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Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879
Quaint Children’s Attic, Sponsored By New Hampshire, Contains Collections of Children’s Belongings
The Menace of World Communism

BY THE REV. EDMUND A. WALSH

MAY I, at the outset, express to the Daughters of the American Revolution my sincere appreciation of the privilege again accorded me of participating to some slight degree in the important work so long and so vigorously conducted by your organization. Time and the inexorable weight of irrefutable evidence have both conspired to vindicate the warnings and the programs for an alert and concrete national defense which I have heard advocated from this platform for over 20 years.

Your organization is not of the Johnny-Come-Lately variety. You are not among those who now feel the spur of the obvious and clamor for preparedness against a menace that was always present and which never deceived the eye or the intellect of informed Americans familiar with the strategy and tactics of world Communism. You have no need to take your patriotism out of moth balls nor seek new ground whereon to stand. You never fell into the trap that Moscow wove for the eager beavers of the pink decade. In this very hall you often raised your voice against the gigantic conspiracy of ridicule and supercilious pedagogy to which the youth of America was subjected in so many colleges and universities of the land during the last two decades.

As America sees her younger generation rallying to her defense by millions and dying heroically in distant outposts of the world, our people should thank God on bended knees for a generation that was not lost to civic virtue but proved to be better judges of values than so many of their mentors. Though confused and shaken, perhaps, by the deluge of alleged liberalism, subtle sarcasm, and open scorn directed against the old loyalties by long-haired males and short-haired females posing as advanced thinkers, the youth of the land came through that fiery ordeal substantially unscathed.

Recall for a moment the favored positions then held by the sappers of Christianity and democracy. From high place and from low, from university chair and village green, from the pages of periodicals, from lecture platforms and youth movements, they bore like termites at the foundations of American life, attacking religion in the name of pseudo-science, casting doubt at the Constitution under pretext of political wisdom, seeking social revolution through spurious economic reform and generally creating the impression that America was a decadent plutocracy ripe for the avenging sword of the left wing.

Where now are the dilettantes of organized social demolition—the scorers of patriotism and advocates of alien ideologies? Silent as the tomb in which their intellectual bankruptcy lies buried. They dove into cyclone cellars, to emerge stealthily thereafter and creep, in many cases, into Government posts and defense positions. Their chosen victims, youth in particular, defied the planned corruption and now form the very bulwark of America. To them and to those who sealed their loyalty with the bright honor of their young blood, be gratitude and reverent memory.

The cessation of hostilities in 1945 in both Europe and Asia ended one phase of human history, only to usher in another not less decisive for the survival of western civilization.

One of the constant objectives of Communist tactics is the creation of confusion, divided counsel, and procrastination in the ranks of their opponents. This Machiavellian device was conspicuous and successful in the conquest of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, and other satellite lands whose freedoms have been suffocated under the weight of power devoid of conscience or respect for human personality. Lenin, at a very early date, and with complete frankness, set the compass for this wholly materialistic philosophy which controls Communist thought and determines Soviet foreign policy:

"We repudiate all morality that is taken outside of human, class concepts. We say that this is deception, a fraud, which clogs the brains of the workers and peasants in the interests of the landlords and capitalists.

"We say that our morality is entirely..."
subordinated to the interests of the class struggle of the proletariat. Our morality is deduced from the class struggle of the proletariat.

“That is why we say that for us there is no such thing as morality taken outside of human society; such a morality is a fraud. For us, morality is subordinated to the interests of the class struggle of the proletariat.” (Lenin, speech before the Young Communist League, October 2, 1920.)

This pronouncement explains the apparent lack of consistency and predictability in Soviet negotiators. Their international policy, despite Winston Churchill’s celebrated apothegm, is not “a riddle wrapped up in a mystery inside an enigma.” It is the most consistent foreign policy in the world today, because tactical inconsistency is made to serve the Communist grand strategy of world domination.

The Russian revolution never relaxes, though it has sometimes stumbled. It changes tactics and personnel but never renounces its program of planned chaos. It shifts gears and reduces speed but never loses direction or sight of its objectives. It gains or loses momentum but never changes its inner nature or renounces responsibility to itself. It substitutes new forms and places of attack but never relents in its conspiracy for world domination. It swaps the blockade of Berlin for most of China. It pretends to love peace and justice but sponsors an aggressive war in Korea.

It must never be forgotten that the Marxist creed, as interpreted by Lenin and Stalin, holds that war between the United States and Soviet Russia is inevitable. Lenin himself laid down that basic doctrine:

“We live * * * not only in a state but in a system of states, and the existence of the Soviet Republic side by side with the imperialist states for a long time is unthinkable. In the end either one or the other will conquer. And until that end comes, a series of the most terrible collisions between the Soviet Republic and bourgeois states is inevitable.”

By imperialist states, Lenin meant the non-Communist states of the world. Commenting on this fundamental tenet of Soviet belief, Mr. Stalin once added the laconic remark: “Clear, one would think.” He further declared:

“Thus in the course of further development of international revolution two centers will form on a world scale: a Socialist center, binding to itself the countries that gravitate to Socialism, and a Capitalist center, binding to itself the countries that gravitate to Capitalism. The struggle between these two centers for the possession of the world economy will decide the fate of Capitalism and Communism in the whole world.”

Whatever final consequences emerge from the war in Korea, one conclusion seems inescapable. If successful there, the Russian revolution will have gone far toward destroying the United Nations. That would usher in an unpredictable period of interstate anarchy for an exhausted humanity newly disillusioned. It would mean a return to the ice age of international relations and the triumph of totalitarianism. It would mean another long step on the road to that vision of the world in flames which Zinoviev, then head of the Third International, pictured to the visiting Asiatics, at the Congress of the Peoples of the East, held at Baku, in September 1920:

“The real revolution will blaze up when the 800,000,000 people who live in Asia unite with us * * * when we see the hundreds of millions of people in revolt. Now we must kindle a holy war. * * *”

If checked in Korea, the revolution will assuredly strike again, directly or indirectly, on some other sector of its extended battlefront and at a moment of its own choosing. It can never consent to become a nonpracticing world revolution. At best, its managers may accept a prorogated truce—until a safe opportunity to strike presents itself.

Its tactics, however, are calculated to keep the heart and the central military force of the revolution uncommitted to direct conflict. The risks and the wearing-down process are left to others. By stimulating class warfare on the periphery of the bourgeois world now here, now there, now in Burma, now in Malaya, now in Iran, now in Indochina, or Greece, or Turkey, or Italy, it will force the United States to be forever committed to the piecemeal defense of democracy on an expanding global front without conceivably ever meeting the real enemy face to face except in the form of bootlegged Russian tanks, Soviet-made planes, and disguised Soviet personnel.
This exhausting process of attrition can continue without the stronghold of the conspiracy ever experiencing direct assault, while the cost in men, money, and supplies will become a permanent and crushing charge on our national economy. How long can we stand that cost? And what shall we do with that enormous war potential when it reaches full growth?

Moscow, on the other hand, can husband its unspent forces against the hoped-for day of complete exhaustion on the part of the United States, which will be expected to bear the lion's share of global defense. Should the lion falter or sustain a crippling wound, the Politburo will recognize the moment and send its hordes across the moat already provided by its expendable satellites for the final encounter with the west. Japan will be a prime target. The Philippines, bound to the United States by many ties, will be in mortal danger, and it is not outside the possibilities that Soviet Russia will one day claim Alaska as rightful Russian land and attempt to repose it, declaring the sale of that Territory by the czarist government in 1867 to have been a null-and-void betrayal of Russian interest by the Romanov dynasty. The only restraining argument at this moment is the atomic bomb—an advantage that is rapidly diminishing as Moscow increases its stockpile.

The rule-or-ruin psychology was manifested in late October, 1950, on the occasion of the debates in the United Nations on the reappointment of Mr. Trygve Lie as Secretary General. Despite the obstinate attempts of the Soviet bloc to repudiate Mr. Lie because of his performance of duty during the crisis over Korea, the Assembly voted to reappoint. Whereupon Mr. Vishinsky announced that the Soviet delegation would have nothing to do with the Secretary General and would ignore the decision of the majority. On November 1 an attempt was made by two gunmen to assassinate the President of the United States in Blair House. Two men were killed and several wounded. Telegrams of sympathy and congratulations on his escape reached Mr. Truman from virtually all major foreign powers except from the Kremlin.

Mr. Henry L. Stimson, long an advocate of conciliation with Moscow, finally though reluctantly came to the only tenable conclusion open either to intelligence or charity. "There can be no lasting settlement," he wrote in 1947, "until the men in the Kremlin either change their minds or lose their jobs."

At the present moment there is no sign of either miracle. And should one be announced, the players in this prolonged game of global geopolitics must keep a sharp eye on the prestidigitator as he shuffles the elusive pea back and forth among the walnut shells. He is an old hand at it. And there always lurks in theoffing another explosive possibility. Good faith and reciprocated confidence are the cement which makes the diverse human elements cohere within the structure of international relations. Because of the habitual lying and twisted propaganda of Soviet negotiators, it can easily come to pass that no man will believe them even in some great emergency when they may be forced into the necessity of wanting to tell the truth.

The record is clear and the future designs of Soviet Russia are not unclear. Her gamble in Korea was logical perfidy. Edmund Burke in 1772 warned Europe that the partition of Poland by Prussia, Austria, and Russia would not be the end of the feasting. It was, he pointed out, only a breakfast for the great armed powers; but where would they dine? He knew that neither history nor appetite for power ever stops short.

The true question before the American people and before their representatives in Congress is not so much the cost in dollars, though heavy, but the alternative possibilities. If the grim record of the past five years of Soviet-American relations has achieved anything, it has clarified the cold war down to a basic consideration. The debate is not whether we can afford to do the necessary things for the defense of Christian civilization, but can we afford not to do them.

It is cold comfort but a necessary audit at this point to remember that when Lenin began translating the complexities of Marxist metaphysics into the hard realities of life in Russia on his return from Switzerland in April, 1917, he had possibly 75,000 to 80,000 followers. Some records put the figure as low as 40,000. When he became dictator on November 7, his Bolsheviks had increased to 175,000 in a population then estimated at 150,000,000.

Today, 34 years later, the power of the Kremlin reaches down and influences di-
directly or indirectly something like one third of the human race, possibly 800,000,000 persons. On the continent of Europe one of every two inhabitants lives under controls and policies dictated by the Political Bureau of the Russian Communist Party. With the momentum acquired by the revolution in China, the same proportion now threatens for Asia. Who shall predict the consequences? What will happen to civilization if another generation becomes enslaved to the earthy humanism which has been dominant in Soviet Russia since 1917 and is now the official goal in the satellite lands?

That moral and intellectual degradation of spirit to the level of the flesh and of matter has made fear the dominant atmosphere in which government operates. There is no free science; there is no free church; no freedom of the press, of speech, of labor, of education, of art; nor of literature, nor of industrial enterprise, nor even of movement from one city to another. What will happen to the souls of its victims if the resultant forced obedience and servitude freezes into a fixed culture? What will happen if submission and servility become a habit born of fatigue and frustrated hopes? What will become of truth if its expression is confined to the rigid pattern of dialectical materialism in the service of militant atheism? If falsehood becomes state policy? When even language and the vocabulary of human relationships become distorted and dragooned into the party line? Who shall say that such a sickness will never spread? Even the two thirds of the human race not directly subjected to the Communist empire are vitally affected by it, since the foreign and domestic policy of every government is profoundly influenced and often conditioned by what the Kremlin does.

One conclusion seems inevitable. Direct conflict with America is definitely assumed and clearly predicted, as must appear to any careful reader of official pronouncements made by Lenin and Stalin. The manner and timing of that eventual clash probably constitute the main preoccupation of the technicians charged with scheduling the progressive stages of world revolution. What counts for the world, then, is the political psychology and declared objectives of Soviet Russia's small governing class at a given moment, not the mute and captive aspirations of her 200,000,000 inhabitants. They are not the real enemy. The only argument respected by their masters is evidence of power possessed, in being, and ready for instant release.

Because of the global strategy of world Communism, one must school himself to see its objectives steadily and see them whole. It is the same revolution operating on many battlefronts and in many forms, whether military in Korea or political in Eastern Germany, or through terrorism in Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania, or by use of spies and traitors in the United States and Canada. Like a chameleon, the Politburo changes color in changing circumstances but never deviates from its plotted course.

ATTENTION ALL AMERICANS!!

In the last 2000 years about 40,000,000,000 people have lived on this earth; in the 8000 years B. C. it is assumed another 40,000,000,000 were here. About 640,000,000 of these 80,000,000,000 have lived in the United States since July 4, 1776.

This means that but 8 persons out of each 1000 world inhabitants for 10,000 years have been free.

YOU ARE ONE OF THESE
DO NOT FORGET YOUR BIRTHRIGHT
ACT LIKE AN AMERICAN—BE ALERT—KEEP THIS FREEDOM

—CONTRIBUTED.
The Building of a Greater America

BY MAJOR GENERAL LEWIS A. PICK

If you were going to lay out a blueprint for the building of a greater America, where would you begin? If you were going to lay out a plan for the building of a great dam, what would you do? I, of course, do not know exactly what you would do. But I can tell you a basic thing that you should do—else you would be in a very bad way in a very short while. And that is this: you must select the right kind of foundation before you start building.

The foundation—a good solid foundation—is imperative. And the foundation must be selected before the building is begun. You can't stop construction midway, turn around and start all over again. It would require too much effort, too much money. It would disrupt too many things to try to rearrange the building of a great country every few years. So to build a greater America you have to start building on those things which give you the firmest foundation—the solid, basic things which you have in dependable supply.

If you do not begin with the basic natural resources—soil and water—you will be like the man memorialized in the Bible who built his house upon sand—an insecure foundation. In order to build a greater America you have to start building on those things which give you the firmest foundation—the solid, basic things which you have in dependable supply.

I have seen the Garden of Eden. I have seen where the Euphrates and Tigris come together and I assure you that there is nothing left of this once great region but a thin fringe of date palms on each side of these two streams. And this fringe is maintained only because water is taken from the Tigris River and run through the rows of date palm—to feed the roots with the proper amount of moisture to keep them growing. On each side of this small fringe there is nothing but sand—no trees, no grass, no vegetation except a few thistles. Yet this was the region which at one time produced great cities such as Babylon. It was the center of the agricultural development of the known world. It was the region in which lay the Garden of Eden.

We people of the United States know that we are a young country. Yet we know, too, that already there are distressingly large areas of land in our agricultural regions that have been worn out by bad land use practices—particularly by bad farming. A man told me not long ago that he had worn out three farms. Think of it—a man wearing out three farms during a lifetime! And he actually did wear them out.

From the black stiff loam of the tidal lowlands to the easily cultivated light sandy loams to the west and the highly clay and sand loams of the coastal plains, the land is generally fertile. Yet Virginia discovered long before many other areas of the country the dangers of soil depletion and the need for soil conservation. The tidewater soils, exhausted in the Colonial period by intensive tobacco cultivation, were rescued from ruin by the introduction of crop rotation. Soil depletion problems in the Piedmont are being met with retirement of some of the land, the terracing of hills and deviation of crops.

Therefore, if you were to lay out a blueprint for a greater United States, you would have to start with the land. Else the country cannot continue to grow as an agricultural nation. And this we must continue to do. God forgive us that day when we must go abroad for our meat and bread to feed the population we are going to have within the next fifty years. Our population has doubled since 1900. Today it is increasing at the rate of two million a year. It is entirely conceivable that within a hundred years we will have 300 million people.

This means—this makes imperative—that, if we are to continue as a world power, we must continue to be a strong agricultural nation. We must always raise meat and bread enough to take care of our own people. The United States has already developed into one of the greatest industrial nations of the world. But we cannot rest on our laurels. To do this would be disastrous.

If we should come to the year 2000, with 200 million people, there must be employment for such a population. The people must have jobs. Therefore, we must continue to build industrially. We
cannot afford to stop now, because as soon
we stop building, we will start down-
ward. We have only to look at the rise
and fall of nations during the time of
written history. Progress—world leader-
ship—has moved westward—from the Mid-
dle East to Athens to Rome to Western
Europe and now it has crossed the Atlantic.
We have inherited this world leadership.
Consequently, we must not allow anything
to disrupt us from going forward. But we
must continue to go forward—to grow—
to build wisely.

I have spoken of land—the soil—one of
our basic natural resources and one of
America's greatest potentials. The other
basic resource, the other potential, is water.
It is essential that there be sufficient water
to meet the needs of the people of the
United States, if this country is to continue
the building of an even greater nation.
Water is the only limit to our progress.
As a nation we are less than 200 years
old—as time goes, a new country.

Gold was discovered in California in
1849. Within the 100 years since that
discovery the boundary of the United
States has moved from the Mississippi
River to the California coast. It has hap-
pened in such a short time—most of it
has developed since the War between the
States. We have States in the Union that
are only 38 years old. We are a young
and prosperous nation. Industrially we
have been able to build rapidly because
we possessed a vast storehouse of natural
potentials, of mineral resources.

Yet, today, these mineral resources are
being used at a very rapid rate. In fact,
the backbone of our great industrial devel-
opment—the great range of iron ore in
Minnesota and Wisconsin—is running out.
Even now we are going to newly dis-
covered iron ore deposits in Labrador and
in Venezuela—great new deposits that the
steel industry is developing so that the
cornerstone of American industry may
continue.

We also are going to the far corners of
the world for other new products that we
need. These we are bringing to America,
processing them, then selling the finished
products. The larger portion of these prod-
ucts is going to our own people and the
remainder is being exported back to the
far corners of the world. But we cannot
import our minerals and metals and at the
same time import our meat and bread.
Too many other nations have tried that
system of doing things and have failed.

The people of the United States have
the highest standard of living in the world
and it is a standard that we must guard
jealously. Therefore, it is imperative that
we take good care of our land and water.
We, as a people, and our government are
acutely conscious of this fact and are work-
ing toward that end. The full conservation
and civilization must develop slowly be-
cause it is such a vast undertaking. But
tremendous progress is being made. Par-

cularly is this true of the land.

We must be as acutely conscious of our
water supplies as we now are of our land.
As I have said, the one thing that stops
industrial expansion in many areas is the
lack of water.

Know where you get your water supply
from. See how much you have to work
with, not only for the next 25 years but
50, 75, 100 years.

Nature has been bountiful in water
supply for the Commonwealth of Virginia:
the Potomac and its tributaries, the Shen-
andoah, the Rappahannock River system
with its Rapidan tributary, the James River
system, the Roanoke, the New River, and
many lesser streams are given fairly even
flow by uniform rainfall. But there are
many areas in the United States that can't
do that. I know areas—great industrial
areas—where you could not put one more
industrial establishment because there is
not sufficient water. There are even areas
where salt water is run through some of
their industrial processing plants because
fresh water in sufficient quantity is no
longer available. And it is costing them
very dearly to use salt water, because of
destructful corrosion. We cannot build on
such a basis. We must conserve the fresh
water in all of our streams because we
need it.

Much has been said about the decentral-
ization of industry over the United States.
You have heard that it is necessary from a
national defense standpoint. That is per-
haps true, if we understand what is going
on in the world today. But I am certain
that there are going to be many large in-
dustries relocated over the United States
(Continued on page 678)
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

ALTHOUGH August is a month of vacations for many members, preparations for the return to school of our children, grandchildren and young friends necessarily are in our thoughts.

In a number of our schools there are still in use textbooks which do not depict the history of our country in the proper light. It is not always the actual words but the subtle meanings insinuated which cast aspersions against our American heritage and way of life. Many talented historians are biased in their preference for socialistic and communistic trends and their views often are reflected in their historical interpretations.

Likewise, some of the best of our instructors permit their pinkish opinions to creep into their teachings. It is the duty of every patriotic citizen, especially Daughters of the American Revolution, to be alert to these dangers and see to it that our textbooks and those who instruct our youth are a hundred percent American.

State Regents and Chairmen, by this time, will have received the letters of information written by the National Chairmen. It is earnestly hoped that this information has already been passed on to Chapter Regents and Chapter Chairmen. It is most important that plans for the year be made by Chapter Officers and Chairmen well in advance of the first Fall meetings, so that the work may start without delay and progress without interruption. In this manner, and in this manner alone, can we obtain the best results.

Again may I urge that every Chapter concentrate its attention and effort in helping to reduce our huge building debt and in helping to raise more money for the construction of our Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge. These are our primary obligations to ourselves and to our National Society. Not until these two responsibilities are taken care of effectively, with elimination of heavy debt and interest, can we hope to expand the work of our other Committees.

Therefore, it behooves each and every one of us to do all within our power this year, first and foremost, to raise money for the Building Completion Fund and Valley Forge.

Affectionately,

[Signature]

President General, N. S. D. A. R.
Tour of 
State Rooms, Memorial Continental Hall

First Floor Front—North to South
1. OHIO
2. MISSOURI

First Floor Rear—South to North
5. TENNESSEE
6. MARYLAND

Second Floor Front—North to South
9. NEW YORK
10. TEXAS

Second Floor Rear—South to North
13. CALIFORNIA
14. NEW JERSEY

Third Floor Front—North to South
17. MAINE
18. WEST VIRGINIA
19. NEW HAMPSHIRE

Third Floor Rear—South to North
22. COLONIAL BEDROOM
23. WISCONSIN

Lower Floor Front—North to South
26. LOUISIANA COURT YARD
27. NORTH CAROLINA

The State Rooms may be visited by the public attended by a Guide Mondays through Fridays, excepting Holidays, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. No charge is made for this service.
Our State Rooms

Memorial Continental Hall

By Adella R. Kuhner, Curator General,
and Catherine A. Newton, State Room Consultant

The rooms in Memorial Continental Hall are owned by States and furnished through the generosity of Chapters and individual members of the Daughters of the American Revolution in each State Society.

The purpose is to depict the different types of rooms found in the households of the Colonial, Revolutionary and Federal Periods, in which can be preserved gifts and cherished heirlooms of members, and at the same time portray the home surroundings of the “Forefathers.”

In addition to drawing rooms, parlors and sitting rooms, there are a children’s attic, two libraries, a New England study, two music rooms, two dining rooms, a bedroom and a kitchen, as well as the Jacobean room, the Victorian room and the courtyard. Several rooms have been furnished to represent some special interest of the State.

The collection is widely diversified and is valuable historically and educationally for the fine examples of early imports from Europe, as well as the work of our Early American craftsmen, shown throughout the building. Many of these rooms have been under continued development over the years under the direction of various State Regents and State Chairmen and recently several have been redecorated using Williamsburg coloring and interesting copies of old wall paper. Worn draperies and furniture coverings have been replaced by handsome materials of authentic designs, and a number of fine antiques have been accepted by the Museum Acceptance Committee.

The Lobby and National Board Room are owned by Pennsylvania and Connecticut, respectively, but are not part of the household rooms as the furnishings are appropriate to their use.
Ohio  A handsome Colonial parlor decorated in Williamsburg blue. Two tall built-in cupboards of Colonial design as well as an Early American corner cupboard hold a large collection of valuable Revolutionary relics and objects of historic interest presented by the membership of the State. One of the several splendid examples of Chippendale side chairs was owned by Dolly Todd Madison and was taken by her from the White House when it was burned during the War of 1812.

Missouri  A Victorian parlor, much in vogue at the time of the organization of the National Society in 1890. The wall paper of an authentic design, the Serapi rug, and the rose brocade draperies make a harmonious setting for the fine pieces of carved rosewood shown in the room. Of historic interest is the bronze tablet in honor of the famous “Pony Express” which had its origin in St. Joseph, Missouri, and carried mail between that city and San Francisco.
District of Columbia  This small living room is typical of those found in well-to-do homes of the Revolutionary and Federal Periods. The Sheraton arm chair, circa 1800, a bequest to the National Society, had been in the Tayloe residence, the famous Octagon House, used by President Madison while the White House was being restored. The Martha Washington sewing table, circa 1790, and the Governor Schuyler tambour desk, circa 1795, heirloom bequests, are outstanding antiques. On the walls are a painting on glass of the old Washington residence, the Maples, circa 1796, and an oil painting of the early Site of Memorial Continental Hall. The Map picture showing the Boundary Milestones of the District of Columbia, which were located and restored by a Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is of great historical interest.

Illinois  Depicts a Colonial drawing room with the walls painted in a tint of Williamsburg red. Lovely old pieces of Sheraton, Hepplewhite, Chippendale and Queen Anne make up the furnishings. An antique convex mirror over the mantel reflects the magnificent crystal chandelier, and on the mantel are two fine French jardinières of old Porcelaine de Paris by Schoelcher, circa 1810. The portraits in oils on the walls are those of Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, wife of a Vice President of the United States, and Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, both Honorary Presidents General from Illinois.

Tennessee  A fine portrait of President Andrew Jackson is the outstanding feature of this room. Among the Sheraton mahogany pieces is a Pembroke table, circa 1780, and a pair of side chairs, circa 1790. Of historic interest is a small Empire mirror from the home of President James K. Polk, one of the earliest gifts to the room. The walls are a soft blue-gray-green matching the window draperies which are copies of an old Chinese chintz, and the rug is rust color.
Maryland  This room portrays a Maryland parlor of the Revolutionary and Federal Periods. The Empire mahogany sofa, according to tradition, was used by Thomas Jefferson when visiting in the home of the original owner, a near neighbor. The gilt Empire arm chair, circa 1805, and the Louis Philippe side chair, once the property of Commodore Joshua Barney, were presented for the room by a descendant. Another outstanding antique is the American Chippendale mahogany side chair, circa 1775, which is a family heirloom. Among the paintings on the wall are the portraits in oils of Thomas Johnson, Leonard Calvert, and Samuel Chase. The old cabinet-on-table holds the very fine collection of heirlooms, silver, china and art objects, presented by Maryland Daughters.

Iowa  Furnished as a handsome parlor of the early days, the walls and draperies are of Williamsburg green. On the Sheraton mahogany table, circa 1795, are the wood block bookends made from old wood from the White House roof when it was renewed in 1927. These are the gift of Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the President of the United States, an Iowa Daughter. The mahogany three-chair-back settee, Chinese Chippendale style, with matching arm and side chairs, are fine examples of a type not before shown in the building. Of special interest is the State Flag which was designed by a former State Regent of Iowa.
Vermont A typical small New England study furnished entirely in antiques sent from Vermont. Of particular interest is the collection of side chairs of different designs; ladder-back, vase-back, bannister-back and ribbon-back, made by Early American craftsmen in Vermont. The 18th Century American cherry desk-bookcase with paneled doors has batwing brasses.

New York This handsome drawing room is a memorial to the four Founders of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth and Mrs. Mary Smith Lockwood, whose portraits hang on the walls. The Sheraton mahogany bureau desk, circa 1800, once used in the Chambers of the Chancery Court of New York State, and the fine Empire sofa, circa 1820, are heirloom gifts of a Founder. Of interest is the Chippendale mahogany arm chair which was used by Washington and Lafayette when visiting the de Peyster family of Poughkeepsie. The Colonial walnut corner cupboard and the built-in wall cupboard contain the fine collection of china and silver, as well as many heirloom gifts of New York Daughters of the American Revolution.
Texas  The formal music room, refurnished as a Golden Jubilee project of the State of Texas, displays an Empire spinet piano, circa 1830, gift of a Texas Daughter; a Sheraton organ, a Sheraton music stand, a Brown harp (earliest harp made in America), an old violin, an heirloom gift from a Texas Daughter, and several Early American music books. The Oriental rug and the exquisite rose draperies blend with the coverings of the fine old furniture.

Alabama  A small formal reception room furnished with interesting originals. Among these are a mahogany desk-bookcase which belonged to William Rufus King, the first Vice President of the United States elected from the South; a mahogany side chair from Belle Mina, the mansion of Thomas Bibb, first Governor of the State, and a painted side chair, circa 1820, which had belonged to Judge Tait. The oil painting of Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, early State Regent of Alabama, Vice President General and Honorary Vice President General, for whom the Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School is named, hangs on the wall.
Indiana  A Colonial library. Featured in this room is the Chippendale walnut bookcase-on-desk, American circa 1770, which contains a valuable collection of rare old books and Bibles gifts of members from many States. The Chippendale mahogany drop-leaf table attributed to William Savary of Philadelphia is also one of the many fine antiques. The green of the walls and woodwork is copied from a room at Kenmore, home of Betty Lewis, sister of George Washington. The satin hangings as well as the covering of the Sheraton mahogany sofa, circa 1795, are of soft green and white in an old French design. A Colonial mahogany slant-top desk was the gift of Mrs. Donald McLean, President General 1905-1909. Portraits of Gen. William Henry Harrison and Gen. Arthur St. Clair hang on the walls.

California  A cozy sitting room with a fine Chippendale walnut desk-bookcase in which is displayed a collection of heirlooms of California Daughters of the American Revolution. The pictures on the walls are of California Missions and are of historical value as many of these Missions are no longer in existence.

New Jersey  The paneling and hand-carved furniture of this unique room were made from the wood of the British Frigate “Augusta,” which was sunk during the battle of Redbank, October 23, 1777, and raised through the generosity of Chapters and members of the State Daughters of the American Revolution. The room is of the Jacobean Period and was modeled after an old chamber in the “City” of London. Portraits of the New Jersey Signers of the Declaration of Independence hang on the walls. The exquisite stained glass windows depict the State’s historic participation in the Revolutionary War; each scene is a gem in itself, so beautifully has the glass work been executed.
New Jersey Room, Unique and Historic, Is of Jacobean Period, with Paneling and Hand-Carved Furniture
Michigan A formal paneled library found in many Early American homes of distinction. A corner fireplace and opposite it a corner treasure cabinet are interesting architectural details. This treasure cabinet was designed for the display of the cherished heirlooms and memorabilia of Michigan Daughters. Many fine examples of Chippendale and Georgian furniture have been assembled in this room.

Massachusetts Faithfully portrays "A sitting room of a well-to-do family in the Revolutionary Period." It was furnished entirely in originals from Massachusetts when Memorial Continental Hall was first built. The grandfather clock is a Simon Willard, and another rare and valuable gift is the framed needlework picture depicting the marriage of Charles I, King of England, which was captured from the British during the Revolutionary War. The wooden mantel is from the old Pope House in Dorchester, set in the original brick, and the fire-back is from the home of Benjamin Lincoln.
Maine  The Cranberry Island rug with border of pine cone design, product of an industry on one of the coastal islands of Maine, was made especially for this parlor. The chandelier with its fine prism pendants was obtained from an historic house in Portland. Sheraton and Hepplewhite predominate in the furnishings which were procured from old homes in the State. The wooden mantel is from a house formerly occupied by Henry Clay in Washington, D. C., and was presented when Memorial Continental Hall was built.

West Virginia  This small sitting room, with its fine Persian Kirmanshah rug and draperies of rose damask, contains varied examples of Early American furniture. The portrait on the wall is that of Mrs. Charles J. Goff, first State Regent of West Virginia.

New Hampshire  This gabled room, transformed by the State of New Hampshire into the present quaint children’s attic, is a fascinating setting for the protection and display of the large collection of children’s belongings of every description. In addition to heirloom gifts from their own State, New Hampshire has welcomed those from other States, and the room is now filled to overflowing.
Delaware  A charming small sitting room with draperies and rug of blue and gold. Interesting Early American pieces are the Chippendale slant-top desk in cherry and mahogany, the small vase-backed Empire mahogany chair, circa 1825, and the walnut corner cupboard in which is displayed a collection of heirlooms, gifts of Delaware Daughters.

Virginia  Originally furnished as the President General’s Dining room in old Virginia style, the State has since added several fine examples of early Virginia antiques. Outstanding is the Hepplewhite mahogany dining table, American circa 1785, which came from the home of a prominent Virginian, Judge Henry St. George Tucker of Winchester. Portraits of Virginia patriots adorn the walls.

Early American Bedroom  This gabled room is a perfect example of a quaint New England Bedroom. The furnishings were presented to the National Society in 1910 by Miss Floretta Vining of Massachusetts, and came to her by inheritance from the home of her ancestor, Capt. Joshua Jacobs. Of special interest is the mahogany four poster canopy bed, circa 1790, and the Early American trundle bed.
Wisconsin  A suite of rooms furnished almost entirely in Late Empire style with pieces sent from Wisconsin, most of the furniture being heirlooms of Wisconsin Daughters. The large desk-bookcase, in one of the double parlors, is filled with a fine collection of silver, glass and art objects, also family heirlooms. Interesting gifts of an earlier period include a handmade Queen Anne side chair, circa 1720, several fine engravings, a colorful needlework picture made in 1806, and a lace Sampler made in 1783. Of special interest to the State is the picture of Solomon Juneau, the first white child born in Milwaukee.

Kentucky  Portrays a Southern parlor of the early days. The varied types of furniture which came from Kentucky are either heirlooms or honor gifts. The wall paper is of an old Paradise Floral design and the woodwork is Williamsburg blue. Recent acquisitions are an historic mantel, a fine oblong overmantel mirror with gilt frame, a pair of brass andirons, and a Sheraton mahogany sofa with four reeded front legs, upholstered in striped satin fabric. The hangings are of a soft rose brocade.
Rhode Island Portrays a typical music room found in early New England homes. All of the fine old pieces with which this room is furnished came from Rhode Island. The large oil painting on the wall is a copy of the original "Reception at Mount Vernon," presented to the National Society when Memorial Continental Hall was built. The large and varied collection of musical instruments dating from 1728 to 1830 include a spinet, several types of pedal melodeons, lap melodeons, an old violin cello, a snare drum, a Georgian concertina, an accordion, an old harp in a black lacquered wood case, a flutina, a piccolo, and a fife which was played in the Revolutionary War by an ancestor of the donor. All are in their original condition.

Louisiana Louisiana has elected to reproduce a unique courtyard, so often found in the early homes in that state. The furnishings, authentic copies in cast iron, were sent from Louisiana. The hand-wrought iron gate with the State Seal in copper and the matching window gratings were specially designed.
Oklahoma Society Maintains a Replica of an Early American Kitchen, with Old Fireplace and Utensils
North Carolina  
A handsome dining room found in southern homes is portrayed by this State and nothing could be happier in a decorative sense than the colorful scenic wall paper, a copy of an imported print used in fine homes of the Colonial and Revolutionary Periods. The Oriental Kurd-Mahal rug is a fitting background for the dignified old mahogany assembled here. The covering of the chairs and the handsome draperies on the three windows repeat a note found in the coloring of the paper. The two fine matching Hepplewhite corner cupboards, circa 1795, are filled with many interesting heirloom gifts of North Carolina Daughters. The latest acquisition is a George III silver and glass epergne, which has been placed in the center of the Duncan Phyfe dining table.

Oklahoma  
This State has chosen to provide a replica of a typical kitchen of the Early American home. A huge fireplace dominates the room and is built of the original brick from a farmhouse on the Old Providence Road traversed by the troops of Washington on their way from Valley Forge. The crane and kettle are from the same farmhouse. The old pine cupboard is an original from the home of a Rhode Island Daughter, and the kitchen utensils of every kind and description are the generous heirloom gifts of Daughters from every State in the Union. Old spinning wheels, quaint chairs and tables, and a fine example of a settle rocking cradle are shown in the room, and the mantel shelf is bright with fine pewter platters and plates. Typical of the interesting gifts is the huge iron poker which was the only means of defense left to the wife of Sergeant James Taylor of Massachusetts during the Revolutionary War, presented by a descendant.
Standing serene and dignified in the midst of the hills and valleys of Orange County, New York, is the Bull Stone House, built in 1722. Every year, on the last Wednesday of August, several hundred people gather from far and near, drawn by the bond of being descendants of the builders of the house. These descendants never tire of hearing and telling the stories of their ancestors, William Bull and Sarah Wells. These tales have the fascination and charm of a fairy story come true.

Sarah Wells, an orphan adopted by Christopher and Madam Denn, was sent by her foster father to take up a patent in the wilderness. This section was known as the Wawayanda Patent and had been granted unsurveyed to several men but had not been settled. Sarah was 16 years of age when she journeyed from New York to what is now the vicinity of Goshen, N.Y. In the company of three Indians, a few craftsmen, cattle, horses and dogs, she made her way through the unbroken forests from the Hudson River to the stream now called the Otterkill. Part of the path over which they traveled is now a State road known as the “Sarah Wells Trail.” The men constructed a rude hut and the company encamped.

Mr. and Madam Denn soon joined Sarah in the wilderness and established a permanent home. The site of this has been established by dishes and utensils dug up on the spot. All this took place in 1712.

Meantime, fate was busy on the other side of the Atlantic. A young man, born in England and reared in Ireland, had staked his all on the construction of a bridge. This was a failure and the lad, William Bull, decided to try life in the new Land of America. On his arrival, he was hired by a Mr. Daniel Cromline who was desirous of building a house about six miles from that of the Denns. Bull was a trained stone mason and this house was a success. Bull cut the date of erection in one of the stones of the chimney and so we know that the year was 1716.

William Bull was thus brought into the neighborhood of the Denns and soon he and the attractive and high-spirited Sarah fell in love. In 1718 the marriage ceremony took place. Tradition tells us that it was the first white wedding in the Town of Goshen. William, being a member of the Church of England, wished to be married in accordance with the ritual of his church. This required the publishing of the bans three times. In order to meet the bridegroom’s wish, the magistrate, who was to perform the marriage, went to the front door of the house and proclaimed the bans to the trees of the forest. He next went to the rear and again proclaimed the bans, this time to the cattle and buildings. At the front door, he solemnly proclaimed the bans for the third time to the wilderness at large. Tradition tells us that no objections were heard and so the wedding was solemnized.

William took up land and built a temporary house for his bride. He named his section of the country Hamptonburg after his English home, Wolverhampton. Together William and Sarah built the present Stone House, Sarah carrying field stones in her apron to assist in the work. During the construction a severe earthquake shook the house, leaving a deep crack in the rear wall. This is still visible. The house was well built and stands down to the present time a testimony to the builder’s skill.

Here, William and Sarah reared their twelve children. William lived to be 66 years of age and Sarah 102 years and 15 days.

Sarah was a person of character and determination. There are many accounts of her which show she was a real personality. One story which shows her prompt resourcefulness is the following: It was necessary for William to carry his grain a long distance across the Hudson for grinding. One night he was very late in returning and Sarah feared some accident had befallen him. She had no one with whom to leave her baby, John, so she tied him to the bed post and started out through the wilderness in search of her husband. She met him trudging homeward, weary with the weight of the grain. With Sarah’s help in sharing the burden, William arrived home safely and the family was reunited. (Continued on page 652)
President General Visits Training Centers

BY MARGUERITE C. PATTON

FOR a number of years the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution has cooperated with the Women's Advisory Council of the Department of Defense, of which Miss Margaret Bannister is the head.

Representing the D. A. R., I was asked to join with other representatives of the Women's Advisory Council in an inspection tour of the training centers of the various Military Services during the week of May 7th.

The purpose of the trip was to make it possible for the leaders of national women's organizations to view at first hand the training programs of the Armed Forces and the conditions under which Service men and women live and work and to give them an opportunity to meet and talk with the officers in charge of the programs and with the young recruits entering the Services. All of this was in view of the greatly increased numbers of young men and women now going into the various Services, and the concern of American families in the drafting of eighteen-year-old men.

This was the first orientation trip for women. Seven previous trips were participated in by men. These tours have paid off in much better understanding between civilians and the military.

The morning of May 7th we met at the Pentagon, the nerve center of the country, for a briefing session. Gen. George C. Marshall came for a word of greeting. Mrs. Anna Rosenberg followed, stating that in spite of General Marshall's full day he insisted upon coming to this meeting for a short time because he fully realized the importance and power of women in the affairs of our country.

Both General Marshall and Mrs. Rosenberg felt that this tour was essential in order to give representatives of these large women's organizations a picture of the various installations so that the picture may in turn be passed on as far as possible to the families of the 18- and 19-year-old young men, who naturally are worried and even fearful.

Maj. Gen. John M. Divine, who had charge of the Fort Knox experiment and is now Chief of the Armed Forces Information and Education Division, stated that he felt it was a grave responsibility to give the young men correct information and education; never to let him forget that he is an individual and that he is important. He must understand why he was called, and must be taught the fundamentals of our American Way of Life. Every channel possible is used to disseminate education and information—radio, movies, correspondence courses, etc. This department assists the young men not only to be good soldiers, Marines, etc., but also to make better citizens.

Gen. Robert Ginsburgh, from the Office of the Secretary of Defense, stated that as of that day, May 7, the American casualties in Korea were 62,000 and that over 60,000 of them were ground troops. At the time, he said, there were fifteen nations represented in Korea; however, some of the fifteen nations have only token forces. An average of twenty tons of mail a day is delivered in Korea. He spoke of the improvement in evacuating the wounded, and the use of the so-called wonder drugs, reporting that during World War I eight out of every 100 wounded died; in World War II there were four out of every 100; and in Korea there are two out of every 100.

From Bolling Air Force Base we started for Great Lakes Naval Training Station. After about a four-hour plane trip the representatives of the thirty-three organizations were quartered in Recruit Barracks. At the WAVES officers' quarters there was a reception preceding a buffet supper and we met the officers and their wives, including Admiral J. Cary Jones. In the evening we went to the WAVES Recruit Barracks where there was a "sing". I had an opportunity to talk with a number of young recruit WAVES from Ohio. I asked them
if they would join all over again. They all agreed that they would, although one admitted the “going was rough at times.”

The following morning we started on a tour of all the phases of the life of the man and woman recruit at Great Lakes. The men have an eleven-weeks basic course, and the women nine weeks. Following this period they each have two-weeks’ leave before they are assigned or go into a trade school. At present about 80 WAVES and 1,000 sailors enter each week. During the World War about 120,000 were at Great Lakes—now about 16,000.

One impressive phase of their training was ten hours of citizenship training, based on ten booklets called, “Your American Series.” Later I found this was an integral part of the training in each Service. An officer told me that there was much opposition to this course from some persons and places. He went on to say that the Navy as well as all the Services, believe in not only teaching a man how to shoot a gun, but why he is asked to defend his country.

The officer stated that few young men know American History. A man would say that he had gone to a certain school in a certain city, supposed to be the best in the city, but his professor had not explained a phase of American History as he had just heard it. Again, this all goes back to the interpretation which the teacher can and does put upon the content of our history books.

The chaplains meet and interview every recruit within the first week and a personal letter is sent by the respective chaplain, or Company officer, to the family of each recruit, and this is done in each Service. During the last three months there have been over 900 baptized and more than 1,000 have joined a church at Great Lakes.

The hospitals in all the Services under the unified command receive men from all Services.

At noon we had lunch in the “galley” with the WAVE recruits. Those to whom I talked stated that the food was always good and well prepared.

Tuesday, May 8, at 4:30 P.M., we started on an eight-hour flight to Lackland Air Force Base at San Antonio, Texas. This is the largest of the kind in the country. Due to running late, we arrived at Lackland at 2:40 A.M. At that hour Gen. Wycliffe E. Steele was there to welcome us. Up again at eight in the morning, after having only a little over four hours in bed.

Wednesday, May 9, was a full day, starting with a review of 16,000 men and women who had had from three to five weeks’ training. Lackland has expanded so fast that some 6,000 men still live in tents; however, the building program is now coming along well. We went to the headquarters building and were briefed by officers in charge of the various phases of training. The basic in the different Services follows essentially the same lines, but in the Air Corps, of necessity, it is highly specialized. Eight weeks cover the basic training and 85 per cent of the men are sent to trade schools. The school is selected according to the man’s qualifications and wishes. At Lackland there is an Officers’ Candidate School with four classes a year, each having 280 men and 40 women. Graduates of Reserve Officers Training Corps go there for thirty days and Second Lieutenants have a period of ninety days.

Only at Lackland are WAF trained. We had lunch with them in their mess hall. At the present time all men and women in the Air Force, Marine Corps and Navy are volunteers, but after June the draft will supplement. Enlistments are for four years and the men are urged to make it a lifetime career, especially because of the highly technical knowledge which is constantly needed on the complicated mechanisms of planes.

In every Service there is opportunity for a man to further his education from any level. At Lackland they are experimenting with their citizenship courses from a new angle. Instead of a lecture on a given topic, the men conduct the classes themselves with their own leaders. We witnessed an hour’s class of this and it would be well if older people had the same instruction.

Wednesday evening our group was entertained with a buffet supper by Gen. Wycliffe E. Steele.

Thursday morning, May 10, we rose at 5:00 o'clock, leaving the field at 7:00, for a five and one-half hour trip to Fort Benning, Georgia.

We arrived at Lawson Air Force Base shortly after noon on Thursday. Gen. John H. Church and the Army Band greeted
Fort Benning is primarily a training center for the different phases of the Infantry. It is a large installation and approximately 15 by 20 miles in size. There are no extremes in temperature, and thus ideally suited for year-round activities.

For the Infantry fourteen weeks constitute basic training for recruits; however Fort Benning does not have many of them. At the present time there are 48,900 military personnel there, although during World War II the number went as high as 95,000.

The Infantry School has seventeen courses for the teaching of all grades of officers. Many of the instructors now are veterans of Korea. There is also an Officers' Candidate School consisting of 125 candidates, a new class arriving each month for a period of 22 weeks.

On September 29 of last year the Ranger Training Center was organized and opened. The Ranger Company is a small unit consisting of slightly more than 100 officers and men. It is actually an airborne Infantry unit, all of whose personnel are qualified parachutists. The methods which Rangers use to get behind enemy lines are many; these include an air drop, infiltration, flank sweeps, etc.

Rangers are not guerrillas, but are a uniformed part of the United States Army, who surreptitiously reach their objectives, strike hard and then fade away and back into their own lines. Each Infantry Division is expected to receive a Ranger Company. It is organized and equipped for rapid movement with brief and decisive engagements—not for sustained combat.

The primary purpose at Fort Benning is to develop leaders in all branches of the Infantry.

Early Friday afternoon, May 11, we arrived at Page Field, the air base for the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina. This low-lying piece of ground, approximately 7,000 acres, was the site of the first attempt of white people to establish a settlement within the present bounds of South Carolina. The first Marine Corps post was established on Parris Island in 1891.

The mission of this depot is to provide for the reception and recruit training upon their first entry into the Marine Corps. For the men the period of boot training is eight weeks, and for the Women Marines six weeks. After this training they receive a ten-day “boot leave” before being given another assignment. Here is also an Officers’ Candidate School.

After being briefed, we were taken in small groups and had the opportunity of seeing anything we wished. Being especially interested in the living quarters and food of the recruit, I believe I saw a sample of every phase of activity. Also, I had the opportunity to talk with many of the recruits, a number of them from my State. All were proud to be in the Marine Corps.

We had the evening meal in the mess hall with the Women Marines, and left before seven in the evening for Fort Lee, Virginia.

At Fort Lee all WAC receive their first training and I was impressed with the installation, activities and training these young women receive, and especially pleased with the kindly manner of the officers toward the recruits. The personnel of Companies are permitted to use their individualities in improving the small yards in front of their barracks, with flowers, etc.

The captain in charge of Special Services for the Fort is to be commended on his ability to make the most of the available equipment—to make the recreational hours for the WAC pleasant.

As in all training centers for the Military, the women are impressed with the fact that first and foremost they are ladies, and that any one misdeed reflects upon the whole Service.

(Continued on page 658)
LADY IN THE PULPIT by Laura Kerr. 240 pp. Published by The Woman's Press, New York. $3.50

Readers and critics are praising this biographical novel, the third book by Mrs. William Dodge Kerr, Chicago, a member of Dewalt Mechlin Chapter, N. S. D. A. R. of which her mother was a Charter member.

Years of patient research went into the fascinating story of Antoinette Brown Blackwell, first woman to be ordained minister in the United States, a woman who, a hundred years ago, found that her desire to bring comfort, strength and Christian hope to people who needed her brought her almost insurmountable criticism, frustration, and even persecution.

She had friends: Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips, Henry Ward Beecher and William Lloyd Garrison, who took up masculine cudgels for her against an almost overwhelming opposition from their sex; Susan B. Anthony, and Antoinette's own sisters-in-law, Lucy Stone Blackwell and Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, who gave her advice, encouragement and affection.

And yet, in her crusade which became a part of the nation's crusade against intolerance and injustice and became finally a crusade within herself, Antoinette found that her greatest strength must come from within herself.

This book, though it is wholesome enough for young people, is nevertheless a story of tender love and exciting adventure. D. A. R. chapters are adding it to their libraries, and members are buying as many as six gift copies for friends. These days we need entertainment, yes, but also the courage of the spirit.


The story of a frontiersman, this book is a feature of a Southern Biography Series. It tells how James Harrod helped tame the wilderness and bring it into fruition as a State. Although he had no financial or political backing and lacked formal education, Harrod had qualities of leadership that gathered around him 49 men who made the arduous trek down the Ohio and Kentucky Rivers to found Kentucky's first settlement at Harrodsburg.

Daniel Boone, George Rogers Clark and others are pictured, but the narrative is chiefly the account of Harrod—hunter, woodsman and soldier. He fought in the French and Indian wars, Lord Dunsmore's Indian campaigns, and many Indian border frays. The end of his life is surrounded by mystery and drama. When he was 48, he disappeared on what his friends thought was one of his periodic hunting trips. It is surmised that enemies lured him to his death, though many legends have sprung up as to his uncertain fate.

A native of Columbus, Ohio, the author is a descendant of American pioneers, including Levi Harrod, one of the original settlers of Harrodsburg. She has done graduate work at Claremont College and studied at Stanford University. A contributor to historical journals and a newspaperwoman, Mrs. Mason now lives in Germany where her husband is a State Department official.

This book is instructive history, informative biography and interesting narrative.

Our D. A. R. jokes have proved popular. One was reprinted in the July issue of the Reader's Digest, bringing $10 to the D. A. R. Magazine, $10 to its Editor as author of the article, and $10 to Mrs. Samuel W. Merritt, State Magazine Chairman of Georgia, who sent it to the publication.

Mrs. D. B. Irby, Regent of the Mary Musgrove Chapter, of Woodruff, S. C., writes that the daughter of the late Mrs. John Logan Marshall, First Vice President General, was once asked by a visitor in their home, "Your mother is a D. A. R., isn't she?" The daughter replied, "Yes, my mother is a D. A. R., and my father is a D. E. A. R."
American Indians in Action

BY RAMONA KAISER

THE American Indians have been well-known for their statesmanship and straightforward character. Over a period of more than three hundred years they have coped with difficulties that would have defeated any other group of people; but they continually forge ahead for greater opportunities and better understanding.

There have been comments that the American Indians have been satisfied with their lot on reservations; that they enjoy wardship; that they have no desire to improve their standards of living. Have you ever asked the American Indians these questions? You will note that there is a definite trend towards independence; to enjoy the rights of higher education; to improve living standards. They desire to maintain their racial prestige and preserve the noble heritage of their forefathers.

It has been asked: “Why don’t the American Indians do something for themselves?” “Why don’t they get together?” Then you are not familiar or acquainted with the National Congress of American Indians, an organization with an all-American Indian membership.

The National Congress of American Indians (hereinafter N. C. A. I.) was organized in Denver, Colorado, in 1944, with Ben Dwight, a Choctaw from Oklahoma, as Permanent Chairman and later as Executive Secretary. Dan Madrano, a Caddo from Oklahoma, served as the organization’s first Secretary.

Judge N. B. Johnson, at present Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, was elected President at the organization meeting, and has been re-elected to serve in this office to the present time.

One of the nation’s outstanding Indian women, Mrs. Ruth M. Bronson, a Cherokee from Oklahoma, residing in Washington, D. C., faithfully served as the organization’s capable Executive Secretary up to the past year.

The present officers, headed by Judge Johnson, are Frank George, Nez Perce, Washington State, First Vice President; Hiram M. Clark, Wyandotte, North Dakota, Second Vice President; John C. Rainer, Taos, Washington, D. C., Executive Secretary. These officers, with carefully selected Executive Council, a Chaplain, and six regional secretaries (selected to cover various tribal affiliations) govern the operation of N. C. A. I.

The aims and objectives of N. C. A. I. are as follows:

“To secure to Indians and their descendants the rights and benefits to which they are entitled under the laws of the United States—to enlighten the public toward a better understanding of the Indian race—to preserve Indian cultural values—to seek an equitable adjustment of tribal affairs—to secure and to preserve rights under Indian treaties with the United States—to bring about an early settlement of all Indian tribal claims—and to promote the common welfare of the American Indian.”

Membership is extended to American Indians all over the United States, covering such States as Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, North and South Dakota, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Iowa, New York, Territory of Alaska and numerous other localities.

Special concession is made to tribal groups with limited funds who are desirous of affiliation with N. C. A. I.

Today N. C. A. I. numbers 140,000 members, inclusive of tribal and individual memberships.

Information concerning the welfare of American Indians is sent out to all members in the medium of the “Washington Bulletin,” which is edited through the office of the N. C. A. I. Executive Secretary and published periodically. Non-Indians may obtain this valuable publication by the writing of an inquiry to the Executive Secretary at 202 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.

The policies of the organization are governed by such Standing Committees as Legislation, Public and Tribal Relations,
Resolutions, Business, Convention, Emblem and Program. These Committees are annually appointed by the President, with women as well as men serving in important positions.

The Public Relations Committee is to promote a better understanding of the American Indians among non-Indians, through such channels as radio, motion pictures, newspapers and the like. Recent motion pictures and magazine articles have shown that this Committee is hard at work.

Legislation means the future and vital existence of present-day American Indians. This Committee keeps in touch with N. C. A. I.'s legal counsel, Mr. James E. Curry, in Washington, D. C., as to matters seriously affecting the Indian people. Hard fights have been encountered to bring about justice, with still bigger battles to win ahead.

Tribal Relations are equally important in attempting to bring tribal groups together in closer relationship and unity of purpose. The Resolutions govern the policies of N. C. A. I. and at the 1949 Convention in Rapid City, South Dakota, this writer was deeply impressed by Resolution No. 13, which strongly expressed the loyalty of the American Indians to the United States, opposing any foreign invasion of this nation and as a unified body against subversive activities that would seek to overthrow this government.

Let not one say that the American Indians are not loyal citizens of these United States, for N. C. A. I. represents a unified people ready to protect their country against foreign invasion, and foreign agitators who would seek to use the Indian problem as a means to endanger the unity of this nation.

To fully appreciate the value of N. C. A. I., an observer is over-awed by the precise, careful procedure followed. Unbiased debate brings important problems to a definite head; and there is no countenance given petty quibbling.

Any student of Parliamentary Law could receive adequate instruction in the handling of business procedure.

N. C. A. I. is desirous of improving the general status of the American Indians; to cooperate with the officials of the Office of Indian Affairs whenever possible; and be given a voice in the governing of American Indian matters.

In closing, may it be said, as symbolized by the N. C. A. I. seal: that the sun will ever rise on a new and brighter day when misunderstanding will be obliterated and peaceful settlement of all problems become realities.

The N. C. A. I., with its fine intelligent leaders, has shown to the white man's world that capable American Indian leadership is in the ascension, not to be overlooked; and that the first citizens of this nation be recognized not as a vanishing race, but as a growing, advancing one, making steady, forward steps upon the road of opportunity.

The Tie that Binds
(Continued from page 640)

the burden, they reached home and found their first-born still tied to the bed.

The wisdom and brotherliness of the Denns and Bulls in their treatment of the Indians bore fruit in their freedom from Indian attacks although there were many in their neighborhood. During the several years of the French and Indian Wars the Stone House opened its doors as a fort and refuge for the neighbors. Although this fact was well known, as well as the fact that at least one son was an officer in the army, the place was never attacked and no one was molested while an inhabitant of the Stone House.

Once a year the clansmen gather to pay homage to the memories of these true, early Americans. In the year 1950 was held the 83rd consecutive family reunion. In a newspaper account in the year 1887 it is related that a speaker said: “Let us love right; let us live right; let us think right, so that future generations of this family may inherit good qualities.” So it is of interest that the descendants have been and are active in all professions and in civic affairs and have played their part in the military history of our country.

It adds to the pleasure of seeing this landmark with its traditions to know that a direct descendant lives in the house and is raising her children in the ancestral home—surely the tie that binds.
LAKE MICHIGAN IS OURS

SENATOR HUGH BUTLER, of Nebraska, in an address delivered by him on April 11, 1951, before the House Committee on Public Works, brought out a matter which should be of extreme concern to the American citizens regarding the agreement with Canada for the construction of the St. Lawrence seaway.

Stated briefly, these are the facts. Since the very beginning of our nation, we always have held to the position that Lake Michigan is wholly ours. It lies within our boundaries and is fed by water that has fallen on our soil. This position has been recognized by Canada and conceded in formal treaties with that country, especially in the treaty of 1909, the basis of our relationship with Canada with respect to this body of water. Our diplomatic representatives always have had to exercise extreme vigilance to prevent encroachments upon our sovereignty over this large body of water. The Canadian Government, on the other hand, has sought diligently to obtain some ground to assure them interest in its control.

The Canadian desire to obtain partial control over our Lake Michigan seems to have found a possible loophole through the St. Lawrence seaway project. Over twenty years ago a treaty was negotiated for the St. Lawrence seaway. But article VIII of that treaty would have internationalized Lake Michigan, placing it in the same category as the other Great Lakes, which are boundary lakes. Thus, the international board would have had control of the use of its water by Chicago or any of the other lake cities. The Senate refused to ratify the St. Lawrence seaway project.

The present proposed treaty is offered by the two Governments as a substitute for the defeated treaty, and contains the same article VIII, in its original form, even to the same article number! Again, the framers of this treaty would relinquish our sovereignty over Lake Michigan. Our Secretary of State has urged the committee to support this resolution, thus surrendering our control of Lake Michigan to the wishes of the British Empire. Mr. Acheson would agree to the elimination of article VIII(c), but argued this neither would weaken Canadian rights nor strengthen American rights. In the 1909 Boundary Waters Treaty the definition excludes Lake Michigan, since the international boundary does not touch its water; in fact, the northernmost point of Lake Michigan is some sixty miles south of the boundary line.

In view of Mr. Acheson's position, it is feared that adoption of the present treaty proposed, even eliminating article VIII(c), may endanger our control of the waters of Lake Michigan. It is suggested that the St. Lawrence seaway project be the subject of a formal treaty, with every detail considered so as to safeguard our nation-long control of Lake Michigan.

Some people seriously doubt the usefulness of this seaway, as it would be most vulnerable to a bombing attack, thus possibly being made to obstruct navigation through destruction of part of it. Then, too, new iron ore deposits have been discovered in Canada, within short distance of the lakes, thus making it easier to get supplies from the Great Lakes areas.

If you would assure our continued sovereignty over Lake Michigan, write your U. S. Senators and Representatives how you feel—now.

"TAKE-OVER DAY"

Mrs. Lloyd Goman, State Chairman of National Defense for Pennsylvania, sent in a clipping from the Chester (Pa.) Times which shows very plainly the extent to
which the Communists are prepared to go
to grasp control of our country.

This article was written by a Negro
newspaperman, Orrin C. Evans, who told
Mrs. Goman he had received some very
unpleasant calls, even threats, but he hopes
that "something will come of it besides
lethargy." This article states that "Com-
munist party members and their intellectual
and emotional bedfellows" are planning a
TOD (Take-Over Day) for areas along
the Delaware River waterfront—the Ches-
ter-Eddystone-Marcus Hook area. They
have a Book of Tactics, giving instructions
on how to cause economic confusion and so
to give the Communist party an opportunity
to seize control of Government.

The TOD date is not known even to
loyal party members, but investigation into
this situation has produced terrifying
plans. Fortunately, the FBI agents, the
police, industrial counter-espionage agents,
and the Chester Times have the identity of
the commie agents in this vital area. One
of the plans for TOD is: about 80 gasoline
stations, already listed, will be seized (if
possible); the gasoline will be released and
ignited—to "produce confusion and be-
wilderment among the people." Alert po-
lice authorities can vouch for the accuracy
of this statement, according to this article.

On March 19, ten pistols and 800 rounds
of ammunition were stolen from a Phila-
delphia sporting goods store. There has
been an increasing number of similar rob-
beries throughout the nation and police
are afraid the stolen supplies reach the
commies.

Chester, in TOD plan, has been marked
off into four-block squares, with an agent
designated to take charge of each on Take-
Over Day. They have their eyes on the
Municipal Authority, which provides water
service for over 100,000 persons, with 157
miles of water mains!

The exact number of party members in
this area, to take over when the time
arrives, is not known; but it is sizable.
Within recent months Communist agents
known by FBI and police quietly have
moved into this industrial area. Since the
authorities—the FBI and the police—with
the assistance of industrial counter-espion-
age agents have been watching this Com-
munist activity so closely, the party mem-
bers no longer carry membership cards.
But for identification purposes to other
members, they have blank pieces of white
cardboard pasted inside their wallets,
which answer the same purpose.

It is heartening to know that among
minority groups, which are the particular
targets for Communist propaganda, there
are such fearless patriots as Orrin C. Evans.
Our country needs more of such leadership
among both minority and majority groups
—leadership that, joined together, will pro-
tect our country from destruction from
within, while our attention too often is
focused on economic conditions in other
countries. We must not be distracted from
the danger—very terrifying danger—
within our country. It is through almost
identical tactics as planned in TOD that
Lenin destroyed the Kerensky democratic
government.

REVISE THE U. N. CHARTER?

Seventy-two citizens of Wisconsin pre-
sented to the U. S. Senate (Cong. Rec.,
May 15, p. 5414) a petition titled Wiscon-
sin Call to Action, in which the President
of the United States is urged to press for
immediate adoption within the U. N. these
proposals:

1. "Establishment of a U. N. Armed
Services Committee under the juris-
diction of the General Assembly . . .
the committee must be empowered to
integrate and direct the armed forces
of the participating nations."

2. "Revision of the U. N. Charter to
include these carefully limited (?)
powers necessary to compel settle-
ment of international disputes by
means other than war: (a) the right
to make enforceable laws to control
armaments; (b) the right to apply
those laws through U. N. courts to
individual offenders rather than to
entire nations . . . ; (c) the right to
maintain effective, tyranny-proof,
armed forces to meet aggression; (d)
the right to raise dependable reve-
nue."

The petition further states that the system
of U. N. representation, "one nation, one
vote," must be changed, and that the U. N.
should be revised on the basis of a veto-
free charter, even though "the Soviet Union
or others may refuse."

The above appears to your Chairman to
be pretty much along the lines of some
World Government proponents—given the right to enforce laws upon individuals, the right to tax individuals, the U. N. ceases to be an organization of sovereign nations for the purpose of promoting peace and becomes a government over individuals. Such a revised U. N. without Russia and her satellites means a hastened world conflict between that remodeled U. N., gathering its collected forces, and Russia.

As Senator Wiley stated, he saw in this call an “encouraging sign of the tremendous search among our people for ways and means to stave off a third world holocaust,” but he referred to his service on a subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1950 which considered numerous proposals to revise the U. N. Charter. We quote the Senator in giving the decision reached by this subcommittee, for it seems to sum up the real reason why U. N. Charter revisions at this time are useless:

“It was our decision following lengthy hearings that it was not so much the questionable organizational procedures and limited powers of the United Nations which have brought us to the present impasse, but rather it was the imperialistic tendencies of the Soviet Union. Even with a flawless international mechanism, perfect in its structure, perfect in its form, we would not be further along the path to peace if the Soviet Union persisted in her present menacing policies. So, it is my judgment that it is the spirit of the international organization rather than the substance, that is, the form, the outward manifestations which will really determine world peace.” Katharine G. Reynolds

HISTORY

Since the Twelfth Century, with the exception of a very few years, Europe has been embroiled in wars. In 1917, for the first time in American history, we intervened in foreign quarrels, abandoning the principles of George Washington and many other eminent statesmen. Then followed World War II, and now Korea, which have brought us only tremendous debt and graves of husbands, sons, and fathers on foreign soil. Millions of fighting men—billions of dollars—all American.

Apparently we are the only nation which honors article 43 of the United Nations Charter, which says each country shall supply troops to that body. For three months the other 53 nations which endorsed the Korean action sent no troops, but recently “token” forces have been supplied to the number of about 30,000—that from FIFTY-THREE NATIONS, while we have about THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND AMERICANS, a fighting force supplied by less than seven per cent of the world’s population! They can’t use the excuse of time, for over a year has elapsed, and we train our troops in weeks for combat action.

Could it be that we wholesome, big-hearted Americans have been duped by foreign propaganda, by the cry for being humane and helping others? Europeans have often said we are YOUNG in diplomacy, implying that we are easily led,—and perhaps they are right.

THE PRESENT

A few days ago a newspaper article was headed “19 BILLION” for United Nations agency. A few days later $10 Billion was asked for international aid. How long can the American people be taxed without bankruptcy?

As one Congressman has stated, “The only supremely popular American book in foreign countries is the American POCKETBOOK.”

MARSHALL PLAN

Many letters show confusion over Marshall Plan material—that Americans believe this is GIVEN TO THE PEOPLE of foreign nations. As a matter of fact, these supplies are GIVEN to the Governments of these countries, which in turn SELL TO BUSINESSES OR INDIVIDUALS and place the money in a fund to be used for improvement of their countries. In Belgium canals are being rebuilt, and a friend of mine who recently returned from this country says that the Belgians are completely unaware that the money for these projects is FURNISHED BY AMERICAN GOODS BOUGHT WITH AMERICAN TAXES and GIVEN TO THEIR GOVERNMENT. She stated that the same is true in every country which she entered. THE PEOPLE know nothing about our aid.
GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

The old virtues—courage, love of country and integrity—have been revived in the hearts of millions of Americans by a man who was the youngest Major General in American history. A discouraged, confused and leaderless people have rallied to Nationalism against the Internationalism with which we have been indoctrinated for twenty-five or more years.

The definition of Nationalism is: Devotion to the nation as a whole; patriotism. Yet the very word has become almost an epithet when used by suave internationalists who with an overbearing mien look down their noses at the true patriot as if he were of an inferior breed, an uneducated Colonial. They don’t know the real stuff of which Americans are made. Americans are now awake and assiduously following the words and actions of a MAN of personal honor.

In 1914 Douglas MacArthur disguised himself as a Mexican at Vera Cruz and carried out one-man patrols behind Mexican lines.

In World War I he was constantly in the front lines, carried out raids in No Man’s Land and brought back prisoners.

In World War II he went ashore with the first or second wave of troops in eleven different assaults.

He is an AMERICAN,—with the safety of his beloved country first and foremost in his every thought, deed and word.

OATH OF A SOLDIER

A soldier swears to uphold the Constitution of the United States and to defend the United States against all enemies—FROM WITHOUT AND FROM WITHIN.

DID YOU KNOW THAT:

Twenty-nine per cent of all foreign United Nations officials are known Communist spies, under surveillance of United States Intelligence? (Fulton Lewis’s Column, January 30, 1951)

Russia entered World War II on August 8, 1945, against Japan; Japan was defeated on August 14, 1945, without Russian forces, yet at the Yalta Conference Russia was awarded a free hand in Turkestan, Mongolia, Manchuria, with leeway to conquer China, plus one-half of Korea in order to gain her as an ally for SIX DAYS.

Marshall Plan Aid cost TWO BILLION TWO HUNDRED MILLION this year.

Thirty-four million five hundred thousand is being spent on the Point Four Program, and it has “just begun.”

NINETEEN BILLION ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-FOUR MILLION A YEAR will be needed to uplift the “backward nations.” There’s nothing backward about THAT figure.

A group of United Nations experts have requested SEVENTEEN BILLION, with no exact program as to how this amount should be assessed or collected from the “developed” countries. By “developed” they mean US. (Washington Times-Herald, May 15, 1951)

Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service, told the American Dietetic Association in Washington that the people are not eating as much of the “protective foods,” such as milk and butter, as they did before the war because the price is too high. Yet we sold 50,000,000 pounds of Cheddar cheese to the British FROM THE GOVERNMENT'S SURPLUS STOCK. Reason for purchase in the first place: TO KEEP THE PRICE UP.

Machine sales to Russia by England totaled $1,350,000,000 in 1950. Winston Churchill revealed England’s trade in the House of Commons in December, 1950, saying that England had stockpiled dollars rather than war materiel for her protection.

Total contribution to England of American taxpayers’ money since the beginning of World War II is almost THIRTY-NINE BILLION DOLLARS, none of which has been repaid.

Major General Emmett O’Donnell, home from Korea, said, “We have been fighting distinctly under wraps since the Communists came into the war. I never thought I’d see the day when we would have to sit back with our hands tied . . . If we’re going to fight, let’s not hit ’em light. Its time the people knew that this is an all-out war.”

Canada now has a $500,000,000 surplus for the first ten months of her fiscal year, as announced by Finance Minister D. C. Abbott on February 23, 1951.

AMERICAN TAX MONEY is paying for about 57% of ALL THE EXPENSES OF THE ENTIRE UNITED NATIONS, according to a recent Senate Committee report.

Frances B. Lucas
 QUESTION. Whose duty is it to send the notice of the newly-elected officers of the Chapter to the Organizing Secretary General’s office? Our Recording Secretary has always sent in these names but we have been told this is wrong.

 ANSWER. Article IX, section 12, N. S. By-Laws states as follows: “Chapter Regents shall report to the Organizing Secretary General the election of officers, and date of taking office.”

 QUESTION. Now that it is recommended in the model By-Laws for Chapters to include in their By-Laws that the Chapter Registrar may charge $1.00 for making copies of papers for members who wish to be transferred to another Chapter and for members who wish to become a member at large, what disposition is made of the $1.00 collected for this work?

 ANSWER. The Chapter may make its own rule regarding it, but it is a good idea to permit the Registrar to retain the fee and use it for the purchase of application blanks from the National Society, for postage for the work of her office, and if the Registrar is not a typist to be used for remuneration to somebody who would make a typed copy of the paper. At each annual meeting, when the Registrar reports she should give an account of the moneys handled by her. The Chapter could have a standing rule as to the disposition of the balance in this fund at the annual meeting.

 QUESTION. How long should Chairmen of Standing Committees serve?

 ANSWER. In the Article, “Committees,” in your Chapter or State By-Laws there should be this sentence: “All chairmanships shall be deemed vacant at the close of each administration.” Now if your Chapter or State feels there are certain members who should continue in the same chairmanships longer than one administration, be sure to say how many administrations they may serve. TWO IS ENOUGH.

 QUESTION. May a member at large serve on a Chapter Committee? We have three very fine women in our community who are members at large and who take quite an interest in the work of our Chapter, and we would like to appoint them on some Committees, if this is not against any rule of the National Society?

 ANSWER. Such procedure is very much against the rules of the National Society, as you will understand if you read Article 1, section 5 of the N. S. By-Laws. This class of membership is generally used by persons, who, for some good reason of their own, do not wish to be a Chapter member, yet desire to be a member of the National Society. The restrictions are as follows: “A member at large shall not be eligible to be a delegate or an alternate to the meetings of the National Society or a State Conference, or to hold a National or State office or to serve on a National or State Committee.” It seems if these members are so interested in your Chapter it might be well to try to get them to join as a regular member of the Chapter.

 QUESTION. We have noticed that you as the National Parliamentarian seem to feel that past Chapter Regents should not be made members of the Chapter Executive Board, and as our Chapter has always included in our By-Laws that they shall be members, won’t you please give your reasons why you do not think they should?

 ANSWER. Your Parliamentarian is very glad indeed to give her reasons why she does not advocate this. Some of the
Chapters have only a one-year term, which would soon place quite a few past Regents on the Chapter Board. It would not be very long before the Chapter would be top heavy with past Regents. Some Chapters have a two-year term which would add quite a number to the Board in a short time. Those of you who have a three-year term would not of course automatically inherit past Regents so fast as the other two, but the main reason is this.

With so many past Regents on the Chapter Board the Regent is more or less handicapped in her work, for all of us are human and just can't keep quiet when a new way of doing work different from the way we did is brought forward. Then, too, knowing that as Regent you have just your term in which to accomplish something worth while, you will naturally work more diligently to do it. A long time ago there was this abroad among the organizations that there must always be some "holdovers" to act as a leaven for the group. But now we are awake to the fact that there is seldom a brand new Board, as the Vice Regent moves up to Regent, the Chaplain to Vice Regent, etc, so there are always enough folks on the Board to see that the work goes on as it should without stating in your By-Laws that all past Regents must be voting members of your Board.

My parliamentary soul was quite shocked recently when a set of By-Laws arrived to be checked, and in which it was stated that the retiring Regent should be the Vice Regent. Therefore, that Chapter was not giving many of its members an opportunity of being elected Vice Regent with a rule as that included in the By-Laws. The offices of Regent and Vice Regent would be confined more or less to two members, as in all probability the Vice Regent would be elected Regent and the merry-go-round would continue.

**QUESTION.** May proxy voting be permitted in a Chapter when there is no provision made for this method of voting in the By-Laws?

**ANSWER.** No. A member can not vote by proxy in the National Society, in a State Conference or in a Chapter. Proxy voting is against the policy of the National Society, and if any State organization or Chapter has provided for it in their By-Laws it must be struck out at once.

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**President General Visits Training Centers**

*(Continued from page 649)*

This is the only training center for women where they have a week of field living as a part of their nine-weeks basic course. The average age here is twenty years. A certain number are selected and given an additional eight weeks training to be leaders. Also, there is an Officers' Candidate School here for WAC.

During Saturday morning, May 12, there was a review of the 1,600 WAC recruits.

Following a luncheon given by the Post, we went to the Air Field to return to Washington.

To summarize, the general program for all the Services is basically the same. Besides the training in the Military, the program includes religious, recreational activities and the teaching of citizenship. We knew that the first two mentioned were done but I was impressed with the fact that our young men and women are taught the fundamental phases of citizenship; that each one is an individual and not just a cog in a huge machine. His advancement is up to the man or woman to develop themselves. It is stressed that his actions away from the Post reflect on the whole Service. He or she is a representative of the whole Service, and each one must assume individual responsibility toward it.

The quarters, food, and religious assistance, I believe, are all that parents could hope for.

In these crucial days, with the threat of a general war and the fact that our young men undoubtedly will go overseas, the thought of the necessity of a huge military establishment, the necessary cost and taxes which go with it, is not pleasant.

On the whole, discipline for our youth is excellent, and when they return to their communities, they will be, I feel sure, better citizens than when they entered the Service.

I wish that all parents could visit the Post where their son or daughter is training. I believe they would return home with the feeling of satisfaction.
Motion Pictures

BY CAROLINE WHITE SETTLEMAYER
National Chairman, Motion Picture Committee

THE BROWNING VERSION (Universal-International). Cast: Michael Redgrave, Jean Kent, Nigel Patrick.

This English tale with a little of the flavor of "Mr. Chips" is laid in an English boys' school. The feeling of the play is brought out through a series of situations, rather than in a clear-cut plot, and is in a sense, a character-study.

A middle-aged classics professor, unpopular among his students, outwardly rigid and uncompromising, faces humiliating dismissal. He is unhappily married to a philandering, sensual woman, who is unwilling to give him understanding and companionship. The sensitive, brilliant schoolmaster's life has been deadened by his marriage. His earlier enthusiasm for his vocation has become smothered and he has neglected his responsibilities to his pupils. Ill and disillusioned, he decides to resign. He makes a farewell speech to the boys, telling that he feels he has failed them. At the conclusion, one of the boys, understanding his love of the Greek classics, impulsively presents him with a copy of Browning's version of Agamemnon of Aeschylus.

So touched is the Professor by this gesture of friendliness, that a new self-confidence is aroused in him, to assert himself once again. His seeming hard shell is broken to reveal a likable, fine person beneath. The future stretches ahead, full of new meaning.

Details of the life of the students and faculty are portrayed with humor and understanding. Expertly directed, and treated with beautiful sensitivity, this story is wholly believable and natural and may be considered thoroughly adult entertainment.

THE EMPEROR'S NIGHTINGALE (Rembrandt-Snyder). Narrated by Boris Karloff; Director, Jiri Trnka.

This imaginative, charming little film is based on the fabled fairy tale by Hans Christian Andersen. Living in a great house with a high fence around it, a lonely little rich boy has all the toys he can play with, but no children companions with whom to share them. He is forbidden to go beyond the locked gate. He pines away from loneliness, and in his delirium, the toys come to life.

The Chinese doll emperor, in his stiff court dress, lives entirely by the strict rules imposed by the court, shut in by high, unyielding walls. Suddenly, he hears the free, rapturous song of a nightingale, signifying a precious gift of freedom to the little emperor. At first he is delighted and completely satisfied by the sweet bird's song. But he becomes bored and accepts a little jewelled mechanical bird, which sings the same song over and over again. The real nightingale flies away.

After hearing the mechanical bird sing monotonously on and on, the little emperor is finally on the verge of madness. Deserted now by his court, he longs once again for the real little nightingale and his song. Touched by the loving desire in his heart, the songster once more comes to the lonely, dying emperor. When he hears his song, the emperor takes heart, arises from his sick bed and happily follows the little bird, into freedom, breaking away from the rigid regulations of the court.

Our little rich boy awakes from his delirium and follows the example of the emperor—breaks away from the high wall, seeks the great green fields beyond and the companionship of real children.

Just as Walt Disney and others have used animated drawings to create effects, so Mr. Trnka has used animated puppets—fragile images, little people of porcelain or carved from wood, glass swans, filigree animals, in a background of beautiful fabrics, colored beads and spun glass, all in subtle color.

Musical background has been beautifully blended into the narration by the Prague Philharmonic Symphony.

Children will love to watch the animated little puppets and their parents will grasp the deeper meaning of this delightful fantasy.
WISCONSIN'S 55th Annual State Conference was held at the Loraine Hotel, Madison, Wisconsin, on March 13 and 14. John Bell, the Hostess Chapter, was celebrating its Golden Jubilee. In spite of a blizzard which raged during the entire time, the valiant Wisconsin Daughters arrived in full force and a delightful Conference resulted. The State Regent, Mrs. Earl M. Hale, presided.

On Tuesday morning a Building Completion Breakfast was arranged by the State First Vice Regent, Mrs. Frank L. Harris, of Racine. The tables were decorated with flags and replicas of the new building. Mrs. Leland Barker, Chaplain General, showed the beautiful Kodachrome slides of the building.

At 10:30 the well-planned Memorial Service for Daughters who had been called to their reward was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. G. A. Parkinson, at Grace Episcopal Church. Two solos were beautifully sung by Mrs. Hubert D. White, of John Bell Chapter.

A luncheon, at tables beautifully decorated, was held promptly at 12 o'clock, followed at 1:30 by the processional which opened the Conference. Greetings from John Bell Chapter were given by Mrs. C. A. Bishop, Regent, and the response was voiced by Mrs. Jeannette Fulton, of Eau Claire, a member for 57 years of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Following the report of the Standing Rules by the Chairman of Resolutions, Mrs. W. D. Frost, and roll call of Chapters, announcement was made of the name of the Good Citizenship Pilgrim, and second and third place winners, by Miss Margaret Goodwin, National Chairman of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee. Three hundred and seventy Good Citizens were selected in the accredited High Schools of the State, a fine increase over last year.

Following the reports of the State Officers and the Budget Committee, Chapter Regents gave interesting two-minute reports. The State Regent commended them for their fine service during the year, and reminded them that they and the State Chairmen provided the only material for her report to Continental Congress.

Because of the severe snow storm, the bus tour of the capital city planned by John Bell Chapter was cancelled.

The Conference dinner in the Crystal Ballroom of the Loraine Hotel was a delightful occasion. Music by the Wisconsin Harp Choir proved an interesting novelty. John Bell Chapter staged a charming Golden Anniversary ceremony which was presented by the Timothy Hatch Society of the C. A. R., at which they cut a huge cake in the shape of a bell frosted with gold frosting.

The State Regent presented the honored guests who included the Chaplain General, Mrs. Leland Barker; National Chairman of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, Miss Margaret Goodwin; State Regent of Michigan, Mrs. Walter C. Pomeroy; Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Vincent W. Koch, and State Officers. The address was given by former United States Air Force Intelligence Officer, Captain Edgar Bundy, his subject being, "Can We Afford to be Internationalists?"

Wednesday morning reports were given by Mrs. H. V. Tennant, Chairman of our State project, the Restoration of the Surgeon's Quarters of Old Fort Winnebago. She had been knitting and selling hats to raise money for the project. These were displayed in a charming fashion by one of her Committee members, Mrs. Vincent W. Koch. Reports of State Chairmen followed.

A resolution was unanimously adopted by the Conference to endorse the candidacy of Miss Margaret Goodwin for Vice President General, to be voted upon at the 60th Continental Congress. The Resolutions Committee reported a strong resolution, unanimously adopted, against any form of World Government. The Conference voted a gift of a $1,000 bond to Northland College.

Again at beautifully decorated tables the closing luncheon was held. George E. Watson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, presented the $100 bond to...
Helen Kohlberg, of Watertown, who, with her mother, had braved the storm. Second and third prize winners, unable to be present were Margaret Strable, of Marinette, and Adeline Sprang, of Winter. Mr. John W. Tramberg, Director of the State Department of Public Welfare, gave an excellent address on the “Welfare Picture in Wisconsin.”

Following the singing of the closing hymn, the colors were retired and the 55th State Conference of the Wisconsin Society was adjourned. Miriam E. Arnold
State Corresponding Secretary

NEBRASKA

The 49th Nebraska conference, held in Lincoln in March, was high-lighted with the presence of six officers of national importance. The President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, spoke at the banquet and was the guest of honor at several luncheons. The First Vice President General, Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, spoke at the formal opening session. Mrs. Donald B. Adams, National President, C. A. R., and National Chairman of the Building Committee, gave “pep talks” about the building fund and was the guest of honor at the annual C. A. R. breakfast. Mrs. Bruce Reynolds, National Chairman of National Defense, addressed the Conference at an afternoon session.

The Nebraska Juniors turned out in full force to welcome Mrs. Sherman Watson, their National Chairman, and feted her at a special luncheon. Present also was the National Chairman of Girl Home Makers, Mrs. B. K. Worrall, who arranged a parade of models wearing the dresses which were awarded prizes. In lieu of personal gifts to these National Officers, Nebraska donated to the building completion fund, naming the Officers as honorees.

During Mrs. Patton’s visit in Nebraska, Governor Val Peterson honored her by bestowing upon her the rank of an Admiral in The Nebraska Navy. The ceremony took place in the Governor’s office preceding a Conference-sponsored tour of the State Capitol and a tea at the Governor’s Mansion where the guests were received by Mrs. Val Peterson, a member of Deborah Avery Chapter; Mrs. W. P. Venable, State Regent; other State Officers; and the Regents of the two Hostess Chapters: Miss Verdi E. Smith of St. Leger Cowley, and Mrs. Grant A. Ackerman of Deborah Avery.

The Hostess Chapters honored the Pages at a dinner and presented corsages to them. At the close of their dinner, the Pages posed with their State Regent for a photograph. In the photograph are (left to right) Mrs. Gerald Rosenberger, Mrs. Richard Hartwell, Mrs. W. E. Dingley, Jr., Mrs. Dean Forke, Mrs. Venable, Miss Marygene Smith, Miss Pauline Harmon, Miss Anita Ackerman, and Miss Caroline Ross.

Louise M. (Mrs. Grant A.) Ackerman
State Press Chairman

MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN SOCIETY held its Fifty-first State Conference in Ann Arbor March 28th to 30th. Hostess Chapters were the following: Alexander Macomb, Keziah Cooley Goss, Nancy DeGraff Toll, Sarah Caswell Angell, and Ypsilanti. Mrs. Arthur W. Smith, Regent of Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter of Ann Arbor, was General Chairman.
Mrs. Walter C. Pomeroy, State Regent, presided at the Conference. Guests included Miss Gertrude Carraway, Vice President General from North Carolina, Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, State Regent of Indiana, Mrs. Federick J. Friedli, State Regent of Illinois, and Mrs. William Louis Ainsworth, Honorary State Regent of Kansas. Michigan Daughters take just pride in their own National Officers. Serving at this time are Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Chester F. Miller, Vice President General; and Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy, Honorary Vice President General. Also present were two Past Vice Presidents General, Mrs. Bessie Howe Geagley and Mrs. Osmond D. Heavenrich, with Miss Laura C. Cook, Past Organizing Secretary General.

Speaker at the luncheon on Wednesday was Mrs. Rosa M. Farber, Chairman of the Wayne County Legislative Committee. She urged every individual to study the wording of all agreements made by our country with representatives of other countries and the bills presented to Congress as a result of these agreements. We are in danger of losing the very freedoms which our own Constitution has provided unless we protest the passage of unwise legislation.

The State Chaplain, Mrs. Milton Hinga, presided at the beautiful Memorial Service held Wednesday afternoon. The State Regent spoke, honoring the memory of the eighty-six Michigan Daughters who have entered Life Eternal during the past year. A special tribute was given by Mrs. Schermerhorn for Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Past Historian General and Past Vice President General. Miss Norma Heyde sang Albert Malotte's "Twenty-third Psalm" and "The Prayer Perfect" by Oley Speaks.

Formal Opening Session was held in the Ball Room of the Michigan League Wednesday evening. After the State Regent had presented the distinguished guests, members of the State Executive Board, and Regents of the Hostess Chapters, Mr. Robert Hoffelt of Michigan State Normal College sang "Hymn to the D. A. R.,” by Albert Malotte, and "The Blind Plowman.”

Mrs. Pomeroy then introduced Mr. Olof Halvard Lyon, Vice President of Leadership Training Incorporated. He said that to combat this day's confusion we must have a patriotism as dynamic as Patrick Henry's, an education system that teaches Truth with a certainty, and a religion with faith rooted in God.

Meetings on Thursday were devoted largely to reports of State Officers, State Committee Chairmen, and Chapter Regents. Michigan was reported as a "Gold Star" State with contributions well over its quota of $27,650.

Thursday evening the formal Banquet was held in the Ball Room of the Michigan Union. The Brass Ensemble of the University of Michigan Bands and the Women's Glee Club presented a fine musical program.

Dr. J. Philip Wernette, Professor of Business Administration, spoke very optimistically of the progress to be expected in the next fifty years. However, he warned that we must not let unwise governmental management or subversive influence weaken the structure of our nation.

Friday morning Resolutions were passed opposing the Genocide Treaty; urging Congress to pass protective legislation guaranteeing the United States Flag the position of honor at all times on United States soil; and opposing the articles of the Declaration of Human Rights which would make our own United States Constitution and our own Bill of Rights of little or no value.

A trio of Ypsilanti High School girls in Revolutionary costume, with fife, drum, and Colonial flag, appeared to lead the 250 Good Citizenship Pilgrims into the auditorium. The fifer's "Yankee Doodle" and the sharp rat-tat-tat of the drummer provided the rhythm for marching.

Leone Beth Riggle, Jean Bessac's Pilgrim, from Alma, was the winner of the (Continued on page 670)
Capt. William McKennan (Hockessin, Del.). A trip to historic Valley Forge was taken May 14 by Chapter members in a 1915-model Stanley Steamer. Mr. T. Clarence Marshall, of Yorklyn, owner of this automobile, was its driver. The model has a capacity of 15 passengers, and a speed of 25 miles an hour.

The Chapter had as its guests on the tour Janet Pierson of Hockessin School and Carol Biederman, of Yorklyn School. These girls were winners in the Historical Essay contest. They are sixth-graders. The trip was an additional award this year. Each girl received a silver medal at the schools’ closing exercises.

The group toured the battlefields, visited Washington’s Headquarters, the Chapel, and the D. A. R. Bell Tower now under construction.

Following a box luncheon, a brief session was conducted by Mrs. James Marsey, Regent.

It was voted to place American Flags on the graves of the ten Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Red Clay Creek Presbyterian Church Cemetery on Memorial Day. Mrs. Donald Woodward, Vice Regent, was appointed to assist Mrs. Marsey with this project. Mrs. James Marsey, Regent

Hannah Goddard (Brookline, Mass.) for the second time in three years presented the “American Afternoon” Program at Boston’s International Institute. Since this is quite an honor, our Chapter decided to feature the American Indian. It was a happy choice for many of these new Americans had never seen a real Indian, nor did they know much about them.

Mrs. W. M. Parker Mitchell, Regent, presided, and gave a talk on Indian Etymology. Mrs. John L. Newell, Vice Regent and also President of the Massachusetts Indian Association, discussed Indian problems and exhibited Indian handicraft. She was assisted by members of the John Goddard Society, C.A.R. Wah-ya-ta-lute, an Indian girl from Puget Sound in Washington State and a student at the New England Conservatory, sang classical songs as well as Indian songs and was lovely in her costume. Dana Brown, also a student at the Conservatory, accompanied her.

The program created much interest and many have asked to have it repeated exactly as it was given at the Institute. In talking about Indian words, Mrs. Mitchell brought out how much we owe to the different dialects and, in fact, how our first Americanisms were of Indian origin.

Eleanor Washington Swann Mitchell, Regent

Philip Allen (Darien, Wis.). The Washington Day dinner and meeting of the Chapter in the Baptist Church dining room was well attended. Table decorations were of red, white and blue candles, flags, silhouettes of George and Martha Washington, and red hatchet place cards.

Honored guests were Mrs. David Fifield of the Beloit Chapter, who was the speaker of the evening; Miss Margaret Goodwin, of Beloit, National Chairman of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee; and the three Good Citizens and their mothers from the Sharon, Walworth and Darien High Schools. On behalf of the Chapter, the State and National Societies, Miss Goodwin presented the Good Citizenship pins to Misses Nora New, Lucille Long and Doris Wendorf. She called particular attention to the symbolism of the pins.

Mrs. Fifield spoke interestingly on American quilts. Some of the members and guests brought old quilts of varied designs and periods. The speaker also exhibited a number of beautiful quilts, to illustrate her remarks.

Miss Dorothy Reed, Regent, presided and presented Mrs. Fifield and Miss Goodwin with gifts.

Miss Dorothy Reed, Regent

Ketoctin (Purcellville, Va.) held its first “Birthday Luncheon” in the Purcellville Library Tuesday, April 2, in celebration of the organization of the Loudoun County Chapter just one year ago. It is the only Chapter in this section and now boasts a membership of 29 Daughters. Mrs. Frank McComb is Regent, and the Chapter is honored by having Mrs. Annette Kinney (Cabell), one of the Charter Members of the National Society, as an Associate.
The luncheon was prepared and served by St. Cecelia's Guild for 67 members and guests. The honoree was Mrs. R. V. H. Duncan, Jr., State Regent. Other out-of-town guests included Mrs. Emmert, Regent of the Fort Loudoun Chapter, Winchester, Va., who came with twelve of her sister members; Mrs. Marcy Gill, of the Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. H. Hollisworth, of the Deborah Knapp Chapter, Washington; Mrs. Ernest Clark, Regent, Salisbury, Md.; and Mrs. J. H. Helmuth, Washington.

Ceremonies began with the Pledge of Allegiance and the Star Spangled Banner. Mrs. N. B. Hawthorne offered prayer. The Regent presented the visitors. During the luncheon a charming octet from Miss Charlotte Noland's Foxcroft School sang several numbers, one of which was composed by their music instructor, Prof. William Smith.

Mrs. Duncan gave a very interesting and instructive address in which she stressed D. A. R. aims in the preservation of American liberties and institutions. She said, "Good citizenship is the carrying over of Christian principles into civilian living."

The Chapter has a project of compiling vital statistics and historical data of Loudoun County from its earliest days. In this work Mr. E. O. Russell, County Clerk, and his staff have been most cooperative and helpful.

Mrs. McComb was presented with a Regent's book, the gift of Mrs. Robert Kirkwood and Mrs. Errett Wallace.

Arleigh C. (Mrs. S. J.) Crooker
Recording Secretary

Pajaro Valley (Watsonville, Cal.). It was a happy occasion on February 1 when Mrs. Charles Haskell Danforth, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, and Past State Regent of California, and Mrs. Reginald L. Parry, Past State Organizing Secretary, presented our Chapter's Charter. We are the 111th Chapter in California and have twenty charter members, as follows: Mrs. Earl Barker, Mrs. H. Shields Barr, Mrs. Delmar Brown, Mrs. Stephen A. Cobb, Mrs. Stewart Kett, Mrs. Louis Lima, Mrs. Stephen G. Martinelli, Mrs. Keith Pope, Miss Lois Reed, Mrs. Clinton H. Rider, Mrs. Bruce Rider, Mrs. Ralph Robinson, Mrs. E. W. Smith, Mrs. D. D. Smith, Miss Mollye Jean Smith, Mrs. Grover R. Stephenson, Mrs. R. L. Wardle, Miss Mary Woodburn, Mrs. Lloyd Zook, and Mrs. Brooksie Fawcett Holsenbake, who passed away April 5, 1950.

After the presentation, Mrs. Danforth told us about her work as Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution and about the Institution's history and activities.

Before the meeting, members and guests gathered for dinner at the home of Mrs. Bruce Rider.

Press Relations Chairman

Shawnee (Mission, Kan.) organized in December, 1949, and with a membership of 30, undertook its first big D. A. R. Benefit May 17, 18 and 19 in a Table Setting Contest and Silver Exhibition, with a china and glass display.

The project was publicized extensively in eight publications and over three radio stations, one radio program consisting of a personal interview with our Vice Regent, Mrs. T. H. Voegtli, who aptly presented D. A. R. philanthropies.

The display was held in Helzberg's Diamond Shop on the Plaza, and 24 women's organizations were represented with diversified table settings of unique appeal. Participating organizations were from Kansas City, Mo.; Kansas City, Kansas; and Johnson County, Kansas. The idea in having the tables represented by various clubs was to get them to sponsor sales of tickets. All ticket holders were entitled to vote on the table settings.

The classes of tables, including both modern and antique, were: Formal and In-
formal Dinners, Dessert Coffee, Buffet Breakfast, Luncheon, Family Dinner 60 years ago, Chinese Tea for Two, Mexican Dinner, Christmas Dinner, Javanese Luncheon, Antique Table, Garden Table, Jewish Festival Passover Table, and a formal setting of Capide-Monte china.

Shawnee Chapter offered three cash prizes: $20 first, $10 second, and $5 third, and also ribbons for the next three with no discrimination between classifications. First prize was won by the Sarah de Rapalje D. A. C. Chapter, with Mrs. P. M. Krall's setting of lovely old sandwich glass.

Helzberg's, co-sponsor, cooperated wholeheartedly in printing the announcements, tickets, and table cards, and obtained handsome exhibits from several silversmith companies, which furnished silver draw prizes.

A most successful project, with 600 people attending, the event contributed toward a closer, inter-club relationship.

Much credit is due our loved Mrs. E. F. Sanders, General Chairman, who courageously undertook this project held four days before her retirement as Chapter Regent.

Mrs. Chauncey Cox
Publicity Chairman

Enoch Crosby (Carmel, N. Y.) celebrated its 25th anniversary April 9 at a luncheon in the Presbyterian Church, Brewster, with 88 members and guests. Appropriate decorations were streamers of silver and blue, with bouquets of white snapdragon and blue iris.

The Regent, Mrs. A. D. Townsend, presided and gave a cordial welcome. Miss Page Schwarzwaelder, Past Treasurer General and Associate Member of the Chapter, extended greetings.

Honored guests were Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General; Mrs. Harold Erb, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Frank Cuff, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Floyd Woolsey, State Treasurer; and Mrs. Hal West, State Chairman. Visiting Regents were Mrs. Joseph McMullin, Mrs. Walter Ackert, Mrs. Edwin Harrison and Mrs. Hal West.

The minutes of the organizing meeting were read by Mrs. George Twiname. There were five present who had taken part in the meeting on April 8, 1926: Mrs. A. C. Penny, Mrs. E. W. Addis, Mrs. George Purdy, Mrs. Edwin Ritchie and Mrs. A. D. Townsend.

The Past Regents, Mrs. R. Benson Ray, Mrs. Fred Daniels, Mrs. Walter H. Howe, Mrs. George Purdy and Mrs. Peter O'Hara, were presented.

Mr. Donald Townsend, a noted soloist, gave two groups of delightful selections. The guest speaker, Mrs. Charles White Nash, State Regent in 1926, who was present at the first meeting, narrated facts which are a part of the Chapter's history although they do not appear on record, since they occurred before its organization. She paid great tribute to the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Fannie B. Hughson, and Mrs. Anderson H. Travis.

Mrs. Fred Daniels, Past State Librarian, gave a history of the Chapter's exceedingly creditable activities through the 25 years. The membership is now 120. Reminiscences of the Chapter's early meetings were given by Miss Ann Vincent.

Mrs. A. C. Penny read the annual report of the Chapter as it appears in the New York State Year Book, which included many contributions.
The State and National officers praised the members for their accomplishments.

Mrs. A. D. Townsend, Regent

Fort Bend (Richmond, Tex.) has marked two trees with most impressive ceremonies. The first is a magnificent live oak in the yard of Mr. and Mrs. Albert George, about eight miles south of Richmond. This tree was grown from an acorn planted by Nancy Styles Jones in 1824, when she and her husband, Henry Jones, settled on this land. They were a part of Stephen F. Austin’s “First Three Hundred” Colonists and were the great-grandparents of Mrs. Albert George.

The “Nancy Styles Jones Oak Tree” was marked by a bronze plaque set in Texas limestone. There were more than a hundred visitors present, with the Lamar High School Band playing the “Star Spangled Banner,” “A Tree,” and “The Eyes of Texas.” The history of the tree was read by Mrs. Mason Briscoe, State Chairman of Conservation. The marker was presented to Mrs. George by Mrs. E. E. Jenkins, Regent of Fort Bend Chapter. Four Boy Scouts acted as Color Guard.

From the home of Mrs. George, we all came back to Richmond where another ceremony took place. On the grounds of the new County Library, Fort Bend Chapter planted a beautiful magnolia tree, which they marked in honor of their Organizing Regent, Mrs. Mason Briscoe. This marker, too, is a bronze plaque set in Texas limestone. The presentation was made by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. E. E. Jenkins. Appropriate Bible verses and prayer were given by Mrs. H. S. Forester of Alexander Love Chapter, Houston.

We hope many of you are familiar with Texas Limestone. It shows the imprint of tiny shell fish, etc., and is the stone used in our Capitol and San Jacinto Monument. Under the live oak tree are those who took part in the ceremonies: The Rev. John Paul Jones, pastor of the Baptist Church in Richmond, who gave the invocation; Mrs. E. E. Jenkins, Regent; Mrs. A. P. George; Mrs. Mason Briscoe; Mrs. O. F. Carroll; Mrs. H. S. Forester; Mrs. Mary Huntington; and Mr. James L. Boone, Superintendent of Schools at Needville. At the magnolia tree are Mrs. E. E. Jenkins, Mrs. Mason Briscoe and Mrs. H. S. Forester.

Mrs. Mason Briscoe, Press Relations Chairman.

Gov. William Livingston (Spring Lake, N. J.). Mrs. Ralph W. Greenlaw, State Regent, was guest of honor and the Rev. Frederick R. Gibson, pastor, Asbury Park Presbyterian Church, was guest speaker at the 25th anniversary luncheon May 15 at Beau-Rivage.

Mrs. A. Vincent Rochester, Chaplain, installed Mrs. Harry G. Clayton as Vice Regent. Other officers seated were Mrs. Felix Kessler, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Paul Geiser, Librarian; and Mrs. Carl Meyes, Registrar.

Mrs. Greenlaw, introduced by Mrs. Leona Woolley, Regent, urged the members to vote in elections and work for benefits which their ancestors fought to establish. Mr. Gibson spoke on “The Spirit of Freedom,” and reminded the women that freedom is not altogether a question of action but also a way of thinking. The threat of Communism, he warned, must be fought spiritually as well as by law. He was introduced by Miss Roselle Bucknum, first local member to be named a State Officer. Now State Conservation Chairman, she presented Mrs. Greenlaw with...
money from the Chapter for the Building Fund.

Mrs. Woolley welcomed Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Past Curator General; Mrs. Edward F. Randolph, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Sherman T. Strong, Regent, Shrewsbury Towne Chapter; Mrs. E. L. Murphy, Richard Stockton Chapter; and Mrs. J. Crawford Ogden, Mrs. Howard Havens and Mrs. John Cooper, Past Regent, Ten- nent Chapter.

Charter members present included Mrs. E. R. Burdge, Mrs. James P. Van Schoick, Mrs. Elsie B. Warner, Mrs. A. Vincent Rochester, Mrs. Frank Havens, Mrs. John Engelken and Miss Charlotte Bird.

Mrs. Theodore Baker, Historian, read highlights of Chapter history, and a tribute to the late Mrs. Theodore Bennett, Organizing Regent, written by Mrs. William B. Pratt.

Lois Blakeney, Chapter "Good Citizen," and Norma Lacht, Chapter "Girl Home Maker," were introduced. Doris Jane Kessler played the accordion, and Margaret Rohland Stratton sang solos, accompanied by Helen Clark Hummel.

Mrs. Theodore Baker, Historian

Major Isaac Sadler (Omaha, Neb.). On March 10 this Chapter celebrated its 40th birthday with a meeting held at the spacious Omaha Woman's Club House.

Mrs. Karl Kenneth Matthews, Regent, was Hostess, honoring the Charter members and Past Regents.

At the door guests were presented with a red rose and then were introduced to the Regent and honored guests.

The meeting was opened with the usual impressive ceremony—prayer by the Chap- lain, Mrs. G. R. Gilbert; singing of the National Anthem, with Miss Ruth Milford at the piano; and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. S. C. Johnson, Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee.

Minutes of the first meeting held in March, 1911, were read.

A musical program and guest speaker were enjoyed by all present.

A social hour was enjoyed in the dining room, where the table was decorated with a centerpiece of red roses, a large birthday cake and lighted candles.

Coffee was poured by the three charter members: Mrs. Frank Baker, Past State Regent and daughter of the Organizing Regent; Mrs. T. W. Burchmore and Mrs. J. Burr Taylor.

The Chapter has completed another year on a high note and is looking forward to even better and greater service in the years to come. Manila (Mrs. J. C.) Evans

Recording Secretary

Chippewa Valley (Menomonie, Wis.). Two German girls attending Stout Institute and two Good Citizenship Award winners were entertained at a tea by the Chippewa Valley Chapter at its February meet-

Our Vice Regent, Mrs. Thomas Swenson, briefly explained the purpose and ideals of the D. A. R. to the girls.

Mrs. Clyde Bowman, Good Citizenship Award Chairman, presented pins to this year's winners, Miss Joelene Chryst and Miss Carol Christianson.

Miss Maria Wuest spoke of Germany's history, while Miss Christa Erwin told of Hitler's regime and of experiences during the war. Following their talks, an informal discussion was held.

Annette (Mrs. Myron) Harbour

Secretary

Osceola (Bradenton, Fla.). Women should take a stand on limitation of treaty-making powers of the Senate and President and inform Congressmen they are opposed to the Genocide treaty, Mrs. Patrick H. Odom, State Regent, stated in an address May 3 before a luncheon meeting of this Chapter at the Tea Cozy.

Speaking on "State of the Union and What Can We Do about It?", Mrs. Odom emphasized that, "Our real enemy, within our own walls, is ignorance, apathy and lethargy." She reminded her listeners the American Way is founded on fundamental belief in God and Constitutional govern- ment and it is the duty of D. A. R. members to be informed on all public questions and active to preserve our inherited freedoms.

Mrs. Odom installed as Chapter Officers: Mrs. W. T. Crain, First Vice Regent; Mrs. H. L. Moss, Second Vice Regent; Miss Charlotte Coney, Recording Secretary; and Mrs. G. P. Smythe, Registrar. Hold-over officers are Mrs. Tipton Young, Regent; Mrs. Jessie Savage, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. J. S. Norris, Chaplain; Mrs. Keller Bell, Treasurer; and Mrs. Ed Little-
ton, Historian. Mrs. J. R. Burris has been appointed Parliamentarian. Mrs. W. A. Knight was named a new Board member, with Mrs. Clark Myers as a hold-over member.

Outstanding among annual reports were those on National Defense, Mrs. C. E. Cook Chairman; Good Citizenship, Mrs. C. B. Stewart Chairman; and Museum, Mrs. Clark Myers Chairman.

Mrs. Stewart announced that 300 Junior High students in Bradenton and Palmetto wrote essays on American History, competing for four D. A. R. prize medals.

Patriotic colors were emphasized in place cards and table decorations. Gardenia corsages were presented to the State Regent and Chapter Officers.

Luncheon was served to 54 members and guests, including Mrs. Lazell Northrop, Regent, Mrs. Edward Smith and Mrs. T. J. Dusenberry, of Sara De Sota Chapter, Sarasota. Mrs. Tipton Young, Regent

Shaker (Shaker Heights, Ohio). D. A. R. Manuals for Citizenship were distributed to the following organizations:

Citizens' Bureau, Cleveland, 1500; Naturalization Court, Cleveland, 1300; Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, 25; Collinwood Public Library, Cleveland, 10; Salvation Army, Cleveland, 157; East End Neighborhood House, Cleveland, 24; Merrick House, Cleveland, 70; *First Baptist Church, Cleveland Hts., 9; *Church of the Covenant, Cleveland, 10; *Heights Christian Church, Shaker Hts., 2; *Fairmount Presbyterian Church, Clvd. Hts., 8; Doctors' Hospital, Cleveland Hts., 13; Warrensville Chronic Hospital, Cleveland, 2. Total, 3130.

On Friday, December 15, the Americanism Committee sponsored a citizenship class at the Naturalization Court. Letters of welcome and American flags were given to 31 new citizens.

An Americanism program was presented on Wednesday, March 14. Patriotic music was furnished by Mrs. Enola Foster Burdick, Music Chairman. Mr. Floyd E. Ault, Officer-in-Charge of Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States Department of Justice, discussed immigration laws and regulations informally. D. A. R. Manuals for Citizenship were given to the members of the Shaker Chap-

Marion M. (Mrs. Herbert A.) Wicks

Judith Randolph (Farmville, Va.). Mrs. Asa Dickinson Watkins (Nannie Forbes Watkins), born Ann Eliza Forbes, June 20, 1860, at Buckingham Court House, Virginia, was the daughter of Ann Jeanie Cobbs and William Wesley Forbes and the granddaughter of Alexander Forbes, a soldier in the Revolutionary Army. Alexander Forbes was a Scotch lad of 16 years when he joined the Company of Captain Clough Shelton of the 6th Virginia Regiment, commanded by Col. William Russell. Born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1763, his love for his native country was shown when he named his home in Buckingham, "Loch Lomond".

Mrs. Watkins, now 91 years old, a member of our Chapter, has many interesting reminiscences of her youth. She tells of

MRS. ASA D. WATKINS, A REAL GRANDDAUGHTER, WHO IS A MEMBER OF THE JUDITH RANDOLPH CHAPTER
seeing General Robert E. Lee when he passed through Buckingham after Appomattox. Later one of his daughters was her classmate in a Richmond school. Even now she hears from two of her former pupils, one of whom is 85.

In 1884 she married Judge Asa Dickinson Watkins of Farmville, Va. To this union were born six children. The qualities of her life that have stood out most clearly are her love and loyalty to her church, her family and her friends.

Mrs. Robert B. Crawford, Regent

Princess Hirrihigua (St. Petersburg, Fla.) National Defense and Patriotic Education were predominant themes of the programs presented by this Chapter during 1950-51. It was awarded first prize for these programs at the State Conference in March at Miami Beach. Talented members and several well-known speakers have given inspiring addresses. First meeting of the season was held at the home of the Regent on October 11, celebrating the 60th anniversary of the founding of the National Society.

During the Winter season the Chapter entertains visiting Daughters from many Northern States, and is happy to have a large number of them become Associate Members. Among our distinguished visitors this past Winter were Mrs. Loren Rex, First Vice President General, and our own State Regent, Mrs. P. H. Odom.

February was outstanding. On the 14th Mrs. David M. Wright, Organizing Secretary General, and immediate past Florida State Regent, gave a thought-provoking lecture entitled, "This is Our Problem," illustrated by an unusual diagrammatic scheme. On Sunday, the 18th, Mr. Smith Multer, Past National President of the S. A. R. gave a stirring address before a large audience in Williams Park.

The annual Washington's Birthday luncheon was held in the Huntington Hotel on February 22, with more than 200 present. Lovely music and a patriotic address by President Michael Bennett of St. Petersburg Junior College featured this. On the 21st there was a radio broadcast in which the Genocide Treaty was discussed by the Regent and the Radio Chairman.

Several hundred mimeographed copies of the ten reasons for opposing World Government were distributed. Many letters were written by Chapter members to our Senators in favor of the Mundt-Nixon Bill, and to our Florida Legislators urging that action favoring World Government be rescinded, which was done.

Mrs. Ernest J. Mansfield, Regent

John Wallace (Bedford, Ind.). Plans for the dedication of a marker at the Crane Naval Ammunition Depot on June 20 were made at a breakfast meeting of the Chapter at Spring Mill State Park.

A report on Continental Congress was given by Mrs. G. C. Bowden. Mrs. Carrie Clements also reported on Congress programs.

Mrs. Dallis Richards was reelected Regent. Mrs. Bowden was elected Vice Regent; Mrs. W. D. Giffen, Secretary; Mrs. Mary Edwards, Treasurer; Mrs. Frances Perkins, Registrar; Mrs. Daisy Black, Historian; Mrs. Maude Plummer, Chaplain; and Mrs. Harry Gainey, Librarian.

After serving as Registrar for 24 years, Mrs. Nora Hartley expressed regret that she was unable to continue in the office. Committee reports were made. Mrs. Black said that boxes of clothing have been sent to Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School in Alabama and Crossnore School in North Carolina.

About 56 persons attended the meeting. The tables were decorated with Spring flowers and favors were small replicas of the D. A. R. Magazine.

Mrs. G. C. Bowden

State Membership Chairman

Shreveport, Caddo and Pelican (Shreveport, La.). Mrs. Jack F. Durkee entertained March 9 at a luncheon at the Petroleum Club for Regents, Past Regents and delegates attending the State Conference March 9-10 at Shreveport.

The table was decorated with carnations, stock and other Spring blossoms.

The hostess is the granddaughter of the late Mrs. Mattie Swann Davis, a charter member of the Pelican Chapter.

Among those attending were Mrs. John Newton Pharr, then State Regent; Mrs. Percy Caldwell Fair, Past State Regent and National Vice President, Children of the American Revolution; Mrs. Walter Scott Welch, Past Vice President General and
National Chairman of Genealogical Records; Mrs. Robert J. Kuhn, Senior State President, C. A. R.; Mrs. John F. Weismann, National Vice Chairman, Junior American Citizens; Mrs. J. S. Segura, Sr., State Program Chairman; Mrs. Harney S. Bogan, Regent of Pelican Chapter; Mrs. B. D. Battle, Regent of the Shreveport Chapter; Miss Tabitha P. Holmes, Regent of the Caddo Chapter; Mrs. A. W. Baird, Vice Regent of Pelican Chapter and Entertainment Committee Chairman; Mrs. Alvin Tiller, Co-chairman of Bon Chasse Chapter; Mrs. C. H. Messer, State Vice Chairman of Press Relations; Mrs. W. E. Hicks, Past Regent of Pelican Chapter; and Mrs. J. C. Bruington, past Executive Secretary of the National Defense Committee.

Maude Swann (Jack F.) Durkee Registrar, Pelican Chapter

James White (Knoxville, Tenn.) celebrated its twenty-fifth Anniversary on April 11 with a beautiful afternoon tea at the home of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Ray H. (Eva Nash) Jenkins.

It was on April 8, 1926, that Miss Eva Nash organized the Chapter at the home of her mother, Mrs. Walter S. Nash. The Chapter was named for James White, founder of Knoxville.

The guest list included all Chapter Regents in the State, Officers, Chairmen of Committees, Past State Regents, Past National Officers of the State, Presidents of patriotic organizations and friends of the Chapter.

In the receiving line were Mrs. Ray Jenkins, Mrs. Walter S. Nash, Mrs. Charles A. Browning, Regent of James White Chapter; Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, State Regent; and Mrs. William H. Lambeth, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General.

Mrs. R. C. Smith, Jr., and Mrs. R. D. DeFord, Vice Regents of the Chapter, presided over the tea table. All of the Past Chapter Regents, Mrs. Frances S. Key, Mrs. Eugene T. Bowman, Mrs. Walter D. Devault, Mrs. B. E. Jacocks, Mrs. Reuben Hayes, Mrs. James H. Burke and Miss Ruth Rodgers, were present and assisted in entertaining in the drawing room.

James White Chapter has grown under the leadership of these Regents from 38 organizing members and 15 charter members to 100 members at present.

Mrs. Charles A. Browning, Regent

State Activities

(Continued from page 662)

State Award, a $100 bond, which was presented by the State Regent. A check for $25 was given to Marilyn Hart, a Piety Hill Chapter Pilgrim, from Birmingham. Marilyn had been a very close contestant for first place.

Mrs. Lula Bachman, Detroit Attorney and Official Observer at United Nations meetings, addressed the Pilgrims. She pointed out that the agreements of the United Nations are idealistic, but that if the machinery for carrying out these ideals is not used by honest, fair-minded people, harm can be accomplished instead of good. She said that we must have a foreign policy that is firm, honest, and strong, as neither individuals nor countries are respected for weakness.

The concluding luncheon was addressed by Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, National Chairman of Approved Schools, who brought us interesting news of the fine work being accomplished in our schools.

Clara Still Shoemaker State Recording Secretary
Ingersoll, Mary, to Benjamen Wright, July 29, 1802.
Ingraham, Lewis, to Sophia Graves, Oct. 28, 1834.
Isham, Pierpont, to Semantha Swift, Oct. 3, 1832.
James, Randall, to Rhoda Walbridge, Jan. 21, 1819.
Jaqueth, Amelia M., to D. S. Peterson, Oct. 19, 1853.
Jefferson, Thomas, to Fidelia Brown, Aug. 20, 1836.
Jennings, John C., to Caroline B. Conkling, May 9, 1855.
Jernalds, Henry, to Polly Buck, Feb. 17, 1813.
Jernalds, Niles, to Nancy Thayer, Oct. 27, 1808.
Jerald, Tabitha, to ‘Sardius Denslow, Jan. 13, 1812.
Jewell, Lydia, to Luke Morse, Sept. 12, 1855.
Jewett, Fineth, to Emory Moore, Oct. 21, 1840.
Jewett, Laura, to Burrell Green, Oct. 30, 1816.
Jewett, Triphose, to Loring Brewester, Oct. 27, 1812.
Jewett, Sarah, to Andrew P. Wheeler, May 3, 1846.
Jewett, Levi, to Laura Perry, Jan. 8, 1815.
Johnson, Diana, to Samuel Thayer, May 4, 1812.
Johnson, H. E. (Bride), to Charles H. Hicks, June 7, 1855.
Johnson, Andrew, to Abigail Barney, Jan. 6, 1862.
Johnson, William B., to Elizabeth M. Fenton, July 8, 1834.
Johnson, Charles, to Elizabeth P. Hunt, Dec. 19, 1831.
Jones, Wealthy, to Elijah Norton, Sept. 22, 1821.
Jones, Amanda, to Ellis Harwood, April 1, 1849.
Jones, Betsy, to Charles Cone, May 22, 1824.
Jones, George, to Elizabeth Maddrah, March, 1833.
Joslin, William, to Deborah Hasswell, Feb. 27, 1817.
Joslin, George W., to Elizabeth Gilmore, March 5, 1840.
Judd, Isaac, to Sally Morse, Sept. 4, 1845.
Judd, Russell, to Emerency Cromack, Jan. 14, 1836.
Kellogg, Anna, to Samuel Northbramand, Jan. 24, 1815.
Kellogg, Charles, to Priscilla Russell, June 23, 1865.
Kellogg, Henry, to Margaret V. D. S. Hubbell, Jan. 26, 1825.
Kellogg, Henry, to Ann Maria Hubbell, Oct. 16, 1831.
Kelly, Emily, to David Moore, Jan. 1, 1833.
Kelly, Obadiah, to Catherine T. Bigelow, April 26, 1843.
Kelly, Alexander, to Martha Willis, Nov. 6, 1842.
Kelly, Patrick, to Hannah Gibbs, June 30, 1790.
Kendrick, Jonathan H., to Caroline Waters, Aug. 4, 1829.
Kennon, Lydia Ann, to Isaac S. King, June 1, 1844.
Kennon, Sewell, to Betsey Griswold, Jan. 16, 1826.
Kent, Eliza, to Henry Warren, May 12, 1832.
Kent, Reuben, to Susan C. Fort, March 3, 1845.
Kent, Ruben, to Eunice Huntley, May 31, 1812.
Kercham, Francis, to Maria Matteson, July 21, 1851.
Kerd, Elijah, to Susan Stratton, March 10, 1814.
Ketchum, Hannah, to Parley H. Hill, Sept. 27, 1854.
Kettridge, James, to Hannah W. Hall, Nov. 11, 1845.
Keys, Sally, to Philo Curtis, March 6, 1839.
Keys, Anna C., to John B. Cott, June 28, 1847.
Kilburn, James, to Dorothy Reed, March 11, 1843.
Kimbell, Sibyl, to Amos S. Harris, April 21, 1847.
Kimball, Albert, to Eveline L. Cutler, Aug. 22, 1863.
Kimball, Isaac, to Laura Sibley, Aug. 5, 1832.
King, Horace, to Phebe A. Haynes, Jan. 6, 1842.
King, George W., to Polly Moses, May 24, 1818.
King, Zebulon, to Lydia Hacket, Dec. 3, 1815.
King, Isaac S., to Lydia Ann Kennon, June 1, 1844.
Kinney, Pheneas M., to Lucretia Bowers, Feb. 6, 1856.
Kinley, Sarah E., to William Bates, May 2, 1847.
Kinsley, Sally M., to Cyrus Farewell, July 30, 1833.
Kinsley, Caroline, to John Boynton, May 20, 1846.
Kinley, Edward, to Harriet Brown Rudd, Sept. 25, 1837.
Kinsley, William, to Mary Bingham, July 8, 1850.
Kinsley, Abisha, to Huldah Millerd, March 26, 1793.
Kinsley, Abisha, to Eunice Elwell, Sept. 11, 1816.
Kipp, James, to Nancy A. Scriven, July 4, 1853.
Knapp, Laura, to Dewey Howard, Aug. 17, 1852.
Knapp, Cynthia, to Alonzo Rand, May, 1841.
Knapp, Elijah, to Dorothy Crawford, April 18, 1822.
Knapp, Elijah, to Emily Cutler, Oct. 18, 1855.
Knapp, Lewis, to Sarah A. Bowen, Oct. 31, 1841.
Knapp, Bennett, to Electa Garey, Aug. 20, 1854.
Knapp, Cyrus, to Phebe Whipple, April 21, 1832.
Koon, John, to Charlotte L. Smith, Oct. 15, 1845.
Knox, Lydia, to William Darling, July 12, 1810.
Kune, Ann, to Jonathan Robinson, Feb. 9, 1812.
Larabee, Lavina, to Robert Miller, March 19, 1809.
Larabee, Benjamin, to Lemira Edgerton, July 2, 1820.
Larebee, James, to Delarrah Hollenbeck, June 4, 1814.
Larkin, Henry, to Phebe Peck, Nov. 12, 1820.
Larsoba, Amasey, to Louisa Rugg, Jan. 10, 1817.
Laurence, Sally, to Seth Dimick, Dec. 6, 1808.
Laurence, Samuel, to Ruby Thayer, July 7, 1814.
Lawrence, Adaline, to Edwin H. Bigelow, Nov. 12, 1845.
Lawrence, Sarah E., to Vine W. Gage, Jan. 25, 1837.
Lawrence, Catherine, to Jonathan Pratt, May 8, 1842.
Lawrence, Delila, to Alonzo Sibley, July 12, 1840.
Lawrence, Philura, to Simeon Thayer, Sept. 22, 1822.
Lawrence, Sarah, to Elijah Arkins, Aug. 21, 1832.
Lawrence, Lucy, to Robert Hill, March 18, 1783.
Lawrence, Alice, to Bostyon Wager, Feb. 21, 1840.
Lawrence, Nathan, to Phebe Smith, Sept. 28, 1773.
Lawrence, John, to Harriet Barber, June 4, 1846.
Lezier, Phina, to John M. Vanderpool, Jan. 15, 1852.
Leach, Sarah, to Ralph Reasaes, Oct. 1, 1807.
Leach, Samuel, to Lora Stratton, Dec. 2, 1818.
Leach, Eleazer, to Thankful Haines, Jan. 1, 1809.
Leak, Ellen, to Enoch Barber, March 30, 1851.
Lehany, Mary, to Michael Lynch, Nov. 20, 1839.
Leonard, Rhoda, to Rufus Stearns, Aug. 26, 1846.
Leverett, Abigail, to Nathaniel Brush, Jan. 30, 1796.
Lewis, Betsey, to Erastus Severance, Jan. 23, 1810.
Lillie, Matilda, to Elijah Downs, July 16, 1837.
Lincoln, Amelia, to Myron Ray, Nov. 5, 1855.
Liscom, Ann, to Charles Crawford, May 8, 1845.
Lloyd, Hannah, to James Rock, Aug. 15, 1842.
Lloyd, David, to Emily Phillips, Nov. 10, 1839.
Lobaeli, Anna S., to Lewis Parsons, Feb. 22, 1841.
Locke, Melinda F., to Dorothy Howard, Aug. 19, 1840.
Locke, Prissilla, to Andrew Robinson, Dec. 4, 1806.
Long, Eason, to Roxana Camp, July 18, 1819.
Longworthy, Chester, to Cynthia M. Wilber, July 13, 1853.
Loomis, Sarah, to Andrew M. Beveridge, Dec. 20, 1848.
Loomis, Delia, to William A. Corbiere, July 27, 1827.
Loomis, Jane, to John F. Robinson, Oct. 6, 1836.
Loomis, Charlotte, to George Caldwell, July 10, 1834.
Lord, Elizabeth, to Joshua Hathaway, Feb. 19, 1791.
Loring, Joseph, to Thresa A. Tuttle, Feb. 15, 1849.
Loud, Jerusha C., to Eli B. Henry, Nov. 8, 1838.
Love, Caroline S., to Samuel Hurlburt, Nov. 12, 1845.
Love, Roxana, to Charles Norton, Nov. 27, 1817.
Love, Electa, to Elisha Wadsworth, Oct. 6, 1836.
Love, David, to Sophia Norton, June 11, 1820.
Love, John, to Lucy Story, Dec. 23, 1804.
Loveland, Sally M., to Nahum Haynes, Jan. 17, 1846.
Loveland, Emily, to Nicholas A. Harbor, Nov. 27, 1845.
Lowrey, George, to Lydia Wright, Feb. 15, 1824.
Loyres, Charles N., to Palmyra Smith, Dec. 31, 1842.
Lull, Charles, to Elizabeth Hicks, Dec. 17, 1854.
Luther, Welcome, to Adeline Bowen, Jan. 15, 1840.
Lyman, Sophia, to Lyman Atwater, April 1, 1847.
Lyman, Catherine I., to Ezra W. Benton, June 21, 1853.
Lyman, Elizabeth S., to Theodore Lyman, Oct. 5, 1853.
Lyman, Polly, to Aaron Robinson, Feb. 27, 1803.
Lyman, George, to Catherine Robinson, March 23, 1824.
Lyman, Alvin, to Clarissa Winchester, Sept. 7, 1841.
Lyman, Christopher C., to Cecilia Breckenridge, Sept. 9, 1830.
Lyman, Theodore, to Elizabeth S. Lyman, Oct. 5, 1853.
Lynch, Michael, to Mary Lehany, Nov. 20, 1859.
Lyons, Ruth, to Robert Beals, April 16, 1845.
Lyons, Sophronia, to Lemual Fuller, Jan. 1, 1842.
Lyon, Evan, to Mary Ann Davis, Jan. 25, 1866.
Lyon, Benjamin, to Janette Gilmon, April 9, 1856.
Lyon, Andrew, to Ann Eliza Graham, Nov. 28, 1853.
Maddrath, Elizabeth, to George Jones, March 29, 1834.
Maddrath, Mariame, to John J. Ross, Sept. 28, 1834.
Mallory, Caroline, to William Freeman, Oct. 2, 1853.
Mallory, Nathaniel, to Mary Brekenridge, July 29, 1804.
Mann, Benjamin, to Polly Crawford, March 2, 1819.
Manning, Mary, to Henry R. Selden, Aug. 10, 1852.
Manning, James, to Jane E. Robinson, Sept. 6, 1833.
Market, Henry, to Helena Starkling, March 19, 1855.
Marsh, Amos, to Abigail Sutton, Dec. 6, 1789.
Marther, Charles, to Henriette Stone, Sept. 15, 1855.
Martin, Wells R., to Emily Robinson, Aug. 26, 1835.
Martin, William, to Sally Pratt, March 13, 1814.
Marvel, Rachel, to Samuel Harvey, Oct. 6, 1767.
Mascraft, Hannah, to Phillip Phelps, July 25, 1813.
Mathers, Lydia C., to Calvin Brewer, Aug. 31, 1855.
Mathers, Roland, to Lurinda Morse, Oct. 28, 1829.
Matteson, Maria, to Francis Ketcham, July 21, 1831.
Matteson, Jesse, to Mary Ann Huton, March 16, 1840.
Matteson, Daniel, to Mary Armstrong, Nov. 7, 1839.
Matteson, Silas, to Anna Beebe, Dec. 5, 1798.
Mattison, John, to Betsey Fay, March 24, 1816.
Mattison, Archibald, to Louising Tenny, Dec. 23, 1804.
Maynard, Harriet N., to David Rudd, Nov. 2, 1847.
Maynard, Ruth, to Joseph E. Benedict, Aug. 6, 1846.
Maynard, Joseph, Jr., to Lucy B. Rudd, June 30, 1839.
Maynard, George, to Lucretia Strickland, July 18, 1846.
McBride, Dennis, to Sally Parker, July 8, 1810.
McCutchin, John, to Sally Sharp, March, 1799.
McDaniels, Thomas, to Erin M. Pratt, Jan. 9, 1839.
McEwen, Betsey, to Austin Harrow, Oct. 5, 1843.
McEwen, Daniel, to Betsey Hubbell, July 3, 1803.
McGee, John B., to Catherine Selby, June 29, 1844.
McGown, Sarah, to Bradford Godfrey, Jan. 8, 1835.
McIntyre, Cornelia, to Lorens Wright, Aug. 15, 1842.
McKee, Aaron, to Martha Henry, Nov. 26, 1805.
McOy, Anna, to John C. Cook, Jan. 27, 1811.
McPherson, James I., to Frances Hoxsie, April 6, 1842.
Merchant, David, to Fanny Hicks, Feb. 28, 1810.
Merrill, Jerusah, to Pineham Scott, Jan. 13, 1812.
Mervin, Henry, to Mary Ann Devans, Nov. 19, 1836.
Metz, Caroline, to Frederick Wiese, Aug. 19, 1855.
Miles, Rizpah, to Oscar R. Harris, Feb. 28, 1849.
Miller, Elizabeth, to Daniel Paddock, August 21, 1800.
Miller, Jennette, to William S. Southworth, May 10, 1840.
Miller, Robert, to Lavina Larabee, March 19, 1809.
Miller, Thomas, to Elizabeth Paddock, Feb. 13, 1810.
Millington, Sally, to Thomas French, Nov. 5, 1810.
Millington, Maryette, to William B. Patch, Oct. 21, 1844.
Mills, Daniel, to Hepzibah Whipple, July 1, 1767.
Millerd, Huldah, to Abisha Kinley, March 26, 1793.
Minor, Wealthy, to Albert Simpson, Dec. 17, 1809.
Montague, Mary, to Jonathan Fassett, Oct. 9, 1764.
Montague, Rachel, to Joshua Fowler, April 8, 1838.
Montague, Erastus, to Lucy Robinson, Feb. 21, 1822.
Montague, Samuel, to Lucy Safford, Oct. 18, 1764.
Montgomery, Catherine, to Rufus Thayer, Jan. 14, 1829.
Montgomery, John, to Nancy Wells, Dec. 26, 1813.
Montgomery, Orin Almon, to Rachel Shattuck, April 1, 1854.
Mooar, Louisa, to Franklin E. Foster, June 16, 1842.
Moody, Lucinda, to Aaron Hubbell, March 11, 1798.
Moon, Sally, to William Wait, Jan. 15, 1820.
Moon, Sally, to William Danforth, Jan. 25, 1847.
Moon, William, Jr., to Sally Witherell, March 31, 1842.
Moon, Charles Dewey, to Mary E. Clark, Nov. 16, 1851.
Moon, Richard, to Elizabeth Louisa Wolcott, Dec. 25, 1849.
Moore, Lucy, to Henry Norton, Nov. 9, 1826.
Moore, Clarissa, to John H. Rouse, Sept. 3, 1829.
Moore, Collisia, to Corydon Pettingill, Nov. 11, 1847.
Moore, Mary, to Benjamin Graham, Feb. 13, 1856.
Moore, Emery, to Finette Jewett, Oct. 21, 1840.
Moore, Henry W., to Sarah Ellen Wells, July 26, 1853.
Moore, Henry W., to Eunice Evans, Dec. 7, 1854.
Moore, Betsey, to Nathan Fisher, Nov. 16, 1820.
Morey, Solomon, to Catherine Teal, May 7, 1860.
Morfs, Betsey, to Lusiah Upham, Oct. 30, 1817.
Morse, Mary Ann, to Pliny Crawford, Sept. 25, 1836.
Morse, Rosana, to Luther Elwell, Dec. 17, 1820.
Morse, Ambrey, to Nathan Fisher, Nov. 16, 1820.
Morgan, Mary E., to Chancy I. Olds, Jan. 1, 1852.
Morgan, Margaret W., to Emerson W. Olds, Oct. 7, 1847.
Morgan, Ruth D., to Charles Hatch, Jan. 10, 1853.
Morgan, Lemuel, to Emeline Downs, Dec. 22, 1825.
Morgan, Mason C., to Emeline Safford, Sept. 15, 1825.
Moffit, Alonzo B., to Emily Wickwire, June 9, 1855.
Morrison, Mark, to Polly Robinson, Jan. 1, 1827.
Moses, Polly, to George W. King, May 24, 1818.
Mosier, Ira, to Almira Bracey, Sept. 11, 1825.
Mosier, George, to Eunice Edgerton, June 7, 1807.
Mosier, Ira, to Mary Boynton, Nov. 1, 1855.
Mosier, Alfred, to Persis Parker, Oct. 22, 1854.
Mullener, Sarah, to Ebenezer Farnham, Dec. 6, 1792.
Mumford, Mary, to James Wanot, Dec. 9, 1782.
Murphy, Mary, to Henry Harwood, Dec. 25, 1851.
Murphy, John, to Mary Cobb, July 17, 1836.
Murphy, John, to Triphena Hathaway, March 30, 1817.
Murry, Nancy, to Lewis H. Chamberlain, May 26, 1811.
Murry, Hannah, to Timothy Abbott, Nov. 12, 1876.
Myers, Harman, to Margaret Eldred, April 8, 1832.
Nay, Sally, to Erastus R. Thomas, June 8, 1806.
Neels, Rufus, to Parley Ann Davis, Jan. 7, 1824.
Nelson, Harriet C., to Jerome B. Armstrong, July 26, 1846.
Nelson, Experience, to Simeon Thayer, Oct. 29, 1787.
Newell, Laura, to Zena Wells, Aug. 23, 1837.
Newton, Sophronia, to Alanson Norton, Feb. 1, 1830.
Newton, Orin W., to Almira Crawford, Jan. 31, 1826.
Nichols, Electa, to John Winslow, June 18, 1821.
Nichols, Sophia, to Seth Hathaway, Dec. 25, 1822.
Nichols, Joanna, to Joseph Hindsill, Nov. 6, 1803.
Nichols, Eunice, to Romeo Wadsworth, Dec. 13, 1801.
Nichols, Phebe, to Moses Gunn, Jr., Dec. 9, 1802.
Nichols, Mary M., to Jason Bonknap, Aug. 5, 1846.
Nichols, James B., to Mary Henry .........
Nichols, Dewey, to Lucinda Pierce, Sept. 8, 1799.
Nichols, James, to Rachel French, Sept., 1787.
Nichols, Elijah, to Almira Walbridge, Feb. 19, 1815.
Noble, Ezekiel, to Sally Sears, Nov. 10, 1822.
Noble, Ashbel, to Polly Scott, Dec. 3, 1816.
Norris, George H., to Maria L. Hoxsey, April 20, 1835.
Northamand, Samuel, to Anna Kellogg, Jan. 24, 1815.
North, Mindwell, to Allen Cromwell, Jan. 1, 1809.
Northrup, Abigail, to Charles C. Bassett, April 4, 1842.
Northrup, Benjamin H., to Abigail H. Fish, March 20, 1841.
Northrup, David, to Jane Powers, Feb. 11, 1841.
Northrup, Daniel, to Desire Breckenridge, Jan. 29, 1805.
Norton, Alanson, to Sophronia Newton, Feb. 1, 1830.
Norton, Aurilla, to Elliott Russell, Feb. 28, 1855.
Norton, Charles, to Roxana Love, Nov. 27, 1817.
Norton, Elijah, to Wealthy Jones, Sept. 22, 1821.
Norton, Eliza, to Frank Blackmer, Nov. 11, 1824.
Norton, Franklin B., to Jane C. Fenton, Aug. 26, 1850.
Norton, George W., to Rosina Robinson, Dec. 31, 1829.
Norton, Harriet, to Alvin Haskins, Oct. 12, 1851.
Norton, Henry, to Lucy Moore, Nov. 9, 1826.
Norton, James M., to Maria Squires, Aug. 11, 1839.
Norton, Julia, to Lucius Adams, July 29, 1818.
Norton, Laura, to Cyrus B. Hill, March 2, 1815.
Norton, Laura, to George Bruce, May 29, 1826.
Norton, Laura, to Albert Walker, Feb. 29, 1836.
Norton, Louisa, to Christopher Fenton, Oct. 8, 1832.
Norton, Lucretia, to Buckley Squires, Jan. 27, 1841.
Norton, Luman, to Sabrina Rudd, March 6, 1839.
Norton, Martin 2nd, to Nancy Witherell, March 28, 1814.
Norton, Martin, to Betsey Story, Sept. 18, 1788.
Norton, Martin, to Mary Ann Sears, May 12, 1830.
Norton, Maria, to Stephen Breakemridge, July 12, 1840.
Norton, Mary, to Abner Dunham, May 12, 1833.
Norton, Mary E., to Simeon S. Spencer, Jan. 7, 1822.
Norton, Olive, to John Crossett, July 30, 1818.
Norton, Polly, to Edward Savage, Dec. 1, 1813.
Norton, Sally, to Warren Harwood, Jan. 17, 1830.
Norton, Shadrack J., to Clarissa Read, March 7, 1824.
Norton, Sophia, to David Love, June 11, 1820.
Noyes, Henry, to Harriet Edgerton, May 27, 1834.
Noyes, Nathaniel, to Lovina Woodward, June 21, 1812.
Noyes, David W., to Helen A. Remington, Dec. 24, 1847.
Noyes, Champlain, to Mariam P. Wright, April 18, 1839.
Nutting, William, to Harriet Stark, June 30, 1842.
Ogden, Harriet E., to Henry E. Royce, Jan. 11, 1857.
Oatman, Abraham, to Electa Fenton, Jan. 19, 1864.
Olds, Sarah V., to William L. Peck, April 19, 1841.
Olds, Chauncy L., to Mary E. Morgan, Jan. 1, 1852.
Olds, Henry G., to Harriet Cronk, Aug. 18, 1847.
Olds, Emerson W., to Margaret M. Morgan, Oct. 7, 1847.
Olin, Emily, to John G. Fisk, April 22, 1840.
Olin, Roxana, to James Harwood, Dec. 24, 1832.
Olin, Mary, to Martin B. Scott, July 18, 1829.
Olin, Mary Ann, to George Walbridge, Nov. 9, 1825.
Ordway, Henry, to Sarah Pierce, Jan. 8, 1837.
Osborn, Seneca, to Lucy Pritchard, Dec. 15, 1845.
Osborn, Sylvester, to Mary S. Slade, Aug. 12, 1842.
Oviatt, Laura A., to Hollis R. Wood, Nov. 19, 1845.

(To be continued)


This recently-published book is recommended, as a useful genealogical volume, by Mrs. Walter Scott Welch, National Chairman of our Genealogical Records Committee, who says it is splendidly compiled by an ardent D. A. R. member.

Two particularly valuable features of the publication are its sections entitled, "Mississippi Records—Where They May Be Found," and "Mississippi Counties," which gives the names of the various Counties, dates of their formation, their County Seats, and a statement about their extant records. Of Mississippi's 82 Counties, 51 are said to have complete records, and one other, Rankin County, is reported to have "practically complete" records.

Its various cases abstracted concern wills, administrations, property settlements, guardianships and divorces, all of which are considered important for one who wishes to do research work in Mississippi. Its Index is regarded as especially helpful, also its Introduction.

Mrs. Hendrix is Registrar of Ralph Humphreys Chapter, the oldest D. A. R. Chapter in Jackson, Miss. She is also an organizing member of the Mississippi Genealogical Society, and will be its incoming President. A copy of her book has been presented by her Chapter to the D. A. R. Library.

Queries


Bowman was in Casey Co., then part of Lincoln Co., around 1800, and when the Co. was formed in 1806 he sold the land for the Co. Seat, Liberty,
and suggested its name. In a biography of one of his sons it is said he came to Ky. from Buckingham Co., Va. Listed in the 1790 Census are several by that name in that vicinity.

I have his four ch's names and considerable data on their desc., but think he had other ch. and possibly an earlier wife, for he was 32 yrs. old when the eldest of these ch. were born:


Anxious to trace back both the Bowman and WIlkerson lines. Believe they connect with the very early Bowmans who were around Richmond in the 1600's and moved up James River just prior to Rev. Will be most grateful for help.—Mrs. Charles L. Bowman, 4 Sackett Circle, Larchmont, N. Y.

Bryant-Alspaugh—Need names of parents of William Bryant and Barbara Alspaugh, who were m. in Lincoln Co., Ky., Mar. 13, 1799. Their dau. Susannah m. Edward Windsor Moore in Ind. Barbara's mother was Barbara —(?) Alspaugh. Left a widow, she m. Frederick Crout, widower, in Lincoln Co., Ky., 1793. She died old in Orange Co., Ind., about 1820. Was William Bryant a bro. of Rebecca Bryant, wife of Daniel Boone?—Mrs. Marvin G. Rigg, 1034 Fifth St., Las Vegas, N. M.

Ashe—Wish information on Ashe family which came over from England to N. C. Our grandfather was Jesse R. Ashe, b. Jan. 23, 1826—Mrs. E. H. Chism, 503 Valley, Montevallo, Ala.

Wilkins—Would like help in tracing my anc. from Bray Wilkins, b. in Wales 1610; came to America 1628. I have complete record, but have never been able to find Rev. records. My grandmother was Serepta Coburn Wilkins, dau. of Preston Tucker Wilkins.


Alexander—My parents were Samuel George and Elizabeth Kelly Alexander, of Daviess Co., Ind., the former b. Oct. 11, 1868; d. 1940. His father was William Mc. Alexander, b. Apr. 9, 1838-1878; m. Rachel B. McClelland, Daviess Co., Ind. His grandfather, I believe, was John L. Alexander, (?—?), who m. Elvira—Supposed to have been born in Va.—Mrs. Mary Alexander McClung, 1315 Belhaven Rd., San Marino 9, Calif.

Gilbert-Edmund—Stephen Gilbert b. N. C. 1776; m. Hannah Edmund, 1802-3. He went to Tenn., 1802. Entered War of 1812 there. Moved on horseback to Ala., 1817. Later moved to Miss., d. there in Newton Co. abt. 1860. Who was his father? In what Co. was he born? He named his eldest son Samuel Evans Gilbert and his second son Nathan Gilbert. Stephen and Jesse Gilbert, Jr., entered War of 1812 in same place on same day. Were they bro.? Were they born in Jones Co., N. C.? Two of Stephen's sons m. granddaughters of Freeman Jones and his wife, Christian Parvin, and at one time Freeman Jones lived in Rutherford Co., N. C.—Mrs. Florence Herder, P. O. Box 593, Weimar, Tex.

Porter-Gabbard—Correspondence wanted re. Joel and John Porter of Conn., and the Gabbard family of Ky.—Mrs. E. J. McManus, 1909 Walnut St., Montgomery, Ala.

Potter-Weiler—What was anc. of Thomas Potter, b. abt. 1763, N. Y. State; d. Mich.; m. Weltha Weiler of Parma, O.? He had ch.: Joseph, Stephen, Gardner, William Washington, Lemen, Jane, Rebecca, Sylvina, Betsy and Susan. Wm. W. Potter was b. Jan. 9, 1819, at Fort Ann, N. Y.; m. Apr. 8, 1841, Sarah Ann Whitney, also b. there. He went to Utah in 1847 and was killed by Indians in Black Hawk War. She d. Apr. 30, 1879, in Richfield, Utah.—Carrie B. Calman, S. Main St., Sherburne, N. Y.

Conn-Saint Clair-Burt—Henry Conn, b. 1792; m. Elizabeth Saint Clair, b. 1794. Both b. in Pa., possibly Lycoming, York or Lancaster Co. Wish inf. on their parents, Henry Conn and Johanna Burt Conn, and George Saint Clair, name of wife unknown. Have names of all their ch.—Mrs. Mary G. Whitehouse, 779 B St., P. O. Box 164, Cathedral City, Calif.

Grove (Graff)-Withington—Andrew Graff d. July 1834, Millinburg, Union Co., Pa. (when b. and where?); m. Barbara —(b. and d.?); Ch.: Elizabeth (b. and d.?) m. George Withington; had dau. Amelia; Catharine (b. and d.?) m. Mangel (b. and d.?); had three ch.; Conrad (b., d., m.?) Henry (b., d., m.?), Susanna, b. Mar. 1, 1800, d. Mar. 30, 1881, m. 1820 John Aubel, b. Feb. 8, 1798, d. Dec. 1, 1880. Tradition says there is a Rev. service. wish data on this line.—Ethel A. Keller, 5210 Webster St., Philadelphia 43, Pa.

Guion-Tilmann-Simmons—Wish to get connection of Simmons family with Guions and Tilmanes. John W. Guion m. July 23, 1820, in Carver Co., N. C., Mary Tilman, b. 1787, dau. of Henry Tilman (d. 1813), and Mary Sparrow, who were m. 1783. Have wealth of inf. on families. Name of Simmons found in desc.—Mrs. Case Gilbert, Jr., Old Sleepy Hollow Road, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Dean—Charles Dean came from Eng. and settled in Va., close to Mt. Vernon. M. Ursula
Marchbanks, who was from Scotland. One of their sons was Joel Dean, who m. Mary Buckman. He was my Rev. anc. They moved to Spartanburg, S. C.; had 12 ch., three of whom m. Bobos. Lucy m. Elisha Bobo; Alfred m. Jane Bobo; Joel, Jr., m. Eliza. He was my great-grandfather. One of Joel, Jr.'s. sons was Dr. Thomas Pinkney Dean. His sec. wife was Judith Ann Sudderth, dau. of Abraham Sudderth. His wife was a Sunter. Would like to know her given name. Want data on Sudderths. Desc. live at old home town, Murphy, N.C.—Mrs. Gordon Davidson, Cornerville, Tenn.

**Little-Lytle**—John Little, Sr., d. 1793, in Botetourt Co., Va. His will dated 1788 mentions wife Elizabeth; ch.: David, “John if alive”, James, William, Mary, Fannett and Sarah. The widow was living in 1806. David, above, of Botetourt Co., d. 1813, left will, no wife mentioned, ch.: John, Robert, William, James, David, Jr., Sarah and Rebecca not of age. Of these children of David, John perhaps first Elizabeth —? and second Catherine —?. David, Jr., removed to Roane Co., Tenn.; Sarah m. Paulas Winther; Rebecca m. Thos. McDowell in 1831.

John, Sr., and David, Sr., bought and sold lands on Catawba Creek from 1767 and built and operated mills. David, Sr., also owned land in the adjoining county of Rockbridge where other Littles had settled at an early date. Most of the records are recorded as “Little” but some as “Lytle”.

The will of William McNeal dated at Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1768, mentions “my friend John Little of Marsh Creek in York Co., Pa., and David Little, son of said John Little”. These are possibly the same father and son who settled in Botetourt Co., Va. Help on this family will be appreciated.—Mrs. Leonard Lytle, 1107 Fernwood, Royal Oak, Mich.


**Fleming-Burnes**—Anne m. 1) — Fleming; had son, John Fleming (1714-96), known in D.A.R. records as John Fleming, Sr.; 2) David Burns; had son, James Burnes, from whom Marcia Burnes was desc. Wanted: Maiden name of Anne, place of first marriage, name and date of death of her first husband. The will of David Burns, Liber I, folio 544, Prince George Co., dated Oct. 5, 1737, proved Oct. 28, 1762, provided that “Heney” be divided between his stepson John Fleming and his son James Burnes. Anne Burnes’ will is found in Liber I, folio 564, dated Mar. 31, 1764, proved July 2, 1764, makes bequests to “my loving son John Fleming” and “my loving son James Burnes.” Other legal records are found in Prince George Co. and quoted in “A Fleming Family with Colonial Ancestors in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania,” by William A. and Wallace B. Fleming, printed Charleston, W. Va., and found in D. A. R. Library.—Mrs. Fred W. Norris, 1704 D St., N.E., Washington 2, D.C.

**Smith-Lee**—Want parents of William Smith, who m. Elizabeth Lee Jan. 2, 1834, Tazewell Co., Va., dau. of Alex Lee of Russell Co., Va. Whom did Alex Lee marry? Ch. of William were Eliza, b. 1835 and Robert, b. 1837. William moved from New Garden, Russell Co., to Pike Co., Ky., about 1838. After a divorce, Elizabeth m. Allen Pinson 1843 Pike Co. How was Elizabeth cousin to Gen. Robert E. Lee? Any help on ancestry of William Smith or Elizabeth Lee will be appreciated.—Mrs. Dave Ward, Cinderella, W. Va.


**Carlton (Calton)**—Would app. inf. on this family which emigrated from Halifax Co., Va., to Western N. C. John King Calton b. Mar. 1, 1789; m. Susannah Mann Guthrie Dec. 23, 1809. Her parents were Nathaniel and Margaret Mann Guthrie, lived in Person Co., N. C.—Mrs. Marie C. Dudley, Richmond, Ga.


**Russey (de Russey)**—James, Sr., Rev. sol., in 7th Va. Reg., m. Sarah, maiden name unknown. After war James lived with his wife in Petsworth Parish, Gloucester Co., Va. Wish to learn m. date of James and Sarah; also Sarah’s maiden name and ancestry.—Mrs. Hugh Bergstrom, 3646 Monroe St., Gary, Ind.

**Dulany**—Want inf. on Col. Wm. Washington Dulany, USMC, who served between 1815 and 1866. He died in service 1868, at age of 68. Will pay for data. Mrs. James H. Dulany, III, RFD 3, Sykesville, Md.

**Boyd**—Wish more data on John Boyd. Wife named Martha. Enlisted at beginning of Rev. in N. C., served seven years under General Greene and Capt. Smith, much of the time as a Scout, was wounded several times. After war located in Washington Co., Pa., between Cross Creek Village and Middletown. Was tailor by trade. Died in Beaver Co., Pa., in 1840 and was buried in Kings Creek cemetery. Mrs. Mary R. Mueller, 605 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

**Cowan-Hays-Logan**—Andrew Cowan, Rev. soldier, m. (1st) Mary? (2) Anna Moore. Was his 1st wife Mary Alexander or Snoddy? They lived in Va., but moved to Pulaski Co., Ky., 1803. Their son James (1780-1835) m. Elizabeth Ann
Hays of Va. in 1803. She had bros. and sister; Charles M. (1781-1860) m. Katherine Logan in 1810; Samuel m. Jerusha Logan, 1809; Isaac m.—Ewing; William never married; James and Elizabeth Hays Cowan moved to Boone Co., Mo., in 1830. They had 10 ch. Charles and Katherine Logan Hays lived in Pulaski Co., Ky., and are buried in Mt. Piasgh Cemetery. They had one daughter, Isabella, who m. Dr. Walter W. Owaley in Lincoln Co., Ky. Samuel and Jerusha Logan Hays m. in Lincoln Co., Ky., in 1809. Had children: Gilmore Logan, John Wesley, Katherine, Elizabeth and Margaret. Would like to learn who were parents of Elizabeth Hays. I have considerable data on James Cowan family and would like to correspond and exchange it with anyone interested.—Mrs. Oscar L. Farris, R.F.D. #1, Nashville, Tenn.

Bailey-Sears-Cully—Abiden (Abidon) Bailey b. 1738 in Va. m. on Mar. 16, 1771, in Burleigh monthly-meeting to Sara Sears. This was in Pr. Geo. Co. Va. They had: 1) Rebecca, who m. her cousin, John Bailey; 2) David, m. Sylvia Peebles; 3) Daniel, m. Mary Haworth; 4) Josiah, m. Susan Ann Ballard; 5) Michael and 6) Martha. Wanted: names of parents of this Abiden Bailey. Was his mother a Hargrave? These children of Abiden Bailey migrated to S.W. Ohio early in 1800. This was a Quaker family in Va.

Wanted: the names of the ch. of the George Cully (McCully) b. May 24, 1752, and d. Nov. 24, 1793, at Ft. Washington, while on duty serving as Forage Master General in the Commissary Dept. George enlisted from Cumberland Co., Pa., but lived after the War in Pittsburgh area on the Monongahela R. at the mouth of Nine-Mile-Run above the town until sent to the western frontier on an assignment to establish a fort at what is now Cincinnati. Here he died of fever at 41 years. His 2nd wife, Ann Irish, makes affidavit in her pension file in Wash., D. C., that George McCully had 13 children by his first wife. Having served through the Amer. Rev., he was entitled to half pay and bounty land. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He got large grants of land in Fayette Co., Ky., on the Sandy R. and in Bourbon Co. on the Licking River. Would like the names of his children by his first wife.—Mrs. R. K. Bailey, 1725 Taylor St., N.W., Washington 11, D. C.

Bray-Walton—Wanted the Rev. rec. of Dr. Richard Bray's father, or g.father, Dr. Richard Bray, b. about 1798 in N. C., d. 1823. Also the Rev. rec. of his wife's g.father. She was Julia Walton of Ga., b. 1804, m. Dr. Bray 1820. Her father was William Haire Walton, b. 1778 in Ga., d. 1815. His wife was Elizabeth Sophia Cratin, Ga. Who was William Haire Walton's father?—Mrs. J. R. Carson, 151 West End, Chester, S. C.

The Building of a Greater America

(Continued from page 646)

whether we have peace or not, because industry must locate and operate where water supply is adequate and dependable.

The Corps of Engineers, under its directives from Congress, is widely concerned with and vitally responsible for the conservation of water, the prevention of floods, and providing navigable channels in the United States. We have been engaged in this type of work for the Congress for 125 years. Today we are working in more than 200 river basins to prevent the destruction of perennial floods, to conserve the water resources, and to put the water to work for the people.

When the water is captured and impounded, it can be released as needed and used over and over again, on its way to the sea. This must be done. We must prevent the destruction caused by floods. We must provide adequate dependable depths in the rivers so that modern towboats can navigate. Transportation—cheap transportation—is important to our future growth. It has been said that river transportation takes revenue away from the other forms of transportation which we vitally need. But this is not in accord with fact. In this area, if you should double the industrial development you would have to rebuild the railroads so that they could handle the increased demands upon them.

So let us not worry too much about who does what, and who is going to get the profits. Let us develop the country. We can work out these other things on an equitable basis. Let's concentrate on building a greater America by conserving our soil and by conserving and providing for the maximum utilization of all the water of all our streams. If we do that the future of America is secure for our children and our children's children and for the generations in the centuries to come.
MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
SPECIAL MEETING
June 7, 1951

THE Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Thursday, June 7, 1951, at 12:00 noon.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Barker, read Scripture and offered prayer. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was given.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Currier, the President General appointed Mrs. Trewthella Recording Secretary General Pro Tem. Mrs. Trewthella called the roll, the following members being recorded as present:

National Officers: Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Rex, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Trewthella, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Kuhner, Miss Carraway, Mrs. Goodfellow.

State Regents: Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Musgrave, Mrs. Duncan.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Kerr, moved that 71 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Barker. Adopted.

Mrs. Trewhella moved that the 766 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Russell. Adopted.

In the absence of the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Wright, her report was read by the Recording Secretary General Pro Tem, Mrs. Trewthella.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Trewthella, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 766 applications presented to the Board.

Dorothy D. Trewthella,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Trewthella moved that the 766 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Russell. Adopted.

In the absence of the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Wright, her report was read by the Recording Secretary General Pro Tem, Mrs. Trewthella.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from April 21st to June 7th:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Emily Louise Braerton Peters, Lakewood, Colorado; Mrs. Vivian Church Hoyt, Clermont, Florida; Mrs. Julia Bliss Trautwine Farquharson, Houston, Texas; Mrs. Alta Cohnor Purpus, Seahurst, Washington.

The following Organizing Regency has expired by time limitation and through the State Regent her reappointment is requested: Mrs. Fanny H. Russ, Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

Authorization of the following Chapter has expired by time limitation and the State Regent requests that it be renewed: Lyons, Kansas.

Through the State Regent of New Hampshire the Submitt Wheatley Chapter requests permission to change its location from West Lebanon to Lebanon.

Through the State Regent of North Carolina the Hickory Tavern Chapter requests permission to change its location from Newton to Hickory.

The following Chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-laws and are now presented for confirmation: Margaret Lea Houston, Marion, Alabama; William Weatherford, Atmore, Alabama; Palisade Glacier, Bishop, California; Oasis de Mara, Twentynine Palms, California; Church and Cannon, Springfield, New Jersey.

Edith H. Wright,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Russell moved the confirmation of four Organizing Regents; reappointment of one Organizing Regent; renewal of one Chapter authorization; change in location of two Chapters; confirmation of five Chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Trewthella. Adopted.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Kerr, read the following report on membership: Deceased, 318; resigned, 336; reinstated, 71.

The Recording Secretary General Pro Tem read the minutes of the meeting, which were approved as read.

The meeting adjourned at 12:25 p. m.

Dorothy D. Trewthella,
Recording Secretary General Pro Tem,
N. S. D. A. R.

OLD CLOTHS NEEDED FOR D. A. R. BUILDINGS

Old sheets and other cloths are badly needed by the Buildings and Grounds Committee for use in cleaning and dusting our D. A. R. buildings. When purchased, these cost 75 cents per pound and the materials are not durable. Members are earnestly requested to send old cloths to the Buildings and Grounds Office, 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
FROM THE MAGAZINE CHAIRMAN

Only a short time remains before we launch into our Fall program. And there is much we can do during this brief period.

Some of you have secured ads this summer; some have entered subscriptions to the Magazine for the first time; while others are perhaps waiting for Fall to get into the work.

Please let me urge you Chapter Regents and Chapter Chairmen to secure that ad NOW. Don't put it off until you are too busy. Wouldn’t it be wonderful to have your State Regent report in October that every Chapter in your State had secured one ad? This is not fantastic, it could easily happen.

Let me remind you that every State can advertise every month. Some States are sponsoring certain editions but that does not eliminate anyone else from advertising in the same edition.

Remember, with at least two pages of advertising from a state, you may have one-half page free article on some point or points of interest in that particular State. Is not that worth a try?

As you review the goals and aims for the year—Every chapter with one advertisement—Double the subscriptions—are you reminded that you have accomplished your part? Or, may I say to you it isn’t too late if you have not.

We are counting on YOU to help us.

Hoy L. Gupton, National Chairman
Additions to
National Honor Roll of Chapters
D.A.R. Building Fund

Continued through May 31, 1951

CALIFORNIA
Beverly Hills
Covina

GEORGIA
* Hancock

MICHIGAN
* Sarah Caswell Angell

OHIO
Cincinnati

PENNSYLVANIA
Bedford
Fort Augusta

WASHINGTON
* Lady Stirling
University of Washington

VIRGINIA
Newport News

GOLD BADGES FOR PREVIOUSLY LISTED CHAPTERS

CALIFORNIA
* Cahuilla
* Copa de Oro
* Rancho San Jose de Buenos Aires

ILLINOIS
* Ninian Edwards

LOUISIANA
* Baton Rouge
* Tallulah

TENNESSEE
* General William Lee Davidson

WASHINGTON
* Mary Morris

165 SILVER BADGE HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS

991 GOLD BADGE HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS

1,156 HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS as of May 31, 1951

Additions to
Blue Stars on Gold Badges

ONE BLUE STAR—$1 per Member

CALIFORNIA
El Camino Real, Martin Severance

MARYLAND
Colonel Tench Tilghman, John Eager Howard

MASSACHUSETTS
Colonel Thomas Gardner, Eunice Day

NEW JERSEY
Cranetown

NEW YORK
Larchmont

OHIO
Fort Laurens

NORTH CAROLINA
Benjamin Cleveland, Craighead-Dunlap, Edward Buncombe, General Henry William Harrington, Mary Slocumb, Moseley-Bright, Old Bute, Rendezvous Mountain, Stamp Defiance

TWO BLUE STARS—$2 per Member (# indicates previously listed as ONE BLUE STAR)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
# Continental Dames, # Descendants of '76, # Keystone

OHIO
# Moses Cleaveland

RHODE ISLAND
# Major William Taggart

THREE BLUE STARS—$3 per Member

INDIANA
Paul Revere

229 chapters have 1 BLUE STAR
21 chapters have 2 BLUE STARS
12 chapters have 3 BLUE STARS
262 chapters have BLUE STARS as of May 31, 1951
AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

The Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, S.J., is Vice President of Georgetown University and Regent of the School of Foreign Service. His article is adapted from his address to the 60th Continental Congress.

Major General Lewis A. Pick is Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army. His article is adapted from an address he made at the Virginia State Conference.

Miss Ramona Kaiser is Ohio State Chairman and a former National Vice Chairman of the American Indians Committee.

Miss Edith Whitney Shaw is a member of the Rufus King Chapter of New York.

Miss Catherine A. Newton is State Room Consultant. Some years ago she was Clerk to the Buildings and Grounds Committee and in charge of the State Rooms when they were under this Committee instead of the Museum as at present.

STATE VICE REGENT

The new State Vice Regent of England will be Mrs. Albert R. Fishburn, Old Indian Hill Road, Cincinnati 27, Ohio, succeeding the former Mrs. R. B. Moseley, who resigned just prior to her marriage to Mr. Kenneth Lee Jewett.


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[ 682 ]
QUIZ PROGRAM

1. What important event occurred on Aug. 6, 1945?
2. Who invented dynamite?
3. Who was our first President General?
4. What flag may be flown above the Stars and Stripes?
5. Which Roman god was represented as having two faces?
6. Who was our second President General?
7. What is the art of stamp-collecting called?
8. From what source comes a flag for a deceased service man or woman?
9. Who was our third President General?
10. What notable event took place at Ford’s Theatre?

ANSWERS

1. The first atom bomb in history was dropped on Hiroshima.
2. Alfred Nobel.
3. Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of President Benjamin Harrison.
4. In the U. S. Navy only the Church Pennant may be flown above the Stars and Stripes, during divine service on board Naval vessels.
5. Janus.
6. Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, wife of Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson.
7. Philately.
8. If a service man or woman dies during service, the Flag is furnished by the service. If he or she dies as an honorably discharged veteran, the Flag comes from the Veterans Administration.
9. Mrs. Mary Park McPherson Foster, wife of Secretary of State John W. Foster.
10. Abraham Lincoln was shot there.

FOR NEXT ISSUE

Constitution Day will be featured in the September issue of our Magazine. The splendid address by Mrs. Jessica Wyatt Payne at Continental Congress will also be published, with other articles, including an illustrated story of the planned restoration of Tryon’s Palace, Colonial and first State Capitol of North Carolina, toward which a D. A. R. member recently bequeathed $1,000,000.

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[ 683 ]
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