty-one!

I have changed my mind. Young people, well-trained and with the idealism of youth—and I am sure there is much idealism remaining in youth even in our materialistic age—may prove to be highly effective ambassadors. They are perhaps more open-minded and less prejudiced than we of the older generation. They also have the most at stake, for if the quest for peace fails and war comes, it is the young who must make the greatest sacrifice.

Third, I am increasingly concerned with the character and the quality of our cultural exports, of the image of the United States which these exports present. For one of the purposes of any cultural exchange must be, I believe, to dispel the stereotype of the “ugly American,” the picture of the American as a gum-chewing, loud-mouthed boor whose only interest is the acquisition of wealth and power.

And here I feel impelled to say something which may not, in some quarters, be popular. I realize that honesty is something which must be indulged in with discretion, but I also believe that at times we must give our honest opinion, if for no other reason than to keep in practice!

In the choice of our cultural exports, I am somewhat disenchanted with the apparently growing advice that we export to Europe certain types of popular music. I have nothing against many forms of popular music. Much of it has charm and character. Some of it, on the other hand, is, in my opinion, cheap, vulgar and meretricious. When used as a medium of cultural exchange, it is likely to confirm any observer in his belief that Americans are without taste and lacking in any sense of values.

What I am talking about is, I am sure, clear to all of you. I refer to the trumpet players headed for the stratosphere blowing the bells off their horns, the trombones headed for outer space, drummers in a neo-primitivistic orgy and singers “belting it out” with supreme disregard for pitch, quality or good taste. This type of “music,” whether or not it is called “rock and roll,” in my opinion bears the same relation to good music that pornography bears to good art.

There are some who consider this “art” to be typically American. I consider it to be a fad which pleases the youngsters for a little while but which, like other fads, will soon happily pass. I do not believe it has any value as a medium of cultural exchange. Quite the reverse. As far as I am concerned, it raises in my heart only one ambition—to shoot the trumpet player, with hopefully extra ammunition for the trombonist, the drummer and the singer!

Finally, in pleading for the creative and performing arts as valuable ambassadors, I have no illusions that art and the artist can ever take the place of the dedicated work of men like Lucius Clay in West Berlin, Ambassador Thompson in Moscow, or our own William MacComber in Jordan. I do believe, however, that the challenge is so great and the task so important that every possible appropriate means of communication by which people speak to people must be utilized.

One scene will always remain in my memory. It was our final concert in Leningrad following thirteen weeks of this exciting but grueling experience. The audience, which packed and overflowed by hundreds the concert hall, demanded encore after encore. Finally, since we had to catch a midnight train to Moscow and then a plane to Amsterdam and back to Rochester, I left the stage and motioned the orchestra to follow me.

As I was changing to street clothes in my dressing room—perhaps five minutes later—I realized that there was considerable noise coming from the auditorium. Quickly slipping on my overcoat, I went out to investigate. To my surprise, I found the audience in that great hall standing and applauding an empty stage. I hurriedly found my associate conductor and we went out on the stage to acknowledge the demonstration, whereupon hundreds of people rushed to the stage, some with their hands outstretched to clasp ours, some with little bouquets of flowers, in a moving gesture of friendship. It seemed to me that they were saying “We like your young people, we like your music, we like America!”

This is, I believe, cultural exchange at its best. This is communication between peoples. This is the use of the arts for world understanding, and eventually for “peace on earth, good will to men.”
Honoring the memory of my dear sister
MRS. THOMAS RAND JONES (Mary Evelyn Henderson)

A beautiful Christian Character. A loyal and active member of James K. Polk Chapter, DAR, Mena, Arkansas, of which she was the Organizing Regent in 1939.

In Loving Tribute, this page is dedicated by
Miss Ethel DePew Henderson
A Past Regent of the Local Chapter.
REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER HUTS UNCOVERED

Little disturbed since George Washington's troops camped in Jockey Hollow 180 years ago, evidences of stone fireplaces and level floors of about 150 soldiers' huts of the Connecticut Division have been found by archeologists at Morristown National Historical Park, N. J.

Remains of a double line of huts for enlisted men representing the First and Second Connecticut Brigades of the Connecticut Line were identified by Col. J. Duncan Campbell. He is a noted specialist in the archeological investigation of Revolutionary War military works, working under contract with the National Park Service.

Morristown National Historical Park is the site of Washington's military headquarters and the main encampment of his Continental Army during the winters of 1777 and 1779-80. The main Continental Army, numbering up to 10,000 men, was encamped in Jockey Hollow during the "hard winter" of 1779-80. Many of the campgrounds have remained relatively undisturbed, and physical evidences of army occupation can still be seen.

For many years traces of tumbled rocks have remained above the surface of the wooded slopes of Fort Hill in Jockey Hollow, and the general location of the Connecticut Line was known from documentary evidence. Definite proof of its precise location has now been established by Colonel Campbell's archeological reconnaissance. Trowels and screens of the diggers have produced many mementos of life during the bitter winter of 1780, including ashes from the fires that warmed Washington's soldiers at a single fireplace in each hut and his officers in their somewhat larger huts which boasted double fireplaces. The huts were built of logs with "shake" roofs of split timber. Their floors were dug into the slope of the hill. Fireplaces were composed of a base of dry laid rock masonry and flat stone hearths on which the fire was built, the smoke being carried away by a chimney made of stocks and mud. The row of officers' huts was up-hill a short distance from those of the enlisted men. In front of the two lines of huts, traces of the original military road around the encampment can be discerned.

Further archeological investigation is expected to pinpoint the encampment areas of other brigades of Washington's Army—the Maryland, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania regiments and Hand's Brigade from Maryland and Pennsylvania.

NOTE: Those interested in the Morristown encampment may wish to seek for copies of Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey, A Military Capital of the American Revolution. It is Historical Handbook 7 of the National Park Service and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 25 cents a copy. Do not send stamps.

Other pamphlets in the series, for sale at the same price, are: Saratoga (No. 4), Yorktown (No. 14), Independence (No. 17), and Kings Mountain (No. 22). These are extremely valuable to teachers, students, and others wishing information on the Revolution.

ALLISON DIVISION GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

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And, you can push a lever and start a model jet plane on its flight and watch the flow of fuel. Or, you can operate a real tank. Young visitors, especially, find the miniature air armada interesting. Then there's the Spaceatorium where you see a rocket leave the earth, circle the moon, and return to the earth. It's exciting.

The Powerama—located in Plant 3 on West 10th Street—is open to the public from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday, and Thursday nights from 6 to 9. There is no admission charge. Requests for group visits should be made in writing to Powerama, Allison Division, General Motors Corporation, Indianapolis 6, Indiana. Or, call Chapel 4-1511 and ask for extension 3307.
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JANUARY 1963
THE TWENTY-SIX NORTHERN DISTRICT CHAPTERS of INDIANA pay tribute to the Indian heritage not only through memorials and chapter names, but by participation today in the NSDAR American Indian Committee.

In Memory of DAVID THOMPSON 1766 - 1847 Drummer boy serving Col. McSarin & Gen. Putnam in the American Revolution Grave located in Olive Chapel Cemetery St. Joseph County Marked by Schuyler Colfax Chapter, DAR Pierre Navarre Society, CAR South Bend, Indiana

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For the Most Competitive Annuities Write STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIANA Indianapolis 5, Indiana which he said that “He (England’s George III) has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce,” was unacceptable to the Southern delegates at the Continental Congress, and it was stricken from the document.

“I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just,” said Jefferson as he contemplated rejection of his observations on the practice.

James Madison, coauthor of The Federalist and another Revolutionary period statesman, made the observation about the omission that “They (the signers) did not choose to admit the right of property in direct terms.”

The Constitutional Convention that followed was more charitable. Although it ordained that every five persons not free (mostly slaves) were to be counted as three free people (mostly whites) toward determining apportionment of representatives and (Continued on page 104)
Rich in Indian lore, chapters in the northern third of Indiana have remembered the heritage in chapter names, CAR societies, and by monuments. The area, chiefly the home of the Pottowatomie and Miami tribes, has five CAR societies with Indian names. Four markers have been placed and eleven chapters bear Indian language names or commemorate a significant historic Indian event.

Anthony Nigo is named for a chief who carried the flag on the Fourth of July. “Peace Pipe” is the English translation of Calumet. The massacre by Little Turtle of Col. Augustin de la Balme in 1780, is recalled by this chapter. Desardee, an early Indian chief of Starke County, is the chapter at Knox. Frances Slocum chapter at Wabash honors a famed kidnapped white child. Manitou, an Indian lake camp site, is the Rochester chapter. Hobart chapter selected Meshowke-to-quah, an early Indian area land owner. Mishawaka commemorates an early tribe who lived in the area. Olde Towne, now the city of Logansport, was the battle in 1791, in which marauding Pottowatomies were defeated by General Wilkinson. The Pottowatomi chief, Pokagon, is recognized by the chapter at Angola. Gary’s chapter is named for the tribe who lived in the dunes. Plymouth’s river—Yellow—in Indian “Wythougan” is used by that chapter.

In 1681, under the Council Oak, near South Bend, LaSalle and the Miami met. Here also Pierre Navarre, later to marry an Indian girl, established a trading post. Pierre Moran—an Indian chief—was to sell the land on which Elkhart is built. The Indian history of Fort Wayne is an important chapter in the history of the state. At LaGrange is found a memorial to Chief Shipshewana and near Delphi is a row of memorial elms to mark the line of travel followed by the Pottawatomies as they were moved on the “Trail of Death” from this state.
PRESENTING

LINCOLN NATIONAL PARK in the beautiful hills of historic Southern Indiana

"Kentucky gave him birth; Illinois polished his political career; Indiana molded the man."

The following chapters of the Southern District of Indiana invite you to visit Indiana's first national park, created by an act of Congress and dedicated to the greatness of Abraham Lincoln. Here he spent his formative years; here he grew in body and mind; here his spirit grew in tune with the simple beauty of the pioneer woods. Do visit his boyhood home and the grave of his mother which is also enshrined within these woods.

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"She led him for a little while."
ANNIE SUE THURMOND
1876  Wife of  1961
John W. Scott

A Mother who early in life was dedicated to the love of God and her church, always thinking of others before herself, with true devotion to her family. Member of Vanderburgh Chapter, DAR., Evansville, Indiana. Ancestors: William Thurmond, Va., George Southerland, Va. & N. C.

In loving memory—dedicated by her DAR daughters.

Ethel Edna Scott Egan  Ruth Scott Olive  Ona Scott Waller
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HONORING
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OSBORNE-MAGRUDER—Want parents, dates, places, and brothers of Christopher Osborne, 1732-89, Mecklenburg Co., N.C.; mar. Sarah, dau. of Dr. Archibald Magruder of Va., 1760, ch.—Mary mar. Polk; Rebecca Powell; Escena Howell; Ferrie; Caty; Lydia Flott; Milly Brown; Elizabeth Smith; Jonathan; and Christopher, Jr., also an unborn child mentioned in will of 1788 filed Charlotte, N.C. Also same inf. for Archibald Magruder. Invite corres.—Mrs. Fred J. Wetzel, 2908 S. Quaker, Tulsa, Okla.


RENNER—Want birth, mar., and death dates of Isaac Renner of Frederick Co., Va., b. in Pa. He had a son Henry, b. in Va., 1796, mar. Mary Willy, dau. of Rev. Bernard Willy and Christina Hetzel; son Joseph; dau. Elizabeth, mar. Hetzel Gauss. Also want data on Isaac Renner's father and gr. father who lived in Pa., prob. Bucks or Berks Co.—Mrs. S. H. Hadden, 407 W. Green St., Apt. 3, Urbana, Ill.


HONORING

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John Rutherford, Rutherford

Loantaka, Madison
Major Joseph Bloomfield, Bloomfield
Mistress Mary Williams, East Orange
Nova Caesarea, Newark
Polly Wyckoff, West Englewood
Red Mill, Maywood
Saddle River, Ridgewood
Westfield, Westfield
William Paterson, Paterson

Yantacaw, Nutley
the levy of taxes, it gave hope to the abolitionists by providing that Congress could not prohibit the traffic of slaves before 1808. This carried the suggestion that perhaps the practice would be stopped. It, however, did not specifically so direct in their time, they consented, in forming the Constitution, to give the system certain advantages which they hoped would be temporary—and not dangerous to the stability of the Government”.

The contrary actually happened, even in view of the fact that either before, or soon after, the formation of the Union, the Northern States, beginning with Vermont in 1777 and ending with New Jersey in 1804, either abolished slavery or adopted measures to effect its gradual abolition within their boundaries.

Many efforts were made in the half-century before the Civil War toward abolishing slavery, but the same general thinking that kept the words “slave” and “slavery” out of the Declaration of Independence prevailed.

The result was that, when Lincoln took his first oath of office, there were 4,000,000 slaves in the Union as compared with 600,000 in 1790—and the United States had the dubious distinction of being one of the three last important countries in the world that had not outlawed slavery. The others were Cuba and Brazil.
OLD INN STILL STANDS

Next to the possessions and old manor of Elizabeth Haddon, possibly the most sacred historical place in the town is “Ye Indian King,” on King’s Highway East, built by Mathias Aspden in 1750, and used as an inn until 1873. In 1902 the State of New Jersey purchased and restored it to its original condition at a cost of $12,000, and it stands today a striking example of Colonial architecture, open to all persons in the State for their use as a place to foster and further patriotic motives. Its walls have seen many striking times, both of a political and social nature. It was in this building during the struggle for national independence that Haddonfield attained her chief political importance. It was not because she was the oldest town in Camden County, or the third oldest town in West Jersey, but because of the military situation that Haddonfield was lifted into that greater prominence, and became, for a time, seat of the State government. The Legislature met here frequently, and on March 18, 1777, the Council of Safety was formed. Its president was the Governor of the State, William Livingston, and in this body was concentrated for war purposes much of the civil and military authority of the State. On September 20 of the same year, while the Legislature was in session in this building, a bill was passed substituting “State” for “Colony” in all State papers. A tablet on the front of the building, placed there by Haddonfield Chapter, DAR, in 1900, commemorates the two former events.

The social side of the inn was bright at all times, especially when Dolly Payne Todd was a frequent visitor previous to her marriage to President James Madison. The inn was long the social center of the village.

—From the Philadelphia Inquirer, October 19, 1913.
Monmouth Chapter
Red Bank, N.J.

Honors a Three Generation DAR-CAR Family Group

Mrs. Bruce W. Campbell
Chapter Regent 1944-1946
Chapter Regent 1962-1963
State Corresponding Secretary 1950-1953
Sr. State President, N.J. Society, CAR 1953-1955

Mrs. Oscar Charles Rudner
Jr. President, Mary Stillwell Society,
CAR 1936-1937.
President, Monmouth Chapter Junior Group
1947-1948

Stephen Campbell Rudner
Member of Mary Stillwell Society, CAR

The
Penelope Hart Chapter, DAR
Pennington, N.J.

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Mrs. Edward F. Randolph Mrs. Russell A. Snook
Miss Lucy A. Farnam Mrs. Robert C. Neary
Mrs. Frederick Q. Nicholas Mrs. Edward K. Worrell
Mrs. Warren W. Oley Mrs. Edward W. Lewis
*Deceased

AD GLORIAM DEI
by Pauline Corliss Bormann
Anne Cary Chapter, N.Y.

O God, I cannot praise Thee as Thou shouldst be praised.
But I will praise Thee as I can.
I cannot serve Thee as a mighty angel may,
But I will serve Thee as a man.
I cannot understand Thee as Thine own dear Son,
Who always knew His Father’s will.
But I can credit Thee with honor, lacking sight,
As Abraham, who trusted still,
And said, “Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?”

Perfected praise from hearts made perfect yet shall rise,
And from earth’s children, with their Lord.
In bringing many sons to glory, He will say,
“My travail long has its reward.”
No more as slaves who serve, but friends who know, and sons
Who serve, and see their Father’s face
When every knee shall bow and every tongue confess.
These are the promises of grace,
When all His works shall praise, and all His saints shall bless.
A True History of Early Vicksburg

By Frances Barber (Mrs. John D.) Sullivan

Ashmead Chapter, Vicksburg, Miss.

The beautiful and historic Mississippi River town of Vicksburg came into being in 1819, when it was just a large cotton plantation owned by Newitt Vick, a successful planter. Mr. Vick owned 65 slaves, making his home at Openwood 7 miles northeast of Vicksburg and cultivating the land on the present site of Vicksburg. He and his eldest son, Hartwell, also had a sawmill on the river.

Before Vick's death in 1819 he planned the city of Vicksburg, laying out nine squares or blocks and sold four of them himself.

Newitt Vick died on August 5, 1819, of yellow fever, without knowing that his wife lay in the next room dying of the same disease. Mrs. Vick died a half hour after her husband, and they were buried side by side at Openwood, leaving 13 children. The youngest child, Newitt H., was just 2½ months old, and Hartwell, the oldest, was 27.

In his will Mr. Vick directed that his executors carry out his plans for developing a town. John Lane, a Methodist minister, who married the oldest Vick daughter, Sarah, went into court to attempt to have himself appointed executor in order to pay the debts of the estate and help support the minor children of the Vick family. He was successful and promptly sold 68 lots.

Then in 1824 some of the heirs came into court and asked that the remainder of the town be surveyed and that the lots laid off be allotted to each heir. This act slowed development of the town considerably.

After 1824, a controversy arose in the courts, and all of the Vicksburg property was indirectly involved. The only piece of land directly concerned, however, was Levee Street down to the river. This land was called the Commons, and it was Newitt Vick's dream that this piece would always be kept for the use of everyone and would never be sold to individuals for homes or businesses.

In 1825 a public square was deeded to the County Commissioners for public buildings. The county seat had been at Warrenson since 1809, but it was transferred to Vicksburg around 1825.

Vicksburg was incorporated by

(Continued on page 111)
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Jackson Center, Ohio

Reynolds, who took office in 1911, marking of the Boone Trail was begun. It took almost 10 years to uncover the old trail and four States helped with the marking—Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and North Carolina.

Three chapter members have served as Vice Presidents General: Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Patterson, and Mrs. W. O. Spencer, Sr. (now honorary State Regent). Mrs. Reynolds served as Honorary Vice President General from North Carolina from 1935 until her death on September 24, 1946.

On November 16, 1928, Mrs. Reynolds gave (through the National Officers' Club) the pipe organ to Memorial Continental Hall.

Since the organization of the chapter 30 members have served as regents, and the chapter continues to carry on the work of the first leaders and to emphasize the three objectives of NSDAR. In 60 years the chapter has increased in membership from the original 13 charter members to the present membership of 138—Roslyn Southland (Mrs. Samuel Alexander) Harris.

Please include your address in all letters.
HONORING

MRS. FORD HUBBARD
(Julia J. Shepherd)
Regent, John McKnitt Alexander Chapter, DAR

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of
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A Preview of the February Magazine

In recognition of American History Month—February—the Magazine will have, as its two principal feature articles, George Washington, the Image and the Man, by Charles C. Wall, Resident Director of Mount Vernon, Va.; and Lincoln as Seen From the Kitchen, by Dr. Wayne C. Temple, Director, Department of Lincolniana, Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn.
an act of the Mississippi Legislature on January 25, 1825; at this time the future of the city was assured.

Between 1824 and 1834 Vicksburg flourished. Doctors, lawyers, teachers, and merchants moved in during this period. The town grew by leaps and bounds, and by 1834 was becoming one of the most important towns on the Mississippi River between Memphis and New Orleans.

In fact, Sergeant S. Prentiss, afterward a famous lawyer, left Natchez in February 1832 and moved to Vicksburg. As to the reason for his move, he wrote his mother at this time that, in his own opinion, "Natchez was declining, while Vicksburg was a flourishing town, nearly as large as Natchez and much superior for business."

Up to the Civil War time the fortunes of the town paralleled the fortunes of the planters whose rich plantations surrounded the town. Many homes and buildings constructed during these plush times are still in existence.

One of these buildings is the beautiful old Courthouse, where there is now a museum that has collected and preserved many fascinating mementoes and relics from Vicksburg's past.

Many ante-bellum homes, such as Cedar Grove, McRaven, Camdon Hearth, Steele Cottage, Anchuca, Planter's Hall are still in existence, and some are open to the public.

The story of the siege of Vicksburg is commemorated and preserved by the Vicksburg National Military Park and Museum and attracts thousands of tourists each year.

Last year the Hammer Regional Library was opened at the Steele Cottage, where students of history and genealogists can obtain documented information about the history of this area.

Praise for The DAR Manual For Citizenship

(From a letter to the President General)

Dear Madam:

A book was shown me a day or two ago, called The DAR Manual for Citizenship. In reading over the contents, I find this book the most educational of any on the subject of Citizenship that I have seen.

As you will note by the letterhead, we are a Union local, and represent the hourly employees of the Ford Motor Company's three plants in Cleveland.

Five or six years ago, Ford had a lot of tradesmen sent here from England, Scotland, and Ireland, among other countries. In setting up our files for election, we find quite a few of our members are not citizens.

I would like to know the price of fifty of these books. We would hold classes here and assist these people to become citizens.

RALPH A. SNYDER, SR.,
Recording Secretary,
Local 1250, U. A. W.
The doors of the New Year '63 were opened with bright, shiny keys that were truly golden. No other New Year greeting could have made this committee and its chairman any happier.

ARKANSAS led the way with $4,792.50, thanks in no small measure to the magnificent work by Miss Lily Peter, National Vice Chairman of the American Music Committee and Honorary State Regent of Arkansas, Mrs. John Augustus Carr, State Regent, and Mrs. Wayne W. Owen, State Chairman, added their efforts to this very fine showing.

INDIANA—Mrs. Alvie T. Wallace, State Regent, and Mrs. H. B. Hunter, State Chairman, almost doubled their total of last year with a figure of $993.00 including $20.00 paid for cuts. This represented the work of 82 of their 97 chapters. Congratulations!

LOUISIANA—Mrs. R. J. Holzer, Jr., State Regent, and Mrs. John B. Gasquet, State Chairman, sent in a total of $1,103.75 with $50.00 for cuts. Their work is most appreciated.

NEW JERSEY—Mrs. John Kent Finley, State Regent, and Mrs. Charles P. Kroha, State Chairman, added $833.00 with $10.00 for cuts to the Magazine coffers. 59 of New Jersey’s 78 chapters worked to give us this amount and we are so pleased.

NORTH CAROLINA—Mrs. Norman Cordon, State Regent, and Mrs. Frederick H. Harsch, State Chairman, sent in $2,391.00 including $220.00 for cuts and mats. This shows almost an $800.00 gain over last year. The 78 of North Carolina's 89 chapters are warmly commended for their contributions. Miscellaneous advertising accounted for $1,843.00 including $20.00 for cuts. Our grand TOTAL for JANUARY is $11,956.25. This is a wonderful beginning for the New Year.

Every advertisement is most welcome and please, just keep sending in more and more ads so that our slogan, “Money's the key in '63” can be fully realized. A wonderful and prosperous New Year to you all.

Ida A. Maybe
National Chairman, Magazine Advertising Committee.
WINTON, AMHERST COUNTY, VIRGINIA
HISTORIC EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY MANSION AT CLIFFORD

In the family graveyard lying beyond the back lawn of the mansion are buried Sarah Winston Henry, mother of Patrick; her son, Lieutenant William Henry; her daughter, Jane Henry Meredith; her son-in-law, Colonel Samuel Meredith; and others of their lineage.

With the Blue Ridge Chapter as hostess, the Daughters of the Third Virginia District, DAR, have held memorial exercises, in tribute to these historic and distinguished personages, at Winton, in May of the last two years, and they expect to make such observances an annual event, in co-operation with the present owners of the estate, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Snead. The date for 1963 will be May 29, the 227th anniversary of Patrick Henry’s birth. All Daughters are invited to attend.

Winton is at Clifford, Virginia, on State Highway 151, which turns off from U.S. Highway 29, about three miles north of the town of Amherst.


Photoengravings are by the Lynchburg Engraving Company, Lynchburg, Virginia.
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