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Issued Monthly By

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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NATIONAL OFFICERS ELECTED AT CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

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MRS. G. W. S. MUSGRAVE  
Vice President General

MRS. W. C. POMEROY  
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MRS. F. A. GROVES  
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MRS. S. G. FALLAW  
Vice President General

MRS. C. E. MURRAY  
Hon. Vice President General
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

BY this time undoubtedly you know the content of the resolutions passed by the delegates during Continental Congress. You are aware that one of the resolutions pertained to the observance of Independence Day, with a suggested return to the old-fashioned patriotic celebrations, not only to honor the signers of our immortal Declaration of Independence in 1776 but also to emphasize the present need for retaining our national independence. For the past two years I have tried to emphasize the importance of this holiday. Citizens in every community should be reminded of its significance.

The struggle of the early Americans for freedom and liberty required supreme courage and resolute determination. Our struggle today to preserve that freedom entails heavy sacrifices and may require suffering such as we in this great country have never experienced. There are purposes and meanings in human history and the American people are keenly aroused over the serious problems which now confront us.

Policies of the Daughters of the American Revolution change with the times, but they never depart from the pattern laid out by our founders. It is our duty as members of our Society to work devotedly always in the cause of American Liberty. We are members of a great national patriotic Society. In these crucial days there is something which every member may do to help keep America safe for posterity.

As I have heard reports of Chapter activities at State Conferences, it has been a gratification to learn that Chapter programs have been based on our D. A. R. projects. The better informed members are concerning the work of our National Society, the more interested they become, and, accordingly, the more active they will be.

It has been of especial interest to find that many Chapters are devoting at least five minutes at each meeting to a résumé of the latest developments in our National Defense work; also that members are registering their wishes with their Congressmen and legislators.

Summer is here and I trust that each one of you may have a restful vacation sometime during these next two months. Even though we are vacationing, we must always be on the alert to detect any movement or subversive propaganda tending to undermine our National Independence and Sovereignty given to us in our Declaration of Independence and Constitution.

Affectionately,

[Signature]

President General, N. S. D. A. R.
HONOR THE FLAG!

Now is the Flag unfurled!
Bright in the breeze it waves!
Symbol of Liberty!
Freedom for slaves!
Out of each grinding War

When shoulders sag,
Those who are in the fight
Carry the Flag!

We, of the D. A. R.
Must never lag;
We, with our prayers and work,
HONOR THE FLAG!

—(Mrs. A. L.) Louise Woodruff, Flag Chairman
Emma Hart Willard Chapter, D. A. R.
Berlin, Conn.

TO THE PEACE

The world is a field; soon comes the spring;
Sowers must go forth and sow!
Time and the harvest must surely bring
Food for the hungry; go forth and sow!
Go forth to the fields where our Forefathers stood;
From toil, let there be no surcease;
Sow seeds of Love and Brotherhood;
Pray for the harvest; Pray . . . to the Peace!
The same pure Faith in the same old creed,
That gave our Pilgrim Fathers release;
The same old Courage that served their need,
Would bring us nearer . . . to the Peace!
The same bright Hope that comes with Spring,
Bringing each brooklet's song release
Will quicken humanity and make the world sing,
If we will dedicate Ourselves . . . to the Peace!


ROLL OF THE DRUM

Roll of the drum—Peal of the fife—
Old Glory waving high;
These three brought through the years
Ideals—
From the past.
Stalwart men died on battlefields
For truth, for liberty and peace.
We, the living,
Carry on with constant endeavor;
Ever alert and with future aims
Of Good Will for all mankind;
Roll the drum—Peal the fife—
Wave Old Glory high.

—Mrs. Robert N. Newton, Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter,
Watertown, N. Y.
National Defense at Home

By Joseph W. Byrns, Jr.

NATIONAL DEFENSE against whom? “Against all enemies, foreign and domestic,” so runs the oath of allegiance to our country, but unfortunately for us and for our country far greater emphasis has always been placed on foreign enemies and far too little attention paid to domestic enemies, who have often been proven to be, at least in name, citizens of the very country which they have been so eager to betray. To advocate adequate and effective measures of defense against domestic enemies invariably brings into deafening vocal action a mixed force composed of self-styled “liberals,” Deep Thinkers, muddled-headed pseudo-intellectuals, chronic disagreers, and last, but certainly not least, secret sympathizers with the seditious scoundrels who threaten our very national existence.

Now let us be utterly frank and open one with another in this matter. We all know that the greatest foreign enemy, if not the only one, of our country today is Russia, with its godless communism and all that this type of mental and physical slavery implies. There is no use in being mealy-mouthed about it and so we may well be frank and open and admit that our domestic enemies are those among us, yesterday and today, who support—whether they admit it or not—the vital tenets of the one nation and the one political system which offers, at the present time, the greatest threat to our country.

In so far as our military defense is concerned, and in that term I of course include naval and air defense, whether we like it or not we must leave all that to the military. Because of the present fad of classifying everything as secret which arises above the dignity of the multiplication table, we must, perforce, hope and pray that their judgment is good, even better in fact, than it has been on occasions before. But in the fight against our domestic enemies, we are all enlisted, regardless of race, creed, color or sex—if we are in heart loyal Americans.

Yet even in this field we willing defenders of our life and our system of government are beset with difficulties arising, not only in our own homeland, but even in the highest places of that homeland! We have been told on high authority that congressional investigations into disloyalty in the State and other departments are “asinine”—yet those same investigations have resulted in convictions in open courts and in very mysterious deaths in the case of some other governmental persons accused, openly and publicly, of disloyalty. We were told by the highest official in our land that the Committee on Un-American Activities of the U. S. House of Representatives was “a thing of the past,” only to have that same committee bring to light odorous facts involving persons who worked for the Federal Government in Washington.

As a former combat soldier in World War II, who served under Generals Bradley and Eisenhower, I am perfectly willing to leave the defense of our nation against foreign enemies in their hands—but in the case of the defense of our country against our domestic enemies, I propose that your group and groups like mine, gathered together with other patriotic citizens, regardless of party, political creed or accident of sex, take over the job since it has become patently apparent that at least some, to put it most charitably, of the officials in high places in our Federal Government whose duty it is by law to protect us, appear reluctant or unable to do so—whether because of the pressure of outside duties or influences or for whatever reason—and have openly failed to do what was necessary for our adequate domestic defense.

Now then—what can you and I, and others like us, do?

First, though not necessarily the most important duty, is to perfect ourselves in the ability to pierce the standard party-line smoke screen thrown up whenever discovery of seditious sentiment is threatened. Fully as many crimes are now committed in the name of “democracy” as it was said were committed in the name of “liberty” during the days of the French Revolution.
Whenever and wherever textbooks used in our schools are shown to contain misleading statements regarding our system of government, often coupled with sneers at our economic system, which system by the way seems to be the only successful one in use in the world today, judging from vast amounts we have to advance to others who claim superiority over ours; or when we detect teachers of various academic strata perverting the real facts of history and our contemporary life; whenever any of these undermining efforts are detected, the usual wail of "violation of academic freedom" echoes upward from the underground burrows from which the subversive reds and their little kept brothers, the "parlor pinks," operate.

To be sure our students should be armed for the conflict of life by thorough instruction in the various theories of government—including communism, for to be forewarned is to be forearmed—and its alter ego, socialism, just as our medical students necessarily must be instructed in the nature and growth of all the various diseases, but there the comparison ends! We must not teach our students—or must we permit our students to be taught—theoretical doctrines inimical to our system of government as superior to it any more than our medical students should be taught that malignancy and disease are superior to good health.

The body politic must be safeguarded no less than the body physical and false instruction is as bad in the case of the one as in the case of the other! We must watch our schools! No decent, self-respecting teacher will object—the others are the ones whom we must uncover! The teaching profession is a noble one, a necessary one and an honored and honorable one, but it is by no means above scrutiny or constructive criticism.

We must ever keep in mind that the label does not necessarily properly describe the contents of the package on which it is placed. Few actual communists admit to being such. Rather they prefer to hide behind the threadbare title of "liberal" or "progressive" or some other such catch-all classification designed to conceal a burning desire to try to change everything fundamental and basic in our governmental and economic systems.

A liberal has been humorously defined as a communist in plain clothes, and all too often this jest has definite basis in fact. We do not expect to find burglars, cut-throats and other human vermin walking our streets with signs proclaiming their true avocations and we must, rather, expect them to vigorously and indignantly deny any accusation that they are other than the salt of the earth.

It is equally illogical to expect communists and their sympathizers to admit their true status. One of the fundamental tenets of the communist party is that a lie is always justified by expediency and their entire theory is underlaid by misrepresentation, prevarication and distortion. They scream to the high heavens about the protection of one Article of our Constitution—one Article—which is but one limb of a tree whose tap-roots they seek to undermine and destroy by their subversive activities!

We must insist that our public servants, and those who aspire to continue to be our public servants in any capacity, high, low or medium, stand up and be counted on all issues, more particularly those fundamental to our system of government, and we must immediately cease to be content with weasel-words and double talk, with sly evasions, with slick verbiage designed deliberately to create false impressions, with plays on words; and we must certainly begin to punish the arrogance of public servants who stubbornly refuse to take the people into their confidence and who insist upon throwing over the malfeasance and misfeasance of themselves and their underlings, the screen of "national security," "top secret" and the like.

We must go even further—we must invoke the doctrine of accountability and punish the appointers for the wrongful acts of their appointees who happen to be beyond our reach through the medium of the ballot. We must no longer be supinely content with appointed men in high places who "will not turn their backs" on convicted traitors and felons, and who imperiously and insultingly substitute their own standards of judgment as to who is, and who is not, disloyal to our government. A few termites already within your walls are busy in clearing out tunnels through which others from the outside may enter.
It is most foolish—though typically American—to spend millions yearly in disinfecting private houses of insect vermin and to ignore the even greater necessity of a thorough disinfection of our National House of Government. If my house or your house falls through our neglect to keep it free from vermin, little loss is done except to us individually—but if our National House is permitted to crumble—all of us are lost. Lost are our traditions, our proud heritage, our brilliant record of years past—lost, all is lost, and we are all lost!

To pursue the course of true, unadulterated Americanism as advocated by your great organization, and mine, is of course to invite the sneers and crude witticisms of those whom we have a right to fear. If we persistently cling to the true principles of the American way of life, we are dubbed “reactionaries, Tories, isolationists,” and a long list of other words which are intended by their users to convey the same impression as an oath or even an obscenity. For my part, and for the S. A. R., I do not fear these epithets. If I am called a “Red-baiter,” I prefer to enlarge upon this myself and denominate myself as a “Red-hater.”

The parlor pink prefers to think of himself as an intellectual but I say to you that to be a parlor pink and all that that term stands for is the surest sign of ignorance and even downright imbecility. It is imbecilic to regard a ravenous shark as a “red herring” and a conscientious and thorough investigation into the rottenness in our government as “asinine.” It is ridiculous, even criminal, to permit subversives who have been caught in their nefarious work in one department of our government to resign, and thereby avoid the public exposure, and then to permit them to enter another department where they can direct their work for our foreign enemy into another channel. We must not only turn these rascals out—but we must jail some of them as a warning to others as yet uncaught. To be sure, the individual possesses rights but when these rights conflict with those of the people as a whole, the rights of the individual must give way to the collective rights of all others. This is fundamental law and any other theory is pure anarchy.

While, as I have said, we must leave the national defense in a military sense to the military, yet and still we as civilians must see to it that those same military leaders are not caught, and kept, under the thumb of some civilian bureaucrat who can set at naught all their good work for the country’s defense. There can be no true liberty without vigilance; we must always be on guard. We had a demonstration on December 7, 1941, of what can happen to us when we relax our vigilance and I shudder to think of what can happen—what may, as a matter of fact, be happening to us now—as a result of our national complacency and utter indifference to the chief danger threatening us—the danger at home.

My organization, and others to which I belong, particularly the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion, are quite positively on record against any surrender of any part of our national sovereignty to any international organization. We secured our sovereignty as the result of years of hard and even desperate struggle on the battlefields and off. We have bound those liberties and governmental privileges to our national breast with hoops of steel in years past and have served notice on all foreign governments that we will tolerate no interference or aggression on this continent.

Now we are told by mealy-mouthed internationalists who put America last that we must give up part, and perhaps eventually all, of the things for which your ancestors and mine fought, and some died, in the interests of international peace! You can always secure peace by surrender! Peace—yes—the peace of the serf, the slave, the chattel and the underling groveling in the presence of a dictator! That, however, is not the American way. We must pursue our destiny, as always in years past, head up and unafraid before the world.

I propose that we do not surrender any part of our sovereignty to any one. I propose that, rather, we demonstrate by our actions that we propose to defend vigorously, by force of arms if need be, and through the medium of our courts, the expression of public opinion by ballot, in the newspapers and over the radio, that

(Continued on page 858)
A BEAUTIFULLY ILLUMINATED copy of the Declaration of Independence, the work of the late Arthur Szyk, was presented on April 23 to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in a brief recorded ceremony in the President General’s office.

The reproduction, measuring almost three feet by four feet, was accepted on behalf of the D. A. R. by Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, from Mrs. Julia Szyk, widow of the famed painter, accompanied by her son, George Szyk, and representatives of the Pan American Union.

This handsome first copy of the original painting, which is at New Canaan, Conn., contains the complete text of the Declaration of Independence and a full list of its Signers and is illustrated with portraits of the heroes and events of the Revolutionary War, as Valley Forge, Bunker Hill, Paul Revere, Independence Hall, Liberty Bell, George Washington, his crossing of the Delaware, all State Flags and the first American flags.

The symbolic portrayal of American principles, combining art, history and patriotism, has been hung in the corridor on the first floor near the entrance to the D. A. R. Museum in the Administration Building.

For five and a half months the artist worked daily on this, his largest work, executed with the color and detail which made Szyk famous for his many paintings extolling freedom. He was born in Lodz, Poland, in 1894. Even as a child he was a talented illustrator of historical events, and perfected his innate ability at the Academy of Fine Arts in Cracow, Poland; the Academie Julian and School of Fine Arts in Paris; and in Syria and Palestine.

In 1932 the Polish Government sent him to the United States to exhibit at the Library of Congress a series of 38 paintings which depicted the life of George Washington and his times. The collection is now on permanent display at Hyde Park, N. Y.
Indoctrination of Cadets at the United States Military Academy, West Point

By Lt. Col. John F. Rhoades, U.S.A.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have been noted for the staunch support they have given consistently to a strong program of national defense. This support was exceptionally noteworthy during the soft years before World War II, when so many closed their eyes and sought to enter a world of brotherly love.

Consequently, your request for an article concerning what is done at West Point to arm our cadets against subversive propaganda is welcomed. We appreciate it when a group indicates an interest in West Point that goes deeper than an interest in our football team, our parades, or the other surface aspects of West Point life. We appreciate it especially when the interest comes from an organized group that is concerned seriously with the upholding and safeguarding of our cherished American traditions.

It would appear that we Americans fall heir to two seemingly conflicting traditions. One tradition is that we will fight for the right, fight willingly and fiercely to defend the rights and principles which our forefathers proudly proclaimed in 1776. The other tradition casts us in the role of a peace-loving people who abhor the use of violence or war. Both are traditions of which we should be proud.

However, we must be careful that we do not deceive ourselves in our interpretation of those principles, when applying them to current problems confronting our nation. Obviously, the former, fighting tradition could be played upon and interpreted to arouse an unfortunate jingoist spirit. Indeed, something of that nature was done prior to the Spanish-American War. Likewise, the latter tradition can be, and has been, played upon to inspire an unreasoning distrust of anyone in uniform. In fact, today there is a degree of loose talk which attempts to portray the Military Academy as a "Prussian Institution," inferring that Academy graduates are blind militarians, which ascribes terrible motives to the Army's desire to maintain some control over the security of atomic weapons, and so forth.

I mention these facts because any discussion of the indoctrination of cadets must go beyond the aspect of defense against communist or any other un-American infiltration of our ranks. Certainly I oppose casting our educational system in a defensive role. The best defense is a powerful, intelligent offense. Recognizing the need to close our ranks and defeat the insidious, undermining attacks of all un-American philosophies, we prefer to attack those philosophies. We attack them by giving the cadets knowledge of all the facts, so that they themselves can reason out, and thus understand, the fallacies of the half-truths which are the big guns of this so-called cold war.

The Military Academy is visited every year by a Congressional Board of Visitors, by committees and boards of civilian educators, by religious leaders, and by other dignitaries. One of the more frequent comments by those who are on their first visit to West Point is their surprise at our system of encouraging the individual cadet to be an individual in the classroom, to reason out and express freely his own conclusions on the matters presented to him.

Apparently, the general public is of the opinion that we spend four years drilling into the cadet what he is to think, and what he is to believe. I assure you that an army led by an officer corps which consisted of officers who were afraid and incapable of thinking for themselves would be an easy army to defeat in battle. We are training leaders for an army of men with free minds, capable of meeting any unexpected situation confronting them on the field of battle. We are not interested in robots, whether they be officer or enlisted.
In line with this policy, the Department of Social Sciences, in the cadet studies of history, government, geography, economics and international relations, provides the cadets with the facts, with whole truths, and then encourages them to use those facts to draw their own conclusions by logical thought processes. We teach the cadet to detect the half-truth for what it is. We teach him to scorn reasoning based on emotions and prejudices and to demand reasoning based on logic and facts—no matter how unpleasant that logic and those facts may be to him as an individual, or to him as a member of a group. Ignorance and prejudice are the trojan horse that seekers after personal power, "strong men," communists and fascists always have sought to use to divide and conquer their opponents.

We do not teach these facts by lecture courses. We teach by daily study assignments followed up by small group discussions between cadets and their instructor covering each study assignment. The groups run from twelve to fifteen cadets, and the discussion periods are forty-five minutes to one hour in duration. In these daily discussion periods each cadet is required to analyze, tear apart and put together the facts that he has acquired during the entire course up to that particular period. By this means we attempt to defeat a mechanical memorizing of facts and to impart a true, working knowledge and understanding of the materials taught.

I mention the above in some detail because, of course, education is one of the most direct means of indoctrination. Our educational system is not slanted to fit any particular "ism." We make every attempt to avoid putting a certain line of thought into a cadet's head. We want, in fact we demand, that each cadet do his own thinking. We do attempt to give him all the facts available in each of the disciplines we teach. We require the cadets to express their thoughts and conclusions freely, and to debate them thoroughly among themselves in the classroom.

If, during such a discussion, it becomes evident that a cadet has formed erroneous opinions, due to illogical or emotional thought processes, the instructor shows him where his reasoning is faulty. As the class develops in maturity and knowledge, it quite frequently happens that in the heat of the discussion other cadets will detect the faulty reasoning and point it out. The cadets are never reprimanded or punished for expressing ill-formed, or even dangerous, opinions. We want them to form opinions and to disclose their opinions without fear.

The instructors' main responsibility, other than clarifying obscurities in the reference material used, is to teach the cadets to reason logically and to analyze and use the factual data they acquire during the course. If the instructors are even reasonably successful in their endeavors, with the factual knowledge the cadets acquire there is little chance of a cadet's being misled by "cold war" propaganda, or by fiery, party-line speeches.

So long as the cadet possesses honest facts and reasons logically, his own mental integrity will prevent his being blinded by emotions or half-truths and led down the tortuous path of the fellow traveler. Of course the officers assigned to duty at the Military Academy are carefully selected,
and the study material provided for the cadets is carefully reviewed to insure that it is authentic and factual.

In a strictly academic sense, the success of the West Point educational system, and of the instructors administering it, has been clearly proven by the remarkably high standings achieved by cadets in impartial competitive examinations taken by students of comparable level in many of the leading universities. The results of such examinations as the College Record Examination show conclusively that the average cadet has a noticeably better grasp of the academic subjects taught at West Point than has the average civilian student at the better universities.

Indoctrination, if it can be called that, by such an educational system conceivably might not be enough by itself, especially since the graduated cadets, more than any other group, will be responsible for our national security in war. Fortunately, the West Point system is much more than an academic system. Upon entrance, the average cadet is a very young man at best. For four rather Spartan years he lives a life where every moment is dominated by “DUTY — HONOR — COUNTRY.” This “Duty, honor, country” is more than an expression; it is more than the motto of the Military Academy. It is a vibrant, living thing which rapidly becomes an integral part of the mind and of the heart.
of every new cadet. It is impossible to convey to the non-West Pointer the depth and the vitality the principles of duty and honor have to the cadet—and to the Academy graduate.

The spirit of these concepts rises from the Corps of Cadets itself. The cadets themselves inculcate this incredible concept of duty into each member of each incoming class. The cadets enforce upon themselves their code of honor which will not tolerate quibbling or evasion. The honor of the Corps of Cadets is a sacred thing to each cadet. A breach of the honor code is rare. Normally, if a cadet violates the honor code, he reports himself. If the violation is an intentional violation committed in a moment of weakness, the offending cadet usually feels that he is unworthy of being a member of the Corps and voluntarily resigns. The highest bond that a cadet can give is his word of honor.

The concept of country is borne in upon the cadet by the weight of one hundred and fifty years of tradition. The history of the record of graduates of the United States Military Academy defies any questioning of their love of country. This statement is eloquently attested to by a long list of distinguished and prominent American leaders who, though non-graduates of West Point themselves, have been so impressed by the loyalty, honor, devotion to duty, and love of country demonstrated by the rank and file of graduates that they have felt compelled to publicly acclaim West Point. To mention only a few, this list of distinguished Americans includes Gen. Winfield Scott, President Theodore Roosevelt, Chief Justice White, and the Honorable Mr. Henry L. Stimson.

More moving acclaim, and perhaps more noteworthy, comes from the rank and file of the enlisted soldiers in the recent war. Time and again you hear, or read, a comment phrased along these lines: “I’d rather serve under a West Pointer any day. They are really strict, but when things get rough they are right there doing their job.”

It is virtually inconceivable that any man who has passed four years of Military Academy education and who has for four years been so imbued with DUTY, HONOR, COUNTRY could possibly entertain for even a moment the half-truths and the transparent disloyalty to country offered by any un-American group. Search the record of graduates of the United States Military Academy and it speaks for itself.

The traditions and the code of West Point are older and stronger now than ever before. The educational system far surpasses even the pre-World War II system.

However, in conclusion, I would like to emphasize the fact that we do not view with complacency the danger of infiltration of communist thought into our ranks. It is a very real danger, and we do not say “It can’t happen here.” But we shall continue to take every step necessary to insure that it won’t happen here.

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Strengthen and increase our admiration for honest dealing and clean thinking, and suffer not our hatred of hypocrisy and pretense ever to diminish . . . Make us to choose the harder right instead of the easier wrong . . . Endow us with courage that is born of loyalty to all that is noble and worthy . . . Help us, in our work and in our play, to keep ourselves physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.—From The Cadet Prayer, United States Military Academy.
A COMMUNITY COLLEGE with a global name; this seven-word definition suggests something of the unique history of American International College and its prophetic role in the future.

The story of this institution since its founding has been a notable record of adaptation to changing conditions and to new opportunities for educational service. Its history has been a part of the romantic story of the New World—of men seized with a great idea who sought with humble means to achieve their ideal. Years ago, Dr. Russell H. Conwell, founder of Temple University in Philadelphia, in his world-famous address “Acres of Diamonds” asserted that “greatness consists in doing great things with little means.” By such a standard, the founders of this College had indeed the qualities of greatness.

When this institution was founded in 1885 under the name of the French-Protestant College in Lowell, Massachusetts, it was begun by men of courage and vision who were struggling for a free Bible, a free conscience and the right to opportunities for education. The founder, Calvin E. Amaron, was born and reared in Canada, the son of a Swiss missionary, who had come to Canada a generation before to take refuge in North America as did many another exile from Europe. After his graduation from McGill University in Canada, Calvin Amaron came to Lowell to take up his work as a Christian minister among the French-Canadians in that area. Because no educational provisions were made for these new citizens, he conceived this as his duty to his fellow men. In a pamphlet issued at the time, he set forth the true missionary purpose of his endeavor in these words:

“We, as men first and then as Christians, are duty-bound to offer to all who seek a home within our borders, those glorious liberties and truths which the Bible has taught us and which have made our nation what it is.”

In this missionary effort Calvin Amaron was aided by the generous assistance and encouragement of the Rev. John Morton Greene, Minister of the Eliot Congregational Church of Lowell and a group of other Congregational Ministers.

It was John Morton Greene who, twenty-five years before, had conceived the idea of founding a college for women in this area equal to that provided for men and persuaded Miss Sophia Smith of Hatfield to provide the necessary funds for the establishment of Smith College at Northampton. The missionary impulse under which American International College was first started has continued to influence the course of its development through the years.

The College was, thereafter, chartered by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the purpose of “giving instruction to both young men and young women in such branches of education as are usually taught in our New England Schools and Colleges, with special reference to training students to become efficient teachers, missionaries and preachers of the Protestant faith.” The initial incorporators were all ministers of the Gospel. Of the six Presidents and two Acting Presidents of the College since its founding, five have been ministers of the Gospel.

From its first inception, the College experienced hardships in securing the needed funds with which to proceed. In 1888, upon invitation from residents in Springfield, the College moved into the Connecticut Valley to continue its work among the other institutions of higher learning. By any standard, this is the most educated River Valley in the world with schools and colleges dotted along its river course from Norwich, Vermont, to Saybrook, Connecticut. Springfield, which has always been friendly to the College, provided at the outset the site of the old City Hospital for its location. It was a significant and fitting symbol. Shortly thereafter the name of the institution was changed to the French-American College.
to broaden its purposes and give it a non-sectarian emphasis which has been maintained ever since.

When in the 1890's, immigrants began arriving in the United States from the Old World in great numbers to work in our fields, factories and workshops, there was little effort to aid them culturally or prepare them for American citizenship. The College recognized its obligation to aid these new Americans to understand our Way of Life and set about the task. Following the French-Canadians there came to the college Italians, Greeks, Germans, Austrians, English, Scots, Irish, Syrians, Serbs, Turks and scores of others from different countries and continents; all were welcomed. By the turn of the century, there were a dozen nationalities represented in the student body. By 1905, the name of the College was changed to the American International College to reflect its cosmopolitan character; the purpose of the institution was also enlarged later to foster the "interreligious, inter-racial and international understanding so necessary for world peace."

For two decades while the College was devoting itself to this broad training in citizenship, representatives from forty-two different nations came to it from Europe, Asia, Africa, North, Central and South America. At one period, there were no less than thirty-three different nationalities represented on the College campus. American International College was the only collegiate institution in the United States that had been established expressly to meet the higher educational needs of the foreign citizens in our midst. When, however, the United States passed its first quota law, in 1924, the College faced an inevitable decrease in foreign students and a difficult financial crisis. It was during this period of transition that the College became, in fact, a community institution, serving the educational needs of the youth in the Connecticut Valley but still providing educational opportunities for a representative group of foreign-born students.

The growth of the institution during the past two decades with its central emphasis on the Liberal Arts, expanded recently to include a Division of Business Administration and built about a core of general educational courses, has followed much of the modern trend.

With the outbreak of World War II in Europe, the College made another of its significant adjustments to new conditions. A program of acceleration was instituted and a course in pilot training was offered under the sponsorship of the United States Civil Aeronautics Authority. Those who enrolled took up residence at the College under a regular cadet program. So successful was this experiment that it was repeated. In all, some five hundred men and women were served by some branch of aviation at the College. It was prophetic of future development!

A group of seventy-two Latin-American students were also enrolled at a later date representing twelve different countries, studying English at the College and aviation mechanics at the local trade school. AIC was in fact one of two colleges in the country selected for this International American trainee program.

In addition, the College was privileged to serve as a training center under the Engineering Science and Management War Training program. All work was directly related to the war effort. Shortly after America’s entrance into the War, the institution was accredited by the War Department under the Army and Navy Deferred Enlistment program. Under this plan over one hundred men including Army, Navy and Marine reserves continued their education at the College in cooperation with the Army and Navy. Unlike some institutions which closed their doors and disbanded their faculties, AIC made the necessary adjustments and survived by serving the Nation.

The post-war period brought a new and even more important era in the evolving story of this College. The veterans enrolled at AIC under the G.I. Bill of Rights brought with them both a maturity of outlook and seriousness of purpose. While they made a heavy demand on the physical facilities of most collegiate institutions, they opened up many new opportunities for educational service. Their impact upon the institution remains a solid fact. Though the number of veterans is now drastically reduced from the postwar peak, our colleges and universities are the better for having had the opportunity to
serve so fine a group of young Americans. There is one notable legacy in this institution, which, please God, we shall always cherish and transmit to succeeding generations of students. In its entire history, there is no record of any qualified student, who sought admission to this College ever being denied admission because of race, nationality, creed, color or economic status. At a time when other institutions of higher learning are beginning to abandon their quota systems and collegiate fraternities to revise their restrictive charter provisions, here is a college that has lived in the tradition of true democratic fellowship for more than a half century.

AIC continued to serve as a community college here in the Connecticut Valley up to the Korean Crisis. Here its roots are deeply planted; here it purposes to remain. It is the hope and promise of the College that the quality of civic and cultural life in Springfield and its environs may be enriched by the service of these youths who go forth from this institution.

Such a community-centered college can serve the deepest concerns and the finest aspirations of our communal life in a variety of ways. It should be prepared to serve the educational needs of all the people—youths and adults alike—wherever they are, irrespective of their age or their stage of educational development. In a word, it should stand preeminently for the fulfillment of the American dream of equality and opportunity for all.

A community college provides an invaluable opportunity for its students to participate in the life of the community and thereby learn about civic affairs, not as a project in civics but as a normal form of citizen activity. Participation is the very heart of the democratic process; it gives both meaning to responsible citizenship and a true sense of belonging. Moreover, such participation may even provide for a kind of civic internship in community affairs that will serve as a training in public responsibility. Such responsible participation provides for that cross-fertilization of theory and practice in citizenship training that is so essential to the real understanding of the Social Sciences.

Such a college can and should apply knowledge in the service of the whole man to the complex social setting of the community. By such an emphasis on the education of the whole man in the community, it should be possible to defeat the tendency to divide the person into the economic man, the biological man and even the vocational man. Man is a whole personality—a child of God and thus deserving of respect. It is this very emphasis upon the dignity and worth of every individual person which is central to our way of life. In such a setting, character can be developed to its highest potentialities.

A community college has an opportunity also to integrate its educational work with the life of the home and thereby help to strengthen family relations. The non-resident college cannot hope to reproduce the type of college life of a resident institution but it can provide a most effective alternative. The late Sir James Barrie, in his rectorial address at the University of St. Andrews given some years ago said, “The Universities of Scotland are three and they are great but the oldest university in Scotland is the home.” The oldest university in any land is the home! It is the historic center for the nurture of the mental and moral growth of the child. The Community College can collaborate with this “oldest university” in helping to educate the youth and fashion a finer community.

The community college can share with the home and the church in the religious life of the youth. It must seek to encourage its students to attend the church of their choice in their own communities for formal religious instruction. At the same time the College should provide instruction by mature men and women of deep consecration and religious conviction whose philosophy of life is positive and creative. From them religion will be caught if not taught. For God is not so much at the end of an argument as He is at the end of a life.

Finally, a community-centered college, where so large a number of its students are engaged in some form of self-help, can appropriate to the guidance of its students the maturing values of such self-support. Of all the practices that have gone to make America strong and self-reliant, none have
been more important than the cultivation of the principle of self-help among its citizens. It should never be neglected.

The Korean Crisis in June, 1950, which revitalized the United Nations by its bold action to check lawless aggression precipitated the United States into a position of recognized world leadership among the freedom-loving nations of the earth. It changed the direction not only of our national economy, but also profoundly affected the policies and activities of the colleges and universities of the land.

To AIC this new turn in world events has had its impact on the College program, and has opened up a new chapter in its development, and a new opportunity for educational service.

The first of these has been the creation of the Overseas Branches of the College in cooperation with the United States Air Force. In July, 1950, the Atlantic Division of the Military Air Transport Service of the Air Force invited AIC to establish two Overseas Branches at Bermuda and the Azores, as “pilot projects” for the resident instruction of officers and airmen. Under the intriguing title of “Operation Bootstraps,” the Air Force sought to develop an off-duty educational program which would assist Air Force personnel who desired to complete their college education and enable them to receive their baccalaureate degree.

A companion program, “Operation Midnight Oil,” was established to aid airmen to gain knowledge required for progress in their career fields. Under the contract with the Air Force, the Government agreed to pay three-fourths of the tuition; the students pay the balance and buy such books and supplies as may be required.

When the representatives of the Air Forces were asked why American International College had been selected for this pioneering venture, they replied that it was the only American college or university with a “global” name. And so, indeed, it is. The opportunity thus afforded, to cooperate actively with a branch of the Defense establishment in a period of national emergency, was both challenging and compelling. It was enthusiastically approved by Trustees, Faculty, and Administration alike.

Following a survey of the opportunities for educational service at the Bermuda Base, a course of study was outlined, a list of books assembled, a Faculty of experienced teachers recruited in record time—and all airborne to these two bases in September 1950. At the outset the courses included work in the Humanities and the Social Sciences—English Composition, Public Speaking, Foreign Languages, History, American Government, and International Law. Later the program was expanded to include Mathematics, Accounting, and General Sciences. Each course meets twice weekly in the evenings for a two-hour session—over a twelve-week period—a total of 48 classroom hours, which carries three semester hours credit. The Branches operate on the trimester plan rather than the customary two-semester one.

The response of the students was immediate and most heartening. Some of the Officers and airmen who enrolled were past middle age; the total range was between 20 and 50. Some had little college education; others had not seen a schoolroom in a decade. But all eagerly embraced the opportunity, as they had come to realize the values of a college training. Indeed, promotion in the Air Force more and more depends upon such training. In all, some 675 students enrolled in Bermuda, and 450 at the Azores during the first year. The Faculty that was recruited for the project contributed greatly to its success. They were a distinguished company of scholars, some from institutions of higher learning; others from the ranks of retired professors of neighboring institutions. Still others were members of the Faculty on overseas assignment.

The adventure, now in its second year, has proven a notable success. What began as an experiment or pilot project has now been made a regular part of the educational service of the Air Force. New courses have been offered that have provided a more rounded, educational program of instruction than is offered airmen at any base. In particular, the cooperation extended by the Director and Staff of the Bermuda Biological Station for Research in the development of the courses in General Science has been most exciting.

Even as these two pilot experiments prove their worth, the College has been
invited to set up a third Overseas Branch at Dhahran in Saudi Arabia. A survey was made, a Faculty was flown to this farthest outpost, and the work was successfully launched in January of 1952.

But beyond the curriculum that has been provided or the teachers who have been recruited for these Overseas Branches, this cooperative venture has a four-fold significance.

First, the establishment of these Overseas Branches under “Operation Bootstraps” bears eloquent testimony to the fact that in the Age of Technology an educated Officer or Airman is a more valuable member of the Armed Forces than one without such education. “Give me a plain russet-coated Captain who knows what he fights for, and loves what he knows,” exclaimed Oliver Cromwell more than three hundred years ago. In our day a knowledge both of modern technology and contemporary history, as well as fighting faith, are the attributes of a good Soldier or Airman.

Secondly, the development of these Overseas Branches has made a notable contribution to the morale of the men of the Air Force. With the establishment of bases in outposts about the world, and with an extension of the tour of duty at many of these outposts, it is logical that some intellectual effort is essential to maintain the interest and alertness of these men. Here, then, is a morale builder of a high order.

Thirdly, “Operation Bootstraps” has afforded a unique opportunity for American International College to cooperate with the United States Air Force in a period of National Emergency. But three other colleges or universities in America, to date, within the continental limits of the United States, have participated in the development of Overseas Branches. They are the University of California, in the Pacific area; Louisiana State University, in the Caribbean; the University of Maryland, in Europe and more recently the North Atlantic; with American International College, at Bermuda, the Azores, and Saudi Arabia, as the fourth. This College is the only privately supported institution in America to cooperate with the Air Force in the Overseas Program.

Finally, this creative project gives to Airmen, who have come to experience in their world-encircling trips the reality of one world, a better understanding of the cultural and scientific reality of the world’s unity. These Men of Air are not only stationed at our advance air bases, but may well be the heralds of a new view of our world. Some years ago John Magee, Jr., an American school boy who joined the Royal Air Force during World War II, caught something of this planetary view of our world in his moving sonnet, “High Flight,” as follows:

“Oh, I have slipped the surly bonds of earth,
And danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings;
Sunward I’ve climbed and joined the tumbling mirth
Of sun-split clouds—and done a hundred things
You have not dreamed of—wheeled and soared and swung
High in the sunlit silence. Hov’ring there,
I’ve chased the shouting wind along and flung
My eager craft through footless halls of air.
“Up, up the long delirious, burning blue
I’ve topped the wind-swept heights with easy grace,
Where never lark, or even eagle, flew;
And, while with silent, lifting mind I’ve trod
The high untrampled sanctity of space,
Put out my hand, and touched the face of God.”

Thus it is that at mid-century American International College, with its unique history and its global name, is proud to cooperate in the Nation’s defense, as well as to be pioneering on a new educational frontier in the Air Age.

The second of the projects with which American International College is presently cooperating represents still another opportunity for educational service that corresponds to the earlier activity of the College in promoting international understanding. During the summer of 1951 the Economic Cooperation Administration, which has been administering Marshall Aid Funds to certain nations of the free world, to strengthen their economy and

(Continued on page 822)
The New National D. A. R. Officers

Our seven new Vice Presidents General elected at the 61st Continental Congress are Mrs. Frank Garland Trau, Sherman, Tex.; Mrs. George W. S. Musgrave, Laurel, Md.; Mrs. Walter Clark Pomeroy, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Mrs. Patrick Henry Odom, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. Robert King Wise, Columbia, S. C.; Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; and Mrs. Smith G. Fallaw, Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. C. Edward Murray, of Trenton, N. J., was elected Honorary Vice President General, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mrs. James B. Crankshaw, of Indiana.

Mrs. Frank Garland Trau
In 24 years Imogene Guion Trau has served her Chapter in many capacities, her State as Chairman of Press Relations, Red Cross, and Texas Room; Recording Secretary, Vice Regent, Regent and State Officers' Club President. A former National Vice Chairman of Americanism, she is a Tamassee Advisor, C. A. R. Promoter, past State Regent and National Treasurer and now a Vice President, D. A. C.

Mrs. George W. S. Musgrave
Since appointment as Organizing Regent 30 years ago Anne Sightler Musgrave's D. A. R. services include membership on National Resolutions, Credentials, Buildings and Grounds, Tellers, and By-Laws Committees, State Recording Secretary, State Regent, National Handbook Chairman and Congress Program Chairman. A practicing attorney, she is Chairman of the National Committee on Revision of By-Laws.

Mrs. Walter Clark Pomeroy
Giving many years of service to the D. A. R., Ruby Whaley Pomeroy has been Treasurer, Vice Regent and Regent of one of the largest and oldest Chapters in our Society; State Radio and Membership Chairman; State Recording Secretary, Second Vice Regent, First Vice Regent and State Regent. She is a State and National C. A. R. Promoter.

Mrs. Patrick Henry Odom
The oldest and largest Chapter in Florida has been served by Eunice Pitt Odom as Historian, Third Vice Regent, Second Vice Regent, Vice Regent and Regent. In her State she has been Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, Transportation, By-Laws Revisions Chairman, Parliamentarian, Second Vice Regent and State Regent. In National she is a former Page and National Vice Chairman, Genealogical Records.

Mrs. Robert King Wise
For 30 years Mary Hunter Wise has been active in D. A. R., as Chapter Regent, State Chairmanships, State Recording Secretary, State Vice Regent and State Regent. For six years she has been on the Tamassee Board, the past three as Chairman. She is a National and State Promoter, C. A. R.

Mrs. Frederic A. Groves
Allene Wilson Groves has served as State Building Promotion and Membership Chairman, State Registrar, State Vice Regent and State Regent. She is a State and National Promoter, C. A. R. In the D. A. C. she has been State Treasurer, State Vice Regent and State Regent and is now a National Vice President.

Mrs. Smith G. Fallaw
Serving as Chapter Historian, Recording Secretary, Vice Regent and Organizing Regent, Nell Winston Fallaw has also been State Recording Secretary, State Treasurer and State Regent. In two administrations she was State Americanism Chairman. For six years she has been a Kate Duncan Smith School Trustee.

Mrs. C. Edward Murray
Following Chapter regency, Jennie Scudder Murray became State Regent, then Vice President General. From 1941 to 1944 she was Curator General, and from 1944 to 1947 was Second Vice President General. She is a past Trustee of Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith Schools. Organizing a C. A. R. Society, she has also been State Chairman of the D. A. R. Magazine and Approved Schools Committees. A Past National President, D. C. W., she is now National Historian, Daughters of the Barons of Runnemede.
National Defense

BY KATHARINE G. (MRS. BRUCE D.) REYNOLDS

National Chairman

and

FRANCES B. (MRS. JAMES C.) LUCAS

Executive Secretary

NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

At the time of this writing, it is April 19th and the 61st Continental Congress has been adjourned. Again, the resolutions adopted will show what will be our policies for the coming year. Please read them.

In a later issue of this Magazine, your Chairman will comment upon those pertaining to National Defense, and each and every Chapter Chairman is urged to present at each Chapter meeting a condensed report on the material sent directly to her. It will mean giving a part of your time each month to seriously reading this material and making your outline or condensed statements. It also will mean that you yourself will be better informed upon your National Defense work than you would be were the outline or condensed form prepared for you; and you should be informed, not just handed out outlines.

We give you all the information we can. Don't you owe it to your country, your children and yourself to study it and make use of it? And won't you, to help restore constitutional rule over our land, help get out the vote? And won't you vote for the one who stands for America and individual dignity and freedom, irrespective of political party? The real issue is Communism versus Christian dignity. You know which side of the fence you are on. International Socialism embraces majorities that are not Christian. Do you want it?

For your information the condensed report of the National Defense work for 1951-52 follows. I repeat, you have made this a fine year. Let us make 1952-53, our final year together, another fine year.

REPORT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1951-52 has been a wonderfully inspiring National Defense year. Congratulations to the Daughters. Without your campaigns and projects our mailings would have been worthless indeed. In addition to the articles prepared monthly for the National Defense section of the Press Digest and the D. A. R. Magazine by your Chairman and the Executive Secretary, each month there has gone out to every Chapter Chairman other timely information.

Wishing to know whether this additional work was justified by its usefulness to the Chapters, a questionnaire was sent to each Chapter. The over 1,900 responses received indicated the local Chapters are using this material concerning the policies of the National Society in its attempt to uphold Constitutional Government and National Sovereignty. Over 99 per cent voted to continue our mailing.

Seventeen days have been spent in Washington by your National Chairman since last Continental Congress, and she has attended the following meetings where she spoke on National Defense:

On June 14 as guest speaker at the annual observance of Flag day at Mt. Rushmore, sponsored by the Rapid City (S. D.) Elks Lodge. It was an inspiring sight, there in the heart of the Black Hills of South Dakota, with the background of that monument-in-granite to four great American patriots: Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt, to witness the lowering of the old flag, and to see the bright new one quickly raised to the top of the pole, the symbol of steadfast faith in America. That evening, as guest of the South Dakota Society and the State Chairman, your National Chairman spoke to the members of the State Board.

In July, two groups in southwest Virginia were met with; and August 10 found your Chairman in York, Maine, at a meeting sponsored by the Old York Chapter and attended by representatives from Chap-
ters in southern Maine and northern New Hampshire. In September, spoke on National Defense at three district meetings in Virginia. On October 9 left to attend the New York State Conference at Elmira, stopping off in Woodbury, New Jersey, to speak at a meeting sponsored by the Ann Whitall Chapter and attended by approximately 150 members representing 14 Chapters.

From Elmira, she proceeded to New York City to be the guest at a meeting of the Battle Pass Chapter. In November, two local Chapters, Shadwell and Point-of-Forks, were spoken to. In December your Chairman was the guest of the Thomas Jefferson Society, Sons of the American Revolution, to take part in the discussion of World Federation and the S. A. R. resolution to withdraw from the United Nations. In January, there were two visits to Washington.

In February, your Chairman was guest speaker at the Delaware State Spring Conference; and in March she attended the State Conferences of Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, and Iowa. At each she spoke on National Defense in the afternoon or evening, and at two Round Table discussions. She deeply appreciates the many courtesies shown her at all the meetings she has attended and was sincerely impressed by the determination upon the part of members wherever she went to keep informed and do their part in retaining our American Government: a Government now threatened by the fifth-column one-world international socialists. In addition, two meetings of two to three days each, at the State Department, were attended and reported in the D. A. R. Magazine.

The annual reports from the State Chairmen have been wonderful. A great many reported between 75 and 100 per cent of members voted in the 1951 November elections. Incomplete returns indicate that approximately 1,200 National Defense programs were given or reports made by chairmen; over 1,250 programs given on subjects suggested in National Defense questionnaire. Several hundred Chapters observed National Holidays; over 300 Chapters cooperated with other patriotic and civic organizations; nearly 1,800 contacts were made with State and National Legislators; approximately 50 Chapters took part in reviewing textbooks.

Quite a few contacted local Civil Defense Councils, where such councils were set up; and over 2,400 Good Citizenship Medals were awarded. Most Chapters seem to think the most important National Defense work was the fight against World Government, and the exposure of the influence of the international socialists in our Government and in the United Nations.

There now remain only five States retaining World Government resolutions, five others having rescinded since last Continental Congress: Florida, New Jersey, Maine, New Hampshire, and Virginia. This means that 18 States have rescinded since January 27, 1950. Since this administration took office 15 States have rescinded; two, Delaware and Michigan, adopted resolutions opposing World Government; and seven States have rejected such resolutions.

We should be very proud of that two-years' record, and I congratulate the State Societies upon their accomplishments. Many other patriotic and civic organizations joined in the work to rescind, but the Daughters of the American Revolution pioneered the campaign. Your National Chairman thanks every State and Chapter Chairman, the National Vice Chairmen, and all who helped to make this a successful National Defense year, and deeply regrets she was unable to accept all the invitations extended to her.

May I suggest that you read the Proceedings of the Congress, where I shall give a resume of the patriotic projects carried out by each State, for in my limited time I could not possibly give enough credit for your splendid National Defense programs.

To you, Madam President General, goes my sincere appreciation for your encouragement and understanding, and my admiration of your fine leadership of our Society in this the most critical period in our history.

Katharine G. Reynolds

COMMENDATIONS:

The Mountain Trail Chapter, Kentucky, for the full-page AMERICAN ARTICLE in the Harlan, Kentucky, Daily Enterprise. Boxed in the center was the splendid proclamation by Governor Lawrence Wetherby,
urging a study of American History, the Constitution and all the documents which have protected individual enterprise and freedom in our Constitutional Republic.

In "An Open Letter" Kyle Whitehead beautifully and sincerely writes of AMERICA. A revealing exposition of Genocide, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, UNESCO (United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), and the insidious dangers of a treaty becoming the supreme law of the land and the States thereof follows.

Salutations to the State Regent, Mrs. Bacon R. Moore, to the Chairman of National Defense, Mrs. Ruth Collins Stallings, and to the Press Relations Chairman, Miss Artie Lee Taylor, as well as to each and every Daughter who is a member of the MOUNTAIN TRAIL CHAPTER.

Thank you, Mrs. Clark Bailey, for having alerted this Committee.

ISOLATIONISM

Webster's Dictionary defines "isolate" as "to separate from all other substances to place apart by itself." Neither the United States of America nor the Daughters of the American Revolution has ever been isolationist. During the first one hundred and fifty years of its existence our Constitutional Republic attained the highest standard of living in the world and the earnest respect of foreign nations through bilateral treaties, honorably adopted in the best interests of the American taxpayer and honorably maintained. Is that isolationism? Indeed it is not, but the internationalists have distorted the use of the word isolationist till it has become an epithet of derision to be hurled at patriots. Perhaps the internationalists had better study our American history rather than the UNESCO propaganda.

VOTE

Each Chapter Chairman of this Committee was alerted by mail to ask every member of her Chapter if she were registered. In turn each member was to appoint herself as a committee of ONE to contact ten friends, not members, to check their voting status. On election day, please call these friends and ask them to go to the polls. We must have government by the people. This can be attained only if you will devote a few hours of your time to the preservation of the great country to which you owe your allegiance and protection.

Protection? Yes, for this is not a partisan campaign but a final battle between Americans and internationalists. If the internationalists win, our independence will be lost and our wealth squandered in the mistaken idea that friends can be bought. These so-called friends, many of whom are now supplying the material to the Communists killing AMERICANS in Korea, will hold us in contempt, demanding more and more until debt will bankrupt the United States. We must remain strong, for we are the last bulwark against Communism.

For how long can less than seven per cent of the population of the world, the taxpayers of the United States, carry a world financial burden and supply over 90 per cent of the troops to "police" and die on foreign soil without exhausting our manpower and taxing Americans to the point where they cannot meet their bills, pay their rent or make payments on their homes?

We women cannot be proud of our voting record in the last presidential election, for there are more women over 21 eligible to vote in the United States than the entire number of people—men and women—who cast ballots in 1948. It's up to us, the women.

NATO AND ATLANTIC UNION

In many letters received there is confusion over the difference between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Atlantic Union plan for world government. NATO was established as a military alliance. The world government proponents are endeavoring to promote NATO into a political union, Atlantic Union, in which the United States would surrender her sovereignty. In Article III of the Illustrative Constitution for Atlantic Union: "I. The Union (Atlantic Union) shall have the right to make and execute all laws necessary and proper for the securing of the rights of man and of the Union and of the States as set forth in this Constitution, and to lay and collect income taxes, and duties, imposts and excises, pro-
vided these be uniform throughout the Union, and incur and pay debt. . . ."

Chaos would result. Who would pay off your United States bonds? Will YOU pay for social security and aid for the aged to all the other countries or will these agencies be abolished?

"2. The Union shall have the sole right to grant citizenship in the Union and regulate immigration from outside states and from non-self-governing territory of the Union."

This would abolish our immigration laws. Consider the strain on business and labor within our country. More chaos.

"b. Treat with foreign governments, provide for the Union's defense, raise, maintain and control standing land, sea, and air forces, make war and peace . . . punish treason";

We would lose control of our armed forces and could be punished for treason if we rebelled against the laws imposed by the Union.

"d. Coin and issue money. . . ." shall be the right of the Union.

Now, what will you carry in your purses? The coinage systems of the twelve—or is it fourteen now?—nations will be abolished and "the Union" (Atlantic Union) will coin and issue money.

Under the legislative power in the Constitution of Atlantic Union the United States would have 129 Deputies in the ruling body and the other countries 151. The United States would have 10 Senators and the other countries 32. We are outnumbered in both. Does anyone believe that we would not be outvoted?

We should carefully examine the insecurity of government in France, where at least fourteen political parties undermine the cabinet every few months. The American two-party system has been fundamental in retaining our strength.

Of course, the average person who succumbs to the word "peace," which is prated by the internationalists, is not told the above facts when these theorists give their speeches. Peace will not result if peoples of such different ideologies, standards of living, languages, customs, and laws try to form a world government. Civil wars will result and your sons, and perhaps daughters, will serve in an Atlantic Union armed force to quell those who revolt.

Senator Estes Kefauver introduced Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4, requesting that a convention be held to approve Atlantic Union. According to page 2 of the Convention on Genocide, a convention, in international language, is a treaty. Therefore, if the findings of such a convention were adopted, according to international law we would be ratifying a treaty.

TAXES

The Federal Government alone today absorbs one-quarter of the national income—about $85 billion a year. This is almost $2,000 per family. Your taxes are deducted before you receive your pay check and are hidden in almost every article you purchase. But we are over $256 billion in debt, although more money has been collected by the United States Treasury from you in the last six years than the entire amount collected since the Treasury was established.

Frances B. Lucas

President General Receives Two Honorary Degrees

Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, received Honorary Degrees of Doctor of Humane Letters at Commencement exercises early in June from Lincoln Memorial University at Harrogate, Tenn., and Doctor of Humanities at June Commencement programs from the American International College at Springfield, Mass. Both are on the list of D. A. R. Approved Schools.

On Sunday morning, June 1, after the baccalaureate services, she received the degree at Lincoln Memorial University, Dr. Robert L. Kincaid, President. The following day she received the other degree from American International College, Dr. Spencer Miller, Jr., President.

Accordingly, the President General now has the honorary title of "Doctor," in addition to her previous honorary title of "Admiral."
Building Completion Committee

BY MRS. DONALD BENNETT ADAMS, National Chairman

ABOUT the time this reaches your hands the office of the Building Completion Committee will start on the monumental task of getting out a letter to each Chapter Regent. That letter will give the exact amount contributed by each Chapter to the Building Fund, both before and after June 1, 1950. It will tell the Awards of Merit to which each Chapter is entitled, and enclose those not already sent.

GOLD BADGES are for all Chapters which have contributed $6.00 per member based on the membership of February 1, 1949.

SILVER BADGES are for those sending $5.50 per member (same membership date.)

BLUE STARS go to Gold Badge Chapters which have sent in one dollar per member per year since June 1, 1950, on the membership of THAT date.

“3-PINS” go to those Chapters which have sent in $3.00 per member since June 1, 1950, REGARDLESS OF GOLD BADGE STATUS. You may have a Gold Badge AND a 3-pin or you may possibly have either without the other.

RED STARS will go to those Chapters whose contributions BEFORE June 1, 1950, would have entitled them to Blue Stars IF the contributions had been received AFTER that date. There will be no half-stars—it is money BEFORE OR AFTER June 1, 1950. This is because the dollar per member year was proposed when the debt was $520,000.00 and that amount would have paid off the debt as of June 1, 1950. Money contributed before that date had already been used and could not be used over again.

The record of Chapter contributions, as given our Committee by the office of the Treasurer General, is the final word. There can be no exceptions.

If enough of the Pledges made during Continental Congress are paid promptly the debt should be, by the time this reaches you, below $200,000.00. This CAN be paid off THIS YEAR. Send in all you can as soon as you can. Let’s do it! IT CAN BE DONE!

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE D. A. R. DEBT

By HELEN BESLER ADAMS

(With a Slight Bow toward the Ghost of Lord Byron)

The Building Fund Badges are shining and bold;
Your bosoms are gleaming with silver and gold;
And the stars turn you into a real Milky Way
And shine till you think that the night is the day.

Like the leaves of the forest when the Summer is green
The dollar bills flutter, the larger ones gleam;
Like the leaves of the forest when Autumn is flown
We undo the corsages when you have gone home.

We have marked all the rooms and the closets and halls;
We have placed handsome plaques on the corridor walls;
We record all your gifts in a big Memory Book—
Perhaps we should charge you five dollars to look!

When the debt has been melted like snow by the sun,
No longer we'll plague you—our course will be run!
And our Buildings will stand for the Future to see
What the Daughters Can Do—from our debt we'll be FREE!
Additions to
National Honor Roll of Chapters

Continued through April 30, 1952

COLORADO
* Arkansas Valley

MASSACHUSETTS
Betsy Ross
Natick

NEW JERSEY
* John Rutherford

NEW YORK
* Ontario
* Otsego
* Richmond County
* Seneca

OHIO
Fort Findlay

MASSACHUSETTS
* Queen Alliquippa
* Pymatuning

TEXAS
Mary Garland

MASSACHUSETTS
Mary Lacy

NEW JERSEY
Penelope Hart

WASHINGTON
Mary Lacy

PEARL HARBOR
* Shanghai—China

GOLD BADGES for previously listed Chapters

COLORADO
* Namaqua

HAWAII
* Aloha

MONTANA
* Yellowstone Park

NEW YORK
* Keskeskick

VIRGINIA
* Washington-Lewis

127 SILVER BADGE HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS

227 GOLD BADGE HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS

354 TOTAL HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS as of April 30, 1952

Blue Stars on Gold Badges

One Blue Star—$1 per Member

NEW YORK
Colonel Aaron Ogden, Darling Whitney

NORTH DAKOTA
Bad Lands

OHIO
George Clinton, Martha Devotion Huntington

TEXAS
Fort Bend

WASHINGTON
Captain Charles Wilkes

WEST VIRGINIA
Colonel Andrew Donnally

[820]
TWO BLUE STARS—$2 per Member—
    # indicates previously listed as 1-Blue Star
COLORADO
    # Monte Vista
FLORIDA
    # Fort San Nicholas
GEORGIA
    # Henry Walton
ILLINOIS
    # Peoria
INDIANA
    # Jonathan Jennings
KANSAS
    # Martha Vail, # Uvedale

THREE BLUE STARS—$3 per Member—
    # indicates previously listed as 1-Blue or 2-Blue Stars
CALIFORNIA
    Willows
DELWARE
    # Elizabeth Cook
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
    # Abigail Hartman Rice
FLORIDA
    # Suwanee
GEORGIA
    # John Houston
HAWAII
    Aloha
IDAHO
    Alice Whitman
LOUISIANA
    # Spirit of '76

MAINE
    # Burnt Meadow
MONTANA
    # Julia Hancock
NEW YORK
    # Suffolk
OHIO
    # Lakewood
TENNESSEE
    # French Lick
TEXAS
    # Samuel Sorrell
VIRGINIA
    # Great Bridge

264 Chapters have 1 BLUE STAR
181 Chapters have 2 BLUE STARS
110 Chapters have 3 BLUE STARS

Additional STATE HONORS

SILVER STATES—Minnesota, New Hampshire
GOLD STATES—# Georgia, Hawaii, # Minnesota, # Montana, # North Dakota, # Wyoming
1-BLUE STAR STATES—Kansas, Louisiana, Utah
2-BLUE STAR STATES—Hawaii
3-BLUE STAR STATES—# Florida
"3-PIN" STATES—California, Florida, Hawaii, South Dakota
Exhibit in France

At three o’clock on the afternoon of April 7th, our President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, put into the hands of Commander Jean Sirouy, Naval Attache of the French Embassy, a box containing a 13-star flag which had been used in some of the battles of the Revolution, pictures of the 56 Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a picture of a life mask of George Washington made by the French sculptor, Houdon, at Mount Vernon in 1785.

Commander Sirouy then placed the articles in the hands of Mr. Bernard Thomas of the French Line. Mr. Thomas personally transported the box to New York where he gave it to the Captain of the Steamer Ile de France.

Earlier in the year, Mrs. Patton received a letter from H. LeLaurian of the “Ligue Maritime et d’Outre-Mer” in Grasse, France, asking if the Daughters of the American Revolution would cooperate in the matter of an exhibition to be held in Grasse from April 27 through May 4 in honor of Count Admiral Francois Paul Grasse, who during our American Revolution had blockaded the York and James Rivers and had embarked his men to cut off Cornwallis’ retreat. The first encounter resulted in a victory for the French.

Washington visited Grasse on his flagship, La Ville de Paris, off Cape Henry, to make arrangements with regard to the attack upon Cornwallis at Yorktown. During this engagement the American troops were stationed on the right wing, and the French on the left, and Grasse remained in Lynn Haven Bay to prevent naval assistance from reaching Cornwallis. When Washington announced the victory, Congress voted honors to Washington, Grasse and Rochambeau.

The articles sent to France belong to the D. A. R. Museum. Both Mrs. Patton and the Curator General, Mrs. George A. Kuhner, felt that because of the warm relationship that has always existed between the French people and our people, there should be a D. A. R. section in this exhibition since the French people had requested it.

American International College
(Continued from page 813)

American International College encourage the largest measure of self-help, decided to embark on a program of student exchange.

The plan differed from the more familiar pattern in that it was decided to bring to the United States a group of Work-Study-Trainees from European countries who might learn about American production methods by participating in American factories for a period of one year. They were to be skilled artisans between the ages of 20 and 33. A group of American colleges were invited to cooperate in this program, among which is AIC.

During January and February of 1952, 62 such Trainees were received at the College from ten Marshall Aid countries, to live and study at American International College and work in the local industries.

It is a notable experiment which, if well administered, may develop a group of industrial leaders who will return to their native lands at the year’s end, better able to defend the democratic way of life because they have had a vital part of it. While it is too early to appraise this program, it may well be a significant contribution to international understanding, and the strengthening of the defenses of the Western World.

Thus, American International College, which has had as one of its central aims, from the beginning, the promotion of interracial, interreligious, and international understanding so essential to world peace, has been privileged in the past eighteen months to share in two projects which are consistent with that aim. Therein lies the significance of our description—“A community college with a global name.”
Motion Pictures
BY CAROLINE WHITE SETTLEMAYER
National Chairman, Motion Picture Committee

WALK EAST ON BEACON (Columbia).

As timely, well placed, up-to-date, and as factual as this morning's newspaper, this exciting semi-documentary drama, is important fare for Americans. While maintaining high entertainment values, it reveals to us the inner workings of our F. B. I., its precise timing and its meticulous attention to detail. In making a plea for the support of responsible, alert citizens, it emphasizes its real purpose, that of the protection of the people of United States. The story reveals with stark frankness how the fanatic mentality of the Communist underground spares nothing, including human life, to attain its aims.

The story is filmed almost entirely in actual Boston locales. A spy ring, intent on obtaining a top secret U. S. project, (known as project “Falcon”) uses its well-informed American “fellow travelers” to carry out its plans. Clever “party tactics” are painstakingly followed out by an arrogant pair of young intellectuals, a reluctant taxi driver, and such innocent-appearing people as a florist and a photographer. A phone call from a woman whose husband, an eminent atomic scientist, is being blackmailed, incites the F. B. I. into the case. The scientist, foreign-born, is a loyal American citizen. An attempt to obtain the secrets from the scientist, through blackmail and kidnapping, eventually fails. How the F. B. I. goes about ferreting out the spies makes for dramatic, high-tensioned excitement, with an ever-present element of mystery. A smashing climax is reached when the culprits are at last hunted down, and captured.

At times, details of the plot become somewhat involved. However, by skillfully sidestepping melodramatics, a good clear picture comes through to us that the well thought-out tactics of our own F. B. I. are more than a match for any subversive schemes or plans. It brings home to us what a debt of gratitude we owe to this hardworking, alert group of loyal Americans.

Book Reviews


Two previous books by John C. Miller, Origins of the American Revolution and Triumph of Freedom, narrate the story of American struggles for freedom. In this volume he tells about the Alien and Sedition acts and how we almost lost that freedom won only a decade earlier.

Professor of History at Stanford University, Mr. Miller recreates the atmosphere of tension which marked the period of the Alien and Sedition Acts. His book covers the years from 1798 to 1800. Blended into the text are quotations from contemporary newspapers, journals and private letters, many of them humorous.

The author’s interest in Colonial history goes back to his first studies in the field at Harvard University. After returning from a Traveling Fellowship in Europe and North Africa, he wrote in 1936 his first book, Sam Adams, Pioneer in Propaganda.

In this volume Professor Miller argues no case, points no moral, does not indulge in propaganda. In effect he says, “Here are the facts; they are exciting and pertinent today.”


One of the foremost authorities on dolls in America and owner of one of the finest doll collections in the country, Eleanor St. George has written a sequel to her first volume, The Dolls of Yesterday.

There are photographs of more than 350 dolls in this volume, with information about outstanding modern and antique collections of dolls in both America and Europe. Her aim is to enable doll owners to identify their dolls accurately and understand the history of their manufacture. She discusses Japanese Festival dolls and the Victoria and Albert Museum dolls among many other groups of general interest.

A chapter on Doll Dressmaking is of especial appeal to readers, and of particular importance is the concluding chapter on Dolls in Visual Education. The author concludes: “Whether dolls have been made for educational purposes, made simply for recreation, or created as works of art, it will readily be seen that they play very definite roles. The pleasure they have brought to an untold number of persons warrants their being loved and preserved from century to century.”
California Shrine

One of the highlights of the 1952 California State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was the visit of the President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, and Mrs. Charles Haskell Danforth, Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution, to California's famed Historical Shrine, Campo de Cauenga, where the Cauenga Treaty which ended hostilities between the United States and Mexico was signed by Andres Pico, Commander of the Mexican forces, and Lieutenant Colonel John C. Fremont of the United States Army on January 13, 1847.

They were greeted by William A. Allen, President of the Campo de Cauenga Memorials Association of California. In his welcoming address, Mr. Allen dwelt upon the great part taken by the Daughters of the American Revolution in the preservation of Historical Spots in California.

For it was one Daughter, Mrs. Armitage S. C. Forbes, who by her great devotion to the history of the State of California, saved this most historic landmark from obscurity and preserved it forever.

Enshrined here also is the memory of Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, wife of General Fremont, who was the First Regent of Eschscholtzia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Allen presented the two distinguished visitors with photographic copies of the Cauenga Treaty, an honorary golden membership card of the Campo de Cauenga Memorial Association, and the historical story of the "Famous Fremonts and their America," written by Alice Eyre, who vividly portrayed the heroic saga, which led to the establishment of their America and ours as the Greatest Nation on Earth.

Mrs. George K. Patterson
State Chairman of Conservation
Vice President Campo de Cauenga Memorials Association

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S
Rebinding Honor Roll

Arkansas
Jonesboro Chapter, $4.

Connecticut
Agnes Dickinson Lee Chapter, $5.
Compo Hill Chapter, $4.
Emma Hart Willard Chapter, $4.
Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, $4.
Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, $4.
Ruth Hart Chapter, $4.
Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter, $4.

Florida
Coral Gables Chapter, $4.
Gainesville Chapter, $4.
Jonathan Dickinson Chapter, $4.
Ocala Chapter, $4.
Princess Hirrihigua Chapter, $4.

Maine
Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, $4.

Massachusetts
Attleboro Chapter, $2.
Betty Allen Chapter, $4.
Minute Men Chapter, $4.
Submit Clark Chapter, $1.

Missouri
Nodaway Chapter, $4.
Major Molly Chapter, $2.
Montgomery Chapter, $4.
Jefferson Lewis Chapter, $4.

New York
Fort Plain Chapter, $4.
Larchmont Chapter, $4.
Philip Schuyler Chapter, $4.

North Carolina
Martha Pettigrew Chapter, $4.

Pennsylvania
Dr. Benjamin Rush Chapter, $4.
Gettysburg Chapter, $4.
Great Meadows Chapter, $4.
Quaker City Chapter, $4.

Ohio
Nathan Perry Chapter, $4.

Virginia
Hampton Chapter, $4.
State Activities

SOUTH DAKOTA

THE 38th Annual Conference was held in the Union Building, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, March 17, 18 and 19, at invitation of Paha Wakan Chapter.

Mrs. Lawrence Tinsley, State Regent, opened the Conference for a program, "Children of the American Revolution." Mrs. Frank Briley, State Director of the C. A. R., and Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, Past President, N. S. C. A. R., were introduced. Mrs. Adams spoke on "The Children of the American Revolution." All present were invited by the Chapter to a buffet supper.

Following the processional Tuesday morning Mrs. Tinsley, Regent, opened the Conference. The Conference was welcomed by Mr. Robert Walz, City Auditor; Mr. I. D. Weeks, University President; local and State representatives of Auxiliaries to the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion; and Mrs. Edwin H. Shaw, Regent of Paha Wakan Chapter. Gracious response was made by Miss Lucile Eldredge, State Vice Regent.

Address of the day, "Building Completion," was made by Mrs. Adams, National Chairman, Building Completion Committee.

The State Regent's luncheon honoring Mrs. Adams was attended by National Chairmen, National Vice Chairmen, State Officers, Past State Regents, State Chairman and Chapter Regents.

Mrs. Tinsley acted as Toastmistress at the banquet in the Congregational Church Tuesday evening. Highlights were a beautiful Flag Tribute by Mrs. H. E. Brookman, vocal and instrumental solos and Mrs. Adams' talk, "The D. A. R. in My Life." Several former State Good Citizens were presented by Mrs. D. W. Loucks, State Chairman. Our first Pilgrim was present. She is now the mother of a C. A. R. State Good Citizen for 1952 was Sharon Ann Walker of Beresford.

Music furnished by the High School and College of Fine Arts was exceptionally fine.

Business was concluded Wednesday at noon and the inspiring meeting closed with the singing of the hymn, "Blest be the Tie That Binds."

Mrs. F. E. Manning
State Historian

MINNESOTA

THE Fifty-seventh Conference of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution was held in the Lowry Hotel at St. Paul, March 11, 12, and 13, with a fine attendance of delegates and members. Mrs. Dave Douglas, president of the St. Paul and Ramsey County Regents' Unit, served as the Conference hostess. Mrs. Howard M. Smith, of St. Paul, State Regent for Minnesota, presided at all sessions.

We were especially honored this year by the presence of Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds, National Chairman of National Defense, and four Minnesota Honorary State Regents. The opening events of March 11th were the Board of Management meeting, and the beautiful Memorial Service, honoring those members who had died during the year. The State Chaplain, Mrs. G. C. Kissling of Winona, was assisted by the State Registrar, Mrs. M. A. Thomson of Minneapolis. The State Officers' Club met Monday evening at the Women's City Club for their annual meeting and banquet, and elected Mrs. George R. Jones of Minneapolis president to succeed Mrs. Clyde Robbins of Tracy.

The Conference was formally opened Tuesday at 1:30 P. M. by Mrs. Smith who greeted the members and presented the general business of the session. During the afternoon, the State Officers read their reports. A banquet, honoring our forty-six Chapter Regents, proved a most delightful affair. Each Regent, in a two-minute report, outlined the activities of her Chapter, and showed the work accomplished.

The Conference continued Wednesday with a Forum Breakfast, when Mrs. Reynolds joined us and discussed some of the problems that were presented at that time. Special guests of the Minnesota D. A. R. for the day were the 51 Good Citizenship Pilgrimage girls who represented their High Schools throughout the State. These Pilgrims, under the efficient leadership of
Mrs. A. E. Jacobson of Minneapolis, spent a very happy day visiting places of interest in St. Paul. The climax came that evening at the banquet, when Miss Rita Stadler of St. Paul, was chosen Minnesota's Pilgrim for the year.

The routine work of the Conference proceeded with various Committee reports and discussions. The State Chairman of the Building Completion Fund, Mrs. George R. Jones, reported a very successful year. During the conference, Mrs. Jones raised nearly $340 through money corsages and donations of members who wished to honor their friends and relatives.

Our primary interest this year has been the editing of a pamphlet entitled, "You are an American." This has proved a marked success. The report of the Committee, under the able direction of its chairman, Mrs. Harry Oerting of St. Paul, was outstanding. The Conference voted to sponsor an issue of the National D. A. R. Magazine by the solicitation of advertising throughout Minnesota. "The Menace of Federal Aid to Education" was the subject of a luncheon talk by Dr. Donald J. Cowling, President-ermius of Carleton College. The Conference officially closed by the singing of a hymn, and the retiring of the colors.

And so the Fifty-seventh State Conference came to a close.

Lucetta Bissell, State Historian

GEORGIA

MRS. JAMES B. PATTON, President General, was featured speaker at the 54th annual State Conference, held in Atlanta on March 18-20, with Mrs. Leonard Wallace, of Madison, State Regent, presiding. In her impressive keynote address on "The Pathway of Patriots" Mrs. Patton urged a return to those principles of honesty and thrift handed down by our forefathers.

The Georgia Society was also honored by having present Miss Gertrude Carraway, Vice President General and Editor of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE, who spoke on several occasions. At the Approved Schools luncheon Mrs. Inez Henry, Assistant to the President of Berry Schools, spoke on "The Golden Anniversary of Berry Schools." Other distinguished guests included Mrs. Y. Harris Yarbrough, Milledgeville, Vice President General; Mrs. Smith G. Fallaw, State Regent of Alabama; Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Athens, Honorary President General; Mrs. Howard H. McCall, Atlanta, Honorary Vice President General; and Mrs. Nathan Russell, Patterson, Honorary State Regent of Oklahoma.

Preceding the opening session, Mrs. George H. Connell, Regent of Atlanta Chapter, Mrs. Ransom Burts, Regent of Cherokee Chapter, and Mrs. Lytle D. Burns, Jr., Regent of Joseph Habersham Chapter, held open house at Craigie House and Habersham Hall honoring Mrs. Patton and other distinguished guests. These three Regents formed the committee in charge of local arrangements.

The State Officers' Club, with Mrs. Howard H. McCall, President, presiding, met for luncheon at the Piedmont Driving Club, honoring Mrs. Patton and Mrs. Wallace. Mrs. Mark Smith, Macon, Honorary State Regent, was elected President of the Club. The President General was also honored at a banquet preceding her address and at a reception following. Mrs. Robert H. Jones, President of the Georgia Historical Society, was hostess to Mrs. Patton and other distinguished guests on a tour of Atlanta, including the Cyclorama.

On leaving Atlanta, Mrs. Patton and Miss Carraway visited Meadow Garden in Augusta, the historic home of George Walton, one of the Georgia signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Lester V. Stone is State Chairman of Meadow Garden and Mrs. J. Carleton Vaughn is Regent of the Augusta Chapter.

The Helen Rogers Franklin trophy for general excellence, the highest award offered, was won by the Atlanta Chapter, whose Regent is Mrs. Connell. Second place was awarded Henry Walton Chapter, Madison, Mrs. Carter Shepherd, Regent;
third place, Joseph Habersham Chapter, Atlanta, Mrs. Burns, Regent; and fourth place, Baron DeKalb Chapter, Decatur, Mrs. Milton C. Scott, Regent. The Atlanta Chapter also sponsored the State winner of the Good Citizenship Pilgrim award, Miss Betty Lambert, Brown High School, Atlanta.

Several trophies were awarded this year for the first time. The Anne Douglas Wallace bowl, given by Henry Walton Chapter, Madison, for work on the D.A.R. Magazine and honoring Mrs. Leonard Wallace, and the Lenamae French Stribling bowl, given by Tomochichi Chapter, Clarkesville, for National Defense work and honoring Mrs. T. Earle Stribling, were both won by the Atlanta Chapter. The Dorothy J. Waldman cup, given by Miss Waldman for American music work, was awarded Nathaniel Abney Chapter, Fitzgerald. The Augusta Stanley Adams cup, given for four nieces in honor of Mrs. John S. Adams, Honorary State Regent, for the best scrapbook, was won by Lachlan McIntosh Chapter, Savannah. Mary Hammond Washington Chapter, Macon, presented a silver bowl to be awarded at the 1953 State Conference for outstanding development of library facilities for genealogical and other historical research. This bowl is in memory of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Hyde Porter, Macon philanthropists, Mrs. Porter having been a member of the Chapter.

In the absence of Mrs. Mark Smith, Honorary State Regent and Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Mrs. Max E. Land, Honorary State Regent, presided at the resolutions breakfast and presented the resolutions to the Conference. Mrs. Arthur E. Mallory, LaGrange, State Senior President of the C. A. R. Society; Mrs. T. A. Rape, Covington, State Chairman of the Junior American Citizens Clubs; and Miss Olive Bell Davis, Atlanta, State Chairman of Junior Membership, reported outstanding gains in membership and the formation of new groups. Georgia has had a notable increase in publicity with all 87 Chapters reporting, and a “take-home from Conference” news sheet was distributed.

Mrs. Leonard Wallace was elected Honorary State Regent, attesting the love and admiration Georgia has for her splendid leadership and the accomplishment of many worthwhile undertakings. Mrs. Wallace was recently an honor guest at the Georgia Education Association’s Celebrities’ Dinner because of her work for the Minimum Education Fund.

Mrs. T. Earle Stribling, Atlanta, who succeeds Mrs. Wallace, will bring to the office of State Regent the same efficient leadership she has previously exhibited in her many Chapter, State, and National offices and chairmanships. In recognition of her outstanding work against world government in 1950, she was named D.A.R. “Woman of the Year in National Defense.” Other officers elected include: Mrs. Robert H. Humphrey, Swainsboro, First Vice Regent; Mrs. John F. Thigpen, Atlanta, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. Harold I. Tuthill, Savannah, Chaplain; Mrs. T. K. Kendrick, Columbus, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Ben I. Thornton, Tallulah Lodge, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Talbott B. Chandler, Albany, Treasurer; Mrs. William C. Robinson, Decatur, Consulting Organizing Secretary; Mrs. Annie Kate Walker, Cuthbert, Historian; Mrs. Neil Glass, LaGrange, Librarian; Mrs. George E. Jordan, Perry, Consulting Registrar; Mrs. Carter Shepherd, Madison, Curator; Mrs. Sam Merritt, Americus, Editor; and Mrs. Marvin Tabor, Toccoa, Assistant Editor.

Mrs. Neil Glass, Editor

MICHIGAN

THE Fifty-second State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Michigan convened in Detroit at the Hotel Statler on Wednesday, March 19, for a three-day session.

The Ottawawa Chapter of Port Huron with Mrs. Edward W. Jackson as Regent, the Colonel Joshua Howard Chapter, Mrs. Clarence R. Copp, Regent, and the Fort Pontchartrain Chapter, with Mrs. John J. Powels as Regent, were the Hostess Chapters.

Mrs. Walter C. Pomeroy, State Regent from Ann Arbor, was presiding officer. Mrs. Pomeroy was honored with several luncheons and a tea during the week. The tea given by the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, of which Mrs. Pomeroy is a past Regent, was held at Newberry House. Mrs. Sidney C. Probert, Regent, was in charge.

The Americanism Luncheon on Wednesday set the stage for a patriotic meeting
with fine fellowship and high ideals paramount. Mrs. C. Edward Putnam, State Chairman of Americanism, introduced the Rev. Dr. Frank Fitt, Pastor of the Grosse Pointe Memorial Church, who delivered the address.

Young Alan Barron, Children of the American Revolution Bugler, gave the Assembly Call for the Opening Session at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening. Mrs. Leland Hartley Barker, Chaplain General, gave the invocation; welcome from the Hostess Chapters was delivered by Mrs. Powels, Conference Chairman; Louis C. Miriani, President of Common Council, gave the welcome from Detroit. "Thank God for America" was the subject of the address by Dr. Alfred P. Haake, noted author and lecturer.

Thursday was a very full day, the wonderful reports of State Officers, State Chairmen and Chapter Regents being highlighted by the inspiring luncheon speech of Jessica Payne (Mrs. E. Wyatt) on the subject, "Only You Can Save America."

The Banquet at 7 p.m. in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, with Mrs. Paul J. Meiser, Chairman, was a glorious occasion. Marc J. Alan of Detroit addressed the assembly on "This Is Our Problem." A reception in the Wayne Room followed. Among the distinguished guests were Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. David M. Wright, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Chester F. Miller, Vice President General; Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Frank G. Trau, State Regent of Texas; Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, State Regent of Missouri; Mrs. Earle M. Hale, State Regent of Wisconsin, and Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, State Regent of Pennsylvania.

The newly-elected State Officers were installed Friday morning by Mrs. Milton W. Hinga, State Chaplain. They are Mrs. Ralph Newland, State Regent; Mrs. Clarence W. Wacker, State First Vice Regent; Miss Anna E. Marshall, State Second Vice Regent; Mrs. Frederick J. Dykstra, State Chaplain; Mrs. Roy V. Barnes, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Carlton W. Knack, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. E. W. Malkowitz, State Treasurer; Mrs. Milton C. Shancupp, State Registrar; Mrs. William R. Sherman, State Historian; Mrs. Lyle W. Arms, State Librarian; Mrs. William D. Lent-Koop, State Director; and Mrs. Melville H. Luttrell, State Director.

The Pages of the Conference were especially busy on Friday morning as arrangements were being completed for the 250 Good Citizenship Pilgrims who were guests at the Conference. The Pages included Mrs. Francis E. Cato of Port Huron, Mrs. John Blanchard, Christine Libby, Mary K. Beauregard, Elizabeth Gregory, Sarah K. Warbert, Joyce J. Peterson, Judie Flickenger, Jane Barron, Elizabeth and Janet Dykstra, Barbara and Carolyn Embury, Jean P. Perrett, Claire E. Ellman, Betsy Thomas and Mrs. James W. Reid.

The Good Citizenship Pilgrims registered and at 11 o'clock filed into the huge ballroom. They were introduced and the awards were presented by Mrs. Walter C. Pomeroy, State Regent. The highest award went to Margo Beal, senior at Mt. Clemens High School, who was sponsored by the Alexander Macomb Chapter.

Mrs. Carl D. MacPherson, Radio and Television Chairman, arranged a TV appearance for Miss Beal on WWJ-TV following the award. Mrs. MacPherson reports that time given to Conference personalities by local television and radio stations was valued at $3,679.20.

The Conference adjourned at noon on Friday, March 21, after which several impressive luncheon programs, including that for the Good Citizenship Pilgrims, took place.
Mrs. W. P. Venable, retiring State Regent of Nebraska, Mrs. J. W. Roberts, State Historian, and Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, Historian General, at the historical marker dedicated March 13 during the Nebraska State Conference.

addressed the Conference on the Approved Schools Tour.

Dr. Earle W. Wiltse, Superintendent of Schools in Grand Island, spoke at the formal opening, on "A New Approach to Citizenship Training."

The Nebraska Pilgrim, Miss Dorothy Larson, read her winning essay and was presented a $100 bond by Mrs. K. K. Matthews, State Chairman. Awards in membership were made by State Registrar, Mrs. C. B. Nicodemus, to Twin Cottonwoods, Betsy Hager, and Elizabeth Montague Chapters. Mrs. Grant A. Ackerman awarded Lewis-Clark Chapter first prize in press relations, and Deborah Avery Chapter, second. D. A. R. Magazine awards were by State Chairman, Mrs. J. Ray Shike: first, Lone Willow Chapter; second, Omaha Chapter. A special prize of $5 by courtesy of Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Horace J. Cary went to Niobrara Chapter, for selling most copies of Historical Markers in Nebraska.

Youth organizations sponsored by the D. A. R. received their share of awards.

Hostess Chapters were Twin Cottonwoods, General George A. Custer, Platte, David City, Betsy Hager, Elijah Gove, and David Bryand of District 7, General conference chairman was Miss Ruth Boyden.

State Regent for 1952-54 will be Mrs. A. J. Rasmussen. Vice Regent, Mrs. J. C. Strain.

The 1953 Conference will be in Beatrice with the Hostess Chapters those of district 8.

Mrs. Grant A. Ackerman  
*State Chairman of Press Relations.*
to preserve the freedoms won by their forefathers. “And we have the power collectively to save our nation,” she remarked, “if we have the zeal individually.”

At the Tuesday night session Mrs. Patton urged all Daughters to take a more active part in politics this year and use their influence in every way possible to return America to the principles of honesty and thrift and to build up safeguards to guarantee American independence of action. Mr. Alvin Wingfield, Jr., of Raleigh, followed Mrs. Patton and, agreeing with her, said that this country has leaned too far toward socialism. He spoke forcefully against World Government, which he called a mirage.

At the State Officers’ Club breakfast Wednesday morning Mrs. John M. Massey of Charlotte was elected President to succeed Mrs. C. Wayne Spencer of Wilmington.

Both morning and afternoon sessions Wednesday were devoted to reports of State Chairmen. At noon a Memorial Service was held at the West Market Street Methodist Church with Mrs. W. C. Tucker, State Chaplain, in charge. The roll of deceased members was called and special tribute was paid to Mrs. H. O. Steele, of Fort Dobbs Chapter, Statesville, who at the time of her death was State Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag.

At the Conference Luncheon honoring Miss Carraway, Mrs. J. A. Kellenberger, State Chairman of Memorial Bell Tower Committee, presented a quiz program about the Bell Tower. To make this more interesting, she used a model of the Tower as it will look when completed; this was sent down from Washington.

With the eleven Chapters of the Fifth District as hostesses and Mrs. J. A. Kellenberger as Chairman, an elaborate high tea was given at the Alumnae House, Woman’s college, U. N. C. National and State Officers were honor guests and received in the Virginia Dare Ball Room. Beautiful flower arrangements, delicious refreshments, and gracious hospitality of the Chapter Regents made this a very charming event.

At the Wednesday night session Mrs. Sam H. Lee, State Chairman of Junior Membership Committee, gave her report and presented a group of Juniors in Colonial costume in a skit “The Voice of Yesteryear.” Mr. W. E. Debnam, Radio News Commentator of Raleigh, was guest speaker of the evening. In his address he spoke of the threat of increasing taxes and also of the danger of “home-grown Communists.”

The Chapter Regents gave their reports Thursday morning. Mrs. George N. Moland, State Vice Regent, installed new District Directors.

Mrs. W. C. Tucker installed Mrs. J. F. Hayden as the new Corresponding Secretary. Mrs. James E. Lambeth, newly-elected State Regent, and Mrs. G. A. Kerndle, newly-elected State Vice Regent, were installed in April in Washington.

North Carolina Daughters were honored to have as their guests at the Conference Mrs. James B. Patton, President General; Miss Gertrude Carraway; Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, Indiana State Regent; Mrs. Joseph B. Paul, National Vice-President of Daughters of Colonial Wars; and Mrs. W. O. Spencer and Mrs. Preston B. Wilkes, Jr., Honorary State Regents of North Carolina.

(Mrs. J. P.) Helen W. Robinson
State Recording Secretary

MISSISSIPPI

Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, chose National Defense as the basis for her inspiring address entitled “Pathway of Patriots” at the opening session of the 46th State Conference of the Mississippi Society at the National Defense Banquet, are left to right: Mr. C. L. Wood, member, Sons of the American Revolution; Miss Gertrude Carraway, Vice President General, Dr. B. L. Parkinson, President of the Mississippi State College for Women; Mrs. James B. Patton, President General; Mrs. Harry Artz Alexander, State Regent, Mississippi Society; and John Temple Graves, II, guest speaker for the evening program.
Mississippi Society, D. A. R., held in Columbus, Mississippi.

She was followed by John Temple Graves, Southern editor and columnist, who spoke on “Social-Minded Pessimists” and praised the educational work of D. A. R. as it related to National Defense.

Preceding the open meeting in Whitfield Auditorium, the National Defense Banquet honoring Mrs. Patton and the State Regent, Mrs. Harry Alexander, was held in Shattuck Hall. The program consisting of a pageant, 1776-1952, had for its theme “Our Heritage.” It was written and arranged by Mrs. B. L. Parkinson, State Chairman of National Defense and also Regent of a hostess Chapter, who dedicated it to Ralph Bradford, whose poem “Heritage” was the inspiration for the program.

Depicting the Spirit of '76 in the pageant at the National Defense Banquet held during the 46th Mississippi State Conference were these M.S.C.W. students. Left to right: Miss Edwina Kirkpatrick, Louisville; Miss Nancy Martin, McComb; Miss Georgia Britton, Macon; with Miss Joyce Batson, Wiggins, as flag bearer. The pageant was written and under the direction of Mrs. B. L. Parkinson, State Chairman for National Defense in Mississippi.

Introduced by the Spirit of '76, Willard’s famous painting, Revolutionary soldiers of Mississippi, their wives and daughters appeared in beautiful costumes and set the stage for a running account of the chief events in the history of America’s fight for freedom.

A high point of the program was the presentation to Mrs. Patton for the National D. A. R. museum, by President B. L. Parkinson, of M.S.C.W., of the beautiful flag from the Spirit of '76 made by Miss Julia Scott of the college faculty. The climax came when the Spirit of '52, to the tune of “Yankee Doodle,” played by the Spirit of '76, marched on to the stage. As the audience rose to attention, a group of Cadets from Columbus Air Force Base concluded the program with the “Army Air Corps Song.”

Important resolutions were adopted opposing the lowering of the voting age, the genocide convention and traffic in narcotic drugs in Mississippi. Endorsement of the movement to amend the Constitution so as to change the status of treaties received a unanimous vote, as did a resolution expressing appreciation of the work of Dr. Parkinson as president of the Mississippi State College for Women, and of Mrs. Parkinson’s leadership among the women of the State.

The second evening of the Conference was devoted to the hearing of Chapter Regents’ reports.

Social features of the Conference in addition to the Defense Banquet included the tea at Riverview, the “Key breakfast,” given by the Junior Membership. Friday morning, the Magazine luncheon in the Gardenia Room of the Gilmer when Miss Gertrude Carraway was the featured speaker, the State Officers’ Club Dinner in the same room Friday evening, and the Rosalie Breakfast on Saturday morning. Hostess D. A. R. Chapters were Shukotatomaha, Bernard Romans, and Greenwood LeFlore.

Mrs. W. G. Roberds
State Recording Secretary
With the Chapters

Los Cerritos (Long Beach, Cal.). Mrs. E. I. Peckinpaugh, of this Chapter, Chairman of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee for the sixth district in California, the largest district in the State, had only 18 schools participating in the program when she was first appointed four years ago. Under her leadership 33 schools now participate.

Different Chapters in the district sponsor various schools. Los Cerritos Chapter sponsors Wilson High School, Bell Senior High and Torrance. Selected for this year as winners were Suzanne Robinson (Wilson); Lois Lenhardt (Bell); and Anne Stevens (Torrance).

When selected as their schools’ Good Citizens, the girls take tests in American History and Civics, graded as sixty per cent. School and outside activities are graded at forty per cent. If she wins in the district she receives a $25 government bond. To determine the State Pilgrim, essays are written on an announced subject by the district winners, and the State Pilgrim is given a $100 bond.

Mrs. Frances O’Bryan
Press Chairman

Arkansas Valley (Pueblo, Colo.) entertained at a program tea February 8 at Pueblo Golf and Country Club in celebration of its 50th Anniversary.

Mrs. Walter N. Leslie, one of two remaining charter members, was the honored guest.

Following the Pledge of Allegiance Mrs. Arthur L. Allen, Regent, welcomed the guests.

Mrs. Warder Lee Braerton, State Regent, brought greetings from the State Society and wished the Chapter many more years of success in their work.

During the afternoon a string trio composed of Mmes. Marvin Elliott, Corwin Pyle and Miss Genevieve Jones played several selections.

Mrs. S. C. Springer, Chapter Historian, read a splendid history of the Chapter’s activities during these fifty years.

Mrs. Alvah Hall, in costume, sang “Just a Wearyin’ for You,” and “The End of a Perfect Day.”

Members of the Junior Membership Committee also wearing costumes of the Gay Nineties period were Mmes. Robert E. Evans, Walter D. Carroll, Esther G. Swanston and Joseph A. Purcell. This group was in charge of the guest book and assisted in serving.

The Charter was the center of a display of articles in possession of the Chapter: a scrapbook; gavel made of wood from Mount Vernon; a pair of drumsticks used during the Revolutionary War; the Lillian Thatcher Trophy, a silver cup won for the greatest gain in Junior American Citizens clubs; and photographs of all the Past Regents, 17 in all.

Tea was served from a lace-covered table set with silver candelabra with yellow tapers and a centerpiece of yellow roses, daffodils and snapdragons.


Mrs. Chamberlain and Mrs. Jones are grandnieces of Mrs. Martha J. Henry Noble, Organizing Regent.

Mrs. Honald W. Leach
Press Relations Chairman

Spirit of Liberty (Salt Lake City, Utah). Our Chapter is proud of its two Honorary Regents, Mrs. Robert Welles Fisher and Mrs. Lee Charles Miller, both active members for over 50 years and past Utah State Regents. We can truly say to them, “Well done, thou good and faithful Daughters.”

In March our program was unusual. Professor Bramlet of the Inter-Mountain Indian School at Brigham City talked about the work of that school in preparing young Indians for useful citizenship. Three students assisted with the program. Mrs. William Batie is Program Chairman.

Our Correct Use of the Flag Chairman, Miss Pearl Snyder, arranged a “different” program in January. The officer in charge of the Utah Office of Naturalization and Immigration was our guest. Three newly naturalized citizens told their impressions of this country.

In Salt Lake City we have “International
Peace Gardens,” a project undertaken in 1940 by one of our members. Ten acres of land comprising Riverside Park have been divided among citizens from different countries. Each group is planning a beautiful garden typical of its homeland. The Chapter Regent presented a beautiful 8 x 12 United States Flag for their new flagpole.

Washington’s Birthday Tea at the Governor’s Mansion February 22, was well attended and unusually lovely. Antique silver candelabra, centering the tea table, were heirlooms in the family of Mrs. James Reid Dickson, Decorations Chairman. Our First Lady of Utah, Mrs. J. Bracken Lee, stood at the head of the receiving line, which included the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Palmer H. Cushman; Mrs. Jed F. Woolley, State Regent; Mrs. O. D. Cortner, State Vice Regent; and Mrs. Edwin V. Parker, Regent of Golden Spike Chapter. Mrs. Herbert H. Hammer, Sr., was General Chairman, assisted by Executive Board members and Committee Chairmen. Two dainty little girls costumed as George and Martha Washington danced the minuet.

Honored guests were the two eldest members of Niobrara Chapter, Mrs. C. A. Heartwell and Mrs. E. R. Maunder, sisters, aged 93 and 91 respectively, members of

Niobrara (Hastings, Neb.). Just as June is the month for brides, February is usually associated with George Washington’s birthday. February 22 is observed by all age groups, from elementary grade schoolers who re-enact the “I cannot tell a lie” cherry tree-chopping incident, to patriotic organizations whose members solemnly commemorate the birth of the “Father of Our Country.”

Many of Nebraska’s 44 Chapters obtain the birthday spirit by entertaining at Colonial Teas on Washington’s birthday, but few attempt to reproduce the Eighteenth Century social atmosphere by arriving at the celebration in Colonial costume.

This lack of authenticity was remedied by the 49 members of Niobrara Chapter. These members arrived at the home of the tea hostess, Mrs. Lloyd Hansen, in the picturesque clothing fashionable in 1732. Not only had the tea-goers searched attics and museums for original dresses and costumes, but they brought with them such cherished possessions as spinning wheels, heirloom quilts, chairs, silver, linen and photographs, which were displayed in a room reserved for antiques.

The feature attraction of the tea was the program by Miss Ethel Newell, of Minden, who presented “Life With the Washingtons.” The material for this program was obtained through research in preparation for compiling and publishing a book on Colonial times and the home life of the Washington family.

Seated, left to right: Mrs. C. A. Heartwell, Mrs. E. R. Maunder, Mrs. Lloyd Hansen. Second row, left to right: Mrs. John Allis, Mrs. E. A. Rosenbaum, Miss Jennie DeMuth, Mrs. E. J. Newkirk, Mrs. George Berry, Mrs. Garth Osterhout, Mrs. H. H. Johnson, Mrs. Lloyd Ellis. On the stairway, left to right: Mrs. F. L. Youngblood, Mrs. R. H. Cowger, Mrs. C. A. Marshall, Mrs. Jesse Marian, Mrs. Arnold Baumann, Mrs. W. A. Johnson.
a pioneer family in the community for 75 years.

The Regent, Mrs. E. A. Rosenbaum, and the Vice Regent, Mrs. John Allis, presided at the tea table decorated in the Colonial motif. Additional hostesses were other Chapter officers: Mrs. Henry Barrick, Second Vice Regent, Mrs. Lloyd Ellis, Secretary, Mrs. C. E. Kolf, Treasurer, Mrs. A. H. Jones, Historian, and Mrs. Cleo Harmon, Chaplain.

Mrs. Lloyd Ellis, Secretary

Wau Bun (Portage, Wis.). A recent session of Columbia County Circuit Court was one of special importance to four foreign-born brides who on that day took the oath of allegiance to the United States and became naturalized citizens. In attendance were members of Wau Bun Chapter who were proud to be among the first to join with their families wishing the new citizens success and happiness in their adopted country. They posed happily before an American flag for pictures taken by the local press which they later sent to their relatives across the sea.

To the beat of the tom-tom and folklore chants a lavish program opened with their interpretation of the National Anthem and 23rd Psalm in the sign language version, followed by tribal dances, songs and a specialty hoop dance by Howard Behe, a Navajo from Arizona. Forty young Indians participated. This program was opened to the public, including school children.

Mrs. Charles Coppinger, District Director and past Regent of this Chapter, organized the first Chapter in Platte County, named the Platte Purchase Chapter. She compiled a directory that contains the names, national numbers and ancestry of all Missouri Daughters.

A profitable benefit style show, presented through the courtesy of Hughes-McDonald, local concern, enabled the Chapter to promote its D. A. R. projects. Junior Committee members served as models.

The Chapter gave $367 to the bell tower fund, which included 100 per cent for its 126 members, and honorary gifts.
A program of international flavor was presented by Dr. Norman Sun, native Chinese, at the annual George Washington dinner in February, when he talked of Chinese music with demonstrations.

Mrs. Edward McDonald, Regent, guided the members, graciously and efficiently, through the year, assisted by Mrs. Arthur Reppert, Vice Regent and Program Chairman.

Mrs. Mary B. Aker
Press Relations Chairman

Francis Wallis (Arlington, Va.) Ellenwood, Arlington, Virginia, Colonial home of Mrs. Thomas Smythe Wallis, has the distinction of being the birthplace of the Francis Wallis Chapter, organized by Mrs. Wallis, February 15, 1921. Now in its thirty-second year, the Chapter has achieved brilliant records of outstanding objectives in educational and patriotic fields.

Ellenwood, home of Mrs. T. S. Wallis, organizing Regent of the Francis Wallis Chapter.

The Chapter is one of three in the State North Side District having a scholarship fund, endowed at the Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn. Contributions have been made to more than sixteen schools: the Americanization School, Springfield, Mass.; Berea College, Kentucky; the Martha Berry School; and Blue Ridge Mountain districts. Medals have been awarded for historical essays and for citizenship. Books, lineal records and D. A. R. Magazines comprise distribution to libraries, schools, and the local Y.W.C.A.

Interest in conservation is evidenced in the planting of trees on boulevards, highways, and in Mount Vernon. In 1921 a tree was planted in Cherrydale, honoring the five local youths who made the supreme sacrifice in the First World War. A bronze marker was erected to their memory and riveted to a boulder on the Cherrydale school grounds. Flags were presented Washington Lee County School, Gum Springs Negro School, and the Hollin Hall School.

Under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Wallis, Organizing Regent, the State led the Memorial Bell Tower Drive. Currently Miss Mayme Parker serves as State Chairman of Building Completion Fund.

Annual contributions include American Indians, Girl Home Makers, Memorial Bell Tower, J.A.C., Restoration of Records, Lincoln University, Stratford, and Cemetery Upkeep. The Boys' Dormitory at Blue Ridge, major project of Mrs. R. V. H. Duncan, State Regent, receives unanimous support. The Chapter also sponsors a deep freeze unit for the Blue Ridge School. An important annual event is the Regents' Tea featuring a National Defense program.

Mrs. James Albert Dowie, Regent

Aloha (Honolulu, Hawaii) dedicated a granite marker February 21, to commemorate the 387 civilians who lost their lives in the attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941.

The plaque, set in the facade of the Library of Hawaii, was unveiled by Mrs. Wilbert Ian Harrington, Regent, in an impressive ceremony.

Engraved on the marker by E. B. Fink, of the Hawaii Marble and Granite Co., were the words: "In memory of those civilians who lost their lives in Hawaii as a result of the Japanese attack on Hawaii, December 7, 1941."

At the top of the inscription was the D. A. R. insignia.

Acting Governor Frank G. Serrao gave the dedicatory address and David Moncrief, Jr., received the plaque on behalf of the library.

The Rev. Henry P. Judd, son of Mrs. Albert Francis Judd, founder of Aloha Chapter 55 years ago, gave the prayer of dedication.

Members of the McKinley High School Band, under the direction of Mrs. Emma Lue Johnson, played patriotic numbers while the guests were gathering.
Three students of the Kamehameha school for boys blew taps at the conclusion of the ceremony.


Mrs. B. Howell Bond, past Chapter Regent, assisted in making arrangements.

Virginia P. Ransburg, Vice Regent

Jane Randolph Jefferson (Jefferson City, Mo.). The Executive Mansion is always beautiful to Missourians, but it was never lovelier than February 22, when our Chapter observed Washington’s Birthday with its annual tea. Two hundred invited guests attended. Mrs. John A. Williams, past Regent, introduced the callers to Mrs. Forrest Smith, wife of the governor of Missouri, who was General Chairman; Mrs. William R. Haight, Regent; and the following elected officers: Mrs. Harold W. Holloway, Mrs. Henry W. Ellis, Sr., Mrs. William Gipson Smith, Mrs. Walter W. Mayfield, Mrs. Clifton Mills Shartel, Mrs. Joseph L. Edwards, Mrs. Edward F. Kieselbach, Mrs. Henry E. Detherage, and Mrs. Carl F. Schultz.

Many members in Colonial attire assisted, as did Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. John W. Hobbs, Director of the Southwest District, was Co-chairman. Other members of the Social Committee were Mrs. F. Cecil Raithel, Mrs. Leon Taylor, Mrs. C. M. Shartel, Mrs. B. Marvin Casteel, Mrs. W. Earl Grubb, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Haight.

Adding much were musical numbers presented by Mrs. Stonewall J. White and Miss Mary Helen Young.

Red, white and blue tapers, interspersed with vines of philodendron, graced the large marble mantel of the reception hall. Huge bouquets of yellow snapdragons and purple and white stock stood in the gold room. The dining room was beautiful with lighted candles.

Presiding over the tea-table for half-hour intervals were Mrs. A. L. Crow, Mrs. Walter Steininger, Mrs. Oscar Williams, Mrs. Means Ray, Mrs. R. C. Gibson, Mrs. Walter W. Gibbany, Mrs. John W. Giesecke, Mrs. Harrison Gentry, Mrs. Sam Haley, Mrs. Chester Platt, Mrs. Walter Peyton and Mrs. Walter Hilburn.

Mrs. Haight remarked: “The purpose of this traditional reception is to perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence. In doing that we help to serve America.”

Mrs. C. Walter Hilburn
Press Relations Chairman

Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter—Right to left: Mrs. Forrest Smith, wife of the Governor of Missouri, and Mrs. John W. Hobbs, director of the Southwest District of Missouri, D. A. R. standing before the historic four-poster bed in the Executive Mansion.
Fielding Lewis (Marietta, Ga.) sharing with the entire citizenry of that historic city an unbounded affection for and pride in its distinguished hero son, Gen. Lucius DuBignon Clay, felt that some permanent tribute should exist. A bronze plaque over the entrance to the Cobb County Courthouse was presented by the Chapter, and dedication ceremonies took place in the Courthouse on October 25.

Fielding Lewis Chapter—Mary Margaret Manning, Miss Virginia Crosby, General Clay, Mrs. James T. Manning, Regent.

General Clay was accompanied by his charming wife. The ceremony was open to the public, and a large audience heard his simple and eloquent address of acceptance. The program opened with a bugle call sounding from Park Square, where stands a marble statue of the General's father, Senator Alexander Stephens Clay. The original plan was to place a similar statue of the General nearby, but he modestly declined this suggestion.

James V. Carmichael, master of ceremonies, introduced Miss Virginia Crosby, who first conceived the idea of the tribute. Miss Crosby made the presentation, after which the plaque was unveiled by Mary Margaret Manning, small daughter of the Regent, Mrs. James T. Manning, who then read the inscription, as follows:

LUCIUS DUBIGNON CLAY
SOLDIER STATESMAN WORLD CITIZEN

The people of General Clay's native town of Marietta are proud of his great achievements and love him as a neighbor and friend.

Given by
THE FIELDING LEWIS CHAPTER, D. A. R.
Marietta, Georgia

A reception at the Marietta Country Club for D. A. R. members only followed the public meeting.

It is of interest that a portion of the cost of the bronze plaque was defrayed by pennies contributed by the school children of Marietta.

The program committee was composed of Miss Louise Mooar, Mrs. Regina R. Benson and Mrs. Sherrod Tomlinson.

Mrs. James T. Manning, Regent

Plain City (Plain City, O.) celebrated its 25th anniversary at Balcony Hall Saturday, April 5, with fifty members and guests attending. Mrs. James H. Miller, Regent, presided at the inspiring meeting following a beautifully appointed luncheon. Mrs. Wilbur C. Dyer, State Chaplain, returned thanks. There was a devotional service, with Pledge of Allegiance and National Anthem.

Mrs. Ralph O. Whitaker, State Regent, addressed a few remarks to the group; as did Mrs. Dyer and Mrs. John S. Heaume, State Parliamentarian. Mrs. John Foster, Regent of London Chapter, spoke. Best wishes were extended by Mrs. J. K. Browning, State Chairman of Waldschmidt House. Mrs. Charles R. Petree, State Director, talked on Central District projects.

Mrs. Frank Cary, Secretary, called the roll. Members responded with names of their ancestors and introduced their guests. Mrs. Maxine White had furnished cards, with ancestors' names, which were pinned on the members upon arrival. Greetings were read from Mrs. Herbert Backus, "Organizing Regent," also from a number of members who could not be present. Mrs. J. W. Price, Regent of Tecumseh Trails Chapter, D. A. C., brought greetings and a corsage for the Regent. Each honoree received a corsage from the Chapter.

Mrs. J. W. Kilgore, first Regent, gave a description of the first Chapter meeting and read names of Charter and Organizing members. These rose and were applauded. The main speaker was Miss Ramona Kaiser, of Cincinnati, who spoke on "Our American Indians." Dressed in costume, she had many fine exhibits of Indian art crafts. Completing her outfit was jewelry in intricate patterns. The speaker pictured ancient Indian culture and traditions and
made an eloquent plea for their advancement.

Music under charge of Mrs. Myrta Tway was enjoyed. Two lovely solos were by Miss Foster, accompanied by Mrs. Gerald Polsen. Mrs. Browning spoke on the restoration of the first home of the Press in Ohio.

Mrs. James H. Miller, Regent

Haddonfield (Haddonfield, N. J.) celebrated its 55th Anniversary with a luncheon honoring the Junior Committee, on Saturday, January 26, at the Tavistock Country Club.

D. A. R. colors, blue and white, with gold, were highlighted in the decorations of spring flowers and yellow candles.

After a delicious luncheon, which included a three-tiered birthday cake, Mrs. Charles P. Friedrich, Regent, introduced the Guest of Honor and speaker, Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, State Regent of Pennsylvania. Her splendid and inspiring talk made everyone proud to be able to say, “I am an American.”

Other honor guests were Mrs. Ralph W. Greenlaw, New Jersey State Regent; Mrs. John B. Barrata, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Richard Middleton, State Chairman of the Junior Committee; Mrs. William D. Sherrerd, Past Vice President General and Past State and Chapter Regent; Mrs. Jesse G. Haydock and Mrs. Edward T. Curry, Past Chapter Regents; Mrs. Ann W. Lawrence, Senior Advisor of the Junior Committee; Mrs. Harold W. Roberts, Junior Committee Chairman, and members of the Junior Committee.

Although inclement weather and illness prevented other State Officers and Past Regents from attending, there were about seventy members and guests present.

A delightful musical program, which included piano solos by Miss Janet Brooks of Haddonfield and vocal solos by Mrs. Jeanne B. Daniels, one of the Junior Committee members, was presented by Mrs. Robert B. Chew, Chairman of the Music Committee.

Mrs. William Allen, Second Vice Regent, in charge of arrangements, and her committee are to be congratulated on making Haddonfield Chapter’s 55th Birthday such a memorable occasion.

Mrs. Charles P. Friedrich, Regent

Hart (Winchester, Ky.). The March meeting was held at the home of Mrs. W. R. Sphar, Jr., at which time the playlet, “Martha and Her Friends,” by Stella Threw, which was published in the D. A. R. Magazine of February, was presented by our Chairman of Americanism, Mrs. Walter Ishmael Ecton.

Several of the girls, all of whom added charm and distinction to their characterizations, were able to borrow lovely old dresses. In the picture, from left to right, standing, are: Miss Annetta Osborne, Betsy Ross; Miss Nancy Shreve, Dorothy Hancock; Miss Emma Jane Crace, Mrs. John Adams; Miss Beverley Allsmiller, Mrs. Benjamin Franklin; Miss Holly Stevenson, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt; Miss Ann Quisenberry, Dolly Madison; Miss Lucinda Caywood, Martha Washington; Mrs. Stephen T. Davis, Kentucky State D. A. R. Historian; Mrs. N. Burbridge Ratliff, Hart Chapter Regent; seated: Miss Sadie Joe Strode, Mrs. William McKinley; Miss Margaret McCreary, Lucy Hayes; Miss Susan Tebbs, Mrs. Henry Clay.

The playlet was broadcast April 5 by Hart Chapter over WVLK, Lexington, Ky. “History Month in Kentucky” was most interestingly and charmingly observed through the medium of our D. A. R. playlet by Mrs. Ecton and her girls.

Mrs. N. Burbridge Ratliff, Regent

Ranger (Portsmouth, N. H.). A Washington’s Birthday Silver Tea was given for Chapter members at the home of Mrs. Charles W. Gray.

Hostesses were in Colonial costumes—the same lovely gowns worn by their ancestors many years ago. The Pembroke tea-table, a family piece through four generations, displayed a lovely old an-
Ranger Chapter—left to right: Miss Phyllis Hodgdon, Miss Sally Crockett, Mrs. Charles W. Gray, Mrs. Harris M. Rogers, Regent; and Mrs. William W. Wilson.

Ancestral silver tea service and a very rare Lowestoft Helmet pitcher containing flowers.

Mandarin tea was used, similar to the Orange tea brought back with the treasures of the Orient by the Masters of the Clipper Ships for the 18th Century drawing rooms. It was served in Chelsea, Pink Lustre, Wedgwood and Spode tea cups from Mrs. Gray's collection of beautiful china.

The setting was ideal for this quaint old-fashioned party. An especially interesting and historical antique, the China Closet, was made from an old bureau and medicine cabinet from the first battleship, Kearsarge. A contemporary copy of the Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington hung over the Empire sofa and a painting of Miranda Roberts, wife of Mrs. Gray's Revolutionary ancestor, could be seen above the old Cherry desk.

Colonial flags were prominently displayed with the original thirteen stars and the guests enjoyed tea seated in antique Windsor, Sheraton, Chippendale, Duncan Phyfe and Empire chairs.

Mrs. Albert Fagan, Mrs. Willard Howe, Mrs. Harry Philbrook, Mrs. Philip White and Mrs. Ray Burkett acted as Pourers during the afternoon. Assisting hostesses were Miss Phyllis Hodgdon, Miss Sally Crockett, Mrs. William W. Wilson and Mrs. Harris M. Rogers, Regent. Proceeds will be used for the Valley Forge Bell Tower Fund.

Mrs. Ira Brown
Press Relations Chairman

Mary Washington (Washington, D.C.). The 60th anniversary of the Mary Washington Chapter was appropriately observed February 15, with Mrs. Vinnetta Wells Ranke giving outstanding highlights for patriotic, historical and educational objectives.

Organized Feb. 29, 1892, just after the first meeting of Continental Congress, the Chapter was named for George Washington's mother. Miss Mary Desha suggested that the Chapter aid in raising a monument to the mother of George Washington at Fredericksburg, Va. Miss Janet Richards, an outstanding member, gave a lecture to raise money for the Chapter's part of this project.

The Chapter had on its first roll of members three of the National Society founders: Miss Desha, Mrs. Mary Lockwood and Miss Eugenie Washington. It was Mrs. Lockwood who first offered a resolution to secure a fireproof building in which to deposit important D. A. R. records, out of which grew Memorial Continental Hall.

A distinguished member was Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, first President General and wife of the President of the United States. In 1894 Miss Susan Reviere Hetzl presented to the Chapter a handsome gavel made of cherry wood from Mount Vernon. We received from Miss Ida Beall a historic banner which had belonged to her uncle, Admiral Catesby Jones, and had seen service with Admiral Farragut.

Honor to Charter Members was paid at the meeting, including Mrs. Marie Henderson Moore Forrest, No. 140; and Miss Marie Louise Wadsworth, No. 222, aunt of Mrs. Editha Thurber Young, present Vice Regent. Tribute was also paid to Mrs. Florence F. Ballinger, whose daughter, Arnie Ballinger Keys, an active and beloved member, was also present; and to Mrs. Jerome Esker, past Regent and State Registrar.

The Chapter assumed upkeep of the D. A. R. Library, carrying this responsibility until 1930, when transferred to Constitution Hall. Another project was the Junior Group, organized under direction of Dr. Baird Bennett.

Mrs. J. Emmett Sebree, Regent

Conecuh (Evergreen, Ala.). Conecuh Chapter has observed several special occasions this year with appropriate, impressive programs. In December, Mr. Harry Engle, local minister and teacher, gave
a beautiful lecture on "An Eternal Christmas," and special Christmas music was rendered by Miss Debris Baker, vocalist, and Miss Annette Bolton, pianist. Salient facts of Alabama's past, especially its State capitals, were reviewed in observance of Alabama Day.

The program in January commemorated Washington's birthday and the Chapter's seventh birthday. A guest speaker, Mrs. Eugenia Brown, discussed the character of Washington and its far-reaching influence on our country's history. Miss Elizabeth Riley gave a comprehensive resume of the life of the Chapter. Members and guests, among whom were Conecuh County's Good Citizenship Girls, Miss Judy Watson and Miss Helen Beasley, enjoyed a birthday cake and other delicious refreshments.

In October the regular program was appropriate to Columbus Day, and a special meeting featured Mr. Hatchette Chandler, who gave an instructive and interesting lecture on Fort Morgan and the culture of its famous oleanders. This he illustrated with colored slides.

Conecuh Chapter entered a float, which won first prize, in the town's Christmas parade. The Chapter donated this prize money to the Valley Forge Bell Tower. The float, decorated in the D. A. R. colors of blue and white and bearing a hand-painted D. A. R. emblem on its front, was emblematic of the slogan, "For Home And Country." Two large flags floated over an old-fashioned fireside scene, replete with spinning wheel and characters in Colonial costumes and white wigs, reminiscent of Revolutionary Days.

It sponsored New Year and Leap Year square dances which netted about $200. It finished paying its quota on the National Building Fund, made a contribution to the Valley Forge Memorial, bought some books of genealogy, besides making contributions to projects of the Alabama Society.

Lucile C. Dunn, Treasurer

Cahuilla (Palm Springs, Calif.) celebrated its fourth anniversary luncheon and guest day at beautiful Shadow Mountain Club, Palm Desert, Thursday, February 7. Although organized only four years ago, more than 90 members and guests gathered around the cleverly appointed tables for an enjoyable luncheon and inspirational talk by Dr. John Robertson Macartney. Dr. Macartney spoke on the life of Lincoln and his lasting influence upon the nation.

Mrs. Edna Brott, Regent, presided and graciously introduced visiting officials, Regents and past Regents of other Chapters who came from Los Angeles, Riverside, Redlands, Long Beach and several more distant points.

Hostesses for the delightful occasion were Mrs. Floyd Mitchell, Mrs. David Bond and Mrs. John R. Macartney, Chairman, who was in charge of the arrangements.

Guests and members present were unanimous in declaring it a most satisfying day in the friendly atmosphere of Cahuilla Chapter.

Mrs. Alice Graettinger, Chairman
Press Relations and Radio

Four Chapters (Chattanooga, Tenn.) entertained at the Chattanooga Golf and Country Club at their annual George Washington Birthday Silver Tea. Several hundred members and guests attended. The major objective was promotion of closer social ties. A second objective was the sil-
ver offering to be divided among the four Chapters for their educational fund.

The tea was under direction of the D. A. R. Regents' Council, of which Mrs. George Forman, Nancy Ward Chapter Regent, is President. Her Chapter Chairman of Entertainment, Mrs. Irene Stoops Garrison, became General Chairman.

Other Regents and their Entertainment Chairmen assisting were: Chickamauga Chapter, Mrs. D. H. Griswold and Mrs. Cecil Woods; Judge David Campbell Chapter, Mrs. George Blackwell Smith and Mrs. Albert W. Taber; and Chief John Ross Chapter, Mrs. John G. Kain and Mrs. David Hickey.

In the receiving line were the Regents; Col. William Van Dyke Ochs, President of John Sevier Chapter, S. A. R., in his United States Army uniform; and Chattanooga's three past State Regents: Mrs. Walter C. Johnson, Mrs. Willard Steele, past Chaplain General; and Mrs. Cyrus Martin, past National Chairman of National Defense.

A fashion show was staged in the ballroom, with Chapter members or representatives as "models." There were antique heirloom dresses, and the latest in dresses and suits presented by courtesy of a local store. An orchestra furnished music.

Over the mantelpiece by the tea table were flags of all nations, from the collection of Mrs. Ernest W. Holmes. Presiding at the table were Mesdames Scott Probasco, J. B. French, T. O. Duff, Jr., Harry Durand, Jr., Fred E. Marsh, Penelope J. Allen, Leon Smith and S. E. Noble. Others assisting were Mesdames Fred B. Ballard, C. C. Moore, W. E. Van Order, N. P. Bacon and Henry Eager, Jr., and Miss Elizabeth Jarrett. Trays of favors were passed by little Julie Francis in Colonial dress.

Jessie E. Turner
Chief John Ross Chapter

Horseshoe Robertson (West Point, Miss.) dedicated on April 9 the Chickasaw-Choctaw boundary marker at Tibbee River Bridge south of West Point. The river once served as dividing line between the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indian nations. The marker reads: "CHICKASAW-CHOCTAW LINE—Boundary between lands of Choctaws, last of which were ceded to U. S. in Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek in 1830, and remaining lands of Chickasaws ceded by Treaty of Pontotoc in 1832."

Dr. John R. Bettersworth, head of history department, Mississippi State College, spoke on the marking of historical spots, with special reference to this one. He was introduced by Mrs. Ed Joiner, Chapter Historian. The program opened with a cornet solo by Jimmy Carothers. The formal dedication was conducted by Miss Ruth White Williams, Regent, and Mrs. T. E. Douglas, Chaplain.

Immediately following, the meeting reconvened at home of Mrs. Hugh Cooper, with Mrs. Edgar Harris, Mrs. C. R. Justice, and Mrs. Randolph co-hostesses. The Chapter voted to restore the historical Old Crossroads marker, West Main Street, erected by D. A. R., 1936.

Mrs. B. D. McCallister, Good Citizenship Chairman, introduced Miss Erin Faye Young, West Point; and Miss Edith Fitzgerald, Pheba, winners of Good Citizenship Girl contests in their respective schools. They were each awarded certificate of achievement and a gold pin. Miss Janice Thompson, winner in Montpelier School, was unable to attend.

Mrs. John H. Bryan, Senior President of C. A. R., introduced Miss Frances Marie Bryan, State Museum Chairman, C. A. R.; and Miss Young, president Israel Miller Society. Miss Young gave annual C. A. R. report, showing splendid achievement during past year.

The hostesses served a delicious plate of frozen fruit salad, bleu cheese crackers, sandwiches, and iced tea.

Mrs. Joe L. Seitz, Reporter

Polly Hosmer (South Haven, Mich.). Mrs. Ralph Newland of St. Joseph, Director of the Executive Board of the Michigan Daughters of the American Revolution, shared her interest in maps with the members of Polly Hosmer Chapter.
"The earliest known map of the world, on paper, in existence dates about 200 B.C.," she said. "The next known map dates about 600 A.D. The world is shown as a rectangle, one-half of it being Asia and the remaining half equally divided to represent Europe and Africa.

"Because of the ease in getting good and accurate maps today we do not realize that a truly accurate map dates only from the last half of the 19th Century or the beginning of the 20th Century."

Mrs. Newland's choicest map is dated 1733 and has been bound for preservation. The key sheet shows the original thirteen Colonies and if the map were to be spread out it would be nine feet square. The States as we know them look very unfamiliar in this map.

The oldest of Mrs. Newland's maps was taken from an early day atlas and is dated 1570. She has only half of the map, that of North and South America. In this map the Great Lakes are pictured in a straight line crossing the continent.

A map dated in the early 1820's had the most accuracy in size and shape of Lake Michigan, Lake Superior and Lake Erie up to that time and showed nothing west of the Mississippi.

Mrs. Newland displayed several of her early framed maps, all at least one hundred years old. Her map of Michigan is an original and is dated 1839 and is of particular interest to those who live in Michigan.

"There was no beginning to my interest in maps," she reported, "they have always held my attention."

Mrs. George W. Corliss, Regent

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PRECIOUS D. A. R. REGENTS

Ours not to reason why,
Ours not to make reply,
Love to be the cash supply,
Husbands of Regents.

What a joy for us to know
That our wives will always show
They're as pure as driven snow,
Our precious Regents.

Not much less than angels they,
Who do more than they will say,
For our good old U. S. A.
Our precious Regents.

Know the place the Pilgrims trod,
Long since turned to sacred sod,
D. A. R.'s just 'neath the church of God,
Our precious Regents.

Husbands of their Regents proud,
Keep them encased above the cloud,
Away above the mortal crowd.
You precious Regents.

—Judge John R. Powell, Jr., Swainsboro, Georgia.

Written in reply to Mrs. Ina C. Lane, Brooklyn, N. Y., Regent, who wrote a poem to D. A. R. Husbands in the May Magazine.

For the past two years Mrs. Powell has been Regent of the Gov.
David Emanuel Chapter, D. A. R., at Swainsboro, Ga.

The name of Mrs. David W. Anderson, of Manchester, N. H., was inadvertently omitted from the list of Vice Presidents General in attendance at the 61st Continental Congress in the story written by Mrs. Thomas Burchett and published in the June Magazine. Mrs. Anderson has not missed a Congress or Board Meeting since her election as State Regent.
THE SIX ALEXANDERS WHO SIGNED THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
A Genealogy Compiled by Descendants under the Direction of MRS. BENJAMIN W. INGRAM

(Continued from Last Issue)

H. Benjamin Wilson Alexander (5/7/1805-10/7/1865) m. 3/6/1828 Elvira Davis McCoy d. of John and Esther Frazier McCoy.
   i. Robert Caldwell Cannon (5/2/1877) m. Hattie McAulay.
   ii. Theophilus Cannon (4/11/1879) died in infancy.
      i. John Theophilus Cannon (12/4/1883) m. Ethel Patterson.
      a'. Sarah Cannon.
      b'. Lynn Robertson (9/27/1884).
         a'. Jay Lee Cannon Jr. (10/16/1913) m. 12/30/1943 Mary Ellen Welsh Lundschen (10/21/1918).
         v. Charles W. Allison II (5/15/1847).
         a'. Martha Cannon Means (1/28/1915) m. Thomas Haughton Pardee.
         b'. Louise Morrison Means (12/21/1917) m. 10/25/1941 Charles W. Allison II (12/14/1910).
         i. Rebecca Louise Smith.
         iv. Spy McCoy Cannon (9/5/1895) m. 11/29/1922 Viola Porcher Dixon (4/20/1900).
         a'. Margaret Dixon Cannon (9/5/1923) m. Karl Emmet Fisher.
   b'. William Franklin Cannon (9/27/1924).
   v. Morrison Cannon (11/1/1897-1/1/1900).
   vi. Martha Ruth Cannon (1/22/1900) m. 12/19/27 Maurice James Wilson.
      a'. Nancy Cannon Wilson (2/16/1932).
      b'. Laura Virginia Wilson (9/27/1940).
   viii. William Franklin Cannon, Jr., d. unmarried.
   ix. Janie Isabel Cannon (12/10/1882-10/1883).
   For descendants, see D-2, under I. William Bain Alexander.
      i. George McCoy Cannon (7/13/1888).
      ii. Theophilus Cannon (7/18/1890-10/11/1892).
      v. Lila Cannon (4/5/1903) m. 5/28/1944 Carl Skidmore (1/7/1901).
      a'. James Carl Skidmore (1/11/1947).
      b. Antoinette Alexander m. Martin L. Barringer.
         a. Minnie Lee Barringer.
         b. Adrian Barringer.
        a. John Esipy Watts m. Ora Quaid.
        b. Ora Quaid Watts m. Frederick B. Sullivan.
        a'. Frederick Sullivan (1939).
        b'. Martha Jean Sullivan (1941).
        iv. John McCoy Alexander, d. unmarried.
        v. Alice Alexander (2/15/1845-12/22/1917) m. 1869 Sylvester Chalmers Rankin (7/29/1902).
           i. Katharine Carr m. --- Ellison.
           ii. Chalmers Rankin Carr.
           iii. Alice Alexander Carr.
           b. Bessie Watts Rankin (1876-1915) m. Clarence Pharr McNeely.
           c. Mary Rankin (1878) m. Zeb Vance Turlington (1877).
           i. Mary Howard Turlington (1904) m. Donald Houston Stewart.
           ii. Sarah Woodall Turlington (1907).
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE


1942 Charles J. Turpie (9-4-1912).

1895) m. 6-4-1872 Mary Elizabeth Henderson (10-30-1825, 3-9-1899),

1946 Doris L. Scheffier (2-9-1915).


1876) m. 10-29-1874 William B. Nisbet (5-27-1845).

1949 Louis Bernard McCall (2-24-1868, 4-21-1925).

1924 Thomas Marvin Ash (1-1903).

1924, 2-29-1892).

1847, 2-29-1892).

1845).

1876, 3-9-1899),

1946).

29-1856) m. 7-16-1844 Mary Louisa Wilson (9-30-1829, 3-11-1946).


iii. Thomas Louis Farley (11-17-1950).

ii. Thomas Eugene McCall (7-13-1901).

iii. Mary Louise Alexander (6-3-1903) m. 4-12-1893.

v. William Clyde McCall (6-4-1910, 10-3-1951).

iv. Myrtle Elizabeth McCall (11-24-1905) m. 4-21-1925.

a'. Dorothy Marie Ash (7-31-1925) m. 4-3-1948.

J. Warren Slack.

i. Robert Parks McCall (7-31-1899, ——).

ii. Thomas Eugene McCall (7-13-1901).

a'. Charles David Turpie (8-31-1950) adopted.

b'. Martha McCoy Wheeler (5-5-1939).

b'. Louis Benedict Farley (6-8-1928).

c'. Mary Elizabeth Farley (5-9-1930) m. 10-15-1924.

d'. Doris Jane Farley (11-29-1932).

e'. Thomas Edward Farley (8-17-1935).

vi. Mildred Marie Alexander (6-11-1911) m. 5-27-1897 William B. Nisbet (5-27-1847, 2-29-1892).


v. William Bain Alexander, Jr. (4-23-1908) m. 5-5-1898.

xi. Margaret Leola Alexander (6-17-1917).

a'. Maurie Wilkins, Jr.

b'. Marylyn Clair Bliss.

b. James McKnitt Alexander (2-11-1875) m. 12-11-1899 Mary Blanche Thalheimer (2-22-1879).

iv. Elda Clair Alexander (7-20-1922).


i. C. Frederick Johnston, Jr. (3-12-1911).

ii. Margaret A. Johnston (1-2-1868, 2-19-1877) son of Levi and Tirzah Parks of Cabarrus county, N. C.


10-1898 William Bradshaw McCall (2-24-1868, 4-23-1937).

b. Levi McKnitt Parks (6-29-1872) m. 4-12-1893.

c'. Mary Elizabeth Farley (5-9-1930) m. 6-25-1913.

d'. Doris Jane Farley (11-29-1932).

e'. Thomas Edward Farley (8-17-1935).

b'. William Bernard Farley (10-3-1926) m. 5-5-1898.

i. Patricia Ann Farley (9-24-1949).

b. Louis Benedict Farley (6-6-1878).

c'. William Bain Alexander (6-14-1877, 5-6-1928) m. 5-5-1898.

c. William Bain Alexander (6-14-1877, 5-6-1928) m. 5-5-1898.

d. Ralph Henderson Alexander (12-6-1883) m. 3-19-1911.

e. Mary Alexander (8-12-1892) in. 3-5-1900.


i. Elsie May Alexander (8-23-1899) m. Sewell Norfolk (no children).

ii. Hattie Elizabeth Alexander, M.D. (4-5-1900) (famous physician with degrees from Goucher, Johns Hopkins, University of Maryland).

iii. Mary Louise Alexander (6-3-1903) m. 5-27-1897.


v. William Bain Alexander, Jr. (4-23-1908) m. 5-5-1898.

Margaret Kraffer.

a'. William Bain Alexander, III.

b'. Marylyn Clair Bliss.

c'. Betty Joan Ash (7-5-1930).

d'. Doris Jane Farley (11-29-1932).

e'. Thomas Edward Farley (8-17-1935).

i. Dorothy Alexander (10-17-1900) Ella McCoy (7-24-1875, 3-11-1946).

ii. William Nisbet (1901, 3-10-1909).

iii. Mary Louise Alexander (6-3-1903) m. 5-27-1897 William B. Nisbet (5-27-1847, 2-29-1892).

iv. Mary Beatrice Parks (11-17-1894, 4-8-1938).

v. Robert Alexander Bliss.

vi. Hattie Elizabeth Alexander, M.D. (4-5-1900) (famous physician with degrees from Goucher, Johns Hopkins, University of Maryland).


viii. Andrew Robertson Alexander (9-20-1920).

d. Ralph Henderson Alexander (12-6-1883) m. 12-24-1917 Mary Beatrice Alexander.

i. Miriam Alexander (3-13-1919) m. 12-24-1917.

John White Bliss.

a'. Robert Alexander Bliss.

b'. Marylyn Clair Bliss.

iv. Harvey Henderson Alexander (3-1-1903, ——).

v. Anna Eugenia Alexander (4-19-1904) m. James Benjamin Bright.

a'. James B. Bright.


viii. Nora Jane Alexander (6-1-1911) m. Edward Adam Butt.

a'. Edward A. Butt.

ix. Blanche Adel Alexander (1-6-1913).


xi. Margaret Leola Alexander (6-17-1917).

xii. Joseph Francis Alexander.

xiii. William Milton Alexander.

xiv. Elida Clair Alexander (7-20-1922).

xv. Audrey Louise Alexander (9-25-1923).

xvi. Edward Adam Butt.

a'. A. Maud Wilkins, Jr.


f. Edward Adam Butt.

i. Ralph Henderson Alexander (12-6-1883) m. 3-19-1911.

ii. Margaret Kraffer.

iii. William Milton Alexander.

iv. Andrew Robertson Alexander (9-20-1920).

v. William Bain Alexander, Jr. (4-23-1908) m. 5-5-1898.


viii. Andrew Robertson Alexander (9-20-1920).

d. Ralph Henderson Alexander (12-6-1883) m. 12-24-1917.

i. Miriam Alexander (3-13-1919) Baltimore, Md.

ii. Caldwell Alexander (7-25-1920) Baltimore, Md.


5. Albert Wilson Alexander (7-30-1852, 2-7-1928) m. Alice Eugenia Little (2-22-1856, 8-18-1916).
   a. Walter Newbold Alexander m. Frances Margaret Lane.
   i. Walter Lane Alexander m. Lois Barnes.
   a'. Helen Louise Alexander.
   b'. Walter Lane Alexander, Jr.
   ii. Susie Rose Alexander m. Robert L. Gillette.
   a'. John Alexander Gillette.
   b'. Walter Lane Alexander, Jr.
   b. Harry Nisbet Alexander (died young).
   c. Frank Wilson Alexander (died 4-1-1946) m. Dessie Miller Oliver.
   i. Lillian Little Alexander.
   d. Martha Harriet Alexander.
   e. Albert Eugene Alexander.
   K. George Washington Alexander (5-18-1810, 11-22-1866) m. (1) 1-6-1842 Sarah Pharr Harris (no children) m. (2) 8-10-1847 Minerva Leticia Gillespie (no children) m. (3) 2-28-1855 Sarah Sharp Jetton.
   1. Marshall Bain Alexander (6-20-1858, 12-12-1907) m. 5-9-1882 Sarah Jane Gillespie.
   a. Mary Cornelia Alexander (1883, 9-21-1903).
   b. Minnie Viola Alexander m. 8-16-1905 William McIlwaine Vance (5-30-1881) son of Julia Ann Fulwood and Marcus William Vance.
   i. Marie Alexander Vance (10-3-1883) m. 10-31-1906 Robert Norman Sharpe.
   a'. Robert Norman Sharpe, Jr. (7-8-1935).
   ii. Sarah Jane Vance (7-24-1908) m. 8-10-1934 Roy Angier Stone.
   a'. William Vance Stone.
   b'. Sara Jane Stone.
   c. George Woodside Alexander m. Annie McClure.
   d. Mary Elizabeth Alexander.
   e. Laura McCoy Alexander m. 4-22-1934 John H. Wilson.
   i. Claire Hutchinson.
   i. Merle Elizabeth Alexander m. 7-6-1940 Theo Perry Youngblood.
   a'. William Perry Youngblood.
   b'. David Alexander Youngblood.
   ii. Louise Alexander m. 5-30-1942 Jackson Banard Harris.
   a'. William Kemp Harris.
   iii. Walter Graham Alexander m. 3-10-1945 Josephine Currence.
   a'. Douglas Graham Alexander.
   v. Betty Frances Alexander.
   vi. Lillie Marverine Alexander.
   vii. Willa Jane Alexander.
   viii. Ruby Gwendolyn Alexander.
   ix. Mae Audrey Alexander.
   e. Mullie Alexander m. 9-1-1920 Rev. H. C. Carmichael.
   i. William Alexander Carmichael m. 4-28-1947 Alice Carolynne Truesdale.
   ii. Edward Bain Carmichael m. 5-8-1949 Louise Harris Walker.
   iii. James Ray Carmichael.
   iv. Jane Anne Carmichael.
   f. Sarah Sharpe Alexander (died 7-10-1950).
   g. Ethel Alexander m. 10-30-1951 m. Reid DeWalt Koon.
   h. Jane Bain Alexander m. 8-9-1934 Harrel Wesley White.
   a. Mary Elizabeth Alexander.
   b. Laura McCoy Alexander m. 8-9-1934 Harrel Wesley White.
   a. Mary Elizabeth Alexander.
   b. Laura McCoy Alexander m. 8-9-1934 Harrel Wesley White.
ii. Susan Elizabeth Wilson (10-19-1891) m. 3-3-1922 Richard Kirkbert Young.

a. Susan Wilson Young (11-7-1927) m. 12-21-1948 Arthur Gilbert Marsh, Jr.


ii. Fred Lee Wilson (6-7-1894) m. 5-14-1928 Olive Burnette.

a'. Emory Lee Wilson, II (8-29-1929).

b'. Nancy Elizabette Wilson (9-3-1939).


e. Isaac Peyton Wilson (6-20-1869, 12-6-1951) unmarried.

i. David Wright Hicks, Jr. (6-26-1932).

ii. Robert Dalton Byerly, Jr. (1-12-1933).

iii. Susan Jane Byerly (1-1-1934) m. 1950 Randolph Miller Wilson (7-1-1940).

iv. Walter Hugh Wilson, III (12-1-1937).

b'. Randolph Miller Wilson (7-1-1940).

3. Isabella B. D. Wilson m. Andrew Parks.


b. Maggie Parks (never married).


5. Gilbreath Mc. Wilson (7-17-1841, 6-8-1862) died a soldier in Confederate Army.

6. Martha L. Wilson (d. 9-1838 aged 8 mos.).


a. Violet Euphemia (Effie) Wilson (11-17-1860, 11-3-1939) m. 1892 John Augustus Abernethy.

i. Irene Abernethy (11-7-1893) m. 1915 George Edwin Rhodes.

a'. Leighton Rhodes n.t. Mae McClure.

b'. Mary Rhodes m. Buddy Femister.

c'. Femister (1950).

b. Thomas Gilbert Murphy Wilson (8-10-1883).

c. Sarah Elizabeth Wilson (4-22-1885, 6-9-1950) m. 3-17-1886 William Henry Winders (no children).


e. Isaac Peyton Wilson (6-20-1869, 12-6-1951) unmarried.

f. McKamie Wilson (12-17-1871, 6-3-1943) m. (1) 4-16-1896 Rhoda May Kerns (8-26-1879, 1-11-1907).

i. Ina Elizabeth Wilson (4-30-1887) m. 1892 John Augustus Abernethy.


b. Rebecca Elizabeth Rhyme (7-21-1939).

ii. Helen Eleanor Wilson (8-12-1900, 6-15-1910).

iv. Della Maye Wilson (8-20-1902) m. 7-26-1924 Clye Fred Fleming (d. 1940) of Asheville, N. C.

a'. Dorothy Maye Fleming (7-18-1925) m. 3-20-1946 Arthur Alexander Anderson.

i. Donald Clyde Anderson (6-1-1947).
ii. Margaret Louise Aileen Weir (5-6-1844).


B. John McNitt Alexander Ramsey (5/2/1793-1808).

C. Samuel Reynolds Ramsey (8/9/1795-9/16/1801).

D. James Gettys McGrady Ramsey (3/25/1797) m. Peggy Barton Crozier (9/10-1802-10/16/1889) of Knoxville, Tenn.

E. Samuel Reynolds Ramsey (8/9/1795-9/16/1889) of Knoxville, Tenn.

F. Margaret Louise Aleen Weir (5-6-1844).


H. Margaret Ramsey (1827) m. Dickson.

I. Margaret Ramsey Alexander (1829).

J. John Crozier Ramsey (1824).

K. William Ramsey.

L. Margaret Ramsey (1827) m. - Dickson.

M. Francis Ramsey (1829).

N. William Dickson.

O. Melvin Dickson.

P. Latin Breck Ramsey, Major U. S. Navy Reserve.

Q. Latimer Breck Alexander, Jr. (7/22/1929).

R. L. Smith.

S. John Johnston Alexander (6/14/1908) m. 2/4/1942 Hugh Byrne Boyer.


V. William Young Ramsey (2/13/1852).
1. Ezekial Wallis.
2. James Wallis.
1. Marian Wallis.
2. James Wallis.
4. Elijah Wallis.
5. John Wallis.
8. Sarah Wallis.
1. Marian Wallis.
2. James Wallis.
4. Elijah Wallis.
5. John Wallis.
8. Sarah Wallis.
1. Emily Wallis m. Joseph Toland of Morgan county, Ala.
2. Elmira Caroline Wallis m. Dr. John W. Lockhart of Washington county, Texas.
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2. Elmira Caroline Wallis m. Dr. John W. Lockhart of Washington county, Texas.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE [ 849 ]

2. Louise Beaumode Ballentine (7/31/1946).
4. Annie Calhoun Gibson (8/21/1916) m. 5/2/1941 Alfred Walter Thomas.
5. Alfred Walter Thomas, Jr. (5/10/1943).
15. Barbara Jane Tankersley.
18. Louise Mills Mooney (4/14/1892) m. 6/16/1917 Dr. Luther Calvin Minter of Virginia.
20. Luther Mills Minter (5/16/1922) m. 5/16/1922 Annie Alice Mooney (5/10/1896) m. 12/28/1917 James Bomar Shores of South Carolina.
21. Mary Alice Shores (4/10/1921) m. 2/1/1942 Norman Hunter.
24. William Adolphus Mooney (3/17/1899) m. 6/19/1927 Claire Coury.
27. Miriam Abigail Caldwell (1/31/1860-2/1/1927) m. James Hall.
28. Hallie Hall (1884-1940) m. Carlton Murrah of Georgia.
30. David Caldwell, Jr. (6/1/1831-12/12/1845).
31. Sarah Jane Caldwell (10/19/1833—/—/1924) m. 5/1/1860 George Donnell (9/21/1829-6/21/1914) s. of Robert Donnell and Nancy Lucky.
33. Harriet Davidson (Daisy) Donnell (1864-1899) m. 5/30/1881 David Thomas Caldwell M.D. m. 2nd 5/3/1884 Walter Joel Rawlinson (1845-1884) m. 1876 Walter Joel Rawlinson (1845-1884).
34. Thomas Johnston Anderson (1919-1930).
35. Margaret Gary Anderson (1920).
38. George Howard, Jr. (5/12/1919) m. 12/25/1945, in U. S. Navy, World War II.
39. Donnell Howard (1/30/1926) m. 5/8/1948 Mary Lee Puckett.
40. David Caldwell Howard (7/2/1930).
41. Adelaide Howard (7/16/1932).
42. Donnell Van Noppen (7/7/1899) m. 9/9/1927 Elizabeth Greene Fulton (12/12/1902).
49. Margaret Abigail Caldwell (Minnie) 5/4/1840-8/30/1898) m. 5/31/1864 John Springs Davidson (8/6/1838-7/1899) s. of Adam Brevard Davidson and Mary Laura Springs.
50. Thomas Brevard Davidson (1/6/1866-7/8/1936) m. 12/20/1906 Louise Waddell of Clover, S. C.
52. John Springs Davidson (12/6/1906).
53. Elizabeth Hampton Davidson (1/9/1911).
57. Margaret Caldwell Abernathy (10/16/1907-2/1/1919).
60. Mary Louis Davidson (7/14/1916).
61. Alice Caldwell Davidson (5/15/1926).
63. Mary Springs Davidson (7/14/1879-12/14/1936) m. 5/16/1925 Jonas Brevard Bost.
64. Harriet Elizabeth Caldwell (4/5/1842-12/28/1844).
66. David Thomas Caldwell M.D. m. 2nd Adeline Hutchinson.
68. Martha Adeline Caldwell (5/11/1851—/—/1864) m. 1876 Walter Joel Rawlinson (1845-1884).
1928) s. of Jane Moore and Joel Woodward Rawlinson.
   i. Joel Woodward Rawlinson (1878) m. 1905 Elenora Sloan (no children).
   ii. Thomas Caldwell Rawlinson (1881) m. Carrie Rhodes.
      a. Joel Woodward Rawlinson (1878) m. 1905 Elenora Sloan (no children).
      b. Thomas Caldwell Seagles.
         i. Camie Rhodes Rawlinson m. Ben Seagles.
            a'. Ben Seagles, Jr.
            b'. Thomas Caldwell Seagles.
            c'. Camie Seagles.
      ii. Mary Rawlinson (unmarried).
   iii. Addie Hutchinson Rawlinson (1883) m. 1906 Dr. James R. Stokes (1877-1949) s. of Eliza Boulware and General William Stokes.
      i. Harriet Baxter Stokes (1909) m. 1950 Charles J. Cahill of New York State.
      ii. Addie Rawlinson Stokes (1916) m. 1943 H. Learne Mayfield.
         a'. Addie Caldwell Mayfield (1946).
         b'. James Stokes Mayfield (1949).
   iv. V. Joseph McKnitt Alexander, M.D. (4-28-1774, 10-17-1841) m. 8-3-1797 Hovey Winslow (5-16-1776, 9-6-1801) dau. of Colonel Moses Winslow.
      i. Dovey Winslow Alexander m. Rev. Hugh B. Cunningham from Pennsylvania.
         a. Mary Cunningham.
         b. James Graham Alexander.
         d. Isabella Louisa Alexander m. Dr. William J. Hayes.
            i. Junius Hayes m. Lucy Morrow.
            a'. (six children).
            b. John Hayes.
      ii. Hamilton Lafayette Alexander, Colonel in Confederate Army.
         a. Mary Sophia Alexander.
         b. Emily Eugenia Alexander.
         c. Eliza Roseanna Alexander.
   v. 6. Mary Sophia Alexander.
   vi. 7. Emily Eugenia Alexander.
   ix. 10. Wistar Winslow Alexander.
   x. 11. Sydenham Alexander (12-8-1840, 6-14-1921) m. 6-20-1872 Emma Pauline Nicholson (7-22-1848, 10-27-1880) of Halifax county, N. C.
         i. Harriet Deaver Alexander m. Elkins Wetherell.
            a'. (three children).
      b. John Alexander.
      c. Mary Sophia Alexander.
   xii. 12. Alice Lenora Alexander m. Dr. George W. Graham.

   (To be continued next month)

ANTIQUE PLATE

This yellow plate of old Provincial ware
Depicts upon its face a valiant scene;
A feat as worthy of men now, who dare
To keep their country's precepts laurel-green.
Quintessence of despair and grief is limned
In figures crouched beside a feeble glow;
Compassionate and calm, though faith be dimmed,
Their leader stands beside them in the snow;
We bow before these brave and selfless men
Who fought to break their bonds, and starved
And wielded an uncompromising pen
Defending as their right the life they chose.
And from these patriot dead a phoenix springs
With talons arched and deadly sweeping wings!
—Florence Holt Davison
(Mrs. Bartlett H.)
Press Relations Chairman
Elizabeth Benton Chapter; D. A. R.
Kansas City, Mo.

This poem was entered in a contest of the Kansas City Quill Club, of which the author is Secretary of the Poets' Round Table. It was described by the judges as "exquisite, very challenging" and was voted the best patriotic poem.

TENNESSEE PETITIONERS, 1776

The following list of residents of Washington District, now Tennessee, petitioning North Carolina to "delay no time in annexing us to your Province," is taken from the Colonial Records of North Carolina, Vol. X, pages 710-11, as reprinted from Ramsay's History of Tennessee, and is carried in our Magazine by many requests of readers of the article, "First Territory Named for Washington," by Eugene E. Patton in our February issue:


"The above signers are the Members in Committee assembled. Wm. Tatham, Clerk P. T."

Queries


Drennan-Hineman-Wood—Would like to corr. with desc. of Capt. Wm. Drennan, Sr. (1739-1810), m. 1760 Sarah Barnes (1742-?). Gr.gr.gr. mother, Nancy Drennan (1802-60), told of four Drennan bros. who fought in the Rev.: Hugh (1760), William, Jr. (1768-1847). Ensign David (1751), and Thomas. These four younger men with Wm. Drennan, Sr., were b. in Cumberland Co., Pa., enlisting in Capt. William Findley's Regiment and as early as 1790 had moved to Fleming Co., Ky.

In 1819 Nancy Drennan m. John Watt Hineman (1798-1877) and went by horseback to Elletsville, Ind. Later they moved to Paris, Ill., and then to near Bloomington, Ill. One son was Robert another Hugh. In 1817 a Thomas Drennan m. Polly Trimmer in Fleming Co.

Wm. Drennan, Jr., m. Mary Thomas (1771-1856) in 1790. Their ch. were William III (1797); John L. 1808; Rebecca, 1814. One of the surveyors sent out by Daniel Boone was a Drennan.

Gr.gr.gr. father Emsley Wood was a Capt. in War of 1812 and rec. grant of land near Elletsville, Ind., from U. S. govt. in 1822. He was supp. killed by one of Black Hawk's men. He was ref. to Capt. James Wood, Rev. sol., who was a Pioneers in Ill.? Emsley had a son James, also a grandson. A Robt. Wood in England was one of many who rec. a charter from the King to settle Indiana Colony.

A Thomas Drennan came to America from Ireland in 1770, settling in Elizabeth twp., Allegheny Co., Pa., m. Isabel Moore and had two sons and five dau. Would like inf. on the family. The family were so many John Hinemans living in Ky., when Gr.gr.gr. father Hineman was young he changed "i" to "y", in his name, so his relatives would not read his love letters from Nancy Drennan.—Charlotte Brown, 9940 S. Richeon Ave., Downey, Calif.

Elliott—Andrew K. Elliott, b. 1-21-1792, d. 6-3-1866, m. Lucy Grimsley, b. 1795, d. 6-12-1873. They were b. and lived in Woodford Co., Ky. Ch.: James, b. 10-7-1816, m. Julia Le Grand, Nat. No. 4537; Frances, b. 2-7-1818, m. — Hamilton; John H., b. 4-22-1820; Augustus N., b. 2-24-1824, m. Nancy Craven; William A., b. 3-21-1826, m. Addie Young; Thomas P., b. 6-22-1823; Dodd, b. 6-13-1833. Fam. trad. says Andrew had 11 bros. and the earliest anc. came from Scotland. Wanted —anc. and any inf. about Andrew.—Mrs. W. Elliott Barron, 2295 Hardy St., Hattiesburg, Miss.

Green—Would like to know something about William Green, b. May 16, 1753, on Buffalo Creek in the portion of Tryon Co., now included in Cleveland Co., N. C. He died in Rutherford
Co. Nov. 6, 1832. Who was his wife, and did he have a son named Henry?—Miss Foy Moore, 517 W. Marion St., Shelby, N. C.

Grimes—Want inf. reg. par. of Elizabeth Holmes Grimes, b. in Mass., wife of Peter D. Grimes, native of Pa. She was dau. of one of the Holmes bros. There were 7: Abiel, David, Sanford, Lathrop, Leonard, Hartwell and Liberty. It is poss. all were b. in Woodstock, Conn., as Abiel was. Abiel was father of Oliver Wendell Holmes, the author and poet.—Mrs. C. E. Blake, Star Rt., Box 112, Santa Margarita, Calif.

Craig-Wilson-Crockett-Park—Des. anc. of John M. Craig and Sarah Wilson, his wife. Craig was b. abt. 1804. Three of their ch. were Mary, William and Porter. Lived in Obion Co., Tenn. Later moved to Dunklin Co., Mo. Also want anc. of Jane Crockett, b. ca. 1776, m. John Park, who moved from N. C. to Middle Tenn., in 1804.—Mrs. Elgan C. Robertson, 210 W. Chestnut St., Marianna, Ark.

Green-Portman-Vickory—Seth W. (Welling- ton or William) Green, b. abt. 1792, came from Mass. (poss. Vt.). What town? He d. Aug. 8, 1848, at 56 yrs. in Pa. Following lumber trade, he settled in Pine Grove, Pa. (Schuykill Co.) abt. 1813. In 1815 m. Sarah Jane Portman and their first child, Sterling, was b. 1816. Seth may have stopped for a time in Lycoming Co., near Williamsport, Pa. The fam. rem. to Kinnzua Flatt in Corry, Warren Co., Pa., where they bought a farm in 1832. They had 10 ch.: Sterling, Wellington, Lloyd, Sarah Jane, m. — Walsingham, Thomas, m. Mary Vickory (Vickery), Seth Artemus, William, James, Jesse, Mary Ann, m. — Swift. Want anc. of Seth W. Green, Sarah Jane Portman and Mary Vickory. Also Rev. heroes in lines.—Mrs. Ralph D. Trisman, 457 The Fenway, River Edge, N. J.

Russell-Cowley (Cooley)—Want help with gen. of Augustus Russell, b. (?) Aug. 25, 1791, m. Mary Cowley (Cooley), b. Feb. 10, 1794 (?). Prob. lived in Livingston Co., N. Y., moved to Ohio. One of their 13 c. b. in York, Livingston Co., N. Y. Can this Augustus Russell be the same or son of Augustus, son of Jonathan and Lydia, b. Feb. 9, 1775? M. Apr. 6, 1800, Lydia (Russell) Rose, his cousin, of Brantford, Conn., by Rev. Matthew Noyes of Northford. She was bapt. June 14, 1778.—John K. Spaulding, 19437 Lennane, Detroit 19, Mich.


Seale-Yarborough—Wanted: Anc. and all data on Jarvis Seale, b. 3/20/1759, Va. or N. C., d. 5/12/1838 in Green Co., Ala. Left Will, Will Book B. Green Co., Ala. Married 3/1/1785 Ann Yarborough, who d. 12/26/1832. Pension Records show that Jarvis Seale enlisted in Rev. from Va., “particular service not shown.” Their ch.: Anthony, m Mary Bishop; Beaufort, m. Lou Ann Evans; William, m. Jane Carr Elliott; Eli, m. 1st. Philida, 2nd. Sarah; Alexander, d. young; Elizabeth, m. Peter Lyon; Rachel m. William Elliott, 2nd. Mat Gary; Harriett, m. Mr. Westbrook, m. Mr. Middlebrook. The 1st and 3rd sons—Anthony and William—are the par. of my Gr.par. William Jarvis Seale and Martha Louise (Seale) Seale, who were first cousins. I am especially anxious to know the names of par. of Jarvis Seale, with proof of data. Land Grants show that Jarvis Seale lived for a time in Ga. after the Rev., then moved to Ala., where he and his wife both d.—Mrs. Mabel Greer McLeod, 509 Walnut St., Hattiesburg, Miss.

Campbell, Ragsdale, Hollowell, Price, Tarleton, Mills, VanLeer, Halderman, Leedom—Would app. inf. on par. of Sally or Sarah Campbell, who m. Warren Co., Ky., Jan. 8, 1801, Lt. Wm. Ragsdale, Jr. (War of 1812, Warren Co., Ky.), son of Lt. Wm. Ragsdale, (Am. Rev.), sometimes spelled Rasdell or Rasdall in records. She was b. N. C., dau. of James Campbell, of Am. Rev. tradition. In earliest Warren Co., Ky., tax list, 1800, James & Joseph Campbell appear. On the 1799 list, are James, Henry, Joseph & John Campbell. James is mentioned as “attorney & Justice,” in records. In 1804 Barren Co., Ky., tax list, James & Joseph Campbell appear for first time, and are 3 yrs. later off the Warren Co. lists. Is James Campbell the Rev. pensioner of Monroe Co., Ky.? This co. was cut from Barren in 1820. No record of latter’s ch., except an old Ky. bibliography says James m. Jane Sample in N. C. and a dau. Isabella m. Benj. Downing. There were other ch. In Warren Co., Wm. Ragsdale’s brother, Thomas m. 1799, Elizabeth Campbell, and Fanny Campbell m. 1800 Wm. Right. Wm. & Sarah (Campbell) Ragsdale, Jr. had: James, Margaret Howell, Wm. III, John Robert, Thomas Smith, Martin Henry, Mary, Elizabeth, Charles Campbell. The par. and these ch. with exception of Chas. Campbell Ragsdale, who was b. in 1819, started for Red River Area, Texas, in 1816 and arrived there in 1818. All sons fought for Texas Republic.

Are James & Joseph Campbell, the sons of Charles & Mary (Trotter) Campbell? The latter were in Va. and S. C. as were the Ragsdales. Chas. Campbell was the son of Robert & Margaret Campbell, son of Duncan & Mary (MacCoy) Campbell. Margaret Campbell Pilcher says in her “Historical Sketches,” p. 209, “no record for James & Joseph, except the latter’s desc., in 1870, lived and prospered in Illinois.” Would app. inf. on par. of Amanda Melvina Fitzallan Holowell, (named for the heroine of a book of that era), b. N. C., 1823. She had a bro., Henry Holowell. They were orphaned in an epidemic, about 1827. She was taken while young to Texas, and had guardians, but Lamar Co., Texas, records were burned. She m. there, Jan. 29, 1840. Thos. Ragsdale.

Also inf. on Robert Price of Ky., father of Nancy Price, who m. Col. James Tarleton of Scott Co., Ky. She d. 1834, Ky., when her son...
Robert Price Tarleton was 2 yrs. old. Col. Jas. Tarleton was a Texan hero, at the Battle of San Jacinto, etc.

Also inf. on father of Guilford Mills, b. 1782, N. C., d. 1856, Tenn. Was his father Benjamin James or John Mills? His mother was said to be dau. of Isaac Guilford of N. C., who "went West," before 1792.

In preparing Van Leer Family History, from 1400 to date, would app. hearing if there are any living desc. of the 7th child of Capt. Samuel Van Leer & his wife, Hannah (Wayne) Van Leer, sister of the General. All other desc. are known.

She was Hannah, one of twins, b. July 10, 1786, Reading Furnace Mansion, Chester Co., Pa. She m. Jacob Halderman, of a prosperous Swiss family. They were also ironmasters, and went to Pheby Lea, marriage bond issued 2 Jan., 1786, and d.; also names of their ch. in addition to Lydia and Thomas, Jr., the latter b. abt. 1759 in N. C., d. sub. to 1857 in Union Co., Ark., m. to Thomas Kilgore, Rev. sol., b. abt. 1715 in Va., of the same name, d. Apr. 10, 1872. Millwright. M. Aug. 27, 1808, Mary Ann Nichols, or Nicholas. Want data. She was the dau. of Richard May Wood and wife, Margaret Ann of Md. Any inf. on anc. of Mary Martin and Sarah Ann Wood would be greatly appreciated.

Mrs. Wm. D. Richardson, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 8, Station Road, Quakertown, Penn.

Crump-Buer-Booker—Want inf. on anc. of Thomas Crump and Mary (Taylor) Crump, both b. and m. in Va. perhaps in or near Amelia Co. Lived in Washington Co., Ky., or adj. terr., perhaps after 1815-1834. Ch.: Daniel; Richard; Sophia; Susie; Peggy; Mary (who m. Ira Briscoe, Wash. Co., Ky.); Margaret. Sophia m. Jacob Buer; two ch., Thomas and Elizabeth. J. Buer d. Did Sophia then m.? Booker? Who—When? b. m. d. of Thos. and Mary Crump. Want data. Also Sophia and J. Buer and Thomas Buer—Booker—Mrs. W. E. Rodeniser, 620 W. Main St., Lead, S. D.

Blythe—Wanted: anc. of James Blythe, of Iredell Co., N. C., m. Elizabeth King, dau. of Richard King and sec. wife, Margaret Barkley. Said James Blythe removed to vie. of Lexington, Ky., thence to Summer Co., Tenn.

Above Richard King, 1705-1782, b. in Dublin, moved to Rowan (now Iredell) Co., N. C., in 1744, after landing Philadelphia, in 1728. His wife, Margaret Barkley, 1735-1785, was of the ancient family of Kerr. Their dau. Elizabeth King, b. 1739, m. the Rev. James Blythe (above). Their ch. were: Ebenezer, two Samuels, two Richards, Andrew, James, Polly, Elizabeth, Rachel and Ann. I want to know if James Blythe was rel. to Lt. Samuel Blythe, b. 1727, in Scotland, and came to America in 1740; he was in Augusta Co., Va., in 1747. He m. Elizabeth Patton; their ch.: James, Richard, Jean, Anne, Elizabeth, Mary and Samuel. Lt. Samuel Blythe was a N. C. Rev. sol.—First Lieut. in Captain Bowman's Company. National No. 78220. His will states: "Samuel Blythe, of Mecklenburg County, in the State of North Carolina."—Date, 23 Feb., 1795.—Mrs. Horace H. White, P. O. Box 556, Alexandria, La.

Griffin—$5 reward will be paid for the name of Rachel, wife of Philip Griffin, Sr. of Baltimore Co., Md., and Tailor in Baltimore in 1800, Old Town section. They were m. about 1775 (Baltimore marriage licenses begin about 1777), Philip Griffin, Sr. b. Apr. 18, 1775 (Baltimore marriage bonds begin about 1775), Margaret McEwan, m. (2) Elizabeth Mullin (Mrs.? ) Sept. 10, 1805, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore. Among ch. were fol., partly from unpublished apprenticeship records in the city archives. 1—Philip Griffin Jr., b. Aug. 10, 1782; d. Aug. 2, 1854, Miller & Inspector of Butter & Lard for the City. M. about 1806, Rachel Campbhor or Camper. Her par. esp. wanted; & married (2) Dec. 22, 1826, at M. E. Church, Elizabeth Martin. Ch. by both. The fol. unidentified mar. lic. is rec. at Baltimore: March 25, 1805: Philip Griffin & Rachel Johnson. 2—George Griffin, b. Apr. I, 1783; d. Apr. 10, 1872. Millwright. M. Aug. 27, 1808, Ann Nichols, or Nicholas. 3—Margaret Griffin, b. January 18, 1788, b. rec. at St. James Parish, Baltimore Co. 4—Robert Griffin, b. June 13, 1790, Butcher & Victualler. M. Nov. 28, 1811, Mary Turner, at St. Paul's P. E. Church. 5—Jacob Griffin, b. about 1792, Butler & Victualler, M. Oct. 28, 1815, Catharine Hahn. 6—James Griffin, b. Jan. 29, 1796, B. rec. at St. James Parish, Baltimore Co. Perhaps the same who m. Dec. 11, 1822, Danalla Kelley. The above were all of Baltimore.—R. G. Smith, 2904 13th St. South, Arlington, Va.
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<td>Mrs. Elmer D. Rule</td>
<td>209 Hillcrest Drive, Chattanooga, Tn.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Felix M. Irwin</td>
<td>1, Box 62A, Corpus Christi, Texas.</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Henry M. Robert</td>
<td>53 Southgate Ave., Annapolis, Md.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. William H. Poage</td>
<td>1 E. 60th St., New York 21, N. Y.</td>
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<td>317 West Temple, Salt Lake City.</td>
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[856]
QUIZ PROGRAM

1. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?
2. When was Independence from England voted?
3. When was the Declaration of Independence signed?
4. How many Original Colonies were there to vote independence?
5. Who was the most famous Corsican?
6. What, in the United States Army, is sometimes called a “chicken”?
7. When are D. A. R. members automatically dropped from membership for non-payment of dues?
8. What is the significance of the word “kill” in Peekskill, Kill van Kull, etc.?
9. Who painted “The Horse Fair”?
10. In what President’s Administration was the Panama Canal opened?

ANSWERS

1. July 4, 1776.
2. July 2, 1776.
4. Thirteen.
5. Napoleon.
6. The eagle on a Colonel’s shoulder.
8. A stream or channel.

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AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Lt. Col. John F. Rhoades, Cavalry, U. S. A., is a former Assistant Professor of Far Eastern History, Department of Government of History, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, of which he is a graduate. He is now commanding officer of the 29th Tank Battalion, Second Armored Division, in Germany. His mother is Mrs. Rex H. Rhoades, of Washington, D. C., past Treasurer General.

Joseph W. Byrns, Jr., Nashville, Tenn., attorney, served as a Congressman and is now State President of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is active in the American Legion. His father was Speaker of the House of the U. S. Congress. His mother, a D. A. R., attended the 1952 Continental Congress. The article he wrote is adapted from an address he made at the National Defense Breakfast arranged by Mrs. Ferd M. Carter, State National Defense Chairman, at the recent State Conference in Nashville.

The article by Dr. Spencer Miller, President of American International College, was obtained through Mrs. Russell William Magna, Honorary President General, who is a member of the College’s Board.

Available for Talks

Mrs. Jessica Wyatt Payne, 642 13th Avenue, Huntington, W. Va., who addressed Continental Congress in 1951 and had an excellent article, “Save the Republic before the Symbols Disappear,” in the D. A. R. Magazine last September is available for addresses at D. A. R. meetings.

Defense at Home
(Continued from page 803)

we intend to keep every jot and title of our sovereignty and that we will punish any and all who seek to deprive us of any of it.

By so doing we justify our heritage—the glorious heritage left to us by our ancestors fighting in a common cause—this very cause for which we need so desperately to take up arms again in this latter day. We must not turn our backs on history, we must heed the voice of the past, we must follow the path laid out for us through the blood and sacrifices of those who have gone before. We must not forget. “Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, lest we forget, lest we forget.”

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Mrs. John Oden Luttrell, of Sylacauga, State Regent of Alabama, is the daughter of Mrs. James Henry Lane, who was State Regent of Alabama 1925-28. Although mothers and daughters have served as Regents of the same Chapters, this is believed to be the first instance of a daughter’s following her mother as a State Regent. If there have been other State cases, the Magazine would like to know.

Want Old Magazines

The Magazine would greatly appreciate it if subscribers would send us their old copies of our D. A. R. Magazine for January, March and October, 1951, and February and March, 1952. Our supply of these issues is practically exhausted.

Name Changed

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