DAUGHTERS of the MERICAN EVOLUTION MAGAZINE

OCTOBER 1963

PUBLISHED BY
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Playing in the school band can bring your child a lifetime of benefits

Of all activities in your child's school, none can provide so many enduring benefits as playing in the band. Actual tests show that youngsters who become active in music make better grades, make friends easier, are more poised and confident, and rank higher in deportment. Music educators agree the best beginning for your child is an early one, and even fourth graders in most schools have an opportunity to play in the band. Your child's music will be more rewarding from the start with a Bundy band instrument. This is why: for over fifty years Selmer has been world famous for costly instruments designed especially for the professional artist. This is the knowledge behind Bundy instruments, designed by Selmer for students, at the lowest cost good performance permits. Consult your school's bandmaster about Bundy instruments. His broad experience with children and instruments will be an invaluable guide to the right choice for you and your child.

SELMER BUNDY Band Instruments
KEEP ON THUMPING! Last week there was a parade in Washington honoring the King and Queen of Afghanistan. As usual, the buses hauling the military units and their bands park on 17th Street, around the corner from DAR Headquarters. However, the only evidence we have at DAR that bands are present is a steady thump—thump—thump—thump—thump—thump, setting the cadence for the returning marchers. We never are treated to the stirring military music that undoubtedly was an enjoyable feature of the parade.

Nevertheless, left to themselves, the soldierly ranks doubtless would have come straggling back to their buses if they had not been directed to maintain in formation by the rhythmic thumping of the drums.

It occurred to your Editor that one of the functions of our National Society is to provide a drumbeat for our Country and, in its various programs, to guide us all on an orderly march toward the future.

MISS MABEL E. WINSLOW
Editor

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Diorama at the National Park Service Visitor Center, Yorktown, Va., of Washington firing the first shot. General Washington in person fired the first American cannon against Yorktown, which lies at the left of the picture. About 5 p.m., October 9, 1781, the guns, howitzers, and mortars in the American battery were ready.

As members of his staff, including stout Gen. Henry Knox, Chief of Artillery, watched, Washington touched the smoldering port fire to the vent, discharging the gun. The other pieces then opened fire and began a bombardment that continued for 8 days. According to tradition, Washington's shot struck a house where British officers were at dinner.

National Park Service photograph by Ralph H. Anderson
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

From the beginning October has been a month of special importance to both Our Nation and the National Society. It was on October 19, 1781, that Cornwallis surrendered to George Washington at Yorktown, Virginia, thus bringing to a close the American Revolution. This event is observed annually with appropriate ceremonies under the auspices of the Yorktown Day Association, comprising eight patriotic organizations. This year, the Virginia State Society DAR will be hostess, and the National Board of Management will attend. Other features will be the overnight trip to Williamsburg, where courtesies will be extended by Colonial Williamsburg, Inc. Before returning, the famous Yorktown Customhouse will be visited, and the Comte de Grasse Chapter will greet the group.

From the point of DAR, the all-important organizational meeting of the National Society was held in Washington, D. C., in October 1890. Actually, the original date selected was October 12. This was purposely chosen, since it was the very day in 1492 when Columbus first sighted America and because it was a woman—Queen Isabella of Spain—who, gave him the necessary financial aid to embark on his quest. However, the 12th fell on a Sunday in 1890; therefore, Saturday, October 11, was selected for the meeting.

Since that time, at National and State levels, mid-year annual Board Meetings, some State Conferences, and numerous District gatherings are held regularly, highlighting DAR activity schedules. All provide excellent opportunity for the leadership group—elected officers and appointed chairmen—as well as the membership, to gain better understanding and appreciation of the comprehensive scope of NSDAR activities.

It is hoped that all Regents—both State and Chapter—have passed on directives and program-outline letters sent out in August. This is important! And here, I pause to express sincere gratitude for the overwhelming and heartening response, as well as the ready cooperation in using the three special informational back-

ground items sent Chapters in the omnibus packet from the President General. Additional copies of these articles are available, within reason, to Regents for distribution.

Noteworthy of special attention are the following:

(1) Our American Heritage—Religious, Cultural, or Economic is the 1963-64 theme for the 300-word Good Citizens essay.

(2) October is DAR Magazine Subscription Month. This official publication is the best single contact an individual Daughter—and friends—has direct with the National Society. Suggestion: Why not write one check this month to cover annual dues and include $2.00 for a year's subscription? If you do, your Chapter and State will receive special credit on prizes offered!

Recommended Reading: Meditations—Let Your Heart Sing, the attractive new booklet compiled by Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, Chaplain General, needs no recommendation. It is an inspirational gem offering spiritual uplift for many occasions, in a presentation format hitherto unused. (Available from the Business Office at 50 cents.)

Little-Known DAR Fact: Pursuant to the foregoing thought and with emphasis on October, it is interesting to note that, at the recessed organizational meeting of NSDAR held in 1890, the elected Chaplain General, Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, "read from the Scriptures and offered an eloquent prayer in behalf of the objects of the association." Although that prayer was not recorded, Mrs. Hamlin's opening prayer at the First Continental Congress (1892) has been preserved and is repeated here for the encouragement and fortitude it gives as Daughters, nationwide, attend Fall meetings and start the year's program mindful of the current theme: Be Strong and of a Good Courage.

Grant that we may feel the full measure of our responsibility; that we may feel we have a holy trust committed to our care; that we may not carry it lightly, but as in Thy sight, knowing that if our institutions are perpetuated we must do our part. Give us grace at this time, and with one accord to realize what a heritage is ours. Help us to guard with jealous care our freedom and our liberty.

Cordially,

(Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan)
President General, NSDAR
“Billy, hand me my horse”

By Mollie Somerville

A LONG-LOST fortification on the historic battlefield at Yorktown, Virginia, has recently been discovered and restored, highlighting the decisive land battle, bitterly fought there, which assured American independence. During the siege of Yorktown, this British-held position, known as Redoubt No. 10, on the edge of the bluff 60 feet above the York River, blocked the final assault on Cornwallis’s troops within the town. On October 14, 1781, the generals of the besieging American and French forces, commanded by George Washington and the Count de Rochambeau, ordered that the fortification be taken by storm. The signal for the assault—six shots fired in rapid succession—was to be given at 8 o’clock that night.

It was the seventh year of the Revolutionary War and the eighth day of the siege of Yorktown. Redoubt No. 10, the square, fortified position marked for attack, was defended by 70 British soldiers under Maj. James Campbell. The Marquis de Lafayette, who was in charge of the whole attack, wished to honor Lt. Col. Jean-Joseph Soubader de Gimat, a French officer holding a commission in the Continental Army, and had named him commander of the 400 soldiers from the American Light Infantry selected to storm this redoubt. But Lt. Col. Alexander Hamilton claimed that, as officer of the day, the appointment should be his. And so it was, with the post of honor in the lead given to the oldest battalion, commanded by Colonel Gimat, followed by Colonel Hamilton’s own corps, headed by his major, Nicholas Fish of New York. A detachment under Lt. Col. John Laurens was to attack the redoubt in the rear and intercept the British retreat.

When the six shots rang out soon after dusk that October evening, the 400 American troops, with unloaded arms, silently and rapidly advanced in two columns. General Lafayette had ordered that the assault be made with the bayonet, in recognition of the British soldier’s prowess in hand-to-hand fighting.

The attacking force was preceded by a vanguard of 20 men, who did not halt and wait for the “sappers and miners” to remove the entanglement of pointed tree-tops interwoven with branches that ringed the redoubt. Instead, they tore some of the obstruction away with their hands and scrambled through or over the rest, stunning the British into inaction by their unorthodox behavior.

Outstanding among the soldiers in the vanguard who surged over the top in that suicide attack was a
young sergeant, William Brown, of Connecticut. For having "conducted a forlorn hope with great bravery" that night, Sergeant Brown received the earliest known military decoration for bravery given by our country without regard for rank—the Purple Heart Badge of Military Merit created by Washington.

The Americans storming Redoubt No. 10 capitalized on the defenders' surprise at the vanguard's action and rushed to the charge. While Laurens' 80 men covered the rear of the redoubt, Gimat's and Hamilton's men surrounded the work, broke through the obstructions, scaled the parapet, and engaged in fierce hand-to-hand fighting. Within 10 minutes, and without firing a shot, they had captured the redoubt. The British commanding officer was taken prisoner and practically all of his men were killed or captured. The Americans suffered only 9 killed and 32 wounded.

At the same moment, 400 French troops, under Baron de Viomenil, made an assault on a nearby five-sided fortification known as Redoubt No. 9. When the Hessian sentinel stationed on the parapet cried out "Wer da?" ("Who comes there?") the men within the redoubt instantly opened fire. The attacking Frenchmen found the obstructions surrounding this redoubt in much better condition than their continuous bombardment had led them to expect, and they halted while their "sappers and miners" cut a passage through with axes. The delay was costly, as they were exposed to the British and Hessian fire and suffered heavy losses. But finally, with the cry of "Vive le Roi," they rushed to the charge.

When almost half an hour had passed since the signal to storm the redoubts had been given, Lafayette sent his aide, Major Barbour, through the murderous fire of the British line with a message to Viomenil.

"I am in my redoubt. Where are you?" asked the marquis. To which the baron sent the reply:

"I am not in mine, but I will be within 5 minutes."

And he was.

Eighteen of the 125 British and Hessian soldiers defending the redoubt had been killed, 50 were taken prisoners, and the rest escaped. The French lost 15 men, and 77 were wounded.

Washington, from a lookout command point, had watched every movement of the troops storming the redoubts. When it was over he turned to General Knox, in charge of the American artillery, who was standing beside him and said, "The work is done and well done."

And then he called to his servant, "Billy, hand me my horse."

The American and French leaders hastened to make preparations for the expected customary counterattack, but none came that night. Instead, the British directed a
desultory fire at the lost redoubts from their main line of defense, but as their firing lacked enthusiasm, it did little damage and caused few casualties.

During the night, 500 American soldiers connected the two newly captured redoubts to their front-line trenches, extending the line to the river bank. Through continuous practice, day and night, since the beginning of the siege, the troops had become skilled in digging the trenches, or "parallels" as they were called, in record time. This in spite of the fact that a 3-day supply of bread ration often had to do for a whole week, while the troops, and even the army surgeon, shivered under the one thin blanket allotted each man. The shovel was as much a part of a soldier's equipment as the gun. And the digging had to be done under British fire.

One militia man, more brave than prudent, had stopped constantly in his digging to brandish his shovel at every ball that was fired. Unfortunately, a cannon ball came that put an end to his clowning.

But the casualties had been remarkably few, and the men digging furiously to connect the two redoubts to their trenches soon completed their task.

Washington, in a rare moment of enthusiasm, heaped praise on the officers and men in his General Orders the next day:

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Count Jean Baptiste de Rochambeau, Marshal of France and Commander of the French forces at Yorktown.

Courtesy, The Society of the Cincinnati

Lt. Col. John Laurens, whose men were to attack the redoubt from the rear and cut off British retreat. Colonel Laurens represented the Americans among the four commissioners who drafted the Articles of Capitulation. Henry Laurens, his father, was at this time a prisoner of the British in the Tower of London.

Courtesy, Library of Congress

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Headquarters before York
Monday, October 15, 1781

Major General the Marquis de la Fayette's Division will mount in the Trenches tomorrow.

The Commander-in-Chief congratulates the Allied Army on the Success of the Enterprize last evening against the two important work on the left of the enemy's line: He requests the Baron Viomenil who commanded the French Grenadiers and Chasseurs and the Marquis de la Fayette who commanded the American Light Infantry to accept his warmest acknowledgments for the excellency of their dispositions and for their own Gallant Conduct upon the occasion and he begs them to present his thanks to every individual officer, and to the Men of their respective Commands for the Spirit and Rapidity with which they advanced to the Attacks and for the admirable Firmness with which they supported themselves under the fire of the Enemy without returning a shot.

The General reflects with the highest degree of pleasure on the Confidence which the Troops of the two Nations must hereafter have in each other. Assured of mutual support he is convinced there is no danger which they will not cheerfully encounter.—No difficulty which they will not bravely overcome.

The troops will be supplied with fresh beef to Thursday next inclusive, they will receive three pints of Salt to every one hundred rations for the allowance of Wednesday and Thursday.
In contrast is Cornwallis's letter, in cypher, written the same day to his superior officer, Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, advising him that the British situation had become "very critical," that they would "soon be exposed to an assault in ruined works, in a bad position, and with weakened numbers," and that his position was "so precarious" that he could "not recommend that the fleet and army should run great risk" in their behalf.

However, Cornwallis, in accordance with siege warfare, ordered a counter-attack that night. The British objective was to cripple some unfinished French batteries. It was a brave attempt, and the attackers succeeded in spiking some cannons, but a few hours later these were again firing on the town with resultant terrible devastation.

Since the first French battery had opened fire on the afternoon of October 9, joined a few hours later by the first American gun (to which Washington himself had put a match and which was reported to have been a direct hit and a fatal shot—see Frontispiece), there had been no let-up in the bombardment of Yorktown. The heavy fire raked the British lines mercilessly. The cannon balls and fragments of exploding bombs wounded and killed many of the soldiers, and did great damage to the houses within the town.

The British ships in the harbor were also targets. "Red hot shot" ignited the tarred rigging and timbers of the British ship of war Charon, which was consumed in a tremendous conflagration, burning from the water's edge to her highest point at the same moment. A British fire-ship, designed for setting vessels on fire, was struck and destroyed in a brilliant blaze.
The French troops there. He hoped eventually to join forces with Clinton in New York.

Three trips across the river would be necessary to convey the troops to Gloucester in the small craft available; Cornwallis himself would embark on the second trip. But just before he was to leave, a terrific storm arose and scattered the boats. Cornwallis was forced to abandon this venture and recall the troops who had crossed. Thus was lost whatever little chance of success there was in the plan.

Cornwallis's situation was now hopeless. "We at that time could not fire a single gun," he wrote. "I therefore proposed to capitulate."

At 10 o'clock on the following morning, the 17th, a British drummer boy, dressed in red, mounted a parapet and began beating a "parley," which meant that the British wished to negotiate. Not a sound from his drum could be heard above the roar of the bombardment, but he was clearly visible, and the guns were silenced. The officer who appeared beside him waving a white handkerchief carried a message from Cornwallis to Washington, proposing a "cessation of hostilities."

The Articles of Capitulation

But 2 days passed before the negotiators settled on surrender terms. The Articles of Capitulation were not signed by the British until the morning of October 19.

That morning, Colonel Laurens, who had led a detachment on Redoubt No. 10, wrote:

... the Generals of the Allied Army will be at the Redoubt on the right of our second parallel at 9 o'clock—this morning—when they expect to receive Lord Cornwallis's definitive Answer and sign the Capitulation. ...

It appears from this that for the momentous occasion of signing their names to the papers ending the Revolutionary War and assuring American independence, the distinguished generals of the French and American forces selected as their meeting place Redoubt No. 10.
An original Purple Heart owned by the New Hampshire Branch, Society of the Cincinnati. "The General, ever desirous to cherish a virtuous ambition in his soldiers and encourage every species of Military merit, directs that whenever any singularly meritorious action is performed, the author of it shall be permitted to wear on his facings over the left breast, the figure of a heart in purple cloth or silk, edged with narrow lace or binding . . .

G. Washington, Commander-in-Chief."

The front porch of the Moore house at Yorktown; the Articles of Capitulation for Cornwallis to sign were prepared within.

National Park Service photograph by Ralph W. Anderson
GENERAL DATA about Anne Hutchinson are well known. Most American students learn of her defiance of the Massachusetts clergy, her steadfast defense of freedom of thought, and her aid to Roger Williams in establishing the first colony in New England completely tolerant of all religions—Rhode Island. Not so well known are the facts concerning her trial before the General Court of Massachusetts, which led to her banishment to Rhode Island, and the striking similarity between her trial and that endured by her father, Francis Marbury, 59 years before. Also not so well known is the influence that her father's thinking exerted on Anne in relation to the events that led to her trial. These facts are the subject of this study.

On November 5, 1578, at St. Paul's Consistory, London, Deacon Francis Marbury faced an Ecclesiastical Court presided over by Bishop Aylmer of London. The deacon was accused of returning to Northampton, a place “whither you were especially forbidden to go,” and of doing harm there with his sermons. The harm consisted of making statements not in complete accord with the dogma of the ruling clergy of England—a crime considered as heinous by said narrow-minded clergy. Francis Marbury responded to the ponderous questions of the court with quick, keen answers, sometimes evoking open laughter from the listeners. He was a man of quick wit and tongue, whose manner with the court was fearless and proud. These characteristics seemed to have been traits of the Marburys.

Marbury's agile tongue was not always used tactfully. When asked by the Bishop what he had to say to Lord Peterborough (the bishop who had ordained Marbury) or to Aylmer himself, Marbury replied, "Nothing but God can save you both." However, the sorest thorn in the side of the Bishop was Marbury's caustic comment that "the Bishops of London are guilty of the death of as many souls as have perished by the ignorance of the ministers of their making whom they know to be unable." Asked what was wrong with the ministers of his day, Marbury answered that they were unable to teach. The question then arose as to whether it would not be worse to have no preacher at all, and Marbury returned, "It is better to have nothing than that which God would not have." For this outburst, Marbury was labeled by the court "an overthwart proud Puritan knave," and, though nothing much was proved against him, he was sentenced to jail.
and deprived of his position. Marbury averred that he was no Puritan and 'prayed to God to forgive' the court.

About 20 years later, in Alford, England, Anne Marbury was reared in a climate of religious turmoil. As he had declared, her father, Francis, was not a Puritan, but her mother and mother's family were. Among the discussions that were the center of the Marbury's strict religious life, one idea made a profound impression upon Anne—her father's plea for a properly trained, efficient clergy. Unfortunately, the inferences that Anne read into that plea were to affect her whole life. She was to start a controversy that was to rock all of Massachusetts on its none-too-solid foundations. But let us consider first things first.

Anne grew up in a deeply religious home and established one herself after her marriage. She married William Hutchinson, a childhood friend, in 1612. They had 15 surviving children in 30 years of marriage. William was dominated by his strong-willed wife, but he loved her dearly. She was a good wife and mother, a helpful nurse to the poor, and a person in constant search of religious truth. It was in this quest of divine truth, which dominated her entire life, that she sought out John Cotton and listened to his sermons. He became an inspiration to her; and when, under pressure by the Anglican clergy, he emigrated to New England, Anne and her family followed a year later, in 1634. So much for the fundamental background of Anne before she came to New England. Her importance in history did not start until she reached Massachusetts Bay.

Upon her arrival in Boston, Anne came into contact with the women of the colony. Being a gentlewoman of fine upbringing, quick wit, and keen intelligence, she was welcomed from the first with enthusiasm. Her large family was also joyously welcomed by the sparsely populated colony. Once settled, she began to minister to the sick and poor, and the initial joy at receiving her doubled. It was during these visits that Anne gained an insight into the lives of the neighboring women—their hardships and their fears. Life was harder on them than on the men; they were not only obliged to do infinite chores, bear children annually, and be dutiful wives and mothers, but they were allowed absolutely no entertainment.

The First Woman's Club

In the theocracy of New England, the only diversion in a hard life was the discussion of the Fine points of the Bible or of the latest sermon. Unfortunately, this meager entertainment was allowed only to the men, while the women were forced to keep silent. It was not uncommon for women to become temporarily deranged or even insane as a result of their dreary, monotonous lives. Anne took an interest in these women and felt that some form of recreation was absolutely necessary for them. Why not, she reasoned, allow these women the opportunity of discussion by inviting them to open meetings at her house? Thus, the first 'woman's club' in America was founded.

Since the purpose of this club was to discuss sermons and the Bible, it naturally fell upon the person most perceptive in these fields to lead the discussion. This person was, of course, Anne. Anne taught the large number of women who flocked to hear her about the philosophy which she had found to be the great truth.

Anne's Philosophy

This philosophy was not new; in fact, the controversy had been raging for some time and has not been settled yet. Anne believed that all Christians must reject the moral law of the Old Testament for the spiritual law of the New. When one loved God, and one's heart was in the right frame, God's spirit rested upon a person. When the spirit was with someone, he could not sin no matter what he did. "Moral law was unnecessary and antichrist," Anne also believed that a person "of the spirit" could receive divine revelation directly from God, a doctrine in direct conflict with that of the church.

To these views, Anne, with her magnetic personality and sharp wit, converted a large following of all types of people, including Cotton, the youthful Governor Vane, and her preacher brother-in-law, John Wheelwright. Her meetings began to be frequented by men as well as women. At first the Colony hailed these meetings as exactly what was needed by the women. Unfortunately, Anne had never forgotten her father's unrealized goal—a properly trained clergy. Elated by her heady success, Anne ventured the opinion that the only properly trained clergyman was one who preached the Covenant of Grace, as her theology was called. She was quoted as saying that in all New England, only two ministers preached this covenant—Cotton and Wheelwright. The others, according to Anne, had not seen the revelation and still preached the Covenant of Works, or the necessity of obeying moral law before one could be granted everlasting life.

Town Divided

Needless to say, these statements did not endear her to the clergy. They denounced Anne, and Boston quickly divided itself into the two camps, with the clergy and magistrates, a few churchgoers, and John Winthrop, the founder of the colony, on the 'Works' side and most of the church members, Vane, Cotton, and Wheelwright on Anne's side. the feeling grew so strong that Boston would not send its quota of men to fight in an Indian war because the chaplain, a native of Boston, preached a Covenant of Works.

The dissention spread, and Winthrop and the clergy decided that the Hutchinsonians must be put down
for the good of the Colony, Vane was defeated by Winthrop for the governorship, Wheelwright was banished, Cotton was made to modify his position, and finally the instigator herself was brought to trial for "troubling the peace of the Commonwealth and of the churches." "Troubling the peace" was evidently interpreted as meaning allowing people to express an opinion contrary to that of the church. How similar was all this to the circumstances surrounding the trial of Francis Marbury!

Anne answered the charges, as had her father, with a quick tongue, a ready wit, and a proud spirit. She bested the unsympathetic magistrates in every argument. She followed a twofold defense. First, she claimed freedom of conscience which, surprisingly enough, was allowed in Massachusetts, in theory at least, and second, she claimed Biblical authority for all that she had said and done. She defended herself so efficiently in these matters that Winthrop, who was both judge and prosecutor, was forced to retreat to a ridiculous stand.

Anne demanded to know what law she had broken, and Winthrop answered, "The fifth commandment, which commands us to honour father and mother, and this includes the fathers of the Commonwealth." Winthrop evidently based his argument on the Westminster Catechism, which interpreted "father and mother" to mean all elders, especially those in authority. Anne protested that the Catechism applied only to matters of religion, and that she had been called into court on a civil charge. As usual when they could not find an answer, the magistrates changed the subject. The magistrates declared that Anne had no right to teach her club, but she correctly maintained that the Bible allowed older women to teach the younger. The ministers whom she had condemned as preaching a Doctrine of Works gleefully testified that she had so spoken. Anne indignantly declared that all such references were made in private conversations to people who had come as friends, and that she had never uttered such a word in public.

In the midst of the unfriendly atmosphere of this court, Anne was allowed only a few witnesses, and these were silenced so that their aid was negligible. Her friend Cotton tried to smooth over the differences, while not exactly testifying for her, and he almost succeeded.

Anne's Mistake

Anne would probably have been released and his defense might have been successful, had it not been for Anne's incorrigible desire to enlighten her opponents. Seeing that she would probably be released, Anne took heart and insisted on stating to the justices her theology about direct revelations from God, a subject odious to the church. No one could save her now, not even Cotton. She was condemned to banishment, even though nothing had been proved against her except that, in private conversation, she had stated that Cotton preached the Covenant of Grace more clearly than the other ministers. The power of fear is amazing. Anne's father was punished because the clergy feared the Puritan power, and Anne was punished because the Puritans feared the power of an idea that she had developed from her father's theology.

Excommunication

To add insult to injury, Anne was forced to come before the church for excommunication proceedings. Anne, in poor health after a winter in confinement, already some months pregnant in her 46th year, wearied with argument, and badgered by Cotton and the other ministers, offered to make her peace with the church as her father had, later in life, made his peace with the High Commission. She offered a public recantation. This was not quite enough for the ministers whose pride had been so injured by this woman, and they insisted on subjecting her to further humiliation. She was finally told that this recantation contained only her words, not her thoughts. Now her punishment was complete: she was banished and excommunicated, the greatest indignity of all.

But the pride and dignity of Anne Hutchinson did not succumb to this defeat. They proved ageless. She has become a symbol—the symbol of freedom of thought, word, and action, civil liberty and religious toleration. It was a woman of proud spirit who voiced the sentiments of her father when she said to her persecutors, "The Lord judgeth not as man judgeth." Nor has history judged her as did her contemporaries.

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In times like these—when fears, uncertainties, dangers, and opportunities challenge us and our devotion to our ideals—it is good for us to meet together, and to draw inspiration and encouragement from one another.

As Daughters of the American Revolution, you honor in special ways your heritage as Americans. Because you have worked to see that the precious heritage is protected, preserved, and passed on, with proper increment, to succeeding generations, you have at times been the victims of ridicule and detraction. These attacks have come from persons whose motives range from the petty jealousy of individuals to the studied enmity of organized groups for our country and for all who love it.

I honor you for the enemies you have made, even as I respect you for the work you do. Personally, I appreciate your support, and I solicit your continued cooperation in connection with the work that we in the schools are doing in citizenship education.

You and I know that we Americans have been losing the cold war. There is no need for the communists to initiate a hot one. Our Government has pledged that we will not do so. The American people—in large numbers—are beginning to understand the seriousness of our situation. The Congress is showing more interest. The President seems to be sincerely concerned. NO ONE with whom I talk is unaware of the gravity of a situation that permits a Russian base in Cuba.

Everyone Is Involved in the Cold War

In order for us to be able to discharge our full responsibility as American citizens, however, we must realize that the struggle—cold or hot—involves us all. We should try to understand the position of elected officials. The decisions they must make will concern more than 185 million Americans. These leaders need encouragement, support, and sometimes firm opposition.

As part of the attentive public—and of the opinion-forming group—we cannot shirk our responsibility. We must make decisions; we must let our representatives know our views; and we must be prepared to back these views as the members of the Second Continental Congress backed their convictions when they pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

For times like these we shall need—as individual Americans—to develop our own personal BLUEPRINT FOR VICTORY. If our blueprint is to enable us to build a strong structure that will safeguard us, our loved ones, and those who need our help and protection (because they are not able to build their own castles), then we shall need three things—not steel, cement, and a hole in the ground, but FACTS, FAITH, AND FORTITUDE.

How shall we get our facts? What books shall we read?
Upon whose advice may we depend? How shall we find the elusive thread of truth among the many conflicting and confusing reports, eyewitness accounts, estimates, statistics, views, charges, and statements that make up the fabric of the news of today and the history of yesterday?

Like a bolt of variegated cloth, this fabric of data has its strengths and weaknesses. Sometimes the threads that have the loveliest colors and the brightest glitter are the ones which break or fade and tarnish first of all. Some of our most gifted and clever writers and speakers use their talents to degrade and to confuse, to mislead or to subvert us. Often, but not always, thank God, popular books, magazines, movies, TV programs, and plays are used to weaken the moral fiber of the people or to serve the forces of defeatism and disunion.

Our task is to discover the threads of fact and the pattern of truth in this maze of color and multiplicity of design. Once we know what to look for and how to hold our fabric in order to get the best light on it, the threads and the pattern we seek become more clearly visible.

We must remember that what is true is not always typical; that FACTS may be used to misinform; that the propagandist uses many devices, often in bewildering combinations.

Insidious Propaganda Devices

If we are to understand more clearly, and fully, the implications of what we see and hear, it may be helpful to review the propaganda devices so that we may be able to recognize these techniques and analyze their use.

When capital punishment is called "murder," when the DAR is characterized as "an ancestor worship cult," when Americans are called "dollar-mad, imperialist, warmongers," when our most respected Revolutionary heroes are constantly referred to as radicals and extremists, we shall be better able to combat the viciousness of these attacks if we recognize them as examples of "name-calling," one of the most obvious tricks in the propagandist's bag.

When we pick up a magazine and see an issue—a special issue—dedicated to PEACE THROUGH WORLD LAW, when we read in another publication the same month another article titled WORLD CIVILIZATION: GALVANIZING PURPOSE OF EDUCATION, we see examples of the well-known "glittering generality" at work. These pleasant titles are designed to dazzle and attract while they discourage thoughtful and critical consideration.

One of the most widely used and effective of the propagandist's devices is the "testimonial." This device is utilized not only to sell shampoo, shaving soap, and cigarettes, but it is also devoted to the promotion of various organizations, causes, and programs. It helps elect some candidates and defeat others. Organizers of "fronts" know full well the value of good names on the letterheads of their organizations. As representatives of the DAR you are fair game for some of these persons who wish to use the prestige of your endorsement. Be careful!

Communists love to talk of the "classless society," of their concern for the "proletariat," of their devotion to the "workers," of their sympathy for the "colonials," and of their interest in "minority rights." Of course, we know that HATE, not love, was the dominant emotion of Marx and Lenin. We understand that these appeals are in reality merely good examples of the age-old "plain-folks" propaganda device that is still remarkably effective in political campaigns. We have only to recall the mass liquidation of their fellow countrymen by the communists in Russia, in China, and in other lands in order to document their disregard for human life. Their very doctrine is a denial of all human rights, since to the communist man is a mere collection of atoms, devoid of any attributes that would make him anything more than the most intelligent of the animals.

One of the most potent of the propaganda devices is the simple "transfer" technique. Pictures and symbols can attract attention, arouse interest, sell a product, elect a candidate, unify an audience, or start a riot. Sovfoto seeks to depict communist countries as happy lands, but they cannot always control the feelings reflected by the faces of the people. James Montgomery Flagg's famous poster of "Uncle Sam" saying, "I want YOU for the United States Army," has inspired enlistments and other patriotic endeavors since World War I. It is very different from the hideous caricature of the same character that is being used in Latin America to inspire hatred for the United States and its citizens.

In "card-stacking," the propagandist selects, shapes, and arranges his data (which may be factual) in order to win acceptance of and support for (or mobilize opposition to) a program, an idea, or a personality. "Ban the Bomb" campaigns make use of card-stacking by emphasizing the damage a bomb would do to our side, not the other side. In the maps and other examples they use, we are hurt, not the enemy. In some instances, scientific theories or unsupported suppositions are presented in popular journals as if they were established and indisputable facts. This is "card-stacking." This kind of propaganda needs to be counteracted by the forceful presentation of the other side of the argument, by the dramatization of the evils that can come from abandonment of the bomb as a prime means for the defense of civilization.

The card-stacking device is most difficult to identify and analyze, for it is hard to know, and sometimes almost impossible to find out, what liberties have been taken with the truth. It may be hard to find out what fictions have been mixed with what facts. Nor can we afford to ignore the role of fiction in card-stacking, for novels, short stories, plays, poems, TV scripts, and movie scenarios can all be very effective examples of card-stacking.

The study of propaganda analysis is essential to all those who seek to learn or to disseminate the truth. Knowledge of and skill in the use of propaganda are vital to all those who for worthy motives, seek to win friends and influence people. In fact, all of us who love our God and our country had better become skilled propagandists if we are to be able to spread the truth more successfully than others are spreading their deadly deceptions.

Background for Brainwashing

We have read that almost all the Americans who succumbed to brainwashing in Korea lacked strong re-
in New York City in December, 1962, reminded us that these young men were the first large group of Americans who had been subjected to communist control for an extended period of time. It is his view that the reactions and behavior of these men during and after their POW experience should be made known to Americans and the implications faced if we are to avoid other, and perhaps more damaging situations. From these unhappy experiences Colonel Mayer believes that we can learn a great deal about communism and about ourselves for as he points out—

The survival of freedom, after all, depends partly on the character and the strength of those people and institutions who enjoy it, and partly upon the character and strength of those who would abolish it.

The Power of Faith
Since the idea of limited government presumes individual and small-group self-discipline and A STRONG MORAL SENSE, Colonel Mayer warns that for us—

Communism's greatest importance, probably, lies in its denial of the assumption which our Founding Fathers expressed with such magnificent faith and courage. The more immediate problem of communism's steady extension of power to people after people, even in our own hemisphere, obscures the perhaps even greater importance of its successful application of this power to control human beings by an extreme of that "outside regulation" which is the antithesis of freedom as we see it. It is that power to control, based upon absolute contradictions of our belief in the nature of man's character, that calls into question our system and our very survival as the earth's embodiment and bastion of freedom.

We all realize that faith supplies the motivation for many a man's activities. What a man believes will determine what he will do. If his faith is weak, if he lacks conviction, he will be like a tumbleweed blown hither and yon by a gentle breeze—a derelict without the means to direct his own course.

Only as man believes in great and good ideals will he achieve the goals that advance humanity in the long struggle toward God—toward a more godly and therefore a more happy life.

More than 2000 years ago Aristotle, in his Rhetoric, discussed, in an illuminating manner, the importance of the emotions in the life of man. Although he stated that the only legitimate appeal by which to persuade a man is the appeal to REASON, he pointed out that men are creatures of their emotions and that anyone who would persuade his fellowmen must learn what emotions are important to each individual, and then design his plan accordingly.

Aristotle wrote that two emotions—shame and fear—can be used effectively to render individuals incapable of taking effective action, even in self-defense. This lesson is one that the communists have learned exceedingly well. It was these emotions of shame and fear, skillfully induced, that were used to subvert the POWs in Korea. They are being developed in America today among sizable segments of the population.

As you read your newspapers, periodicals, and books, may I suggest that you count the articles, the stories, and the accounts that seem designed to induce shame and fear in Americans. Compare this count with a list of those that evoke confidence, pride, justifiable anger, and self-respect. This little study will, I believe, be enlightening, and it may help you to understand what Colonel Mayer meant when he said that—

A principal communist goal in the so-called "cold war" is the reinforcement and extension of guilty, anxious feelings among free men, for the obvious purpose of weakening our resolve, dividing us among ourselves, and making us doubt those basic principles we know to be true.

Is it not true that we are being conditioned by much of what we read and hear to accept proposals and outcomes that a short time ago we would have rejected as craven or intolerable?

In the light of our knowledge of the ways that have been used to extend the domination of international communism over millions of people in many lands around the world; in the light of the repeated boastings of communist writers; in the light of our own experiences in dealing with the agents of communist-controlled nations, is it not naive for us to allow ourselves to be victimized by their thinly veiled propaganda techniques?

Return to Traditional Moral and Spiritual Values
Is it not high time that we realized that in addition to facts, we also need faith—faith in God, faith in our Nation and in the moral and spiritual values that have always been its firm support, faith in our Constitution, faith in ourselves, faith in each other?

As Americans, we need to acquire or to develop further our skill in distinguishing between temporal and eternal values. Like the best of our forefathers, we must be willing to reject the path of selfishness, inertia, and cynicism. We must choose the traditional American way of sacrifice, work, and faith.

Let us ask ourselves, and answer honestly:

(Continued on page 772)
Caroline Scott Harrison and President Benjamin Harrison Memorial Home

BY
FAYE FLETCHER PATTERSON
CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON CHAPTER
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

THE STATELY old house at 1230 North Delaware Street, Indianapolis, Ind., is designated the Benjamin Harrison Memorial Home, and, as such, is visited annually by thousands of persons, including Hoosier citizens and tourists, who come to visit the home of our country's 23rd President, the only one from Indiana.

This fine old mansion likewise was the home of the DAR's first President General, Caroline Scott Harrison.

On April 13, 1890, the Sons of the American Revolution, at their Annual Congress, meeting in Lexington, Ky., voted against admitting daughters as well as sons of Revolutionary heroes into their Society. This resulted in the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Desiring a President General who would give prestige to this new Society and learning that the First Lady was descended from John Scott, who had served as Commissary General of the Pennsylvania line, Caroline Scott Harrison was admitted into the Society as its seventh member, and graciously accepted the office of first President General. As a member of the Mary Washington Chapter, Washington, D.C., her national number was 7.

It seems fitting that the wife of the President of the United States, who was the grandson of a President and a great-grandson of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, should become the first President General of this great national organization, which is dedicated to perpetuate the spirit of the men and women who risked their lives, their honor, and their fortunes to achieve American independence.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison received the Daughters and their guests at a grand reception in Washington, February 22, 1891. The following year, on February 22, 1892, she presided over the first Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In the course of addressing this august meeting, as first president general, we quote her statement which is so timely today:

We have within ourselves the only element of destruction; our foes are from within, not without. —Our hope is in unity and self-sacrifice.

A photograph of the First Continental Congress, as it was presided over by Caroline Scott Harrison, hangs in the third-floor ballroom of the Harrison Memorial Home today. Caroline Scott Harrison was re-elected President General by the Continental Congress of 1892, but her death in the White House, October 25, 1892, terminated the career of this illustrious American. Immediately after her death the National Society decided to place her portrait in the White House as a memorial to her and as a gift to the Nation. This portrait, painted by Daniel Huntington, was presented to the White House in 1893.

Building of the Harrison Home

Benjamin Harrison and his first wife, Caroline, lived in several other houses in Indianapolis before building the mansion now known as the Harrison Home. In 1867 General Harrison purchased two large lots on quiet, tree-shaded North Delaware Street, which then was paved with cedar blocks.

Work started on the new home in 1874, but as Benjamin Harrison insisted on paying cash for each job as it was done, the building was not completed until 1875; when ready for occupancy, however, the new home was free of debt. A diary in Benjamin's handwriting was found in
by her father), Caroline Scott Harrison was reared in an atmosphere harmonious to her gentle, refined nature. She was a talented woman who painted china as well as landscapes and flowers and played the piano well and sang. It is written that often the Harrisons sat in their sitting room together, Benjamin reading aloud to Caroline while she continued with her china painting.

As one enters the front hall of the home, Caroline Scott Harrison (smiling from a large portrait) is there to receive her guests. This portrait was painted by Randolph Coats, an Indianapolis artist of reknown, and is a copy of the original portrait of Caroline Scott Harrison, by David Huntington, which was presented to the White House in 1893. This lovely portrait was presented to the home in 1939 by the Indiana Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The occasion highlighted the Society's Golden Jubilee, which honored three Indiana women who had served as Presidents General. The Indiana Daughters presented a bronze plaque bearing the names of Caroline Scott Harrison and Benjamin Harrison, to be placed beside the entrance of the home. At the same time a Washington elm was planted on the grounds of the home, marked by a bronze plaque presented by the National Society and dedicated by the President General.

The Front Hall

An old cherry grandfather clock stands in its accustomed place in the hall. This clock was purchased from the Virginia branch of the Harrison family when Benjamin was Senator. It was made about 1800 by George Woltz of Hagerstown, Md., and has a moon dial and date dial that make it a monthly calendar as well as a dependable timepiece today. A Texas steerhorn chair in the corner arouses much attention. This novelty was an inaugural gift to Benjamin Harrison. His name, set in small diamonds on a gold plate, is secured on the back of the chair, the seat covered with leopard skin. An unusual lamp on the newel post was made from the nozzle of the old firehose that Harrison used as a young man when he served the Indianapolis Volunteer Fire Brigade.

The Front Parlor

Across the hall from the lovely portrait that so beautifully depicts the gracious presence and stately beauty of Caroline Scott Harrison is the front parlor of the home, truly as elegant as any parlor of the Victorian era.

The original sparkling cut-crystal chandelier (used for gas when Caroline resided here) was converted to electricity at a later date. The large, imported, handmade rug is an original one, perhaps an Aubusson. (Visitors to the home are not permitted to walk on it.) A handsome, gold-plated mirror over the mantel has the original finish. The two chairs and matching love seat are of gold leaf. An ostrich feather fan (now encased in glass and shown on a small gilt table) was a Christmas gift to Caroline Scott Harrison from Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant. It was sent from Vienna, Austria, to the White House in 1890.

The Back Parlor

Red-velvet-covered, inlaid walnut furniture in the back parlor blends with the inlaid mantel. The original cut-crystal gas chandelier (now converted to electricity) graces this room, where Benjamin Harrison

Life of Caroline Harrison

Here in this spacious home lived a gracious and cultured woman, who was devoted to her husband and children. The rooms on the southern side of the house have large bay windows upstairs and down, overlooking the yard. What a lovely home to be graced by a lovely lady, her brilliant husband and adored children, Russell Benjamin and Mary Scott!

Born in Oxford, Ohio, in 1832 and graduated in 1852 from Oxford Female Institute (which was founded
formally accepted the nomination for the Presidency on July 4, 1888.

This room likewise served as the music room and houses a beautiful rosewood piano handsomely inlaid with mother-of-pearl and with unusual, round-tipped keys. The piano stool was used in the White House. Here, too, are an American-made music box and copper disk recordings of marches by Sousa, Strauss waltzes, and many other familiar songs so beloved in days now gone. The music box is in excellent condition and has a haunting tone quality.

In the back hall, which leads to the library, hangs a group of watercolors painted by Caroline Scott Harrison when she occupied the White House.

**The Library**

The library is a fascinating room. Here much of the campaign was planned, and many important men of that time conferred in this room. The spacious bay windows which overlook the lawn to the south of the home are now kept tightly shuttered by interior wooden shutters to protect the furnishings from sunlight. In front of the windows stands Harrison's desk. A marble clock on the mantel was purchased by Caroline Scott Harrison to match the marble in the mantel. She took this clock with her to the White House and used it there in her own room.

The massive, handsome, hand-carved walnut bookcase has never been moved since it was placed in this room in 1875. In it are Harrison's books, many of which are autographed.

A study table, as well as the two nearby chairs, are original Harrison furniture. The large Bible was presented to Harrison by the Tippecanoe Club of Marion County, whose members had voted for him in 1888 and also for his grandfather, Wm. Henry Harrison, in 1840. The cathedral chairs in the corners came from the homes of Indiana Governors whose history intertwined with Harrison's.

The library is richly endowed with historic portraits of the Harrison family members who played such prominent roles in early American history. Here hangs a portrait of the fifth Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and...
three times Governor of Virginia. Also, a portrait of Wm. Henry Harrison, our ninth President, hangs over the mantel. Across the room, to the left of the bookcase, is the picture of John Scott Harrison, a United States Congressman, as well as the son of one President and the father of another. To the right of the bookcase is a portrait of President Benjamin Harrison. (Unfortunately, portraits of the first four Benjamin Harrisons were destroyed by British soldiers during the Revolutionary War. All were prominent in early American history, dating back to Benjamin Harrison, the immigrant, who came to Virginia in 1633.)

Benjamin Harrison greatly admired Abraham Lincoln, who commissioned him Brigadier General during the Civil War. A portrait of Abraham Lincoln likewise hangs in the Harrison library. This portrait, painted by Jacob Cox, was at the head of Lincoln's casket, April 30, 1865, as his body lay in state in the old State House in Indianapolis, a stop-over of the funeral train en route to Springfield, Ill.

The Dining Room

All of the furniture in the dining room is original, including the little high chair used in this room by Elizabeth, a daughter by the second wife. A silver water pitcher and goblets were an inaugural gift. In the china closet are many dishes of interest. Included are four pieces from the Lincoln dinner service and four from the Harrison official set. This set of dishes was designed by Caroline Scott Harrison, and many other pieces in the cabinet were painted by her.

The Law Office

In a small room on the second floor is shown the furniture Harrison used in his law office in downtown Indianapolis. Here are his desk and two unusual filing cabinets, all very interesting to see.

The Guest Room

The guest room is called the Wm. Henry Harrison room. All of the furniture is original. Here is a cradle in which six of the Wm. Henry Harrison children were rocked at Vincennes, Ind., and a very old bookcase from the Wm. Henry Harrison home at North Bend, Ohio.
The Gown Room

The gown room at the home has especial interest to the ladies. This room on the second floor was Caroline Scott Harrison's sitting room. Now some of the exquisite gowns worn by her and her daughter in the White House are displayed in glass cases. Here are the gowns worn at the Inauguration and at other important affairs. After Caroline became ill, while residing in the White House, her daughter, Mrs. Robert McKee, acted as official hostess. Her beautiful white satin gown, worn when she was presented to Queen Victoria at the Court of Saint James's and later, in the White House, is among those preserved here. Caroline Scott Harrison had excellent taste in clothes and believed that women should dress as well as possible. One of her lovely gowns was modeled by Mrs. Ruth Woodworth, Curator of the home, at a large fashion show in Indianapolis. The audience applause reflected the admiration and appreciation of the spectators. This ball gown is the one sent to Washington and worn at the Continental Congress by the President General when the Daughters celebrated the 50th anniversary of the National Society.

Likewise displayed in the gown room are several old dolls and some of Caroline's accessories, such as bonnets, fans, parasols, and other personal items of feminine adornment.

The Master Bedroom

The large south bedroom, which always was used as the Harrisons' bedroom, still is furnished with the original, elaborately carved walnut furniture. It was here that Benjamin Harrison died, March 13, 1901. The bed, a dresser, a rocker, and two straight chairs complete a matched set. The mantel here is enhanced by some of Caroline's own handiwork.

A graceful half-spiral staircase, unsupported from the second to the third floor, leads to the ballroom. The third floor, which originally was the ballroom, houses a museum of Harrison memorabilia. Campaign posters, old pictures, etc., are displayed here. Also, the Harrison buggy was moved into this museum room when the stable was demolished. It is told that Caroline drove the horse and buggy along the old tree-shaded streets when this house was her home.

All posterity, and especially all DAR's, should be truly grateful to the Arthur Jordan Foundation for restoring and preserving this old house and its contents. Mrs. Ruth Woodworth, Curator, helped in the restoration and has cared for the home for many years. She conducts visitors with a charm and grace that reflect her deep love and knowledge of the home, the Harrison family, and the priceless heirlooms entrusted to her care.

All Daughters of the American Revolution will be happy to know that the home and many possessions of our beloved first President General, Caroline Scott Harrison, are so cherished and preserved. Every year they are being viewed by many thousands of appreciative visitors who come to Indianapolis to see the Benjamin Harrison Memorial Home, which is shown 7 days a week for a small fee. Here, too, may be purchased postcard pictures of all of the rooms, illustrated descriptive booklets, and the three comprehensive volumes expounding the life of Benjamin Harrison, as written by Harry J. Sievers, Director of the History Department of Bellarmine College.

(See advertisement and easy order form elsewhere in this Magazine.)

PICTURE CREDITS

Photograph of Mrs. Woodworth wearing Caroline Scott Harrison gown from Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, DAR; Harrison residence 1888 from Indiana Historical Society; others from the Arthur Jordan Foundation, Indianapolis, Ind.

Above: Mrs. Ruth Woodworth models the Caroline Scott Harrison ballgown, which was worn by the President General at Continental Congress commemorating the Society's 50th Anniversary.

Left: A windowed closet displays some of Caroline's personal accessories. The gown at the left was worn on her last public appearance—a dinner and reception for the famous Hoosier poet, James Whitcomb Riley. To the right is her evening cape. The gown in the center belonged to her daughter, Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, and was worn when she was presented to Queen Victoria at the Court of St. James's, and later at the White House.
THE OFFICIAL INSIGNIA, unanimously adopted by the National Board of Management May 26, and patented September 22, 1891, is therefore the property of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

**DO**
- wear IT on left breast—the place of honor—and only at functions or representation of the Society.
- enjoy wearing the Recognition Pin on any occasion (on left breast).
- know and observe strictly the Bylaws of the NSDAR and Rulings (Handbook) governing ITS use and wearing.
- place IT in the upper middle or left corner on year books, programs, stationery, and other DAR publications.
- make certain that printers position IT properly when using.
- use DAR stationery for DAR correspondence only.
- limit the length of ribbon for Insignia and Pins to twelve (12) inches; use a second ribbon when the 12-inch length will not accommodate all the pins one possesses.

**DON'T**
- wear IT in a cocktail lounge or bar.
- place any printing above IT—except on the DAR Banner.
- use IT for commercial or semicommercial purposes.
- attach the Recognition Pin to a ribbon.
- wear Insignia and Ribbons on the street.
- use IT in any manner whatsoever that has not been authorized by the National Society.

**DO**
- notify the proper DAR authorities if IT is discovered in an antique or second-hand shop.
- contact National Headquarters when in doubt about IT for State or chapter purposes other than those specified in the Bylaws of the NSDAR or the DAR Handbook.
- be on the lookout for ITS unauthorized appearances.
- wear IT with the dignity and the respect afforded the National Society IT represents.
- furnish complete information when ordering IT from J. E. Caldwell & Co. (Name, address, and national number.)
- allow time for Caldwell's to obtain from the Registrar General the permit for ITS issuance.

**DON'T**
- wear IT as costume jewelry.
- wear costume jewelry above IT.
- let IT fall into the hands of second-hand dealers.
- wear a corsage on the left breast above the Insignia.
- wear insignia of other patriotic organizations at the same time with the DAR Insignia.
- hesitate to ask questions of National Headquarters when in doubt.

WEAR IT PROUDLY—GUARD IT CAREFULLY—USE IT DISCREETLY.
A MOST SINCERE thank YOU for the excellent Honor Roll record accomplished this past year! The challenge of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, as depicted by the Honor Roll, is still an important factor in the success of this organization. Of the nearly 2,500 of the 2,853 chapter questionnaires returned, it shows that by cooperating with each other in direction and assistance, the end result was that 1,477 chapters—a little over 51 percent—attained Honor Roll status.

The highest commendation still goes to the following 13 chapters, representing 7 States, who have been GOLD since Honor Roll inception in 1954: California—Gaviota and La Jolla; Georgia—Baron DeKalb; Indiana—Bloomington, Estabrook, and Irvington; Louisiana—Abraham Morehouse; Minnesota—Fort Snelling; Missouri—William White; North Carolina—Davie Poplar; Texas—James Campbell, John McKnitt Alexander, and Sam Sorrell.

Honorable Mention is given to the following 21 chapters, representing 14 States, who have been GOLD with exception of ONE year since 1954: Alabama—John Parke Custis and Princess Sehoy; Florida—Abigail Bartholomew, Biscayne, Lake Wales, and Orlando; Georgia—Governor David Emanuel; Illinois—Abraham Lincoln and LeGrange-Illinois; Iowa—Dubuque, Louisiana—Fort Miro; Maryland—Brig. Gen. Rezin Beall; Michigan—Sarah Ann Cochrane; Nebraska—Elizabeth Joseph Winston and Hickory Tavern; Ohio—Franklinton; Tennessee—Zachariah Davis; Texas—Gen. Levi Casev and James Blair; Virginia—Col. William Preston.

Congratulations to all other chapters attaining Honor Roll status. It is hoped it will be an incentive to keep that status. For those who did not: to work harder that your chapter's name will appear on the 1964 Honor Roll.

The revised Questionnaire for this coming year has many more workable changes in the questions. Letters with all instructions on the various changes, and a sample copy of the Questionnaire were sent to all State and chapter Chairmen in August. The official Questionnaire will be mailed with the Continental Congress Credentials to each chapter regent in December. It is most necessary that you have the 2/1/63 membership count, as this is the basis of several questions and will prevent much confusion and disappointment at the last minute.

March 1, 1964, is the deadline for Honor Roll reports. EVERY chapter is asked to send one copy to your National Chairman at her home address, and one to your State Chairman. Before mailing your Questionnaires, please check carefully to see that ALL questions have been answered completely. This, too, will prevent disappointment and save postage. All statistics have to be checked against any possible error after this date, so it will be impossible for State Chairmen to have an official and accurate report for those States having Spring Conferences or State Meetings.

Your National Chairman, National Vice Chairmen, and Honor Roll Secretary in Washington, Mrs. Doris Bruffy, are most anxious to help you in any way, and any question you might have will be gladly answered at any time.

Please think positively on this challenge of our National Society, as it is the one way it can be assured of the furtherance of the three DAR objectives. Do not be afraid, forget, or neglect to report all DAR achievements as we are most proud of the work of each and every one of YOU. "Be Strong and of a Good Courage" for it is YOU who makes the success of the National Society.

Again, best wishes for a most successful chapter year of excellent direction, capable assistance, and the end result—HONOR ROLL STATUS!!

Honor Roll Chapters 1962-1963

BY MARION (MRS. JOHN GARLIN) BIEL
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, HONOR ROLL COMMITTEE

Summary

518—Gold
417—Silver
544—H.M.
Total—1,479 out of 2,853 Chapters.
ALABAMA
(34 out of 64 Chapters)

ARIZONA
(1 out of 3 Chapters)
Gold (0)
Silver (1): Colonel John Mitchell
H.M. (0)

ARKANSAS
(4 out of 8 Chapters)
Gold (0)
Silver (2): Cochise, Tucson.
H.M. (3): Agua Fria, Maricopa.

CALIFORNIA
(90 out of 141 Chapters)

COLORADO
(11 out of 35 Chapters)
Gold (1): Fontaine-qui-Bouille
Silver (4): Alamosa, Monte Vista, Montezuma, Sarah Eberly Becker.

CONNECTICUT
(23 out of 56 Chapters)

DELAWARE
(6 out of 9 Chapters)
Gold (3): Captain Jonathan Caldwell, Colonel David Hall, Cooch's Bridge.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
(37 out of 60 Chapters)
Silver (5): Columbia, Descendants of '76, Margaret Whetten, Mary Washington, Susan Ripley Hetszel.

FLORIDA
(56 out of 75 Chapters)

GEORGIA
(58 out of 91 Chapters)

HAWAII
(1 out of 1 Chapter)
Gold (0)
Silver (0)
H.M. (1): Aloha

IDAHO
(1 out of 12 Chapters)
Gold (1): Ee-dah-how

ILLINOIS
(73 out of 120 Chapters)

INDIANA

(73 out of 95 Chapters)


Silver (17): Abijah Bigelow, Agnes Pruyr Chappel, Brandywine Creek, Captain Harum Aughe, Fort Harrison, Francis Vigo, General Francis Marion, General John Gibson, Lone Tree, Margaret Bryant Blackstone, Meshowke-to-quah, Obadiah Taylor, Ouiabache, Piankeshaw, Rushville, Samuel Huntington, Winchester.


KENTUCKY

(34 out of 75 Chapters)


H.M. (14): Ambrose Meader, Berea, Laurel Ridges, Boonesborough, Captain John McKinley, Captain Stephen Ashby, Cythiana, Jane McAfee, Kentucky Path, Mountain Trail, Peter Foree, Pikeville, Russellville, Somerset, Trabue.

LOUISIANA

(36 out of 53 Chapters)


MAINE

(32 out of 12 Chapters)

Gold (1): Hannah Weston.

Silver (5): Esther Eayres, Frances Dighton Williams, General Knox, Old York, Silence Howard Hayden.


MARYLAND

(24 out of 33 Chapters)


Silver (4): Colonel Thomas Dorsey, John Eager Howard, Mary Carroll Caton, Nanticoke.


MASSACHUSETTS

(27 out of 91 Chapters)


MICHIGAN

(27 out of 59 Chapters)


Silver (8): Anne Frisby Fitzhugh, Colonel Joshua Howard, Ezra Parker, Fort Pontchartrain, Jean Bessac, Mary Marshall, River Wabawasins, Sophie de Marce Campau.


MINNESOTA

(15 out of 41 Chapters)


H.M. (7): Eton Falls, General Henry Hastings Sibley, Keewadin, Maria Sanford, Minneapolis, Monument, Okabena.

MISSISSIPPI

(43 out of 55 Chapters)


Silver (13): Amzie Rice, Chief Chakhumia, David Holmes, Gulf Coast, Hic-a-sha-baha, James Gilliam, Nahoula, Natchez, Ralph Humphreys, Rosannah Waters, Samuel Dale, Unobee, Yazoo.

H.M. (18): Benjamin G. Humphreys, Bernard Romans, Copiah, Cotton Gin Port, David Reese, Deer Creek, Duchess de Chaumont, Grenada, Ishetehotopah, John Rolfe, LaSalle, Mary Stuart, Mississippi Delta, Pathfinder, Pontotoc Hills, Pushmataha, Samuel Hammond, Shukhota Tomaha.

MISSOURI

(53 out of 85 Chapters)


(Continued on page 797)
1963-1964 National Honor Roll Questionnaire

SAMPLE WORK COPY only: (Final report will be mailed with your Credential material in December 1963. PLEASE WATCH FOR THEM).

ANSWER HERE YES or NO

1. Based on National figures of Feb. 1, 1963, did your Chapter have a net increase in membership through Feb. 1, 1964, exclusive of deaths occurring during the 2-month period Dec. 1 to Feb. 1? A Chapter sponsoring the organization of a new Chapter may write to the National Chairman for a special ruling.

2. Did your Chapter admit ONE Junior Member (age 18 through 35—transfers count) after Feb. 1, 1963 and including the Feb. 1, 1964 National Board Meeting? If 3 or more Juniors, take credit for a BONUS POINT on the Honor Roll.

3. Was your Chapter represented at Continental Congress in 1963 OR did it have a program on the Congress plus representation at the 1963 State Conference?

4. Were the National Society dues for ALL Chapter members received in Washington on or before Jan. 1, 1964? Life Members/Members exempt due to admission or reinstatement after Oct. 1, 1963 not included. (Chapters paying dues for arrears members assume all responsibility for such obligations.)

5. Did your Chapter devote at least FIVE minutes to some phase of our National Defense material at each meeting (special meetings excepted), one of which was a full National Defense program?

6. Did your Chapter send aid of any kind to at least one of the Schools on the DAR School Committee list? (March 1, 1963 to March 1, 1964).

7. Do the subscriptions to the DAR Magazine through your Chapter total 25% of your membership, including subscriptions to local, public and school libraries, and doctors' offices, etc?


9. Did your Chapter present a balanced 3-fold program by working for at least 6 National Committees listed below? Must check those aided (2 in each category).

- Historical
  - DAR Museum
  - Genealogical Records
  - Lineage Research

- Educational
  - American Heritage
  - American Indians
  - American Music
  - Conservation
  - Motion Picture
  - Transportation

- Patriotic
  - * Americanism (E-P)
  - Motion Picture
  - * The Flag of the USA (E-P)
  - * A program on
    - Resolutions (E-P)
    - (* Qualifies under either educational or patriotic)

10. What YOUTH WORK did your Chapter stress this year? (Must be 2 out of 5).

- C.A.R.
- Junior American Citizens
- DAR Good Citizens
- Presentation of Good Citizenship Medals (through Nation Defense)

11. Did your Chapter cooperate with one or more projects of the Historian General as outlined in her August 1962 letter in the brochure of instruction letters sent to each Chapter Regent?

12. Has your Chapter furthered or told a phase of the FULL DAR STORY in your community? (THIS IS YOUR CHAPTER'S IMPORTANT COMMUNITY PROGRAM POINT. Be explicit and give details on back, citing commemoration of the historic event, participation in a public presentation of DAR awards, local patriotic program, DAR Hospital Room, window display, press, radio or TV-sponsored program. Other?

TAKE DOUBLE CREDIT FOR THIS IMPORTANT QUESTION IF DESCRIBED ON BACK OF SHEET).

GOLD HONOR ROLL: The answer "YES" to all 12 question entitles the Chapter to an Honor Roll Certificate with a 1964 Gold ribbon for the Chapter Regent to wear.

SILVER HONOR ROLL: The answer "YES" to 11 questions entitles the Chapter to an Honor Roll Certificate with a 1964 Silver ribbon for the Chapter Regent to wear.

HONORABLE MENTION: The answer "YES" to 10 questions entitles the Chapter to an H.M. Certificate. Special citation by President General and listing on National Societys Honor Roll scroll at National Headquarters for Chapters attaining top rating of full 14 points.

Chapter Regent           Chapter Honor Roll Chairman or Recording Secretary           Chapter Treasurer

NOTE: 1963-64 changes are underscored for your attention.
Washington Headquarters Association's Diamond

Martha Washington's "Great Cake"

Take 40 eggs & divide the whites from the yolks & beat them to a froth. Start working 4 pounds of butter to a cream & put the whites of eggs to it a spoon full at a time until it is well work'd. Then put 4 pounds sugar finely powdered to it in the same manner. Then put in the yolks of the eggs & 5 pounds of flower & five pounds of fruit. 2 hours will bake it. Add one half an ounce of mace, one nutmeg, half a pint of wine & some French brandy.

BY CAROL ALLEN (MRS. JOHN W.) FINGER

THE Roger Morris-Jumel Man-
sion, 160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue, New York City, was the scene, on June 10, of a gala garden party given by the Washington Headquarters Association, commemorating the organization in 1903 of the "General Committee of the Daugh-
ters of the American Revolution of the Borough of Manhattan for the Preservation and Custody of Wash-
ington's Headquarters on Washington Heights." The committee was incor-
porated March 17, 1904, under the name of the Washington Headquar-
ters Association.

The mansion was built in Geor-
gian style in 1765 by Roger Morris. An unusual feature for this period is the front facade, which has four columns, two stories in height, with a pediment at the top. The house is of brick, encased in wood painted white.

The wife of Roger Morris was Mary Philipse, the "charming Polly" who was at one time courted by George Washington. A portrait of Mary Philipse, taken from a small engraving made by A. B. Hall about the year of her marriage (1758), was unveiled during the ceremonies by the artist, Charlotte Livingston.

History of the Mansion

The mansion served as General Washington's Headquarters in 1776, when the Battle of Harlem Heights was fought and the Continental Army won its first victory. Later the British made their headquarters there for the 7 years that they occupied New York. After the war the house saw many changes and was used for a time as a tavern for the stagecoaches en route to Albany. It was the home of a farmer when President Washington entertained his cabinet members there in 1790 at a festive dinner.

In 1810 the property was purchased by Stephen Jumel, a French wine merchant, who, with his wife, renovated and refurnished the house. Jumel's widow married Aaron Burr in the tea room in 1833. Following Mme. Jumel's death in 1865, the mansion passed through the hands of several different owners. It was purchased by the City of New York in 1903, through the efforts of the patriotic women of the Association, led by Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, whose dream was to preserve the beautiful historic house for posterity. The mansion is maintained by the City of New York under the Department of Parks, and custodianship is vested in the Washington Headquarters Association, whose members participate actively in caring for the mansion as a unique home and museum, for no house in America has had a more colorful history or has been inhabited by a greater array of famous people.

Reception and Program

The reception was held in the octagonal drawing room which served as General Washington's Military Headquarters in 1776 and was the scene of several courts-martial and many formal entertainments. Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, NSDAR, received members and guests. Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, Chairman of the Reception Committee, was assisted by Past Presidents of the Association, gowned in Colonial costumes; a Junior Committee composed of the Colonial Ball debutantes of 1963 and 1964 (Miss Caribel Sternbergh, Chairman); and
Unveiling of portrait of Mary Philipse, wife of Roger Morris. (L. to r.) Mrs. John W. Finger, President, Washington Headquarters Association; Charlotte Livingston, artist; and Mrs. LeRoy Campbell, curator. Photograph by Natural Photo

a group of members of the Children of the American Revolution (Miss Susan Pearson, Chairman). Music of the period was played by a strolling musician, and refreshments featured Colonial punch and champagne, and Martha Washington's "Great Cake," baked according to the original recipe.

The program opened with presentation of the Colors by the Jersey Blues, the oldest foot-soldier regiment in the western world, and the Continental Color Guard of the New York Chapter, Empire State Society, S.A.R. Henry Dubois, attired as General Washington, gave George Washington's Prayer. There was an exhibition of "old dolls" from the famous collection of Mrs. William H. Austin. Lawrence Phelps Tower, President, United States Flag Foundation, lectured on the History of the Flag, stressing the Flag of the Rebellious Stripes which flew over the mansion in 1776.

Carol A. Finger, a member of Manhattan Chapter, NSDAR, New York, N. Y., is Honorary National Senior President, NSCAR.
A second DAR award in the Platoon Leaders Class—a wrist watch—was presented by the President General to Gene K. Huddleston of Boston, Ga., at Quantico, Va., on August 30.

The winner in the Platoon Leaders Class, United States Marine Corps, Michael R. Miller of Los Angeles, Calif., was presented with the DAR award, a watch, in ceremonies at Quantico, Va., on July 19, by the President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan.

Merchant Marine

Engineer Cadet Hamilton C. Fish, Jr., won the $100 Savings Bond awarded by the NSDAR for proficiency in Naval Science and a commendable scholastic record. Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, State Vice Regent, New York Society, NSDAR, presented the bond to Cadet Fish at the United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, on July 26.
Establishment of Bicentennial Commission to Commemorate the American Revolution

BY JOHN O. MARSH, JR., CONGRESSMAN, 7TH DISTRICT, VIRGINIA

THE purpose of this Bicentennial Commission is to observe the American Revolution as not primarily a historical commemoration but rather a re-examination of the issues and idea forces which produced the American Revolution. In our Western heritage, the American Revolution was the fire that took the dross out of many of the 18th century English social-political institutions and refined many western ideas. Concord Bridge did more than start a local conflict; rather, as Toynbee has said, it began a revolutionary era. The lamentable thing today is that we have permitted the communists to opt the ideas and ideals of our revolutionary past.

We know that, in nearly all of the great movements that have shaped history, there is a body of theory, including certain idealistic goals, that provides an inspiration and a framework in which the participants of the cause operate. In many instances, those involved are never aware of the broad spectrum of ideas or ideas which their cause involves.

Communism, as we know it, is an idea force, marked by many lofty aspirations and ideals, which has resulted in intense motivation and dedication of its disciples, notwithstanding its falsity.

Cursory examination of Fabian socialism points to dedication of an intellectual elite to such causes as economic justice, greater opportunities for the poor, and achievement of better working conditions through modern legislation to improve the lot of the English workingman.

Too often, I think, in our present approach to the Sino-Soviet challenge, if we are not negative, we frequently resort to sterile objectivity without promulgating some of the basic concepts of one of the greatest idea movements man has witnessed.

We need, in my opinion, to inject into United States policy more of the goals and purposes of the American Revolution which crystallize the issues of some of the best thinking of a momentous age. Frequently, we say in our country that we need more “Americanism”; and, although I agree with this, what I am referring to is somewhat broader than this term, or even “patriotism,” worthwhile though it may be. Too often, in some of our presentations these two concepts are treated in a “Fourth of July” oratorical sense, which has its place, but which I feel sometimes fails to go to the substance of what this Republic is all about.

If anything, I would describe
my own thoughts on this problem more in the sense of a renaissance of the concepts and ideas of the American Revolution and the application of the same to the problems of a changing world. As I mentioned, there are exceptions to the general trend of sterile objectivity in cold war discussions, and there is sought to be injected a grasp of the values of our system that really stand in jeopardy.

I feel, however, there is a greater need to define more sharply a philosophy of freedom that will give us a positive framework of ideas wherein this Nation might operate in an ideological offensive. In short, we must forge a strategy for freedom.

Anniversary of Treaty of Paris

To me, a great opportunity seems to be presented beginning in 1963 to focus national attention on a critical period of American history occurring 200 years previously, for 1963 marks the bicentennial anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Paris. This treaty, signed on February 10, 1763, not only ended the Seven Years War but cost France all of her colonial possessions in North America. Little did Wolfe realize on the Plains of Abraham that the capture of Quebec in 1759 would ultimately cost the Crown her richest Colonial possession in the New World.

The Treaty of Paris also marks the beginning of the American Revolution. The 12 years from 1763 to 1775 have been described as the “Golden Age” of the American Revolution. These might be called the idea years.

The year 1763 marked the turning point in Anglo-American relations that grew progressively worse for a number of reasons.

First, England sought to reassert Colonial control that had slipped from its grasp because of military necessities of the Seven Years War.

Second, there was a question of economics and repayment of a huge war debt which had been incurred by the Crown in defense of the Colonies.

Third, 1763 marked the end of what is termed the “old Colonial Period” and ushered in the “new Colonial Period” that got off to an inauspicious start under George III and Grenville, who became Prime Minister in April of 1763.

Fourth, historians say in 1763 there can be discerned the emergence of what has been termed the American character, symbolic of the breed of individual that was to conquer the West and endure the hardships and rigors of what was actually a terrifying wilderness. Later this temper or character would be described as we know it today by the sobriquet “the pioneer spirit.”

Clearly, the 12-year span from 1763 to 1775 would develop the issues of legality and constitutional rights that became peculiar to the American Revolution. Many of the great Englishmen, such as Burke, Pitt, and others, would find in the Colonial cause, prior to armed conflict, a struggle by Englishmen living in the Americas to protect the rights of Englishmen living in the British Isles. Burke, in the House of Commons in 1775, attributed to the Colonial bar a substantial role in having produced the American temper and paid tribute to what the legal profession did in formulating and defining the issues of the Revolution. Perhaps, of all the hallmarks that distinguish the American Revolution, none is more prominent than the emphasis placed on “legality” and the need for civil authority to accomplish revolutionary ends. Historians point out that there was never associated with this conflict, bloody as it was, the terrorism, anarchism, and radicalism which accompanied the French and Russian Revolutions.

As in our own age, we see the confluence of revolutionary changes, so the 1760’s would feel the impact of the industrial revolution, the passing of “mercantilism” as a national economic policy, and the emergence of the ideas of human rights and liberty espoused by Montesquieu, Rousseau, and Voltaire. Though their own countrymen listened to them, it took the English to learn from these great French thinkers and the American Colonies to apply the principles they advanced.

Golden Age of the American Revolution

Events moved rapidly through the Golden Age, and there were no geographical limits in the American Colonies within which the revolutionary battle of ideas was fought.

Not only did the Sugar Act of 1764, which was a reenactment of the Molasses Act of 1733, cripple the prosperous rum industry of New England, but it was accompanied by a strict enforcement of the custom laws which the American Colonist viewed as serious danger to his personal liberty because of the manner in which the offenders were tried. Trial by jury became a thing of tremendous value to the American of that day. He feared the admiralty court which tried custom violators, because it required his being transported to Halifax—there to stand trial under a system of jurisprudence which did not recognize the presumption of innocence but rather
The quartering of 10,000 British regulars in North America pursuant to a policy decision of the Crown to control the western frontier and discourage the French from seeking to re-establish lost Colonial possessions would plague the royal governors and representatives of the Crown here and in England long before hostilities began. The cost of these troops would lead to a bitter clash between the royal governors and the legislature in the Colony of New York, resulting in dissolution of the General Assembly in 1767.

In the hated stamp tax of 1765, the Colonies saw an infringement upon the freedom of the press and the slogan of “taxation without representation” would also lead to the famous Virginia Resolves of 1765. The Virginia Resolves swept through the Colonies and were adopted or cited favorably in nearly all of the 12 other Colonies.

Aside from being oppressive in the economic sense, the Townshend Act, which dealt with an enumerated list of items of import that gave Britain favored treatment, really angered the Colonists because of the writs of assistance which were, in effect, blank search warrants to aid in the enforcement of the act. It was the unwise acts of Parliament that would cause Massachusetts to call for the convening of a congress of all of the Colonies in New York in 1765.

The 60’s would see the boisterous groups that complained so loudly and bitterly about actions of the Crown. Groups of brash young men frequently resorted to burning and other types of violence to frustrate royal action. In the 60’s they were to be identified as the “Sons of Liberty.”

Events moved rapidly through the latter part of this fateful decade and in the first years of the next. The Boston Massacre, the tax on tea to save the bankrupt West Indian Company, and the ensuing Boston Tea Party, would all take place before Concord Bridge.

An Age of Brilliant Writing

Yet, accompanying and supporting these acts of protest and petitions of wrongs and grievances were the brilliant writing and reason of such men as Jefferson, Franklin, Washington, Sam Adams, and a host of others. Dickinson of Pennsylvania in his famous “Farmer John’s Letters” would expose the inequities, fallacies, and injustices of Colonial policy. Such leadership as his would inspire the Committees on Correspondence that probably made the American Revolution the most clearly defined and best-reasoned struggle that was ever fought.

If the Revolution was to be based on reason, it nevertheless was not a struggle between the “haves” and the “have nots.” Men of wealth and influence could be found with the patriots or equally with the Tories. Merchantmen, clerics, educators, and innkeepers cast their lots equally on one side or the other. Some of the poor were just as loyal to George III as those of similar estate were loyal to the patriots’ cause.

Our States in the World Struggle

The point I am trying to emphasize is that perhaps, through this re-examination of the American past, we can better appreciate the values of our Republic and better understand the stakes involved in the present world struggle. After all, the words, “liberty,” “freedom,” and “justice,” that are crudely painted on the posters carried by those who riot today through Southeast Asia, Latin America, and Africa do not have their origins in the Communist Manifesto but rather have their inspiration in the American Declaration of Independence. I also know that in looking back we can see great lessons in courage of the human spirit; willingness to sacrifice for principle; a sense of dedication to a great cause, and an inspiration to present Americans which would contribute to national will.

I have hardly touched on some of the great events that were to shape not just the destiny of 2½ million people who lived in the Colonies but rather, as Washington would say, “the destiny of unborn millions.” The shot fired at Concord Bridge echoes today. I submit that before it was to signal the beginning of an armed conflict, men and women here and in England clearly understood why that sound would be heard. Today we need that same understanding.

The above article is published for the information of members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution because of their interest in this important era in the history of America.

"Your National Society Will Represent You—"


15. . . District of Columbia Daughters of Colonial Wars—Reception

15. . . District of Columbia Sons of the American Revolution “Ladies’ Night”

18. . . Williamsburg trip

19. . . Yorktown Day Celebration
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) in order to provide for appropriate nationwide observance and the coordination of ceremonies pertinent to the bicentennial of the American Revolution and of events preliminary thereto which were significant in the development of the national heritage of individual liberty and representative government, there is established hereby a commission to be known as the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, hereinafter referred to as the "Commission," which shall be composed of thirty members, as follows:

(1) The President of the United States, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall be ex officio members of the Commission;
(2) Four Members of the Senate to be appointed by the President of the Senate;
(3) Four Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;
(4) Seventeen members to be appointed by the President of the United States, to include one from each of the thirteen Original States of the Union, after consideration of such recommendations, as may be made, upon the request of the President, by the Governors thereof;
(5) One member from the Department of the Interior who shall be the Director of the National Park Service or his representative;
(6) One member from the Library of Congress who shall be the Librarian or his representative.

(b) The Director of the National Park Service shall call the first meeting for the purpose of electing a Chairman. The Commission, at its discretion, may appoint honorary members, and may establish an Advisory Council to assist it in its work.

(c) Appointments provided for in this section, with the exception of honorary members, shall be made within ninety days from the date of approval of this resolution and shall be for terms of three years. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointments were made.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Commission to prepare an overall program to include specific plans for commemorating the bicentennial of the American Revolu-
tion, with emphasis on significant preliminary events during the period beginning with the year 1763, with particular attention to the Stamp Act Congress of 1765, which events reflected the development of the American heritage of individual liberty and representative government. In preparing its plans and programs, the Commission shall give due consideration to any similar and related plans advanced by the States, civic, patriotic, hereditary, and historical bodies, and may designate special committees with representation from the above-mentioned bodies to plan and conduct specific ceremonies. The Commission may give suitable recognition, such as the award of medals and certificates or by other appropriate means, to persons and organizations for outstanding accomplishments in preserving and writing the history of the American Revolution and of the development of the principles and concepts of government which gave rise to it.

Sec. 3. In order to conduct effectively bicentennial observances at the related historic sites of the period which shall be the concern of the Commission and which are included within the national park system, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the National Park Service, shall give consideration to the further preservation and development of such sites at such time and in such manner as will insure that a fitting observance may be held at each such site as its bicentennial occurs during the period.

Sec. 4. The President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue proclamations inviting the people of the United States to participate in and observe the bicentennial anniversaries of the nationally significant historic events, the commemorations of which are provided for herein.

Sec. 5. (a) The Commission is authorized to accept donations of money, property, or personal services; to cooperate with State, civic, patriotic, hereditary, and historical groups and with institutions of learning; and to call upon other Federal departments or agencies for their advice and assistance in carrying out the purposes of this chapter.

Sec. 6. (a) The Commission may employ, without regard to civil service laws or the Classification Act of 1949, an Executive Director and such employees as may be necessary to carry out its functions and subject to the limitations and funds authorized and appropriated to the Commission.

(b) The Commission shall call, at a place of meeting generally convenient, within six months of the date of approval of this resolution, a national assembly of representatives of civic, patriotic, and historical groups whose duty it shall be to consider and make recommendations to the Commission for the most fitting and appropriate way to commemorate the observances of the bicentennial of the War of the American Revolution. The Governors of each of the original and noncontiguous territories of the United States shall be invited to appoint representatives to the assembly. When this assembly shall have made its recommendations, it shall be adjourned subject to the call of the President.

(c) A report shall be submitted to the Congress presenting the preliminary plans of the Commission within one year of the date of approval of the resolution. Thereafter, an annual report of the activities of the Commission, including an accounting of funds received and expended, shall be furnished by the Commission to the Congress. A final report shall be made to the Congress no later than June 30, 1982, upon which date the Commission shall terminate.

(d) Any property acquired by the Commission remaining upon its termination may be used by the Secretary of the Interior for purposes of the national park system or may be disposed of as surplus property. The net revenues, after payment of Commission expenses, derived from Commission activities, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 7. (a) The members of the Commission shall serve without compensation, but shall be furnished transportation and (Continued on Page 792)
THE AMERICANA ROOM

BY ROBERTA KILBOURN

WELCOME to the new historians in this second year of our administration! I was pleased to meet many State and Chapter Historians during the week of Continental Congress.

The special objective during these next two years will be to catalog and index the fine Americana collection at National Headquarters. To achieve this, the cooperation of all historians is needed. Upon professional advice, National Headquarters will employ a specialist in this field so that this important work will be done properly.

Many of you during Continental Congress were able to glance at the portfolios, maps, and other treasures on display in this room; others were able to take more time to study the contents of these portfolios, books, and display cases. Let me mention one of the outstanding items in our collection—a portfolio of foreign signatures and portraits presented by Mrs. William Sherman Walker while she was State Regent of Oregon in 1921 and later Organizing Secretary General and Chairman of National Defense. It contains, among the priceless signatures and portraits, those of the Comte de Rochambeau and his son, Vicomte de Rochambeau; King Louis XVI of France; Empress Catherine of Russia; King George III of England; and Pope Pius VI, Giovanni Angelo Braschi, the latter part of whose pontificate was plagued by trouble—he was taken prisoner by Napoleon and died in France.

Original signatures of the first State Governors, recently laminated and mounted at a cost of over $500, are housed in a red morocco portfolio. The collection now lacks only 14 signatures—those of the first executives of Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Signatures of "First Ladies" are on display in a special binder. Five original signatures are needed to complete this collection, those of Rachel Jackson, Elizabeth Moore, Martha Jefferson Randolph (daughter of Thomas Jefferson, who served as her father’s hostess), Margaret Taylor, and Eliza Johnson.

On the west wall in a specially glassed case are the autographs and portraits of Members of the Federal...
The Americana Room at National Headquarters (second floor), showing at the back glass cases containing autographs, pictures, and correspondence of members of the Constitution Convention; on the wall at the right, Grandma Moses' painting of the Battle of Bennington and a needlepoint portrait of George Washington by Augusta Allen (born 1840). The desk, a reproduction of the one used at the Convention, displays a reproduction of the silver inkstand used at the time.

Convention appointed to draft the Constitution of the United States of America. No collection in the United States is superior to this acquisition. It presents a true history of the formulative period of the United States written by the most important figures in America at the time. Of significance are the autographed letters and manuscripts of Richard Henry Lee and George Mason, discussing their objections to the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, written September and October 1787 to Elbridge Gerry. This collection also includes a letter written to his wife by Benjamin Franklin, dated April 20, 1770, at the time when he was acting as an agent for Massachusetts in England. The letter introduced "Miss Farquarson and Miss Smith, the one bred a milliner, the other a mantuamaker, who by the advice and consent of their friends, go to Philadelphia with an intention of following their respective businesses there."

Of great interest to school children is the case of Continental money. Do see this collection of early heritage pieces—as was the custom of the day, each note was numbered and signed by hand.

Upon doing some research in my office regarding the marking of graves of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, it has been found that many of them have not been marked by the DAR. (At least there is no record of their having been so marked.) If the following States are interested in doing this, please communicate with this office: Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia. This should be an interesting State project.

All necessary information regarding the DAR Insignia markers is given in the Handbook. For any question regarding the Americana Collection and the work of the Historian General, please write to me at National Headquarters in Washington.

Roberta (Mrs. H. Nelson) Kilbourn, Historian General, is a member of Sterling Chapter of Sterling, Kan., although Ohio is her birthplace. In addition to serving as regent of her "home" chapter, she has been Kansas State Chairman of Music, State Recording Secretary, State Parliamentarian, State Vice Regent, and State Regent (1959-62). She was also organizing Senior President of the Coronado Society, C.A.R., at Sterling. She is a Presbyterian and a well-known music lover, with wide knowledge and appreciation of music. She has been on the Public Library Board and a member of the Survey Committee for Public Schools. Her husband is a rancher and cattleman, President of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank, and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. The Kilbournes have two married sons and five grandchildren.
ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1785, surveying of the Public Lands of the United States was begun, and on September 30, 1960, the 175th anniversary of this event was observed in a little roadside park on the Ohio-Pennsylvania State line, at the eastern boundary of East Liverpool, Ohio, where Ohio State Route 39 and Pennsylvania State Route 68 meet. The park is the new location of the granite monument marking the boundary line between Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The United States Land System has been called "The Greatest Subdivision on Earth." Except for the original 13 Colonies, Texas, and Hawaii, it extends over most of the land in the United States.

The land-subdivisional project that was begun here in 1785 was the beginning of work that has resulted in the survey and monumentation of the boundaries of subdivisions of public land in an area of more than 1,331,000,000 acres. These surveys have been basic to the development of the tremendous agricultural, timber, and mineral resources of our Nation.

The Land Ordinance of 1785

The original holdings of the Public Domain were under the jurisdiction of the Congress, which wished to sell some of this land to build up the Country's depleted treasury. A committee was appointed to take charge of this work, with Thomas Jefferson as Chairman. Jefferson had the vision and scientific knowledge to make up a report which, after discussion and amendment, was passed by the Congress on May 20, 1785. This act, known as The Land Ordinance of 1785, required that the lands in the Public Domain be surveyed before being sold and that the surveys should be made in accordance with a consistent, integrated system of lines oriented to the true meridian, subdividing the land into approximately square parcels. The Ordinance of 1785 set the pattern for the system of surveys, which, modified in details and in accuracy of procedure, has been used throughout the Public Domain, extending to the West coast. It is even now being projected throughout Alaska by the use of theodolites, electronic distance-measuring devices, and calculations based on the spheroidal shape of the earth.

The surveys were required by the 1785 Ordinance to begin "... on the Ohio River at a point to be due north from the western determination of a line that has been run on the southern boundary of Pennsylvania." This phraseology was used because the southern boundary of Pennsylvania had just been surveyed, the western terminus being marked on October 18, 1784. The western boundary (common with Virginia, now West Virginia) had not been surveyed, although it had been agreed that it would be run in 1785, as a line running due north from the western terminus of the southern boundary line. Although not specifically so called, it became necessary for the State line between Pennsylvania and Virginia (now West Virginia) to be run out so that surveying of the Public Domain could start; the Public Domain did not include land south of the Ohio River.

The survey of the Pennsylvania-Virginia line started in the first week of June 1785, under the boundary commissioners of the two States. Two of the commissioners were honored and distinguished surveyors, David Rittenhouse, scientist and instrument maker, representing Pennsylvania, and Andrew Ellicott, who later assisted with the layout of the District of Columbia and other important boundary surveys, representing Virginia. The Pennsylvania-Virginia line was run with a "transit instrument," oriented by means of observations of Polaris and other stars. The line was completed on August 20, 1785, when the boundary surveyors set a stake on the flat on the north side of the Ohio River. This set the place for the "Point of Beginning" of the survey of the Public Lands and is one of the most important spots in the United States.
This survey (the line between Pennsylvania and Virginia) was not performed for the Public Land Survey—it was a joint action of the two States. The Ordinance of 1785 required that the Public Land Surveys were to start at a point located in accordance with the plans for the boundary line.

The First United States Geographer

The Ordinance of 1785 and instructions from the Congress required that the Public Land Surveys were to be made under the personal supervision of the United States Geographer, Thomas Hutchins. He was born in Monmouth County, N. J., on April 28, 1730. He was orphaned before he was 16 years old and was an officer in the Pennsylvania Colonial troops from 1757 to 1759. He took part in the French and Indian War and was commended for bravery. After serving in that war, he supervised the construction of Fort Pitt and conducted many explorations in the nearby region. His work opened up the Ohio country and made immigration thereto possible, once the Indian menace had been halted for the time being. This was, however, the start of the Public Land Surveys.

The next year, under military protection, the line started was extended for 42 miles and is the "Geographer's Line." It is the northern boundary of the first group of townships laid out under the Public Land System and is known as the "Old Seven Ranges."

Sale of the First Public Land

In August 1786 Absalom Martin of New Jersey started south 6 miles west of the Point of Beginning on the survey of the first range; 4,299 acres in township 2, range 1, were bought by Isaac Craig, a former commandant of Fort Pitt, for whom Craig Street in Pittsburgh is named. He later sold part of this land to Thomas Fawcett, founder of East Liverpool, Ohio. A photographic copy of the plat showing the Craig land was donated to the East Liverpool Historical Society by Donald Clement, cadastral engineer with the Bureau of Land Management, U. S. Department of the Interior.

Reestablishing the Point of Beginning

To reestablish the location of the Point of Beginning in 1960, to perpetuate its location, and to prepare for a ceremony on the 175th anniversary of Public Land Surveys involved some difficulties. The location at this time was unsuitable for a monument, because it was in an expanding slag dump, and its exact location was not marked permanently in 1785 (the notes of the day simply said "set a stake"). In inspecting the site it was obvious that an important historic spot was in danger of being obliterated.

The 1881 Survey

The 1785 Survey of the Pennsylvania-Virginia line terminated at the north shore of the Ohio River but was continued north, under the supervision of Andrew Ellicott, to the shores of Lake Erie in 1786 and is known as "Ellicott's Line." In time this line became somewhat obliterated; it was resurveyed in 1878-82 and is known as "the 1881 Survey." When this resurvey was made, a large, carved, square granite monument was placed at the base of the slope rising from the Ohio River. This monument, called the "Southern Terminal Monument," was, in 1960, in the midst of a slag dump and was in imminent danger either of being destroyed or of being covered with dumped slag. In 1881 this monument had been placed at a point considered to be near the southern end of the line but was not intended to mark or to bear a fixed relation to the Point of Beginning.

The Point of Beginning was originally set by a survey to mark the State line of Pennsylvania; the monument was intended to re-mark Southern Terminal Monument, 1112 feet south of the Point of Beginning for surveying Public Lands of the United States. The inscription was dedicated September 30, 1960.
the line according to the best available evidence, so the operation to monument the Point of Beginning was merged with a project to preserve the 1881 monument and the State line.

**Modern Resurveying**

First the State line was run north to the next point on the 1881 survey. Then the Geographer's Line, as indicated by several accepted marks on the north line of Township 5 North, Range 1 West, in East Liverpool, Ohio, was extended east to meet the Ohio-Pennsylvania line of 1881, reestablishing, according to the best evidence, the position of the Point of Beginning. The distance along the boundary line from the Southern Terminal Monument to the Point of Beginning was calculated. Then a new location for the Southern Terminal Monument was selected, north of its original location on the surveyed Ohio-Pennsylvania line, at the south edge of the highway.

The land on the Pennsylvania side of the line was donated by the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. and by Mrs. Jennie Eckert, who gave permission for the use of a portion of her land as part of the development on the Ohio side. The land has been developed into a roadside park by the Pennsylvania Highway Department, and the Southern Terminal Monument was moved to its present location in the park, 1,112 feet from the Point of Beginning and 421.54 feet north of its original location. It now stands right on the line, half in Pennsylvania and half in Ohio.

**Completion and Rededication**

This project was made possible through the joint effort of the East Liverpool, Ohio, Historical Society and the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, a national organization of professional surveyors. W. B. Williams, of Grand Rapids, Mich., a member of the ACSM, originated the plans for the observance, with magnificent assistance from individuals and organizations not officially associated with those organizations.

Prominent persons attending the ceremonies included five representatives of the ACSM—Ralph Moore Berry, professor of geodesy and surveying at the University of Michigan; Rear Admiral H. Arnold Karo, national president of ACSM and Director of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; Donald A. Clement, of the Bureau of Land Management, U. S. Department of the Interior; W. B. Williams of Grand Rapids, Mich.; and Walter S. Dix, executive secretary of ACSM.

Attorney William H. Vodrey, Jr., of the East Liverpool Historical Society, presided at the State line ceremony. He introduced Ralph Moore Berry, who presented Admiral Karo and Donald A. Clement; they traced the history of the Hutchins Survey. Professor Berry thanked the Historical Society, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, and all the others who cooperated in rescuing this monument from certain oblivion in a slag dump, and the Pennsylvania Highway Department for its work in preparing the site. Admiral Karo spoke of the “exacting work performed with crude instruments” in the survey of the Public Lands, “From this point sprung the orderly survey of public lands of the United States,” Donald A. Clement said. “The land-subdivisional movement that was started here in 1785 was the beginning of work that has resulted in the survey and monumentation of the boundaries of subdivisions of the public land in an area of more than 1,331,000,000 acres.”

President Dale D. Thompson, of the East Liverpool Historical Society, presided at the luncheon after the ceremony at the State line. W. B. Williams explained how, after reading the story of establishment of the Point of Beginning in a book by Prof. William B. Patterson of the University of California, he wrote many letters of inquiry to persons in this part of the State, and finally established the location of the Point of Beginning through Columbiana County (Ohio) Engineer Charles O. Snyder and East Liverpool City Engineer George S. Bloomgren. He praised Bloomgren’s survey work in establishing the exact site of the Place of Beginning and its relationship to the Ohio-Pennsylvania State line.

Verne McC. (Mrs. Herman) Feustel, wife of the writer and historian of Bethia Southwick Chapter, NSDAR, East Liverpool, Ohio, and Mary (Mrs. Clarence C.) Green, former regent of the chapter, were present at the State line ceremony.

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**Necrology**

The Connecticut Society reports, with deep regret, the death of Miss Emeline Street of New Haven on September 8, 1963. Miss Street was State Regent of Connecticut in 1932-36, Vice President General in 1936-39, and Curator General in 1944-45. She was the dean of Connecticut’s Honorary State Regents.

The National Society has received the sad news of the passing of another devoted Daughter. Maimee Lee (Mrs. Virgil) Browne, of Edmond, Okla., died in July, 1963. Mrs. Browne was State Regent of Oklahoma from 1948-50 and Vice President General from 1950-53. At the time of her death she was serving as a member of the Clearing House Committee.
OCTOBER 1963

EDUCATORS LEARN ABOUT NSDAR FIRST HAND: Recently a group of 40 George Washington University summer session teachers visited National Headquarters. Those on the trip, arranged by the Director of Field Studies, School of Education, met with and were addressed by the President General on the subject, "Educational Work of the DAR."

"DAR MUSEUM A DELIGHT TO VISITORS OF ALL AGES": So read a headline in The Washington Evening Star newspaper of August 21. A front-page reference to this article attracted the readers' attention to learn about the free guided tours enjoyed daily at National Headquarters, where visitors see the Period Rooms furnished by the State Societies, the DAR Museum with its Kathleen Douglas Memorial Doll Collection, and the outstanding memorabilia representing American history from the Revolutionary War to 1830.

A MULTIPLE THANK-YOU IN APPRECIATION: Thanks are in order to each of the following publications for mention of DAR activities and individuals in the issues indicated: Promenade (July) for the photograph of the President General with Charles R. Sligh, Jr., Vice Chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers, and speaker at the annual NSDAR Banquet held in the Ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel in Washington; Arizona Highways (August) for the "Madonna of the Trail" picture and credit to the NSDAR; Hobbies (August) for the excellent illustrated article on the Americana Museum and Period Rooms at National Headquarters. Park Avenue Social Review (August) for the photograph of the President General with Mrs. John W. Finger, President of the Washington Headquarters Association, and Mrs. Nicholas R. Jones, Vice President, on the occasion of the gala Garden Party honoring the President General held at the Roger Morris-Jumel Mansion in New York, and commemorating the 60th Anniversary of the Association's preservation and custody of the Mansion; House & Garden Remodeling Guide (Fall-Winter 1963-64) for the excellent coverage given the Hezekiah Alexander House restoration in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. Congratulations and commendation to all the North Carolina Daughters—in particular Mrs. William H. Belk and Mrs. E. C. Marshall—who were instrumental in successfully achieving this "heritage preservation" project.

NSDAR STORY ON THE RADIO: Of interest is the fact that LIFE LINE, Program #95, by James Dobbs, emanating from Washington on August 22, and carried thereafter on many stations, fully covered the DAR record of accomplishments, with special reference to the President General's news release of June 25, "There's Nothing Secret About the DAR."

DAR MANUAL FOR CITIZENSHIP IN DEMAND: According to Captain John J. Cleary, Office of the Judge Advocate at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, the "DAR Manual for Citizenship" is valuable in advising various soldiers and alien dependents, and is definitely beneficial in the orientation given these potential citizens. To meet weekly citizenship applications, National Headquarters has forwarded an additional supply of Manuals.

PRESIDENT GENERAL TO PARTICIPATE IN TELEPHONE DIALING DEMONSTRATION: On September 26, while attending the Fall State Conference in Oklahoma, the President General will talk with Mrs. William E. Lacy, Regent, Samuel Doak Chapter, in Morristown, Tennessee, in connection with the start of direct, long-distance telephone dialing there. The novel demonstration will trace the transition of communications and transportation from the time of the Constitution to the present.

On July 12, 30 members of the Institute of Genealogical Research had a full day's research in the DAR Library.
New Hampshire’s Heritage

J. DUANE SQUIRES

Dr. Squires is Chairman of the Department of Social Studies, Colby Junior College, New London, N. H. This address was given at the annual Spring Conference of the New Hampshire Society, SAR, on April 25.

New Hampshire’s heritage from the War for Independence is threefold. The great struggle of 1775–83 left, first of all, a lasting impress on the structure and organization of our State Government. In the second place, it provided a multifaceted range of cultural and social factors in our present life. And, in the last place, it gave us a legacy of great personalities with whom we of this generation should be more familiar. We may consider each of these aspects in a little detail.

In the structure and organization of our State Government we start with the constitution of New Hampshire. It is the second oldest such document among the 50 States. It dates from the year 1784 and is second in origin only to the fundamental law of Massachusetts. The New Hampshire constitution, patterned largely after that of the Bay State, has a Bill of Rights with 38 articles, covering the entire range of human liberty as the Founding Fathers understood that term. The length of the document is about the same as that of the Constitution of the United States, and more than three-fourths of it has gone unchanged since 1784.

Perhaps the most striking provision of the New Hampshire constitution is Article 9 of Section II, in which the House of Representatives of the State Legislature is discussed. This article, as amended in 1942, assures the Granite State of a House of not fewer than 375 members or more than 400. The number of people entitled to representation is changed after each Federal Census, and since 1960 is 822. Basically, and this goes back directly to the years between 1775 and 1783, the unit of representation in the New Hampshire House is the local town. Promises were then made—and they have been largely kept—
that, whenever possible, each town could be represented in the State Legislature. It has given us the third largest parliamentary body in the English-speaking world.

Another inheritance from the War for Independence in New Hampshire is the State seal. Adopted in 1784, the design features the U.S.S. Raleigh, launched at the Portsmouth Navy Yard on May 21, 1776. The Raleigh was one of the first ships built for the infant U.S. Navy. Similar in importance is the State motto of New Hampshire, "Live Free or Die." These famous words were penned by Gen. John Stark, the most noted of New Hampshire's officers under General Washington.

Turning now to the legacy of cultural and social factors which have descended to us from the period of the War for Independence, we note, first, the impress of place names on our map. Three of New Hampshire's 10 counties are named for persons prominent in the Revolutionary years: Belknap, Carroll, and Sullivan. Belknap was a distinguished minister-chaplain in the Continental Army; Carroll was a Marylander who signed the Declaration of Independence and outlived all his colleagues in that immortal action; Sullivan was an outstanding New Hampshire general. Among the towns with Revolutionary names we note Bartlett, Freedom, Hancock, Jefferson, Langdon, Lee, Madison, Mount Vernon, Stark, Thornton, Weare, and Washington. Incidentally, the last-named is the first community in our Nation to bear that appellation.

Another important facet of the war years was the growing freedom it gave to our people in the choice of a religious denomination. In 1775 there were churches in the State only of the Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist, Quaker, and Episcopal persuasions. By 1783 these had been widened to include the Free Will Baptists, the Universalists, the Methodists, and, a bit later, the Shakers. Thus religious freedom, as we know it today, began during the Revolution.

Still another facet was a new and greater interest in education. "Knowledge and learning," says Article 83 of the Constitution of 1784, "are essential to the preservation of a free government." So we are not surprised to see that the Phillips Exeter Academy, one of the oldest such institutions in the Nation, was founded in 1778 and given State incorporation in 1781. Seven more such schools began in the next decade alone. It is worthy of note—and this attests to the importance of the alliance with France—that the one modern language taught by all these early schools was French. And so, often, it remains to this day.

**LIVE FREE OR DIE**

Settled in 1623 under the authority of an English land-grant, New Hampshire was the first of the states to declare her independence, in January 1776, six months earlier than the Federal Declaration of Independence, and the first to adopt her own constitution. She was the ninth and deciding state to accept the Federal constitution, binding the original thirteen states together as a republic.

The removal of the powder and guns from Fort William and Mary at New Castle by a small band of patriots in 1774 has been called the first aggressive act of the Revolution. New Hampshire troops played a leading part in the fighting at Bunker Hill. The victory of New Hampshire's Revolutionary War hero, General John Stark, at the Battle of Bennington was of great historic import.

New Hampshire's motto, Live Free or Die, from a message that Stark sent to be read at an anniversary of that battle, expresses the continuing spirit that has fostered economic, social, and educational progress through the years.

Out of the strong emotions of the struggle for independence came a rising desire for mercy and justice in ordinary law. You know that in old England in 1775 there were 200 crimes legally punishable by death. Even in New Hampshire when the war began, there were 11 offenses so punishable. But by the Constitution of 1784 this formidable list was reduced to eight, and the number has been declining ever since that time.

Thirdly, and perhaps most importantly, the War for Independence gave New Hampshire folk of this generation an inheritance of notable personalities by which our modern lives might well be brightened. You may have seen the amusing, but in its implications rather terrifying, article in the April, 1963, Reader's Digest, by Charles H. Brower. Among other things Mr. Brower says:

It is easy to prove that almost all our national heroes were squares—simply by thinking what they might have said had they not been squares.

NATHAN HALE: Me spy on those British? Are you trying to be funny? Do you know what they do with the spies that they catch? I'll give you a news flash, chum. They hang them.

PATRICK HENRY. Sure, I'm for liberty. But we've got to be realistic. We're a pretty small outfit. If we start pushing the British around, someone is going to get hurt.

PAUL REVERE. What do you mean, me ride through every Middlesex village and town? And in the middle of the night! Why pick on me? Am I the only man in Boston with a horse?

In the true pattern of the real Nathan Hale, the real Patrick Henry, and the real Paul Revere, New Hampshire produced such military men as Gen. John Stark and Gen. John Sullivan; such signers of the Declaration of Independence as Dr. Josiah Bartlett, Dr. Matthew Thornton, and William Whipple; such great public officials as John Langdon and Meshech Weare; and such religious leaders as Jeremy Belknap and Benjamin Randall.

It would be well if we and our youth today would make such men our exemplars. They gave us undying instances of character, integrity, decency, and honor, from which ideals the Nation can never safely retreat.

President Kennedy, in addressing the 1963 National Congress of the DAR, said:

In a world which continues to face unprecedented difficulties, the values of the American Revolution are an incalculable asset to our country.

Truthful and good words! And in a recent article Admiral Hyman Rickover remarked:

There is nothing wrong with America that Americans can not set right.

This is the essence of our heritage from the War for Independence.
Offering a Helping Hand to the Youth of America

We look to the youth of today for the world of tomorrow.

The champion of communism, Vladimir I. Lenin, declared: “With the children converted, we have no need to worry about the future.” Are we meeting the challenge to prevent Lenin’s pronouncement from capturing the minds of our children for communism? Patriotism must be instilled in the minds of our youth; it is not innate. We believe it is wise to prepare for good citizenship, just as it is essential to prepare for professional or business careers.

Patriotic education is one of the chief objectives of our National Society. Its work with the education of youth dates back to 1903. Interest in the growth and development of education and its institutions stems from the very foundations of the National Society.

Schools on the approved list of the DAR School Committee represent the DAR to the communities where the schools and colleges are situated. For that reason, in 1949, the National Board of Management authorized creation of the DAR School Survey Committee (at that time, Approved Schools Survey Committee) to re-examine the schools and make periodic studies thereof in order to maintain standards established by the National Society.

The surveys cover the areas of educational qualifications, curriculum, patriotic and religious education, enrollment, financial resources, management, and careers of graduates. Interviews with school personnel, students, and area folks in the communities where the schools are situated have resulted in a constructive evaluation of these institutions.

To qualify for DAR aid, a school or college must be definitely intended for underprivileged boys and girls, who otherwise would not have the opportunity for an education, or for the Americanization of foreign-born students of foreign parentage. (Resolution adopted in 1937 by the Continental Congress.) Most of the schools are in remote rural sections or pilot counties where transportation is difficult.

Although change is evident and progress has been made in providing public education to depressed areas, there are still families who will never know the joy and enlightenment that education can bring unless they are furnished with educational facilities.

Graduates of DAR-supported schools are eager young men and women who frequently become leaders in their communities, who take their place in government, or who become electronics experts, industrial engineers, modern farmers, and homemakers.

Patriotic education and the religious atmosphere that exists in our schools have helped boys and girls to develop into outstanding American citizens. Of added importance is the fact that many of the schools have become focal centers of community life.
PURPOSE AND VALUE

Credit the new National Chairman of Public Relations for bringing forth the inspiring new slogan: KNOW DAR! DO DAR! TELL DAR!

This broadens the scope of Public Relations to include every member and friend of the National Society. While the Public Relations Committee remains primarily responsible to the basic tasks assigned to it, here is a challenge for all to acquire full knowledge of the DAR, to actively participate in the DAR program, and to TELL the DAR STORY.

The primary concern of Public Relations, of course, is to TELL DAR. But is this one step possible, alone and independent of the other two? Indeed not.

Public Relations, in this respect, is akin to salesmanship. Both are dependent upon three qualities: knowledge, action and delineation. These are the “tools” of both trades; know, do and tell.

The most successful salesmen fashion them into one package: Value. The car salesman sells the “best transportation on the road”; the cereal salesman—“health and energy”; the general retailer—“quality”, etc.

DAR is “selling” value, too.

The basic aim of the many endeavors carried out under the three-fold Historical, Educational and Patriotic objectives is to inspire and maintain appreciation for America’s great heritage and the American way of life.

KNOW DAR! DO DAR! TELL DAR! and you “sell” Americanism.

SELL & TELL

Public Relations is akin to salesmanship. You can sell the DAR Magazine to non-members as well as members. You can tell non-members some of the Magazine’s outstanding features.

For instance, in the current issue:

“Billy, hand me my horse”

“Blueprint for Victory: Facts, Faith, and Fortitude”

“Caroline Scott Harrison and President Benjamin Harrison Memorial Home”

and many more.

COUNTDOWN—WHY, WHAT AND HOW

WHY COUNT Totaling the number of column inches in newspapers and magazines and minutes on TV and radio is the only way to ascertain the extent of coverage attained in telling the FULL DAR STORY.

The total of newspaper and magazine column inches is the basis for assigning a State to a comparable group of States for judging in the Press Book Contest (see letter in August Omnibus Packet).

WHAT TO COUNT Each chapter Public Relations chairman makes an annual report to the State Chairman of Public Relations covering the work of her committee. This report covers items in newspapers, DAR or other magazines, DAR State News Bulletins or letters, radio, TV, and other news mediums (not routine Chapter reports in State Conference or Congress Proceedings).

Items reported for full credit are those that originate with the chapter or are a direct result of the chapter’s activities. If the chapter name appears in an article originated by another chapter or organization, credit may be taken for only the paragraph in which the chapter name is mentioned.

If several chapters cooperate equally in a special community or other DAR project, each chapter is entitled to take full credit for the news coverage of the affair, provided the chapter name is mentioned.

A chapter may take credit for DAR State or National news articles in full only when the chapter is responsible for taking the release to the local news me-

(Continued on page 802)

OCTOBER IS DAR MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTION MONTH

$100 to the PRIZE STATE for the MOST N-E-W Subscriptions in OCTOBER

Remember, the best and easiest way to KNOW DAR is to read the Magazine!

...A PR MUST!!

Know DAR

Do DAR

Tell DAR

OCTOBER 1963
LAS FLORES (South Pasadena, Calif.). In addition to the recognition Las Flores Chapter has achieved for its accomplishments throughout its 33-year history, it is currently in the spotlight for the beautiful Colonial dolls on display. The miniature figures were made and dressed in authentic style by Mrs. Robert Y. Schureman, daughter-in-law of a past chapter regent, Mrs. Oliver P. Schureman. Clever in every detail, the colorful dolls are arranged in scenes appropriate to the occasion. They have been used on tea tables at reciprocity teas at which chapter members also wore Colonial costumes; they decorated the headtable at a State C.A.R. Conference luncheon in Los Angeles; and a large display was arranged as an exhibit entry at a DAR State Conference in Los Angeles.

The Colonial dolls have been shown in two public libraries, once in commemoration of Betsy Ross's birthday, and again depicting Colonial activities honoring American History Month. That scene featured a variety of activities, including use of the spinning wheel and cooking over an open fire in the fireplace.

Under the leadership of the regent, Mrs. J. Howard Reynolds, the most recent display was enjoyed by the public when Las Flores Chapter participated in the 75th Jubilee celebration of South Pasadena history, for throughout the years it has contributed to the community life, promoting good citizenship and love of country by its program and its activities. The theme for the window was "Pages in History" and shown were three scenes: Betsy Ross Displays First Flag, George Washington and Party, and A Colonial Kitchen. The shop window, near an elementary school, was viewed with appreciation and interest by hundreds of children, as well as by adult residents and visitors.—Alice S. (Mrs. George B.) Pritchard.

NATCHEZ TRACE (Booneville, Miss.). At the April meeting a comprehensive history of the chapter written by a former newspaper editor and publisher, Mrs. E. L. Robison, was presented. The occasion was the 37th Birthday Anniversary of the chapter, which was organized April 12, 1926. Past regents (Mrs. W. L. Newhouse, Mrs. Baxter Thomas, Mrs. E. L. Robison, Mrs. Robert Smith, Mrs. Essie Caver, Mrs. J. B. Wheeler, Mrs. W. W. Cunningham, Mrs. Frank Milton, Jr., and Mrs. J. E. Scott) and four active charter members (Mrs. W. W. Cunningham, Mrs. J. F. Milton, Jr., Mrs. Richard Price, and Miss Sybil Tays) were honored. Monetary gifts were made.

SEQUOIA AND SAN FRANCISCO (San Francisco, Calif.). Realizing the need for a Genealogical Research Center in the downtown area of San Francisco, Mrs. George E. Mott (Sequoia Chapter) and Mrs. Andrew Ross and Mrs. Philip C. Usinger (San Francisco Chapter) formed a committee of three to investigate the possibilities of establishing such a section in the main branch of the San Francisco Public Library in the Civic
Center; easily accessible from all parts of the Bay Area.

The committee's first step was to go through the stacks in the library and inventory all books on genealogy, heraldry, and local history. With this list as a talking point, a meeting was arranged with the new City Librarian, William R. Holman. After examining the list of over 3,000 volumes, Mr. Holman quickly promised his cooperation in such a project if enough support could be obtained from organizations interested in establishing a Genealogical Section.

Subsequently, representatives from all the patriotic societies in the Bay Area were invited to meet with Mr. Holman and Mrs. J. Henry Mohr, Library Commissioner, to determine the amount of interest such a project would have. At this meeting, support was enthusiastically promised by these representatives.

A campaign was immediately launched to collect books and obtain cash donations for the purchase of books. Mrs. Mott spoke at DAR Northern Council meetings and at various chapter meetings outlining the needs for a Genealogical Library, with the result that the following chapters responded with books and donations to buy books: Acalanes, Alta Mira, American Historical Society of San Francisco, Anglia Regent, Sonoma Valley, Tamalpais, and Toison de Oro. In less than 2 years, books valued at more than $3,000 have been contributed to the library by the various patriotic organizations. These books are to be used for research in the library and will not be circulated.

The establishment of this new Genealogical Section shows what can be accomplished by the joint efforts of the various patriotic societies working together in cooperation with their public library. In order that the section may become one of the finest in the country, continued support in the matter of contributions is requested from interested individuals and organizations. Additional information may be obtained from Mrs. George E. Mott, California State Vice Chairman of Genealogical Records, 685 Geary Street, Apt. 208, San Francisco, Calif.—Eunice Hammond.

KATHERINE LIVINGSTON (Jacksonville, Fla.) was honored by being appointed official hostesses for the open house at the new USO Club dedication. Our chapter furnished and served refreshments to over 700 officers, servicemen, and guests from 3 to 8 p.m. The dedicatory address was given by Rear Admiral John T. Hayward, USN, who is Commander of Carrier Division 2. Mrs. Thomas H. Coleman was chairman for this gala event, with Mrs. Thomas W. Lester, regent, and chapter members assisting.

American History Month was observed, and Mayor Haydon Burns signed the proclamation. Two medals were awarded and winning essays were sent to the State. Local radio stations gave us daily spot announcements throughout the month, and one TV program was presented. The largest department store in the city donated a half-page ad. We had the Ministerial Alliance announce American History Month to their congregations. Twenty-four Good Citizenship Medals, five Good Citizens Certificates and pins, and three History Medals were presented to students of participating schools.

Constitution Week was observed with a window display in the Florida National Bank and distribution of National Defense material to schools, libraries, and interested individuals.

On National Memorial Day, we presented Colors and placed a wreath, 400,000 pine seedlings and 750 pounds of pine-cone seeds were planted.—Lucille J. (Mrs. Thomas W.) Lester.

WILLIAM PATTERSON (Hawthorne, N.J.) Mrs. Ella Cox Henkel of 214 Bellair Road, Ridgewood, N.J., the oldest charter member of William Patterson Chapter, was honored on her 100th birthday, last February 13.

Planned as a surprise party by a few chapter members, eventually the entire membership assisted, as Mrs. Henkel and

We Congratulate These Chapters for

FREDERICK Maryland

★ for suggesting the Francis Scott Key Souvenir Medal in commemoration of the 105th Anniversary of The Star-Spangled Banner in 1964. The souvenir is to be the "official" medal of the Maryland Pavilion at the World's Fair next year.

LOUISA ST. CLAIR Michigan

★ for celebrating its 70th Anniversary generously "in reverse" by voting to present two 60-foot aluminum flagpoles with granite and marble bases to the grounds of the Detroit Main Library.

GENERAL NICHOLAS HERKIMER New York

★ for joining hands across the continent with Beverly Hills Chapter, California, in restoring the Swezey Cemetery at Newport, N. Y., established in 1798 by a Revolutionary veteran, Deacon Daniel Swezey. After extensive rehabilitation, the cemetery was rededicated on July 18, 1963, in the presence of five great-granddaughters of Deacon Swezey.

LAS FLORES California

★ for its outstanding and colorful displays of Colonial dolls, authentically dressed and displayed against appropriate backgrounds. The dolls have been in wide demand for exhibition at public libraries, as well as DAR functions, including the State Conference.

* this month . . .

* Limit five chapters per month.
A New Jerseyan by birth, Mrs. Henkel was born in Newark during the Presidency of Abraham Lincoln. She claims French Huguenot, Scottish, and Dutch ancestry, being the ninth generation from Rynear Quackenbush, who came from the Netherlands in 1640. Many descendants of this patriot reside in Passaic and Bergen Counties—Florence E. (Mrs. Gerald B.) O'Grady.

OXFORD CAROLINE SCOTT (Oxford, Ohio) is celebrating its 47th year of active participation in local, State, and National activities. For 33 of these years we have been privileged to hold our meetings in the elegant Brant Room and the convenient Olive Flower Chapel of the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial Dormitory at Miami University. This memorial building was formerly Oxford College for Women, founded in 1830, over which Dr. John Witherspoon Scott presided as principal or president from 1849—59. Here his distinguished daughter was graduated in 1852, and here the Oxford Caroline Scott Chapter was formed in 1918, with 23 charter members; of these, 2 are still active—Mrs. John Molyneaux and Mrs. W. T. Stewart. The latter has served on the House Committee of the Continental Congress in Washington for several sessions.

Our year opened informally in August with a program arranged for the senior citizens and presented by our regent, Mrs. James Dutcher. Colored slides of historical interest centering on her home town and its memorials to Caroline Scott, Oxford's favorite daughter, the wife of Benjamin Harrison, 23rd President of the United States, and herself one of the five organizers of the NSDAR and its first President General, were shown by Mrs. E. B. Ferguson, Public Relations Chairman. The chapter's Public Relations Committee is preparing a duplicate set of these slides to be sent to the NSDAR Program Committee this summer for loan to other chapters.

The chapter's year was formally launched in September with the Ohio State Cochairmen of Constitution Week, Miss Elizabeth Loehniger and Miss Margaret B. Smith, discussing the rights and privileges of citizens under the Constitution. The chapter publicized the observance of the 175th Anniversary of the signing of the Constitution through the local papers and local radio spot announcements. Posters and enlarged copies of the Constitution obtained from the National Committee, along with the United States Flag, were placed in local store windows.

Oxford Caroline Scott Chapter was honored by having the newly elected Ohio State Regent, Miss Amanda Thomas, as its guest speaker at the annual October Luncheon.

In November, Mrs. Martha Rahfus of Hamilton, president of the Butler County Board of Education and State Chairman of DAR Schools, gave interesting highlights of her participation, with 70 others, in the sixth tour of NSDAR to the several DAR schools. Responding to her requests, our chapter collected and shipped several boxes of clothing to the stores operated by some of these schools.

The Christmas Guest Meeting featured a Christmas story by one of Oxford's favorite story tellers, a chapter member, Mrs. Halsey Ramson. As a part of the observance of the Civil War Centennial, a Civil War story by Helen Topping Miller. The Talawanda High School Chorus of some 60 students, under the supervision of their instructor, Robert Moore, presented a program of Christmas music. Oxford Caroline Scott Chapter has been pleased and fortunate to have these young people as guests and participants in our programs several times during the year.

Our January Guest Meeting featured a talk by Mrs. Lyman Brennan, an American History instructor, on Our Forgotten Heroes—James Mason of Virginia and Sir William Johnson. British Indian agent in New York State.

The History Committee chairman, Mrs. Robert Bogan, presented an interesting program in February emphasizing the month and its importance to American History, with participation of some 50 students of the 8th grades of Stewart and McGuffey Schools. One group held a display on Facts and Stories of the American Revolution while the second group presented a skit emphasizing factors that may have led to the Civil War. Two Talawanda High School senior girls were presented and recognized for their high ranking in the DAR Good Citizen and 1776—1815 History contests.

March featured a most delightful and educational tour of our Butler County Museum in Hamilton, Ohio, under the direction of the Curator, Mrs. Howard Shaffer. Here we were reminded anew to "Let us remember our obligation to preserve the good that is our heritage."

Again in April the chapter was fortunate to have the Talawanda High School Chorus and the Girl Homemakers with their Fashion Show, under the direction of Mrs. Merwyn Clough, instructor in home economics in Talawanda High School.

May is our annual picnic month, with an educational program on State and National matters through reports of delegates to the State Conference and the Continental Congress.

As is customary, the year closes for Oxford Caroline Scott Chapter with a joint meeting for Flag Day observance in June with our neighboring chapters—Col. Jonathan Bayard Smith of Middletown, Ohio, and John Reily of Hamilton, Ohio. During the year our chapter presented Flags to classrooms in the Talawanda district that had none.

Mrs. Six officers and members attended the Ohio State Conference in Cincinnati, March 10—13, and proudly returned with our Press Book, which received third place honors in the State. Miss Marie Stewart, Press Book chairman, designed and arranged the book. The interest and cooperation of the Oxford press and local newsmen made the award possible.

Also this year our chapter attained the Silver Honor Roll. Three members are serving on State or District Committees. Our regent, Mrs. James Dutcher, is State Chairman of Real Granddaughters. Mrs. W. T. Stewart, one of our charter members, is Southwest District Director of National Defense—Sylvia C. (Mrs. E. B.) Ferguson.

LA JOLLA (La Jolla, Calif.) presented its first Americanism award to Dr. Ewart W. Wyle, pastor of the Torrey Pines Christian Church, on April 2. In an impressive ceremony, Mrs. Richard H. Cronshey, of the San Marino Chapter, State Americanism Chairman, summarized the qualifications of Dr. Wyle, which had been approved by the DAR state and National bodies of the DAR, and then presented him with a medal and a certificate.

Born in England, Ewart Wyle spent his youth in Argentina and in Canada. He came to the United States in 1920, and soon became a naturalized American citizen. He holds an A.B. from the Uni-

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vation during World War II and received a D.D. degree from Texas Christian University. He is a ninth generation clergyman; his son is also an ordained minister. Before his present pastorate, he had filled pulpits in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Alabama, and Missouri.

Dr. Wyle's civic interests have also been widespread. He was an Army chaplain during World War II and received the rank of major upon his discharge. A 32nd degree Mason and Shriner, he has also done extensive work in Boy Scouting, for which he holds several awards. He is connected with numerous patriotic, educational, and religious organizations, both national and local. He was called to be pastor of the Torrey Pines Christian Church upon its formal organization in November, 1960, and has been largely responsible for its rapid growth, including dedication of its first building in 1962.

Following this ceremony, Mrs. Leo McGuire, recent past regent and program chairman, presented Mrs. Pandora Donovan, supervisor of the Americanization Program for Adult Education in San Diego. She gave a most informative and stimulating talk about her work with immigrants, to whom she teaches English and preparation for citizenship. She said that 1,000 adults received high school diplomas in San Diego last year. At present, 2,000 are enrolled in the Americanization Program; they come from 73 foreign countries. She insisted that it is far less expensive to maintain such a program as welfare recipients.

We gathered there to honor the memory of our departed member, Anna Margaret Walker. She was born on Easter Sunday, April 11, 1869, at Lexington, Ill., after her parents moved from Amityville, Pa. Her father, a Civil War veteran, served with the Ohio and Pennsylvania Volunteers.

In 1880 the family moved to Loomis, Nebr. There she married George Walker, Nov. 11, 1891. Three children, Lowell, Harold, and our own Leona Matlock, were born. For 46 years she stood for the objectives upon which our Society is founded, having become a DAR October 6, 1916.

Her mother's grandfather, Jacob Herner, and her father's great-grandfather, John Pott, both served their country during the Revolution, from Berks County, Pa.

Upon her grave we placed the bronze insignia of our order, where it will guard her sleep, as well as that of her sister, who did all the research for the family, making DAR membership possible.

Before returning to our homes in San Diego, we stopped for dinner. The seven at that table will remember this day always.—Mrs. J. H. Creighton.
PEYTON RANDOLPH (Universal City, Calif.) gave an Americanism Medal for a naturalized citizen to Peter Meremblum in 1961 for his outstanding work with American youth as founder and Director of the California Junior Symphony. In 1962 the chapter decided that Mrs. Peter Meremblum was just as prominent in her field as her illustrious husband.

Mrs. Meremblum came to New York in 1924, following the Russian Revolution. She and Mr. Meremblum were married in New York City immediately following their entry. They resided in Seattle, where he was connected with the Cornish School of Music until coming to Southern California in 1937. She has been right with him during his musical career. When the Junior Symphony was formed, she was the "power behind the throne" and as beloved by all the young musicians and their parents for the help she gives them as her husband is for his part in their future. She is always there to aid and counsel the members of the orchestra and offer them the needed encouragement.

The medal was presented to Mrs. Meremblum on December 8, 1962. Mrs. James Chester Cram, State Chaplain, gave the invocation, and Mrs. Alberta West, chapter regent, led the Pledge of Allegiance, followed by the National Anthem, played by the Junior Symphony Orchestra. Mrs. Meremblum was introduced to Mrs. Richard Cronshy, State Chairman of Americanism and National Vice Chairman for the Western Division.

The executive members are the seven regents and the seven immediate past regents. The chairmanship of Central Council is by rotation, for a period of 1 year, of the past regents.

Some chapter projects are coordinated by the Central Council—Constitution Week, Naturalization Court program, Good Citizens, a Junior and Senior C.A.R. Society, American History Month and a restoration program of the Hezekiah Alexander House. All publicity for the coordinated projects is handled by the Central Council.

The Constitution Week program last September was outstanding. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. I. L. Black, Council Coordinator for Constitution Week, two projects accomplished were referred to by Miss Anna Mary McNutt, National Chairman of Constitution Week, at Continental Congress. One was a program for retarded Girl Scouts, and the other Mrs. Black arranged with the North Carolina Department of Education to give a program on the Constitution to all high schools in the State, over their closed television circuit during Constitution Week.

The seven Good Citizen award winners were entertained at a luncheon at the City Club, attended by 170 persons. Special guests were Mrs. Norman Corson, State Regent, and Mrs. Ralph She rill, State Chaplain, who gave the invocation. Each Good Citizen was presented a corsage, a special one being given to Zoe Ann Hough, the District 3 winner.

The program, American History to Music, was given by nine C.A.R.s of the Hornets Nest C.A.R. Society, under the leadership of Mrs. W. E. Ranson, Jr., Senior President, and Mrs. Jack Ritterscamp, a concert artist. Mrs. Ranson and Mrs. Ritterscamp planned and directed comments on the different eras from the beginning of the United States, and the influence of the music during economic and war changes; then a verse from a well-known song of each period was sung. All were well presented. The conclusion was The Lord's Prayer, sung by Mrs. Ritterscamp very beautifully and impressively rendered. This program, American History to Music, has been given by this group at several chapter meetings and other occasions and has been received enthusiastically each time.

Miss Ranson has sent the program to National, where it was accepted for program material for other C.A.R.s.

The restoration program was started in 1949, when the Charlotte chapters leased for 99 years the home of Hezekiah Alexander, a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The home was built in 1774 and has been completely restored and partly furnished with old furnishings of that period. Approximately $40,000 has been spent to restore and keep the house. An outside kitchen to be attached to the old chimney still standing and a caretaker's house are planned for the future, as well as additional furnishings. A national magazine, House and Garden, has become interested in the house and will carry an article and pictures in its August 1963 edition—Mary (Mrs. J. Carter) Goldsborough.

BENJAMIN LYON (Denton, Tex.) dedicated and presented a Flag to Flow Memorial Hospital, Denton, Tex., on February 22, 1963.

This 50-star standard Flag of the United States of America, which had been flown over the Capitol in Washington, D. C., was procured for the Hospital by Miss Joe Johnston, regent of the chapter, and Senator Ralph Yarborough of Texas.

A group composed of members of Benjamin Lyon Chapter, DAR, and Joel Terrell Society, CAR; representatives of civic organizations; Boy Scouts; and Col. John D. Kay representing the Army Missile Base at Denton, assembled on the grounds of the Hospital at 4 p.m. After Miss Johnston stated the purpose of the meeting, the ceremony was opened by Judith Abbott, president of Joel Terrell Society, CAR, who gave a tribute to the Flag as a symbol of America today.

In peace as well as in wartime, the Flag not the mere glorification of a piece of American History, but the expression of the patriotism and ideals of the American people.

Miss Johnston then presented the Flag to Mr. Robert M. Dickson, administrator of Flow Hospital, saying how much pleasure was given to Benjamin Lyon Chapter in procuring this Flag for the Hospital, upon hearing of his desire for a Flag for the hospital grounds. She also presented Mr. Dickson with the scroll accompanying the Flag testifying that it had been flown over the Capitol.

Mr. Dickson accepted the Flag with appropriate remarks for the staff of Flow.

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THE aim of the American Music Committee is to promote American Music and to give American composers their rightful place in the music of the rest of the world.

This can be done in several ways at the chapter level. Many chapters plan entire programs on American music, and this is carried out by a variety of schemes. One popular method is to invite students to participate in musical programs, using American composers. C.A.R. Societies have presented programs at DAR meetings. The use of folk songs, Indian music, mountain songs, and spirituals makes very attractive programs. Group singing can be arranged where all can participate. Young students of music are encouraged to use American composers in school programs. School bands are urged to play patriotic music at ball games and public meetings.

Some chapters award prizes to students for essays on American Music, and musical scholarships have been given to particularly gifted students of music.

A popular time to include music in the program is at the Christmas meeting, and chapters have done this in interesting ways, including original Christmas compositions and plays with Christmas music composed in America.

Our Society has many gifted composers who present their own compositions at chapter and State meetings.

A very important phase of our musical endeavors in recent years is our All States National Chorus, which has contributed much to the enjoyment of our Continental Congress program for the last few years. This chorus is composed of DAR members who enjoy singing. They do not have to be professional singers. It is our hope that one day we will have a representative in our chorus from every State! Last year 23 States were represented, and the chorus included 65 faithful members, who gave an outstanding performance during Congress Week. The chorus sings a group of selections at this time, and rehearsals are held at specified hours. Details will be sent to all those who plan to sing.

Many musical programs are available from the Program Office at National Headquarters for a nominal fee. Also, a collection of 35-mm. slides of Homes of American Composers can be rented by any chapter from the Program Office for a small charge.

A National Music Scrapbook, including news clippings, pictures, and music programs, is compiled during each year. Chapters should send such material to the National Chairman, at 6743 Rogers Ave., Merchantville, N. J.

This Committee sponsors National Music Week, the first full week of May, which gives an additional opportunity to stress American Music.

It is hoped the information in this article will help members to enjoy a year of musical pleasure which will bring the sound of music ringing out to our chapters, our States, and our Nation.

Mary Wendell Wagner is a charter member of Valley of the Delaware Chapter, Merchantville, N. J., which was organized in 1942, and she was its regent in 1952-53 and again in 1962-63. She was New Jersey State Historian in 1956-59, and wrote a booklet, History of Chapter Names in New Jersey, during her term. She has a collection of over 300 slides of historic houses in New Jersey. She is Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey State Officers' Club. She was soprano soloist of the First Moravian Church of Philadelphia in 1950-62, though she is herself an Episcopalian. She has three sons, one in the U. S. Navy. She has also done much work at Cooper Hospital, Camden, N. J., serving as membership chairman of the Wellwood Auxiliary.
OREGON

Oregon's Forty-ninth State Conference met at the Marion Hotel in Salem, March 4-6, with Mrs. William Craig Coyner, Oregon State Regent, graciously and capably presiding at all meetings except the Officers Club breakfast. Registration on Monday afternoon was followed by an Executive Committee meeting and then a State Board of Management meeting in the Governors' Room, with all State Officers and 20 of the 32 regents present.

The annual Memorial Service was held Monday afternoon at 3:30 in Woodland Chapel, a beautiful small church set among the Oregon firs. Mrs. Laurence D. Jackson, State Chaplain, was in charge. Mrs. Percy Byers, organist, and Miss Nancy Weeks, vocalist, provided the special music. Tribute was paid to 33 members by their chapters and to past State Officers—Mrs. Alvis Apperson, Honorary State Regent, and Mrs. Nellie McCombie, Past State Chaplain.

The opening session in the evening was attended by Mrs. Claude C. Stotts, Vice President General and Honorary State Regent, and Mrs. Howard P. Arnest, Past Vice President General, Honorary State Regent, and a member of the National Resolutions Committee, and by other honorary State Regents and National Chairmen.

The dinner was held in the Gold Room of the hotel, with regents of District 2 as hostesses. Hon. Willard Marshall, Mayor, welcomed the members. Introductions of honored members and those with national appointments was followed by presentation of representatives of other patriotic organizations. Reports of chapter regents were given by districts. America was sung by all, and the Colors were retired.

Tuesday morning the State Officers Club breakfast was held in the Governor's Room. Mrs. Owen R. Rhoads, Honorary State Regent, presided, and Chemeketa Chapter was hostess. Chapter regents, State Chairmen, and delegates held their breakfast in the Gold Room, presided over by Mrs. A. G. Douglas, regent, and Mrs. A. H. Alden, State Radio Chairman. Belle Passi Chapter was hostess.

The Tuesday morning session was held in the Assembly Room. Following the processional the Conference was called to order by Mrs. William Craig Coyner, State Regent. Scripture and prayer by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Laurence Jackson, followed. The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Mrs. Marguerite Elder, State Americanism Chairman. The National Anthem was led by Mrs. W. Morgan Allen, State Chairman of American Music. First on the program was a greeting from Governor Mark O. Hatfield. After a very warm welcome to the Daughters, he gave a short but important speech. His message was on the necessity of keeping well informed on problems of today.

The State Officers, all present, read their reports. Mrs. Ivan R. Spicer, State Vice Regent, finished her report and surprised the Daughters with an original signature of Governor Whittaker, Oregon's first Governor, which the State had been trying to locate since the National Society had requested one. She presented it to Mrs. William Craig Coyner, State Regent, to take to Washington in April.

Reports of State Chairmen were heard, and the Conference recessed until lunch. Alva Goodrich, an attorney from Bend, Ore., spoke during lunch. Mr. Goodrich, a member of the SAR, used for his topic The Peter Skene Ogden Journal for 1826-27, The Snake County Expedition. The chairmen finished their reports, and the meeting recessed until dinner. A tour of the Bush House was scheduled for the afternoon, with Chemeketa Chapter as hostess.

The Regents' banquet was held Tuesday evening in the East Room, with Chemeketa Chapter again as hostess. Rev. Maurice Bullock gave the invocation. Miss Beverly Schwarz, mezzo soprano, sang three numbers, accompanied at the piano by Doris G. Hale. A trio—Ann Kaufman (pianist), Carolyn Hedman (violinist), and Jess Rutkowski (cellist)—played three delightful selections from Mendelssohn.

Massachusetts Daughters held their Sixty-ninth State Conference March 19 and 20 at the Sheraton Plaza Hotel, Boston, and were hostesses to 195 of the 225 Good Citizens in the State.

After the customary opening exercises, the State Regent, Miss Gertrude MacPeek, introduced Dr. Mabel Lewis Sahakian, vice regent of Boston Tea Party Chapter, who gave the invocation, as one of the few women ordained as a minister in full standing of the Congregational
Christian Church. Mrs. Sahakian, the mother of four children, whose husband is also a minister, is active in the C.A.R. as well as the DAR.

Guests of the Conference were Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. George U. Baylies, National Chairman of Membership; and Mrs. Charles E. Bowman, National Vice Chairman of Junior American Citizens. Three Honorary State Regents were present—Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier (former Recording Secretary General), Mrs. Alfred N. Graham, and Mrs. Willard F. Richards (National Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America Committee). Miss MacPeek also welcomed Mrs. David W. Anderson, former Vice President General and Honorary State Regent of New Hampshire.

The Good Citizens speaker was George H. Wells, Deputy Director, Massachusetts Department of Commerce, whose subject was You Are the Keepers of the Flame. For the first time three awards were given. The Good Citizen was Miss Joan Ann Browning of Worcester, sponsored by Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter. Miss Browning was not present owing to illness, but the press speedily interviewed her over the telephone. Mr. Wells, also a resident of Worcester, was exceedingly disappointed not to meet her.

The runner-up was Miss Karen Gelotte, sponsored by Susannah Tufts Chapter of Weymouth. In third place was Miss Marilyn Johnson, sponsored by Gen. Ebenezer Learned Chapter of Oxford. Each Good Citizen was personally greeted by the State Regent and by Mrs. Gerald E. Riley, State Chairman. The girls then left the Conference for luncheon at historic Oyster House, followed by a tour of patriotic sites on the Freedom Trail and a view of the city from the John Hancock Tower.

The Memorial Service was conducted at 1:30 P.M. by our State Chaplain, Mrs. Frederick C. Prussman. Our State Chorus sang, accompanied by piano, violin, and violoncello.

The afternoon session opened with reports of State Chairmen. Mrs. George U. Baylies, National Chairman of Membership, spoke enthusiastically, stressing that the DAR is not a social group but a service organization. If we wish to sell DAR, she said, we must be sold ourselves, know all of its facts, and be prepared to answer questions asked of us and teach the deeper meaning of our organization.

The State Chairman of Junior Membership, Mrs. Anthony J. Cimeno, announced the winners of the Miss Junior DAR Contest. First, Mrs. Lexton Carroll of Jedediah Foster Chapter; second, Mrs. Philip Heckman of Amos Mills Chapter; and third, Miss Ann Hotchkiss of Sea Coast Defense Chapter.

One highlight of the Conference was the unanimous vote to remodel the Massachusetts Room in Memorial Continental Hall as a 1775 period room.

Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, Corresponding Secretary General, spoke "off the cuff" humorously, and her remarks were widely quoted in the press. She told of the work done by DAR, of our Magazine—a medium between the National Society and its chapters—and about our need to be well informed. A half truth, she said, is a weapon for the communists. She pleaded for more old-fashioned patriotism. She paid tribute to the integrity and leadership of our State Regent.

At the banquet, music was provided by duo-pianists Mrs. Albert E. Richardson, former State Chairman of American Music who organized our State Chorus, and Mrs. John Bohn. The speaker was John Pillsbury of Manchester, N.H., whose topic was We Hold These Truths. Mr. Pillsbury complimented the DAR for building a respect for American history and its outstanding job of instilling interest in young people in the history of our country. Mr. Pillsbury delighted the members by presenting his fee as the first contribution to remodeling of our Massachusetts Room.

The Wednesday morning session was devoted to business and reports. The State Regent then introduced Mrs. Charles E. Bowman, who spoke on the work of the JAC clubs. Miss MacPeek called attention to the fact that several years ago we had several thousand members of JAC, which have now dwindled to zero, and she hoped that Polly Bowman's enthusiasm would inspire our members to go home and do something about it.

The Conference adjourned with retiring of the Colors and thus became a part of our history.—Marion (Mrs. Hamilton) Sweet, State Historian.

NEBRASKA

Nebraska's Sixty-first State Conference was held at the Cornhusker Hotel in Lincoln on March 24-26. Hostess chapters were Elizabeth Montague, Deborah Avery, and St. Leger Cowley. Registration began on the afternoon of March 24. Meetings of the Executive Committee and Board of Management were held that evening.

Following the processional, the State Regent, Mrs. H. H. Selleck, called the Conference to order at 9:00 A.M. on March 25. The invocation was pronounced by Mrs. William Johnson, State Chaplain, and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. Kenneth Ohme, State Flag Chairman. The State Chairman of American Music, Mrs. Ray Hunter, directed singing of the National Anthem, and Mrs. Folsom Gates led the American's Creed.

A telegram from Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, expressed regret that illness prevented her being with us but extended best wishes for a most successful and productive Conference.

Mrs. Folsom Gates, State Chairman of the By-Laws Committee, read the proposed amendments to the By-Laws and Standing Rules, and they were adopted. Reports of State Officers and Committee Chairmen were heard throughout the day.

At noon a luncheon honoring State Officers, Honorary State Regents, hostess chapter regents, and guests was given in the Lancaster Room, with Mrs. Selleck and Mrs. Leon E. Ponte, State Vice Regent, as hostesses.

Representatives from 11 other patriotic societies were present at the afternoon session and brought greetings from their organizations. Mrs. W. Lee Smith, State Historian, introduced the Historian General, Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn of Sterling, Kan. She spoke briefly on the duties of her office and told us about the Americana Room at Continental Hall. Mrs. Curtis Lyda, State Treasurer, presented Mrs. Kilbourn with a $50.00 check to be used for the Americana Room.
Mrs. Gilbert E. Roberts, Chairman of Pages and Processionals, and Mrs. Robert Denney, State Chairman of Junior Membership, were in charge of arrangements for the 5:30 Juniors’ and Pages’ Dinner in the Lincoln Room. At 6:30 a dinner for members of the State Officers Club was held in the Lancaster Room, with Mrs. Francis Birnbaumer, Honorary State Regent, presiding.

The Conference opened formally at 8:00 that evening. Mrs. William Folger, regent of Deborah Avery Chapter and Conference Chairman, welcomed members and guests. John Kelly, Special Assistant to Governor Morrison, brought greetings from the Governor and presented a scroll making Mrs. Duncan an admiral in the Nebraska Navy. Greetings were also extended by L. D. Tyrrell, Mayor of Lincoln; Rev. Carl M. Davidson, State President of the SAR; and Mrs. James C. Bobbitt, Senior State President of the C.A.R.

The speaker for the evening was Kenyon Cull, Headmaster of the St. Mary’s School for Indian Girls at Springfield, S. D. His address, entitled From Blanket to Electric Blanket, was a very moving account of conditions among the Indians and the work of the school. Two St. Mary’s students, Miss Wanda Janis and Miss Roberta Martin, played duets from Schubert. Mr. Cull was presented with a $50.00 check in appreciation of the wonderful work he is doing.

Mrs. Kilbourn, Historian General, gave a résumé of the address Mrs. Duncan would have given had she been able to be present. Following the retiring of the Colors, the hostess chapters honored Mrs. Kilbourn, the State Officers, and Honorary State Regents at a reception.

The Annual Red Carnation Breakfast, for those interested in furthering the work of the C.A.R., was held on Tuesday, March 26 at 7:30, with Mrs. J. C. Bobbitt in charge of arrangements.

The chapter regents reported on Tuesday. The final report of the Resolutions Committee was given by Mrs. John Gradwohl, Chairman. Mrs. Gradwohl, who served also as Personal Page for her aunt, Mrs. Selleck, is a practising attorney.

Elizabeth Montague Chapter of Beatrice was hostess for the Patriotic Luncheon the same day. Attractive table decorations were used, with miniature copper covered wagons dominating the scene. Mementoes and pictures of early days, particularly those of the first homestead near Beatrice, were also displayed. A musical program entitled From Rodgers and Hammerstein was given by Mrs. Roy Holloway, Jr., soloist, and Mrs. Frank Hall, accompanist, members of Quivira Chapter.

The chapel of St. Paul’s Methodist Church was the scene of a beautiful Memorial Service. Mrs. W. A. Johnson, State Chaplain, and Mrs. Selleck paid tribute to 41 departed members. Mrs. Richard Duxbury sang two solos, accompanied by Mrs. Donald Pierce, organist.

The Annual Banquet was served to members and guests in the Cornhusker Ballroom on Tuesday evening. The long tables were resplendent in red, white, and blue decorations with spread eagles of empire design, gold wreaths, and red carnations as centerpieces. Dr. Robert Manley of the University of Nebraska History Department presented a unique and entertaining program on Nebraska. Colored slides of many historical spots that he and his family had visited illustrated his talk. He also proved his ability as a folk singer, accompanying himself on the guitar.

The winner of the Good Citizens Contest, Miss Karla Clark, was presented with a $100.00 U.S. Savings Bond by the State Chairman, Mrs. Howard Berg. Mrs. C. L. Erickson of Kearney, who was named the outstanding Junior Member, received a Paul Revere Bowl.

Mrs. Reuben E. Knight gave Mrs. Selleck $50.00 from the Point of Rock Chapter, to be used for the project of her choice.


The final report of the Credentials Committee (Mrs. Charles Milligan, Chairman), showed a total registration of 215. An invitation from District 1 for the 1964 Conference was extended by Mrs. L. H. Fryer, regent of the Nancy Gary Chapter, at Norfolk. The Colors were retired, and the Sixty-first Annual State Conference was adjourned.—Mrs. W. Lee Smith, State Historian

**IOWA**

The Sixty-fourth Annual State Conference of the Iowa Society was held at The Savery Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa on March 28-30, 1963, with Gems of Our Heritage as the theme.

The State Regent, Mrs. Ermal L. McMichael, capably and graciously presided over all sessions except Regents’ Night, when the theme, Prove All Things, was carried out in the reports of the chapter regents as they were introduced by their District Directors.

Iowa was honored to have, as a distinguished guest, Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, Honorary State Regent and Registrar General of the National Society. On Friday morning Mrs. Watson spoke on Leaves From a Registrar General’s Notebook.”

Two hundred and fifty Iowa Daughters attended the Conference, including the 10 State Officers, 21 of the 24 State Chairmen, 1 National Chairman, 5 National Vice Chairmen, and all 5 District Directors. Each gave an outstanding report of the year’s work.

Mrs. McMichael reported that $9,500 had been given by the Iowa Daughters to support Kate Duncan Smith and Tamasee. The Iowa Society is financing the college education of an Indian-American youth from the Tamasee Settlement in Iowa. This young man will graduate from college in 1964. Two girls are in college on our Student Loan Fund. Iowa contributed generously to St. Mary’s Indian School for girls at Springfield. Iowa’s school project for this year will be a silage unloader and cement feeding slab for Kate Duncan Smith.

At the Friday noon luncheon, Richard Hrdlicka, born in Czechoslovakia, now a naturalized American citizen and county attorney from Newton, Kan., gave an inspiring and informative talk on What It Means to Be an American. Friday afternoon, Mrs. Vern C. Parsons, State Chaplain, conducted the beautiful and impressive Memorial Service.

The annual banquet on Friday night was featured by introduction (Continued on page 798)
On February 13, 1963, Mrs. LeRoy C. Paul, chairman of the Public Relations Committee for Cornelius Harnett Chapter, Dunn, N. C., was called to the telephone by several friends and advised to turn on her radio at once to local station WCKB. This is what she heard (and it is used with the consent of John O. Thomas, who broadcasts the program Retrospect over WCKB):

"The Daughters of the American Revolution put out a Magazine monthly. I don't know whether or not many see it, outside of the members of the organization, but I do, and as I sat reading it last night, I thought of two things. One is the large amount of North Carolina material each month in the Magazine; and the other, the large number of persons there are in the membership of the DAR who are still interested in Freedom as it was meant to be, to begin with.

"The Magazine comes to me with the compliments of a member of the Cornelius Harnett Chapter of the DAR (Mrs. Nathan M. Johnson, Sr., chapter regent). I appreciate it, and I am glad I get the Magazine.

"There is a lot of personal comment in it about people I do not know, nor shall I ever know them. But there is a lot in it that the average American should be able to read. I am sorry they all do not get it. There is hardly a page in the book where the word 'FREEDOM' or the word 'LIBERTY' does not appear some time or another; and you know one can see something enough times and soon you, too, begin to wonder and to believe. Most of you, I feel sure, like myself, have always been too prone to look upon such organizations as made up of women, all well-meaning, but with little else to do. The Magazine proves this thesis wrong. It proves that there are women in this land who believe in Liberty and Freedom, who will work for it, and, I suspect, die for it if they have to. And the interesting thing about it all is, the membership of the DAR is only a small segment of the American people.

"Thus, I suspect there are many more who fail to think of Freedom as much as the DAR members do. It is something that is taken for granted; and it is something that we let the other fellow talk about.

"Yesterday was February the 12th; it was a great day, in American History, the world over—but to most, it was just another day; I daresay, however, the Dar (though it isn't their Day) thought of it as one of Freedom's days."

A native of New Jersey, Mr. Thomas has lived in North Carolina since the 30's. He has won the George Washington Honor Medal of Freedoms Foundation five times (for two news editorials and three radio editorials); has three special daily radio programs on which he expresses his views on the American Way of Life; is vice president of the North Carolina Associated Press Broadcasters Association; has been president of the Dunn P. T. A.; and served as moderator for the Cornelius Harnett Chapter Constitution Week program, taping it for rebroadcasting twice during the week.

Surely Mr. Thomas's gift subscription to the DAR Magazine has been repaid many times over. Does your chapter make it a point to present gift Magazine subscriptions to the local press?
For more than 10 years I have been classified as an alarmist, because of the deep conviction I have concerning the trends in our American Government. However, I come again on this weekend prior to the observance of the 187th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, to deliver my soul to you. And convinced of this I am, that this is not alarm, but realism. And, as I do, I urge you as citizens of the Kingdom of God, first, and then, as citizens of this beloved land to do certain things which are spelled out in God’s Word.

Why the urgency? Ten years ago, approximately, the Camden News carried an editorial under the caption which I have chosen as my subject, it’s Heartbreaking to See a Great Nation Dying.

“It’s heartbreaking to see a great nation dying when you know that it could have been saved.”

That statement was made to the editor of the Camden News just last week by a man of national prominence, who has a thorough grasp of the situation which exists in this country today.

He had no sooner made the remark than he checked himself and asked that, because of his far-flung connections, his name not be used if we quoted him. But there was no mistaking his feelings. He spoke in solemn tone and the quiver in his voice indicated that he meant what he said and that he felt it very deeply.

He said that this was the saddest New Year of his life. He felt that progress had been made last year by those seeking to destroy a free America and make it a regimented state—and that they will make even greater headway in the year which lies ahead.

Then the editors of the newspaper in our neighboring city continued:

And so the leak in the dam gets bigger and bigger and unless something happens to awaken the masses from their lethargy and to unite those of us, who want to save this as a free America, into a band of steel, it is but a question of time until the dam breaks. Let us hope and pray that this “something” may happen before it is lastingly too late.

The editorial ends with this quotation from Daniel Webster:

Other misfortunes may be borne, or their effects overcome. If disastrous war should sweep our commerce from the ocean, another generation may renew it; if it exhausts our treasury, future industry may replenish it; if it desolate and lay waste our fields, still, under a new cultivation, they will grow green again, and ripen to future harvests.

It were but a trifle even if the walls of yonder Capitol were to crumble, if its lofty pillars should fall, and its gorgeous decorations be all covered by the dust of the valley. All these might be rebuilt.

But who shall reconstruct the fabric of demolished government?

Who shall rear again the well-proportioned columns of constitutional liberty?

Who shall frame together the skillful architecture which unites national sovereignty with state rights, individual security, and public prosperity?

No, if these columns fall they will be raised not again. Like the Coliseum and the Parthenon, they will be destined to a mournful, a melancholy immortality. Bitterer tears, however, will flow over them, than were ever shed over the monuments of Roman or Grecian art, for they will be the remnants of a more glorious edifice than Greece or Rome ever saw, the edifice of constitutional American liberty.

Let me cite you further an editorial from the South Carolina Christian Advocate which was carried by the Columbia State recently. The editor of this Methodist journal, Dr. McCay Brabham, writes:

From our reading of history of the past and present centuries, we recall some steps which have been taken effectively to bring an end to freedom and expedite the control of the people by governments in power.

Then he lists seven of these steps, I cite you the last four:

4. The abolition of property rights, which thereby removes the ability to sustain life without recourse to handouts from governmental authority.

5. Control of the educational process by the same authority.

6. The exercise by the central government of police power above and beyond the necessities of military defense and necessity.

7. The depreciation of religion and the relegation of its practice to areas outside of the areas of conflict and involvement in daily life.

Which of these steps have already been taken, and which are now proposed for our Nation, each of us may see for himself.

Regardless of the reasons for taking these steps, whether it be in freedom's name or in outright steps toward the achievement of dictatorship, when these things have been accomplished in a nation's life, then “government of the people, by the people, and for the people has perished from that portion of the earth.”

Last Sunday morning I tried to pinpoint the specific trends which give me great fear, to the neglect of pointing out a more specific course of action. In pleading for prayer, humble, repentant prayer, I suggested that this one thing may lead to other things which we could do; let us pursue this for a moment.

Too often, I fear, our whole concept of prayer is somewhat distorted. We conceive of it as a means to capture the ear of God with our complaints and our wishes. However, if we come to the place of prayer and leave that place and do nothing about it, perhaps it would have been better not to have gone. However, as we examine the prayer life of Jesus, invariably positive action followed His periods of prayer.

You will observe that on one occasion He spent the whole night in prayer and returned to find hundreds of people who needed healing—physical and spiritual. Again, observe Jesus in the Garden of Gethsemane as he prays for God's complete will to be done. He leaves the garden to do the will of His Father,
even though it meant death on the Cross.

I. I suggest that we, as Christians, mount an offensive in this matter and be done with a defensive role in the face of a handful of atheists.

1. Why have we not done so in the past?
   A. Could it be that we long to be inoffensive, assuring our personal popularity?

B. Or are we afraid that someone will accuse us of playing politics?

2. We must, with every means at a Christian’s disposal, fight for what we believe to be right. How many people in Washington know of our attitudes? Our recourse must be to the Congress. Several of the Members of Congress from our State have introduced legislation to return to us the religious freedom which we cherish and the right of free exercise in religion. Do they know of our approval and approbation?

II. We must set our houses in order.

1. The Church—II Chronicles 29:15.

Hezekiah, the God-fearing son of a God-hating father, had no sooner come into power than he resolved to help bring back his people to Jehovah, cleanse the Temple and destroy the hideous idols his father had built. It took courage for Hezekiah to oppose the practices of his own father, just as it required bravery and determination for Luther to battle against the errors of his forefathers. Fearlessness and faith are going to be required in our times if we are going to set our house in order. But the church of Jesus Christ must be cleansed and it must begin here with you and me. Cleansed from what?

Worldliness

Where is the line of demarcation that in former times separated the godless throngs from the Godly company of those who worshiped our Christ? People can join thousands of churches in the United States without making a profession of faith in Christ as Saviour and Lord. But what is even worse, they can remain members in good standing even though their whole wanton, wicked conduct shrieks its protest against the Word of God.

George Sokolsky published a syndicated column in some of the newspapers of America for years and in one of these columns he had the following to say:

We seem to have grown accustomed to all sorts of social honors, and what is more, even the clergy, whose business is faith and morals, say nothing these days in condemnation of the lack of family responsibility. They condone misconduct by tacit acquiescence. They seem too busy to have time for the less popular job of fighting downright sin.

Spiritual Inertia or Sleepiness

If ever there was urgency needed in sounding the alarm-clock shout of the Apostle Paul—’tis now. “It is high time to awake out of sleep.”

Opposition to Bible Truth

The deepest sin of American Christendom is that it has to a great extent turned from the Book which has made it great and denied Jesus whose Gospel brought the Founding Fathers to our shores. Such churches and preachers are rewarded with widespread applause. In this crisis hour when the churches should call the people to repentance and faith, when our theological seminaries should be graduating young preachers who are saturated with the truth, some in our pulpits are piddling around with pet themes which can never lead men to the Lord.

Such calls for a 20th century reformation. Today churches are waivering when they should stand, denying when they should affirm, upholding beliefs of those who think that religious exercises are held to be an impermissible activity in schools, religion is placed at an artificial state created disadvantage.

He continues by asserting that according to the decision of the majority, the Government is supporting a religion of secularism and further supporting the beliefs of those who think that religious exercises should be conducted only in private.

Conclusion

It is no wonder that this 20th Century Society for the Promotion of Atheism is gaining such headway. In 3 successive years they have had favorable rulings by the Supreme Court, each decision eroding a little more of our religious liberty and freedom. As I indicated last Sunday, already a suit has been filed in a California superior court by the American Civil Liberties Union challenging the constitutionality of including the reference to God in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States. As I said 1 year ago this Sunday, Justice Douglas invited these ever-increasing court tests by his concurring opinion, denoting in the footnotes how he felt about every area of our national life which still has any references to God.

Now, in the face of this where are the people of God—out rationalizing. Where were they when the cases were argued before the Supreme Court? Where are they now since the decisions have been rendered? Listen: “There seems to be little to be gained by discussing the matter and reacting to the decision.”

Baptist Courier editorial:

A group of prominent educators, lawyers, editors and religious leaders representing diverse religious commitments and reflecting varied reactions to the Supreme Court ruling, met in New York 2 days after the ruling was issued. They agreed that the Court’s principle of “wholesome neutrality” is not only cognizant of religious liberty, but aware that American institutions presuppose a Supreme Being and looks favorably upon the chaplaincy, congressional prayers and other national practices.

Who is standing with Justice Potter Stewart as he consistently and stalwartly dissents with the majority of the Court? He says in his dissenting opinion:

I cannot agree with what seems to me the insensitive definition of the “establishment clause” contained in the Court’s opinion. There is involved in these cases a substantial free exercise claim on the part of those who affirmatively desire to have their children’s school day open with the reading of the passages from the Bible. If religious exercises are held to be an impermissible activity in schools, religion is placed at an artificial and “state created” disadvantage.

He continues by asserting that according to the decision of the majority, the Government is supporting a religion of secularism and further supporting the beliefs of those who think that religious exercises should be conducted only in private.

Now, I come again to say the need is for the churches of our Lord to be so cleansed, purified, energized, and empowered that we can stand with this man and all who are seeking to protect our liberty.

1 Romans 13:11.
2 The Baptist Courier, vol. 95, No. 25 (June 27, 1963), p. 3.
4 Emphasis by the author.
Shall We Disarm the United States or Shall We Defend It?

BY DEAN CLARENCE MANION

I am overjoyed to be the guest of this Committee on Defense. This National Defense Committee is in my estimation the heartland of the DAR. Certainly, it goes without saying that the DAR is the heartland of American patriotism.

National defense is an appropriate topic for the short interchange that is scheduled here today. Let me say categorically that the national defense of your Republic is in critically dangerous condition right now. That condition becomes more perilous even as we discuss it here. Words cannot describe the extent of the peril, nevertheless anything I saw will unfortunately be construed as an overstatement, an exaggeration, or perhaps even "extremist."

I hope that what I have planned to say here today is not diverted by something I overheard as I came into this chamber. As I came in I heard one of the ladies address a gentleman who was seated in the lobby. She said, "Aren't you going in to hear the speech?" "No," he said, "I've heard Manion. He's an alarmist." Then he went back to his newspaper.

All of this recalls some American history. Of course I am an alarmist. Paul Revere was an alarmist. Paul Revere was not only an alarmist, but he was alarmed. Everybody who signed the Declaration of Independence was alarmed. They apprehended the impending danger to their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. Anybody who isn't alarmed today isn't up-to-date on the current trends of American history.

Each year, invariably, when I was teaching constitutional law, the students would use up an hour in discussion about the dictum of Justice Holmes on the subject of free speech as protected by the First Amendment. Justice Holmes had written that there were certain natural limitations on free speech, in spite of the free speech protection set forth in the First Amendment. For instance, he said it would be indefensible for anyone to exercise the right of free speech by yelling "Fire" in a crowded theatre.

That's reasonable and true, but unfortunately he did not go on to say what one is supposed to do if he sees fire in a crowded theatre. Suppose I should see fire here now. Should I stop talking and tiptoe lightly down the steps to leave all the people assembled here to be cremated? When I see fire that is burning dangerously in the crowded corridors of our American life, shall I ignore it or do I not have a duty to call attention to it? Under such circumstances, we all have a duty to shout "Fire." That is why I am going to tell you about that fire here this afternoon. Fire that is eating away the foundations of this Republic; foundations that the DAR was formed to protect and to perpetuate. Unfortunately this fire now roars on unnoticed by the American people in general. The fire-fighting efforts of people like you, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and others who are not afraid to call attention to this creeping conflagration are ridiculed as "extremism," "witch-hunting" and "superpatriotism" by the brainwashed conformists who do not wish to be disturbed.

We Are Losing the War

It has been more than five years since I heard our No. 1 professional fireman, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, give an unrestrained alarm to the National Convention of the American Legion concerning the growing conflagration of communism. "We are at war with Communism," said Mr. Hoover, "we are losing the war; we have been invaded by the enemy and we are in grave danger of surrendering." That was five years ago. In the meantime the communists have taken Cuba; Laos has all but disappeared into the Red enclave; the Berlin Wall has been erected; the friendly anti-communist government of Katanga has been crushed by the United Nations, using our money and our military muscle.

Have these losses frightened us into stronger and sterner measures for our defense? They have not. On the contrary, we are studiously devising ways and means to surrender our sovereign independence in a complex of disarmament agreements with the enemy.

Disarmament

Lying on the table at the United Nations, now awaiting action by that body, are two almost identical proposals for the total disarmament of the United States and Soviet Russia. The Kremlin submitted its plan first and, two days after it was created by Congress (September 23, 1961), the U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency submitted a similar plan which differed from the Soviet plan in only three unimportant particulars. Whether this similarity in these plans was by design, preconcert or accident is beside the point. The point is that we are only inches away from an obligation to turn our military forces, equipment and nuclear installations over to the United Nations. When and if this happens, we will be literally naked before our ruthless enemies who will disregard their obligations to disarm just as they have disregarded every other agreement when it has served their purpose to do so.

No combination of enemies can defeat this Country, but we are in grave danger of surrendering and our people are being rapidly conditioned for surrender as the only alternative to nuclear war. Last week I encountered a parade of people walking the streets of South Bend, Indiana, carrying banners calling for "disarmament" and "peace." I was humiliated to think that this could take place in my home community of all places until I picked up the paper and

(Continued on page 795)
Genealogical Department

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

Frederick County, Va., Will Book
2. Index to names appearing in this
Will Book copied and prepared by Ruth
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Loudon Chapter, DAR, Winchester, Va.)
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Records of Jackson Cemetery, East Pike
Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.—Cemetery
was turned over to the city by Miss Mary
Jackson, but later city released it to Park
Board, which now controls it.
(Continued from August-September
Magazine)

Jackson, Elizabeth Cummins, d. 1825, b.
London, Eng., aged 105 yr. (she was
great - great - grandmother of Gen.
Stonewall Jackson).
Jackson, Mary, d. Feb. 4, 1863, b. Jan. 1,
1793, wfe. of Judge John and dau.
of Gov. Meigs of Ohio.
Jackson, Mary Payne, d. Feb. 13, 1808,
aged 27 yr., wfe. of John G., and
sister of Dolly Madison, and dau. of
Dolly Payne.
Jackson, John G., d. March 28, 1825.
Jackson, Dolly, dau. of John G.
Jackson, infant, dau. of John G.
Jackson, Richard, son of John G.
Jackson, Eugenia, dau. of John G.
Jackson, Madisonia, dau. of John G.
Jackson, Elizabeth, d. March 1826, aged
5 yr., dau. of Jonathan & Julia.
Jackson, Johnathan, d. March 20, 1826,
aged 36 yr., father of Stonewall
Jackson.

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Jackson, Col. W.L., d. May 3, 1836, aged 37 yr.
Jarvis, Catherine, d. April 13, 1827, aged 61 yr.
Jarhoo, Margaret E., d. Sept. 13, 1860, aged 30 yr., wfe. of James.
James, Hugh, d. June 11, 1848, aged 58 yr.
Johnson, J. Irvin, d. 1870, aged 19 yr., 11 mo., son of Wm. W.
Johnston, Jesse, d. died July 18, 1882, aged 73 yr.
Johnston, — d. June 28, 1861, aged 39 yr., wfe. of Wm. W.
Johnston, Dennis M., d. Sept. 4, 1849, aged 54 yr.
Jones, Mary H., d. Feb. 1853, aged 67 yr.
Kesler or Kester, Earl C., d. July 11, 1872, aged 5 yr. son of J.B. and M.G.
Kidd, Judy, d. Aug. 29, 1861, aged 6 yr., dau. W.M. T & M.
Kidd, Frances, d. Aug. 2, 1861, aged 1 yr.
Knee, Ann, d. April 17, 1876, b. Galway, Ireland, aged 66 yr.
Kutz, Elizabeth, d. Aug. 28, 1866, dau. of P. & J.
Lee, Bruce, d. March 26, 1866, aged 28 yr.
Lewis, Reberah, d. June 9, 1829, aged 23 yr., 11 mo.
Lewis, Mary Druilla, d. Sept. 26, 1827, aged 19 yr., dau. of Chas. and Rebecca.
Lowther, Dr. J.C., d. Feb. 4, 1858, b. Aug. 21, 1804.
Lowther, Elizabeth, d. June 10, 1886, aged 75 yr., 11 mo., wfe. of Dr. J.C. Lowther.
Lowther, E.B., d. Sept. 11, 1871, aged 28 yr., dau. of Dr. J.C. and Elizabeth.
Lynch, Margaret J., d. Oct. 25, 1851, b. June 20, 1822.
Lynch, John, d. June 19, 1820, son of Peter and Jane.
Lynch, Peter, d. March 11, 1826, aged 71 yr.
Maxwell, Nancy (formerly La Fever), d. April 17, 1877.
Middleton, Mary, d. July 5, 1852, aged 27 yr., 4 mo., 16 days, wfe. of Henry.
Middleton, Howard B., d. Oct. 5, 1875, aged 33 yr., son of H.S. and Mary M.
Minter, Columbus Jane, d. July 29, 1841, aged 1 yr.
Moon, James, d. Sept. 6, 1865, aged 4 yr., son of F. & M.
Moon, Ely, N.Y. d. Sept. 7, 1870, aged 3 yr.
Mullan, Mary Frances, d. Sept. 14, 1855, dau. Rev. S.H. & M.H.
Near, Conrad, d. Dec. 30, 1839, aged 58 yr.
Near, John, d. Nov. 5, 1840, aged 16 yr.
Nelles, Sarah E., d. May 6, 1849, born Aug. 11, 1816.
Nutter, Mariah, d. Nov. 27, 1861, aged 44 yr., wfe. of Christopher.
O'Day, Patrick, d. Feb. 27, 1885, aged 62 yr.
Owens, Warren, d. May 18, 1854, aged 14 yr., son of Elisha & Eliz.
Payne, Mary Coles, mother of Dolly Madison and Mary Payne Jackson, and cousin of Patrick Henry.
Payne, Mary L., d. March 26, 1864, dau. R.H. & S.V.
Payne, Dolly.
Payne, Henrietta, d. March 26, 1853, aged 33 yr., wfe. of Thomas F.
Pew, Abraham, d. Nov. 14, 1850, aged 71 yr.
Pew, Barnett, d. Feb. 5, 1885, aged 73 yr.
Pew, Laburnum, d. Dec. 6, 1846, aged 1 yr., son of Preston & J.C.
Pew, Martha, d. May 2, 1867, aged 83 yr., wfe. of Abraham.
Pew, Blackburn, d. Feb. 28, 1883, born March 15, 1855.
Pew, Sarah J., d. April 13, 1867, aged 40 yr.
Powell, Sarah Ann, d. Feb. 21, 1848, aged 19 yr., wfe. of Joseph H.
(To be continued)

QUERIES
Webster — Huff — Best — Galloway — Townsend — Spears — Wanted: forebears, dates, places, blogs inf. on the following: (a) Capt. Alvin Bacon Webster (sea capt., built first lumber mill on Puget Sound, and First Presb. Church in Oakland; want his connection with Noah and Daniel Webster). (b) Socrates Huff, b. ca. 1809, father of Lucien Bonaparte Huff, b. 1829, and Socrates Huff Jr., b. 7—1—1827, d. 9—26—1907. (c) John Best, farmer in Ohio and Iowa, father of Daniel Best, who was b. Crawford Co., Ohio, 3—28—1838, and was a member of Caterpillar Tractor. (d) John Best Jr., (father of John Best III?), soldier in Amer. Rev. and French and Indian War, farmer, settled in Ohio and Ky., with Daniel Boone. (e) James Galloway, b. 1789 in Va., went to Mexican War in 1812, never heard of again, had two twins, Moses and James A. Galloway; latter was b. Marlboro Co., VA, 1—9—1805, d. 7—14—1871, possibly son of John Galloway, Lt., of Va. Regt., 1780, or James Galloway, Lt., of S.C. Militia, 1776, or James Galloway, Scottish immigrant, 1760. (f) Jabe Townsend of S.C., daughter, Betty Spears, dau. Rebecca, who was b. 4—11—1809, mar. James A. Galloway, d. 5—22—1872.—Mrs. Walter Cordell, 5310 Boyer St., Oakland 8, Calif.
Greer — Anderson — Want Rev. War service for Stephen Greer, b. 8—20—1749, lived in Greenbriar Co., Va., 1773, wfe. Ruth Anderson, b. 11—23—1749, mar. 4—25—1771, 1st ch. Rachel, b. 2—10—1772; other ch. were Elizabeth, Nancy, James, Elisha, John, Aaron, Moses, Joshua. Next inf. found the min Fayette Co., Ky., associated with Caleb Worley, wfe.

(Continued on page 796)
The grave of Mary Martin Sloop (National No. 178,965), member of Crossnore Chapter, Crossnore, N. C., and founder of Crossnore School, was marked by her chapter and the Crossnore Society, C.A.R. on Mother's Day, 1963. The date was especially appropriate because Dr. Sloop was American Mother of the Year in 1961.

* * *

Hoy Lewis (Mrs. Will Ed) Gupton, Past Chaplain General, has been appointed for a 6-year term on the Tennessee State Library and Archives Commission by Governor Frank Clement. Mrs. Gupton is an Honorary State Regent. A member of Fort Nashborough Chapter, Nashville, she was at one time National Chairman of the Magazine Committee. She has been the only woman member of the Commission since its organization by Governor Gordon Browning in 1951. She had held the office under four Governors, and her present term will give her a total of 18 years' service.

* * *

Mrs. Albert H. Powers, Honorary State Regent of Oregon and JAC Vice Chairman for the Western Division, was elected Secretary of the Oregon Historical Society recently, the first woman to be chosen an officer since the society was founded in 1869. Mrs. Powers presented the historic Robert Newell property at Champoeg to the Oregon State Society and was cochairman in its restoration. At present she is restoring the Morton Matthew McCarver House, built in 1850 in Oregon City. McCarver was the first Speaker of the Oregon House, in the Oregon Provisional Government in 1844, and plotted the towns of Burlington, Iowa; Linniton, Ore.; Sacramento, Calif.; and Tacoma, Wash.

* * *

This year was the 65th Anniversary of DAR membership for Bernard Baruch's late mother, Belle Wolfe (Mrs. Simon) Baruch. Both she and her sister were among the first 25,000 to join the National Society. When her application was approved in January, 1898, she became a member of Knickerbocker Chapter of New York City. Her Revolutionary ancestor, Isaac Marks of New York City, was born in 1732 and became a member of Capt. Van Rensselaer's company in the Revolution. An old photograph shows Mrs. Baruch, with a group of DAR friends, attending a lawn party at the Jumel Mansion, New York, now known as Washington's Headquarters.

* * *

Miss Holly Hennen Hood, of the New Netherland Chapter, New York City, recently won the International Award given by the Alliance Francaise—an all-expense trip to Paris for one month's study at the Sorbonne this summer. She is the only winner from the United States. She left for France on June 7 and was met at the Paris Airport by the President of the Alliance Francaise and other dignitaries. Holly is the great-granddaughter of the famed General Hood of the Confederate Army and the great-great granddaughter of Judge Alfred Hennen of New Orleans, master of nine languages.

* * *

Mrs. Margaret D. Sizemore, Dean of Women at Howard College, Birmingham, Ala., and a member of General Sumter Chapter of that city, received a Vigilant Patriot Recognition Citation awarded by the All American Conference to Combat Communism on May 11. She has also received the George Washington Medal from Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge. She is Dean of Women at Howard College, and currently is Woman of the Year in Birmingham. She has been cited by the city of Paris as “Ami de la France”; by the Archbishop of Canterbury, England; and by the Monterrey (Mexico) Institute of Technology as a member of an evaluation Board of Visitors. She is also a founding trustee of the Freedom Education Foundation.

* * *

Dr. Dorothea J. Widmayer, a member of Col. James McCall Chapter, Washington, D. C., received A. B. and A. M. degrees from Wellesley College and is now teaching there as assistant professor of zoology. She majored in genetics at Indiana University, receiving a Ph.D. there in 1962. She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Sigma Delta Epsilon, Genetics Society of America, Society of Protozoologists, and American Institute of Biological Sciences, among others.

* * *

Rapidly approaching her 70th year of membership in the National Society is Mrs. Jeannette Putnam Fulton, who has the low National Number of 4250. Her application for membership in Boudinot Chapter, Elizabeth, N. J., was signed by Eugenia Washington as Recording Secretary General. She was organizing regent, and is still a member, of Eau Claire Chapter, Eau Claire, Wis.

* * *

Miss Katharine Naomi Stryker, a past regent of Peggy Warne Chapter, Washington, N. J., has been elected president of the Warren County Historical and Genealogical Society, which has headquarters in Belvedere, N. J. Miss Stryker has earned the high esteem of her community for her part in bringing a much needed hospital to Phillipsburg, N. J., 40 years ago. At that time she was treasurer for 43 women who raised funds by solicitation, rummage sales, and bake sales. The 215-patient, $2½ million Warren Hospital is the end result.
This Month in History

By

Mrs. H. Nelson Kilbourn
Historian General

October

Events

4, 1777—Battle of Germantown, Pa.
7, 1780—Battle of Kings Mountain, N.C.
10, 1774—Battle of Point Pleasant, W. Va.
13, 1792—Laying the cornerstone of the White House.
17, 1777—Surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga, N.Y.
19, 1781—Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, Va.

Birthday

4, 1822—Rutherford B. Hayes, nineteenth President of the United States.
30, 1735—John Adams, second President of the United States.

Thought for the Month

"While we read history, we make history."—

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

References:

Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army, by Francis B. Heitman.
Familiar Quotations, by John Bartlett.

State Poem INDIANA

Passed 1963 Legislation
Poet and Author: Arthur Mapes, Kendallville, Indiana

God crowned her hills with beauty,
Gave her lakes and winding streams,
Then he edged them all with woodlands
As the settings for our dreams.

Lovely are her moonlit rivers,
Shadowed by the sycamores,
Where the fragrant winds of Summer
Play along the willowed shores.

I must roam those wooded hillsides,
I must heed the native call,
For a pagan voice within me
Seems to answer to it all.

I must walk where squirrels scamper
Down a rustic old rail fence,
Where a choir of birds is singing
In the woodland . . . green and dense.

I must learn more of my homeland
For it's paradise to me,
There's no haven quite as peaceful,
There's no place I'd rather be.

Indiana . . . is a garden
Where the seeds of peace have grown,
Where each tree, and vine, and flower
Has a beauty . . . all its own.

Blueprint for Victory

(Continued from page 727)

Is our faith strong enough? Do we really love our country? Do we truly believe in the Constitution? Do we give more than lip service to the merits of the free market, competitive enterprise economy? Is our faith in God a vital part of our daily lives? Do we honor all His commandments or only those which do not inconvenience us?

Fortitude—the Irreplaceable Ingredient

FAITH and FACTS can be fruitless without FORTITUDE. It is fortitude that enables ordinary men to do extraordinary deeds. It was fortitude that made the winter at Valley Forge bearable. It was fortitude that enabled Nathan Hale to face death, saying that he regretted that he had but one life to lose for his country.

The words written many years ago by St. Paul to the Ephesians are particularly pertinent for those of us who would seek fortitude:

Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord, and in the power of His might.
Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil.
For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places.
Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand.
Stand therefore, having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness;
And your feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace;

Above all, taking the shield of faith, whereby ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked.
And take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God. (6: 10-17)

Let us work and pray that we may not be found wanting in our time of testing. In this new kind of war, we are all called to the colors. We must have FACTS—all the facts we need in order to know the truth.
We shall need FAITH—reinforced and illuminated by experience and study—in God, in our American ideals and traditions, in ourselves, in each other. We shall need to learn FORTITUDE—how to face dangers and tribulations with determination, courage, and dignity.

Surely we shall need all three—FACTS, FAITH, AND FORTITUDE—if we are to implement our Blueprint for Victory.
INDIANA DAR STATE BOARD
AND ITS INDIANA HERITAGE

Mrs. Floyd H. Grigsby,
State Recording Secretary
Bloomington

Mrs. Grigsby is a descendant of Nathaniel Wells, who came from Orange County, North Carolina, to help establish Orange County, Indiana, and is buried there. Mrs. Grigsby's mother's name was Wells.

Mrs. Glenn E. Wheeler,
State Treasurer
Vincennes

Historic Vincennes is the locale of the first capitol of the Indiana Territory, and "Grouseland" the mansion built by William Henry Harrison in 1804. The George Rogers Clark State Memorial occupies part of the site of Ft. Sackville, captured by Rogers from the British in 1779.

Mrs. Albert E. Crayden,
State Historian
Corydon

Mrs. Crayden lives near Corydon, territorial and first state capital of Indiana. Corydon State House, built of native blue limestone and hand Hewn timbers, served as the Indiana seat of government from 1816 to 1825, and now houses a historical museum.

Mrs. Maxwell M. Chapman,
State Vice Regent
Rockville

Five generations have lived in the family home (1859) in Park Township, "The Covered Bridge County of the U.S.A." where thirty eight old covered bridges, 1856-1950 still stand.

Mrs. George C. Baum, State Chaplain
Nashville

Lives at "Trail's End" in historic Brown County. A member of the Artist Colony of Indiana.

Mrs. Alva T. Wallace,
State Regent
Indianapolis

Mrs. Wallace lives three miles north of Benjamin Harrison Memorial Home built 1874 by Benjamin Harrison. He occupied this residence except for his terms of service as U.S. Senator and President until 1901. The home has a collection of Mrs. Harrison's and her daughter's gowns and much of the original furniture. It is open to the public.

Mrs. J. Russell Townsend, Jr.,
State Corresponding Secretary
Indianapolis

Mrs. Townsend is a frequent visitor to the Indiana State Library and Historical Building, located across the Indiana State Capitol in downtown Indianapolis. The Library has more than 34,000 volumes about Indiana.

Mrs. Weldon A. McBride,
Northern District Director
Crown Point

Mrs. McBride lives in the town founded and named by Solon Robinson, founder of the National Agricultural Society in 1841. The Society is believed to be the forerunner of the Department of Agriculture.

Mrs. Ralph R. Bush, Central District Director
Knightstown

Mrs. Bush lives on old National Road U.S. 40 when the pioneers traveled James Whitcomb Riley's home is on this road, as is the J. P. Oerleman Swimming Pool at James Whitcomb Riley Memorial Park in Greenfield.

Mrs. Garrett D. Qualkinbush,
Southern District Director
Salem

Mrs. Qualkinbush's home town of Salem is the birthplace of John Hay, American statesman and author, who was born there in 1822.

Mrs. Clayton J. Carpenter,
State Registrar
Pendleton

Genealogy is Mrs. Carpenter's first interest, but she also collects historic plates, and owns family treasures, among which is a melodian over 150 years old, which belonged to her mother.

Mrs. Garnett R. Perry,
State Librarian
Shelbyville

Mrs. Perry lives in "Brent Woods," locale of Charles Major's "Hearts of Blue River," and named for the hero, Balser Brent. She has a red, white, and blue coverlet woven by Mary Magdeline Lambert, wife of her Revolutionary ancestor.

SPONSORED BY
INDIANA DAUGHTERS and IRVINGTON CHAPTER, INDIANAPOLIS

OCTOBER 1963
These members honor the memory of those Patriots who made Freedom the keystone of our heritage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Member</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allison, Andrew</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Mrs. Carl E. Arnold, 235 W. 6th St.</td>
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<td>Baker, Nicholas</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Mrs. K. R. Moore, 925 W. 8th St.</td>
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<td>Barclay, John</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Mrs. Frank Potes, 1109 Malibu Dr.</td>
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<td>Barnes, John</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Mrs. Graydon W. Collier, 1915 W. 10th St.</td>
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<td>Boone, Jeremiah</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Mrs. H. V. Ehrrhart, 1010 W. 10th St.</td>
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<td>Bottorf, John Henry</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Mrs. Wysong Julius, 3136 Nichol Ave.</td>
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<td>Boucher (Bauscher), Daniel</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Mrs. R. L. Davies, 25 Colony Rd.</td>
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<td>Breckinridge, William</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert L. Couch, 800 Sunny Brook Lane, Lebanon, Ind.</td>
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<td>Brough, Herminus</td>
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<td>Mrs. J. R. Greene, 304 Beauvoir Circle</td>
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<td>Miss Katherine Brownback, 307 S. Pendleton Ave., Pendleton, Ind.</td>
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<td>Boone, Jeremiah</td>
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<td>Mrs. William H. Davenport, 340 W. 10th St.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Frederic F. Fralick, 2811 Greenbriar Rd.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Howard Hughel, 1116 Victory Court</td>
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<td>Mrs. Marshall Huntzinger, 632 Central Way</td>
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<td>Boone, Jeremiah</td>
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<td>Mrs. E. P. Peck, 1117 Thayer Lane</td>
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<td>Mrs. John W. Slattery, 1514 W. 4th St.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Ernest J. Ellingwood, R. R. 1, Pendleton, Ind.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brough, Herminus</td>
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<td>Mrs. P. B. O'Neill, 411 W. 8th St.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Claude Smith, 1506 W. 8th St., Chesterfield, Ind.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Philip Decker, 17 Overlook Dr.</td>
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<td>Mrs. J. Lan Hooker, 806 W. Main St., Chesterfield, Ind.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Orlando Couch, 304 Beauvoir Circle</td>
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<td>Mrs. F. G. Yelton, 123 Knoll Rd.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Gail Busby Clark, R. R. 1, Box 41</td>
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<td>Mrs. James O. Cain, 213 Golf Club Rd.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Robert N. Falge, R. R. 2</td>
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<td>Mrs. C. J. Carpenter, 408 E. State St., Pendleton, Ind.</td>
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<td>Mrs. W. M. Titus, 124 N. Denny St., Indianapolis, Ind.</td>
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<td>Mrs. P. B. Whelchel, 1931 Central Ave.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Noland Wright, 317 Central Ave.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Camby L. Wells, 302 W. 7th St.</td>
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<td>Mrs. H. S. Hollar, 111 Winding Way</td>
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<td>Mrs. W. A. Roettinger, 402 W. 11th St.</td>
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<td>Mrs. James Fosnot, 1132 Glendale</td>
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<td>Mrs. Anna M. Hallenbeck, 2316 Meridian St.</td>
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<td>Miss Mary Barton, 203 W. 10th St.</td>
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<td>Mrs. J. H. Bolles, 1430 Winding Way</td>
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<td>Mrs. Ted McClintick, 2205 Nichol Ave.</td>
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<td>Mrs. R. W. Heaton, 41 River Forest</td>
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<td>Mrs. W. O. Huckleman, 1621 W. 12th St.</td>
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</table>
Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution
and Twin Fork Chapter of Brookville

Presents with Pride

Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne

Honorary President General
1947–1950

Mrs. O’Byrne, Indiana’s distinguished daughter lives in this lovely old home built before the Civil War, about 1850. It is entirely of brick; even the inside walls are double construction. It should rightly be called the home of the judges since four of the most prominent officials have lived there. It is located in the historical town of Brookville, Indiana.
<table>
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<th>ANCESTOR</th>
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<td>Alexander, Joseph</td>
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<td>N.J. Mrs. Martha Whittemore (Mrs. J. B.)</td>
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<td>Allen, Eli</td>
<td>Va. N.N. thermo Scielleil (Mrs. J. B.)</td>
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<td>Allen, Eli</td>
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<td>Mass. Elizabeth R. Logue (Mrs. John)</td>
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<td>Va. N.J. William Alt (Mr. Henry)</td>
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<td>Va. L. B. Ambler (Mr. Jonathan)</td>
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<td>Armantrout, Joseph</td>
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<tr>
<td>Armstrong, John</td>
<td>Va. Catherine Armstrong (Mrs. John)</td>
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</table>

Correspondence welcome. Kindly address all queries to Mrs. Helen B. Hammond, Genealogical Records Chairman, 723 Highland, Lafayette, Ind.

[776]
FORT HARRISON CHAPTER OF TERRE HAUTE

Honor with pride and affection

Mrs. John Garlin Biel

Honorary State Regent, Vice President General NSDAR, National Honor Roll Chairman, Member of National Resolutions Committee and Tamassee DAR School Advisory Board

Terre Haute's western boundary is the fabulous Wabash River which was the key to the French Empire in the Middle West before the British occupancy. On these banks stood Fort Harrison, of which the successful defense by Captain Zachary Taylor, changed the course of the War of 1812.
<table>
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<td>Baker, Edna Roach (Mrs. Herschel C.)</td>
<td>Joshua Younger</td>
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<td>Batt, Madge Colglazier (Mrs. Frederick)</td>
<td>David Eyster</td>
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<td>Baynes, Barbara Reynolds (Mrs. Frederick L.)</td>
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<td>Bell, Sadie Sheets (widow of Bert) Pekin, Indiana</td>
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<td>Boggs, Lillian, Miss 1116 N. Pennsylvania Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana</td>
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<td>Brooks, Helen May (widow of Elwood C.)</td>
<td>Hugh Morgan</td>
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<td>Andrew Evans</td>
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<td>Campbell, Minnie Lusk, Mrs.</td>
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<td>DiGate, Elinor Ellis (Mrs. John W.)</td>
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<td>38 Egypt Lane, E. Hampton, Long Island, New York</td>
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<td>N. Carolina</td>
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<td>Gannaway, Eugene Taylor (Mrs. John D.)</td>
<td>George Taylor</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
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<td>419 N. Meridian St., Continental Hotel, Apt. 1811, Indianapolis, Indiana</td>
<td>Samuel Oldham</td>
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<td>Peter Benham</td>
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<td>Griesen, Alice Taylor (Mrs. William R.)</td>
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<td>128 Oakwood Road, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>Jacob Stucker, Sr.</td>
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<td>Eve Stucker</td>
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<td>8549 Marygrove, Detroit, Michigan</td>
<td>Henry Stucker</td>
<td>Penn. &amp; Ky.</td>
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<td>38 Egypt Lane, E. Hampton, Long Island, New York</td>
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<td>N. Carolina</td>
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<td>38 Egypt Lane, E. Hampton, Long Island, New York</td>
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<td>Joshua Younger</td>
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<td>Daniel Eyster</td>
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<td>2210 Brewer Drive, Indianapolis 27, Indiana</td>
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All addresses Salem, Indiana, unless otherwise stated.
The Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution
and Schuyler Colfax Chapter

Honors

Mrs. LaFayette LeVan Porter
Honorary Vice President General

Ann Carlisle Porter

a descendant of the Studebaker family, Pioneers in Automotive Industry, South Bend, Indiana. A member of the Schuyler Colfax Chapter, South Bend.
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Allison, Richard, Md.
Betz, Urban, Pa.
Bottsford, Jared, Conn.
Bottorf, Henry, Pa.
Brandon, Francis, Va.
Bunnell, Benjamin, Sr., N. J.
Carr, Thomas, Pa.
Catlett, John, Va.
Clark, John, Pa.
Coochar, Robert, N. Y.
Coleman, Jacob, N. J.
Crooke, John, Va.
Deal, Daniel, Pa.
Dillman, Andrew, Pa.
Dunn, Samuel, Va.
Feeaster, Thomas, Sr., Va.
Freeman, William, Va.
Gaines, James, N. C.
Geer, Israel, Conn.
Gentry, William, Va.
George, Robert, Pa.
Gilbert, Elisha, Conn.
Gilstrap, Peter, N. C.
Guthrie, Daniel, Sr., Pa.
Haskell, Job, Mass.
Hause, Peter, Pa.
Healy, Hugh, N. J.
Howell, John, N. C.
Irvin, Samuel, S. C.
Jennings, Israel, Va.
Johnson, Joseph, Md.
Jones, Mathew, Va.
Kerby, William, Va.
Ketcham, Daniel, Md.
Kimmell, Michael, Pa.
LaRue, Peter, Va.
Lichtenberger, John K., Pa.
Malone, Andrew, Md.
Mathers, Alexander, Pa.
Mavity, William, Va.
McAfee, Robert, Va.
McDill, David, S. C.
Montgomery, Thomas, Va.
Moore, Hugh, S. C.
O'Hair, Michael, Va.
Owens, William, Va.
Parks, Samuel, N. C.
Peachey, Benjamin, N. J.
Post, John, Conn.
Read, Daniel, Mass.
Reed, John, Md.
Records, Josiah, Pa.
Rugg, Daniel, Jr., Mass.
Rutland, Reading, N. C.
Sanders, Henry, S. C.
Shaver, Jacob, Pa.
Short, John, Va.
Spinning, Matthias, N. J.
Stoner, Peter, N. C.
Thompson, James, Md.
Thompson, Samuel, N. C.
Tolman, Jeremiah, Mass.
Trinkle, Christopher, Va.
Van Buskirk, Isaac, Va.
White, James, N. C.
White, Thomas, Va.
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<th>ANCESTROR</th>
<th>STATE</th>
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<td>Beardsley, Stephen</td>
<td>Conn</td>
<td>Mrs. Roscoe Haymond</td>
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<td>Billings, Abraham</td>
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<td>Miss Ellis M. Orr</td>
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<td>Bierker, Peter</td>
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<td>Mrs. Carl J. Carter</td>
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<td>Burnley, Henry</td>
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<td>Mrs. Thomas W. Teeter</td>
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<td>Callaway, Zachariah</td>
<td>Va</td>
<td>Miss Bradley A. Woodhall</td>
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<td>Carpenter, George</td>
<td>Pa</td>
<td>Miss Teltulah Robinson &amp;</td>
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<td>Dillman, Andrew</td>
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<td>Md</td>
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<td>Loth, John</td>
<td>Va</td>
<td>Mrs. Mrs. C. E. Miller</td>
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<th>Member</th>
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<tr>
<td>Allen, Willoughby S. (Mrs. Arthur W.)</td>
<td>John Davis—Md.</td>
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<td>Allen, Miss Ruth Jane</td>
<td>John Davis—Md.</td>
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<td>Armes, Julia (Mrs. William T.)</td>
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<td>Baker, Helen Allen (Mrs. Leo J.)</td>
<td>Shadrack Hyatt—Md.</td>
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<td>Barber, Norabel Wallace (Mrs. O.F.)</td>
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<td>Barth, Reba Lucille (Mrs. Delbert)</td>
<td>Lt. Alexander Van Gordon—Pa.</td>
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<td>Baum, Marie Bacon (Mrs. Leo)</td>
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<td>Bokannon, Eliza (Mrs. (Mrs. Robert R.)</td>
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<td>Davis, Miss Priscilla</td>
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<td>Daily, Mrs. Patricia (Mrs. Wm.)</td>
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<td>Harris, Mary Ann (Mrs. Walter F.)</td>
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<td>Hyatt, Miss Eliza</td>
<td>Capt. Anthony Winston—Va.</td>
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</table>

Inquiries invited: contact Mrs. S. F. McCammack, Chairman Genealogical Records

Mrs. Julia A. Armes

Only known living real granddaughter in Indiana. Revolutionary Soldier Jonas Frazee died in 1858 at the age of 99. He was entitled to a land grant from the government, but did not claim it. A year later he did accept his pension of $85 a year.
Catlin Covered Bridge one of 38 in Parke County, built 1907 by C. McDaniel across Sunderland Creek south of Rockville; was moved Jan. 1961 six miles, to the Covered Bridge Golf Course. The seventh Covered Bridge Festival will be Oct. 11-20, 1963.

ESTABROOK CHAPTER, DAR
Mrs. Paul Lucas, Regent, 910 W. Ohio Mrs. Paul Stryker, Registrar, Judson, Indiana

Honor Roll of Ancestors

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<th>ANCESTOR</th>
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<td>Adams, Levi</td>
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
This Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, chartered in 1834, was bought by the Francis Vigo Chapter, DAR in 1958, to save it from destruction. At present it is hidden by two small store rooms, located between the Cathedral-Clark Memorial-Lincoln Memorial Bridge area and “Grouseland”—the Harrison Mansion-Territorial Capitol area.

The first capitol of Indiana Territory (left above) from which a territory comprising the states of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and a part of Minnesota was governed.

“Grouseland” (right above), the beautiful home of William Henry Harrison, the first Governor of Indiana Territory and Ninth President of the United States, was the most important building of the Territorial Period of Indiana history. Built in 1803-04, now owned by the Francis Vigo Chapter, DAR.

The Lincoln Memorial Bridge spans the Wabash River between Indiana and Illinois—in ancient times a Buffalo Trace. Here, Abraham Lincoln and his family crossed into Illinois.

The George Rogers Clark Memorial commemorates the winning of the old Northwest from the British. Built on the site of Fort Sackville.

The Cathedral stands on the site of the first church in the Territory. The present church was built in 1826. Adjoining is the Cathedral library, containing many volumes printed before 1700.

These Historic buildings are open to the public daily with the exception of the Old Bank, which can be seen by appointment.
1923
FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY
1963
WILLIAM TUFFS CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution
Elkhart, Indiana

We honor our Ancestors and Invite correspondence

RICHMOND INDIANA CHAPTER, DAR
Richmond, Indiana

These members honor their Revolutionary Ancestors

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*Charter members.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

[788]
In the mid-nineteenth century, Covington, on the Wabash River and Erie Canal, provided competition for all western Indiana.

A coterie of famous young men resided here: Edward Hannigan, senator and minister to Prussia; Lew Wallace, author and soldier; Daniel W. Voorhees, statesman.

In the mid-twentieth century Covington had the distinction of sending to Congress a member of the Richard Henry Lee Chapter, Mrs. Cecil M. Harden. Mrs. Harden is one of the two Indiana women who have served in Congress during the history of the state.

Of the many distinguished sons of Covington, past and present, we present three: a statesman, a world-famous artist and a military hero.

The statesman, Daniel W. Voorhees, was called to the Nation's Capitol to serve a long tenure in the House and about twenty years as Senator. Here he was known as "The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash."

Graduation from Asbury College (DePauw) in 1849, his masterful power of persuasion, his high training in the councils of this nation, all prepared him for the prominent part he played in the erection and establishment of the Library of Congress.

Eugene Savage, international muralist, was born and grew to manhood in Covington, Indiana.

His first murals to attract national attention are those in the Elks National Memorial in Chicago.

For this work he was awarded the fellowship in painting of the American Academy in Rome. This is the American Prix de Rome, entitling the winner to three years study in Rome.

In recent years he painted the murals in the Fountain County Court House in Covington, the American Memorial Cemetery in Epinol, France, the Memorial Center at Purdue University, and in the Legislative Chamber in the Indiana State House.

Also, for a number of years he was Dean of Mural Painting at Yale University.

General David Monroe Shoup, twenty-second Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, was appointed to his present post in 1959 by President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

General Shoup is a graduate of the Covington High School and of DePauw University.

During World War II he led troops at Tarawa, Guadalcanal, Rendova, New Georgia, Okinawa, Saipan and Tinian.

Fourteen medals and decorations have been awarded to General Shoup—among them the Medal of Honor of the United States, British Distinguished Service Order and the Purple Heart with Gold Star.

Both General Shoup and his wife, Zola DeHaven Shoup, are descended from soldiers of the American Revolution.

In selecting General Shoup as "Hoosier of the year for 1963," the Indiana Society of Washington, D.C. called him "a truly great American, a great military leader and a great Hoosier."

Present Home of Fulton-Banta Post, American Legion.

Erected about 1834 by Robert Hetfield.

The abstract of title goes back to 1826 when the land was conveyed by the United States Government to Isaac Coleman, who laid out Covington.

Sponsors are:

The Fountain Trust Co.

Interstate Sand & Gravel Co.

Bodine & Shelby Funeral Home

Faust & Frey Hardware Co.

Covington Grain Co., Inc.

Frey Gas Service Co., Inc.
General
Arthur St. Clair
Governor of territory northwest of River Ohio
1788-1802
“A good government well administered is the first of blessings to a people.”
General Arthur St. Clair Chapter, DAR
Indianapolis

Compliments of
BLOOMFIELD STATE BANK
Bloomfield, Ind.
90 years continuous service
L. S. Barkley, Pres.
Bloomfield—Newberry Branch

Compliments of
THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY
Attica
Indiana
Newton
Capital & Surplus $450,000.00
Member Federal Reserve System & F.D.I.C.
Serving since 1887

ATTICA AND WILLIAMSPORT, INDIANA
Ouibache Chapter, DAR

“On the Banks of the Wabash” was written by Paul Dresser near Williamsport because the view of the river inspired him as he crossed from Attica on his way to Mudlavia—19th century spa famous for its curative waters.

Ouibache Chapter perpetuates the name Wabash in its French Indian form. Citizens of both towns are proud of the many beautiful old homes of one-hundred and more years of age built because the land early mills and meat packing were profitable. The river furnished transportation in the 1820's when the towns were established. Now the river serves as a recreational area. The Wabash and Erie Canal gave way to the Wabash Railroad, which is today the main artery of heavy transportation. Truck lines serve the community on US Highway 41 and Indiana State Highway 28. Both of the routes traverse the river via the Paul Dresser Bridge.

Heavy and light industry employ men and women from a surrounding twenty mile radius. Progressive merchants and Banks cooperating with industry maintain a healthy community attitude making possible such metropolitan facilities as a golf course, municipal swimming pool, city parks, etc.

When travelling North or South, East or West, enjoy the beauty of the Wabash, the services of our business places, the stability of the community through the Banks and dependability of Industry.

Sponsored by:

L. C. Roemer & Son
Home Furnishings    Granite Memorials
Attica, Indiana

Masters Equipment Service
Member American Seed Trade Association
Williamsport, Indiana

Evans Drug Store
Attica, Indiana

Attica Hotel
Attica, Indiana

C & D Batteries
Division of Electra Corp.
Attica, Indiana

Citizens State Bank
Williamsport, Indiana
Member of F.D.I.C.

DeSutter Funeral Home
Attica, Indiana

Rozell’s Rexall Drugs
Attica, Indiana

[790] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

The Home of Schuyler Colfax Chapter, DAR

A bronze marker was placed in the Olive Chapel Cemetery, near New Carlisle, Indiana, in the memory of David Thompson, Revolutionary War drummer boy and soldier by the Schuyler Colfax Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and the Pierre Navarre Society, Children of the American Revolution.

David Thompson, born in May, 1776 in East Windsor, Conn., lived in New York for several years working as a farmer after his honorable discharge from the Army. He came to Indiana and for several years lived in Decatur County. In 1835 he moved to St. Joseph County where he lived until his death, September 9, 1847. Mr. Howard Williams of New Carlisle is his direct descendant.
be reimbursed at not to exceed $20 per diem, in lieu of subsistence, while engaged in the discharge of their duties provided for in this chapter.

5) Service of an individual as a member of the Commission shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such individual within the provisions of sections 216, 281, 283, 284, 434, or 1914 of title 18, United States Code, or section 99 of title 5, United States Code, nor shall any member of the Commission by reason of his status as such be deemed to be an "officer of the Government" within the meaning of section 101 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) Notwithstanding section 62 or sections 58 and 59 of title 5, United States Code, the Chairman of the Commission may appoint to, and employ in, any civil office or position in the Commission, and pay, any retired commissioned officer, or retired warrant officer, of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, or Public Health Service. The retired status, office, rank, and grade of retired commissioned officers or retired warrant officers, so appointed or employed and, except as provided in section 59a of title 5, United States Code, any emolument, perquisite, right, privilege, or benefit incident to or arising out of any such status, office, rank, or grade, shall be in no way affected by reason of such appointment to or employment in, or by reason of service in, or acceptance or holding of, any civilian office or position in the Commission or the receipt of the pay thereof.

Sec. 8. There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed $10,000 for travel expenses of members of the Commission and for other expenses that may be incurred in developing suitable plans for the monument and for other expenses that may be authorized herein and no appropriation shall be deemed to be authorized herein to carry out the purposes of this resolution in accordance with such plans unless an additional appropriation to carry out such purposes is authorized by further legislation.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Honoring our past and present State and Chapter Regents
LAFAYETTE STAR CHANGING CHAPTER
Cannelon—Tell City, Indiana

POTTAWATOMIE CHAPTER
Gary, Indiana

Honor
Mrs. Leslie J. Combs Mrs. Hurley Dorman
Mrs. Clinton Clark Mrs. Frank Sheehan
All charter members who will help celebrate our Golden Anniversary 1914-1916

Samuel Huntington Chapter Huntington, Indiana
On the Forks of the Wabash Home of the Miami Indians

SARAH WINSTON HENRY CHAPTER, DAR
New Castle, Indiana

SPIER SPENCER CHAPTER, DAR, Rockport, Ind. Halie Miller, Regent

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY commemorates the Centennial year of

THE BATTLE OF CORYDON one of only two Civil War battles on Northern soil

Sponsored by
The Hoosier Elm Chapter, DAR Corydon, Indiana.

HONORING OUR GOOD CITIZENS TIMOTHY BALL CHAPTER HAMMOND INDIANA

TWIN FORKS CHAPTER Brookville, Indiana

Conmiments of
WABASH RIVER CHAPTER DAR Greencastle, Indiana

Greetings from
WHITE LICK CHAPTER, DAR Chartered October 1957 Mooresville, Indiana

In memory of
MARY ETHEL ENGLE, CHAPLAIN Winchester Chapter, Winchester, Indiana

lege, or benefit incident to or arising out of any such status, office, rank, or grade, shall be in no way affected by reason of such appointment to or employment in, or by reason of service in, or acceptance or holding of, any civilian office or position in the Commission or the receipt of the pay thereof.

Sec. 8. There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed $10,000 for travel expenses of members of the Commission and for other expenses that may be incurred in developing suitable plans provided for herein, and no appropriation shall be deemed to be authorized herein to carry out the purposes of this resolution in accordance with such plans unless an additional appropriation to carry out such purposes is authorized by further legislation.
plan a VISIT . . . to scenic Brown County, Indiana and THE BROWN COUNTY ART GALLERY located in the Quaint Village of Nashville, Indiana OPEN APRIL THROUGH NOVEMBER

VEEDERSBURG CHAPTER—Veedersburg, Indiana

Ahrens, Mrs. Alvin .......... John Essarey, Va.
Beckelhymer, Mrs. Mark .... Samuel Walker, Va.
Boggs, Miss Rose E. ........ Lt. Thomas Glascock, Va.
Booe, Miss Elizabeth ...... Lt. Thomas Glascock, Va.
Boord, Miss Margaret E. ... Mathias Spinning, N.J.
Bounell, Mrs. E. G. ......... Mathias Beaver, Va.
Bretz, Mrs. Earl ............ Beverly Milner, Va.
Campbell, Miss Georgia E. .. Mathias Spinning, N.J.
Campbell, Miss Nora ....... Mathias Spinning, N.J.
Cates, Mrs. Wm. Lowell ... Ichabod Wilkinson, Conn.
Cook, Mrs. Perry .......... Humphry Beckett, Md.
Cooper, Mrs. Charles C. ... Sg. Wm. Robinson, Me.
Cory, Mrs. Wayne M. ....... Archibald Fleming, Pa.
Ellis, Mrs. Lloyd .......... DeWalt Bonebrake, Pa.
Flaugher, Mrs. Hazel Jones .. Joseph Ball, N.J.
French, Mrs. Vern ........... John Burch, Md.
Ghormley, Mrs. Benjamin ... Jacob Youngblood, S.C.
Harrison, Mrs. Harry ...... Ichabod Wilkinson, Conn.
Hicks, Mrs. Geneva .......... Ezekiel Sayre, N.J.
Hill, Mrs. James ............ William Osborne, N.C.
Hollcroft, Miss Parquita .... James Tappan, N.J.
Hollcroft, Mrs. Woollen .... James Tappan, N.J.
Howard, Mrs. Lawrence ..... Jacob Youngblood, S.C.
Huntsinger, Mrs. Paul ...... Beverly Milner, Va.
Johnson, Mrs. Theodore .... John Wyatt, Va.
Jones, Mrs. Clarence ....... David Baird, N.J.
Lambdin, Mrs. Elmer ........ Ichabod Wilkinson, Conn.
Madden, Miss Helen ....... Capt. John Metcalft, Va.
McGaughhey, Miss Martha .. William McGahey, Pa.
Neikirk, Mrs. Frank ....... Aaron Lombard, Mass.
Osborn, Miss Lois .......... James Tappan, N.J.
Overfield, Mrs. Warren .... John Upton, N.C.
Person, Mrs. Theodore .... Lt. Jacob Walker, Pa.
Philpott, Mrs. Gertrude .... Abraham Mariott, Va.
Pickard, Mrs. Ruth ........ Henry Holaday, N.C.
Ponder, Mrs. Dallas ........ Ichabod Wilkinson, Conn.
Rice, Mrs. Lloyd Lee ...... Lt. Thomas Glascock, Va.
Sanders, Mrs. Avanelle .... Joseph Ball, N.J.
Seyfert, Mrs. Howard ..... Jacob VanWormer, N.Y.
Simpers, Mrs. Robert E. ... Lt. Jacob Blasdal, N.H.
Snyder, Mrs. Vance ....... Jacob Youngblood, S.C.
Thomas, Mrs. Harry ...... William Robbins, N.J.
Thomas, Miss Lucille ...... Sgt. Christian Vangundy, Pa.
Wilkinson, Miss Louise .... Ichabod Wilkinson, Conn.

CRAWFORDSVILLE  INDIANA

The Dorothy Q. DAR Home was bought in 1926. This home is a memorial to Col. Isaac C. Elston's pioneer family. This DAR Home insures the city and county a patriotic and civic center for meetings of groups promoting high ideals. Col. Elston's father, Major Isaac C. Elston, founded the Elston Bank in 1853. For one hundred ten years we have carried on the traditional Elston ideals.

Honoring Our Regent
Donnis S. Widener

Elston Bank & Trust Co.

Dorothy Q Chapter Home

Courtesy Of
Elston Bank & Trust Co.
ANTHONY NIGO CHAPTER
Mentone, Indiana

Honors a native son of Mentone, Laurence D. Bell, 1894-1956, who reached the top in Aviation Industry.

Bell Aircraft received almost every type of award for War Production.

Bell was outstanding for his keen interest in youth and his fellow man.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS
U. S. Vice President 1884-1886

Old Log Cabin, first Indiana home. Reconstructed in 1962 by the Shelby County Historical Society in Shelbyville, Indiana.

Courtesy of
Mary Mott Green Chapter, DAR

1964 Revised Contest Rules
Outstanding Junior Member Contest

1. Each DAR Chapter is entitled to submit ONE CANDIDATE who must be endorsed by official motion at a chapter meeting by the chapter in which she holds active membership. A candidate transferring membership to the chapter must have transfer papers cleared prior to submission of her name.

2. Eligibility: Any active member (Miss or Mrs.) (resident or nonresident), in GOOD STANDING, between the ages of 18 through 35. (Only the 1963 national winner is ineligible to compete.)

3. Candidate, typifying the ideal Junior Member, must have made a vital contribution to her community, in addition to DAR activity, within the scope of our National Program: historic, educational and patriotic and in the promotion of the National Society's motto, "Home and Country."

4. Candidate must fill out the application form in triplicate, signed by the Chapter Regent and Recording Secretary, together with a 5 x 7 glossy print, and send to the State Chairman of the JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE by January 15, 1964. APPLICATIONS SENT AFTER THAT DATE CANNOT BE ACCEPTED FOR CONSIDERATION IN THE SELECTION OF THE STATE CANDIDATE.

5. Each State Chairman shall send the three application forms and the glossy print of the state winner to the National Vice Chairman in her division by February 15, 1964. Each National Vice Chairman shall send the three application forms and glossy print of the divisional winner to the National Chairman, by March 15, 1964.

6. Judging shall be by a committee of 3 non-DAR members at State, Divisional and National levels, the State Chairmen, National Vice Chairmen and National Chairman being responsible, respectively, for the selection of judges at each level. Names and qualifications of judges selected shall be sent to the National Chairman by March 15, 1964. The divisional winners must be in attendance at Continental Congress as from this group the national finalists will be selected and presented on "Awards Evening."
National Defense

(Continued from page 768)

held simultaneously in all or nearly all cities of the Country.

There is obviously a central well-disciplined directorate governing this drive to induce the American people to toss away the American Heritage, the greatest fortune of freedom ever assembled on earth.

Periodically, we find editorials, articles and commentaries simultaneously stressing the importance of putting an end to American atomic testing, unilaterally if necessary, whether Soviet Russia follows suit or not. This is immeasurable madness. A few years ago Hitler was reviled for his repetitious use of the Big Lie as a propaganda device. Today our peace-at-any-price advocates repetitiously use the Big Lie that we must disarm or be destroyed and nobody reviles them at all. On the contrary, those who contradict them are reviled as "superpatriots" and "extremists."

At the expense of being reviled, let me repeat this: a civilization that is not worth dying for has very little in it that is worth living for. When communism takes over this Country, I hope and pray that it will have to do so by walking over the dead bodies of millions of Americans and I likewise hope that one of those bodies will be mine. Once and for all let us overcome this craven fear of death in an atomic holocaust. Death is inevitable for all of us, and however and whenever we die we will do so one at a time. The soldier who died in the Battle of Bunker Hill was just as reluctant to die as the man who was killed when the atomic bomb fell on Hiroshima. Life is never dear enough nor is peace ever sweet enough to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery. If America must go down, then let us go down fighting. Let us pray that we never sell ourselves out in shameful surrender by whatever name that surrender may be called.

International Agreements

What is the object and purpose of our passionate and persistent negotiations with the communists at Geneva and elsewhere? We are seeking an agreement to quit atomic testing—to disarm—to coexist and produce peace. But what is an agreement? Let us go to law school for a moment and consider the nature of an agreement, a contract, that is. A contract is an enforceable legal obligation, but primarily it is a moral engagement between moral men and women. Each of us makes hundreds of contracts each day, when we call a cab, buy a meal, rent a room or call in a grocery order. We keep these contracts, not for fear of the law, but out of respect for the mutually binding moral obligations that are respected by both parties. Our society is ordered and kept moving by this all but universal respect for our moral obligations, millions of which are being concluded in this Country all the time. If we had to go to court to enforce all these contracts legally, our social system would fall on its face in short order.

An international agreement is no different in essence from an agreement between persons, except for the fact that there is no court to enforce the international agreement. There is nothing to hold the international agreement together, in other words, except the mutuality or morality shared by the parties. Where governments recognize the moral law of God, be those governments Christian, Moslem, Hindu or Jewish, agreements between them are respectable and worth having because of the common denominator of morality—God-ordained morality that is respected and observed by the respective parties to the contract.

But what is to be said of agreements with communist governments? Communism is activated atheism. Communism denies morality and communist governments, by profession, principle, and practice, are immoral, amoral, atheistic institutions. Lenin said, and Stalin and Khrushchev have repeated it in substance, "an agreement is like pie crust which is made to be broken." The other day in Vienna, Mr. Alexei Adzhubei, Khrushchev's son-in-law, told a press conference that he had made no agreement in his conference with Pope John. He volunteered that such an agreement would have been useless because he said, "As an atheist, I would not be compelled to keep a promise." Neither Mr. Adzhubei nor any of the communists with whom we are so passionately negotiating in Geneva would be compelled to keep any agreement that we persuade them to make. They would break such an agreement at will just as they always have.

Disarmament Agreement With Communists—Unilateral Suicide

If we succeed in making a disarmament agreement with the communists, we will have made a unilateral suicide pact. We will observe the agreement but the communists will not. We will be compelled to disarm while our deadly enemies stay armed to the teeth. This is the condition that we are seeking to establish by agreements with the communists at Geneva and at the United Nations. The question is "Why?" Have our diplomats not heard what Mr. Adzhubei has said and what every communist has said and repeated for forty years?

The world's wastebaskets are filled with agreements that have been broken by communist governments. Why do we press for more such wastepaper for agreements with communists that we must observe but which they may and will break at will? What kind of people do we have in our State Department who persist in the pursuit of such agreements in the face of this evidence?

In a recent highly publicized Army trial, the court admitted as evidence the statement of a doctor who had concluded from what he had read in the newspapers that the defendant was insane. If evidence of insanity is now valid on the basis of what we read about the actions of people, then I have some such evidence to submit concerning those who persist in negotiations for disarmament with the Soviet Union.

A Senator said last February:

"The quest for disarmament is in essence a quest for mutual security based on mutual confidence. Such confidence cannot exist so long as a significant portion of the world is governed by closed societies; so long as we must ask ourselves what the communists are hiding; what evil intention may lie concealed behind their wall of secrecy."

In other words, you cannot make a pact with communists. Then what is the alternative? War? No, the alternative is to tell the truth and end the communist blackmail that has enslaved a third of the world. Here is the alternative that is suggested by another statesman:
We should declare the communist movement an outlaw in the community of civilized nations. Accordingly, we should withdraw diplomatic recognition from all communist governments, including that of the Soviet Union, thereby serving notice on the world that we regard such governments as neither legitimate nor permanent.

Responsibility of American People

It is your responsibility and mine to demand and get that choice. We have a conscientious obligation to God, to our Country and to the one billion people now languishing in communist slavery because of our apathetic failure to comprehend and confute the pervasive and diabolical nature of the communist conquest of the world.

We, as individuals, should be ashamed of what our Government has done for 20 years by paying blackmail to the communist conquest with the liberty and territory of millions of free God-fearing people. We should be ashamed of the calloused detachment with which our Government sees men and women murdered at the Berlin Wall merely because they are trying to escape into freedom. We should be ashamed of the agreement that our Government has made to protect the communist bastion on our doorstep in Cuba, thus insuring the continued slavery of the people we fought to free in 1898. Why do we send soldiers to fight communists ten thousand miles away in South Vietnam while we are arresting Cuban exiles who try to fight communists ninety miles off the Florida coastline?

We climax our contradictory policies with pious hypocrisy. Officially, we are vitally concerned about the continued freedom of West Berlin, but we are smugly indifferent to the inhuman slavery in East Berlin and East Germany. We are expensively engaged in repelling the communists in South Vietnam, but we are blind to the communist tyranny in North Vietnam. Are we concerned about human freedom or are we playing a geographical checker game in which the enemy jumps our men but we never jump any of theirs?

Like the legendary, prehistoric continent of Atlantis, America is and has been the most favored Nation of all history. Like Atlantis was in her day, we now are the hope and envy of all mankind. If the scourge of communism is ever to be lifted from this world, it must be lifted by the United States of America. It will not be lifted by NATO, SEATO, the OAS or the UN. If communism is defeated, it will be defeated by the strength and conscientious determination of the people of this Country.

If our strength and determination melt away as the continent of Atlantis melted into the sea, then in the wake of our disintegration communism will sweep over the remainder of the world in 48 hours and Christian civilization will go into a complete eclipse for a thousand years. This is our awful, dreadful but inescapable responsibility. To save the world for freedom we must revive the sovereignty, solvency, strength and Constitutional Government of the United States. With this revival will come a revival of our patriotic courage to proclaim the truth that made us free and quit the cowardly payment of communist blackmail with the life, liberty and property of other people.

The time has come for patriots to work and pray and above all to fight—

To fight with the faith that hope inspires To fight for our altars and our fires To fight for the green graves of our sires For God—and our native land.
Honor Roll

(Continued from page 736)

MONTANA
(7 out of 14 Chapters)
Gold (2): Black Eagle, Silver Bow.
Silver (2): Powder River, Shining Mountain.

H.M. (3): Assinniboine, Milk River, Mount Hoyalte.

NEBRASKA
(25 out of 43 Chapters)
Gold (8): Deborah Avery, Elizabeth Montague*, Evergreen, Mary Katharine Goddard, Niobrara, Point of Rock, Quivira, Sioux Lookout.
Silver (6): Fort Kearney, Goldenrod, Kikutihaki, Omaha, Sandhills, St. Leger Crowley.

H.M. (11): Bonneville, David Bryant, David City, General George A. Custer, Lewis-Clark, Lone Willow, Loup Valley, Nikumi, Oregon Trail, Reavis-Ashley, Thirty-seventh Star.

NEVADA
(5 out of 6 Chapters)
Gold (5): Francisco Garces, John C. Fremont, Nevada Sagebrush, Toiyabe, Valley of Fire*.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
(9 out of 34 Chapters)
Silver (2): Abigail Stevens, Ranger.


NEW JERSEY
(36 out of 78 Chapters)


NEW MEXICO
(10 out of 12 Chapters)

H.M. (3): Dona Ana, Jacob Bennett, Roswell.

NEW YORK
(71 out of 176 Chapters)

Silver (16): Ann Cary, Anne Hutchinson, Catherine Schuyler, Chancellor Livingston, Chief Taconnawhuck, Colonel Aaron Ogden, General Asa Danforth, Keeskeskink, Matinecock, New York City, Niagara Falls, Oneida, Pierre Van Cortlandt, Rufus King, Ruth Lyon Bush, Suffolk.


NORTH CAROLINA
(59 out of 90 Chapters)


H.M. (17): Cabarrus Black Boys, Colonel Andrew Balfour, Colonel John Alston, Crossnore, David Williams, Elizabeth Maxwell Steele, Fourth Creek, General James Moore, George Reynolds, John Foster, Major Benjamin May, Martha Pettigrew, Micajah Petway, Moseley-Bright, Richard Clinton, Upper Cape Fear, Waightstall Avery.

NORTH DAKOTA
(3 out of 9 Chapters)
Gold (2): Bad Lands, Dacotah, Minishoshie.

OHIO
(46 out of 126 Chapters)

Silver (14): Beech Forest, Cuppacaw, Daniel Cooper, DeLery Portage, Fort In-

dustry, Hannah Emerson Dustin, Indian Hill, James Fowler, Massillon, Miami, Moses Cleaveland, Oxford Caroline Scott, Pickaway Plains, Whetstone.


OKLAHOMA
(25 out of 40 Chapters)
Gold (9): Black Beaver, Captain War ren Cottle*, Cherokee Outlet, Duncan, Enid, Indian Spring, Pawhuska, Ponca City, Pond Creek.


OREGON
(10 out of 32 Chapters)

Silver (3): David Hill, Multnomah, Wahkeena.


PENNSYLVANIA
(41 out of 135 Chapters)


RHODE ISLAND
(7 out of 23 Chapters)


SOUTH CAROLINA
(33 out of 63 Chapters)

Silver (13): Ann Pamela Cunningham, Cowpens, Daniel Morgan, David Hopkins, Eleanor Laurens Pinckney, Fort Prince George, General John Barnwell, Henry Durant, Hobkirk Hill, Hudson Berry, Kate Barry, Nathanael Greene, Wachaws.

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State Activities
(Continued from page 764)

of the winner from each of the five
Districts in Iowa by Mrs. Earl C.
McMichael presented the State win-
er with the $100 "bend from the
the Good Citizens Committee. Mrs.
Mrs. Smith said that through the
message as the banquet special.er.

Mrs. Haven C. Smith, Chappel,
Neb., Vice President of the Farm
Women of the World and a member of
the DAR, brought a very stirring
speech.—Mary Holloway (Mrs. El-
retiring of the Colors, the State Re-
Secretary.

Gold (8): Anne Bailey*, Captain
James Allen, Colonel Morgan Morgan,
Fort Lee*, Matthew French, Nathan Da-
vis, West Augusta, Wilson Cary Nicholas.
Silver (5): Buford, Colonel Charles Lew-
is, John Hart, Pack Horse Ford, Shenan-
doah Valley.
H.M. (8): Daniel Davison, John
Chapman, Major William Haymond,
Mondongachate, Potomac Valley, Van-
dalia, Wheeling, William Henshaw.

WISCONSIN
(9 out of 46 Chapters)
H.M. (6): Eau Claire, Eli Pierce, Fond
du Lac, John Melchert Vanderpool, Mil-
waukee, Neenah.

WYOMING
(4 out of 9 Chapters)
Silver (1): Sheridan.

CANAL ZONE
(1 out of 1 Chapter)
Gold (1): Panama Canal.

MEXICO
(1 out of 1 Chapter)

ers from Upper Iowa University at
Fayette provided the beautiful music.
Mrs. Haven C. Smith, Chappel,
Neb., Vice President of the Farm
Women of the World and a member of
the DAR, brought a very stirring
message as the banquet speaker.
Mrs. Smith said that through the
strength of the women of this coun-
try America may yet write "a new
chart of freedom."

At the Saturday morning ses-
sion Shenandoah Chapter presented
a most interesting playlet, Women
Lincoln Knew.

The Sixty-fourth Annual Iowa
State Conference closed with the as-
semblage joining hands and singing
Blest Be the Tie That Binds. The
State Chaplain, Mrs. Vern C. Par-
sen, gave the benediction; and with
retiring of the Colors, the State Re-
gent declared the Conference ad-
journed.—Mary Holloway (Mrs. El-
mer H.) Canfield, State Recording
Secretary.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Letters to the Motion Picture Committee from Chairmen in various States include such questions as: What has happened to the industry's Production Code of Ethics? How can we stop the sick, sexy, sordid, and salacious motion pictures from being shown in family theaters? Why are so many foreign films being shown in the United States?

Perhaps the answers would be different for individual States. Taste is a matter of opinion varying with each person. The large cities can run certain motion pictures that are not "box office" in many small towns. A producer in Hollywood once said: "There is a motion picture for every audience and an audience for every motion picture."

Are producers interested in the box office only? Not at all. There are men of integrity, anxious to please and to produce motion pictures with wholesome themes and most entertaining also. On the other hand, there are producers making motion pictures with unwelcome themes primarily in consideration of rapid financial return. These usually are made to sell to the undiscriminating motion picture houses, but unfortunately are too often seen in neighborhood theaters under the guise of ART.

Do you support worthwhile, wholesome films in your neighborhood? Do you criticize a film before you have seen it? Have you seen any motion pictures in the past year? If you have not, you have missed some fine, colorful entertainment.

How can you know what is coming to your theater and what is worth seeing? Many leading periodicals run articles on motion pictures before they are released, and many motion-picture scripts are based on books, some of which are obtainable from public and lending libraries. The public libraries have available *The Green Sheet*—a synopsis of films and a suggested classification thereof. If your public library does not have this, it may write to Mrs Marie Hamilton, Director of Film Estimates, Film Board of National Organizations, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. Distribution of *The Green Sheet* is now limited to libraries.

Motion-picture houses book pictures far in advance, and, if contacted with a friendly approach, may be willing to make available the titles of future bookings.

What are your children seeing in the local motion-picture houses? Does your theater label the really adult films "adult" on the advertisements outside? A little persuasion from a film council of leaders of local organizations can work wonders along this line.

Educational experiments have proved, through the process of selective exposure, selective perception, and selective retention, that the audience gets what it wants. Motion pictures will improve when there is intelligent public demand for better films. Those engaged in producing motion pictures are sensitive to public criticism. Your INDIVIDUAL voice or plea (not DAR, please, as the only official DAR spokesman is the President General) can be heard, if you take the trouble, as a responsible citizen, to write to the producer of a particular film. The following motion pictures are listed with suggested classifications (not recommendations) and submitted for your choice of entertainment.

**LILIES OF THE FIELD**—a heart-warming story, with musical delight for most audiences. Five nuns are struggling to cultivate a barren Arizona farm, willed to their Order. With no funds and little produce from the arid land, a miracle is needed, which arrives in the form of an ex-GI, Homer (Sidney Poitier), a carpenter and handyman roaming the country doing odd jobs. The Mother Superior (Lillian Skala) starts Homer on jobs and, by her personality, persuades him to stay and build a much-needed chapel. The melting pot of race relations is deftly stirred, in a common cause. The timely, serious subject matter is intelligently presented, with Mexican Catholics, German nuns, an itinerant Irish priest, and a Baptist Negro all working together on one objective.

*Audience—General.*

**MY NAME IS IVAN**—A frail, 12-year-old Russian lad whose mother and sister have been killed by the Germans in World War II becomes a spy for the Russian Army. He is engaged in dangerous reconnoitering across a river that divides German and Russian outposts. The Russian commander and officers are fond of the boy and want him to return to the rear and go to school. He, however, only seeks revenge on those who destroyed what had been a happy childhood and continues his dangerous missions. The tender and tragic story of this short life is poetically expressed by the artistry of the camera work. This first film by the young Russian director, Andrei Tarkovsky, is one included in the cultural exchange agreement between the United States and Russia.

*Audience—Adult and Mature Young.*

**FOR LOVE OR MONEY**—Lighter-than-air farce. A widowed tycoon offers her lawyer a fantastic (Continued on page 805)
QUESTION: May a member have an "Aye" or "No" vote recorded?
ANSWER: Yes, if there is no objection the chair will usually order it done by general consent without a motion. However, the question that came up at the 72nd Continental Congress was on recording the fact that an individual or a chapter did not vote. A chapter per se does not have a vote; delegates are elected to represent the chapter, and a delegate has a vote. To ask that a record be made of the fact that a delegate abstained from voting is an absurdity. "While it is the duty of every member who has an opinion on the question to express it by his vote, yet he cannot be compelled to do so. He may prefer to abstain from voting, though he knows the effect is the same as if he voted with the prevailing side." (R.O.R., p. 193, lines 25–30.) Any delegate has the right to vote "Aye" or "No" on any question, and the assembly may consent to have that vote recorded.

QUESTION: Our chapter treasurer has resigned. The bylaws give the board the power to fill the vacancy until the next annual meeting. Could we not fill the vacancy by appointment for the unexpired term?
ANSWER: No. The vacancy must be filled in the manner prescribed in the bylaws. The board fills the vacancy until the next annual meeting, which, in your instance, is in May 1963, at which time the chapter fills the vacancy for the unexpired term.

QUESTION: A member of the chapter Nominating Committee has been nominated by the committee as a candidate for office. Should this member resign if she persists in being a candidate for office while a member of the Nominating Committee?
ANSWER: Since we follow Robert's Rules of Order Revised, it is not at all out of order for a member of the Nominating Committee to be nominated as a candidate for office. If a person could not be a candidate for an office while serving as a member of the Nominating Committee, it would be an easy way to dispose of possible candidates for office by placing them on the Nominating Committee. "The committee is perfectly free as to its nominations, except as limited by the bylaws." (P.L., p. 466, Ques. 151.) If the Nominating Committee takes advantage of its power and eliminates unreasonable number from its own members, the remedy is to nominate from the floor other persons for the same office.

QUESTION: The regent is ex officio a member of the Budget Committee and is attending Continental Congress, may the first vice regent attend the meeting as her representative?
ANSWER: According to your bylaws, the regent is made an ex officio member of the budget committee, and this right does not extend to the first vice regent. The regent may attend. There is nothing mandatory about it, since the regent is not counted in the quorum. (P.L., p. 494, Ques. 233.)

QUESTION: Our State bylaws do not provide for the appointment of a State Organizing Secretary. May the State Board of Management and the State Regent create such an office without amending the bylaws?
ANSWER: CERTAINLY NOT. The only way a State Organizing Secretary could be added to your list of officers would be to amend the bylaws and provide for such an office. To do this the method prescribed in your State bylaws must be followed. What would such an officer do? She cannot recommend to the Organizing Secretary General the appointment of an organizing regent. The National Society provides in its bylaws that "The Organizing Secretary General shall receive through the State Regent all applications for authority to organize chapters, and recommendations for the appointment of organizing regents, and shall present them to the National Board of Management for action." (NSDAR Bylaws, Article VII, sec. 7.) A State Organizing Secretary could not perform such functions as are set out in the NSDAR Bylaws as the function of the State Regent.

QUESTION: Why was the motion, "To lay the resolution on the table until the Continental Congress in 1964" out of order?
ANSWER: In the first place, the motion to lay on the table cannot be modified or qualified in any way. (R.O.R., p. 107, lines 21 and 22.) The following forms are given by R.O.R., p. 107, lines 18–21, "I move to lay the question on the table," or "That the question lie on the table," or "That the question lie on the table." The unqualified motion "To lay on the table" would have been in order. However, that was not the way the motion was written and sent to the desk of the Recording Secretary General. The attempt to postpone consideration of the resolution until the Continental Congress of 1964 was out of order because it had the effect of an indefinite postponement. A resolution cannot be postponed beyond the next regular session, provided the Society meets as often as quarterly. (P.L., p. 59, lines 1–6.) The two motions combined by the member were not motions that could be combined. (R.O.R., p. 36, lines 4–12.) The motion as made was clearly out of order and was properly ruled out of order by the presiding officer.

QUESTION: May a member be elected as a member of the Nominating Committee if she is not present and has not consented to take the committee position?
ANSWER: If your bylaws do not prohibit it, a member may be nominated and elected as a member of the Nominating Committee whether or not she is present. If the bylaws do not require it, her consent to serve if elected does not have to be obtained. As a practical matter it is much better to obtain the consent of the member to be a candidate. Temperatures are often frayed when a member is elected to serve and will not serve. YOU DO NOT HAVE TO HAVE THE CONSENT OF THE MEMBER, HOWEVER, NOR NEED THE PERSON BE PRESENT IF YOUR BYLAWS DO NOT REQUIRE IT.

QUESTION: Since the NSDAR Bylaws were amended at the 72nd Continental Congress, who signs the papers for an applicant for membership?
ANSWER: Article XIII, sec. 9, was amended so that the only signatures now needed on application papers through a chapter are those of THE CHAPTER REGENT AND THE CHAPTER REGISTER. The amended bylaw now reads, "The application papers of an applicant through a chapter shall be signed by the Chapter Regent and the Chapter Treasurer before being forwarded to the Treasurer General." (Article XIII, sec. 9.)

QUESTION: At the 72nd Continental Congress I understand certain Executive Officers were created. Is that true?
ANSWER: New offices were not created at the 72nd Continental Congress, but certain Officers were designated as EXECUTIVE OFFICERS. Article V, sec. 1, of the NSDAR Bylaws was amended to read: "The officers of this Society shall be a President General, a First Vice President General, a Chaplain General, a Recording Secretary General, a Corresponding Secretary General, an Organizing Secretary General, a Treasurer General, a Registrar General, an Historian General, a Librarian General, a Curator General, a Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Editors to The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, and twenty-one other Vice Presidents General." The officers now specifically designated as EXECUTIVE OFFICERS have been informally called Cabinet Officers; now they are specifically designated as EXECUTIVE OFFICERS. The 21 Vice Presidents General are officers but not Executive Officers.
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STATE REGENT 1962–1965
CHAPTER REGENT 1944–1947
With the Chapters

(Continued from page 760)

Memorial Hospital, Mr. Dickson, assisted by Terry Hall, past president of Joel Terrell Society, and Larry Smith of the Boy Scouts raised the Flag. Bob McMath was bugler.

Kippy Jagon, National Corresponding Secretary of CAR and Honorary Texas State President, led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and gave the closing prayer.

Recognition was given to those securing the flagpole for the hospital grounds—Col. and Mrs. John D. Kay, Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Davis, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kremner, and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Barrett.

After the dedication ceremony, visitors were invited to the Hospital cafeteria where cherry tarts and coffee were served by the hospital staff.

Flow Memorial Hospital, on Scripture Hill in Denton, Tex., is an excellent vantage point for flying the Flag which may be seen from most points in the city.—Dr. Ola Johnston.

On January 15, 1963, Jane Douglas Chapter dedicated a large granite marker for the Sons of the American Revolution at the La Salle Mission in Dallas, Tex. It had originally been erected in 1876 during the regency of Mrs. George Willard Moore, a descendant of one of the founders of the Colony. When the drive to the Teal National Highway on which it had stood was changed, the marker was placed in storage until shortly before its rededication.

Founding of the Colony was inspired by Victor Prospero Considerant, an engineer, who, with 200 other brave souls, immigrated to this site on the banks of the Trinity near Dallas in 1855 in search of freedom no longer enjoyed in the places of their birth, France, Belgium, and Switzerland.

The Colony failed because the men were intellectuals and idealists rather than agriculturists and businessmen and because of the communal structure of the Colony. It, however, left its imprint on Dallas, as two of its streets were named for two of its founders, Jean Francois Cantegrel and F. L. Willette. Another founder, Michel Thevenet, was a successful banker, and Julien Reverchon became a famous botanist for whom Reverchon Street is named. His plants and shrubs formed the nucleus for Shaw’s Garden in St. Louis.

Scene of rededication of marker by Jane Douglas Chapter, Dallas, Tex.

The husband of the chapter historian, Mrs. George Santerre, is descended from two of the founders and is the author of The Whited Cliffs of Dallas which furnished the information for the talk Mrs. Frederick B Ingram, a former chapter regent, State Regent, and Vice President General, gave at the rededication. Mrs. Ingram was elected Honorary Vice President General at the recent Continental Congress.

Mrs. Lee Miller Blake is chapter regent. Others attending were Mrs. Henry G. Richardson, chaplain; Mrs. Santerre, historian; Mrs. Earle D. Behrend, a former regent; Mrs. W. K. Manse, regent of Nancy Horton Davis Chapter, and other DAR members, members of the Park Board, and descendants of the founders of the Colony. Judge Joe M. Hill, State President of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Joe B. Latimer, President of the Dallas Chapter, were other distinguished guests.

LOUISA ST. CLAIR (Detroit, Mich.), Organized January 19, 1843, with 18 charter members, the chapter celebrated its 70th Anniversary on January 19, 1963—honoring the 28 50-year members, 6 of whom have belonged over 60 years—with a silent tribute to those other 30 who had been “Louisas” more than 50 years (9 of them more than 60).

Following the luncheon, the chairman of American Music played a medley of “Gay Nineties” melodies popular during those early days, as a prelude to a paper on Highlights of Louisas Seventy Years, given by this historian, which has since been printed in booklet form—dedicated to the 2300 women who have become members of the chapter through the 70 years, with nearly 400 still belonging—and a résumé of the various committees through which we endeavor to carry out the objectives of the National Society.

Named for the only daughter of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Northwest Territory after the Revolutionary War, the chapter did outstanding work during the earlier years among the foreign-born women and children under Patriotic Education, which evolved into the Americanism and Approved Schools Committees and part of National Defense. These, and all others sponsored by the National Society, are still active chapter committees.

Recent “highlights” include the Mooney-Goddard Cottage for little boys built at Tamassese DAR School in 1960 with chapter funds and personal contributions given as family memorials to two past regents—Mrs. Charles H. Mooney and Mrs. Archibald N. Goddard—and furnished inside as a Michigan State DAR project. A Hammond chord organ for the auditorium was added by the chapter in 1961, and we shared in a special landscaping project in 1962.

The Anniversary observance came to a close with a birthday gift in reverse—the unanimous approval of the financing by the chapter of two 60-foot aluminum flagpoles with granite and marble bases, to be placed on the grounds of Detroit’s Main Library and dedicated at the time of the latter’s forthcoming 100th Anniversary, as a community project.—Ruth S. (Mrs. Zeben R.) Peterson.

Public Relations

(Continued from page 755)

diums and when the chapter name is included or when the entire article is about the chapter’s activity. Otherwise, the chapter takes only the paragraph in which the chapter’s name is mentioned.

The State Chairman of Public Relations summarizes the reports from all of the chapters within her State, adds the work of her State Committee (which includes National releases published within her State) and sends this State report to the National Chairman of Public Relations, with a copy to the National Vice Chairman of Public Relations for her division.

Each National Vice Chairman makes a report for her division to the National Chairman of Public Relations.

HOW TO COUNT Reporting of newspaper and magazine articles is done by column inches (referred to as “publicity inches” in the Press Book Contest directive in the August Omnibus Mailing).

Column Inches With a ruler measure from the top of the headline which specifically refers to the DAR article (not the newspaper masthead). Measure downward to the bottom of the column. If there is more than one column to an article, measure each column separately. Then add the total inches for all of the columns to get the total for the entire article. (Most newspapers separate one article from another by a fine black line. Use this as a starting or stopping point in measuring.)

The width of a column does not matter. Most columns are 2 inches wide, but they vary in different newspapers and magazines and so does the type.

MEASURE UP AND DOWN—NEVER ACROSS

A caption under a photograph is counted as part of the photograph. Measure from top of photograph to bottom of caption, and multiply by number of columns covered. It does not matter whether the photograph covers a full column. If it covers part of a column count it as a full column.
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HONORS AND FONDLY SALUTES

Miss Dorothy Lewis, in recognition of her 50th Year in DAR and her untiring services to the Chapter as Past Regent and Registrar.

Dr. Nina Mangas, Organizing Member and Past Regent, in appreciation of her 25 years of outstanding service to the Chapter.

Miss Mildred Skaglin, Regent, 15481 Tracey, Detroit, Michigan.


The following members honor with pride their Revolutionary Ancestors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
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<tr>
<td>Adams, Mabel Downer (Mrs. D.)</td>
<td>Pvt. Samuel Ferguson</td>
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<td>Avery, Iva Richardson (Mrs. L.)</td>
<td>Pvt. Zebulon Richmond</td>
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<td>Barber, Catherine (Miss)</td>
<td>Gunman Andrew Fichtor</td>
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<td>Pvt. Jonathan Stratton</td>
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<td>Bourns, Ruth (Miss)</td>
<td>Pvt. John Kirkpatrick</td>
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<td>Buchanan, Charlotte Whaley (Mrs.)</td>
<td>Pvt. Judah Back</td>
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<td>Cowan, Alice Watkins (Mrs. F. M.)</td>
<td>Pvt. Anthony Haskins</td>
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<td>Cox, Catherine Masch (Mrs. E.)</td>
<td>Capt. James Bird</td>
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<td>Pvt. Zebulon Richmond</td>
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<td>Pvt. Jonathan Stratton</td>
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<td>Pvt. James Harkin</td>
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<td>Pvt. Eliza C. Coon</td>
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<td>Pvt. Stephen Johnson, Jr.</td>
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<td>Pvt. David Lamb</td>
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<td>Pvt. David Lamb</td>
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<td>Capt. Abijah Joslin</td>
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<td>Pvt. John R. Bixey, Patriot</td>
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<td>West, Marcelle Lott (Mrs. G. H.)</td>
<td>Pvt. Richard Bixey Jr., Patriot</td>
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fee to arrange to have her three daughters meet and marry the men she has selected for them. He reluctantly takes the job and finds himself a candidate for the hand of one of the daughters. As can be surmised, the tangled threads are unwound for all three girls. The cast, an attractive one, includes Kirk Douglas, Thelma Ritter, Mitzi Gaynor, and William Bendix.

Audience—Adult and Mature Young.

GIDGET GOES TO ROME—A pleasant summertime story about six young people who go to Rome, chaperoned by a scatterbrained aunt of one of the group, who takes her responsibilities lightly. Somewhat reminiscent of Roman Holiday is this new and beautiful travelogue sparked by frothy romance, plagued by delightful dilemmas. Color display of glamor wardrobes and settings, both indoors and out.

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The pictures listed below may be seen, at no cost, at the New-York Historical Society, Central Park West at 77th Street, New York 24, N.Y., at 1:30 P.M., on Saturdays during October and November.

October 5—House on 92nd Street (1945) Lloyd Nolan, Signe Hasso, Gene Lockhart
October 12—Lloyds of London (1936) Tyrone Power, Madeleine Carroll, Dir. Henry King
October 19—Stanley and Livingston (1939) Spencer Tracy, Charles Coburn, Dir. Henry King
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OCTOBER 1963
KEYS for OCTOBER’S BRIGHT BLUE WEATHER

October, the month of bright, blue weather, is a month of great importance to our National Society as it was on October 11, 1890 that we came into being. October 19, 1781, the battle of Yorktown, marked the official end of our War for Independence. From the men and women engaged in that struggle we derive our eligibility. We, their descendants, are proud of our heritage and show it by active participation in our Society's program and in this particular instance, in support of our Magazine.

INDIANA, the sponsoring state for this month worked very hard thru the hot summer months to brighten our Magazine with 22 pages of advertising. Mrs. Alvie T. Wallace, State Regent and Mrs. H. B. Hunter, State Chairman, sent in $4,336.50 worth of ads, including $276.00 for cuts and mats. 83 of Indiana’s 95 chapters assisted. Many, many thanks to the Hoosier state for their excellent efforts. They more than tripled their last year's total.

Miscellaneous advertising and our regulars accounted for $1,637.50 with $30.00 for cuts and mats. 11 chapters from 8 states helped to swell our total for October to a highly creditable figure of $6,004.00. Special attention is called to the ads from Utica, N.Y. where the New York State Conference is being held. To secure ads from merchants who will profit by the presence of the delegates is a suggestion for others. Some already do this and your chairman suggests that more try it.

Money Keys and Anniversary Days combine as the poet, Helen Hunt Jackson has said—

"Love loveth best of all the year
October’s bright blue weather."

The following states have already indicated their willingness to sponsor certain months:

November—Arizona, Kansas and Wisconsin
December—California and Florida

1964
January—Alabama, Louisiana and North Carolina
February—Iowa, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey and South Carolina
March—Massachusetts, Ohio, Texas, Pennsylvania and Georgia
April—District of Columbia, Missouri and Montana
May—Minnesota and Vermont
June—New York
August—Virginia

Your chairman realizes it is early to make commitments, but it is always so comforting to have some states do just that. She is only too happy to hear from others. To have every state send in ads this year is her cherished objective.

Ida A. Maybe
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Advertising Committee
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