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Issued Monthly By

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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MRS. WILL ED GUPTON, National Chairman

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Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879
Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, and his wife, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, who was the first President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

These pictures are of special interest at this time, in view of the article by John G. Biel, of Indiana, in this issue, telling of a letter of 1890 which recently came to light to give further first-hand information about the organization of our National Society in 1890.
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

ALTHOUGH August is considered the month of vacations, I well know that the thoughts of many, many of our members are directed toward the activities of our Society for the coming season. The Summer months we make our plans and compile our outline of work. I am sure the programs for your Chapters during the coming months will be on the various phases of the work of our organization.

It is truly remarkable the degree in which you have reduced our building debt during the past two years and my heartfelt thanks and appreciation go to you. You have realized the wisdom of reducing it as soon as possible so that the work of our Educational, Patriotic and Historical endeavors may be increased with the needs of the times.

Your delegates at Continental Congress voted to complete our Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge. I feel your wish was expressed through your delegates.

Will each one of you do your utmost again this year so that if possible these debts may be eliminated by Continental Congress of 1953? Anything is possible if we have the wish and desire to accomplish it. Many of you have done so much and your efforts are appreciated to the fullest extent. I do wish to ask each Chapter to plan a project to raise these needed funds in order for our National Society as a whole to once again be free of debt.

What a remarkable accomplishment it will be for you if by April, 1953, we can have these two burdens lifted. Frankly, it seemed beyond the realms of possibility to me that so much money could have been raised for these two projects in these two years. You have exceeded my dreams to this time. The familiar saying is “Where there is a will, there is a way.” You have had the will and you found the way. Will you continue your splendid work this coming year?

I hope each one of you will have a restful holiday sometime during these Summer months. Often during casual conversations with friends an idea will be presented which may be applicable to your Chapter and such thoughts can be passed along to your chairman of either the Building Completion Committee or Memorial Bell Tower Committee, or both. If your Chapter has an effective way in which to raise money, will you kindly write to our Press Relations Office in our Administration Building, giving the details.

We would like to pass on ideas to other Chapters through the medium of our Press Digest.

Again may I urge that every Chapter during the coming year stress chiefly these two most important projects—the Building Completion Fund and the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge.

Affectionately,

[Signature]

President General, N. S. D. A. R.
I Am An American By Heritage

I am an American,
By right of birth I claim
As mine, inheritance,
A part in this great name.

For three or more centuries
When this land was a mere child,
My forebears hewed their way
Through forest, and desert wild.

They came to seek freedom
To worship their God;
They blazed trails across country,
And turned the barren sod.

I am an American,
I am proud of this fair land;
My love goes deep to the marrow
Handed down by Pioneer band.

I have ever held its freedom
As my heritage from birth;
I have never taken lightly
God’s riches of this earth.

This land is choice above all others
It was won by blood and toil
As a haven from tyrants,
And not for gain, or spoil.

Its people must be humble,
And seek to do what is right
If they expect God’s blessings
To win for them each fight.

Against the foul oppressor
Against the savage foe;
We must turn again to God
To keep from greed, and woe.

I am an American,
And you can be one, too,
If you desire her freedom
To her ideals be true.

—Grace H. Peterson
Ogden, Utah
EVERY BUSINESSMAN knows the difference between tangible and intangible assets. The intangible—those assets that cannot be touched because they have no material form—are often the more important. A record of distinguished accomplishment, the pulling power of an established name, a reputation for reliability and integrity, the slowly matured good will of a community—these are all intangible values that cannot be measured in dollars on a balance sheet. But these intangibles are so real that they often spell the difference between success and failure in competitive merchandising.

Rival governments are also affected by intangibles. In competition, on the world stage, the success of a government, like that of a business enterprise, will depend on factors less subject to statistical analysis than the number of salesmen employed or the tonnage of goods produced. I do not underestimate the importance of industrial capacity and physical strength. But physical strength alone does not insure survival.

There was a time when the earth of North America shook beneath the tread of great monsters, covered with defensive armor plate and endowed with huge horns and claws for attack. Today you must go to a museum to find the relics of these dinosaurs. It is interesting that they have been exhumed and preserved by man, whose relative physical strength beside Triceratops would have been like that of a mouse to us.

Because biology, economics and history all combine to question the validity of mere physical power, I want to urge that we consider the problem of national defense in a framework broader than is usually employed. Otherwise we are all too likely to end up like the bridge player who picked up thirteen hearts and bid no trumps. It was a perfect hand, in its proper sphere, but not for a lead of spades.

We are competing for world leadership today, with a very astute and competent tyranny, which undeniably holds good cards, and plays them well.

Soviet Russia now controls a very large part of the earth’s surface, stretching on the East-West axis from the Baltic to the Yellow Sea, and from the Arctic to the Mediterranean, north and south. This is the heartland of the great Eurasian landmass. All writers in the field of geopolitics, from Sir Halford Mackinder in England to Dr. Haushofer in Germany, have maintained that those who control this heartland will also control Europe and Asia. Bismarck narrowed the same thought when he wrote that he who holds Bohemia can dominate Europe. If our statesmen of 1945 had known any European history, they would not have held our soldiers back from taking Prague.

It is disagreeable, but nevertheless important, to remember that the Soviets’ tyranny controls huge areas by our permission, if not with our blessing. American leadership agreed, at Yalta and at Potsdam, to let Russia dominate Manchuria in Eastern Asia; Silesia, Saxony and Bohemia in Central Europe. These are among the most highly industrialized areas in the world and after World War II Russia took over not merely their mechanical plant and mineral resources, but also many of the engineers, technicians and skilled workers who had made these areas great arsenals for Japan and Germany. The efficiency of the Russian MIG, the accuracy of the ack-ack faced by our flyers over North Korea, bear painful witness to the use the Kremlin has made of the technological gains obtained with our consent. We bid no trumps, with the United Nations. And they led spades.

In addition to great industrial strength, at which we can no longer afford to scoff, the Soviet Union has a well-reasoned political philosophy. The essence of this philosophy is the assumption that most men are slaves in spirit and will consent to any...
system of slavery which takes care of their material needs. Of course, this doctrine is not Russian in origin. It was maintained by Plato, by Aristotle and indeed by virtually all the pre-Christian philosophers.

Nor was the theory of the natural slave eliminated by Christianity. The feudal system held the serf bound to the land in return for the protection of his lord. The concept of the Welfare State is linked with slavery, for it maintains that in return for handouts by government the people should yield unquestioning obedience to government. To call this a "New Deal" is pitifully ironic, for it is now twenty-three centuries since Julius Caesar decided that the Romans did not really want a self-governing Republic, but merely social security. The downfall of Rome can be traced in the substitution of one rallying cry for another. At first it was Vox Populi, Vox Dei—"the voice of the people is the voice of God". Finally it became Panem et Circenses—"bread and circuses". A people who are opposed to slavery put their faith in God. A people who lean towards slavery want bread and circuses, provided by governmental agencies.

All that the communists have done—though it is unquestionably a historic achievement—is to take the age-old doctrine of human slavery and give it a new twist. Most men they say—like Aristotle before them—are by nature slaves. But under communist theory these natural slaves are not subjected to individual owners, nor to a feudal nobility, nor even to a national state. Behind the Iron Curtain men are subjected, soul and body, to a doctrinaire elite of convinced Marxists, selected not on the basis of social position, or wealth, or race, or culture or nationality, but solely on the basis of their ruthless and unquestioning loyalty to a completely materialistic creed.

The creed itself is not wholly stereotyped, for continuously the gospel of Marx, as interpreted by Lenin, is altered a little to fit changing circumstance. But the priesthood that does the interpreting—the Politburo—is now firmly established as the permanent receptacle of power. Its membership will change, but not its institutional grip, nor—in all probability—its central policy of world domination.

There are, thus, two aspects to communism as a threat to this Republic and its institutions. The more obvious threat is the industrial power of the Soviet empire, on which its military potential is based. The more subtle threat is the ideological power of communism, which appeals in varying degree to all who want solutions provided for them, who are willing to exchange freedom for security, who have an instinctive desire to be subjected and may be said to have the tradition of slavery in their hearts. This second threat—the ideological—is far more subtle than the military and it is this part of the threat which I fear we are failing to confront adequately.

The ideological strength of communism is potent because, somewhat paradoxically, it appeals not only to those who want to be subjected but also to those who are subjected and wish to be free. That is why communist propaganda focuses on exploited workers and on colonial peoples. The shrewd theory is that the grass across the road always seems more green; that people who feel exploited will welcome a change even if it proves to be for the worse. For that reason the communists have worked hard to organize labor and to promote Asiatic, Arab and African nationalism, even though, eventually, they would destroy both trade unions and independent governments. The technique of Moscow is always to arouse resentment against local oppression with a view to establishing a distant tyranny later.

There are, however, two weaknesses to the communist ideology. The first, and probably the most fatal to its success, is that the Marxist doctrine to be successful must first destroy religious faith. It must convince people that there are no absolute values, that human conscience is a fraud, that there is no natural law superior in its obligations to that which is directed by officials. It is not easy to eradicate religious principles of this character from the minds of men who pay more than lip service to Christian doctrine.

The second, and connected, weakness of communism is that this doctrine cannot make real headway in places where men know they can succeed by their own effort. If it is true that some men are naturally slaves, it is equally true that a great many have the ineradicable spirit of liberty in
their hearts. There will always be those who cannot be forced to limit their output by trade union restrictions. Equally important, there will always be those who, under certain conditions, will go fishing rather than obey the boss.

Since the two weaknesses of communism are its reliance on atheism and on regimentation, it would seem that those are the two points at which we can attack this doctrine most effectively. And that assumption is the more logical because religious faith and a belief in the capacity of men to direct their own lives advantageously, are the twin pillars from which the arch of our political system springs. We “rest all our political experiments on the capacity of mankind for self-government.” These are the words of James Madison, who was, of course, the principal architect of the Constitution. Half a century later a brilliant French student of American customs, Alexis de Tocqueville, said the same thing, in somewhat different words. “Religion,” said de Tocqueville, in his great book on Democracy in America, “must be regarded as the first of their political institutions.”

In this time of troubles we would do well to consider the intimate connection between Christianity and Democracy. It is strongly indicated by the fact that none but Christian peoples have ever made a lasting success of democratic systems of government. But the absolute evidence lies in the words of Christ himself, as reported in the New Testament. His teaching, of course, emphasizes the doctrines of natural equality and fraternity which are essential to the democratic outlook. But with equal insistence Christ also insists again and again on the necessity of intense individual effort, of patient self-sacrifice, of self-control and of endurance. “He that endureth to the end shall be saved.”

Democracy, therefore, is not merely a matter of personal rights, but equally one of personal responsibilities. They are as closely connected as the obverse and reverse of a coin. Take away a person’s natural rights—make him a slave—and he soon loses the sense of responsibility. Take away a person’s responsibilities as a member of society and similarly he will soon lose his rights. They will at first be encroached upon, and finally usurped by those who say that there are no inherent rights, but only inherent powers vesting in the State. Thus, under some vague definition of a “national emergency”—which chiefs of State have been known to create themselves—rights are denied, powers emphasized and the balance essential to Democracy destroyed, even though lip service is still paid to the pretty word.

Could this erosion of rights happen in America, as it did in Nazi Germany? I think it could. To some extent I think it has. And I greatly fear it will happen here, in no uncertain manner, unless we realize that our national security—in the deeper sense—can be as much or more endangered by domestic policy as by any threat of foreign aggression. Indeed the tragedy is that the mere threat of external aggression can serve to stimulate the most dangerous sort of internal aggression, so that before we are attacked, and even without being attacked, we may ourselves destroy the very values we mobilize to defend.

That the United States must arm itself heavily, must give aid to countries bled white in the last war, must take the lead in a long struggle against the forces of Anti-Christ, is wholly clear to me. How many men and guns and planes and tanks and dollars that will take I do not pretend to know. What I do know, however, is that the men and the material are not in themselves enough. Unless we protect our intangibles; unless we understand our institutions; unless we have faith in them; unless we are prepared to defend them; unless we are prepared to defend them from extremely subtle subversion—to defend the ramparts of Democracy will not be enough. Remember that the Roman Republic did not succumb to barbarian attack. It was destroyed in Rome itself, even as the legions held off the Goths and Vandals a thousand miles away.

I am no military expert. But I know about comparative government. And for twenty years now, at first unbelievingly and lately with deep and growing pessimism, I have watched the deterioration of American political thought. I have watched the growth of the Welfare State to the stage where it is now clearly sapping the self-reliance of the American people. I have seen the doctrine that there are no

(Continued on page 923)
AN interesting letter, of great historical significance to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has recently come to light among the papers and personal correspondence of Mr. Russell B. Harrison, son of the 23rd President of the United States, Benjamin Harrison, and his wife, Caroline Scott Harrison, who was the First President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. His papers and personal correspondence have been turned over to the Vigo County (Indiana) Historical Society of Terre Haute, Indiana. This letter is from William O. McDowell, of Newark, New Jersey.

William O. McDowell was the one who called together the first meeting for the formal organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Only a little over a year prior to that time, Mr. McDowell had assisted in organizing the Sons of the American Revolution. From the first, he advocated the admission of women into that Society. When his movement failed and the membership in that organization was limited to male descendants of Revolutionary Soldiers, he contemplated an organization of patriotic women having the blood of Revolutionary heroes in their veins. Stimulated and encouraged by the work and writings of Mary S. Lockwood, he had published in the Washington Post, on July 21st, 1890, a letter embodying his ideas and issuing a call for a meeting to organize such a Society.

Many of the women also interested in establishing such a Society, including Mary S. Lockwood, Mary Desha, Emily Lee Ragan, Flora Adams Darling and others—most of whom were in Washington, D. C. at the time—resented the fact that Mr. McDowell took it upon himself to organize the women and felt that they could establish such an organization themselves without the aid and assistance of the men. These interested women proceeded to have small-pre-organization meetings around at various homes and succeeded in interesting Mrs. Benjamin Harrison to permit her name to be put in nomination as the first President General with the understanding that if there was one dissenting vote, she would withdraw.

The date for the formal organization was fixed as October 11, 1890, the 398th anniversary of the day Columbus sighted the land of the North American continent. Flora Adams Darling sent out invitations to the meeting but Mr. McDowell was asked to preside at this organization meeting and was later named to the board of gentlemen who served as an Advisory Board to the National Society.

Mr. McDowell's letter, which points up so effectively the early organization of this powerful and influential Society, is as follows:

"Wm. O. McDowell
20 Spruce Street

"Newark, N. J.
Nov. 5, 1890

"Russell B. Harrison, Esq.
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Magazine,
N. Y.

"My dear Sir:

"I had the pleasure of calling the meeting and presiding at the first meeting for the organization of the Daughters of American Revolution.

"It was my little girls that called at your office, the other day, from Newark, in connection with the doll charity. I thank you for speaking of them so nicely in the last issue of your paper. It was the eldest of my daughters that called who made the suggestion in Washington, that the Daughters should trace their eligibility, through the soldier, sailor, or statesman of the Revolution, to the mother that had trained him and given him to his country, thus enabling every daughter to stand upon the record made by her female ancestor, in claiming eligibility to the society. For this suggestion, which was acted upon, she was adopted as a daughter of the society.

"All this is preliminary to the suggestion I want to make, and that is that (Continued on page 872)
Silver Anniversary of Mt. Rushmore

BY HOADLEY DEAN

AMERICA'S "Shrine of Democracy," the gigantic carving of the faces of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt on Mount Rushmore in the Black Hills of South Dakota, celebrates its silver anniversary this Summer. It was on August 10, 1927, that the late President Calvin Coolidge handed sculptor Gutzon Borglum mountain carving tools and told him to go to work on the tremendous undertaking.

Since the four faces—carved to the scale of men 465 feet tall—were brought to their present state of completion in 1941, thousands of Americans have thrilled to the inspiration of the patriotic concepts represented by the memorial. The sculptoring depicts the conception, preservation and progress of America.

When asked why he selected the particular personalities who are carved on the mountain, Borglum answered:

"Washington, tried by repulses and disloyalty as much as by cold and hunger, stands for individual character. And he put that lofty character of his into our institutions of government. Jefferson is our supreme ideal of democracy, still unsurpassed. Our political life, our popular education, our religious freedom show his influence. Lincoln comes into the picture because he saved our political experiment from the real tragedy the young nation faced in a quarrel at its own fireside. Roosevelt, unannoyed by malfeasance and misfeasance, brought to solution the problem over which Europe had been struggling, the joining of the Atlantic and Pacific by the Panama Canal. He gave America to the world and the world to America.

"Here these four stand, in imperishable granite, each with a message for the years to come."

And permanent the monument is. Geologists say that erosion affects the granite at the rate of less than one inch in 100,000 years.

The idea of a mountain carving in the Black Hills was conceived by the late Doane Robinson, South Dakota State Historian. It was Robinson who contacted Borglum who had learned to sculpture with dynamite at the attempted carving of Robert E. Lee on Stone Mountain in Georgia.

The Mount Rushmore National Memorial cost almost $1,000,000 and most of this money was raised through Federal appropriation although private capital contributed some. The dimes of school children collected in a campaign in the early days also went toward the completion of the work.

It has been said that the carving on the mountain represents "the most flamboyant attempt ever made by man to preserve his heritage for future generations." And everyone regardless of race, color or creed may share the thrill of viewing the four faces. Federal law provides that no charge ever be made to spectators.

The work on the mountain is itself an interesting and typically American story. From the beginning, progress was plagued by financial and engineering difficulties and personality conflicts. Yet Borglum's unshakable faith and his burning desire
Mount Rushmore in South Dakota as it appeared before Sculptor Gutzon Borglum began his carving there. The casual remark of a rough miner in 1885 named the mountain for a New York lawyer, Charles Rushmore, who was in the region in connection with mining claims.

to create a memorial to the concepts of his beloved America, along with the patience and understanding of others interested in the project, brought the idea to fruition.

These men included John A. Boland of Rapid City, S. Dak., who has served almost continuously as president of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Society, the late Senator Peter Norbeck of South Dakota, the late Doane Robinson, and former Congressman William Williamson, to mention but a few.

When Borglum died in 1941 at the age of 74 the work was continued under National Park Service direction by his son, Lincoln, who had been associated with his father in the carving of the mountain.

When the site for this unique mountain carving was selected it was virtually inaccessible. No roads and few trails marked this virgin Black Hills wonderland. For years the region had been known to the Sioux as “Paha Sapa”—Black Mountains—and was their sacred hunting grounds until the gold rush of 1876 brought in a horde of fortune seekers who drove the Indians out.

When Coolidge dedicated the mountain in 1927 he rode to the nearby Doane mountain on horseback. Most of the 1,700 spectators came on foot.

Today, however, the visitor travels over modern highways which link the Mount Rushmore Memorial with the rest of the world. One, the Iron Mountain road, is especially constructed to give the visitor a view of the four faces framed in a series of tunnels as he winds through the breath-taking splendor of the Black Hills to approach the memorial from the south.

Last year 731,000 visitors were counted at the “Shrine” by officials of the National Park Service. Excellent tourist facilities are provided near the base of the monument including the administration building where pictures and records give the visitor a thumbnail sketch of the progress of work on Mount Rushmore. The one-twelfth size models of the heroes who have been immortalized in granite are also open to public inspection as are the old tools used by the workmen.

The actual manner of construction is a fascinating story in sculpturing, art and engineering. Using a mechanical device, Borglum transmitted readings from his models to workmen suspended over the side of the work. Every six-inch square on the granite was repeatedly plotted as dynamite took off the rough layers. The finer work was done by compressed air drills.

When Borglum learned that the granite had eroded in the past at the rate of one inch in 100,000 years, he immediately added a foot to Washington’s nose. Said he: “It will give it a million more years and twelve inches make no difference to the eye—or the nose of a face 60 feet long.”

The sparkle in Lincoln’s eye is a block of granite 30 inches long.

As the troubled world faces one crisis after another, it seems particularly ap(Continued on page 887)
Fort Ticonderoga and West Point

BY JUDGE SHELDON F. WICKES

Miss Gertrude Carraway, Editor of the D. A. R. Magazine, had been kind enough to concur in my suggestion that the Daughters of the American Revolution might be interested in a story about Fort Ticonderoga, and she had invited me to submit one. I sat at my desk mulling over how best to tell the oft told, but always inspiring, tale of this great landmark in the winning of American liberty. The Fort is the most faithfully restored military installation on the North American continent, and its Museum houses a collection of Revolutionary and Colonial battle relics second to none. It is open from May 1st to November 1st each year, and I was sure that many of the D. A. R. would be touring in that direction in the months remaining.

Yet this was not to be a travel "piece" for a travel magazine. This had to be a story for a readership that understood the Meaning of our American heritage with a capital "M"! How to approach it? Slowly I turned over in my mind all that I knew about Fort Ticonderoga until I came to our pageant and ceremonies of May 10th commemorating the 177th anniversary of Ethan Allen's capture of the Fort, and dedicated to the Military Academy at West Point. Then I had it! How stupid of me not to have thought of it before! As I recalled how I stood rooted to one spot, captivated by the thrilling words of our principal speaker, Judge Sheldon F. Wickes, Surrogate of Essex County, N. Y., I knew that these same words would have the same inspiring meaning to the readers of this publication. I queried Judge Wickes. He gave his permission. Here is his speech.

Leon Michel, Director of Publicity
Fort Ticonderoga.

In the opinion of many historians, the two most important geographical names in American history are Fort Ticonderoga and West Point.

It is particularly fitting for us to assemble here on the historic ground of this once strategic peninsula, which for so many years was the guardian of Lake Champlain, to honor West Point—the guardian of the Hudson River—and at the same time, to commemorate the capture of this Fort by Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys.

There is one great difference between Fort Ticonderoga and West Point.

The warriors, soldiers and heroes of the past came to Ticonderoga to fight. The Iroquois against the Algonquin, the English and Americans against the French, and the American Rebels, aided by the French, against the British.

It was here that many a renowned soldier won or added to his fame.

It was here that our early history was literally made.

At West Point for 150 years the elite of this nation's youth have been trained and prepared for leadership on the field of battle. From the citadel which has guarded the mighty Hudson since Revolutionary days, the graduates of the Military Academy now go forth to fight, shoulder to shoulder, with and not against the British and the French.

It was there that many a renowned soldier was prepared for fame.

It was there that the makers of our later history were superbly trained.

Many years ago on a beautiful moonlight night in May, I wandered alone around these hallowed grounds. An unearthly atmosphere seemed to envelop the whole of this historic promontory.

As I listened to the soft sweet voices of that May night, a sort of spell came over me as I mentally drifted into the world of yesteryears.

There was music from a mile or more away—the chimes of the carillon of the waterfalls between these two famous lakes. I thought I could see Indian braves skulking in the shadows, but I listened in vain for the tread of their mocassined feet.

As I looked out on the tranquil waters of this ancient artery of travel, I saw Champlain in armor kneeling in an Algonquin canoe.

In only a moment he vanished down the lake leaving a watery trail upon which other valiant Frenchmen soon appeared.
Leading them all, was the immortal Montcalm flanked by DeLevis and Bourlamaque. They stood there in the shimmering moonlight, gazing upon the silvery waters of the lake. Soon they were joined by their equally noted English and American foes. Among them—Sir Jeffrey Amherst, Lord Howe, Major Robert Rogers and General Israel Putnam.

As I stood there, the carillon’s chimes gave way to the wail of the Scottish bagpipes, as Duncan Campbell of Inverawe led a company of kilted highlanders across that eerie scene.

Soon a new contingent miraculously came into view. Among them, I saw the faces of Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, Stark, Gates and Remember Baker, vibrant with determination and the love of liberty.

Suddenly these men—French, English and American alike—laid aside their arms and extended the right hand of friendship and fellowship to one another and in unison faintly chanted:

“The past is gone. Our wars are over.
United now, we’ll fight our common foe.”

It was then and there that I realized that when free, right-thinking men—no matter what their race, creed or color—see a common danger, they will unite against their mutual enemy.

It was thus in World Wars I and II and so it is in the Korean War of today where we find men of every race, creed and color fighting our common enemy—the communists.

Most of the great leaders of the American Army in the two European wars and the vast majority of the ranking officers of today were trained at West Point.

I cannot help feeling that, as they studied the military sciences, American History and particularly the history of Fort Ticonderoga, the examples of the great soldiers who won or added to their fame at Ticonderoga, inspired those cadets to the future greatness which they themselves were to attain in modern history.

From the historic walls of West Point, young officers inspired by the example of the gallant men who fought, bled and died at this historic shrine, have gone forth to win the same everlasting fame, the fame that grateful citizens bestow upon those who defend their liberty, their traditions and their nation’s honor.

The names of the honored graduates of West Point are too many to be listed here. Those names are still fresh in our minds and hearts.

To them, as to the heroes of old, we, the American people, owe an everlasting debt of gratitude.

May we as ordinary citizens be worthy of the glorious heritage which is ours!

May we preserve and keep that heritage and the American way of life and pass them on enriched and unimpaired to the countless generations of Americans as yet unborn!

Letter of 1890 Comes to Light

(Continued from page 868)

about one half of the women of America, today, are eligible to membership in this society. They have a great pride in it, and the right to membership is not peculiar to any section of the country. In other words, this society and the society of the Sons of American Revolution are the only patriotic organizations in America in which the citizen of every part of the United States has an equal right. This fact, taken with the fact that the first lady of the land is the President General, gives this organization opportunities for good work almost unequaled, and to make a paper like yours, if it would make itself, not the organ of the society but the organ of the same idea which the society represents, and would write it up, and give the news from it week by week, in this way you would be able to, and in making the society of value, in enlarging the circle and influence of your paper. I would like to see a special department, headed ‘The Spirit of 1776’. I also send you by this mail a pamphlet and address which will interest you.

“Sincerely yours,
(Signed) “W. O. McDowell”
The history of the Baptist Mission to the Ottawa Indians in Kansas is the story of the life work of Jotham Meeker, a printer of Cincinnati, Ohio, who became a missionary to the Indians at Carey Station, Michigan, in 1826, when twenty-one years of age. There he learned the language of the Pottawatomies and served as a teacher. In 1827 he was made Superintendent of Thomas Station, a newly established mission to the Ottawas, two hundred miles from Detroit. The Ottawa language was similar to that of the Pottawatomies, and he soon was able to teach in their tongue and to gain their implicit confidence. The tribe hailed from the Georgian Bay area, and claimed to have been the original owners of the land in Canada through which flows the Ottawa River.

After Meeker’s marriage to Miss Eleanor Richardson, a fellow missionary, the couple returned to Ohio, but the following year were called to Sault Ste. Marie. Meeker had long been impressed by the need of a written Indian language and while at Sault Ste Marie he devised an orthographic system whereby the Indian language was reduced to seventeen distinct sounds and a letter of the English alphabet assigned each sound. Thus it was possible to translate and print in the Indian language and to teach the Indians to read phonetically.

In 1833 the unwilling Ottawas were prevailed upon to sign a treaty exchanging their Michigan home for a 72,000 acre tract on the Marais Des Cygnes River in the new Indian Territory, later called Kansas. About this time Meeker was transferred to a new mission in the Indian Territory called “Shawanoe,” now known as “Shawnee Mission,” ten miles from the Missouri border. He came to the mission in the capacity of printer, and with him came the first printing press within the borders of Kansas, a second-hand Seth Adams press built in 1817. The first Meeker book printed in Kansas was a primer in the Delaware language, only two copies of which are now of record, one in the New York Public Library and one in the Library of the Boston Athenaeum, and this modest little book was the cornerstone of printing in Kansas. In all, eighty-nine books, hymnals and pamphlets were printed by Meeker in Indian language during his life as a missionary in Kansas.

The Ottawas had been given five years within which to make their pilgrimage, and when the pathetic migration commenced in 1836 Meeker applied for and was granted authority to establish a mission on their reservation as soon as a printer could be recruited to take his place at Shawnee Mission. He had long dreamed of a mission for the tribe, and in 1834 rode to the Ottawa land to survey building sites, timber and water. While at Sault Ste Marie he had commenced a diary, which he kept faithfully the remainder of his life, and which was presented to the Kansas State Historical Society in 1898 by his daughter.

The entry for January 13, 1837, reads, “Settle an engagement with William Parks to make for me a five acre field in the Ottawa Settlement and build a small house, and also to furnish me with three thousand feet of plank.” In March of 1837, he rode to the settlement, laid out his field, selected his building site, and planted seeds, but when he returned in May the house had not been commenced and birds had pulled up his corn. In June, however, the Meekers commenced the forty-five mile journey to their new home, camping two nights on the prairie amid rain and mosquitoes, according to the diary. Meeker had been formally ordained a Baptist Minister at Shawnee Mission, and in July a school for the Ottawa children was opened, so the work of the mission was finally under way.

The first few months were filled with hardships, illness, building houses, clearing land, plowing and sowing crops, but on August 14, 1837, the diary records: “Commence the translation of the New Testament. We go slow. God only knows how far we shall go with it,” and on December 22nd, 1837, is found the triumphant entry, “Finish off twenty-four copies of Matthew’s Gospel, it being the first that have been bound of the whole
Gospel. After much labor and many prayers, one of the books of the Bible is completed in Ottawa and ready for delivery. Some twenty Indians have been taught to read and are anxious to get it. Go forth, little book, and, accompanied by the Grace of the Most High, make many wise unto Salvation!

Six years later he wrote, “Translate all day. Write with a pen made from an eagle quill which has been painted and used as something very sacred in the Ottawa medicine dance for several generations, and perhaps centuries, presented to me on yesterday by Notino, who has just thrown all his bundle of conjuring instruments unto the breaking up ice which is rushing down the river.”

In June came the great flood of 1844, which was so tragically repeated in 1951, and the Indians and whites, with their livestock, fled to the hills. June 13, 1844, the diary reads, “The water still continues to rise over smoke house, beehouse, chicken house, stable, corn crib and kitchen, with all that was in them, and also our yard, garden, orchard, cow pen, calf pasture, potato patch and corn field fences with the peach and apple trees are, we think, all swept off, the current being very strong.” On June 17th Meeker wrote, “Immediate poverty and starvation seem to stare everyone in the face. The water having left our house, we move into it, although badly damaged and full of mud and debris. Nothing left of the buildings but the dwelling house and office.” Contributions of food, clothing and thirteen hundred dollars were received from Cincinnati, and in September rebuilding was commenced on a location two miles North, salvaged remnants of the original buildings being moved to the new site in 1845.

So the years of teaching, preaching, printing and hardship rolled on, until in June, 1854, the diary records, “Am so crippled by sciatica I do almost nothing. All of a sudden we are to be surrounded by white settlements.” The inrushing white settlers, some undesirable, as an aftermath of the great Westward movement, were of great concern to Meeker, but on January 12th, 1855, his journey through life ended with a sudden death, after a hard chill. He and his faithful wife, who died March 15th, 1856, are buried in the mission cemetery.

Following Jotham Meeker’s death the Indian church he founded was presided over by a half-breed Ottawa known as “Ottawa Jones”, who had been educated in Hamilton, New York, and this church became the First Baptist Church of Ottawa, Kansas, as that city is located near the heart of the original Ottawa settlement. Meanwhile, white Baptists of Kansas had chartered “Roger Williams University” and were seeking a site. Ottawa Jones proposed that they join with the Ottawa Indians in establishing a school on the reservation, as the Indians had land for an endowment and the whites had money and teachers. Subsequently, Congress set aside 20,000 acres of the reservation for the university and named a board of trustees composed of four Indians and two whites, five thousand acres of land being sold at $1.25 per acre to establish the school.

The name “Roger Williams University” was dropped at the request of the Indians, and the school reincorporated under its present name of Ottawa University. For two or three years following, there were Indian children in attendance at the school, and the university remained under dual management of Indians and whites for a number of years. However, neither Indians nor whites were satisfied and the Indians finally withdrew, leaving the school entirely under management of the whites. Thus the mission interest was extinguished, but it was stipulated that the 640 acres retained by the university should be forever devoted to educational purposes under auspices of the Baptists of Kansas. It was further provided that the proceeds of sale of any part of the land should be used as an endowment for the university.

The minister at the funeral of Jotham Meeker likened him to a man out of the Old Testament in his devotion to ideals of morality, religion and service. The Baptist Mission to the Ottawa Indians was the realized dream of a man who brought the Gospel to the Indians in their own language, and who taught them to read and to understand—a man who served with such love and loyalty that nine-tenths of the Ottawas became members of the Baptist Church. It was but a few years after the passing of Jotham Meeker that the mission

(Continued on page 888)
State of Delaware Will Make Shrine of Historic Home of John Dickinson

The historic home of John Dickinson, Delaware patriot of the Revolutionary war era, is being purchased by the State of Delaware, with the aid of $25,000 from the Delaware Colonial Dames of America, and will be maintained in perpetuity for public visitation and other uses as a memorial to the Signer of the Federal Constitution.

The Delaware General Assembly authorized the establishment of a Trust Fund to be administered by the Public Archives Commission. The Historic Activities Committee of the National Society Colonial Dames of America in the State of Delaware raised money to purchase the property consisting of about ten acres and will contribute additional sums for preservation and restoration of the Dickinson house seven miles southeast of Dover, Delaware. These funds, under the agreement, are being turned over to the Public Archives Commission. Restoration work will proceed as rapidly as money becomes available for that purpose.

Information on the project was sent to the D. A. R. Magazine by Mrs. Edward W. Cooch, of Cooch's Bridge, Newark, Del., past Registrar General, N.S.D.A.R., who is a member of the Delaware Society of Colonial Dames and since 1940 has been a member of the Delaware Archives Commission, so has had an important role in helping secure the old home for her State.

According to the Journal-Every Evening, of Wilmington, Del., a seven-member advisory committee will be appointed to consult and advise the Archives Commission in the repair, restoration, maintenance, and utilization of the mansion.

This committee will comprise persons appointed every three years, one each by the following: the president of the University of Delaware, the board of directors of the Henry F. du Pont Winterthur Museum, the Historical Society of Delaware, and the Friends of the John Dickinson Mansion Society, and three other persons appointed every three years in a manner to be determined by the first four.

A society to be called the Friends of the John Dickinson Mansion is being formed by Mrs. Newlin T. Booth, Edwin D. Steele, Jr., and Theodore Marvin. Its purpose will be to keep alive the interest in the mansion, and to spread knowledge of John Dickinson and his importance to the State and nation.

The mansion, sometimes called "Kingston-Upon-Hull," is a fine example of Colonial architecture. It was built in 1740 by Judge Samuel Dickinson, father of John Dickinson, who came from Talbot County, Md.

It was surrounded by a rich plantation of 1,300 acres on the St. Jones' Creek, from which its grain, lumber, and tobacco were shipped by locally built sailing vessels to northern ports in return for manufactured goods. There were extensive gardens and slave quarters, although John Dickinson, a Quaker, was one of the first in the State to free his slaves.

In accepting an initial payment of $16,800 to the Trust Fund the Archives Commission adopted the following resolution:

“Whereas, John Dickinson earned the cognomen of 'Penman of the Revolution' through his writings of such documents in behalf of the American Colonies as: ‘The Declaration of Rights Adopted by the Stamp Act Congress,’ ‘A Petition to the King from the Stamp Act Congress,’ (Oct. 19, 1765); ‘An Address to Friends and Counymen on the Stamp Act’; (November, 1765); ‘Letters of a Farmer in Pennsylvania’ (1763); ‘A Song for the American Freedom’ (July, 1768); ‘Olive Branch Petition’ (July 8, 1775); the ‘Articles of Confederation’ (1778); ‘Letters of Fabius’ (1787); and ‘Constitution of the State of Delaware’ (1792); and

“Whereas, he marched with his regiment against the enemy in New Jersey in 1776 and served in the Delaware Militia in 1777 immediately following the Declaration of Independence, which he did not sign as he advocated a confederation of all colonies under a constitution with continental control before independence, and

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“Whereas, he rendered further public service as a member of the Continental Congress from Delaware in 1776, 1777, 1779, and 1780; president of the Delaware State, 1781; president of Pennsylvania, 1782-1785; chairman of the Annapolis Convention, 1786; member of the Federal Constitutional Convention from Delaware, 1787, and chairman of the Delaware Constitutional Convention, 1792, and

“Whereas, the mansion where he was raised on his father's plantation near Dover and where he resided most of the time when in Delaware has been neglected and is in danger of being lost to posterity,

therefore

“Be it resolved by the Public Archives Commission of the State of Delaware that a unanimous vote of thanks be given to the Historic Activities Committee of the National Society of the Colonial Dames in the State of Delaware, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Charles L. Reese, Jr., for their patriotic efforts in raising sufficient funds by public subscription to purchase the John Dickinson Mansion, and presenting this historic landmark to the State of Delaware to restore and preserve for posterity as part of the rich cultural heritage of this State and nation.”

John Dickinson’s “Liberty Song”

JOHN DICKINSON of Delaware, Revolutionary period patriot, is generally credited with being the author of the first patriotic song composed in America, according to the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, which published much data on Washington in 1932.

In July, 1768, Dickinson contributed his “Liberty Song,” or “Song of Freedom,” to the Boston Gazette. It was set to an English tune, “Hearts of Oak,” composed by Dr. William Boyce, which made its first appearance in a ballad opera in 1759. Some of its verses follow:

Come join hand in hand, brave Americans all,
And rouse your bold hearts at fair Liberty’s call;
No tyrannous acts shall suppress your just claim,
Or stain with dishonor America’s name.
Refrain

In Freedom we're born, and in Freedom we'll live;
Our purses are ready, steady, friends, steady,
Not as slaves, but as freemen our money we'll give.

Our worthy forefathers—let's give them a cheer—
To climates unknown did courageously steer;
Thro' oceans to deserts, for freedom they came,
And, dying, bequeathed us their freedom and fame.

All ages shall speak with amaze and applause,
Of the courage we'll show in support of our laws:
To die we can bear,—but to serve we disdain,
For shame is to freedom more dreadful than pain.

The final stanza shows that at this early date there was no thought of disloyalty to Britain:

This bumper I crown for our sovereign's health,
And this for Britannia's glory and wealth; That wealth, and that glory immortal may be,
If she is but just, and we are but free.

Soon after this "Liberty Song" was printed, a parody appeared in the Boston Gazette:

Come shake your dull noddles ye pumpkins, and bawl,
And own you are mad at fair Liberty's call No scandalous conduct can add to your shame,
Condemned to dishonor, inherit the fame.

Refrain

In folly you're born, and in folly you'll live,
To madness still ready,
And stupidly steady,
Not as men, but as monkeys, the tokens you give.

The patriots were ready with a rejoinder to this Tory taunt, and "The Parody Paradised"; or "The Massachusetts Liberty Song," was published in America and also in the St. James Chronicle, London, England, in November, 1768:

Come swallow your bumpers, ye tories, and roar,
That the sons of fair Freedom are hamper'd once more;
But know that no cut-throats our spirits can tame,
Nor a host of oppressors shall smother the flame.

Refrain

In freedom we're born, and, like sons of the brave,
We'll never surrender,
But swear to defend her,
And scorn to survive, if unable to save.

Let tyrants and minions presume to despise, Encroach on our rights, and make freedom their prize: The fruits of their rapine they never shall keep: Tho' vengeance may nod, yet how short is her sleep!

Not the glitter of arms, nor the dread of a fray, Could make us submit to their chains for a day; Withheld by affection, on Britons we call,— Prevent the fierce conflict which threatens your fall!

MRS. MAGNA HONORED FOR 25 YEARS OF SERVICE

Mrs. Russell William Magna, Honorary President General, was recently honored for more than 25 years of devoted service as a member of the Board of Trustees of American International College, a D. A. R. Approved School. In recognition of her continuous and constructive work, longer and in more capacities than any other trustee, Mrs. Magna, Development Program Chairman, was paid high tributes in a special citation and was presented with a suitably inscribed silver tray.
AFTER seeing our President General in action the week of April 14th and observing the magnificently capable manner in which she conducted the strenuous sessions of the 61st Congress, we're convinced she should toss her bonnet into the political ring as a candidate for the presidential nomination of the United States, because only a woman (of Mrs. Patton's caliber) can do the kind of government housecleaning job that's needed!

Of course, you noticed the clever money corsages that were so popular among the Daughters during the week of Congress. In addition to making such attractive foliage, these crisp greenbacks provided an excellent source of chlorophyll for the Building Fund.

Which reminds us—Another Freedom has been added to the big four, as the goal of every D. A. R. member—Freedom from the Building Fund!

The downpour of rain on Monday evening (April 14th) failed to dampen the spirits of the 48 State varieties of Daughters as we set forth in full bloom for the formal opening of the Continental Congress.

"To the Hall!" was the rallying call as members left their hotels and crowded into cars and taxis converging in a steady stream in one direction—Constitution Hall!

After hearing so much about the activities and accomplishments of the C. A. R. and Junior organizations, we were inspired to the following parody of a familiar jingle:

Mother, may I join the CAR?
Yes, my DARling Daughter—
You're a sprig of the family tree,
And I quite agree you oughter!

The last line had us stumped, and the result is terribly corny. Maybe some of our readers would like to submit a better one.

Ancestor "bar" hunting in the ancient genealogical family tree forests is by far the favorite sport of the D. A. R., and it's open season all the year 'round. Some of our Annie Oakleys have tracked down as many as 32 bars!

By the end of Congress week, the delegates were visibly wilting and suffering from a widespread ailment known as "Washington feet." But like Washington at Valley Forge, no true, stalwart Daughter of the American Revolution would ever admit de-feet!

The D. A. R. stars and stripes forever!

Two More Mother-Daughter State Regencies

IN addition to the State Regency of Alabama held by Mrs. John Oden Luttrell and her mother, Mrs. James Henry Lane, the Magazine has learned of two somewhat similar earlier cases of Mother-Daughter State Regencies.

Mrs. F. E. B. Taylor was State Regent of Florida, 1903-04, and her daughter, Mrs. Fannie L. Gilkes, was State Regent, 1917-19. Both were members of the Jacksonville Chapter, Jacksonville, Fla. Mrs. Gilkes is now residing at Ridgefield, Conn.

Mrs. Alvin V. Lane, of Jane Douglas Chapter, Dallas, Tex., served as State Regent of Texas, 1910-12. She was also a Vice President General and Honorary Vice President General. She passed away a few years ago. Her daughter, Mrs. Frederick B. Ingram, of the same Chapter, served as State Regent of Texas, 1944-46. She was also elected as a Vice President General, 1946-49.
And Be a Friend to Man

BY NAN KIBLER

IN a little white house by the side of the road in a rural community on the California coast there is being carried on an experiment in friendship that seems an answer to the great question of our time: "How can we who love our America and cherish her traditions pass on this devotion to those who must build and safeguard the America of tomorrow?"

For twenty-five years Jessie Knowles Hayden, descendant of Captain John Knowles, who fought valiantly in the American Revolution, has reached out welcoming hands to the foreign-born who have sailed wide seas to come to take their places beside us on the ramparts.

Employed by the Huntington Beach Union High School to teach Americanism to adults, her chief task is to prepare candidates to pass their examinations for citizenship. Since the Manual distributed for the guidance of these students is printed in eighteen languages, including the Chinese, it can be understood that this task of teaching English, United States History, and the Constitution to those who do not speak English is difficult.

In addition to this full program, Mrs. Hayden works with various clubs which aim to raise the level of respect with which foreign-born are regarded. Outstanding among these is the Mexican-American Movement, an outgrowth of an experience years ago when she combined her duties as teacher of Americanism in the Fullerton High School District with those of part-time social worker in a Mexican camp of orange pickers. Here she lived for three years, acting as interpreter, teaching the women American ways and guiding the youth into safe recreation programs.

Far more pleasant than this noisy camp home is her present location in Midway City, where, with the broad sympathy and loving interest that have set her work apart as something far above the ordinary, she welcomes into her heart and home the stranger within our gates. During their first bewildered, homesick days on these shores they find in this little house a haven, where in an atmosphere of complete sympathy and understanding they can become adjusted to new ideas and customs, and learn to sing their songs in a strange land.

Here everything is done for them that a loving sister might do, and many are the happy parties held in the long living room which is the heart of this house: birthday parties, bridal showers, baby surprises, graduation celebrations, all lovingly planned and carried out with old world ceremony. This Friendship Room is a museum of curios from many lands. There is a grill for entertaining, a library, and a long table which has been the setting for many and varied gatherings through the years. It may be decorated with windmills for a Holland party, or with dashing Mexican figures for a fiesta.

Often, mothers gather to fashion garments for their families, using materials donated by friends. Highly skilled with their needles, they achieve artistic results. Sometimes, a serious group of father, mother and child will be toiling with books of reference to write a paper on "The Responsibility of the Parents in Cases of Juvenile Delinquency," for some judges require such a paper to be submitted when a child is in trouble. Mrs. Hayden has kept many, many cases from reaching the courts, her aim always being to work out the problem with the parents.

More often than not, these affairs are carried on in the absence of the hostess, for she is an extremely busy person, but she is always happy to turn her house over to any and all who care to use it.

When the great day arrives to receive the reward for the arduous months of study and training, this devoted teacher is

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UNESCO Poses Threat to Pride in Our Heritage

BY EUGENE NIXON

THE big-hearted but dumb galoot who warmed the cold viper in his bosom has long been cited to illustrate the harm that may come from allowing sentiment, to the exclusion of reason, to dominate conduct. But the American people today are running this fabled dumbbell a close second by cherishing and nourishing UNESCO in their bosom.

UNESCO stands for United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. As the name indicates, this organization has, ideally, important and legitimate responsibilities and opportunities to aid in making the United Nations a success.

But apparently this outfit has overstepped all legitimate bounds and is now involved in an effort to destroy what it considers our “excessive spirit of nationalism”—meaning our old-fashioned patriotism and pride in being American citizens.

The ultimate aim seems to be to soften us up to the point where we will concede that, after all, the United States is merely a province of the United Nations and that we, individually, are citizens of the United Nations, rather than of the United States of America.

It is true that some Americans like this idea. But those who are still bold enough to prize their American citizenship and to think that the future of our people—and of the world—will be served best by maintaining a strong, united and vigorous United States, had better give this UNESCO a pretty keen gander. For this outfit is sneaking up on us in the most insidious and dangerous manner possible—through our public school system.

Evidence for this statement lies in the fact that the UNESCO has had nine booklets published by the Columbia University Press, under the general title, “Toward World Understanding,” which are obviously aimed at indoctrinating our teachers and—through them—our children with the theory of world government.

These books show teachers how to instruct children in such subjects as geography and history in a fashion to eliminate from the minds of the youngsters “nationalism” and patriotism, which are a bar to “world mindedness.” There seems little doubt that the ultimate purpose back of these books is to prepare children to accept the idea that their first loyalty should be to a world government, rather than to their own country.

Already there have been some vigorous protests against this attack upon the greatest asset of this country—the loyalty and patriotism of its people. John T. Wood, in the House of Representatives on Oct. 18, 1951, spoke of this “band of spies and traitors” and of “treason stalking rampant through our land, warping the minds and imaginations of even our little children.”

Rep. Wood will be accused of exaggeration, or worse, but this UNESCO will bear a good deal of keen watching. And whenever a patriotic American citizen finds its propaganda working in the public schools to destroy American patriotism he should yell to high heaven—without delay.

Economically we seem willing to give up our shirts for the good old United Nations. But if we want our country to survive we shall have to call a halt somewhere. Maybe patriotic citizens who still love their country should say to the UNESCO:

“Watch your step, and stay in your own pew. We Americans are a pretty hopeless bunch of saps in international affairs but we won’t let you take away the minds and spirits of our children. And if we find you trying it you will get a mighty stiff jolt—right now.”

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Difference of opinion was never, with me, a motive of separation from a friend.

—Thomas Jefferson.
Birth of the Town of Bath
Foresight of George Washington in Providing Quarters for Ill and Wounded Soldiers of the American Revolution

BY BERTHA TAYLOR VOORHORST

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE years ago, in the month of August, 1777, a little town was born in the Allegheny foothills, approximately one hundred miles from Mount Vernon.

One year earlier George Washington, then in command of the Continental Army, in Cambridge, Mass., realizing from past experience the prospective need for suitable quarters for the care of ill and wounded soldiers, took immediate steps toward accomplishing the desired end.

In selecting a site for what soon became the first official convalescent camp in this country, General Washington no doubt recalled an early surveying trip, at the age of sixteen, when, in March, 1748, he recorded in his surveying journal an entry, reading: “Fryday, the 18th, we this day called to see ye Fam’d Warm Springs, we camped out in ye field this Night.”

He probably also recalled many other visits to the Warm Springs, especially one in 1761, while suffering from rheumatic fever contracted while serving in Braddock’s army. On that occasion, in a letter to Charles Green, Pastor of Pohick Church, he wrote: “I think myself much benefitted by the waters and am in the hope of their making a cure of me.” He also mentioned the scarcity of housing facilities which caused him to procure a tent and marquee from military headquarters in Winchester.

Subsequently, in 1769, he wrote to Col. John Armstrong from the Warm Springs: “About a fortnight ago I came to this place with Mrs. Washington and her daughter, the latter of whom being troubled with a complaint, which it is thought the efficacy of these waters might remove, we resolved to try them.” Again he mentions inadequate housing facilities and the necessity to add accommodations to the premises he occupied.

Knowing as he did the value of the water of “ye Fam’d Warm Springs” and the continual lack of living quarters, it is quite natural that his thoughts turned to the Valley of the Warm Springs and the need for erecting suitable quarters where future casualties of the Revolution could be housed and cared for efficiently.

It is apparent, therefore, reference is made to General Washington in the first paragraph of “An Act for the establishing a town at the Warm Springs in the county of Berkeley,” passed by the First General Assembly of Virginia, which reads:

“It has been represented to this General Assembly that the laying off of fifty acres of land in lots and streets for a town at the Warm Springs, in the County of Berkeley, would be of great utility, by encouraging the purchasers thereof to build convenient houses for accommodating numbers of infirm persons who frequent the Springs yearly for the recovery of their health.”

The Act provides for the sale of lots at auction and stipulates that every purchaser, must within one year, erect a dwelling thereon of not less than certain dimensions, and also stipulates that those who fail to do so will lose title to their lots which will then be resold and the proceeds contributed to a fund for the poor. This and other means of caring for indigent ill and infirm persons might be said to constitute the first Community Chest within the bounds of what is now the United States of America—“land of the free, the brave and the true.”

Furthermore, it might be said that the services rendered to the ill and infirm, including the soldiers and enemy prisoners of the American Revolution, and the entertainments provided for them by the wives and daughters of the country estates, far and wide, including Martha Washington, Mrs. Charles Carroll and other well known names of that period antedated the activities of the Red Cross by more than a century of time.

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The list of purchasers of the lots sold at auction in August 1776, as will be noted below, includes the names of General Washington and many of his relatives, also many of the officers serving under him at that time:


Descendants of any of the above-named persons, and others who may be interested in further information relating to the history of "Ye Fam'd Warm Springs" and the birth and growth of the Town of Bath (formerly within the bounds of Berkeley County, Virginia, but now a part of Morgan County, West Virginia) are invited to address the author of this article, who cooperated in the organization of "Ye Towne of Bath" Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., % Hotel Washington, Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

NEW D. A. R. CHAPTER PRIZES FOR C. A. R. SOCIETIES

A prize of $5 is again being offered to each D. A. R. Chapter organized during the past year from April to April which organizes a C. A. R. Society within one year from the date of its D. A. R. organization. These awards are being offered and donated by Mrs. E. P. Comer, National Corresponding Secretary, N. S. C. A. R., 876 N. W. 14th Court, Miami 35, Fla. Prior to March 1, 1953, each Chapter must apply and submit its qualifications for the prize to Mrs. Comer, who will have the applications passed upon by a special committee of three persons.
National Defense

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

AND FRANCES B. (MRS. JAMES C.) LUCAS
Executive Secretary

NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

COMMENTS ON RESOLUTIONS

ALTHOUGH the final year of this administration started in April, with the close of the 61st Continental Congress, for most Chapters the working year is just beginning. The first two years have been splendid ones, and let us not lag in our endeavor to protect national sovereignty and individual freedom under the Constitution of the United States.

Many fine addresses were made at Congress, and I suggest that the National Defense Chairmen buy or borrow the Proceedings of the 61st Congress and read them. You will find much information and answers to many questions on national issues that now command our attention.

I have just received a copy of the resolutions adopted in April, at our 1952 Continental Congress, and take this opportunity to comment on some of those which most closely affect National Defense. As you realize, there was no resolution presented for withdrawal from the United Nations, although at least two State Conferences had adopted such resolutions. A copy of one such resolution was sent to the National Defense office, presumably for our information; but no resolution to withdraw from the United Nations was sent to the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee to be considered by that Committee. Instructions to send all resolutions for consideration to the Chairman were included in information sent out from the office of the President General.

However, several resolutions which would place restrictions on the United Nations and its numerous specialized agencies, as far as the United States is concerned, were adopted. If the United States Congress adopts certain safeguards our sovereignty will be protected; if Congress fails to adopt them your National Chairman can see no alternative to adopting a resolution next April to withdraw completely, requesting the other member nations to remove their headquarters to some other nation. It would seem to be foolhardy to withdraw from the United Nations and yet allow any nations which might wish to continue as a United Nations organization, even though of necessity such an organization would be forced to curtail the activities of its specialized agencies, to have the freedom of our shores.

Resolution 1. Chapters asked to sponsor patriotic observance of July 4, Independence Day. If we do not wish our 4th of July to be obscured by numerous other public observances, promote the display of our flag with appropriate ceremonies recognizing the fine achievements it symbolizes.

Resolutions 2, 3, 4, and 35. We again petition the U. S. Congress to pass legislation to assure the flag of our country the position of honor when displayed with other flags in our country. We object to the flags of organizations (the United Nations organization, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization) or of other nations being given the position of honor in our land or possessions. Support Senate Bill 2039. At Chapter meetings in homes or small places, place the flag to the right of the presiding officer.

Resolution 5. We reiterate our opposition to attempts to convert the United Nations into a world government or partial world government, or to accomplish this through any other medium.

Resolution 6. Endorses Senate Joint Resolution 130, to prevent treaties becoming the supreme law of the land. This must be done, else we will be completely dominated by the other nations in the United Nations organization. If it is not done, we must, it seems—in order to prevent being subjugated by a combination of Occidentals and Orientals—withdraw from
the United Nations. Get behind S.J.R. 130. We should amend our Constitution so as to prevent treaties becoming the supreme law, whether we are in the United Nations or not.

Resolution 25. Voted that no funds be appropriated to support (or help to support) any of the approximately forty-five United Nations organizations, including UNESCO, without Congress first being furnished a description of the contemplated undertaking and giving its approval, with definite limits on sums and personnel involved. On page 1014 of the United Nations Yearbook for 1950 there is a long list of these organizations which seem to have a free rein to do pretty much as they see fit.

There are: Economic Aid for Asia and the Far East; for Europe; for Latin America, supported mostly by us. When we have gone so far below the "point of diminishing returns" that we will need economic aid, who will give it to us? We must stop being bled in behalf of these almost independent agencies and organizations, or again I say we must get out, first providing assurance that any skeletal UN will not reside on our territory. One of those listed organizations is the Interim Coordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangement—a nice little group which lists the known materials and resources of the world and then tell us how much we may ship in, or what we must share with the "have-not" nations. Think of this when next you see a reference to the International Materials Committee.

Resolution 13. Largely at the expense of the American taxpayer, UNESCO has published a series of booklets—"Toward World Understanding"—recommending the internationalizing of education and educating children to become world citizens, yet disclaiming responsibility for the subject matter. Oppose the use of these books in public schools and ask your legislators to take immediate steps to prevent further circulation of such Un-American propaganda.

Resolution 15. Asks the U. S. Attorney General to determine definitely whether the United Nations has authority to use regional military establishments outside the areas for whose protection they may be organized; and asks that the U. S. Senate make it understood that it maintains the right to withdraw our units should the United Nations attempt to use them outside the original regional defense area. Article 53 of the United Nations Charter seems to place them under the Security Council. It appears that these regional military establishments are ways of furnishing the United Nations with armed forces.

Resolution 16. To discontinue all Government subsidies so that business can be conducted according to the law of supply and demand, which serves best the general public. The practice of Government subsidies is a bit like "robbing Peter to pay Paul."

Resolution 17. Requests Congress to revoke all World War II Emergency Control laws and Emergency Executive Control powers as speedily as possible. World War II ended, for all practical purposes, in August 1945. Governments should be controlled; when Government too long controls the people, it becomes despotic.

Comments to be continued in September.

Katharine G. Reynolds

World Government

Out of 23 States that originally endorsed World Government, resolutions FOR World Government still stand in:

1. Arkansas
2. Connecticut (by referendum)
3. North Carolina
4. Utah
5. Washington

States that have rescinded within the past year and a half:

1. Georgia (1/27/50)
2. California (4/7/50)
3. Rhode Island (4/22/50)
4. Alabama (June 1950)
5. Louisiana (June 1950)
6. Oklahoma (By referendum Nov. 1950)
7. Tennessee (1/11/51)
8. Missouri (1/29/51)
9. Massachusetts (3/15/51)
10. Colorado (2/5/51)
Testimony of Mrs. James B. Patton

President General
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
Before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Senate Joint Resolution 130
May 21, 1952

I AM Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, representing 2,699 chapters, with 170,760 members. The objectives of the National Society are patriotic, historic and educational.

The Sixty-First Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, held here in Washington last month passed a resolution endorsing the Bricker Amendment:

"Whereas, Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Constitution of the United States provides that a treaty becomes the supreme law of the land; and

"Whereas, There now exists many conventions or treaties already passed by the United Nations General Assembly, which if granted treaty rights will nullify the Constitution of the United States;

"Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urge Congress to adopt Senate Joint Resolution 130 to prevent treaties becoming the supreme law of the land,

"Resolved, That every Daughter attending this Congress consider herself pledged to go home and make known to her two Senators the urgent need of the adoption of this Resolution."

Also adopted was a resolution opposing world government:

"Whereas, The Charter of the United Nations was adopted upon the thesis that the Big Five, and the other nations which should sign the Charter should retain their individual sovereignty as free and independent nations, combining their efforts and, under certain conditions, their armaments in a joint effort to promote and maintain peace;

"Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution uphold that interpretation of the United Nations Charter and reiterate their opposition to any attempt to bring about through the United Nations or by any other medium a world government or a partial world government organization."

I urge your subcommittee to approve Senate Joint Resolution 130 as soon as possible.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have a special interest in section two of the proposed amendment. My testimony will be limited to that section, to amplify the stand of the American Bar Association.

If Section two of Senate Joint Resolution 130 is adopted and ratified by the required number of State Legislatures,
three-fourths of the 48, then it would require an amendment to the Constitution before the United States could surrender its sovereignty to any world or regional government. I believe that section two of Mr. Bricker's proposal is essential in any amendment designed to protect the freedom of the American people against abuse of the treaty-making power.

In the first few years after the end of World War II, some 23 State legislatures memorialized Congress to hasten the day of world government. This action was inspired by impractical idealists, unthinking humanitarians and others whose motives were less honorable.

At this point the Daughters of the American Revolution pioneered and later were joined by patriotic and veterans' organizations in an educational campaign to warn against imminent dangers jeopardizing our national sovereignty through any form of world government. Of the 23 State legislatures which passed world government resolutions, 18 have rescinded their action. This would indicate that the vast majority of the American people are opposed to world government or the loss of our independence of action.

We are concerned, however, by the fact that essential attributes of national sovereignty may now be surrendered by treaty or executive agreement. Some proponents of the Atlantic Union form of World Government recognize the fact that an amendment to the Constitution should be approved for their resolution. Some of the United World Federalists advocate the same procedure. But the Constitution at present contains no express prohibition against a surrender of national sovereignty through treaty adoption.

The greatest threat to American sovereignty is presented by those who seek a gradual approach to world government through the United Nations.

The American Association for the United Nations is an organization which maintains that world government can and should be achieved by United Nations treaties and by flexible interpretation of the UN Charter.

The position of the Daughters of the American Revolution is that our national sovereignty is essential to the freedom of the American people and the preservation of our Constitutional Republic. Our organization will continue to fight those who seek to destroy American independence for the sake of world government. We will continue to oppose those who try to indoctrinate our children with the idea that they are now world citizens or citizens of the United Nations rather than American citizens.

The Daughters of the American Revolution will continue to expose the fallacies inherent in the world government idea. The fundamental fallacy, of course, is that the people of the world now have so much in common that they can unite under one government. The establishment of our own Union is cited as a precedent. The fact is that the American colonist had a common language, a common concept of law, common political and economic institutions, a common distrust of governmental power, and common moral and spiritual values for over a century and one-half before our Constitution was adopted.

The proponents of international rule claim that world government would insure peace. Any serious attempt to create a world government would have precisely the opposite effect. Men the world over, whatever their ideology, love their country and are willing to fight for its independence. The rising tide of nationalism in the Far East, and especially in countries subject to colonial rule, is ample proof that like-minded people want to control their economic and political destiny free of any outside dictation. Some of the blueprints for world or regional federation have been ingeniously contrived and have a pleasing surface appeal. In any case it is not the system of national sovereignties which contains the seeds of war. Look north to the undefended border between the United States and Canada.

Those who advocate world government contend that the United States and other nations would delegate to it only limited powers, comparable to the concessions made by the States at the founding of our Republic. It is not especially reassuring to know that the United States would retain a limited sovereignty.

The world government proposal runs counter to the tradition of local self-government.

Now I want to examine very briefly some
of the minimum power requirements for a world government.

An International Court would have to be established to consider cases involving crimes against world government. It is significant, I think, that Article 37 of the UN draft Statute for an International Criminal Court provides: “Trials shall be without a jury.”

A world government would have the power to tax. The Daughters of the American Revolution know that direct taxation by a world government organization would drastically reduce the American standard of living.

Tariff walls and immigration barriers would be destroyed by any form of federal union.

A world government would have to have power to coin and to regulate the value of money. Our capitalistic free enterprise cannot coexist with the socialism and communism under the authority of one government. The Daughters of the American Revolution want to retain our system of free enterprise which has made our nation the greatest in the history of the world.

Finally, we are told that the world government will have its own international army, its own navy and air force, and control of all atomic weapons. Nations will retain only local police forces. War will be impossible, we are told, because nations will not have the means to wage it. But what if the international general staff becomes tyrannical? Who will control it? Should despotism be established on a universal basis there would be no sanctuary and no place to look for hope of deliverance.

In order to save the valuable time of our respected Senators, I have concentrated on Section 2, but the Daughters of the American Revolution wholeheartedly endorse S.J.R. 130 in its entirety for the protection of every American citizen.

There are still some islands of freedom left in this unhappy world. The greatest of these is the United States of America. The Daughters of the American Revolution believe that passage of Senate Joint Resolution 130 will preserve American freedom and aid in extending its beneficent influence throughout the world.

Thank you, gentlemen, for this privilege and honor. I leave our Constitutional Republic under your loyal protection.

Silver Anniversary of Mt. Rushmore

(Continued from page 870)

Josef Meier who portrays the Christus in the Black Hills Passion Play at Spearfish, S. Dak., is in charge of the program. Meier’s part in the program is especially significant because his is a deep and poignant appreciation of American liberty and democracy. The seventh generation of his family to play the part of Christ in the Leunen version of the Passion Play, Meier came to this country with vivid recollections of the tyranny of Hitler.

Workmen who helped in blasting and carving the mountain will be special guests along with national dignitaries, the Governors of several States and representatives of various government agencies.

We live in the present,
We work for the future,
We learn eternal truths from the past.
—Madame Chiang Kai-Shek.

Another Mont Hawthorne story by Mrs. Archie McKeown, Past State D. A. R. Regent of Oregon, this interesting volume completes the account of "Uncle Mont," begun so successfully in her former books, The Trail Led North and Them Was the Days.

From 1899 to 1906 Uncle Mont, who was 86 years "young" in 1951, spent his winters in Astoria on the lower Columbia as an iron works mechanic jack-of-all-trades. In springtime he would take on assignments to organize, build and operate salmon canneries in Alaskan waters—the title, "Alaska Silver," referring to the product of those high-altitude fishing grounds.

Told in Uncle Mont's inimitable style, the narrative is replete with adventure, history and human interest. "I ain't no story-book hero, I'm just an old-timer who remembers good," he is quoted as saying when the trilogy of his colorful saga was started. His anecdotes in this third and final volume depict him, "busy as a buck ant," getting "in on most everything up North except the profits." His remarkable pioneering experiences make for interesting reading and true Americana.

Mrs. McKeown is a native Oregonian, granddaughter of a Salem covered-wagon pioneer of 1849 and daughter of a pioneer architect and builder in Astoria. She and her husband reside in the old Ferguson home in the Hood River Valley. They have a son in his twenties. With a Bachelor of Arts degree from Willamette University and a Master of Arts degree from the University of Oregon, Mrs. McKeown is widely known for her enthusiastic interest in Northwest history and lore.


This is the personal experience story of Frank Eaton, cowboy, Indian fighter, and Deputy United States Marshal for Judge Isaac C. Parker, the "hanging judge." Mr. Eaton is 91 years old, alert and active, and lives at Perkins, Oklahoma, where he is a blacksmith and deputy sheriff.

When Frank was a child the family lived at a place called Rock Springs, on the old Santa Fe Trail, in Kansas. One night his father was shot down in cold blood by six men Frank recognized. Part of the story is how he learned to shoot and tracked down the killers, bringing them all to justice except one who was shot in a poker game the night before he got there.

There are interesting and colorful episodes when he was a Deputy United States Marshal and a rider for the Cattlemen's Association in the old Indian Territory and Texas.

Frank Eaton had a buddy, Rolla Goodnight, nephew of Colonel Goodnight. Part of the book is their experiences while riding for the Colonel on the J.,A. Ranch in Texas. One chapter is a cattle drive over the old Chisholm Trail. How they rescued cattle boggled down in the quicksand in the North Canadian River. There is a storm and a near stampede which is so vivid you can almost see the lightning flash and "little balls of fire dancing on the cattle's horns and on the ends of the horses' ears too."

This is a fast moving story of the old West, history as seen through the eyes of one man. History as it was lived by the people who made it. It is real Western Americana.

Pistol Pete is written in the first person, in Frank Eaton's own words, by Eva Gillhouse, who has credit for writing the book on the page following the dedication. Mrs. Gillhouse has been a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Maricopa Chapter, Phoenix, Arizona, since May, 1932.

Baptist Mission (Continued from page 874)

created out of his vision, love and labor slowly and irrevocably was absorbed in the ever-encroaching civilization of the whites, and another chapter came to its close in the saga of the Indians and Kansas.
Motion Pictures

BY CAROLINE WHITE SETTLEMAYER
National Chairman, Motion Picture Committee

IVORY HUNTER (Universal).

Many stories of the African interior have been brought to the screen. But this picture is unusual and different as having actual truth as its background. It points up the real humanity and mercy of one man determined to save the lives of countless, undefended wild creatures from wanton killing.

This picture is based on true episodes leading to the creation of the National Parks of Kenya for the preservation of Africa's wild game.

A game warden leaves his job and is given unofficial government control over a thousand-mile area as an animal sanctuary. Deserted by bribed native workers and given no help from an indifferent local commissioner he sets out to free the territory of evil ivory poachers, the ivory hunters, who would destroy hundreds of elephants to obtain ivory.

His many adventures, seeking to carry out his assignment, make for exciting entertainment. Living dangerously near the jungle where wild beasts stalk, he and his family live in constant danger of being attacked. Dangers are constantly encountered, as when he is saved by a native from a leopard's attack, or when he traps animals in the teeming forest. The exciting climax is reached when he pursues the poachers through wild mountain passes, with the pursuit ending with their capture. He proves that it is possible to control the area. Thus the efforts of one man, determined, fearless and compassionate, contribute richly to the establishment of the sanctuary.

Done in beautiful technicolor, the jungle scenes are beautifully depicted with close-ups of wild animals, in ferocious or placid mood. With excitement and danger lurking at every turn, this semi-documentary is good entertainment for those loving adventure. This is an excellent family fare, too.

HIGH TREASON (Pacemaker-Mayer-Kingsley).

A spy “thriller” of the highest order, this absorbing English melodrama tingles with excitement and scores another victory for Scotland Yard. A story of espionage, sabotage and revelation of the inner workings of a well organized subversive plot to destroy the power plants of England, it is completely convincing that it could happen.

Scotland Yard is called into the case when a series of disastrous dock explosions are reported. As the story unfolds, a sensitive, timid, young Englishman has secretly joined the underground. He has been convinced by the agents that the “revolution” will end wars and can end grinding poverty for people like his beloved mother. So, he lends himself to their insidious plans.

As Scotland Yard carefully plots each move, the case is gradually unraveled and the leader unmasked. How the young man finally disillusioned, suddenly realizing he has been duped into performing acts of brutality and violence, that his idealism has been misplaced, how he changes completely with the realization, and heroically saves his country, are all woven into this hard-hitting, believable story.

The large cast offers an interesting character study. The beautiful portrayal of the mother, in particular, is done with dignity and compassion. Character bit parts and occasional moments of farcical humor add much to the color and help to ease the tension and suspense.

Mrs. Jane Brewer Amann, manager of Brentano's, Washington, D. C., at a recent meeting of the Book Ord Organization held at Silver Spring, Md., presented the D. A. R. Magazine as "a perfect example of a non-trade journal." The organization advocates the rehabilitation and development of displaced persons through the schools in Europe.
Additions to National Honor Roll of Chapters Building Fund

Continued through May 31, 1952

CALIFORNIA
* El Pin del Camino de Santa Fe
General John A. Sutter
** La Puerta de Oro
MINNESOTA
Wadsworth Trail
PENNSYLVANIA
** Great Meadows
* Tonnaleuk
TENNESSEE
Key Corner
* Margaret Gaston
** Robert Cartwright

** Indicates Gold Award
* Indicates Gold Award with previous listing as Silver Award
No * Indicates Silver Award

130 Silver Badge Honor Roll Chapters
1208 Gold Badge Honor Roll Chapters
1338 Total Honor Roll Chapters as of May 31, 1952

BLUE STARS on GOLD BADGES

ONE BLUE STAR—$1 per Member

CALIFORNIA
La Puerta de Oro
INDIANA
Irvington
KENTUCKY
Louisa
LOUISIANA
Galvez, Shreveport
MASSACHUSETTS
General Ebenzer Learned, Quechechan
MISSOURI
Rhoda Fairchild
PENNSYLVANIA
Great Meadows
TENNESSEE
Margaret Gaston
WEST VIRGINIA
Major William Haymond

TWO BLUE STARS—$2 per Member

# indicates previously listed as 1-Blue Star

CALIFORNIA
# Mission Canyon
MARYLAND
# Colonel Trench Tilghman
NEW YORK
# Larchmont
NEW JERSEY
# Polly Wyckoff
NORTH CAROLINA
# Alexander Martin
# Colonel Robert Rowan
OHIO
Cuyahoga Portage

TEXAS
** Silas Morton

* Indicates Gold Award
** Indicates Gold Award with previous listing as Silver Award
No * Indicates Silver Award

130 Silver Badge Honor Roll Chapters
1208 Gold Badge Honor Roll Chapters
1338 Total Honor Roll Chapters as of May 31, 1952

RHODE ISLAND
# Colonel William Barton
TENNESSEE
# Fort Assumption

THREE BLUE STARS—$3 per Member

# indicates previously listed as 1-Blue or 2-Blue Stars

CALIFORNIA
# Aurantia, # Colonel William Cabell,
# Covina, # Santa Rosa, # Sequoia
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
# Marcia Burns
FLORIDA
# Bartow
LOUISIANA
Avoyelles, Bayou Cotille
MAINE
# Burnt Meadow
NORTH CAROLINA
# Mecklenburg
PENNSYLVANIA
# Jeptha Abbott
RHODE ISLAND
# William Ellery
SOUTH DAKOTA
# Captain Alexander Tedford
TENNESSEE
# Admiral David Farragut
TEXAS
# Samuel Sorrell
VIRGINIA
# John Alexander
WISCONSIN
# Port Washington

269 Chapters have 1 BLUE STAR
176 Chapters have 2 BLUE STARS
128 Chapters have 3 BLUE STARS

ADDITIONAL STATE HONORS

1-BLUE STAR STATE TExAS

“3-Pin” STATE NEVADA

[ 890 ]
State Activities

NEW HAMPSHIRE

THE Annual State Conference, in Manchester, opened with a Memorial Service Wednesday afternoon, March 26. Special tribute was paid Mrs. Wendell B. Folsom, Editor of the New Hampshire D. A. R. History and Chairman for Revolutionary Graves 27 years. Each State Officer placed a rose in memory of Mrs. Walter Maynard, State Treasurer. Flowers were given in memory of Mrs. George Peavey, State Chairman of American Music, who died the day of Conference.

At the banquet that evening Miss Gertrude MacPeek, of Dedham, Mass., spoke on “America at the Crossroads.” The $100 bond was presented to Miss Ann Garland, of Windham, Good Citizenship Pilgrim, who later gave a monologue, “Shawls,” which was much enjoyed. Guests included representatives of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots and Daughters of Colonial Wars, and Mrs. Warren S. Currier, Recording Secretary General.

The following day the Conference was called to order by Mrs. James B. Austin, State Regent. Mrs. Olin Cochran, State Chaplain, pronounced the invocation. Welcome was extended by Mayor Benoit for Manchester and Mrs. George Blake for the three hostess Chapters: Captain Josiah Crosby of Milford, New Boston of New Boston, and Molly Reid of Derry. Mrs. Hiram Johnson, State Vice Regent, responded. At luncheon Mrs. Carl Pearson, National Vice Chairman of Transportation, spoke on Displaced Persons. A State History was presented by Mrs. Frank Dana in memory of Mrs. Folsom to each New Hampshire Chapter.

After reports of Chapter Regents and State Officers the colors were retired. Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, gave an inspiring address at our Fall Meeting September 28 near Portsmouth. Mrs. Joshua Studley extended welcome, to which Mrs. David W. Anderson, Vice President General, responded. An illustrated book, “Beyond New England Thresholds,” was given Mrs. Patton. Other guests were Mrs. Kenneth Trewella, Mrs. Roy Heywood and Miss Katharine Matthies.

Anne Selleck, State Historian

Upward and Onward

BY MRS. DONALD BENNETT ADAMS
National Chairman, Building Completion Committee

INASMUCH as the office is hard at work preparing the individual statements for the Chapters, there is no reason why you, as an individual member, should not be appraised of the progress of the Building Completion Committee. On June 1, 1952, the National Debt of the D. A. R. stood at $207,000. This means we have not paid off anything since the debt was reduced by the payment of the Ellis Island money at the close of Congress in April. If ALL of the pledges are paid promptly we will be well below the $200,000 mark. And, if we try hard enough, we CAN raise THAT amount this year. Let’s do it!

This will reach you in the middle of the Summer, and probably you will not read it until you are back from your vacation. But, as you plan the activities for the coming year, do plan to include, definitely, something you will do for the Building Completion Committee, either as an individual or as a Chapter. Or both. It needs the combined efforts of EACH MEMBER to pay off the debt that is the responsibility of each member. WE, the MEMBERS, are the Daughters of the American Revolution. We can do anything we set out to do. Let’s pay off the debt!

After the above article was written by Mrs. Adams, the additional sum of $7,000 was paid on the debt on June 9, leaving a balance of $200,000 still owed by the National Society.
THE Special meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, June 10, 1952, at 12:00 noon.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Barker, offered prayer followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Currier, called the roll, the following members being present: National Officers: Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Rex, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Currier, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Trehrella, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Kuhner, Mrs. Musgrave. State Regents: Miss Hawkins, Mrs. Fourt, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Duncan.

The Treasurer General gave the report on membership as follows: Deceased, 411; resigned, 394; for reinstatement, 58, and moved that 58 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Kuhner. Adopted.

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

**Report of Registrar General**

I have the honor to report 1,105 applications presented to the Board.

DOROTHY D. TREWHELLA, Registrar General.

Mrs. Trewhella moved that the 1,105 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Rex. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Wright, her report was read by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Currier.

**Report of Organizing Secretary General**

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from April 19th to June 10th:

The State Regent of Mississippi requests that the authorization of the Chapter at Kosciusko be canceled so an Organizing Regent may be confirmed.

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Elizabeth Schuessler Cobbs, Andalusia, Alabama; Mrs. Helen Harrison Crowe, Anchorage, Alaska; Mrs. Clara Indiana Faulk Roberts, Baker, Louisiana; Mrs. Alice Hammond Potts, Kosciusko, Mississippi; Mrs. Edna Baldwin Scarborough, Mount Gilead, North Carolina; Mrs. Lewellyn Williams Robinson, Wallace, North Carolina; Mrs. Vivia Addison Lyttleton, Marshall, Texas; Mrs. Leta Skiles Hudspeth, Highland Park, Texas; Mrs. Lucille B. Carneal, Warrenton, Virginia.

The authorization of the Chapter at Lyons, Kansas, has expired by time limitation.

The following Chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-Laws and are now presented for confirmation: Blue Spruce, Lakewood, Colorado; Francis Broward, Wilton Manor, Florida; Loup Valley, Loup City, Nevada; Austin Colony, Austin, Texas; Tejas, Houston, Texas.

EDITH H. WRIGHT
Organizing Secretary General

Mrs. Currier moved the cancellation of one Chapter authorization; confirmation of nine Organizing Regents; confirmation of five Chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Trewhella. Adopted.

The meeting adjourned at 12:18 p.m.

EMILY L. CURRIER
Recording Secretary General

*N. S. D. A. R.*

**Friend to Man**

(Continued from page 879)

in the court to encourage and cheer the fearful, and she tries in every way to lead the newly-made citizens to understand the love and honor with which they should cherish their precious gift of American citizenship.

The ties of friendship and love resulting from this shared experience are very close, and grow stronger with passing years. Hundreds of foreign-born families regard Jessie Hayden as their dearest friend, and never fail to invite her to the important celebrations in their own homes. Much of their social activity continues to center around the little house that first welcomed them. Their children's children will have enshrined in their innermost hearts this fine example of a genuine American patriot.

It is doubtful if through any other one person there has come the far-reaching, permanent improvement in beliefs and attitudes toward American ideals as has resulted from the loyal and loving friendships of this inspired teacher.
With the Chapters

Fresno (Fresno, Cal.). As an observance of Arbor Day, the Fresno Chapter met Saturday, March 1, in Roeding Park for the purpose of planting and dedicating a tree in the D. A. R. Grove of the park. This was no ordinary tree which the Chapter was presenting to the city, but a unique and quite rare variety—a Dawn Redwood, or Meta Sequoia.

The Dawn Redwood has an interesting life story. Its previous existence has been established through the discovery of fossils bearing its imprint. Scientists tracing its history, thereby, concluded that it had been extinct probably twenty million years, and that its race doubtless was flourishing some hundred million years ago, with dinosaurs wandering in the forests beneath its shade!

It had vanished completely until its recent discovery in 1944, in Central China, by a Chinese forester near the village of Motaochi. In 1948 the United States government sent a commission to China headed by Dr. Ralph Chaney, of the University of California, to secure information and bring back seeds and seedlings. Imagine their surprise when they came upon the object of their search—one lone, tall redwood, standing in a rice paddy! It was this survivor that provided the seeds and seedlings brought back to the United States. Several trees are now thriving in Sequoia National Park, from which we secured our precious possession.

This variety of the Sequoia has more delicate and lacy foliage than the others. It reaches a height of about 100 feet, a diameter of six feet, and lives to an age of several hundred years. However, it has one startling characteristic distinguishing it from its more familiar relatives—it sheds its foliage in Winter.

The Chapter feels it has made a real contribution to Roeding Park and to its enjoyment by citizens of Fresno for years to come.

Mrs. Elbert B. Waterman, Librarian

La Crosse (La Crosse, Wis.). The Chapter has dedicated a Memorial Shelf at the Public Library to the late Mrs. Harry J. Hirshheimer.

The dedication program was attended by Chapter members and a few friends. Mrs. C. L. Mears reviewed Mrs. Hirshheimer's activities in the Chapter and State, and Mrs. Oren E. Frazee gave a Chapter tribute to her. For 33 years Mrs. Hirshheimer was a faithful member of the Chapter, serving two terms as Regent and six terms on the Board, besides serving as Librarian and on numerous Committees. She was also State Librarian and Publicity Chairman.

Formal presentation of the books was made by Mrs. F. A. Morley, Chairman of the gathering. Henry J. Ahrens, Mayor of the city and a member of the library board, accepted the memorial, calling it a "fine tribute to Mrs. Hirshheimer's memory."

Closing the program, Mrs. F. J. Bruder, Regent, presented Miss Muriel Fuller, head of the library, who named the books selected for the shelf and told briefly about each one. All the D. A. R. donations will have the D. A. R. memorial bookplate. The Chapter will welcome additions for the shelf.

Azalia West Hirshheimer was born in Rushford, Minn. She died in February, 1948, at the age of 76.

Mrs. C. L. Mears
Corresponding Secretary

Nabby Lee Ames (Athens, O.) Our Chapter is making every effort to support our own Mrs. Lowell Burnelle in her work for our D. A. R. Approved Schools.

According to a custom of long standing, we brought gifts for individual pupils at our December meeting, which was in the form of a tea for new and prospective members.

On January 19 we held a spelling bee jointly with the S. A. R. which netted us $20, to go toward the support of the D. A. R. schools. An eight member team from our Chapter defeated an equal number of spellers from the Ewings Chapter, S. A. R. Mrs. John Cross, the oldest member of the group and long a member of our Chapter, was the winner of the competition. She is a former teacher of the Nelsonville schools.

Mrs. Kasten received second prize. Mr. Kästen was given a prize for being the last man to leave the stage.
A rummage sale was held February 9 at the Athens city hall, and other ways of raising funds for D. A. R. educational work have been undertaken. Mrs. E. J. Taylor, Jr., Regent, has worked tirelessly to make this a great year not only for the schools but also for all other D. A. R. projects.

Mrs. E. T. Hellebrandt
Press Relations Chairman

Hot Springs of Arkansas (Hot Springs, Ark.) noted here for carrying out old traditions and for their contributions to the library which was 40 years old on April 4.

For the 12th consecutive year, they again brought the days of the Revolution to life on Friday, February 22, with the beautiful George Washington Colonial tea. The annual event, which was held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Tribble, provides the financial source for the organization's educational work, primarily assistance to the Garland County library.

Since the library was established here, the D. A. R. has contributed about 200 books and pamphlets of historical and genealogical value. It also awarded six medals for history achievements in the County schools this year and presented honor pins and certificates to two Hot Springs Senior high school girls, named D. A. R. Homemaker and Good Citizen. Miss Peggy Stone won the State and National Honor, presented February 28 by Mrs. J. B. Patton, President General, during State Conference at Pine Bluff.

The Chapter has also contributed to local worthy causes. Funds and boxes of clothing have been sent by the group to the Kate Duncan Smith School at Grant, Ala. We have a membership of 53. Over half are young women, doing excellent work.

The following appear in the picture standing from left to right: Mrs. H. C. Wehlan, incoming Regent and Chairman of the Colonial Tea; Mrs. F. L. Beasley, Vice Regent and State Recording Secretary; Mrs. E. L. Litchfield, Past Regent and Press Relations Chairman; Mrs. A. H. Tribble, Charter member, Past Regent and Hostess; Mrs. Kate Ackerman, Regent. Seated—Mrs. R. L. Gillian, Past Regent and Treasurer. State Regent Mrs. L. N. Frazier of Jonesboro was honor guest. Other past Regents not in the picture are Mrs. S. E. Dillon, Mrs. Jack Manier, Mrs. Garland Van Sickle, Mrs. Perle Parrott and Mrs. B. W. McCrary.

Mrs. E. L. Litchfield
Press Relations Chairman

St. Denis (Natchitoches, La.). A delightful coffee hour was given by our Chapter for 80 members and guests at Varnado Hall of the Louisiana Northwestern State College here on March 3, prior to the unveiling of a D. A. R. marker on the historic trail, El Camino Real.

Guests were greeted in the attractive reception hall by Mrs. Cary Johnson, Regent, Mrs. Dwight Davis, Secretary, Mrs. J. L. Pittman, Treasurer, and other Chapter members. Corsages were presented to honorees: Mrs. James B. Patton, President General; Miss Gertrude Carraway and Mrs. J. N. Pharr, Vice Presidents General; Mrs. Herbert C. Parker, State Regent; and Miss Annie Lou Murphey, a direct descendant of St. Denis.

Mrs. W. E. Alcock served a delicious salad course and Mrs. Jared Jordan presided at the silver service at the beautifully appointed refreshment table.

The unveiling exercises at the historical marker were featured by an address by Ross Phares, Professor of English and Chairman of the Division of Languages and Literature at East Texas Baptist College, Marshall, Tex. Autographed copies of his new biography of Louis Juchereau de St. Denis, explorer and trader of Natchitoches, entitled "Cavalier in the Wilderness," were presented to Mrs. Patton and Miss Carraway.

Natchitoches thus gains the distinction of being the site of the first of a series of monuments planned to mark the San Antonio Trace, important pioneer roadway laid out by St. Denis in 1714. This city was the eastern terminus of the trace. Much of
the history of the eighteenth century was made along the route.

The local marker was arranged by Daughters of the American Revolution in Louisiana. Participating in the unveiling exercises were Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Pharr and other D. A. R. members and guests.

Mary Lee Shackelford
Magazine Chairman

Elizabeth Bradford (Grove Hill, Ala.). An interesting social affair of the Christmas season was the open house sponsored by Elizabeth Bradford Chapter at the beautifully redecorated Dickinson home on December 21. Miss Maud Dickinson was assisted by members of the Chapter in receiving and serving.

Mrs. Hannis Kennedy, Regent, greeted the callers. In the entrance hall at a desk bearing decorations in the Christmas motif, Miss Minnie May Pugh registered the guests who were guided over the home by Mrs. Ida Barnes, Mrs. Lillian Lett, Mrs. G. C. Nichols, and Miss Mabel Waite.

In the round parlor, Mrs. Joe McCorquodale, Mrs. Paul Jones, and Miss Merilyn Jones played the antique family grand piano and a modern spinet. A floral arrangement in pink and white, bearing burning tapers, blended with the marble mantel and its Dresden figurines. A basket of specimen chrysanthemums emphasized the golden brocade drapes. Many daguerreotypes were on display. In the bedrooms the well-preserved poster beds attracted much attention.

Mrs. L. R. Tucker invited visitors into the dining room, where Mrs. J. T. Pugh, Mrs. Matt McLeod, and Mrs. Jesse Cooper poured tea and coffee. The table, spread with an Italian cutwork cover, had for its center a miniature sleigh filled with red carnations. Misses Mary Chapman, Betty Sheffield, Paula Jones, and Martha Tate served tea dainties.

During the afternoon nineteenth-century costumes were modeled by Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. John Fleming, Mrs. Clay Foscue Dickinson, Mrs. Reynald Penton, Misses Peggy Bradford, Barbara Nell Cooper, Betty Plummer, Katherine Love Gillmore, Jean Harrison, and Barbara Dickinson, who descended the winding stairway.

Miss Mary Tucker won the electric blanket donated by Barfield Furniture Company. The funds realized from the entertainment were for the Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School.

Mrs. J. N. Cooper organized the Chapter June 2, 1931.

Mrs. Hannis Kennedy, Regent

Sullivan-Dunklin (Laurens, S. C.) on Sunday afternoon, April 27, in the cemetery of historic Beaverdam Baptist Church, dedicated a marker to John Cureton, Sr., Revolutionary soldier. Six members of the Chapter are descendants: Mrs. Walter M. Nash, Sr., Miss Sara M. Nash, Mrs. Robert C. Wasson, Mrs. George L. Adrian, Mrs. Sara Sullivan Ervin, Mrs. Albert Stephens.

The Laurens High School Band played “America” as a processional and at later intervals on program “Carolina” and the National Anthem. Mrs. David P. George, Regent, conducted the ritual, assisted by Miss Agnes Babb, Chaplain. Mrs. Ervin read a sketch, “John Cureton, Sr., and His Family,” and introduced representative descendants. Mrs. Nash read “The Heritage” and placed a memorial wreath on the grave. Mrs. Robert King Wise, Vice President General, also a descendant, dedicated and unveiled the marker. Mrs. James Roper sang “America, the Beautiful,” and the service closed with “Taps.”

John Cureton, Sr., was born in Prince George County, Virginia, later removing to Lunenburg. In 1788 he came to South Carolina, settling in Edgefield District; in 1797 he moved to his plantation “situated in Laurens County on the waters of Cane...
Creek of Saluda and Beaverdam of Little River,” where he spent his last years. The inscription on the old marble tombstone, well preserved despite the 149 years it has withstood the forces of time and erosion reads: “Sacred to the memory of—John Cwreton, Senr—who was born September the 27th 1731 and departed—this life January the 5th 1803—Aged 71 years 3 months & 9 days.”

An outstanding event of the mid-winter season was enjoyed by ninety members and guests of the Chapter when they assembled in the banquet hall of the Presbyterian Church February 22 for a luncheon in observance of the Chapter’s 40th anniversary and the 220th anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Red, white and blue colors were used, with appropriate Washington’s Birthday decorations.

Charter members, honored at the luncheon, were seated at the head table. They were dressed in Colonial costumes. The honorees were Mesdames Grace Major Bankhead, Belle McAllister Duncan, Mary Bryant Hetherlin, Katherine Lincoln Motley, Nannie Edwards Smith, Lula Major Tinsley, Dora Wright, Cora Wright Sanderson and Miss Maud Blair. It was regretted that the last two could not be present.

Mrs. J. H. Middleton, Regent, extended welcome. Mrs. A. C. Bankhead, Chaplain, read a patriotic poem and the prayer which was offered when George Washington was inaugurated President. Mrs. E. A. Tucker, Entertainment Chairman, was presented as a charter member of Frankford Chapter, also observing its 40th anniversary. Mrs. Brown, Regent of Silex Chapter, was introduced.

Before serving dessert, Mrs. Middleton asked George and Martha Washington, impersonated by Mesdames R. L. Motley and V. S. Smith to cut the first pieces of the beautiful birthday cake.

Reassembling in the auditorium, charter members, seated on the rostrum, related reminiscences of the early years of the Chapter, organized Feb. 22, 1912, by Mrs. W. C. Barron. Greetings from Mrs. Lewis Sanderson were read by her sister, Mrs. Dora Wright, also a past Regent.

Entertaining musical numbers were given by Misses Barbara Thompson and Carolyn Freisz, who played three flute duets, and Mrs. C. R. Prichard, who sang “Our Yesterdays,” accompanied by Mrs. Claude Buis at the piano. For the closing selection, the group sang “Auld Lang Syne.”

Mrs. J. H. Middleton, Regent

Julia Hancock (Lewiston, Mont.), celebrated its silver anniversary March 2 with a tea at the home of the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Walter Scheid.

State Officers present were Mrs. J. H. Morrow, State Regent; Miss Bess O’Hara, State Secretary; Mrs. Jean Martin, State Treasurer; also Mrs. A. J. Rahn, who was the Organizing Regent of the Chapter, a Past State Regent, and past Vice President General. Guests were also present from Shining Mountain Chapter, Bitter Root Chapter and Absarokee Chapter.

Mrs. Elizabeth Switzer, Secretary of Julia Hancock Chapter, read a short history of the Chapter, which was named for the wife of Captain Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. At the end of the first year there were 16 members in this Chapter and seven are still on the roll.

Julia Hancock Chapter has compiled histories of twenty-two Central Montana pioneers, which have been bound in volumes and sent to both the State Historical Library and the National D. A. R. Library. For sixteen years a Lewistown High School senior girl as been sponsored annually for the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, and for fourteen years Junior
American Citizens Clubs have been sponsored.

This Chapter has always been nationally minded and has never failed to meet all of its quotas, and we are a “Gold Star Chapter” with two Blue Stars.

The opening prayer was written by Mrs. Raymond Kimbell, past Chaplain General. The closing prayer was written by one of Julia Hancock’s members, Mrs. Ida Hedges.

Greetings were read from, Mrs. James B. Patton, President General; Mrs. Russell William Magna, Honorary President General; Miss Gertrude Carraway, Editor of our Magazine; Mrs. Fred May, State Vice Regent, and Mrs. Mary Wohaske, past State Regent of Montana who assisted in organizing the Chapter.

Mrs. D. L. Strain, Historian

JULIA HANCOCK CHAPTER SILVER TEA. Mrs. Walter Scheid, Regent, and Mrs. J. H. Morrow, State Regent, at the tea table.

Cooch’s Bridge (Newark, Del.). The Chapter’s 50th anniversary was celebrated May 24 at Head of Christiana Presbyterian Church near Newark. The first church of logs was erected 1708; the present structure, 1858. More than 25 Revolutionary patriots are buried in the cemetery.

Following organ prelude and opening ritual, prayer was offered by Mrs. Warren Lamborn. Greetings were extended by Mrs. A. B. Eastman, Regent; Miss Mary Johnston for the church; Mrs. George R. Miller, Jr., State Regent; Mrs. J. H. Scott for the Past State Officers’ club; and Chapter Regents. A solo was sung by Mrs. Selby Jarmon.

After greetings by Mrs. Harvey B. Steele, charter member, a history of the Chapter was given by Mrs. J. Irvin Dayett, a duet was sung by Mrs. J. W. Milburn and Mrs. Jarmon.

A bronze marker was presented by Mrs. David R. Eastburn, Sr., Historian, to honor the memory of Lieut. Thomas Rankin, who died prior to Nov. 3, 1795. His wife, Elizabeth Montgomery Rankin, died April 18, 1836, aged 73. Rankin raised a company in that vicinity during the Revolution. His father, Joseph Rankin, came from Clyde, Scotland, and was one of the church founders.

Tea followed in the Sunday School room. Past Regents are Mrs. Delaware Clark, Miss Eleanor E. Todd, Mrs. Edward W. Cooch, Mrs. W. J. Rowan, Mrs. Harry Hayward, Mrs. Ernest Frazer, Mrs. J. P. Cann, Mrs. Clinton A. McKinsey, Mrs. Dayett, Mrs. G. S. Skinner, Mrs. R. T. Jones, and Miss Anna Frazer.

Mrs. Eastburn on May 4 held open house at her Colonial home, built 1748 with brick from England. Members brought old silver and quilts. Tea was served in the Summer house. Mr. Frank Buckingham operated his 1787 “Old Grist Mill” nearby. Over 400 persons enjoyed the occasion. A silver offering was used by the Chapter for Valley Forge.

Mrs. G. S. Skinner, Sr.

Past Regent

Olean (Olean, N. Y.). As two of his descendants have recently joined this Chapter on his record, which is on file in the Bureau of Pensions, the name and service of Daniel Frederick Bakeman are again being brought to our attention.

A red-letter day in the history of our Chapter was June 17, 1915, when a large group of members went to Freedom, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., to place an official D. A. R. marker on the grave of Bakeman, who was the last Pensioner of the Revolution.

According to tradition, Bakeman was of Dutch ancestry. Born in 1760 in the Colony of New Jersey, he moved when quite young with his family to the Mohawk Valley section of New York. The date and place of his residence at the time of his enlistment are not known, but his application for a pension states that he served the last four years of the war as a private under Capt. Van Arnum in Colonel Willett’s Regiment.

He applied for pension June 17, 1867, at which time he was 107 years of age and
resided in Freedom, N. Y. He was pen-sioned at $500 a year by special Act of Congress dated Feb. 22, 1867. He died April 5, 1869, aged 109, and is buried, most appropriately, in the town of Freedom. A number of his descendants still live in that vicinity.

Maud D. Brooks
Corresponding Secretary

Federal City (Washington, D. C.) celebrated their thirty-fifth birthday October 30, with a reception honoring their Organizing Regent, Mrs. Ida B. Winter.

Mrs. Winter was untiring in her efforts to organize the Chapter; she organized it with all new members but two, and was Chapter Regent for ten years, and has held many offices in the Chapter as well as Chapter Committee Chairman. She was Parliamentarian for many of the Regents. She is still active in the Chapter and also has other activities, such as P.E.O., Eastern Star and Political Study Club. The Chapter hopes she will be active for many years yet.

Ina B. Jordan
Regent

Peace Pipe (Denver, Col.). Chapter members were saddened to lose by death one of its older and very valuable members, Mrs. Arthur D. Wall, who passed away March 10. She was Chapter Regent 1932-34 and National Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee, 1932-35. She wrote the Flag Pageant that with the Flags has been used all over the country and is available to any Chapter on loan from this Chapter.

Mrs. Perry J. Glover, Treasurer

George Pearis (Pearisburg, Va.) celebrated its 25th anniversary January 19, with a tea at Memorial Community hall, Narrows. The Chapter hostesses were Mrs. R. F. Thompson, Mrs. Dayton Eisel, Mrs. J. F. Graly and Mrs. P. L. Killey. Mrs. Ralph V. Ott, Regent, presided.

The usual opening Ritual was used. Mrs. James Adair offered the invocation; the National Anthem was sung, with Mrs. Bernard Mason at the piano; and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. Earle Reiley.

Miss Nancy Pearson, our Organizer and first Regent, gave a brief history of the Chapter, named for Capt. George Pearis, donor of a tract of land for Pearisburg. She told of chapter activities and the J. A. C. club she organized and still sponsors.

Mrs. John St. Clair gave the history of the markers and monuments dedicated to Revolutionary soldiers: George Pearis, honored also in the Bell Tower at Valley Forge; Edward Hale; Thos. Shannon; Mitchel Clay; Thos. Farley, Jr.; John Kirk; and Thos. Farley, Sr. with monuments at a memorial wayside park. The speaker told of the Chapter's interest in the Blue Ridge School.

Officers of the first year were presented: Mrs. I. C. Hale, Miss Wanda Thomas, Mrs. George Painter, Mrs. A. E. Shumate, Mrs. W. H. Thomas and Mrs. Bernard Mason. Past Regents present were Miss Pearson, Mrs. Shumate, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Adair, Mrs. St. Clair and Mrs. J. W. Weisner. Mrs. Cleve Bowser, Roanoke, was absent.

A musical program was given by Miss Sarah Cobourn, soprano, and Miss Ann Thompson, pianist, guests.

During the social hour Mrs. Ott poured tea and Miss Pearson cut and served the birthday cake at the tea table appropriately decorated with red roses, white carnations and blue candles. Miss Pearson was presented a gift and Chapter members and regents were given flowers.

Mrs. J. C. St. Clair, Historian

San Francisco (San Francisco, Cal.). At 10:30 on the morning of February 22nd, a group of San Francisco D. A. R. and S. A. R. members laid a handsome laurel wreath at the base of the bronze
copy of the Houdon statue of George Washington which was purchased by California D. A. R. in 1917 and placed in the lobby of the Veterans War Memorial Building in San Francisco.

Mrs. J. C. Fincher of Doerun, Georgia, then gave in most interesting detail, the life of Stephen Foster. Introducing her subject, she said: “Sometimes a man becomes a legend after he is dead. Eighty-eight years ago Foster died in a ward at Bellevue Hospital with only a few cents in his pocket. Today he is known the world over as America’s Troubadour, the writer of our best loved folk songs.” Of Foster’s 200 songs and compositions, Mrs. Fincher stated, “Fifteen are sung constantly, and fifty are worthy of preservation.” The speaker added, “Foster’s songs form the most important group of people’s songs that have ever come from the pen of any single composer of music.” Mrs. Fincher described, with its beautiful imagery, the Foster Memorial erected at White Springs, Florida, on the bank of the Suwanee River, immortalized in Foster’s song, “Old Folks at Home.”

The program was brought to a fitting conclusion as Miss Mullins led the Chapter in singing “Oh! Susanna,” a Foster song roared by the “Forty-Niners” on their journeys to California and echoing into our own time.

Mrs. George Huber, Jr.
Program Chairman

Col. Joseph Hall (Lewes-Rehoboth, Del.). Nineteen new members were received into this new Chapter at the May meeting held at the home of Miss Margaret Ballantine of Dewey Beach. This brings the roster up to more than 30 members, since the Chapter was formed last October.

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. E. F. Seimes, State Vice Regent, in the absence of the Regent, Mrs. Franklin C. Maull. Mrs. Edson C. Lodge, Jr., was named Recording Secretary. The Chapter was hostess at the annual Flag Day observance and Summer meeting of the Delaware State D. A. R. June 14.

Mrs. F. C. Maull, Regent

Red Cross Award

The D. A. R. Magazine has again been awarded a citation for service to the American National Red Cross during the past year, 1951-52.
THE SIX ALEXANDERS WHO SIGNED THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

A Genealogy Compiled by Descendants under the Direction of

MRS. BENJAMIN W. INGRAM

HEZEKIAH ALEXANDER
(Wife Mary Sample)

SIGNER OF MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I. William Sample Alexander (1756, 10-20-1826) m. (1) Elizabeth Alexander dau. of Abraham Alexander (For children see II, in section "Abraham Alexander, Signer of Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence").
I. (cont'd) William Sample Alexander m. (2) Sarah Rodgers, m. (3) Martha Nichols.
II. Silas Alexander (1759, 10-27-1831) m. Mary (1764-1833).
A. Ulysses Alexander (10-1793).
B. Telemarcus Alexander (9-1795, 10-1842) m. Hannah Smith.
  I. Jane Rankin Alexander (3-1820) m. William Carrol Bigham.
  a. Wallace Milton Bigham m. Annie Elizabeth Kerr.
  i. Florence Bigham.
  ii. James Davis Bigham (1873-1928) m. 1910 Emma Dean.
  a'. James Davis Bigham (1912).
  b'. Mildred Hattie Bigham (1916).
  iii. William Carrol Bigham (1876, 3-1951) m. 1900 Ellen Watkins.
    a'. Annie C. Bigham (1901) m. Robert C. Spratt.
    i. Mary Ellen Spratt (1926).
    ii. Rebecca Jane Spratt (1931).
    vi. Thelma W. Bigham (1907).
    vii. Lilly Laona Bigham m. 12-1906 Robert Clyde Sparrow.
        a'. Margaret Katherine Sparrow (1913).
        b'. Robert Clyde Sparrow, Jr. (1918) m. 1941 Clyde Sparrow.
            a. Margaret Katherine Sparrow (1913).
            b. Robert Clyde Sparrow, Jr. (1918) m. 1941 Clyde Sparrow.
            1. Robert Clyde Sparrow III (3-1943).
            v. Elizabeth Bigham m. Thomas Jefferson Byrum.
                c. Hamilton Bigham m. Fanny Ford.
                i. Janie Lee Bigham m. Loyd P. Hart.
                a'. Wayne Francis Hart.
                b'. Gale Hart.
                c'. Kay Hart.
                ii. Murray Bigham.
                d. Jasper Bigham.
                e. Martha Katherine Bigham.
                    a. Cora Dean Alexander (8-14-1879) m. 2-18-1908 Samuel Caldwell Ross (12-8-1871, 2-25-1920).
                    i. Sarah Anne Ross (4-25-1909) m. 2-18-1939 Hugh Bryant Houser (5-13-1899).
                    ii. Milbray Lee Ross (5-3-1911).
                    1. Helen Myrtle Gould (5-6-1903) m. 8-7-1926 Harold Leroy Maye (1-1-1903).
                    a'. Shirley Carolyn Maine (4-16-1927) m. 10-31-1947 James Richard Martin (5-21-1928).
                    b'. William Alexander (3-28-1828, 8-21-1905) m. 9-30-1855 Sara Loucinda White (12-26-1834, 8-24-1921).
                    a'. Margaret Alexander Henderson (11-30-1909) m. 4-3-1937 C. C. Sikes.
                    1'. Margaret Elizabeth Sikes (5-19-1939).
                    2'. Anne Alexander Sikes (12-1-1941).
                    b'. Walter Alexander Henderson Jr. (5-24-1914) m. 11-25-1938 Nell Liles.
                    ii. Loma Alexander (12-14-1885) m. 3-11-1916 Cecil Dewitt Bradford.
                        a. Joe Alexander Bradford (10-8-1917) m. 4-1-1941 Mabel Hovis.
                        1'. Janes Hovis Bradford (5-26-1943).
                        2'. Joe Alexander Bradford Jr. (3-6-1949).
                        3'. Mark Alexander Bradford (8-6-1951).
                        b'. William Oliver Bradford (9-8-1919) m. 12-28-1946 Anne McCoy.
                        1'. William Oliver Bradford Jr. (1-10-1949).
                        3'. Cecil Dewitt Bradford Jr. (8-6-1922) m. 12-6-1946 Beverly Deane Cross.
                        2'. Beverly Dean Bradford (9-7-1951).
                        iv. Lou Oliver Alexander (6-7-1892).
                        vi. Martha Juanita Alexander (4-1-1898, 2-7-1940) m. 6-7-1927 Jesse Farrington Milliken.
                        a'. Martha Juanita Milliken (12-30-1928).
                        b'. John Rowe Milliken (10-13-1931).
                        Twin.
                        b. Ellis Ulysses Alexander (7-16-1861) m. 1889 Belle Hunter.

[ 900 ]
i. Lucy Cannon Alexander (4-12-1890).
ii. Lelia Pauline Alexander (9-16-1891).

Robert Lee Allen.
a'. Ellis Alexander Allen (1-30-1924) m. 12-1-1946 Martha ————.
Y. Robert Lee Allen.
c. Robert Lester Alexander (12-13-1873, 10-23-1944) m. 10-8-1913 Cynthia Welsh (1-16-1886).
i. Martha Elizabeth Alexander (4-11-1916) m.

1-17-1941 John H. Suther.
a'. Robert Lester Suther (11-3-1943).
b'. Sara Elizabeth Suther (12-21-1946).
ii. Dorothy Bell Alexander (2-24-1920) m. 3-31-1943 Wesley J. Patter.
a'. Cynthia Alexander Patter (7-10-1947).

8. Ulysses C. Alexander (9-1833).

C. Kissiah H. Alexander (10-1799) m. ————.

B. Lizzie Morgan Kirkpatrick m. Charles McGinnis.
i. Strong McGinnis.
ii. Boyce McGinnis.
iii. Nealy McGinnis m. Kate McCloud.
a'. Betty McGinnis.
c. R. Chalmers Kirkpatrick m. Carrie Query.
i. Herbert Kirkpatrick m. Etta Heath.

ii. Harry Kirkpatrick m. Norma Lee.
a'. Carrie Hope Kirkpatrick.
b'. Susan Lee Kirkpatrick.
2. Mary Steele Kirkpatrick (3-1820) m.

Charles Brown.
i. Frank Smith.
ii. Pressley Smith.
iii. Archibald Smith.
i. Rev. John Yandell.
ii. Anna Yandell.
iii. Lawrence S. Yandell (4-10-1877, 5-25-1940) m. 12-3-1900 Betty Hawkins (3-21-1886).
a'. Blanche Yandel (11-9-1903) m. 6-6-23 Alexander Andrew Haughton (2-11-1896).
1'. Betty Yandell Haughton (4-19-1924) m. 9-6-1947 Theodore McLaughlin (6-1-1923).
a'. Susan McLaughlin (8-9-1950).
2'. Alexander Andrew Haughton, Jr. (11-25-1926).

3'. Gerald Lawrence Haughton (11-1-1930).
4'. Patricia Haughton (3-17-1935).
b'. Margaret Yandell (11-28-1905) m. 12-12-25 Dorroh J. Nabors (4-22-1904).
1'. Margaret Nabors (10-24-1928).
2'. Aprille Nabors (4-1-1931).
3'. Dorroh Jo Nabors (5-20-1933).
4'. David Nabors (9-4-1937).
c'. John Newton Yandell (1-19-1913) m. 7-15-1932 Dorothy Skinner (6-20-1911).
1'. John Newton Yandell, Jr. (3-10-1933).
2'. Sadler Yandell (2-22-1939).
c'. (Cont'd) John Newton Yandell m. (2)

Marie Tyrpak (4-26-1917).
1'. Linda (9-4-1950).
d'. Helen Yandell (3-16-1915) m. 4-20-1930 William C. Newland.
1'. William C. Newland, Jr. (7-27-1933).
2'. Lawrence A. Newland (2-4-1935).
3'. H. Elizabeth Newland (3-20-1937).
e'. Luther Orr Yandell (4-25-1917) m. 8-8-1938 Bonnie Richard (11-10-1918).
1'. Annette Yandell (12-8-42).
2'. Luther Wm. Yandell (3-15-1950).
1'. Katie Yandell (5-23-1919) m. 6-4-1936 Ralph Jolly (D. 8-27-1938).
1'. Katie Yandell Jolley (Cont'd) m. (2) 1-18-1947 Joe Schaffer (5-17-1920).
1'. Catherine Schaffer.
c. Elizabeth Brown m. James Preston Sample.
i. Mary Sample m. Edward G. Hayes.
a'. William Preston Hayes.
b'. Edward L. Hayes.
ii. Leah Sample m. A. Bonner Hood.
a'. James Boyd Hood m. Frances Carter.
b'. James Boyd Hood, Jr.
iii. William B. Sample m. Louise Griffin.
i. James Preston Sample, Jr. m. Maurice Lemmond.
a'. James Preston Sample 3rd.
b'. Reuben Lemmond Sample.
v. Elsie Sample.
vi. Ernest Sample m. Betty Crosby.
a'. Robert Crosby Sample.
b'. Hugh DeArmond Sample.
d. Charles Brown m. Julia Caldwell.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

i. Frank A. Brown (10-19-1891).
ii. Oscar L. Brown (9-7-1893).
iii. Banks C. Brown (11-22-1895) m. Sadie Caldwell.
a'. Joe M. Brown, Jr.
b'. Jessie H. Brown (9-14-1900) m. Hockett Ullis.
c'. Shirley Ullis.
d'. Barbara Ullis.
e'. Ramsey Ullis.

v. Jessie H. Brown (9-14-1900) m. Hockett Ullis.
a'. Marjorie Brown.
b'. Barbara Ullis.
c'. Ramsey Ullis.


a'. Marjorie Brown.
b'. Barbara Ullis.
c'. Ramsey Ullis.

viii. Mary R. Brown (2-12-1912).

f. Mason K. Brown m. Margaret Harkey.
i. Sara Parks Brown m. Alexander Mack Cathey.
a'. A. Mack Cathey, Jr. m. Kate Shannon.
b'. Charles Alexander Cathey.

ii. Carolyn Shaw Cathey.

i. Charles Alexander Cathey.

ii. Charles R. Brown m. Margaret Capps.
a'. Charles R. Brown, Jr.
b'. Martha Roberta Brown.

a'. Margaret E. Brown.
b'. Edwin L. Brown, Jr.
iv. Margaret E. Brown m. Robert Moore.
a'. Robert Moore, Jr.
b'. Edwin M. Moore.

vi. Martha J. Brown m. Lewis T. Edwards.
a'. Charles R. Edwards.
vii. Mary L. Brown.

a'. Carl T. Tincher.
b'. Cornelia B. Tincher.

g. Blandina Brown m. Thomas Edwin Kirkpatrick.
i. Grace Kirkpatrick m. Charles R. Hubbard.
a'. Jack K. Hubbard.
b'. Charles R. Hubbard m. Esta Tyner.

ii. Judy V. Hubbard.

ii. Susan B. Hubbard.

iii. Frances Hubbard m. Roy Proffitt.


d'. Mary Steele Hubbard m. William D. Loy.

i. Mary K. Loy.

2'. Martha D. Loy.

3'. William D. Loy.

e'. Grace K. Hubbard m. Jack Gray.
f'. Virginia Ann Hubbard m. Edgar B. Watson.

1'. Edgar B. Watson, Jr.

2'. Chris Hubbard Watson.
g'. Martha B. Hubbard m. Lloyd B. Blalock.
h'. Lloyd B. Blalock, Jr.

i'. Edwin K. Hubbard m. Doris Winchell.

1'. Edwin K. Hubbard, Jr.

ii'. Addison W. Hubbard.

iii. Alfred H. Kirkpatrick.

iv. Mary Kirkpatrick.

iv. Lula Kirkpatrick.

v. Helen Kirkpatrick m. Edwin M. Kennickell.

vi. C. Dickson Kirkpatrick m. Ethel Johnston.


viii. Wm. Thomas Kirkpatrick.


4. Martha M. Kirkpatrick (2-1824).

5. Margaret R. Kirkpatrick (5-1826).


7. Silas A. Kirkpatrick (1-1830).

8. James P. Kirkpatrick (1-1832).


D. Olivia Alexander (9-1801).

E. Silas Alexander, Jr. (10-1803) m.

1. Mary C. Alexander (5-1829).


5. Ida Alexander (Twin 4-1837).

a. Silas Alexander III (D. 1934) m. Flavel Longworth.
b. Iubeth Alexander m. William Hendrix Palmer.

i. Margaret Palmer m. William Hayes.
i. Peggy Brown m. Ralph Martin.
d. Carl Alexander m. Ida Washam.
i. Carl Alexander, Jr. m. Nancy Sloan.

ii. Alfred B. Alexander.

iii. Mildred Alexander m. Curtis Helpner.
a'. Allen Helpner.
b'. Susan Helpner.

c. Sarah Louise Alexander m. Holland Lawing.
i. Ida Jane Lawing m. Floyd Moore, Jr.

ii. Louise Lawing.


g. Harriet Alexander (4-1839).
h. Thomas Theophilus Alexander (7-1841).

i. Baxter Alexander (3-1843).

E. (Cont'd) Silas Alexander, Jr. (10-1803) m.

(2) Nancy Oliver.


i. Edgar Hazel Stewart (7-18-1902) m. Emma Griffith.
a'. Edward Hazel Stewart, Jr. (5-25-1925).
b'. Doris Jean Stewart.
c'. Carolyn Stewart.
ii. John Ellison Stewart (10-7-1903) m. Rosa Lee Griot.
a'. Charles Ellison Stewart.
b'. Judy Stewart.
c'. Lucinda Stewart.
iii. Joe Bruner Stewart (4-28-1906) m. Buelah Ferguson.
a'. Jane Stewart.
b'. Joe Mc. Stewart.
c'. Melvin Stewart.
iv. William Oliver Stewart (3-11-1908) m. Lucille Neal.
a'. Nancy Anne Stewart.
c. Lucy Adeline Stewart (12-16-1884).
d. Bessie Oliver Stewart (12-24-1886, 5-19-1908) m. 4-1907 William Phifer Worley.
e. Eli Clifford Stewart (1-3-1889, 7-26-1943) m. 7-14-1915 Ella A. Griffin.
i. Alda Anita Stewart (10-11-1891) m. 1-17-1913 Jennings L. Brown (D. 6-19-1951) m. Lois Steele.
a. Julia Alexander (2-16-1895) m. 4-3-1913 William Harvey Morrison.
b. Julia Alexander (4-1837).
c. Harriet O. Alexander (3-1844).
e. Ezekial C. Alexander (8-1809).

a. Julia Alexander (2-16-1895) m. 4-3-1913 William Harvey Morrison.
b. Harry Leonard (Ben) Williams (5-1941).
c. Harry Leonard Williams (7-21-1945).
e. William Reid Alexander (5-10-1831, 8-8-1898) m. 2-22-1860 Sarah Ann Reid.
a. Lula I. Alexander (11-27-1861, 8-17-1893) m. 1-5-1863, 3-7-1863.

7. Mary Alexander (10-1806) m. 10-20-1827 Helen Wearn Cauger.
a. William Harvey Morrison (7-1815) m. 8-1843.
b. Emily Elizabeth Morrison (11-1841).
c. Marion Nisbet Morrison (12-1843).
d. Dorothy Morrison (10-1916) m. 7-1938.

a. Blanche Louise Ross (12-25-1819).
b. Eugene Banks Ross (10-25-1819).
c. Mary Strong Ross m. James Ala Carson.
d. Mary Anna Ross m. James Lamar Patterson.

A. Thomas Polk.
B. Charles Polk.

VII. Amos Alexander (4-1769, 1-27-1847) m. Mildred Orr (1772-1828).
A. Tullis Alexander (10-1798).
C. Amos Alexander (1802).
D. Ulysses Alexander (8-1812).

VIII. Joel Alexander (4-1773, 5-17-1825) m. (1) Mary Hunter.
A. Susan Alexander (10-1802).
B. Thomas Alexander (8-1804).
C. James Alexander (6-1807).
D. Esther Alexander (10-1809).
E. Janie Alexander (9-1812).

F. Nathaniel Alexander (2-10-1815, 4-26-1892) m. (1) Mary Hunter.

G. Dorcas Alexander (12-1816).
H. Abigail Alexander (6-1819).

IX. Kizia Alexander (died, 1819).
X. Oswald Alexander (9-16-1775, 12-11-1826) m. (1) 9-19-1799 Sarah Sample (7-16-1768, 3-16-1808).
B. Mary S. Alexander (5-4-1802, 12-1-1826).
C. William Alfred Alexander (12-22-1803, 6-1-1865) m. 1835 Margaret Hayes (10-16-1801, 6-11-1862).

1. Mary Matilda Alexander (7-11-1836, 1876) m. 10-16-1862 James Penick Query.
c. Anna Kathryn McGinn (10-23-1912).
d. Leander Penick McGinn (11-14-1914) m. 11-1935 Martha Peninger (7-17-1916).
e. Martha Delores McGinn (4-3-1937).
g. Thomas Locke McCollan (12-27-1942).
h. Leander Penick McCollan, Jr. (2-15-1946, 2-17-1946).
i. Martha Elizabeth McCollan (1-9-1921) m. 8-10-1940 James A. Sears, Jr. (10-26-1921).
j. Alexis Lynne Sears (3-23-1943).
k. Nancy Emily Sears (3-24-1945).
l. Samuel Parks Alexander (11-20-1837, 7-11-1862).
m. 10-31-1865 William A. McGinn (D. 10-7-1882).
c. Hanna Dora McGinn (6-22-1892) m. 10-29-1919 Fred Nesbit Porter.
a'. Betty Porter (9-5-1920) m. 9-7-1947 James Robinson Nisbet.
b'. Elizabeth Lynn Nisbet (11-3-1949).
c'. John Porter (9-21-1922) m. 10-23-1942 William Jack Francis (6-27-1923).

a'. William Von Byrum (5-10-1926) m. Jean Harris.
b'. Katharyn Elizabeth Byrum (10-5-1928) m. Charles William McGinn (7-12-1924).

ii. Cornelia Moore Sample (12-12-1898) m. 6-16-1922 Bruce Newell.

a'. Henry Oscar Newell (6-8-1923) m. 5-19-1948 Jean Davis.
Eleanor Mimms.

Mary Skinner.

10-18-1930 Francis Marion Manning.

William B. Humphries.
m. Betty Flenniken.

1892). 12-1913) m. (1) 3-10-1870 Dorcas Jane Alexander (1-18-1851, 1885).

9-25-1873 Fanny Elizabeth Williams (1-18-1851, 1885).


11-23-1898 Lula Patterson (10-5-1878).

m. 6-14.1932 Elizabeth Deweese (1-29-1906).

d'. Elizabeth Newell (4-2-1870, 3-18-1927).

a'. Sara Elizabeth Manning (11-25-1832).

b'. Mary Ann Manning (12-14-1934).

e. Charles Roy McGinn (11-5-1875, 11-17-1906).

iv. Henry Benjamin Alexander (Twin) (5-8-1914, 12-4-1942) m. 12-24-1940 Anita Simpson.

v. William Watson Alexander (Twin) (5-8-1914) m. 10-1936 Bryte Griffin.

a'. Billie Anne Alexander.

d. Nannie Irene Alexander (3-26-1879, 11-25-1909) m. 10-5-1898 Cyrus M. Hutchison (2-6-1879).

i. Connor Rankin Hutchinson (3-14-1899) m. 8-11-1934 Mary Brown (5-6-1903).

a'. Connor Rankin Hutchinson, Jr. (11-8-1941).

ii. Herbert Alexander Hutchinson (6-6-1900, 11-17-1906).

iii. Shelton Morrison Hutchison (9-4-1902) m. 10-24-1928 Dorothy Heick (3-16-1906).

iv. Melton Newton Hutchison (9-4-1902, 6-4-1903).

v. Mary Irene Hutchison (1904-1912).

vi. Cyrus Kirkpatrick Hutchinson 12-1906 m. 12-25-1941 Hazel McCoy.

a'. Annie Harriet Hutchison (11-8-1942).

b'. Nancy Jane Hutchison (9-3-1947).

c. Mattie Belle Alexander (4-3-1881) m. Cyrus M. Hutchison (2-16-1879).

i. Martha Mae Hutchison (10-25-1911) m. 9-1-1932 Willis Edwin Osteen (11-24-1907).

a'. Martha Shirley Osteen (7-18-1934).

b'. Helen Elizabeth Osteen (10-27-1931).


a'. Joseph Edward Hutchison (2-12-1945).

b'. Harry McCoy Hutchison (1-12-1947).

c. Sarah Linda Hutchison (6-6-1951).

iii. Frederick Graham Hutchison (5-6-1916) m. 6-26-1938 Mabel Harrington (6-6-1913).

a'. Rodney Graham Hutchison (7-13-1939).

b'. Gloria Virginia Hutchison (3-12-1944).


f. Mary Elenora Alexander (11-14-1882) m. 12-21-1904 David Francis Hunter (3-22-1868, 9-4-1950).

a'. Roy Alexander Hunter (8-7-1905) m. 1-1-1934 Violet Mummery (2-12-1910).

a'. Roy Alexander Hunter, Jr. (5-1-1935).

b'. Stephen Wellsly Hunter (4-17-1940).

c. Thomas David Hunter (2-14-1944).

d. David Francis Hunter, Jr. (7-24-1910) m. 6-22-1941 Lillian M. Tarry (1-4-1910).

a'. Pamela Hunter (6-24-1942).

 vindicated by facts. i. Margaret Jane Dixon. 

ii. Mary Daisy Klutz.


a'. Frank Porter.

b'. Bobbie Porter.

c'. Betty Jean Porter.

d'. Elizabeth Newell (4-2-1870, 3-18-1927).

e'. Mary Jane Dixon.

f'. Betty Dixon.

iii. Frankie McGinn m. Tham Porter.

a'. Frank Porter.

b'. Bobbie Porter.

c'. Betty Jean Porter.


f. Clifton Hayes McGinn (2-20-1875, 11-5-1892).

h. Perry Crawford McGinn (10-31-1877, 2-8-1949).

i. Homer Allison McGinn (1893) m. 1926 Vera Brady. 


a'. Thomas Dixon.

b'. Frank Dixon.

c'. Willard P. Dixon, Jr.

d'. Jean Elizabeth Dixon.

e'. Mary Jane Dixon.

f'. Betty Dixon.

iii. Frankie McGinn m. Tham Porter.

a'. Frank Porter.

b'. Bobbie Porter.

c'. Betty Jean Porter.


f. Clifton Hayes McGinn (2-20-1875, 11-5-1892).

h. Perry Crawford McGinn (10-31-1877, 2-8-1949).

5. Wilson Watson Alexander (11-10-1845, 7-12-1913) m. (1) 2-11-1870 Dorcas Jane Alexander (12-1-1839, 11-17-1893).

a. Addie Kathonah Alexander (12-11-1870, 4-4-1885).


(Cont’d) Wilson Watson Alexander m. (2) 9-25-1873 Fanny Elizabeth Williams (1-18-1851, 10-11-1915).

a. William Samuel Alexander (7-9-1874, 9-29-1929) m. 11-23-1898 Lula Patterson (10-5-1878).

i. Sarah Alexander (11-19-1899, 7-4-1903).


a'. Harry Watson Alexander, Jr. (6-19-1933).

iii. Mary Elizabeth Alexander (8-28-1903) m. 8-16-1937 James Fleming (12-23-1901).


a'. William Sutton Alexander, Jr. (3-8-1938).

b. Maggie Madorah Alexander (1-6-1876, 3-14-1911) m. 11-22-1899 William Jackson Bost (2-16-1866, 10-14-1927).

i. Ernest Harold Bost (6-6-1901) m. 5-1-1943 Sarah Quarles.

ii. Francis Vernon Bost (3-27-1903) m. 6-8-1938 Thelma Rankin.

iii. Reid McDonald Bost (7-4-1905) m. Grace Klutz.

a'. Reid McDonald Bost, Jr. (5-9-1932).

b'. Margaret Jane Bost (12-27-1904).

iv. Loyd Carlton Bost (11-19-1907) m. 5-16-1936 Elizabeth Wilkie.

a'. Loyd Carlton Bost, Jr. (4-14-1941).

v. Clifford Alexander Bost (5-21-1910).

vi. David Francis Hunter (3-22-1868, 9-4-1950).

i. Roy Alexander Hunter (8-7-1905) m. 1-1-1934 Violet Mummery (2-12-1910).

a'. Roy Alexander Hunter, Jr. (5-1-1935).

b. Stephen Wellsly Hunter (4-17-1940).

c. Thomas David Hunter (2-14-1944).

d. David Francis Hunter, Jr. (7-24-1910) m. 6-22-1941 Lillian M. Tarry (1-4-1910).

a'. Pamela Hunter (6-24-1942).
b'. Jaynie Hunter (8-24-1945).
iii. Robert Harvey Hunter (7-14-1914) m. 3-9-1940 Gwendolyn Powell (7-17-1919).
a'. Margaret Elaine Hunter (12-19-1943).
b'. Robert Michael Hunter (6-10-1947).
c'. Mary Frances Hunter (9-29-1950).
g. Walter Watson Alexander (11-5-1884, 5-8-1886).
h. Connie Mae Alexander (9-20-1886).

i. Cornelius Pharr Alexander (7-20-1851, 2-11-1920) m. Majorie Jane Query.
ii. Lester Boyd Hood, Jr. (1907) m. Rachel S. Herring.
iv. Francis R. Hood (1911) m. Henry W. Davis.

a'. Mary Etta Davis (1940).
b'. Michael H. Davis (1946-1947).
c'. Linda Pharr Davis (1949).

i. Katherine Jane Rankin m. Theodore R. Johnston.
iii. Alfred Latham Alexander (1885-1908).
d. Viola Inez Alexander (1887) m. Alonzo M. Rea, Jr.

i. Latham W. Rea (1918) m. M. Lucinda Ingram.
a'. Karol Lee Rea (1946).
b'. Robert Latham Rea (1948).
c'. Satiria Alexander m. John S. Wolfe.
d. Samuel P. Alexander (7-12-1816, D. 1900).

i. John P. Alexander (3-28-1812, 12-6-1834).
ii. Cornelius Alexander m. Thomas Kirkpatrick.

a'. Mary McReynolds Alexander (11-12-1792, 7-28-1861) m. 1808 Dr. Robert R. Young (7-16-1785, 5-15-1856).
ii. Elizabeth McReynolds Alexander (11-12-1792, 7-28-1861) m. 1808 Dr. Robert R. Young (7-16-1785, 5-15-1856).
iii. Rebecca Young (9-5-1809, 10-30-1843)

b. Anne Jackson Conger (1-1-1832, 6-24-1847).
c. Mary Tappon Conger (9-28-1834, 1-2-1895)

m. Greensby Weatherford Barber.

i. Julia Kate Barber (3-3-1862, 6-5-1893) m. 10-31-1883 John T. Brown (7-19-1863, 5-19-1944).
a'. Mary Elizabeth Brown (10-3-1884) m. Rev. George M. Telford (9-23-1883).
b'. Georgia Ann Brown.
c'. Richard Brown.
d. John Andrew Brown (12-23-1885, 1920)
m. Electa Wing Cook (D. 1920).

i. Julia Telford (2-13-1917).
ii. Margaret Telford (9-24-1922).
b'. John Andrew Brown (12-23-1885, 1920)
m. Electa Wing Cook (D. 1920).

a'. Electa Eugenia Krauss (10-8-1941).
b'. Howard Krauss (10-8-1941).
c'. John Andrew Krauss (2-25-1948).
d'. William Wedford Brown (10-17-1887)

a'. Electa Eugenia Krauss (10-8-1941).
b'. Howard Warren Krauss (10-17-1887)
c'. John Andrew Krauss (2-25-1948).
   a'. James Wedford Turner (6-24-1944).
   b'. Susan Clark Turner (8-3-1946).
   2'. Gladys Clark Brown (9-30-1919) m. James W. Powell (10-12-1910) (No Child).
   ii. Greensby Wedford Barber (1-9-1864, 4-1939) m. Vera Philips (5-1-1875).
   iii. Rev. William Lee Barber (3-4-1865) N. Married.
   a'. Genevia Barber (5-18-1897) m. 8-24-1926.
   b'. Susan Clark Turner (8-3-1946).

2. Lila Cox.

3. 4-2-1922
   a'. Mabel Turner Hodgson (8-12-1881, 12-21-1943 Ella Martha Elder (1-5-1924).
   b'. Greensby Wedford Barber (4-4-1905) m. 6-21-1916 Kate Blake.
   c'. Frances Hubbard.

4. 5-1951
   a'. Robert Anthony Weldon.
   b'. William Powell (10-12-1910) (No Child).
   c'. Murkel H. Jacobs.

5. Roberta Farham (8-27-1901) m. 6-17-1920 Roberta Josephine Gibbs (8-10-1936).

6. 6-8-1921
   a'. John Gamble Gibbs (8-25-1930).
   b'. Isabella Frances Gibbs (11-11-1932).
   c'. Mary Turner Gibbs (10-24-1938).

7. Ethel Ramsey Hopkins.

8. 6-25-1924
   a'. Margaret Turner Hodgson (8-12-1881, 12-21-1943 Ella Martha Elder (1-5-1924).
   b'. Isabella Frances Gibbs (11-11-1932).
   c'. James Quillian Gamble (12-6-1950).

9. 5-1951
   a'. Goldie Giles Barron.
   b'. John Bonner Gamble, II (12-10-1923) m. 9-23-1950 James Franklin Wells.
   c'. Ralph Reginal Hodgson (7-13-1886) m. 2-26-1949 Rev. Samuel C. Smith.

10. 3-25-1924
    a'. Mabel Ann Gamble (7-16-1945).
    b'. John Brown Gamble (3-8-1949).
    c'. Thomas McConnal Gibbs (8-6-1938).

11. 2-26-1930
    a'. Ann Hodgson (9-1949).
    b'. St. Elmo Massengale, III (9-1-1949).
    c'. Emmet Overton Cabaniss.

12. 11-27-1931
    a'. Edward Hodgson Jacobs.
    b'. Louis Couger Carmichael (8-31-1906) m. 6-26-1930 Emmet Overton Cabaniss.

13. 6-18-1924
    a'. Margaret Anne Wells (8-8-1951).
    c'. Paul Stribling Ellison (9-10-1931).

14. 3-12-1889
    a'. David Fuller Smith (8-10-1951).
    b'. Hyatt McConda Gibbs (8-6-1938).
    c'. Kate Elenora Hodgson (3-12-1889) m. Dr. Douglas Blackburn.

15. 3-10-1886
    a'. Edward Strickland, IV (5-16-1945).
    b'. Peter Benham Strickland (2-11-1949).
    c'. Mary Isabella Conger (12-5-1870, 5-8-1948) m. 1-24-1901 Daniel Lafayette Carmichael (12-10-1863).

16. 7-17-1920
    a'. Robert Morris (1895) in. 1919 William Morris.
    b'. Hedges Morris.
    c'. Paul Morris.

17. 6-1-1926
    a'. Bessie Mae Conger (1868, 1-31-1941) m. 12-9-1881 Paul S. Stirling.
    b'. Edna Couger Stirling (9-4-1894, 9-7-1896).
    c'. Stiles Conger Stirling (5-21-1894) m. 6-8-1921 Ethel Ramsey Hopkins.

18. 4-16-1922
    a'. Bruce Hodges Stirling, Jr. (8-30-1925) m. 5-5-1951 Goldie Gillis Barron.
    b'. Frances Margaret Stirling (12-19-1927) m. 9-23-1950 James Franklin Wells.
    c'. Margaret Anne Wells (8-8-1951).

19. 8-10-1951
    a'. Hal Stirling (10-31-1936).
    b'. Belle Bernecia Stirling (12-16-1897) m. 6-18-1924 Roy James Ellison.

20. 9-17-1925
    a'. Roy James Ellison, Jr. (9-17-1925) m. 8-19-1950 Martha Louise Helroyd.
    b'. Virginia Bellie Ellison (6-10-1927) m. 6-9-1951 Clarence Felder Evans.

21. 8-28-1928
    a'. Mary Anne Ellison (8-3-1928).
    b'. Jack Columbus Ellison (12-22-1934).

22. 11-21-1910
    a'. Emily Elizabeth Stirling (2-1-1910, 10-24-1913) m. 1-24-1901 Daniel Lafayette Carmichael (12-10-1863).
    b'. Mary Isabella Conger (12-5-1870, 5-8-1948) m. 1-24-1901 Daniel Lafayette Carmichael (12-10-1863).

23. 12-11-1904
    a'. Mary Frances Carmicall (12-11-1904) m. 11-27-1931 Edgar Elden Purcell (9-7-1900).
    b'. Louis Couger Carmichael (8-31-1906) m. 6-26-1930 Emmet Overton Cabaniss.

24. 1919
    a'. Margaret Ann Gamble (7-16-1945).
    b'. John Brown Gamble (3-8-1949).
    c'. James Swinton McDaniel.

25. 8-22-1934
    a'. James Swinton McDaniel.
    b'. Hedges Morris.
    c'. Paul Morris.

26. 8-3-1946
    a'. William David Morris.
    c'. James Swinton McDaniel.
    d'. Mary Du Free Conger.
    e'. Lucy Ellice Conger (5-19-1876) m. 11-2-1905 Crawford Edgar Little.
a'. Anna Belle Little (9-21-1907) m. 6-25-1930 Charles Dwight Taylor (10-6-1902).
  1'. Charles Dwight Taylor, Jr. (4-19-1937).
  b'. James Peyton Little (11-30-1909, 8-9-1948).
  c'. Crawford Edgar Little, Jr. (7-8-1913).
  d'. Hodges Conger Little (7-29-1913).
  vi. Elizabeth Conger (1878, 9-1-1926) unmarried.
  vii. John Talmadge Conger (2-12-1880) m. 12-11-1904 Margaret Ann Skelton.
    1'. Betty Ann Conger (9-6-1935).
    b'. Hedges Abijah (9-20-1907, 5-2-1908).
    c'. David Conger (4-18-1908) m. 10-28-1936.
      1'. David Conger, Jr. (11-13-1945).
    d'. John Talmadge Conger (2-22-1911) m. 12-24-1935 Sarah Elizabeth Adair (11-24-1915).
      1'. Margaret Stanley (8-30-1935).
    e'. Helen Louise Conger (4-11-1912) m. 12-29-1934 Thomas Pope Stanley (7-30-1915).
      1'. Margaret Stanley (8-30-1935).
    f'. Paul Stribling Conger (4-23-1914) m. 2-14-1936.
      1'. Paul Stribling Conger, Jr. (12-25-1942).
    g'. Tom Edd Conger (12-15-1915) m. 7-29-1939.
      1'. Frances Jean Conger.
    h'. Mary Frances Conger (8-27-1917).
      1'. Margaret Elizabeth Conger (11-11-1919) m. 9-14-1946 William Robert Wise.
      1'. William Robert Wise, Jr. (2-7-1948).
    i'. Margaret Elizabeth Conger (11-11-1919) m. 9-14-1946 William Robert Wise.
      1'. Margaret Stanley (8-30-1935).
    j'. Joe Ben Conger (5-2-1933) m. 4-18-1947.
      1'. Joe Ben Conger, Jr. (8-8-1949).


vi. Mary Jane Young (3-29-1825).

vii. Frances Turner Conger (1887-1889).


a. Anna Belle Little (9-21-1907) m. 6-25-1930 Charles Dwight Taylor (10-6-1902).

ABRAHAM ALEXANDER
SIGNER OF MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
(—/—/1734-4/23/1786) m. DORCAS AMELIA WILSON (?) (—/—/1734-5/23/1800)

i. Isaac Alexander, M.D. (1750—1/13/1812) in Camden, S. C. m. (1) ——— ——— m. (2) 12/14/1788 Mrs. Margaret B. Smith m. (3) 7/15/1807 Sarah Thornton, d. 12/9/1863.


iii. Abraham Alexander, II, (3/ 6 /1762-3/11/1829) m. (1) 3/6/1787 Margaret Harris
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE


IV. Nathaniel Alexander (7/3/1767—2/5/1808) m. 5/24/1794 Jane Harris.

V. Joab Alexander (2/9/1769—3/21/1828) m. Joanna Wallace (d. 5/4/1860 age 60 yrs.).

B. Isaac F. Alexander (b. 6/2/1801) m. (2) Lydia Campbell.

1. Margaret Alexander.
2. John Alexander.

B. Isaac F. Alexander, (cont'd) m. (2) Lydia Campbell.

I. Eleazer Alexander (11-23-1763) removed to Maury county, Tenn.
II. James Alexander (1765, 10-15-1804) buried in Polk graveyard, Mecklenburg county, N. C.
III. Dorcas Alexander.
IV. Abdon Alexander (Soldier War 1812, 2nd Regiment).

A. Cyrus M. Alexander (9-16-1798, 12-3-1842).
B. Peggy Washington Alexander (3-20-1800).
C. Anna Maria Alexander (5-23-1802, d. Tenn.) m. John Stockinger of Tenn.
D. Hanah Matilda Alexander (10-9-1804, d. Tenn.) m. Cyrus Williamson of Macon Tenn.

E. Marshall Franklin Alexander (11-19-1806, d. 1826 Tenn.).
F. Eliza Agnes Alexander (1-9-1809, 3-31-1870) m. 5-24-1827 James Morrow Coffey (10-9-1805, 12-17-1893) of Lancaster, S. C.

i. Rufus Alexander Coffey (5-10-1848, 10-20-1895) m. 12-21-1871 Amanda Murdock Utley (1-20-1848, 12-29-1892) of Hillaboro, N. C.

a. James M. Coffey (1-14-1873) m. 1912 Hattie Maynard (1878) of Memphis, Tenn.

b. Claude Coffey (10-12-1874, 3-21-1910) m. 2-5-1902 Emma E. Bryant (9-18-1880) of Gaffney, S. C.

c. Sue A. Coffey (11-11-1876, 9-6-1950) m. 1904 Lewis Cathey (died 4.916).

d. Lelia B. Coffey (8-30-1878) m. 11-3-1915 Oren C. Utley (7-16-1879).

e. Eula W. Coffey (8-29-1880).

f. Jessie B. Coffey (6-7-1887) m. 7-6-1919 James D. Myers (6-6-1881) of Pennsylvania.

h. Lamar Alexander Coffey (1-11-1886, 10-25-1899).

i. William Howard Coffey (10-6-1890).

j. Amanda Coffey (11-18-1892).

2. Mary Anne Coffey (2-17-1829, 4-26-1893) m. 1-3-1854 (1st wife) James B. Spratt.

b. Ruth Spratt (1857-1891) m. 2-11-1875 James Garrison.

c. James B. Spratt (9-6-1866, 8-3-1949) m. Minnie Marks (d. 1931).
   i. (8 children, 6 boys & 2 girls).
   d. Tom Spratt (7-16-1862, 12-8-1929) m. Betty Grimes.

e. Edwin Spratt (5-9-1864, 4-7-1920) m. Minnie Elams (1868, 3-31-1935).
   i. (9 children, 6 boys, 3 girls).
   f. Maggie B. Spratt m. C. B. Campbell.

g. Emma B. Spratt (3-31-1860, 7-9-1920) m. Joseph Rufus Hayes (9-16-1849, 8-21-1914).
   i. (2 daughters).

h. Charles Alexander Spratt (7-22-1855, 11-8-1917) m. (1) Lenora Bigham (1-20-1854, 8-11-1897) m. (2) Annie Query.
   i. (5 children 4 boys, 1 girl).
   j. Sarah Elizabeth Spratt (10-26-1857, 1-6-1928).
   l. Thomas Anna Spratt (9-20-1862, 5-18-1924) m. 12-21-1884) William Bigham (9-25-1861, 4-4-1936).
   m. (8 children 3 boys, 5 girls).

n. Benjamin Morrow Coffey (6-6-1842, 5-29-1915) Soldier, Confederate Army m. 2-17-1880 Lucinda Robinson (2-23-1849, 3-4-1931).
   a. Hattie Caroline Coffey (11-11-1882) m. 7-29-1907 Andy Bailes (10-1-1880, 3-28-1937).
   c. Morrow Coffey (2-23-1892) m. 10-26-1916 Frank Graham.
   d. Billy Frank Barker (11-7-1918) m. 1-1-1937 C. A. Beard.
   e. Augusta Barker (11-14-1910) m. 1-1-1937

A. Thomas Neely Alexander,

B. Jane Alexander.

C. Isabella Alexander (2-1-1806, 1874).

D. James M. Alexander (3-8-1806, 1872).

E. Ezekial Ross Alexander (2-18-1810, 1885).


VII. Redempta Alexander.

VIII. Polly Ann Alexander (10-10-1781, 12-5-1861) m. 7-22-1802 John Culp (5-17-1803).

A. Minus A. Culp (11-21-1805, 10-13-1848).

C. Andrew Ray Culp (6-2-1807, 3-23-1851).

D. Dorcas Elizabeth Culp (6-13-1809, 3-26-1828).

E. Nancy M. Culp (6-21-1811).

F. Query Morrow Culp (10-8-1813).

G. Margaret G. Culp (2-12-1813).

H. Benjamin Abdon Culp (7-3-1816, 5-12-1886) m. (1) About 1837 at Lancaster county, S. C. Sarah Caroline Wyatt (1820, 1-23-1848).

I. James Alexander Culp.

J. Mary Margaret Ann Culp (12-21-1842, 12-27-1907) m. James Morrison Warwick (5-6-1836, 2-12-1907).

K. Julia Jane Warwick (8-14-1866) m. 6-10-1886 William Steven Leander Porter (11-13-1860, 6-11-1942).

l. Jessie Leitner Porter (8-2-1887) m. 7-6-1919 Goyfus Broadway Davidson.

m. Roberta Bell Porter (2-14-1891) m. 9-3-1913 James Davis Beaty (1-27-1891).

a. Mary Lee Beaty (7-8-1914, 4-19-1929).

b. Jane Warwick Beatty (3-17-1921) m. 6-3-1944 John Meyrl Beckley.

1. James Davis Beckley (1-7-1946).

2. David Evan Beckley (4-3-1947) twin.

3. Alan Steven Beckley (4-3-1947) twin.


m. (cont’d) m. (2) 1-16-1948 Robert Holmes Dickert (1-16-1918).

i. Constance Porter (8-13-1892, 12-2-1940) m. 5-26-1918 Lewis Henry Kraskin.


i. William Durant Warwick (9-9-1894, 1-29-1914) U. S. Army, killed at Mexican Border.
ii. Mary Helen Warwick (7-7-1896) m. 12-24-1917 John Roy Hege, M.D. (12-20-1889).  
   1'. (2 children).  
      a'. Durant Gilmore Warwick (7-19-1922).  
      b'. William Dean Warwick (2-23-1925) m. 2-1947 Jeannette Berryhill.  
      1'. (2 children).  
   vi. Julia Mae Warwick (12-16-1898) m. 8-19-1916 William Stillwell Royall.  
      a'. William Stillwell Royall, Jr.  
      b'. Elizabeth Royall.  
   vii. Louise Warwick Dprant (8-25-1894) m. 12-4-1917 John Alexander Neely, Jr.  
      a'. John Alexander Neely, III (9-22-1918).  
      b'. Eleanor Jeanette Neely (9-5-1920).  
      c'. Robert Durant Neely (8-7-1922, 9-16-1922) m. 12-12-1944 Paul Dial Gallant.  
   viii. Lydia Crowell Durant (9-5-1896) m. 3-7-1926 Nathan Otis Salley.  
   ix. James Albert Warwick (12-26-1879, 6-9-1930) buried Canal Zone, Corozal (military) m. 1-16-1910 Louise Marie Snyder (9-3-1884).  
      a'. Nova Olive Warwick (4-30-1911) m. 11-15-1925 George White Kirkpatrick.  
      b'. Margaret Elizabeth Durant (5-23-1892) m. 8-3-1916 James Calvin Douglas.  
      a'. Evelyn Gary Douglas (8-21-1898) m. 6-1-1922 Samuel Leland Boyce.  
      b'. Willie Amanda Kirkpatrick m. Rev. W. B. Lindsay.  
      ii. Margaret Louise Kirkpatrick (3-26-1877) m. Nathan Edwin Aull.  
      iii. John Watts Kirkpatrick (7-22-1879) m. Katherine McLaughlin.  
      a'. George Grier Kirkpatrick m. Ellen Wakefield.  
   x. Adam Alexander (Wife Mary Shelby)  
      SIGNER OF MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE  
      I. Isaac S. Alexander (6-7-1756, 9-2-1823) m. Ruth Reese (1753, 10-20-1825).  
         a'. William Erskine Gallant (12-2-1825).  
      ii. Catherine Alexander (1759) m. before 7-31-1779 John McCoy (1753).  
      III. Sarah Shelby Alexander (d. 10-11-1842) m. 1777 Captain John Springs (10-27-1751, 6-25-1818).  
      IV. Charles Taylor Alexander (8-9-1764, 8-25-1828) m. 12-28-1796 Margaret Means (12-30-1777, 7-17-1845).  
      a'. Evan Shelby Alexander (9-2-1797) m. 11-2-1818 Nancy Moore.  
      1. Amanda Hannah Alexander m. W. K. Reid.  
         b'. Margaret Alexander m. (2) Margaret Alexander m. (2)  
            ii. Erskine Gallant m. Ione Peck.  
               a'. William Erskine Gallant (12-2-1825).  
               b'. Margaret Gallant m. (6-25-1825) m. Harold Vandiver Sullivan, Jr.  
               i. Harold Vandiver Sullivan, III (4-11-1950).  
                  c'. Robert Miller Gallant.  
                  iii. Levy Gallant m. John Eat.  
                     iv. Evelyn Gallant.  
                     v. Margaret Gallant.  
                     vi. Alexander Gallant.  
                     vii. Paul Gallant m. Isla May Dial.  
                        a'. Paul Dial Gallant (U. S. Army).
c. James Gallant m. Ann Lewis.
d. Nancy Jane Alexander.
e. Evelyn Elizabeth Alexander (6-9-1840) m. 11-8-1860 Elan Austin McLeod.
   a. William McLeod.
b. John McLeod.
c. Lelia McLeod (3-27-1864) m. Silas Lee Caldwell.
i. Jessie Caldwell m. Clarence Smith.
j. John M. Alexander (1-20-1799, 8-5-1825).
k. Mary Shelby Alexander (1801, 1803).
   a. William Alexander.
b. John Buena Alexander.
c. Minnie Alexander.
   a. Laura Winslow Alexander (1845, 10-19-1880) m. 4-11-1864 William Barrett Taylor.
      a. Mary Louise Taylor m. Thomas Webb.
b. William Davis Webb (8-22-1905).
c. Mary Taylor m. Alexander, Jr. (12-16-1818) m. Caroline Hampton.
d. Evan Shelby Alexander (1767, 10-28-1809).
ii. Mary (Polly) (died 8-19-1838) m. Dr. Cunningham Harris (8-31-1768, 1-10-1814).

Queries

Gay—Wanted: date of d. of David Coupland Gay, son of Wm. Gay, II, and Lucy Harrison Coupland of Henrico Co., Va. David m. Sally Nicholson, widow of Howell N. of Sussex Co., Va., Dec. 13, 1847, Clinton, Miss. What was maiden name and date of d. of Sally, and where in Va. was she from? David’s bros. were Wm. A., Peter Field, John Minge, Willia W., Benj. Carter, Henry, Archy Bolling, Walter Virginia; sisters were Lucy Ann, Virginia Emaline, Lucy Harrison Gay. David d. in Miss. Sally Gay is my g.mother. Any inf. appr.—Mrs. L. A. Wallace, Box 415, Purcellville, Va.

Holman—Who were par. of Wm. Holman, b. 1778, Madison Co., Ky.? He moved to Randolph Co., Mo., in 1817. M. Eleanor Barnes before 1802. Greatly appr. help.—Mrs. J. L. Petersen, 4052 S. Bryant Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.


DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Louisiana Marsh, with res. bef. coming to Ky.-in Mason Co., Ky., son of James Layton, b. in Va. Wife named Alice Hulett. Had sons, Richard and Lott. Who were par. and gr.par. of James Layton and Wm. Smithers and where b. in Va.? Want Rev. anc.

Rev. Sol., Capt. Joseph Gilpin, and WANTED-par. of both Richard Peddicord and Mrs. Frank E. Martin, 601 R St., Bedford, Ind.

Merritt Bowman-James Hillery Layton, b. in Mason Co., Ky., son of James Layton, b. in Va. Sarah Smithers Aug. 8, 1836, in Mason Co. She b. Jan. 8, 1818, dau. of William Smithers, b. in Va. Wife named Alice Hulett. Had sons, Richard and Lott. Who were par. and gr.par. of James Layton and Wm. Smithers and where b. in Va.? Want Rev. anc. James H. Layton and wife, Sarah, went to Platte Co., Mo., where both d.—Mrs. E. G. Aker, 1907 Main St., Parkville, Mo.

Rice-Want Rev. rec. of Thomas Rice, of N. C., desec. of Earl of Canterbury. Also dates of b. and d. of Rice and his wife, who was either Mary Poe or Betty Bond, also birth date of their son, Thomas Rice, and his wife, Elizabeth Wood Rice—Mrs. W. H. Rutter, 209 S. Monroe, Enid, Okla.

Manson-Fleton—Wish inf. on families of Hugh Manson and Martha Fleton. Know nothing of their par. except that the Pletons were Presbyterians and came to this country when persecuted. Mansons came from Va. to Jefferson Co., Ga. We think Hugh was desc. from Capt. Robert Manson, b. Aug. 17, 1748, but do not have proof. Manson Bible with records belonging to David Hugh was lost by fire years ago. Would like data on both lines, also corr.—Mrs. W. D. Harvey, 214 W. College St., Americus, Ga.


Randlett—Want the par. of John Randlett, b. 5-13-1790, I bel. in or near Norwich, Conn. M. Elvira Lathrop. Also par. of John Lathrop, b. 1729, Norwich, M. (?). Want name of wife. She d. 1807 in Lebanon, N. H.—Mrs. Sam L. Randlett, 517 W. 8th St., Dallas, Tex.

Jaqula—Want par. names, also bros. and sistern, of Richard Jaqua, b. 4-9-1787, Columbus Co., N. Y., d. 9-26-1879, buried Melmore, O. His wife Elizabeth Wiltsee, was dau. of John Wiltsee, who fought in Rev. Richard, with meritorious serv. for U. S. during War of 1812, was made a Col. After this war Richard and Elizabeth moved to Melmore, where they res. until d. Did any of Richard’s anc. take part in Rev.? With any inf. av.—Mrs. Nora Hurley Lash, R. 1, Vandalia, Ill.

Blackwell—William Blackwell, b. Jan. 1, 1800, in Va. D. 1851, Tenn. M. 1st Miss Harris, 2nd Miss Siddell. His bros. and sistern were Matilda, m. Stuart Lane; Elizabeth, m. —— West; Mary, m. —— Adams; Helen, m. —— Torbett. Would like to know who William’s par. were. He named one son Armistead.—Mrs. McLin S. Choate, 200 Linden Drive, Danville, Va.


Marshall had ch.: Lindsay, Zachariah, Lusby, Tobina, b. in Mo. Meredith Bowman b. Aug. 27, 1806 (where?) d. Jan. 16, 1850 in Vincennes, Ind., m. Ann Smith, Nov. 29, 1832. Meredith Bowman had bros.: Lindsay and Zachariah, living in Warsow, Mo., in 1849 as evident from letter written by Lindsay, Feb. 12, 1849, to his bro. Meredith in Vincennes. Want proof that Meredith Bowman was son of Marshall Bowman, father of Lindsay and Zachariah. Was Meredith b. in Va., before family moved out to Missouri?


Childers—Richard Childers, Rev. pat., and his wife, Martha Spann, were par. of Osborn Childers, b. Oct., 1790. Osborn m. Malinda Burton in Elbert Co., Ga., June 28, 1815. They lived in Twiggs Co., Ga. Dr. Erasmus Ripley Childers was b. in Ga., Sept. 6, 1819. He d. Feb. 10, 1857, and is buried in Dallas Co., Ala. Was Dr. E. R. Childers a son of Osborn and Malinda Burton Childers? What were names of other ch. of this last-mentioned couple?—Mr. B. M. Miller Childers, 510 Tremont St., Selma, Ala.

Bradway-Parker—Any inf. of par. and war serv. of par. of William Bradway, b. Apr. 11, 1777, bel. in Berkshire Co., Mass., who m. Fanny Parker. b. Apr. 24, 1783, place unknown. Both d. in Copenhagen, N. Y., he Dec. 6, 1853; she Apr. 3, 1850. Their ch.. Virgil, 1806; Orrin P., 1809; Simon, 1811; William, 1814; Charity, 1817; Asahel, 1820; and Lois (Fryer), 1824. Bel. all were b. in Jefferson Co., N. Y., but any inf. will be app.—Mrs. Harley Heath, 12 Bacon St., Glens Falls, N. Y.

Greathouse—My gr.gr.gr. grandfather, Benjamin Greathouse, was b. ca. 1785. Entered land Stark Co., Ohio, 1810. Living therein 1813. His dau., Rebecca, b. Ohio, 1820. Benjamin had wife, Mary whose name is lost—They came to Carroll Co., Ind., ca. 1830. Want par. of Benjamin, wife’s maiden name, and would like to corr. with anyone having Greathouse data. I have cons. inf. on fam. back.
to 1709. — Mrs. Julien Stephenson, R. R. 2, Flora, Ind.


McEwen-Gregg-Pennington—James McEwen, b. abt. 1730, of Carlisle, Pa., fifer and drummer, Gourley's Co., 9th Pa., 1777. Want date of b. and d. of wife's name and b. and m. Ch.: Henry McEwen, Elizabeth Hackett, Jane Forbes, Margaret Caldwell.

James Gregg, b. abt. 1728, son of Andrew Gregg, Sr., of Carlisle, who came to America in 1722. Wife Agnes Smith. Want dates of b. and d. of both.

Robert Pennington and wife, Rebecca Benn, came to Center Co., Pa., 1786. B. 1754; from Md. Want place of b. and par. of both. — Mrs. C. J. Trickle, 2010 Third St. Baker, Ore.

Bennett-Arnold-Mullins—Want names of par. of Eli H. Bennett, b. 1825, d. 1905, m. ca. 1845 to Harriet Arnold (1st wife), dau. of James Arnold, Methodist minister in middle Tenn., and wife, Mourning Mullins or Mullen. Want names of both par. of James and Mourning. — Mrs. Henry Martin, Avondale, Box 3022, Birmingham, Ala.

Peterson—We are sending every effort to locate rec. of Peter Peterson, Forest Ranger and Rev. vet., who had much to do with the New Westminster section of Butler Co., Pa. His people came to New World, settling in Cape Henlopen Dist., as early as 1700, among Swedish colonies. He was with troops and gained honors. men. at Braddock's defeat. His grave is in the old Butler cemetery. Wish to learn more of his ser. — Mrs. G. S. Graham, Jacksonburg, W. Va.

Williams—Nathan Williams rec. in Quaker membership, Rich. Soc'y, Northampton Co. N. C., 1763. Wife Selia, and he requested certific. of removal from monthly meeting in Isle of Wight Co., Va., 1766. Nathan d. 1782 in Camden Dist., S. C. Will mentions wife, Sela, and "all my children." Want anc. and desc. of Nathan and wife, Selia or Sela. — Mrs. Marie Williams, P. O. Box 216, Summerton, S. C.

Wells-Clarke-Conner-Frey-Pearce — Wish dates and place of b. and d., also par., for Dr. John Wells of Queen Anne Co., Md., who in 1794, helped found "Medical & Chirurgical Society of Md.", then removed to Baltimore, 1802. M. Jan. 19, 1802, to Mary Clarke, thought to be the same Mary Wells, b. abt. 1784 in Md., and d. June 20, 1839, at 126 E. Pearl St., Baltimore, and had ff. ch.: Mary Ann Wells, b. Aug. 4, 1819, m. Timothy Conner Dec. 18, 1838, in Frederick, Md., d. there Dec. 22, 1883; Bellina, b. abt. 1810, m. Samuel Frey, Apr. 6, 1830, in Frederick Co. She d. in Baltimore, Apr. 13, 1897; Cinderella, b. abt. 1812, m. Joseph Pearce, in Frederick Co., Apr. 25, 1826, d. Oct. 15, 1894, in Ligonier, Ind.; it is thought there were also two sons, Jon and William. Wish more data also on Mary Clarke. — Mrs. R. W. Buhrmaster, 1436 Gilbert Ave., Downers Grove, Ill.

Barns (Barnes)—Would like inf. on Mary Barns (Barnes), m. (?) Vincent, in Ansonville, N. C., moved to Decatur, Meigs, Co., Tenn. Ch.: Charley, b. 1802; John; Jonathan, d. 1880 in Meigs Co.; Reuben Vincent, b. 1806, in Tenn., m. Leah Johnson, lived in McMinn Co., Tenn., par. of 12 ch. among them Jacob, Ephraim, Isaac, Mary Ann, b. 1833 McMinn Co., Tenn. Reuben and family migrated to Mo., in 1945. Who were Leah Johnson's parents? — Mrs. Leo Hedgepeth, New Madrid, Mo.

Green—Thomas Green, b. in 1634, d. in Isl. of Wight Co., Va., 1686. Sons, Thomas, George, John, and dau., who m. John Davis. He m. Mary Moon, dau. of Capt. John, b. in England, d. in Isl. of Wight Co. Who was Thomas's father? — Mrs. Wm. Pitt, 2979 St. Johns St., Jacksonville, Fla.

Blake—Can anyone tell me who were par. of Alexander Blake, b. 1799 in Greenbrier Co., W. Va., m. Margaret Huggard May 12, 1818, in Lewisburg, W. Va., and who was the James Blake who m. Jane Arthur July 21, 1806, of Greenbrier Co. Also wish inf. on the Southampton Co., Va., Blakes. — Mrs. C. M. Winn, 315 Castro St., Norman, Okla.


Dunlap-Northcott-Mitchell — Eliza Dunlap, b. July 17, 1825 (where?) — m. Constant Ruggles Feb. 18, 1846 (where?) — While m. lived in Fairfield, O. (when?) — Hillsdale, Mich. (when?) — d. in Westville, Ind., Aug. 7, 1876. Par. of Eliza were Robert Dunlap, b. May 26, 1799, d. July 18, 1843, and Zerviah Mitchell Dunlap, b. Apr. 5, 1801, d. (when?) Want birthplace of both and where died. Who were Zeva or Zerviah Mitchell's par.? — Ch. of Robert and Zerviah were James H., b. Oct. 9, 1822; Jeremiah b. Nov. 15, 1823; Eliza, b. July 17, 1825; Harriet, b. Jan. 22, 1827; Sarah, b. June 10, 1829; Melinda, b. Aug. 5, 1832; Melvina, b. Apr. 21, 1837; Robert B., b. Aug. 7, 1840. Melinda Dunlap m. — Northcott. She d. June 20, 1885. What Northcott? Where were the ch. b. and where d.? Robert Dunlap, b. July 26, 1748, (where?) — d. March 13, 1834 (where?) — Who were his par.? Any inf. will app. — Mrs. John D. Gelbraith, 539 Washington Ave., Glenooc, Ill.

Fowler-White-Wheeler-Robbins-Taylor—Des. inf. from E.S.S. who placed Query No. 14049 in June 1932 Magazine. Did she get data about par. Thomas Fowler and — White, of Betsey Fowler b. April 19, 1767, m. Goffe Moore at Clinton, Me. Aug. 17, 1786? Betsey and Goffe had son, John White Moore. Was her grandfather a John White? Des. further data about lines. Also des. par. lines of Martha Wheeler of Acton, Me. who was b. in Mt. 1730 and d. aged 98. She m. 1st Nathaniel Barrett, b. Dec. 1, 1724, prob. Chelmsford or Concord, Mass., m. Nov. 30, 1748, d. 1772/6. Resided Westford, Mass. She m. 2nd Thomas Atwood of Temple, N. H.

Des. par. of Mary Robbins who m. Samuel

Esther Rau—Anc. des. of Maria Elizabeth Rau, m. Jacob Bachman, Lowhill Township abt. 1798. Rec. of b. of first child, Peter, b. Feb. 28, 1800, Lowhill Church Records. Sister, Dr. Esther Rau. 1812 Tax List Lowhill Township contains names, George Rau, Sr., George Rau, Jr., and John Rau. A John Rau and Martin Rau listed as Rev. sol. Of whom were Maria Elizabeth and Esther dau.? Will app. (Esther Bachman Balfour) 706 Magnolia St., New Smyrna Beach, Fla.

Lewis—Would like to corr. with anyone having inf. on Lewis family of Chester County, Pa. My gr-gr-grandmother was Elizabeth Lewis, b. Mar. 9, 1821; d. Sept. 11, 1884; m. Jan. 16, 1840, to Dr. Esther Rau. Anc. des. of Maria Elizabeth Rau, m. Jacob Bachman, Lowhill Township abt. 1798. Rec. of b. of first child, Peter, b. Feb. 28, 1800, Lowhill Church Records. Sister, Dr. Esther Rau. 1812 Tax List Lowhill Township contains names, George Rau, Sr., George Rau, Jr., and John Rau. A John Rau and Martin Rau listed as Rev. sol. Of whom were Maria Elizabeth and Esther dau.? Will app. (Esther Bachman Balfour) 706 Magnolia St., New Smyrna Beach, Fla.

Rau—Anc. des. of Maria Elizabeth Rau, m. Jacob Bachman, Lowhill Township abt. 1798. Rec. of b. of first child, Peter, b. Feb. 28, 1800, Lowhill Church Records. Sister, Dr. Esther Rau. 1812 Tax List Lowhill Township contains names, George Rau, Sr., George Rau, Jr., and John Rau. A John Rau and Martin Rau listed as Rev. sol. Of whom were Maria Elizabeth and Esther dau.? Will app. (Esther Bachman Balfour) 706 Magnolia St., New Smyrna Beach, Fla.

Wright—This Matthew Wright moved from Onondaga Co., N. Y. In 1853 in Onondaga Co. N. Y. In 1853 in Branch Co., Mich. Where in between? Also wish Rev. ser., if any.—Mrs. Ernest White, 8404 West 27th, Tacoma 6, Washington.

Pattison—Richard Pattison and wife Ann (Gray?) came to Baltimore, Md., soon after the Revolutionary War. They were members of the Pattison family of Dorchester and Calvert Counties. Their ch. were: William, m. Martha Ward, 3-2-1819; Thomas m. Sarah Catts 8-7-1815 and Mrs. Prudence Brown 3-7-1837; Samuel m. Rose Mitchell; his dau. m. Jul. Ellen Onion 4-7-1824; James no record; Keziah b. 11-1-1796, m. Abel Horner 5-4-1818; Ann Jane (Nancy) b. 5-27-1797, m. David Jones 2-28-1822; Sarah (Sallie) b. 3-9-1801, m. Mr. Edmondson (Edmonson). Would app. any data of my gr-gr-grandparents, Richard Pattison and his wife Ann (Gray?); specially names of their par, gr. parents, and any b., m., or d. dates.—Mrs. Nellie Randall, 1415 Superior Blvd., Wyandotte, Mich.

Partridge—Want par. of Benjamin Hunt, b. 10-26-1785, N. Y., and his wife, Thankful Tallman, b. 9-24-1798, N. Y. In 1833 were in Oswego Co. and in 1845 in Onondaga Co. N. Y. In 1853 in Branch Co., Mich. Where in between? Also wish Rev. ser., if any.—Mrs. Ernest White, 8404 West 27th, Tacoma 6, Washington.

Williams—Col. James Glasgow Williams, a native of Tenn. for many years agent of Federal Government among Cherokee Indians, lived in Aberdeen, Monroe Co., Miss. Their ch. were: William, m. Martha Ward, 3-2-1819; Thomas m. Sarah Cans 8-7-1815 and Mrs. Prudence Brown 3-7-1837; Samuel m. Rose Mitchell; his dau. m. Jul. Ellen Onion 4-7-1824; James no record; Keziah b. 11-1-1796, m. Abel Horner 5-4-1818; Ann Jane (Nancy) b. 5-27-1797, m. David Jones 2-28-1822; Sarah (Sallie) b. 3-9-1801, m. Mr. Edmondson (Edmonson). Would app. any data of my gr-gr-grandparents, Richard Pattison and his wife Ann (Gray?); specially names of their par, gr. parents, and any b., m., or d. dates.—Mrs. Nellie Randall, 1415 Superior Blvd., Wyandotte, Mich.

Clifford—In ans. to query of Mrs. John Dalzell in December Magazine—Chas. Clifford father's given name was James—his will on file in Sec. of State's office, Trenton, N. J. (1153 J. of Wills) Charles Clifford's will on file at Greensburg, Pa. Chas. Clifford, wife, and first child, James, migrated from Bethlehem twp. Hunterdon Co., N. J., in spring of 1759 and took a homestead tract in Westmoreland Co., Pa., which was still in the family's poss. in 1923. Took fruit trees for planting at new home. Charles was captured by Indians during Rev. and kept prisoner at Quebec for over 2 yrs. Signed Petition of Inhabitants of Westmoreland Co., on file at Harrisburg. I was the first to join D. A. R. on Charles Clifford line. My National number is 187781. —Miss Lena Brady, Sutherland, Iowa.

Answers

"People will not look forward to posterity, who never look backward to their ancestors," said Edmund Burke (1729-1797), British statesman and political writer, in his famed address February 9, 1790, on "The Army Estimates."
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
(Organized—October 11, 1890)
1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

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D. A. R. Awards to Service Academies

According to annual custom, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has presented four awards to honor students at the four United States Service Academies.

On June 4 Mrs. Loren E. Rex, First Vice President General, presented to Midshipman Forrest Patterson Lockwood, of Norwalk, Conn., a $100 Eastman reflex camera for excellence in seamanship in studies at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. Mrs. Rex was accompanied by Miss Lillian Chenoweth, Honorary Vice President General, of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Warren S. Currier, Recording Secretary General, represented the National Society at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., on June 1, to give a $100 typewriter to Cadet Harry Leslie Van Trees, Jr., of Missouri, for the highest standing there in mechanics.

At the U. S. Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., on June 6, Mrs. Kenneth T. Trewhella, Registrar General, gave $100 in cash to Cadet Bruce Warren Dewing, of Kingston, Mass., for excellence in theoretical and practical seamanship.

The $50 savings bond for the best Deck Cadet at the U. S. Merchant Marine Academy at King’s Point, N. Y., was awarded July 1 to Cadet-Midshipman Robert A. Sleierin, of Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y., by Mrs. Edgar B. Cook, State Regent of New York, on behalf of the National Society.

Subscription Prizes

Mrs. Lester O. Weison, State D. A. R. Magazine Chairman for Texas, gave last Spring six Magazine subscriptions for prizes in a State contest for increased subscriptions. She divided the Chapters into six size groups for the awards. Winning Chapters were permitted to present the subscriptions to whomever they preferred. Excellent results were obtained from the competition. One Chapter obtained 25 new subscriptions. As of June 1, 1952, Texas had 804 subscriptions, 13 per cent of its 6,207 members, a net increase of 110 above the 694 subscriptions in that State on June 1, 1951.

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Felix Morley is a well-known journalist and commentator. His article was adapted from an address he made at the 40th annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce held in Constitution Hall, Washington.

Eugene W. Nixon was a member of the faculty of Pomona College until his retirement in 1951. He was author of the book, "Introduction to Physical Education," which in its third edition was translated into Japanese under the auspices of the United States government. He has written many articles and editorials. His sister, Mrs. Matthew W. Patrick, is State Vice Regent, South Carolina D. A. R.

John G. Biel, Terre Haute attorney, is Chairman of the Museum Committee for the Vigo County Historical Society in Indiana. His wife is State Registrar and formerly State Recording Secretary of the Indiana D. A. R.

Nan (Mrs. Harry F.) Kibler, of Whittier Chapter, D. A. R., Whittier, Cal., is a past Chapter Regent and State Chairman of Conservation.

Mary Carswell (Mrs. B. J.) Lempenau is a member of Topeka Chapter, Topeka, Kansas, and on its local Special Projects Committee. She combines housewife duties for her lawyer husband with her office as Inheritance Tax Analyst of the State of Kansas.

Mary Lou (Mrs. John W.) Hoffman was a delegate to the 61st Continental Congress from the Conococheague Chapter, Hagerstown, Md. For 14 years she has written a chit-chat column for the Potomac Edison News, a utility house organ.

Hoadley Dean, of Sturgis, South Dakota, is manager of the Black Hills and Badlands Association. He is a veteran of Pacific service in World War II. A former newspaperman, he has served in Washington as assistant to the late Senator Harlan J. Bushfield and later as executive secretary to Representative Harold O. Lovre, both of South Dakota. Two of his aunts, Mrs. Allen D. Young and Miss Julia Dean, both of Waukesha, Wis., are active in the D. A. R.

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National Security
(Continued from page 867)

absolute values higher than those established by the State take hold and receive sanction from the Supreme Court. I have seen Socialism permeate the colleges and have listened to governmental planners deride the virtues of free enterprise.

Liberty is an intangible asset. You cannot touch it. You cannot name its price or turn it out on any assembly line. And, like any other intangible value it is more easily lost than won.

But the blessings that spring from liberty are not intangible. You see its material benefits on every side. And you know that it is not centralized planning, it is not price and wage regulation that have made this Republic great. We owe our blessings quite simply to the spirit of liberty, which has been free to operate in this country as in no other, at any place or time. No security within the gift of government is even comparable with liberty—which is a gift from God. But many Americans, I realize, no longer think those horse and buggy thoughts.

Yet for all our progressive Socialism, and all our alliances and all the imitation by which we so curiously flatter Soviet Russia, it remains true that free enterprise is our strong suit. Because of the wisdom and foresight of the Founding Fathers, who were so solicitous for the posterity that is us, we hold an almost perfect hand of cards—if only we have the sense to bid and play it properly—not to bid no trump when we have all the quick tricks in hearts.

We still prize our intangible values and I do not think we shall easily be herded like sheep down the vainglorious path of Empire. All those that have gone that way have learned to their cost that militarization alone has never saved a nation and that the genius of our people rests, like all our institutions, on self-government. Rudyard Kipling has told us this, in his “Recessional”:

“The tumult and the shouting dies—
The captains and the Kings depart—
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!”

So let us seek our security first of all in those intangibles that have made us both strong and happy. Let us surmount that almost psychopathic fear of Soviet Russia which itself sadly indicates that we are forgetting—and therefore losing faith in—the real, the true and the potent sources of our national power.

QUIZ PROGRAM

1. What President got all the electoral votes?
2. Who was the last Revolutionary soldier to occupy the White House?
3. What President never laughed and why?
4. What President paid off the national debt in full?
5. Who was the youngest U. S. Senator?
6. Who was the youngest Congressman?
7. What Speaker of the House became President?
8. What President never attended school a day in his life?
9. What President’s father saw him sworn into office twice?
10. Who was the first woman to see her son inaugurated?

ANSWERS

2. Andrew Jackson.
3. Washington. His false teeth would fly out when he laughed.
4. Andrew Jackson. He divided the surplus among the States.
5. John H. Eaton of Tennessee; he was 28 years and two months old when elected.
6. William Charles Cole Claiborne. He was just 22 when elected.
7. James K. Polk was the only Speaker of the House to become President.
8. Andrew Johnson: He could read when he was married but his wife taught him to write.
9. U. S. Grant. But Grant’s mother was never in the White House although she lived until 1883.
10. Mrs. Eliza Garfield—March 4, 1881. Several presidential mothers were living when their sons became President but they were not present.

—Submitted by Eugene E. Patton, Knoxville, Tenn.
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