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Our Land

(A Metrical Creed for the D. A. R.)

This land is my land. Here I am free.
Here I may stand where the sky and the sea
Reach the horizon, communing with God
And the banner that flies on American sod.

This land is my land. Here let me trust
In equity’s law and a God who is just.
Charted our course is with ardor intense
To garner our forces for vital defense.

This land is our land. Here let us be
Ever alert and eternally free,
Quelling disorders without and within
To drive from our borders corruption and sin.

This land is our land, Father above,
Give us the mind and the spirit of love;
Make us a nation in thought and in fact
From war’s desolation immune and intact.

This land is our land. Here let us live
With power to get and to willingly give.
Come, let us follow to mountains immense,
Skirting the hollow of shallow pretense.

This land is our land. With Christ as our creed,
We are stretching a hand to our neighbors in need,
Avoiding the scorch of both brutal and soft,
Holding the torch of our freedom aloft.

This land is our land. Here let us be
Worthy of man who was meant to be free.
True to a principle early decreed,
Firm and invincible let us proceed.

—Louise Moss Montgomery

Poet laureate of the Mississippi Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Retiring Scrapbook Chairman, Sub-Committee of Press Relations.

This poem was used as a finale to the Mississippi State Conference held in Columbus in early March, 1952.

Insight Into War

I would the world could see ahead
To see if roses strew its bed,
I wonder what will happen next,
So say the minds of all perplexed.

The world is topsy-turvy now,
We see the evil of war’s vow,
Each day marks down its count of dead.
I would the world could see ahead.

Grim war is one strange mystery
As days write down the history,
The seas are very troubled now,
Smart men don’t know the where or how.

In memory of soldiers, dead,
I would the world could see ahead.

—Jeanette Carter Brautigan

Pittsburgh Chapter, D. A. R.
Past President, Pittsburgh Bookfellows
Dear Daughters:

For many of our members September means that our children, grandchildren and young friends will start their school year. I urge parents to take a deep interest in the school where the child attends, know the teachers and for what they stand. If the child is studying history or social science, do take the time to read those books and evaluate their contents for yourself. Parents have a great responsibility.

I believe that teachers in our elementary schools can be a power in the matter of the interpretation of our form of government to our boys and girls. Through the formative years our youth can be swayed into the wrong channels of living or they can be taught so that they will mature into stable citizens who will always support our American Way of Life.

A joint resolution of both Houses of Congress, approved February 29, 1952, provided “that the 17th day of September of each year is hereby designated as ‘CITIZENSHIP DAY’, in commemoration of the formation and signing, on September 17, 1787, of the Constitution of the United States.”

Constitution Day this year holds a deep significance for us because of the subtle propaganda of a number of groups who are attempting to destroy our Constitution. Each one of us needs to be aware of the content of our Constitution. Through the medium of the press and radio we should make all citizens aware of the importance of September 17th and what our United States Constitution has meant to every citizen of our country over such a long period of years.

Since the close of World War I our Society has advocated preparedness for our country to withstand aggression. Lt. (J. G.) Thomas Hudner, Jr., U. S. N., stated, “Maybe if America had been strong enough to discourage aggression two years ago, my friends, Jesse Brown, might be alive right now. So might thousands more of our Korea dead. For it’s only too sadly true today, in our world, weakness invites attack... and peace is only for the strong.”

All patriotic Americans are working to safeguard our country, militarily and economically. Free, competitive, private enterprise in the life of America is so essential. But the basic sources of American civilization go deeper. They are ethical and spiritual.

Western civilization was built upon moral principles, embedded in the Christian religion. Our Constitutional Republic made remarkable progress and established great institutions because our material prosperity was tempered by our religious beliefs.

I close with a thought given by the late Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes: “The peril of this nation is not any foreign power! We the people are its peril, its power and its hope!”

Affectionately,

[Signature]

President General, N. S. D. A. R.
The busy potteries of Staffordshire, England, of the 18th and 19th centuries encompassed a district ten miles long and five miles wide. Such famous towns as Stoke-Upon-Trent, Hanley, Cobridge, Etruria, Tunstall and Burslem come to mind, and if we look at the map we find they still survive and investigating further find them still the center, in this 20th century, of a flourishing pottery business.

The discovery and introduction of transfer ware meant that here was china not only serviceable and inexpensive (a small piece selling but for three-pence), but decorative as well. Designs after those of contemporary artists were engraved on copper plates, and then with the use of linseed oil, paints and tissue paper or bats (blocks of glue) transferred to and printed on the china. For some years only black was used, as in the Liverpool ware, but blue became a favorite because of its attractiveness and cheapness. The Chinese craftsmen, also, had always shown favoritism toward blue, as besides the sky, it was the rarest color they discerned in all of nature. The greens, reds, other colors and shades came into popularity with the Staffordshire potters in their transfer ware, after the rage for blue had subsided.

To us of 20th century America, this transfer ware is absorbingly interesting, as the views of this country's early days and its progress can be studied and traced. True it is that a few transfer prints were fantastic in their concept of America (an example shown in Oct. 1950 article in the D.A.R. Magazine) but most of the ware gives true representation by artists who were either American or who had traveled extensively in America. Lovely English scenes of cathedrals, castles and manor houses, also views in Canada, France, Italy and even the Gold Coast of Africa were reproduced.

The end of the 18th century found the potters of England anxious to get the American trade. Americans recovering from the ordeal of the Revolution were happy for comforts and welcomed this new china-ware, thus providing an abundant and gratifying field for the china collector of today.


The view on the platter pictured is that of the Narrows from Fort Hamilton, N. Y., produced in 1838 by William Ridgway and his potters. The Fort had recently been built on the southwestern shore of Long Island, the year 1831. William Henry Bartlett, the artist of this pictorial view, was born in Kentish Town, England, and made four trips to America between 1836 and 1852.

Distinguishing borders, identifying the makers, are on most of the Staffordshire ware, but the absence of a printed border on this octagonal platter with its black print on white, is a pleasing relief from overdecoration. The Narrows at Fort Hamilton was also executed in shades of blue with Ridgway's Narrow Lace border and his border of Catskill moss.
The Constitution of the United States of America

BY ESTELLE PORTER CHRISTIN

The American Constitution is the firm foundation upon which the whole structure of American liberty was erected. September 17th is a memorable patriotic anniversary, for on that day in 1787 the Constitution of the United States of America was signed, that inaugurated a new nation, which, in the words of Lincoln, "was conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal". General Eisenhower, in an address before the 1947 D. A. R. Continental Congress, stated that the American system of the freedom of the individual was founded upon the belief in the inherent dignity of man.

Daniel Webster, my grandfather's lifelong friend, said, "we live under the only government that ever existed that was framed by the unrestrained consultations of the people. Miracles do not cluster. That which has happened but once in one thousand years cannot be expected to happen often. SUCH A GOVERNMENT ONCE GONE, MIGHT LEAVE A VOID TO BE FILLED FOR AGES WITH REVOLUTION AND TUMULT, RIOT AND DESPOTISM."

Twice in this century Americans have fought a world war to preserve our priceless heritage. We are now bearing the brunt of a United Nations war against aggression in Korea. At this writing (June) a durable peace may possibly come out of the truce negotiations, or on the other hand a global holocaust can spread either from Korea or from other areas of unrest. For the Korean war is a hot flare-up of the cold war between two antithetical ideologies—that of totalitarian Communism with its theory of dictatorship of the slave state over the lives of all individuals, and the American ideal of the state as the servant of free men. This alternative of a free world or a slave world threatens the whole earth today. This has resulted in America in an awakening to the supreme value of our form of constitutional government.

The American system has its foundation in the long and bitter struggle of the human race for political liberty and self-government. It was molded by our forefathers from the past experiences of mankind in creating governments. It is founded particularly upon three English documents. The Magna Carta of 1215 is the basis of American liberty. Its importance is that it provided the restraint of written law. No one could be imprisoned or dispossessed of rights except according to law. Extraordinary taxes could not be levied without the consent of the representatives of the people.

The second document is the Petition of Rights signed by Charles I in 1628. All taxes were to be levied only with the consent of Parliament. Every person was entitled to a trial by jury. No arbitrary punishments were to be made.

The third document is the Bill of Rights, approved by William and Mary in 1689. Free elections were held necessary. The King had no right to suspend the laws. Freedom of speech was proclaimed.

The Constitution is also founded on three political philosophies. John Locke, an Englishman, in his "Treatises of Government" in 1690 taught that the natural rights of man consisted of life, liberty and property. In order to protect these rights, man forms a political community by social contract. The state was the servant of the individual.

Montesquieu, a Frenchman, in 1748 set forth in his "Spirit of Laws," that liberty could exist only when the power of the government was limited. He gave to the world the doctrine of the separation of powers into three departments—executive, legislative and judicial.

Sir William Blackstone in his "Commentaries on Laws of England", in 1765 said that the first and primary end of human laws is to maintain and regulate the absolute rights of individuals invested in them by the immutable laws of nature. The character of institutions is deter-
mined by that of the men who shape them. Early Americans were liberty loving. Our country was settled by men seeking freedom—either religious, political or economic. From 1607 to 1776 the colonies lived under charters which established firmly in the minds of Americans the value of a written constitution and a government of limited powers. The colonists learned to value local self-government as the backbone of the entire governmental structure.

The repressive acts of the English government brought on the Revolutionary War. The thirteen original colonies were drawn together by a common resistance to oppression into the First Continental Congress, in September, 1774. The Second Continental Congress drafted the Declaration of Independence and conducted the War. The Declaration states that “men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.” This Congress drew up the Articles of Confederation, which were not formally adopted until 1781.

From the time of the Peace Treaty with England in 1783 there was tremendous disorder in the Colonies. The chief defect of the Articles of Confederation was that they provided no effective central authority. Congress did not have the power to make treaties, to coin money, to regulate commerce, or to carry on the business of the country. As George Washington said: “Congress could merely recommend and leave it to the States to do as they please, which in many cases is to do nothing at all.”

A meeting of delegates from Virginia and Maryland at Washington’s Mount Vernon to settle navigation rights of the Potomac resulted in later meetings of more States, and finally to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in May, 1787. Fifty-five delegates came to this Constitutional Convention and elected George Washington its President. James Madison said that “there never was an assembly of men who were more pure in their motives or more exclusively devoted to the subject committed to them.”

The delegates soon found that to remedy existing evils a new Constitution was necessary. Washington said: “Let us raise a standard to which the wise and just can repair. The rest is in the hand of God.”

The most divergent views developed. But the principle of compromise created the Constitution, which has been called “a mosaic of second choices accepted in the interest of union”. The framers did not claim that it was perfect. The wonder is that they did so well.

Perhaps the highest praise has been voiced by two English Prime Ministers. William Pitt said: “It will be the wonder of all future generations, and the model of all future constitutions.” William Gladstone called it “the most wonderful work struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man.”

The Constitution was signed on September 17, 1787, and then submitted to the State Conventions for ratification. It was provided in the Constitution that when nine States had ratified it, the Constitution should go into effect. New Hampshire was the ninth State to ratify on June 21, 1788, and the Constitution became the fundamental law of the new Republic.

The government of the United States was created by the ratification of the Constitution. It derives its authority wholly from the powers granted to it by the Constitution, which is the only source of power authorizing action in any branch of government. The United States is a government of limited, enumerated, and delegated powers only.

Some States would not sign until assured that a Bill of Rights that would guarantee personal liberty from encroachment by the national government would be written. Washington said that this could be taken care of in amendments. Such amendments were proposed by Congress in 1789, and ratified by State Legislatures in 1791. And so these first ten amendments, called our American Bill of Rights, have always been considered an integral part of our Constitution.

There are eight basic principles established by our Constitution, each serving a specific purpose.

1. The first principle is that of the separation of powers into the legislative, executive and judicial branches, which should result in a system of checks and balances.
2. The second principle is the creation of a dual form of government, a national government sovereign in its sphere, and the State governments sovereign in their spheres. To the States and to the people are reserved all those powers not expressly delegated to the national government or prohibited to the States.

3. The third principle is the doctrine of limited powers. The national government can exercise only those directly delegated to it or implied from that delegation. This doctrine of implied powers has enabled necessary measures to be passed by Congress as the need for them arose.

4. The fourth principle is the supremacy of national law. No State can pass a law in conflict with Federal law.

5. The fifth principle is the doctrine of judicial supremacy or the right of the United States Supreme Court to pass upon the constitutionality of the actions of government. This insures an orderly government under law.

6. The sixth principle is the amending process. In America there is no need for those who want changes to resort to revolution. Under the supreme law of the land there is an orderly and legal method of adjusting the powers of the government to the will of the people. But Communists are taught that change must come through violence and revolution. In no country has Communism been established by the free vote of the people. In every case minority groups of Communists have seized the government by a coup d’etat.

7. The seventh principle is that we have a representative republican government. In a republic the people administer government through their representative agents. With our free franchise we have the power to select our representatives and to voice our judgment on issues. Such a privilege is a far distant possibility in many countries. In Russia, a dictator state, voters have no choice. There is only one candidate previously selected by the government on the ballot, so that voting is an empty gesture.

Our voting privilege entails the obligations to vote, and as intelligently as possible. The number of those that go to the polls is only a percentage of those who could vote. The apathy of many citizens of intelligence and character and their failure to vote often results in political conditions that come from the greater activity of the more vicious elements. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty", to guard it not only against Communism, but also from a creeping Socialism in "a welfare state", and from the encroachment of Federal power in the States and over the private lives of the citizens.

8. The eighth principle is the preservation of individual political liberty as evidenced in the Bill of Rights—the first ten amendments.

The first and perhaps the most important guarantees freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, and freedom of petition. Such freedoms are unknown behind the Iron Curtain. There is no freedom of speech in Russia—the labor concentration camps are filled with millions of those who dissented, yet Communists here claim the right of free speech in order to overturn the very government whose protection they are invoking.

Another important protection is the guarantee against unreasonable searches and seizures. No person can be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. Each accused person is entitled to a speedy public trial. Excessive bail and fines are prohibited, and cruel and unusual punishments. Contrast this with the Communist seizures, secret so-called trials, forced confessions, or condemitions without trial.

Another amendment states that powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States and to the people—again an emphasis on the rights of the individual.

Our Constitution itself is brief in its provisions. It merely outlines the framework of government, leaving the application of terms to be interpreted and applied in detail to specific cases as the occasion demands. This has been done by Congressional enactments. In the compass of this article it is possible to comment on a few provisions only.

The preamble is the enabling or enacting clause. It declares by what authority the Constitution was established in the first three words: "We, the people". It was inspired by them, not imposed upon them.
It is universal, voluntary, classless. In contradistinction, the Constitution of the U. S. S. R. states on page 1 that the dictatorship of the proletariat constitutes the political foundation of the U. S. S. R., established by the overthrow of the capitalist system of economy and the abrogation of private ownership.

The Constitution provides that all legislative powers shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

To my mind the most important power of Congress is the power to levy and collect taxes. “The power to tax is the power to destroy.” The expenses of our government have risen to astronomical figures, through necessity because of our wars, because of our foreign-aid programs, and also because of our increasing bureaucracy and extravagance. General MacArthur has warned that the tax burden which includes the inflation burden will destroy what we have had so long to defeat our enemies, the great potential to produce armaments at a rate beyond that of any enemy. And our government can lose that power through extravagant expenditures. General MacArthur stated, “The free world’s one great hope for survival now rests upon the maintaining and preserving of our own strength. Continue to dissipate it and that one hope is dead.”

The 16th Amendment (Income Tax) provided a taking power that is now used to take up to 88% of individual incomes, 70% of corporation income. For two years Americans have been paying more for taxes than for food. Paul S. Willis, President of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, states that this year taxes will take $85 billion out of the nation’s pockets, while only $58 billion will be spent for food. The June issue of the Reader’s Digest reveals that the federal budget for 1953 of $85.4 billion is greater than all the income of all the people west of the Mississippi. Incomes of all people include all money that goes to the individuals as wages, salaries, interest and dividends.

Russia’s expectation is that our over-spending will bring about our financial bankruptcy, and that the resulting chaos will open the door to Communism. There has been a tremendous build-up of Russia’s military and air power, and a recent exposé of Russia’s dreadful plans for initiating germ warfare. Russia may or may not launch open warfare upon the United States. Meanwhile, her waiting game envisages our internal collapse that will pave the way for Red domination of America.

Congress alone has the power to declare war, and the Senate must ratify all treaties made by the President with the assistance of his State Department. The Daughters of the American Revolution have been considerably exercised by the public’s belated recognition of the fact that Article VI, Section 2, of the Constitution states that all treaties made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land. The Constitution can be amended, but the adoption of a treaty is final. The Constitution and State laws can be superseded by treaties which our Senate adopts. In other words, the Charter of the United Nations takes precedence over our Constitution. Our National Society has asked that every Daughter of the American Revolution urge her two Senators to pass S. J. R. No. 130 which proposes a Constitutional Amendment which would require that all treaties must comply with the Constitution of the United States and may not set aside any right of American citizens.

The Daughters of the American Revolution are unalterably opposed to any scheme of world government. The United Nations was intended as a consultative body for the solution of international problems that might threaten peace. It could be converted into a Socialist world federal dictatorship. Our adherence to the principles of the supremacy of the American Constitution for our Nation is our best insurance against the dominance of a world state.

As to the President, there was nothing in the Constitution about the President’s re-election to office before the recently passed twenty-second amendment which limits all Presidents after President Truman to two terms of office. The President is elected by the electoral college system instead of by direct vote. The idea of the founding fathers was to remove the chief executive as far as possible from the passions of the masses. The candidate who receives the greatest number of popular votes in a State gets all of the electoral votes in that State, each State having a number of electoral votes equal to the
number of its members in Congress.

Because of this, twelve times Presidents have been elected with an actual minority of the popular vote. Three Presidents have been seated who had a less popular vote than their leading opponents. Such an anomaly should not exist. The electoral college system is outmoded. It may not reflect the will of the people. A Constitutional amendment should be passed abolishing the electoral college and providing for the election of the President by a direct vote of the people.

Article II, Section 1, of the Constitution simply states that the Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. The President ordered the seizure of the steel industry under his interpretation of this executive power. Inherent power was claimed by the President to declare an emergency, and then to take any action necessary. This question as to whether the President exceeded his Constitutional power in ordering the seizure of the steel industry was referred to the United States Supreme Court for adjudication. Today, June 2nd, the Supreme Court ruled that the President violated the Constitution when he seized the steel industry. The decision stated that the "founders of this nation entrusted the lawmaking power to Congress alone in both good and bad times."

As Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, the Constitution gives the President tremendous powers, especially in wartime—an example is the case of the dismissal of General MacArthur.

The Constitution states that the President shall from time to time advise Congress as to the state of the union. This is the origin of the Messages to Congress that influence legislation by recommendation. The Cabinet is not mentioned except indirectly by saying that the President may require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments. Five Cabinet officers were instituted by Congress in Washington's time and the rest at later intervals. With the increasing scope of importance of the work of the different Cabinet heads it is vital that the President should select only men of the highest calibre and fitness, who can command the confidence of the American public. Appointments should never be merely political payoffs. It is difficult to screen all Federal appointments, but there have been too many appointees of doubtful fitness and integrity, and of Communistic taint.

Our government is top-heavy with bureaucracies composed of enormous numbers of employees at tremendous expense. There has been of late years a dangerous centralization of power in Washington with the Federal Government's handouts of money and control over wages, prices, and production. There has been, too, a dangerous enlargement of Federal power at the expense of State's rights. That the public has seen this dangerous tendency and has resolved to halt it through its representatives is seen in recent Congressional action to restore the tidelands to the States of California, Texas and Louisiana.

One of the most novel features of the Constitution was the establishment of the Judiciary as a co-equal department of government. At that time in no government did the Judiciary have powers now exercised by the United States Courts. The Constitution simply provides for a Supreme Court and such inferior courts as Congress may ordain.

Our Constitution still stands and its survival is the proof of its value. It is the oldest written document still functioning in the world today. Though the thirteen colonies of four million people on the Atlantic Ocean have grown into a mighty nation of over 150 million, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with the highest standard of living upon earth and the greatest technological advancement, yet so well in the main has the Constitution fitted economic, social and political changes that only twenty-two amendments have been added, and these include the ten in the original Bill of Rights. Others are needed, but any needed amendments can be added without destroying the document.

When Benjamin Franklin stepped from the hall in Philadelphia on September 17, 1787, the crowd called, "What kind of a government is granted us?" He replied, "A Republic, if you can keep it."

And we must keep it. Bernard Baruch has stated that "equality before the law and change through the law are the two sides of the American coin. Americans

(Continued on page 990)
ROADS radiating from Grants Pass, Oregon, go to many interesting places. Fifty years ago most of these roads were in poor condition but nevertheless traveled. Upon my arrival in Oregon, having come from the middle west, I was anxious to see everything and the wilder it sounded the more anxious I was to see it. It was a day of horseback and wagon travel. On a stagecoach drawn by six or eight horses it was necessary to have a heavy belt around your waist, the strap being made secure by a ring in the stagecoach. The springs under you went up and down and sideways so you were always on a teeter. A light buggy would not have stood the bounces and jolts.

Three families of us decided to make a trip of 96 miles to Crescent City on the Pacific Coast. The bay at Crescent City has always been a natural harbor for ships and to this day no railroad enters Del Norte County, California.

We started out on a beautiful Spring morning, two spring wagons, two horses to each, six grown people and two children, cooking utensils, bedding and provisions and even a wash tub. When we got into the mountains we soon discovered the wagons were too heavily loaded and as my husband and I were unencumbered with children and I suppose the youngest of the adults we walked most of the distance, 96 miles to the coast and back.

Our first memorable stop for the night was at a stagecoach station called Gasquet. Always after we had had our evening meal the men would cut evergreen boughs for the foundation of our beds, first being sure there were no small stones underneath. Then the blankets were spread. At night lying on the ground, looking at the stars, you would hear some wild animal calling its mate, but more pronounced would be the thundering of horses’ hoofs coming down the road on the mountain hauling the stagecoach. The driver would crack his whip with gusto on the last lap to the Gasquet station. Horses would be changed and on they would go.

This station at Gasquet was opened in about 1849, at the time miners were coming across the mountain range from San Francisco to go into the Oregon territory to mine. Some of the old mining locations are at Kerby, Waldo and Jacksonville. All goods and supplies for these stations were carried on the back of pack horses and mules.

I was told this story while camping at Gasquet Station. A prosperous innkeeper down the mountain sent to San Francisco for a billiard table. A packer had a good reliable mule by the name of Suzanne which made the trips over the mountain often. A billiard table was bought and packed on the back of Suzanne. When she got to Gasquet station she laid down with the billiard table on her back and died. When I was at Gasquet station fifty years ago I saw the billiard table which was a prize possession at that station.

On the trip farther west we entered the grove of the beautiful redwoods in Del Norte County on Smith River. All day it was like dusk at sunset. We could not see the sky, the foliage high in the heavens was so thick. The surroundings were exceedingly quiet. We spoke in awed whispers as though we would disturb something. Great trees that had borne the weight of years were upended and other trees growing on top of the fallen trunks were thriving where debris had collected. The sprawling roots would be higher than a two-story house and out of the roots would be growing immense ferns, the sprays reaching to the ground about twenty feet in length. We tarried and fished in Smith River.

Since the Daughters of the American Revolution have helped save this wonderful grove of redwoods from commercialism I know other travelers will enjoy it as I did but not in the rough.

We seemed to drop right down on the Pacific Ocean. As we were going down to the beach a man handed me a life preserver. I had never seen an ocean nor a life preserver. The water was too cold for pleasure. That night we thought we would sleep in the sand. It got harder and harder.

(Continued on page 951)
THE Constitution of the United States cannot be fully understood and appreciated without a consideration of the background, environment and conditions under which it came into being.

Perhaps we should start with the time that King Henry VII of England turned his back on Christopher Columbus when he was seeking financial aid in undertaking a highly uncertain voyage in search of India by sailing westward from Europe. However, within a short time after the discovery of America by Columbus, King Henry, being a keen and enterprising monarch, quickly realized the importance of this discovery and in 1496 commissioned John Cabot to go westward and discover a land unknown to Christian people and take possession of it in the name of the English king.

All of us are familiar with Cabot's two voyages, and by 1498 he had sailed along what is now the northeastern coast of the United States and claimed it for England. The European sovereigns quickly made a tacit agreement regarding their respective claims upon priority of discovery. Of course, the natives were regarded as heathens, possessing no rights of sovereignty. Quarrels followed between the European parties over boundary questions but the English claims, based upon right of discovery, were made good by sword and by treaties, so that ultimately the title to all lands embraced in the thirteen original states was vested in the British Crown.

Beginning with the first English settlement on this continent under the charter granted by King James I to Sir Thomas Gates and others in 1606, other charters were granted and settlements made, culminated by wars followed by treaties resulting in the consolidation by England of the remaining territory of the thirteen original States, together with the western country east of the Mississippi. Following the War of the Revolution the boundaries of the United States were agreed upon and all the powers of government and right to soil passed to the United States. Since British subjects outnumbered all other immigrants to the colonies under British dominion, English common law was fairly established when the colonies came into being. There were certain rights and immunities which had been enjoyed by the British subjects, particularly those that had been reduced to writing in Magna Charta. Other individual rights were formally guaranteed in writing notably the Bill of Rights under William and Mary.

Hence, a system of constitutional government, though not perfect, was well established when the first colonial charter was granted. I should like to emphasize that the liberties and rights of Britons were concessions from kings who ruled by divine right and were considered the source of all authority. In fact, this theory underlies the monarchial system of Great Britain to this day.

It is, therefore, not surprising that when the colonies functioned under royal charters they contained large reservations of "royal privilege and relatively small concessions to the emigrant" but the colonists did not in the beginning enjoy the same civil and political liberties as were known in England. Protests continued and the colonies were given larger powers of government but always with the reservation that colonial laws should be in conformity with those of England and allegiance to the Crown must be acknowledged.

The early colonials who became Americans lived under the laws dictated by the Crown for approximately the same number of years prior to the adoption of our Constitution as we have lived under our own Constitution since 1787. The colonials enjoyed home rule and individual liberties substantially the same as those in England, with one great exception which was, that in matters of trade, the British Government sacrificed the rights of the colonists to those in the home land. This caused endless friction, culminating in the idea that they would not tolerate "taxation without representation." The famous Stamp Act of 1765 is familiar to all liberty-loving Americans. Boycotting of English goods followed and the crisis came with
the destruction of imported tea and the attempt to coerce the citizens of Massachusetts into obedience.

The First Continental Congress held in Carpenters’ Hall in Philadelphia on September 5, 1774 was the first public unified action. The next great step was the creation of the constitutional organization under the Articles of Confederation. This plan attempted to hold the States together but the fundamental weakness of the Articles of Confederation was that the nation did not possess the power to enforce its measures. As George Washington properly commented, Congress could “merely recommend and leave it to the States afterwards to do as they please, which...is in many cases to do nothing at all.” Obviously, this was almost a fatal weakness.

The colonies were reluctant to declare their independence from England but it became inevitable by armed conflict and when it was realized that a nation “without a backbone” could not remain a nation even in name subsequent events compelled the “more perfect union.”

Because of the weakness of the Articles of Confederation, particularly since there was no legal machinery to enforce the decisions of the Congress, the American Revolution was virtually fought under a “gentleman’s agreement.” The pathetic appeals of General Washington for supplies, funds and cooperation were further evidence of the lack of an effective governmental structure. One writer commented that it was a “league of friendship” only. While the Articles of Confederation contained many wise details, the compact gave Congress no commercial control and no power to raise money. It could make requisitions on the States and then look with a forlorn hope and pray that the State would respond favorably, but they never did. It was a government of responsibility without power. While the several States during this period adopted their own constitutions, yet the loose organization of the early colonies continued.

Thinking men in and out of public life, recognizing the loose union and distrustful state of affairs, continued to study and submit plans and recommendations. New problems of cooperation between the States arose from time to time, including such specific cases as the navigation of the Potomac River and trade with each other, until in January 1786 the legislature of Virginia suggested a general convention of commissioners from the States to be concerned with the trade of the Union and to consider a uniform system of commercial relations. This convention met at Annapolis in September, 1786, but was attended by only five States. Nothing was done except to prepare a report drafted by Alexander Hamilton.

However, Congress in considering such report resolved on February 21, 1787, that a convention should be called “to be the most probable means of establishing in these states a firm national government.” It was decided that such convention should be held in Philadelphia in May, 1787, for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation and reporting to Congress and the several legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall when agreed to in Congress and confirmed by the States render the federal constitution adequate to the “exigencies of Government and the preservation of the Union.” As a result, the legislatures of all of the States except Rhode Island appointed representatives to the Constitutional Convention.

The sessions of the convention between May 25 and September 17, 1787, were secret and no transcript of the entire proceedings was made. Fifty-five individuals, many with towering minds and fixed convictions, clashed frequently. The rather complete notes of Madison, together with the summary of the proceedings by others, gives us a fairly complete picture of the entire deliberations. Lack of time will not permit a summary but, as one writer has stated, “the final constitution was a bundle of compromises... a mosaic of second choices accepted in the interest of union.” Even after the approval by a majority of the delegates, bitter ratification contests ensued. Great personalities, including Washington, Franklin, Madison, Randolph and others, working for a common purpose, brought forth the document which has been eulogized in glowing terms by men and women of every walk of life, both here and abroad. The government of the United States under the Constitution was finally brought into full fruition when Washington was inaugurated the first President on April 30, 1789.

The Constitution is a product of the
people, while the Articles of Confederation was created by the States. The Constitution is a direct expression of the voice of the people. It limits and defines the powers of the government itself. All rights not expressly granted to the government are reserved by the people. It was designed to create a perfect union, as described by Chief Justice Chase, "an indissoluble Union of indestructible States."

The people who created the Constitution were passionately devoted to State and local governments. They realized that they were masters of their States but they feared a national government that might become a tyranny, similar to the British tyranny which they had discarded. The States and the people are guaranteed immense powers that are denied the United States. It is such a dual form of government that distinguishes the United States from other countries. For example, England has no written constitution. Hence, the Judges of England enforce the laws of Parliament without any question as to their constitutionality. The liberties of England were wrested from the crown while the American colonists claimed their fundamental liberties as God-given and safeguarded by the Constitution. They defended their rights in a clash of arms. Hence, our government, as conceived by those who created the Constitution, is not a concession of rights from some one higher up but a creature of the people themselves as absolute sovereigns, owing allegiance to no one except to God.

Perhaps the greatest factor in preserving our fundamental rights has been the resulting checks and balances by the creation of three separate, distinct and sovereign branches of government, namely, legislative, executive and judicial. May we briefly consider each.

Legislative—Article I, Section I provides "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." Again we find evidence of the people reserving rights, and the legislative department is limited to the powers "herein granted." Hence, Congress cannot delegate its power to make laws to any one—not even to another department. Moreover, any law must have the approval of both branches of Congress. Probably the greatest power conferred upon the legislative branch is that of taxation and within its constitutional authority the power to tax is unlimited. Regulation of interstate and foreign commerce is a most important function delegated to Congress, as affecting the everyday affairs of people. Moreover, the exclusive power to declare war is vested in Congress. Conversely, prohibitions are imposed upon Congress, including the prohibition against the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus unless national emergency demands; no ex post facto laws may be passed; no title to nobility may be granted; no bill of attainder may be enacted, etc.

Executive—While this is one of the most powerful offices in the world, its constitutional power is contained in 320 words. The President is commander-in-chief of all military and naval forces; head of the executive department; has the power to pardon; appoints diplomatic and consular officers, judges of the Supreme Court and other courts, as well as most officers of the government. His treaty-making power, including recognition of foreign governments, has far-reaching consequences. The enlargement of the executive responsibilities has caused this department of government to mushroom beyond the fondest expectations of the framers of the Constitution. The other two departments of government, legislative and judicial, have remained substantially the same except for the addition of courts from time to time. The Chief Executive has indirect control over the vast bureaucracy of the government.

Judiciary—The establishment of the judicial branch as an independent and coequal department of government is one of the most important and striking features of the Constitution. The lack of a judicial system was one of the defects of the United States before the establishment of the Constitution. The judicial system is headed by the Supreme Court of the United States which has the inherent judicial authority to strike down unconstitutional legislation. The Supreme Court has demonstrated time and again that the judicial branch of our government is sovereign, independent and supreme. Our federal judiciary is entirely free and independent of any control what-
soever. After a judge is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate he holds life tenure and is subject to removal only by impeachment. Likewise, the judge is accountable to no one for his stewardship and, upon entering office, he signs an oath to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States. The State constitutions have generally followed the pattern of the Federal except in most states the judges are elected by the people. Hence, our courts are created and maintained to protect the rights of the people, not only from private attacks but from government as well.

Under the Soviet system the judiciary is subject to the control of the Politburo. In 1917 the Bolshevik Revolution swept away the entire judicial hierarchy of the Russian Empire. A new system was devised and from time to time it has been revised. The Soviet reformers were not only hostile to the system of the Czars but they were equally antagonistic to the system of the Western countries. The two great currents of liberal legal thought, one from England and one from France, which in the eighteenth century converged in the American Revolution and in the French Revolution and in English Reform, completely bypassed Russia. Some common phrases which embody so much historical meaning to us, such as “due process of law,” are not even translatable into Russian for want of an equivalent.

Soviet jurists do not accept our Western point of view that the Court is and should be independent of other branches of the government and responsible only before the law. On the contrary, as one authority has stated, “The Court has always been and still remains, as it ought to be according to its nature—namely, one of the organs of governmental power, a weapon in the hands of the ruling class.” The Soviets do not regard a trial as an adversary proceeding as we do. They reject the philosophy of a trial by contest. Their Court is not an impartial and unbiased umpire to supervise a legal combat. They want the Court and not the parties to try the case.

Knowledge of the Bill of Rights is indispensable to an understanding and proper evaluation of government in the same sense that knowledge of the Ten Commandments is essential to religion. It provides the surest method for testing the soundness of any suggested changes in our government, either as to substance or form, and for detecting and resisting the sophistries of alien ideologies such as Nazism, Fascism or Communism.

Since duties are correlative with rights, knowledge of our rights is essential to an awareness of responsibilities. Therefore, better citizenship can be expected in proportion to the extension of the comprehension of these rights.

We, the people, are the law, and we must be constantly about the task of governing ourselves. The only way to succeed in this is to make the principles of the Bill of Rights operate throughout the system. But first we must learn these principles.

Popularly, the Bill of Rights is the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution. Actually, it consists of all of those fundamental principles of liberty stated in the Constitution and its amendments. The original Constitution lists, among other things, trial by jury, habeas corpus, and the inhibition against the state abridging the obligation of contract.
Amendments guarantee Federal and State protection in our enjoyment of freedom of speech, press, assembly, petition for redress of grievances, and the bearing of arms. The fabric of protection is extended to those accused of crime, including the right to counsel, copy of the charge, indictment, confrontation of witnesses, and subpoena. There are inhibitions against self-incrimination, unreasonable searches and seizures, ex post facto laws, double jeopardy, attainders, and against cruel and unusual punishments. And there is provision for due process and equal protection of the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several states.

The Bill of Rights is a statement of principles adaptable to changing political, economic and social conditions in the same manner as the Ten Commandments have been applicable to all peoples in all ages and in all places. While the Ten Commandments have the Bible and the many religions as their spokesmen, the Bill of Rights, is interpreted by judicial decision so that our whole history has been largely determined by this process. We find these principles have been equally applicable to the agrarian economy of the 18th century as to the industrial economy of the 19th and 20th centuries; so we may expect to find them equally sound in tomorrow's atomic era.

That we, as a people, constantly violate the principles is no reason for questioning their soundness, any more than our everyday sinning against the Ten Commandments should be regarded by God as reason for re-evaluating that instrument. Space will not permit a discussion of all our rights, but I shall refer to two basic freedoms: Freedom of Religion and Freedom of Speech and Press.

In the Bill of Rights, the first subject treated is freedom of religion. The wording is brief but impressive: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

The founding fathers had good reason for fearing infringement of their freedom of worship. Everyone knew that religious intolerance had cropped up constantly in the pages of history and had, in fact, been the main reason for our early settlers leaving Europe. In spite of that, the settlers themselves soon became guilty of instances of the same intolerance which they had fled.

So it was that many of the most prominent leaders insisted that the Constitution, by its first Amendment, separate church and state, and guarantee everyone freedom of religion. This guarantee was intentionally written in general terms with no attempt to cover specific cases. The writers wisely decided on this so that the guarantee might remain alive; so that it might grow through the decisions of our courts which interpreted it under varying conditions and facts. The expression "religion" and "free exercise thereof" are not defined in the Constitution. Thomas Jefferson in 1790 made the first authoritative interpretation of their scope. He pointed out that religion is a matter lying solely between man and his God, and that by the First Amendment the churches were freed from all vestige of state control.

Through the years, the First Amendment has been further defined by our Supreme Court in its decisions. Each case or set of facts stands by itself and must be decided anew. The members of the Court have always been aware of the importance of their decisions which affect religious freedom. Mr. Justice Murphy recently stated:

"Reflection has convinced me that as a Judge I have no loftier duty or responsibility than to uphold . . . spiritual freedom to its furthest reaches."

The First Amendment seemed to guarantee religious freedom without any qualification. However, for many years it was feared that the amendment might only protect the freedom from interference by the federal government. The Supreme Court eventually held that the various personal rights, including freedom of religion, could not be denied by the state without infringing the "due process of law" guarantee of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The First Amendment to the Constitution guarantees everyone the right to speak and write his opinion in whatever way he pleases. It does not take away personal responsibility for what one says or publishes. For instance, let us suppose that Brown arises in a crowded theatre and shouts "Fire!" at the top of his lungs, or that Smith prints a batch of obscene booklets and sells them to high school students. Common sense would indicate that neither Smith nor Brown should be protected by
the Constitution from punishment for such acts, since they endanger the security or happiness of other citizens.

It is evident that personal freedom of expression cannot be total, at least not in a nation of 150 million people. There is some point beyond which Smith's or Brown's right to speak may not go without coming into collision with the rights of their fellow citizens, or the right of the government itself to maintain law and order as the agent of the people.

This most basic of all the civil liberties, it should be remembered, this "first freedom," is guaranteed to us by an amendment to our Constitution which was ratified in 1791. This liberty has belonged to every American since that time and it has survived wars, rebellions, panics and catastrophes and it still flourishes.

How far this dangerous liberty should be permitted to go and at which point it should be chained by government, has been vigorously debated for centuries. In 1800, a presidential election was decided largely on the issue that the government should not be permitted to punish its critics. This issue is still very timely and just as fundamental as it was a century and a half ago. During the course of arduous debate, statesmen and judges have frequently disagreed as new problems and forces arose. There will be the same conflicts in the future.

It is extremely difficult to define, precisely and in detail, the limits which may be set upon the right of freedom of expression. Where words, oral or written, create the clear and present danger of some physical attack, then and exactly at that point the right to free expression terminates. If one passes that point, he incurs civil or criminal liability.

All of us are familiar with wartime censorship. No sensible person questioned the government's right to suppress statements, whether oral, in letters, in telegrams, or in the press, which divulged military information. Treasonable, or even careless, communication of vital military information carried a clear and present danger of military defeat. Also the publication in the armed forces of propaganda aimed at lowering their morale or inspiring their disobedience in time of war, would likewise carry the clear and present danger of catastrophe on the battlefield.

On the other hand, according to the present interpretation of the law, it is just as clear that the mere expression of ideas which may be described as un-American or even as subversive are not prohibited, however hateful they may be. This distinction between the simple expression of ideas—even those of an un-American, subversive or revolutionary character, and the uttering of words which carry the germs of an immediate and subversive evil (threat of violence) sometimes becomes very shadowy.

Our constitutional form of government has endured longer than any other. It is the very foundation of the American way of life. It is the envy of all of the free peoples of the world and millions behind the Iron Curtain long for the freedoms guaranteed under it. It is being attacked from without and within. Communism is its greatest enemy, but inflation, and indifference of our own people—to a lesser extent—are real enemies of the Constitution. Organizations such as the Daughters of the American Revolution are showing the way for citizens to study, safeguard and preserve our constitutional rights. The history of our Constitution is a fascinating, romantic story. The document itself is clear and certain in its guarantees of freedom.

The main thought I wish to leave is that other similar documents have been written but have been broken to pieces. The Weimar Constitution of the Republic of Germany, adopted shortly after the close of World War I, contains much language similar to our own, especially the Bill of Rights. However, within one month after Hitler was appointed Chancellor of Germany in 1933, the aging President Hindenburg, enraged over the burning of the Reichstag building in Berlin, issued a decree suspending the constitutional guarantees of freedom. These included freedom of speech, freedom of the press, right of assembly, privacy of communication and free use of property. Shortly thereafter judges were removed for political reasons. When certain defendants were acquitted who were obnoxious to Hitler and his conspirators the "People's Court," consisting of two judges and five officials of the party, was created. The writ of habeas corpus was prohibited by the courts, hence, the

(Continued on page 951)
FIRST: Today a whole nation pauses to celebrate Constitution Day and one of her greatest sons, George Washington.

SECOND: It's a long time, isn't it, for one man's memory to be cherished, for one man's influence to be felt in a country as great and as powerful as ours.

FIRST: It does not take long to find the reason; instead of choosing to follow the gracious life of a prosperous Virginia planter . . . his birthright . . . Washington, at great personal cost and sacrifice, accepted responsibility every time his country called, responded whenever his country needed him.

SECOND: "The Father of his country," was a title he well earned. In addition he was Lieutenant-Colonel in the French and Indian Wars; he was Commander-in-chief of the Continental Army, and even the first President of the United States.

FIRST: Yes, all that is true. But I like to also remember him as something else.

SECOND: Something else? What do you mean?

FIRST: Well, for 163 years . . . whether we realize it or not . . . his influence is felt daily not only in our own country but throughout the world.

SECOND: In what way can his influence be even today so widespread?

FIRST: By two incidents of his life both of which were much less spectacular than those you have mentioned.

SECOND: You don't mean his ordering Betsy Ross to make a flag, the Stars and Stripes, do you?

FIRST: Yes, I do refer to that for one and later his being the Chairman of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia.

SECOND: But why single them out? He could not have done either had he not been Commander-in-chief of the Army and a successful one at that.

FIRST: Perhaps I single them out, as you say, because for more than through the administrations of 33 presidents, through six awful wars, in the eyes of the whole world Old Glory and our Constitution stand for the United States of America.

SECOND: I see. Then you think the spirit of George Washington will remain with us as long as our flag remains a symbol of freedom . . . as long as our Constitution protects man's "Inalienable rights?"

FIRST: That is just what I think. And all Americans have good reason to agree with me.

SECOND: Old Glory . . . I wonder who named the Stars and Stripes Old Glory?

FIRST: I don't know. But I remember what Washington said about the flag when he asked Betsy Ross to use fifteen five-pointed stars in a field of blue with red and white stripes, one for each State of the Union.

SECOND: I remember that, too; it was a kind of prophecy. "We take the stars and blue Union from the Heavens, the red from our mother country, separating it by white stripes, thus showing we have separated from her; and the white stripes shall go down to posterity, representing liberty."

FIRST: That same idea we use today every time we pledge allegiance to the flag; "One nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

SECOND: One Nation . . . one nation indivisible . . . has kept us one nation?

FIRST: The Constitution has kept us one nation. That document has been called "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time, by the brain and purpose of man for the regulation of a people."

SECOND: Yes, I think Gladstone said that. But what we should remember today was the part Washington played as the Chairman of the Convention that drew up this framework of our government . . . a framework adequate even in this generation.

FIRST: Who had influence enough with Washington, I wonder, to make him consent to being a delegate from Virginia? When the British surrendered at Yorktown, he had been away from home more than
eight years experiencing the disappointments, the heartbreaks, the sufferings of a long war.

Second: Yes, I know. And worse than that he had endured slander which would have embittered a smaller mind. This slander was flung at him from all sides: by merchants whose business the war had ruined; by Tory sympathizers whose friends had been exiled; by disillusioned citizens who were facing the social and economic problem of their bankrupt new nation.

First: Even his own soldiers returned to civilian life, surrounded by unrest, almost tumult everywhere, were expressing in no uncertain terms that what they fought for, liberty, was nowhere to be found in the new, untried country.

Second: It is no wonder that he wished to leave public life and retire to his vast Virginia estates to work for the care of his own people and for the improvement of his land.

First: But he did come to Philadelphia as a delegate from Virginia? And he was elected Chairman of the Constitutional Convention?

Second: True. Because his friends who put love of country before personal comfort and success prevailed upon him to just once more heed his country's call for her leaders.

First: This illustrates one of Washington's greatest qualities; conquest of himself. Never in his military career, in his private life, or as President of the United States, did he expect of others what he did not require of himself. One of the rules he lived by was a sermon in fifteen words: "Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of Celestial Fire called Conscience."

Second: So you think his conscience . . . duty . . . sent him back to Philadelphia.

First: Yes, I do.

Second: That should not have been so hard, though, should it have? He knew most of the men who were to be there.

First: That is true. And it is so hard for us to realize the problems they faced; distrust of each other . . . quarrels among the delegates themselves . . . the jealousy of one section of the country of other sections . . . the fear of any kind of central rule. All this and much else demanded wisdom and patience of Chairman Washington.

Second: How long did the Convention last?

First: Four months . . . Four long months of a hot Philadelphia Summer. And the eyes of the entire world were on that little group of men, delegates from New Hampshire to Georgia. How the world ridiculed Washington and his convention and frankly and openly laughed at the idea that the people could rule!

Second: Yet a few years later that very Constitution, drawn up in the Philadelphia Convention, was used as a model by all the South American Republics.

First: So it was in September that the delegates went home to submit this document for adoption?

Second: Washington dismissed them with these words: "We can now go home, after these four long months we have spent here, feeling that we have done our best toward stabilizing the government of our beloved nation. I trust this September 17 may ever be a landmark in our history and that posterity may ever celebrate the making of the Constitution as an event which insures the continuance of our political independence."

First: Two years later George Washington himself was elected the first President under our present form of government.

Second: By the way, had there been microphones in 1789 when George Washington took office, what do you think he might have said to us?

First: Our first President might have echoed a thought of J. Edgar Hoover, who recently said: "Above all things we must have respect for law and order. And that depends upon the early teaching of the respect for the rights of others. Good citizenship is a necessity for national stability . . . even actual survival. There must be engendered in our young folks a loyalty that looks up to the American flag with clear eyes realizing it guarantees life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to the decent and law-abiding."

Second: He might well have said also: "The American way of life means freedom without license, religion without bigotry, respect for all nations without entangling alliances, love of flag, and a readiness to defend that for which it stands, against every alien and subversive influence from within or without."
The D. A. R. and Conservation

BY RICHARD H. DILLON

THE Daughters of the American Revolution, a society now in its sixty-second year, is usually thought to concern itself largely with matters of Americanism, genealogy and American history. Few outsiders realize the broad scope of its program and its interest in such fields as foreign relief, American Indian affairs, museums and historical sites, and conservation.

The D. A. R. is doing a really worthwhile job in these fields, although its efforts are largely unheralded as yet. The various Chapters of the D. A. R. are alert to their responsibilities as citizens toward the problem of conservation and the threat of deforestation. The Society has a national standing committee on conservation, with a Chairman and Vice Chairman in each State. Not content to limit their activities to such token conservation gestures as the celebration of Arbor Day or California Conservation Week (honoring Luther Burbank), or the purchase of Wild Life Stamps, they really roll up their sleeves and go to work.

In 1950, some thirty-three Chapters presented conservation programs and members taught preservation of natural resources in schools, put up conservation and fire prevention posters, taught the conservation pledge, and threw their support behind fire prevention and reforestation programs. They planted wild flower seeds, beautified highways, planted trees and shrubs in the thousands, fed wild birds, “planted” fish and distributed game animals. Members wrote newspaper articles on conservation of soil, water and forests. Sons of members joined forest fire-fighting crews. No one can dismiss this elaborate record as “just talk,” or a token, meaningless support of the conservation movement.

Soon after the end of World War II, D. A. R. chapters were busy planting trees, including “Victory Trees” and cork oaks. The Society’s units also located and marked “Historic Trees.” When not planting trees, they were landscaping and seeding for both beautification and retardation of soil erosion. Lime and gypsum spreading, contributions and effective support to the Save-The-Redwoods-League, the National Wildlife Federation, the Sierra Club and the Audubon Society were other activities of the “Daughters.” Not only were articles written, talks delivered, pamphlets disseminated and conservation movies shown by members, but they also exercised their democratic right—and duty—of communicating to their legislators their thoughts on bills affecting forest lands.

California’s Chapters are some of the hardest working units of the D. A. R. in conservation, due to the Golden State’s great wealth of timbered land. The groups in this State worked hard to prevent the destruction of pines at Wrightswood, to save the Butano Forest and Calaveras Grove for posterity, and to prevent the logging of Lassen County Park land.

They worked equally with schools, youth conservation committees, and adults. Their labors included valiant efforts to persuade ranchers to practice soil conservation. Students were taught fire prevention techniques, and contests for essays on forest fire prevention were staged.

“Great-grandchildren” of the Washington Elm are presented by the D. A. R. as prizes to States making the greatest and most successful efforts. California D. A. R. won one of these descendants of the famous Cambridge elm (where George Washington took command of the American army) for its part in the setting up of the National Tribute Grove to honor servicemen and servicewomen of World War II.

Wyoming members planted ash trees, South Carolina “Daughters” set up stands of pine. In 1940, New York State Chapters dedicated a forest near Sloansville, Montgomery County, to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Ten years later, members visited the site where, a decade earlier, they had planted 178,000 pine and spruce on land donated by New York State. They found the trees sturdy and thriving, averaging almost six feet in height.

The greatest single contribution of the D. A. R. to American conservation, how-
ever, has been the part played by them in the establishment of the National Tribute Grove, in California’s magnificent redwoods. The Coast Redwood-Sequoia sempervirens—reaches its greatest development in the northern extremity of California, on the Eel River bottom lands and in the Mill Creek-Smith River area. More ruthless, stepped-up cutting posed a threat to this last region and the California State D. A. R. quickly joined in the fight to save these irreplaceable treasures of our nation, swinging solidly into support of the Sequoias’ guardian, the Save-The-Redwoods-League.

The latter organization desired to preserve the Mill Creek (Del Norte County) redwoods especially. The Mill Creek Redwoods State Park is now situated in this area, covering 8,400 acres of these botanical giants. The largest part of this area is the National Tribute Grove of some 5,000 acres, the heart of which (some 1,500) was divided into five parcels. In 1947 the Save-The-Redwoods-League had already paid for four of these but the remaining parcel—and perhaps the finest 500 acres—was given to the D. A. R. to save. The cost of the acreage was $52,000 but the State of California agreed to match the D. A. R.’s contribution, dollar for dollar, so $26,100 had to be raised by the “Daughters.”

So began the State project, with individual members sending donations. Soon, $3,000 was raised and sent directly to the Save-The-Redwoods-League. Now the national D. A. R. took over the program which the Californians had pioneered, and reached the $10,000 mark by December, 1947. By October of the following year this figure had been doubled and in April, 1949, only $6,000 separated redwood Parcel No. 9 from State Park status.

The national drive rolled in high gear, with pamphlets on the grove and contribution blanks sent to all State Conservation Committee chairmen, all State Regents, and to every Chapter in the United States. The National Conservation Chairman gave symbolic prizes of redwood burls to the five States donating the greatest amounts since the project began on a national scope (May, 1946), and to the five States which gave the most per capita, and to the two Chapters offering the most per capita.

The D. A. R. oversubscribed the sum by $3,257.77 and the Daughters of the American Revolution Grove was dedicated on September 25, 1949. As might be expected, California Chapters gave the most and also gave the greatest amount on a per capita basis. Connecticut and Illinois followed in the totals’ category, while Arkansas and Arizona were second and third to California on the per capita list. It should also be mentioned that China, the land of the Dawn Redwoods, contributed through its D. A. R. membership.

The amount subscribed over the sum necessary for purchase, by vote of the National Board of Management, was to be used toward purchase of additional acreage adjoining the D. A. R. parcel on Highway 199.

The dedication ceremonies were held at the entrance of the grove on Highway 199, not far to the northeast of Crescent City, California. Here a strip of the D. A. R. Grove reaches the side of the highway and it was decided to place a dedicatory tablet on the spot. The President General of the Society was there, together with National and State D. A. R. officials, members, the Administrative Secretary of the Save-The-Redwoods-League, the Assistant Superintendent of California State Parks and a representative of the U. S. Forest Service. Governor Warren added his greetings to those messaged by the head of the National Park Service and others interested in the cause of conservation. The program was fittingly concluded with the reading of Joseph Strauss’s poem, “The Redwoods.”

A bronze tablet set on a huge boulder carries the words: “This unit of 500 acres of the National Tribute Grove is preserved by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to honor those who served in the armed forces of the United States in World War II, and to keep inviolate these primeval Sequoias as an American heritage. 1948.”

The President General of the Society struck the theme of the project when she described the grove as a spiritual benefit, as well as a material benefit, for Americans.

All conservationists can join in applauding the work done by the Daughters of the American Revolution in this field. Surely these conservation efforts will stand as some of the most patriotic and constructive achievements in all the Society’s history.
THOSE interested in the life and writings of Mark Twain, in American literature and pioneer history, especially as related to Virginia and West Virginia, may now add these factual notes to their collections.

Samuel Clemens, the grandfather of Mark Twain, was the first Commissioner of Revenue of Mason County, Virginia, now West Virginia, at the time of the formation of this County in 1804, superintended an election at Point Pleasant, served as a jurymans on the first jury to hear a criminal case in the County, and entered surety for one William Droddy to operate a ferry across the Ohio River (Mason County Court, Book 1, beginning page 5).

Few are those who know of the pioneer individuals of Mark Twain's family. Not much information is given about Twain's family by his biographers. Mark Twain wrote little about his family connections and what he did write cannot all be taken seriously. (Honce, Charles, Adventures of Thomas Jefferson Snodgrass, p. 57.) In the ancestors and their environment the modern biographer finds much which bears upon the character and career of the descendant. The casual reader and the teacher find interesting stimuli in the study of the ancestors.

Albert Bigelow Paine, the noted biographer of Mark Twain, was evidently not aware of the pioneer spirit of Twain's kin which led them to leave the east and settle in the Ohio Valley of Western Virginia. Paine's work was therefore not complete despite its excellent qualities. The purpose of this paper is to eliminate some of the errors in the old information, to add new information, and to present connections which, it is hoped, will in some cases give localized angles to the study of Mark Twain, bringing him even closer to the local environments of the students of West Virginia and Virginia.

The simple inscription on the old-fashioned flat tombstone of Mark Twain's father in the chapel of Mount Olivet cemetery at Hannibal, Missouri, would tell little of the life of this man who succeeded even though he failed to make a fortune.

"Passed on, John M. Clemens, born in Campbell County, Virginia, August 11, 1798, died in Hannibal, Missouri, March 14, 1847." (Early, R. H., Campbell Chronicles and Family Sketches, p. 377.)

Campbell County was no doubt the birthplace; however, the signatures of the grandparents of Twain exist on Bedford County documents. (Bedford County Marriage Register, Bedford, Virginia, 1797.) Campbell County was formed out of Bedford County in 1782.

It is probable that the ancestors of Samuel Clemens, Twain's grandfather, came from the eastern Virginia Counties as did many of the pioneers of Bedford and Campbell Counties. In 1688 the name Clemens is found in Lancaster and Norfolk Counties, in Surry County in 1727, in Northampton County in 1728, and in Accomac County in 1751. (Va. Mag. of Hist. and Biog. Vol. XXXII, p. 298; Torrence, Clayton, Virginia Wills and Administrations, p. 86.)

The marriage bond of Samuel Clemens, the grandfather of Twain, is the earliest Clemens document in the Bedford County courthouse, Bedford, Virginia. It is dated October 23, 1797, binding Samuel Clemens and his surety, Samuel Hancock, to James Wood, Governor of Virginia, for the sum of $150., to be forfeited in case it later appeared that either party to the marriage was not qualified to marry. With this bond is a certificate signed by the bride, Pamela Goggin, grandmother of Mark Twain. The bride's certificate reads:

"Sir, Please to grant Saml. Clemens License to intermarry with me, being of lawful age." (Bedford County Marriage Register, Bedford, Virginia.)

Of this union was born John Marshall Clemens, August 11, 1798, followed by the births of Pleasant, Elizabeth, Caroline, and
Hannibal. The latter was born November 6, 1803, (Genealogical Magazine, Vol. XI, p. 19) and probably in Mason County.

The grandparents of Twain sold their property in Bedford County on June 27, 1803, to Samuel Hancock (Bedford County Deed Book, K-11, p. 782). The 93-acre tract was sold for 105 pounds, probably to the same Samuel Hancock who signed the marriage bond in 1797. Soon afterward, in the same year, 1803, probably immediately, due to the impending confinement of Pamela, who was then five months with child, (Genealogical Mag., Vol. XI, p. 19) these grandparents of Samuel L. Clemens, Mark Twain, came to the Ohio valley and settled in this western section of what was then Virginia (now West Virginia). It is certain they arrived in the Ohio River section before January 7, 1804, because on that date Samuel Clemens was treated by Dr. Jesse Bennett and charged 4 sh. 6 d. for the treatment. (Unpublished Day Book of Dr. Jesse Bennett, years 1793-1842.)

The grandparents of Mark Twain soon settled by the side of Ten Mile creek near the Ohio River, about ten miles above Point Pleasant, Virginia (now West Virginia) on the lands of Peter Hog (g). This was done probably about the latter part of 1804, about the time Mark’s father, John Marshall Clemens, reached his sixth birthday, for the day book of Dr. Bennett contains a charge (6 sh.) made on August 12, 1804, for visiting the Clemens home “in town” (Point Pleasant) and prescribing a “vomit”. (Unpublished Day Book of Dr. Jesse Bennett, years 1793-1842.)

On March 9, 1805, Samuel made the final payment to Peter Hog (g) for the Clemens’ purchase of two tracts, totalling 119 acres, as shown by the deed. The deed for this property was not recorded until August 19, 1819, after the death of Samuel Clemens. The indenture conveyed the property from Peter Hog and Patsy, his wife, to Pamela Hancock, widow of Samuel Clemens, and John M. Clemens, Elizabeth Clemens, Hannibal Clemens, and Caroline Clemens. The conveyance describes the land as being in two tracts. One tract was on the waters of Ten Mile creek and adjoining the lands of Jesse Kelly and Dr. Bennett, and the other tract was on the right hand fork of the same creek and bounded on one side by Brison’s line and having been sold to Samuel Clemens in his lifetime and was to have been laid off in whatever shape pleased the purchaser. (Mason County, W. Va., Deed Book E, p. 119, Point Pleasant, W. Va.)

It would be interesting to know what Pamela Goggin Clemens and her children thought of their surroundings in western Virginia. Point Pleasant had been established a town by the assembly in 1794. At the time the Clemens family came west the town had about forty frame and log houses. An inn had been opened. Salt was being shipped down the Kanawha River; apples, flour and pork were being boated down the Ohio. (Callahan, James M., History of West Virginia, Chapter III.) Now and then a small square ark boat would come down the Ohio laden with various wares, liquors, fruits, dry goods and small groceries. (Cramer, Zadok, Navigator, a Concise Description of the Towns . . . and Settlements of the Ohio . . . 1818, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Pamela was of good stock. Her father, Stephen Goggin, Jr., had been a First Lieutenant in the Bedford County militia during the Revolution. (Early, R. H., Campbell Chronicles and Family Sketches, p. 419; Ackerly, M. D., and Parker, L. E. J., Our Kin, p. 670). He married Rachel Moorman on December 21, 1773. (William and Mary College Quarterly, 2 ser., Vol. XII, pp. 177-180.) The Moormans were Quakers of English descent, the immigrant having come to Virginia in 1670. Pamela’s uncle, Micajah Moorman, was one of the founders of Lynchburg, Virginia. Her nephew, William L. Goggin, son of Pleasant Moorman Goggin, was a Representative in Congress, 1839-1845, 1847-1849, and Whig candidate for Governor of Virginia in 1859. (William and Mary College Quarterly, 2 ser., Vol. XII, pp. 177-180.)

Mason County, Virginia (now West Virginia) was formed in 1804. The first court of the new county was held at the residence of William Owens in Point Pleasant, on July 3, 1804. The following Justices composed the court: Francis Watkins, William Clendenin, William Owens, John Roush, Maurice Reynolds, Edward McDonough, John Henderson, John McCulloch, Michael Rader and Andrew Lewis. Francis Watkins, who had received a sheriff’s commis-
sion from the Governor of Virginia, John Page, opened the court, with William Sterrett as Clerk. The court granted licenses to practice law to Sylvester Woodward, John Kerr and Robert Robinson. The first named was also made Commonwealth’s Attorney. Samuel Clemens was appointed the first Commissioner of Revenue. Robert McKee was appointed Surveyor; William Owens, Colonel of the county, and Dr. Jesse Bennett, First Major of the new county. (Mason County, W. Va., Court Book I, p. 5, Point Pleasant, W. Va.)

On August 8, 1804, Samuel Clemens was appointed to superintend a local election on the last Saturday of that month. (Court Book I, Mason County, Point Pleasant, W. Va.)

On March 5, 1805, Samuel Clemens served on the first jury to try a criminal case in the new County of Mason. Then, almost a month later, on April 3, he entered surety for William Droddy so that Droddy could operate a ferry across the Ohio river (Court Book I). Entries in Dr. Jesse Bennett’s Day Book were made for charges in medicines given Samuel Clemens’ family and slaves up until the latter part of October, 1805. We know by a charge made for medicine to Samuel Clemens on October 18 of that year that Samuel was living as late as that date. It was after this date, probably in the latter part of 1805, that Samuel Clemens was accidentally killed at a house raising (Paine, A. B., Mark Twain, Vol. 1, p. 2). John Marshall Clemens, the father of Mark Twain, thus became the male head of the family at the age of seven years.

In 1807, Thomas Moorman, a cousin of Pamela Goggin Clemens, emigrated to Ohio. About 1805 or 1806, he and his brother, John Hope Moorman, made a preliminary trip to the Ohio country. Their writings record that they went up the Ohio River from Point Pleasant “to cousin Pamela Clemens’ and rested there two nights and one day” (Tylers’ Quarterly and Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. VII, p. 87). Later Pamela went to Kentucky with her children, for there she married Senior Hancock, in Adair County, Kentucky, on May 25, 1809 (County Records of Marriage, Adair County, Kentucky).

John Marshall Clemens, the father of Mark Twain, attended law school at Columbia, Kentucky. When the heirs of Samuel Clemens became of age, John Marshall Clemens administered his father’s estate. The year 1821 saw John Marshall Clemens, a young man with a profession, ambitions, and with hope and dreams. He was not very robust. He was sober, industrious and upright, according to Paine, the biographer.

Two years later, in 1823, he met Jane Lampton, reputed to be the handsomest and prettiest girl in Kentucky. She was gay, buoyant, beautiful and graceful, with a keen sense of humor. They were married May 6, 1823. The young couple settled first at Gainsborough, Tennessee, where in 1825, Orion was born. Next they moved to Jamestown, Fentress County, Tennessee, and here John Marshall Clemens helped launch the new county government and was one of the first county officials, as his father had been before him on the western Virginia border at Point Pleasant (now West Virginia). In Tennessee he purchased 75,000 acres of land about twenty miles south of Jamestown. He still held his father’s land in Western Virginia also. Pamela was born at Jamestown, September, 1827, and in May, 1830, Margaret came. Benjamin was born at Pall Mall, Tennessee, in June, 1832.

In the Spring of 1835, the family moved to Florida, Missouri. On November 30, 1835, a seven-months boy baby was born, and they named him Samuel Langhorne. Paine, the biographer, says that the “Samuel” was for the grandfather of the baby. (Paine, A. B., Mark Twain, Vol. 1, p. 13.) After Hannibal married, his first son was likewise named Samuel, after the Samuel who was buried in Mason County of Western Virginia, now West Virginia. (Genealogical Magazine, Vol. XI, p. 19.) Samuel’s birth was followed by the birth of Henry in July, 1838, the death of Margaret in August, 1839, and the family moved to Hannibal, Missouri in 1839. Here Benjamin died, May 12, 1842. Here Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain) spent the most of his boyhood.

Jane Lampton Clemens, Mark Twain’s mother, must have been a good mother. Mark Twain’s letters and actions showed much affection for her and many thoughts of her. (Paine, A. B., Mark Twain, Vol. I
and II.) She was the daughter of Benjamin Lampton. The father was born in Virginia in 1770, and was married in Clark County, Kentucky, about 1800. His father, William, came to Virginia from England in 1740. (Clayton, Keith, Sketch of Lampton Family in America, pp. 10-11; Twain, Mark, Autobiography, p. 87.)

Though Jane Lampton married John Marshall Clemens, yet one careful writer presents an interesting light on the marriage. “Her first choice was a young medical student of Columbia, Kentucky, named Barrett. They were in love with each other. He sought an opportunity to propose to her, which was defeated unintentionally by the maladroitness of her uncle. He (Barrett) shortly left Columbia and they never again saw each other. At the age of eighty-two she took a fatiguing railway journey to an Old Settlers’ Convention, hoping to see him, but missed him.” (Paine, A. B., Mark Twain, Vol. I, p. 4; Mark Twain’s Letters, II. pp. 468-469.) Another writer says, “She married Clemens in a fret to show that she didn’t care. Had it not been for the thoughtlessness of her uncle, there would have been no Mark Twain. On such trifles do great events turn.” (Paullin, Charles O., Mark Twain’s Virginia Kin; William and Mary College Quarterly, 2 ser., Vol. 15, No. 3, pp. 294-298.)

While the John Marshall Clemens’ were living at Pall Mall, Tennessee, Hannibal conveyed his one-fourth interest in the larger tract in western Virginia to Twain’s father on September 29, 1834. John Marshall Clemens seemed to have been thinking of the welfare of his family in holding land, for on his death bed, on March 14, 1847, his last words to his family cautioned them to hold to the land. (Paine, A. B., Mark Twain, Vol. I, p. 73.) Many today praise George Washington’s wisdom in obtaining and holding land. The foresight of Clemens and the foresight of Washington contained no difference, except that Washington succeeded.

The Clemens family, Mark Twain’s mother and his immediate family, sold the western Virginia lands to one John Pollard on October 21, 1854 (Mason County, W. Va. Deed Book 15, p. 192), while Mark Twain, then nineteen years of age, was working in St. Louis in the plant of the Evening News. (Paine, A. B., Mark Twain’s Letters, Vol. I.) The family held the West Virginia land, now included in the Lakin State Farm, for fifty years, and thus did the ownership end.

Samuel Langhorne Clemens received but little schooling as his father died when he, Samuel, was but twelve years of age. It has been said that Twain underestimated the qualities of his father. (Paullin, Charles O., Mark Twain’s Virginia Kin; William and Mary College Quarterly, 2 ser. Vol. 15, No. 3, pp. 294-309.) One careful and thorough study says that John Marshall Clemens was a superior man and that from him Twain inherited his ambition, integrity, and capacity for public life. (Brashear, Minnie M., Mark Twain, Son of Missouri, pp. 86, 97-98.)

No Housing Bureau Required for Continental Congress

Reservations for hotel rooms during the next Continental Congress, April 20-24, may be made directly with the hotels as soon as desired, and will not have to go through a Washington Housing Bureau as in recent years. Single rooms are limited, so delegates are requested to ask for double rooms with roommates. Hotel rates will be sent to Chapters in December.
A PROGRAM of historical pilgrimages to outstanding places in the vicinity was carried out by District of Columbia Daughters of the American Revolution during the past two years, under the auspices of the District Historians’ Committee, headed by Miss Faustine Dennis, Chairman, with the assistance of the author as Vice Chairman in charge of the pilgrimages.

The first pilgrimage was in the Summer of 1950, when sixty of our Daughters visited three historical sites tucked away in Bladensburg, Prince Georges County, Md.

First was the “George Washington House,” originally the Indian Queen Tavern, erected in 1732. General George Washington, with other Southern delegates, stayed overnight here in 1774 en route to the First Continental Congress that was to pave the way for the Declaration of Independence. As George Washington hallowed the roads of Maryland by his many travels, I hope a shrine will be made of this ancient tavern. Our first President stayed at this inn again in 1790, breaking the journey that was to end with “George Washington’s Celebrated Agreement” with the landowners of the ten-miles square, for the permanent National Capital.

Our first President was a shrewd financier, for he acquired all the land in the District of Columbia, had it surveyed and streets cut through, and had enough money for the erection of the necessary government buildings and housing—without spending any of Uncle Sam’s money! The property owners were paid in city lots for their farms—so everyone got a bargain out of this transaction.

Next we visited the “Marketmaster’s House,” built in 1760. It is a weel, quaint place. This ancient house is a gem—and a real home today, being occupied by a family with little children. The marketmaster of old Bladensburg lived here and ran a wharf-market on the Anacostia River—a sizable and thriving port at the time. Today the river is only a stream—and several blocks away.

Across the street is “Bostwick,” built in 1746. It is the mansion house of Bladensburg. This grand place may be the oldest original plantation house in the District of Columbia area. Bostwick was the home of the builder of Bladensburg, who named the town for Governor Bladen of Maryland. Many famous Marylanders have made Bostwick their home. The owners were especially fine to allow our Daughters to go through their home while they were out of the city.

In the autumn we visited Hayes (or Hayes Manor). It is a beautifully preserved plantation house in Chevy Chase, Md. This estate is about two centuries old, and has been in the Peter and Dunlop families most of that time. Mr. G. Thomas Dunlop, its owner, is a direct descendant of Robert Peter, the first Mayor of Georgetown. His progenitor, James Dunlop, married his own cousin, Elizabeth Peter, who was the first mayor’s daughter. Upon my request, Mr. Dunlop stood on the classical steps of his foyer and related interesting and intimate information about Hayes and some of its prominent occupants. Fall colors and flowers beautified the grounds. It was a privilege to gain admittance to this home.

The temperature was cold, so our next program was indoors. We went to the Corcoran Gallery of Art and saw the “American Processional”, a feature of the Sesquicentennial of Washington, consisting of about 300 paintings, engravings, and drawings. These pictures had come from all over the country, and some from abroad. An expert Curator lectured for our Historians on “Pictures of the Revolutionary Period.” This program was definitely different . . . we saw new faces . . . D. A. R. Historians who were lovers of art.

On a winter’s afternoon we entirely forgot the weather as we toured the D. A. R. National Headquarters. We saw the Library, the exquisite State Rooms, and some of the new offices. This D. A. R. center represents the greatest building ever erected by women . . . and every one of us that
day was proud to be a Daughter. Ladies: the National Headquarters is your building; if you haven't been through it, make it a "must" on your list. The museum has 6,000 items. And in the museum is a massive and inspiring painting of Martha Washington. There are fully 48,000 volumes just on genealogy in this building—probably the largest genealogical library in the whole world.

When Spring was in the air we ventured to Alexandria, Va., and visited the most important historic places in that grand old town. Of course we went through the "George Washington Masonic National Memorial" which houses many relics that belonged to our first President. In its rotunda is something fairly new: a 17-foot high, bronze statue of George Washington that weighs nearly eight tons. This tour was impressive—bringing back to us patriots who helped found our glorious country.

On a perfect May day, forty Daughters made a long pilgrimage to Valley Forge in a chartered bus. Four-and-a-half hours of friendly and comfortable riding took us to the pink and white dogwood blossoms that graced the grounds of this shrine. We had a specially-prepared luncheon in the parish hall of the Washington Memorial Chapel, that magnificent Gothic church dedicated to the Father of Our Country. It stands in an appropriate and sacred location, where General Washington and his men spent that terrible winter of 1777-78. Of course we Daughters were intensely interested in our immediate project: the Chapel's bell tower. We toured the grounds, and learned from our guide about the fortifications, buildings, monuments, and the soldiers' reconstructed huts of this old army camp. And last, we went through the house in which George and Martha Washington resided here. Valley Forge lingers in our hearts.

In June, 1951, while roses bloomed in profusion in Washington gardens, more than a dozen automobiles met at the North Cornerstone of the District of Columbia to tour milestones along its northeast line. Forty milestones were set in 1791 and 1792 around the "Ten Miles Square," which included embryo Washington City. As the years passed, these milestones were lost in the woods, marshes and waters of the farms. Patriotic citizens searched and found them. Thirty-seven years ago our D. C. Daughters became guardians of these markers, and had them reset, straightened, or repaired. They enclosed them with iron fences, each fence bearing a D. A. R. plaque identifying the stone. Today our Daughters—and the passersby alike—know that the D. A. R. is preserving worthwhile monuments. And we are especially happy that the Virginia and Maryland Daughters are cooperating so well in the preservation of these sacred stones.

On a warm Summer's evening we boarded the "Canal Clipper", the excursion barge that plies on the old CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL. A National Park Service naturalist and historian made the journey interesting. It was restful and pleasant, gliding along behind "old dobbin." There was something different about this trip, as our minds wandered back a century and more to the days when this canal was one of the nation's great waterways . . . so busy with commerce that half a mile of cargo boats waited at the port of Georgetown to be unloaded. That night the sky was enchanting. The moon was round, and I realized it was the same old moon that my forefathers saw along the canal—long, long ago.

In mid-Summer we had a picnic tour to one of the grand old Patuxent River estates: De Le Brooke Manor, in St. Mary's County, Md. Here we re-lived the history of Lord Baltimore's settlers, who founded their colony on religious freedom. No other State was built on such a superb ideal. Robert Brooke, the immigrant, was the proprietor of this manor. His eldest son, Baker Brooke, married Ann, the only daughter of Leonard Calvert. My Regent, Mrs. John G. Hawes, stems from Robert Brooke. Indeed this immigrant had about ten children, and so many descendants that Maryland is full of Brookes.

Miss Dennis suggested that we visit Charles Town, W. Va., and see the restored homes of George Washington's relatives. On an October day when the trees along the way were ablaze with color, a long caravan of our Daughters and their guests, including quite a number of men, left Washington for Charles Town. Our Chairman had the right idea—this turned out to be our prize tour. The houses had
been carefully restored, and all but one had furnishings of the Colonial period. We visited “Happy Retreat,” home of Col. Charles Washington; “Claymont Court,” mansion of Bushrod Corbin Washington; and “Blakeley,” home of John Augustine Washington. We saw “Harewood” from the road. It is the original house of George Washington’s brother Samuel. We learned that all of George Washington’s younger brothers had become colonels, and all had enjoyed plantation luxury.

As Winter was with us again, we sought indoor programs. Why not request the Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution to help us? Our Regent, of course, is the Smithsonian Institution. I made requests, which were received with enthusiasm.

Miss Margaret Brown, Curator of Civil History, lectured to our Historians on genuine museum pieces of the Revolutionary period, in the Arts and Industries building of the National Museum. Miss Brown gave a very informative lecture, and brought forth many objects of interest. We saw a great assortment of relics, from swords to paintings, and pretty ladies’ dresses. It was all so enlightening, I’d like to see it over again.

Dr. Raymond Stites, Curator in Charge of Education at the National Gallery of Art, gave our final program. It was “easy on the feet,” as we sat in the luxurious Lecture Hall and listened to Dr. Stites narrate on “Art of the Revolutionary Period” to colored slides of rare and famous paintings. Among the slides many were new to all of the Daughters present, and this was an unexpected surprise. Dr. Stites is friendly and makes the old master painters come to life.

Fortunate for us . . . we live in the nation’s capital, where, with reasoning and planning, many fine programs can be had for the asking. We had a variety of pilgrimages to please all of the Historians, we staggered the days of the week for the convenience of everybody, very little cost was involved . . . and we had a grand time.

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**Freedom Under Constitution**  
*(Continued from page 940)*

German people were in the hands of the police and the police were in the hands of the Nazi Party.

Similarly, the Soviet Constitution contains language which according to our interpretation guarantees certain freedoms but under actual practice the words mean nothing. The courts are agencies to carry out the will of those in power.

In view of all of these attacks, there should be a “ground swell” movement to study, protect and safeguard our constitutional form of government. We should thank God every day of our lives that we live in a land where freedom is reserved by the people; in a country where the rights of its citizens are safeguarded by courts of law and not desecrated by the secret police; in a nation where the individual may worship God as he pleases and has the right of free speech, free press, and trial by jury; in a land where the humblest citizen may rise to the highest office through orderly processes and not by seizure of authority through radical minorities; in a land where all classes of people may live together; and in a land that has a flag—not of a king, prince, dictator or potentate—but the Stars and Stripes—your flag and mine.

Ours is a goodly heritage. The torch is in our hands, and ours it is to hold high, to the end that it shall always shine as a beacon and symbol of a free people. To keep it burning we must forever exercise eternal vigilance. We must not fail.

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**Trip Through Redwoods**  
*(Continued from page 934)*

We explored the coast for many miles. There are a lot of Indian villages. They build their houses out of the driftwood. The sky is gray, the houses are gray, everything very somber. When a squaw marries three red lines are tattooed on her chin.

We came through the old town of Kerby as we were getting home. Eight Dollar Mountain was pointed out. A miner coming to town or to Kerby for supplies bought a new pair of boots for $8. He became lost and when found his boots were in shreds.

If I close my eyes now, I can see the shadowy dusk in the redwoods.
The Ute Indians

BY STELLA NUTTER FAIRLAMB

The Ute or Utah Indians once occupied the Southwestern part of Wyoming, all the mountain country of Colorado and much of Utah. At the time of our first knowledge of them they were divided into seven tribes—each having its own chief.

The Utes were of a high order: Having many superior qualities. They were rather short and muscular, placid-looking, round faces; they were fine horsemen, generally victorious in war—mixed little with the white men. They did fine beadwork, and a little agriculture. Their language contained many Spanish words. The Utes had three great leaders—Ouray, Chipeta and Ignacio.

Ouray was born in 1839 and died 1883. His father was a Ute, his mother an Apache. He was captured by the Utes and adopted into the tribe.

We know little of his early life—except that he spent sometime in Taos, New Mexico, then a very thriving town. While there he learned to speak Spanish fluently, also English and the Ute language; and acted as an interpreter. How well this served him when he became chief! When he spoke it was with the eloquence of a statesman, in clear language. He wrote his own letters.

Chipeta, the wife of Ouray, was born in 1850 in the San Luis Valley, the daughter of the Chief of the Uncompahgre Utes. Upon his death Ouray became chief—and Chipeta (her name means the charitable one) seems always to have shared the chieftainship. She sat in the councils with the Chiefs, the only Indian woman so honored; when their pictures were taken they sat side by side; when Ouray went to Washington to confer with government officials, Chipeta went too. She seemed to assist him in every way.

Upon becoming Chief, Ouray at once organized the seven bands of Utes into one nation with himself as head Chief. He was an able statesman and endeavored to keep peace between his people and the whites. No Indian was more revered and trusted by the pioneers. The Indians whispered that he was too fond of the whites. But when trouble arose in the tribe he was judge, jury and executioner. For instance when a young buck, who boasted he would kill Ouray and then become chief, followed him to Leopard Creek and tried to ambush him, a single shot by Ouray settled that matter; also when another young Indian made trouble in camp—another shot.

Several trips to Washington—no doubt broadened his outlook. He was presented to President Grant, his wife and daughter. He addressed them as "The Great White Father, the Great White Mother," and the daughter as "my white sister."

One letter he wrote to the President, thus: "I do not care if the white men take the mountains, but would like to keep the valleys for my people. Already some of the Utes are farming and I hope more will do so." Again he said, "It is very hard to make my people know that they should farm and attend school."

Ouray himself set a good example as he farmed some, kept stock and had a large flock of sheep (about 40,000) which he kept in the San Luis Valley.

No story of Chief Ouray and Chipeta would be complete without mention of the White River Utes and the Meeker Massacre of 1879.

The Indian Agent Meeker was in no way suited to the position. He said, "I will teach the Indians to farm and convert them to my religion. I will starve them into submission." As this did not seem to work very well, and he discovered that their greatest pleasure was horse racing, he had their race track plowed up. This was the last straw—the terrible Meeker Massacre followed. The men at the Agency were killed, and Mrs. Mecker, her daughter and another lady taken captive.

When word of this massacre was brought to Ouray he was ill. He at once sent a courier and commanded the Indians to cease fighting. When he learned of the captive women, Chipeta mounted a horse and rode night and day until she came to the Indians that held them prisoners. She ordered them brought to Chief Ouray's home, where she gave them every

(Continued on page 969)
TODAY, flying low in a plane over Gill Township, in Sullivan County, Indiana, you can look down on the Wabash River, that aged highway of history, and plainly note an elbow bend which has been somewhat straightened by the muscles of time. At the bend is Point Coupee, a place that has long been reckoned with in surveys and treaties.

In the darkness of a late Winter night around the first of March, 1779, an event took place there which now is significantly referred to as a naval engagement of the American Revolution. It was a part of the repercussions of that great conflict which reached the frontier country that is now Indiana.

You also may see to the eastward from Point Coupee the town of Carlisle, snuggling close to U. S. 41. Here the Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution met in late May, 1951, and honored those loyal men who took part in the naval encounter with the British by dedicating a bronze marker. Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, then Indiana D. A. R. State Regent, was in charge of the ceremony.

The marker, which the D. A. R. placed on a large granite boulder in the Carlisle school yard, bears a legend which briefly outlines the story of the naval engagement.

On Feb. 24, 1779, the British garrison at Post St. Vincent (Vincennes) capitulated to Col. George Rogers Clark. Articles of agreement were duly signed by Lieutenant Governor Henry Hamilton.

The reasons given by the British commander for the surrender were: "The remoteness from succor; the state and quantity of provisions, etc; unanimity of officers and men in its expediting the honorable terms allowed, and, lastly, the confidence of a generous enemy."

The formal surrender of Fort Sackville came the morning of Feb. 25. The next day Colonel Clark sent a detachment with three armed boats under the command of Capt. Leonard Helm up the Wabash River to intercept several British boats, reportedly laden with goods and provisions for the fort.

Colonel Clark reasoned correctly that his men would intercept the boats before the news of Fort Sackville's surrender would reach them. Captain Helm was assisted by Majors Bosseron and Legras and about 50 volunteers.

Approximately 120 miles up the Wabash from its mouth the Helm expedition caught sight of the light of the unsuspecting enemy's campfire. The surprise was so complete that the capture was effected without the firing of a single gun.

Forty men were taken prisoners, including Philip Dejean, a magistrate from the British post at Detroit. Clark placed a value of $50,000, a very large sum at that time, on the supplies which Helm and his men brought back to Vincennes as booty.

The fort was now "prisoner poor," and these added men to guard presented a real problem. However, all were jubilant over the badly needed supplies that were now to be allotted.

Only three years later, in 1782, Capt. Leonard Helm, a native of Farquier County in Virginia and the leader of the Point Coupee expedition, died poor near what is now Louisville, Ky.

The historian English says in his Conquest of the Northwest, 1778-1783, that "The inventory of his estate filed in court consisted only of two coats, one waistcoat, one hat, one pair of shoes and a blanket, a total of L5 12s. A sad showing for a man who rendered important services to his country."

June contributions for the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge amounted to $8,054.04. Some of this applied to pledges made during Continental Congress. Valley Forge cards sold June 4-26 came to $370, and cook books brought $130.75.
Citizenship Day Set for September 17

A JOINT RESOLUTION passed by Congress approved February 29, 1952, will be of interest to all Daughters of the American Revolution and other American citizens, as it designates September 17 of each year as “Citizenship Day.”

The resolution follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the 17th day of September of each year is hereby designated as “Citizenship Day” in commemoration of the formation and signing, on September 17, 1787, of the Constitution of the United States and in recognition of all who, by coming of age or by naturalization have attained the status of citizenship, and the President of the United States is hereby authorized to issue annually a proclamation calling upon officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on such day, and inviting the people of the United States to observe the day in schools and churches, or other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies.

That the civil and educational authorities of States, counties, cities, and towns be, and they are hereby, urged to make plans for the proper observance of this day and for the full instruction of citizens in their responsibilities and opportunities as citizens of the United States and of the States and localities in which they reside.

Nothing herein shall be construed as changing, or attempting to change, the time or mode of any of the many altogether commendable observances of similar nature now being held from time to time, or periodically, but, to the contrary, such practices are hereby praised and encouraged.

SEC. 2. Either at the time of the rendition of the decree of naturalization or at such other time as the judge may fix, the judge or someone designated by him shall address the newly naturalized citizen upon the form and genius of our Government and the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship; it being the intent and purpose of this section to enlist the aid of the judiciary, in cooperation with civil and educational authorities, and patriotic organizations in a continuous effort to dignify and emphasize the significance of citizenship.

SEC. 3. The joint resolution entitled “Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim I Am an American Citizen Day for the recognition, observance, and commemoration of American citizenship,” approved May 3, 1940 (54 Stat. 178), is hereby repealed.

Registrar General’s Honor Roll
Rebinding Fund

Connecticut
Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, $4
Mary Silliman Chapter, $4
Phoebe Humphrey Chapter, $4
Sarah Whitman Trumbull Chapter, $4

Florida
Ocklawaha Chapter, $4

Indiana
Piankeshaw Chapter, $4

Kansas
Allen Morton Watkins Chapter, $4
Hannah Cole Chapter, $4
Mexico Missouri Chapter, $4

Louisiana
Avoyelles Chapter, $4
Ft. Miro Chapter, $4
Hierome Gaines Chapter (additional), $1

New Jersey
Francis Hopkinson Chapter, $4

New York
Ostego Chapter, $4

Pennsylvania
Bethlehem Chapter, $4
Col. John Proctor Chapter, $4
Venango Chapter, $4

On July 3 another $10,000 was paid on the National Society’s Building debt, leaving a debt balance of $190,000.
A Gentleman Takes His Lady to a S. A. R. Congress

By Mrs. E. Stewart James

FOR the first time I have attended a National S. A. R. Congress, it being the 62nd Annual Meeting held in Houston, Texas, May 18-22.

Being a good D. A. R. member, I was especially pleased to be there to observe in what respects it was like the D. A. R. Continental Congresses I so often attend in Washington.

We arrived in Houston about 11 a.m. and went directly to the Rice Hotel, which was general headquarters for the Congress. By coincidence we met a fellow delegate from the Richmond Chapter, of which my husband is a member. The three of us shared Sunday dinner, which consisted of real Southern cooking—vegetables seasoned with salt pork and chicken pie Southern style.

Upon our return to the hotel, many guests had assembled on the mezzanine floor for registration. Each registrant was given a large envelope with a collection of things therein, including a program and a long string of tickets, which at the time were meaningless, but which later spelled out a wonderful time. We also received a beautiful badge made of inch-wide ribbon bearing the S. A. R. colors, at the top of which was our identification and at the bottom a celluloid emblem of S. A. R.

Armed with our credentials, we sallied forth to board buses that were awaiting our convenience outside the hotel door. It tried desperately hard to rain, but the fates were kind and permitted us to "duck in between raindrops." We went directly to the First Presbyterian Church for the Memorial Service. The church is a large and beautiful edifice. The procession with its colorful flags was most impressive, after which Dr. Mott Sawyers, Chaplain General, N. S. S. A. R. delivered a sermon and was in charge of the Memorial Service.

Next we were taken on a sightseeing tour of the Texas Medical Center, Shamrock Hotel and residential areas, which included a visit to the magnificent gardens of "Companion" and Mrs. H. R. Cullen, of River Oaks Boulevard, who graciously received the delegation in their home later for tea.

9 a.m.—Monday, May 19. How familiar the hour sounded! Back in the Rice Hotel the formal opening of the 62nd Annual Congress S. A. R. began with the entrance of the President General and official party, after which the invocation and Pledge were given, the National Anthem sung and messages of welcome from the Governor of the State of Texas, the Mayor of the City of Houston, the President of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, the Texas State Regent D. A. R., the Texas State President, S. A. R., the Texas Junior State President, Children of the American Revolution, and the President of the Paul Covington Chapter, S. A. R., of Houston, after which President General Wallace C. Hall, S.A.R., made the response. The morning session was given over to reports of officers and committee chairmen, after which we adjourned for lunch.

The speaker at the luncheon was Hon. Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, U. S. House of Representatives, who said "that to save the Ship of State we must make up our minds where we are heading."

The Arrangement Committee certainly planned the Congress to my liking, in that business sessions were held in the mornings and the afternoons devoted to pleasure. Monday afternoon we again boarded buses (which were furnished free by just tearing off one of the many tickets in our envelopes). This time we visited the Industrial Area, Turning Basin of the Port of Houston, San Jacinto Park and Museum and the U. S. Battleship Texas, permanently moored there, after which we were entertained at the San Jacinto Inn with a seafood dinner that was outstanding. I am sure all present will long remember the delicious shrimp and crab. During the dinner the National Good Citizenship Award was made to Karl Hoblitzelle, recognized philanthropist and patriot; and medals and pins were awarded the deserving compatriots. During the evening the "Mariachi Duo" furnished special string music and singing.
On Tuesday following the business session, the Houston D. A. R. Chapters, consisting of the Lady Washington, John McKnight, Alexander Love, Samuel Sorrell and the Ann Poage, with Mrs. Loretta Thomas, State Regent, D. A. R., presiding, sponsored a lovely luncheon in our honor. Mrs. Frank G. Trau, Texas Vice President General, D. A. R., was guest speaker and Mrs. E. R. Barrow, past Vice President General, was the Committee Chairman. Everybody had a wonderful time.

That afternoon the visiting ladies were invited to a Tea and Style Show at Sakowitz’s Sky Terrace. Although the Style Show was planned for the ladies, I did note a “stray” man or two who “braved it all” to see just what milady will be wearing this summer. Sakowitz’s Department Store is one of the most beautiful I have visited in some time. The spaciousness, colors used in decorations and displays and the quality of merchandise found there go towards making this store one of the nation’s great stores. Needless to tell you, we thoroughly enjoyed it and came away with a head full of new fashion ideas.

My husband reported that while the ladies attended the Style Show, there was a Forum held for Chapter Presidents and Secretaries which gave most of its time to the consideration of ways to attract and hold the younger members. This is a common problem that plagues D. A. R. as well as S. A. R. Many interesting suggestions were made to improve the programs and particularly by appointing younger members to positions, especially as Program Chairmen.

The President General’s Reception held at 6 p.m. was most colorful. The handsome S. A. R. Officers, together with their ladies in dinner gowns and beautiful corsages, formed a long receiving line and greeted the many guests with hearty smiles and gracious handclasps. By this time everybody knew everybody else, so many pleasantries were exchanged before dinner which followed in the Crystal Ball Room. One of the highlights of the evening was patriotic and religious vocal numbers by a Combined Senior High School Chorus with the blending of several hundred well-trained voices. Hon. Frank E. Holman, past President, American Bar Association, Seattle, Washington, was the speaker of the evening, and his address, “The Constitution and the United Nations,” was well received.

Mind you, all of these luncheons, dinners and banquets were served free to all of those attending. How did they do it?? True Southern Hospitality with a great big Capital letter!!

The only subscription luncheon was that with the Kiwanis Club on Wednesday following the business session, on which occasion the Hon. Wallace C. Hall was the speaker. I took advantage of the free afternoon to look around in the beautiful shops of Houston.

The President General’s Banquet was outstanding, with delicious Texas steaks to appease the hearty appetites. An award of a special citation for outstanding patriotic advertising was made to Mr. S. D. DenUyl, President of the Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation, by the President General. An award was also made of a special citation for constructive patriotic work in publication field to the Saturday Evening Post, its editors, editorial and management staff by President General Hall for their courageous publication of the Whittaker Chambers Story. Mr. Ashley Halsey, of the Saturday Evening Post Editorial Staff, accepted the award.

There was a presentation by the President General of the National Society’s Constructive Citizenship Gold Medal Award to Mr. Ted C. Kirkpatrick, former Special Agent of F. B. I., and managing editor of “Counter Attack.” Mr. Kirkpatrick, was
the banquet speaker and made a most informative address on "The Communist Conspiracy in America." This is the second such award to be made, the first having been presented to Fulton Lewis, Jr., News Commentator, at the last S. A. R. Congress.

Thursday morning, May 22, was devoted to a business meeting with election of officers for the next year. The fine resolutions adopted at the Congress were of interest to the D. A. R. practically all of which were in line with its actions and program.

The D. A. R. was praised for its fine program of Americanism and the assistance and cooperation it has rendered S. A. R. in this connection.

An important Resolution announced the S. A. R. Policy to adopt and support the activities of the Children of the American Revolution and to join in and cooperate with D. A. R. in its sponsorship at all levels of activity. The Children of the American Revolution will also be invited to offer contestants for the Historical Oration Contests held at each National Congress.

Mr. Ray O. Edwards, of Jacksonville, Florida, was elected to the high office of President General. A touching note of the esteem the Sons have for their "ladies" was in the presentation of a beautiful arm bouquet of American Beauty roses to Mrs. Edwards after the election of her husband. Later on I saw Mrs. Hall, the retiring President General's wife, very quietly take from her own shoulder a beautiful orchid and in a friendly gesture, pin it on Mrs. Edwards 'mid an exchange of smiles and felicitations. Mr. Edwards, together with other newly elected officers, was installed, after which came the final adjournment of the 62nd Congress, S. A. R. The next National Congress will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, the home State of our beloved D. A. R. President General, Mrs. James B. Patton.

Seemed those Texans were still in the mood to entertain us—so luncheon being over we left immediately for a delightful boat ride down the Houston Ship Channel, returning about 7:30 p. m. when fond farewells were said.

The friendliness of everybody present impressed me tremendously. The membership of the S. A. R. is not as large as our D. A. R., but the spirit of "comradeship," the good-feeling among the members, the high ideals they foster, the principles they hold dear—the high caliber of the men who compose the membership—make me proud that my husband is a part of that wonderfully fine organization. I am happy that I had the privilege of being his "lady" and attending this outstanding Congress with so many things planned for our comfort and pleasure by our genial Texas hosts, and due in no small measure to the advance arrangements made by Mr. Harold L. Putnam, National Executive Secretary. A natural tie of common cause binds the D. A. R. and S. A. R. and the real atmosphere of partnership was plainly evident throughout the entire Congress. "Orchids" to our "sires" for the outstanding patriotic work they are doing and the many fine services they are rendering to their fellow countrymen and to our great Republic—the America we all love.

Mrs. Loretta Grim Thomas, of Houston, State Regent, Texas Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is shown on Mother's Day presenting the award of $200 to the outstanding Junior Student at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. The award went to Gene E. Steed, Groom, Texas. Also pictured is Colonel Joe E. Davis, Commander and Coordinator of the School of Military Science.

The award is an annual one, given with the purpose of encouraging a deserving student to continue his studies. Mrs. Thomas visited in Bryan with Mrs. Emmette Wallace, Regent of William Scott Chapter, while she performed her first official duty as the new State Regent of the Texas Society. Mrs. Thomas was installed in office at the 61st Continental Congress, April, 1952.

Mrs. Emmette Wallace,
National Vice Chairman
D. A. R. Magazine
Book Reviews

VALLEY FORGE, THE MAKING OF AN ARMY, by Alfred Hoyt Bill. Harper & Brothers, New York. 259 pages, including Bibliography and Index. $3.50.

Although much has previously been written about Washington and his staunch soldiers during the bitter winter at Valley Forge, this is a new and important work that stresses a different side of the picture, being in the author's words, "not so much to tell once more the story of Valley Forge as to elucidate the sequence of military events of which it was the central phase."

To Daughters of the American Revolution especially, in view of their great interest always in Valley Forge and the Revolution, particularly at this time of completing our Memorial Bell Tower there, this will be a volume of information, interest and inspiration, well adapted to provide background material for Chapter programs on America's historic shrine in Pennsylvania.

The heroic season spent by the courageous soldiers under Washington at Valley Forge has long been a true source of pride to Americans, but their achievements and records there are even more outstanding than generally recognized. Full credit for their results is given by Mr. Bill, a leading historical writer.

"It is more than a good book," says Lynn Montross. "It is a book that needed to be written. Mr. Bill has given us the story of the great, the hopeful and creative labor of transforming a half-starved mob of ragged men into the first truly American army. He has done an excellent job of it."

Washington, of course, is the hero of the book. That he overcame powerful adversaries and great difficulties points to his brilliance. But the author also gives us glimpses of ordinary soldiers. "There's strength in a stone if you can get it out," one Continental remarked jokingly as he dropped a pebble into an empty camp kettle. Baron von Steuben was able to organize and drill the cold and hungry men on frozen parade grounds. In the Spring they began to win the Revolutionary War.

In these days of crises at home and abroad, it is inspiring to read of the valor and indomitable spirit of those men who helped achieve American independence. The book should help enrich America's memory of its hardest Winter and challenge present-day Americans to serve their country today with equal fortitude, unselfish sacrifice and patriotic fervor.


In this interesting brochure, Mrs. Greenwood has compiled historic programs for patriotic organizations, including broadcast stories of important events in American history. It forms a reference booklet of "History in a Nutshell."

The cover displays a large American Flag in red, white and blue. A Flag in color with the Pledge of Allegiance is used as a frontispiece. Reasons are given as to why we observe seven Flag Days to cherish our American heritage, with information and programs for each: February 12, February 22, May 30, June 14, July 4, September 17 and November 11.

Material in the booklet is commended and recommended by Mrs. Sam J. Smith, Founder of the Austin Woman's Club, and C. C. Abney, banker of Lampasas, Texas. Mrs. B. C. Greenwood, the author, was born in Mississippi. For some time she was a Chautauqua-Lyceum reader. She has written prize essays and an autobiography. She is a member of the Thankful Hubbard Chapter, D. A. R., of Austin.

Given Publicity

The Adams family, of Reading, Mass., received wide publicity in page advertisements carried in national newspapers by the Saturday Evening Post, as a typical Post-reading family. Mrs. Gilbert C. Adams is Massachusetts State D. A. R. Chairman of the Good Citizens Committee. Her mother is also active in D. A. R. work, as State Chairman of the Building Completion Fund, and a former State Chairman of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee. She was selected as the outstanding Mother in Massachusetts in 1950. Mrs. Adams' two sons, Gilbert C., Jr., and George, are members of Junior American Citizens clubs.
American Wit and Humor

By Ruby Anglin Kaiser

IT IS a point of pride to the women of this country that the first recorded bit of wit and humor in American literature was spoken by a woman. It sprang forth at Plymouth Colony in 1621, when Priscilla Mullins taunted John Alden with, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?"

During the more than three hundred years since that time, wit and humor have been working together in building America. A whole race of humorists has been constantly poking fun at what they thought was wrong with politics, education, social customs and home life. Through clever bits of satire and philosophical comment, they have focused public attention and corrected many faults, to say nothing of the sparkle they have added to routine daily living.

Wit and humor have perhaps done more than the surgeons in making and keeping America a healthy country in which to live. It has been stated that there are more stomach ulcers in this country than there are people, and the medical profession agrees that the best treatment for an ulcer is the relaxation of a good laugh. True is the old proverb: "A merry heart doeth good like medicine."

A profound sense of justice usually accompanies American wit and humor, as is shown in the achievements of Benjamin Franklin. As a person looks over the Constitution of the United States, this document that has carried Americans for so long in good faith and prosperity, he is compelled to pause and give a great part of the credit to Ben Franklin, the first great American humorist.

His wit and justice appeared in his Poor Richard's Almanac for a quarter of a century, with such sayings as these: "Fish and visitors smell after three days. Let the maid servant be faithful, strong and home-ly. Keep your eyes wide open before marriage and half closed afterwards."

Oliver Wendell Holmes stated during the year 1835, "A little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men." And his "Wonderful One-Hoss Shay" has helped to supply this necessary nonsense to Americans of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

A half century later Mark Twain was passing along the same type of wit in his famous epigrams: "Many a person calls the doctor when all he wants to do is give a recital, organ by organ. People who throw kisses are lazy. He who hesitates is bossed. The way of the transgressor is interesting. Two can live as cheaply as one can play golf. An onion is a food that builds a person up physically and drags him down socially. A button is a small event that is always coming off."

Americans know that in business and in pleasure the best way to make an idea acceptable is to serve it up tastily in a sauce of native wit and humor. And over and over these ingredients have been blended either to enlighten or to persuade the people of this country.

In 1895 Americans were also disturbed by taxes. The Cincinnati Enquirer became so stirred up that it breathed forth: "First came the hardy pioneers, with rifles, plows and axes; and civilization followed close with debts and thieves and taxes." Later came this trenchant observation: "When white man came to this country, the Indians were running it. There were no taxes, there were no debts, and the women were doing all the work. Now tell me, how can you improve on a system like that?"

Woodrow Wilson, the sober, reflective thinker, said in a speech in 1905, a time when people were learning more about psychology, "The sting of a bee is only one thirty-second of an inch long, the other three inches are all imagination."

In 1913 Kin Hubbard was writing his famous "Abe Martin" observations. Abe Martin was a backwoodsman who spent his time sitting on a barbed wire fence, watching people and commenting on them like this: "It seems that I ain't done nothing all my life but wait for my wife to dress. The best thing about a modern apartment is that a collar button can't roll very far. Hain't it refreshin' to read about a home
Will Rogers became famous blending the daily news with wit to enlighten his countrymen. In 1916 oil was discovered on the Osage Indian Reservation in Oklahoma, and Will Rogers, proud of his Indian blood, quipped, “My people didn’t come over in the Mayflower, but when it landed, they were there to meet it.” He also said during that year, “I can report progress in Hollywood. Now they run only five swimming pools to one Bible.” One of his predictions went like this, “Newspapers, you are doomed. Radio is taking away your news, television will take away your pictures. Purty soon all you’ll have left will be your editorials and the letters from readers saying you don’t know what you’re talking about.”

The jokes of the last decade show what a wide range of activities the American people were pursuing.

A young man stared into his mirror one morning, and noting that his eyes were bloodshot, resolved never to go into a bar again. “That television,” he said, “is ruining my eyes.”

A new father went to the hospital to see his new son. As he looked through the glass window of the nursery, he saw his son howling lustily. “Why is he crying?” he asked the nurse in charge. “Well”, replied the nurse, “If you had just arrived in this country, had no job, no money and no clothes, and found out you owed $2,000 as your part of the federal debt, wouldn’t you howl too?”

A northern woman vacationing in Florida was curious, and asked the bus driver, “How do the natives make their living?” The driver answered, “Lady, we live on oranges, grapefruits and tourists . . . we skin all three.”

A young father walked into a department store in Columbus, Ohio, and asked for two dollars’ worth of baby diapers. The clerk selected the merchandise, wrapped it and said, “That will be two dollars for the diapers and six cents for the tax.” The young father seemed shocked, and blurted out, “Tacks! in Texas we use safety pins.”

The story was told that Stalin, Truman and Churchill died and went to heaven. Saint Peter told them that since they had left the earth without notice, he would grant each one a single request. Stalin, rising to the occasion first, said, “I’d like to see the United States wiped off the face of the earth.” Truman stated, “I’d like to see Russia stay at home and not make trouble all over the world.” Churchill obliged by saying, “I’d just like a good cigar . . . but I’m in no hurry, go ahead and take care of the other two gentlemen first.”

A look at American history from the time of the Mayflower to the present day shows that it is impossible to over-estimate the valuable service of wit and humor. And may it, like the brook, run on and on, as colorful and gay as the national life that it reflects.

Dear God, help me to be a sport in this little game of life. I don’t ask for any easy place in the lineup. Place me anywhere you need me. I ask only for the stuff to give you one hundred per cent of what I’ve got. If all the hard knocks seem to come my way, I thank you for the compliment. Help me to remember that you won’t ever let anything come my way that you and I can’t handle together. And help me to understand that the game is full of knocks and trouble, and make me thankful for them. Help me to get so that the harder they come the better I like it. And, oh, God, help me always to play on the square, no matter what the other people do, help me to come clean. If I am pushed, shoved and beaten, help me to smile and ask for more. Finally, oh, God, if life seems to uppercut me with both hands, and I am laid on the shelf in sickness or old age or something, help me to take that too as part of the game. Help me not to whimper or squeal that life is a frame-up, or that I had a raw deal. When in falling dusk I get the final bell I ask for no lying, complimentary headstones. I’d like to know only this: that you feel I’ve been a good game guy. Amen.—Given by Bob Considine over NBC Radio Stations on June 15, 1952. He stated that the author was unknown.
RES. 7.—Opposes ratification of the Genocide Convention. Under this treaty genocide is defined as “causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of a group,” punishable under international law, thus trespassing upon our right of trial by jury, as the convention provides for the setting up of an international tribunal before which an accused could be brought to trial. Under the term “mental harm,” what charges could be trumped up! Our cherished freedom of speech and of the press would be in jeopardy.

Res. 8.—Urges our Government to put forth every effort to win the war in Korea before it is too late.

Res. 9.—Endorses Senate Bill 2550, which merges, revises and codifies all immigration and naturalization laws, and provides for more careful screening as regards possible subversives.

Res. 10.—Opposes the Lehman-Humphrey Bill, which would destroy, in effect, our National Origins Quota System.

Res. 11.—Requests Congress to require all aliens who have remained in this country beyond a fixed length of time to make application for naturalization or show cause why they should be permitted to remain in the United States.

Res. 12.—Asks that federal civilian expenditures be reduced and that no further foreign economic commitments be made; urges that no sums whatsoever be voted for undesigned Executive expenditures. Since our federal taxes are at the highest rate in all our history, our total indebtedness is approximately $267 billion ($1,675 per capita), and revenue in the coming year will fall short of expenditures by more than $14 billion, economy on the part of our Federal Government is imperative.

Res. 14.—Requests Congress to demand an apology for the omission of the assistance rendered by the United States of America to the Republic of Korea in the 1950 United Nations Year Book. Although a detailed list of all assistance offered and rendered by other nations appears on page 226, no mention was made of any assistance given by the United States of America. Yet we have furnished fully 90% of men and dollars in carrying on this undeclared war.

Res. 18.—Urged that the House Rules Committee report the Kearns resolution (H. R. 63) out of committee for immediate action. According to a newspaper article on Dec. 19, 1951, the U. S. Treasury reported the gold at Fort Knox amounted to $12,483,412.28; held elsewhere, $9 billion; total, approximately $21.5 billion; two years before, $24 billion. “Sept. 1950, Camille Gutt, Belgian managing director of International Monetary Fund, said in a statement in Paris that the United States had been losing gold at the rate of $2 billion a year.” H. R. 63 calls for the creation of a joint committee to visit Fort Knox and learn just what our gold reserve is. If we are drawing on our gold reserve, despite the heavy rate of taxation, we should be informed of this dangerous condition. When we draw out our reserve capital, we are on the way to bankruptcy.

Res. 19.—Again opposes national compulsory health insurance or “free” hospitalization for the aged, to be paid for out of federal funds, as advocated by the Federal Security Administrator.

Res. 20.—New bills for federal aid to education pending in Congress. Reaffirms opposition.

Res. 21.—Urges the House Committee on Un-American Activities to investigate, as authorized to do, “the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from . . . a domestic origin and attacks the prin-
principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution...."

Res. 22.—Urges those states which permit the listing of the name of the Communist Party and its candidates on the ballots of the States to work for the removal from the election ballot of the name of the Communist Party and its candidate or of any other party that has like purposes.

Res. 26.—Calls upon all Daughters of the American Revolution to vote and to work for the selection of candidates of high moral convictions and unquestioned loyalty to American beliefs and institutions.

Res. 27.—Opposes drafting of women, as widespread dislocation and shifting of women, especially mothers, to armed services or industry would lead to the breakdown of family life and the moral structure of the nation.

Res. 28.—Requests Congress to examine most critically any proposals for federal control of waterways, giving just consideration to the interests of the States and citizens affected.

Res. 29.—Requests the Judiciary Committee to report House Joint Res. 373 out of committee as soon as possible, and that Congress give it prompt consideration so that our coastal waters (coastal boundaries) may be properly defined at the very earliest date.

Res. 30.—Commends the National Park Service for its fine educational program in connection with the 120 nationally important and historical sites.

Res. 31.—Again urges Congress to take immediate steps to establish the rightful claims of the United States in Antarctica.

Res. 32.—The Daughters of the American Revolution urged to show increased interest in the Children of the American Revolution.

Res. 34.—Favors a restoration in our public schools of undenominational prayers, hymns, and devotional exercises.

Res. 45.—Reaffirms our faith in God and in the power of prayer and calls upon all members to unite in daily prayer at 11:00 o'clock (C. S. T.) for a just and honorable peace.

The other resolutions adopted were ones of commendation or appreciation. Altogether, there were forty-five resolutions.

Katharine G. Reynolds, Chairman

COMMENDATIONS

To Mrs. W. Lawrence Gulick for her generous check sent to this Committee and for her inspiring leadership in National Defense.

Mrs. Howard Booher, former State Chairman, National Defense, District of Columbia, for her contribution and her message over the radio against the teachings of UNESCO.

Mrs. Calvin W. Stewart, State Chairman, Washington, for her contribution and for her letter to every Regent in the State concerning the fact that the Subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate recommended the adoption of the Genocide Treaty. Write your opposition,—to your Senators.

Mrs. Herbert Bowerman, of the Anson Burlingame Chapter, San Mateo, California, for her contribution and active participation in promoting the precepts of National Defense.

Mrs. Robert Duncan, State Regent, Virginia, and "Bob" Duncan, for "The Motorist's Prayer," which has received nationwide publicity and been distributed to thousands.

RUSSIAN FORCES

At a meeting of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce in Constitution Hall, General Alfred M. Gruenther stated that Russia has at least 175 divisions in her armed forces and 20,000 planes. He said that no such alliance as NATO has ever before succeeded in history. He emphasized the buildup of Red Chinese strength in North Korea and that we are outnumbered perhaps 15 to 1 in planes.

AMERICAN JETS

On May 13, Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia exposed that shortly after the Mutual Security Agency had announced a grant of $2,046,000 to Communist Yugoslavia to buy aviation gasoline and lubricants here at once, American jet planes were being given to Yugoslavia. Perhaps these planes, bought with American money, would be helpful to the American boys fighting in Korea.

Senator Knowland had stated the previous week that some of the planes flown
by Americans in Korea are “obsolete” and our fliers are dying unnecessarily.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY

“Collective Security” is the title of a booklet quoting a radio speech delivered on December 22, 1937, by Clarence A. Hathaway, editor, the Daily Worker, with this address on the back: Communist Party, 35 East 12th St., New York, N. Y.

Excerpts which sound strangely similar to some of the statements given by the internationalists and world government proponents: “These are tense days, requiring a most realistic facing of world problems. Today it should be clear that we can no longer stand aloof, believing that the wars which are stalking over the world are far away, that they concern us but little, that they do not endanger our country or our people . . . We (the Communists) urged a foreign policy based on concerted action by the democratic nations against fascist aggressors, with the aim of protecting world peace and democracy . . .

“It (the policy of Collective Security) requires concerted, political and economic action . . . Moreover, it would unite the democratic countries in an unbreakable front for the defense of democracy and for the maintenance of peace. We urge that the American people support the administration in steps to bring about concerted action by all of the democratic nations along these lines . . .

“This is a time for clear, hard thinking. It is a time when it is fruitless to talk of peace in the abstract. To work effectively for peace today one must concentrate all efforts around one central aim . . . This can be accomplished only through achieving concerted action by the peace-loving, democratic nations, and by a united, world-wide peace movement . . .

“The real issue is collective security—before it is too late.”

The last sentence, with the italics, ends the little Communist booklet. Collective security in Korea has meant that 90% of the forces fighting and dying are Americans. The European countries are still lagging far behind in their responsibilities to NATO.

The Communist Manifesto advises bankrupting the capitalist countries with a graduated income tax and a high inheritance tax. Their idea of “Collective Security” stated above could soon bankrupt us in manpower and money.

COST TO US

According to the Sunday Observer of London, the United States will pay 48% of the future costs of building air fields, supply bases, radar and other installations for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Europe. Britain will pay 22%, France 18%, and the other members 12%. This agreement apparently was reached at Ottawa.

Americans should recall that Admiral Fechteler, the Chief of Naval Operations, stated that as long as we have control of the sea “we can’t be invaded.”

KOREA

So, we can pay 48% of the cost to fortify Europe, yet General Lawton Collins testified that ammunition is “short” in Korea and some “important” types are being rationed.

National Guard, reserve and regular army units in this country are being “stripped” of weapons for shipment to Europe.

UNITED NATIONS

The Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs, John D. Hickerson, stated that “Other countries say ‘you have got more money on a national income basis and you ought to pay about 50 per cent’ “ . . . of the cost of the United Nations. Doesn’t anyone who is supposed to represent the American taxpayer realize what a burden these foreign aid and United Nations expenditures have become to US and have the fortitude to speak up for AMERICANS?

RUSSIAN NAVY

We are informed that the Russians have built an enormous Navy which is now third to ours, with a good chance it will soon be second. Militarization of the Soviet commenced after the Battle of Stalingrad and was critically aided by American lend-lease (more of our taxes squandered
by the international "give-away" planners), which amounted to about $11 billion.

A few billion dollars worth of ammunition for American GIs in Korea and ships for the American Navy would be a great bulwark against the Russians today. We'd better insist that our taxes be spent for American defense.

Congress voted the money but it seems to have been allotted to foreign countries by the internationally-minded.

HALLUCINATIONS

There certainly is a campaign being promoted by the National Institute of Mental Health, a part of the Public Health Service, one of the large Bureaus under Oscar Ewing's Federal Security Agency (he is the most ardent proponent of Socialized Medicine—then he'd have more bureaus) to convince Americans that they are mentally unbalanced. Mr. Ewing has put on six 15-minute radio programs, to be paid for out of our taxes, so you will recognize your traumas if you hear bells ringing, see little men perched on your bedpost or have delusions of grandeur. Perhaps a few delusions of grandeur would be a welcome release for a few of us taxpayers from worrying over this stupid plan of spending our money, or we'll develop delusions of persecution.

FALSE TEETH AND WIGS

Even with our subsidizing the British Socialized Medicine scheme, Britons will now have to pay directly for false teeth, wigs, dental treatment and prescriptions. Who'll subsidize our Government if we're duped into socialized medicine?

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Order from this Committee, with checks payable to the Treasurer General: "Is There a Subversive Movement in the Public Schools?" by Congressman Paul Shafer of Michigan. The documented evidence, with quotes from authors of textbooks showing the plan to establish "new social order," 10¢.

The latest UNESCO booklet, which, like the Oscar Ewing broadcasts, assumes that all human beings are prone to unhealthy mental outlooks and need guidance by "experts." 15¢.

"Our Dwindling Sovereignty," by J. Reuben Clark, Jr., formerly Solicitor for the Department of State, Under Secretary and Ambassador to Mexico, showing that we are gradually being "sold down the river" and losing the sovereignty of our Constitutional Republic.


"Our Foreign Policy, 1952." 25¢.

PARENT-TEACHER

"The Citizen Child," handbook of the 1952 Parent-Teacher Leadership Short Course conducted at Florida State University, has on page 101 "World Citizenship," with part of the Preamble to UNESCO, and recommends the study of UNESCO as a practical project for the PTA. Discussion recommended is: A. What your PTA has done to further World Citizenship. B. What your PTA can do to further World Citizenship." What has happened to American Citizenship?

Frances B. Lucas

Texas Resolution

After the report of Mrs. E. L. Harwell, of Abilene, Texas, Chairman of a State D. A. R. Committee for the investigation of subversive textbooks in the Texas public schools, made at the Texas State Conference last March, following extensive Committee research, the Texas State Society unanimously passed a resolution requesting the Texas State Board of Education to remove from the Texas public schools the textbook, "American Government," by Frank Abbott Magruder.

The resolution was duly signed by Mrs. Frank G. Trau, then State Regent, and Mrs. Felix Irwin, then State Recording Secretary, was notarized, and was presented to the State Board of Education.
Parliamentary Procedure

BY FLORENCE GARRISON DANFORTH
Acting National Parliamentarian

Many new Regents will be assuming their duties this month, and perhaps a few notes on elementary parliamentary practice will be of assistance to them.

"When a person joins any organized society, he thereby obligates himself to conform to the rules of that society. If everyone were a law unto himself, very soon there would be such confusion of interests that the whole would suffer."

—Ida Trask.

Each Regent should learn the rules of her Chapter, of her State and of the National Society. Undoubtedly you have your Chapter By-Laws to consult. These By-Laws are your highest authority, but they must not conflict with State and National rules. Read them over and see if they are in agreement with the model By-Laws for Chapters to be found on page 114 of the 1951 Handbook. This Handbook can be obtained from the Treasurer General, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C., for twenty-five cents. It is a must for Regents, and you will find that it will answer most of your puzzling questions, and be of year-round help to you.

Your State By-Laws are usually printed in the State yearbook, and these By-Laws give you information as to representation at your State Conferences and Councils, and other matters relating to the State organization. The National Constitution and By-Laws may be obtained without charge from the Corresponding Secretary General, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Robert's Rules of Order, Revised, is our authority, when a parliamentary question is not answered in any of the above mentioned By-Laws, and when these rules are not inconsistent with our own By-Laws. General Robert has three books which are helpful: his Rules of Order; Parliamentary Law; and Parliamentary Practice, as well as his parliamentary law charts.

All business meetings follow a regular order, in which there are usually twelve steps: Call to order; Reading and approval of minutes; Statement of Treasurer; Reading of communications; Report of Executive Committee; Report of Standing Committees; Report of Special Committees; Unfinished Business; New Business; Announcements; the program; Adjournment. In some Chapter meetings you will not require all of these steps. Business is introduced by a motion or a resolution. A resolution is merely a motion introduced by the words "Resolved, that" instead of the usual "I move that," and is usually longer and may have a preamble.

The Regent must always announce the vote, and the result of the vote, as: "The ayes have it, the motion is carried, and we will contribute one hundred dollars to the building fund."

All good wishes to you for the coming year.

Mrs. Danforth Continues as Acting National Parliamentarian

Florence Garrison (Mrs. Charles Haskell) Danforth, of Stanford University, Cal., Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, who served as Acting National Parliamentarian during the recent Continental Congress, following the death of Mrs. Hampton Fleming, will continue in the office, it has been announced by Mrs. James B. Patton, President General.

Mrs. Danforth took college courses in Parliamentary Procedure, studied with outstanding Parliamentarians, and has often taught classes in Parliamentary Procedure. She has served as State Parliamentarian, California P. T. A.; State Parliamentarian, D. A. C.; and for ten years was Parliamentarian for the International Toastmistress Clubs. Her first article on Parliamentary Procedure as Acting National Parliamentarian, N. S. D. A. R., appears above.
Memorial Bell Tower
at Valley Forge

BY ANITA G. WILLIAMS
National Chairman

List of Chapters giving $1 per member for the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge, membership based as of June 1, 1951 for the 100% contributions through May, 1952.

ALABAMA—David Lindsay, Demopolis, Fort Conde, Francis Marion, General Sumter, Heroes of Kings Mountain, Old Elyton, Peter Forney, Stephens, William Rufus King.

ARKANSAS—Charlevoix, Robert Crittenden.

CALIFORNIA—Las Flores, Oneonta Park, Pajaro Valley, Santa Cruz, Santa Lucia, Santa Susana.

COLORADO—Alamosa, Fort Morgan, Monte Vista, Peace Pipe.

CONNECTICUT—Faith Trumbull, Sarah Ludlow.

DELAWARE—Caesar Rodney, Captain Jonathan Caldwell, Captain William McKennon, Coach's Bridge, Elizabeth Cook, Mary Vining.


FLORIDA—Bartow, Biscayne, Boca Ciega, Cape Florida, Captain Alexander Quarrier, Colonel Arthur Erwin, Coral Gables, Halpatiokee, Indian River, Joshua Stevens, Mayaimi, Ponce de Leon, Princess Hírrihiga.


INDIANA—Ann Rogers Clark, Lafayette Spring, Vanderburgh.

KANSAS—Arthur Barrett, Byrd Prewitt, Captain Jesse Leavenworth, Eunice Sterling, Fort Larned, Jeremiah Howard, Minisa, Ninnescah, Shawnee, Wichita.


LOUISIANA—Bayou Coteille, Tallulah, Tangipahoa.

MAINE—Esther Eayres.


MASSACHUSETTS—Attleboro, Colonel Thomas Lothrop, Contentment, Fitchburg, Mary Matthew, Submit Clark.


MISSISSIPPI—Doak's Treaty, Nahoula, Shuk-hota Tom-a-ha.

MISSOURI—Lucy Jefferson Lewis, Alexander Doniphan.

MONTANA—Chief Ignace.

NEBRASKA—Captain Christopher Robinson, Elkhorn Valley, Lone Willow, Mary Katharine Goddard, Niobrara.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Ranger, Reprisal, Sally Plumer, Submitt Wheatley.

NEW JERSEY—Acquackanook Landing, Annis Stockton, Captain Jonathan Oliphant, Crane's Ford, David Demarest, Elizabeth Snyder, General David Forman, General William Maxwell, Great John Mathis, Hester Schuyler Colfax, Jemima Cundict, Major Joseph Bloomfield, Monmouth Court House, Moorestown, Nassau, Orange Mountain, Penelope Hart, Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Tennent, Watch Tower.

NEW YORK—Caughnawaga, Colonel Aaron Ogden, Fayetteville, Fort Washington, General Jacob Odell, Golden Hill, Manhattan, Mohawk, Mount Pleasant, New York City, Ruth Floyd Woodhull, Tuscarora.

NORTH CAROLINA—Alfred Moore, Betsy Dowdy, Carolina Patriots, Davie Poplar, Hickory Tavern, Jacob Forney, Moseley-Bright, Rutherford County, Upper Cape Fear, Yadkin River Patriots.

NORTH DAKOTA—Minishoshe.

OHIO—Fort Greene Ville, Moses Cleaveland, New Connecticut, Piqua, Shaker, Western Reserve.

(Continued on page 967)
Our Problems Can Be Solved

By Ferne H. Stoller

TODAY, I was thinking about some of the problems which confront us as a nation, and as individuals. They are difficult problems indeed. They will require a great deal of study before we reach the correct solutions.

But other problems facing humanity have been equally perplexing and seemingly hopeless. I recall one time when I was a child that the family were all gathered in the living room at my grandmother’s home. They were speaking in hushed voices. It was a very sad occasion. Grandmother was very ill, and the doctor had diagnosed her illness as pneumonia. In those days there wasn’t much hope of curing the disease, but times have changed, and now through the perseverance of science, pneumonia can be cured.

In order to cure a disease, it must first be correctly diagnosed. Thus we must study the ills of humanity before we can effect a cure.

Today we are fighting communism and we have contributed more manpower and more money than any other nation in an effort to stop this disease of mankind from becoming an epidemic.

Some of the remedies suggested are World Government and the Atlantic Union. Under World Government we would be subject to international laws and could even be taken to foreign lands and tried by their courts.

Under the Atlantic Union we would become citizens of the world and would lose our independence. We would be associated with countries whose governments are predominantly socialistic, and we would use a common currency subject to a rate of exchange determined by the new government in which we would play only a minor role.

Are these plans going to be the answers to our questions?

Let’s continue our fight against communism. When we hear about the terrible living conditions under communist rule, we say that it can’t happen here. But it can happen here, and unless we are alert and well informed and put our thoughts into action, and let our government officials know what we want, it may happen here.

Let’s not talk about it in hushed voices and admit the ills of the world are incurable, but rather let us take an open stand for democracy and revitalize the Spirit of ’76. Then we can truthfully say that it didn’t happen here because America was on the alert.

Valley Forge

(Continued from page 966)

OKLAHOMA—Ardmore.

Pennsylvania—Bower Hill, Bucks County, Chester County, Colonel Andrew Lynn, Cone- maugh, Cumberland County, Delaware County, Doctor Benjamin Rush, Donegal, Du Bois, Flag House, Fort Augusta, Fort Gaddis, Franklin County, General John Neville, General Richard Butler, Germantown, Gettysburg, Great Cross- ings, Hannah Penn, Harrisburg, Jacob Ferree, Jacob Stroud, James Alexander, Jetha Abott, Lansdowne, Liberty Bell, Lieutenant Asa Stev- ens, Mahanatannya, Merion, Old Washington Tree, Old York Road, Penn Elk, Perry County, Peter Muhlenberg, Presque Isle, Punxutawney, Pymatuning, Quaker City, Queen Alliquippa, Scranton City, Shikellimo, Susquehanna, Swatara Pine Ford, Thomas Leiper, Tonnaleuka, Valley Forge, William Kenly.


South Carolina—Cateechee, Old Cheraws.

South Dakota—John Kerr.

Tennessee—Admiral David Farragut, General Francis Nash.

Texas—Captain William Buckner, Fort Worth, Lee’s Legion, Margaret Montgomery, Sarah Robinson Erwin.

Vermont—Ascutney.


Wisconsin—Eli Pierce, Nequi-Antigo-Siebah.
## Department of the Treasurer General
### D. A. R. Membership

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|                                | TOTAL   | 2,715   | 168,871 | 2,150  | 171,021 |

[968]
Motion Pictures

BY CAROLINE WHITE SETTLEMAYER
National Chairman, Motion Picture Committee

THE STORY OF ROBIN HOOD
(R.K.O.)

In this Disney version (with live actors) of Robin Hood, we have an extraordinary portrayal of the famous old story, with a sparkling freshness added. All the true ingredients of the Robin Hood spirit of fair play, courage and lusty good humor are eloquently set forth here.

The dauntless Robin recruits his valiant band (the “merrie men of Sherwood Forest”) against the treacherous Prince John, who is attempting to usurp the reign of his brother, the just King Richard the Lionhearted, who is off fighting in the Crusades. The unbearable rule of the impostor Prince drives men to join the outlaw crew of Robin Hood. They proceed to save the kingdom from Prince John, and Robin’s sweet romance with the maid Marion ends in happy marriage.

All the well-known beloved characters are again brought to life: Friar Tuck, Will Scarlet, Little John, Allen-a-dale. In the last one we have a particularly intriguing glimpse of the real Disney touch; Allan-a-dale with his quick, happy, little dance, strumming his lute and singing of the deeds of the loyal, courageous Robin. Each actor seems to be perfectly fitted to the part he plays. No one actor’s portrayal emerges as outstanding but each fits admirably into the spirit and atmosphere of the story to form a perfect whole.

The details as to historic settings, costumes, manners and heraldic trappings have been so meticulously adhered to that this film would be a fine classroom study of the Twelfth Century period. However, in the picture all this serves as a rich background for a delicately, beautifully directed picture; a legend of old England with a happy blending of the mythical and the historical.

HAS ANYBODY SEEN MY GAL
(Universal).

This delightfully light and sparkling comedy has all the elements for a joyous sixty minutes at the movies. Spiced with some lively songs of the “twenties,” the period in which it is laid, we hear again a few of those songs, interspersed here and there; the tunes, “Five Foot Two,” “When The Red Red Robin Comes Bob-Bob-Bobin’ Along,” and “Tiger Rag.” This warm-hearted comedy scoffs good-naturedly at the power of money.

A crotchety, wealthy, old bachelor decides to leave his fortune to the family of his boyhood sweetheart, who spurned him for another. He is advised by his lawyer to go first to the small town in which the family lives to get acquainted with them. So, disguised as an artist, he manages to become their boarder. His adventures with the family, their reaction to receiving an anonymous fortune (his gift to them, though they do not know it) how they spend it, but find happiness in the end through other ways than by money, provide amusing, imaginative entertainment with never a dull moment. A light-hearted story of clean-living, good people, in a small town setting, this is wonderful fare for the whole family.

The Ute Indians
(Continued from page 952)

comfort she could and loving care.

Ouray gave much help in capturing the Indians guilty of the massacre; but, though the Indians had disobeyed him, and brought disgrace to the tribe, they were still his people, and he threw his protecting arm around them. He would not allow them to be tried by the enraged people of the Western Slope. With great sadness he said, “You are my enemies—I cannot expect justice from you. The Great White Father shall see we have justice.” So the Indians were taken to Washington.

Perhaps the President did not approve of starving the Indians. Perhaps he recalled how many lives had been saved by Ouray’s keeping peace between the Indians and Whites. The Great White Father did not fail Ouray and the Indians were returned free.

(Continued on page 987)
CARRYING OUT the theme of FREE-DOM UNDER GOD, the forty-fourth State Conference of the California Society was held at the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles on February 12-15. Thirteen Chapters acted as hostesses, with Mrs. L. Byrd Mayfield, General Chairman.

Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, was the honored guest throughout the conference.

Mrs. Edgar Atkinson Fuller, State Regent, opened the Conference Tuesday evening with the leaders of fourteen other patriotic organizations present. The invocation was given by the Very Rev. John McGill Crumm, Dean of St. Paul’s Episcopal Cathedral.

Mrs. Ruth Apperson Rous, State Corresponding Secretary, extended greetings on behalf of the hostesses, and Mrs. Bruce Livingston Canaga, State Vice Regent, responded. The Hon. Fletcher Bowren, Mayor of Los Angeles, welcomed the delegates to the city.

A musical series on the harp and flute was presented by Miss Martha Mortenson and Miss Lorna Britton.

Mrs. Patton spoke on “The Pathway of Patriots.” She received a tremendous ovation, after which she was honored with a reception.

The Wednesday morning and afternoon sessions were completed with reports of the State Officers and State Chairmen.

The Wednesday luncheon honored the Children of the American Revolution and their officers, the Junior Committee members, and the Conference Pages.

The State Chairmen of seven D.A.R. Committees presented awards to those Chapters outstanding in their achievements.

Mrs. William F. Kinsky, State President of the Children of the American Revolution, submitted her report.

Mrs. Patton spoke in commendation to the advancement of the C. A. R. and stressed the responsibilities of the Daughters to it.

A highlight of the Conference was the reports of ninety-two Chapter Regents given at two sessions.

The banquet was in honor of Mrs. Patton and Mrs. Charles Haskell Danforth, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution and Honorary State Regent. The Rev. John Christfield Donnell gave the invocation, and Miss Catherine Jackson presented a group of vocal solos with her own accompaniment on the harp.

Mr. John Morley, reporter, writer and radio commentator, recently returned from his second tour of interviewing world statesmen, dictators, kings and military leaders, gave his “Uncensored Report on the Crisis in Europe and Asia.”

The Resolutions presented by the Chairman of the Committee, Mrs. Arthur L. Shellhorn, consisted of recommendations to establish the supremacy of the Constitution over all treaties; to outlaw communism as a bona fide political party; to oppose UNESCO indoctrinating the teachers and children with the idea that their first loyalty is to a world government and that they are world citizens; to reaffirm opposition to any world government plan, including the Atlantic Union, Genocide Convention and Covenant of Human Rights; to oppose all measures which would infringe upon the rights of the States and the people, such as socialist measures and federal control; to strengthen the Levering Act which requires State and local government employees to take an oath of allegiance to the government, and to affirm non-membership in subversive organizations; to urge the Congress of the United States to make a thorough investigation of the implications inherent in United Nations actions, with the purpose of repudiating measures which encroach upon the sovereignty of the United States or withdrawing from the United Nations; to request the Congress to amend the law prohibiting fraudulent and salacious literature from the use of the United States mail, to include “communist propaganda”; to prohibit any teacher who is a member of any organization that advocates the overthrow of our Government from teaching in the public schools.

(Continued on page 972)
THE annual breakfast of the Junior American Citizens Committee was held in the East Room of the Mayflower Hotel on Wednesday, April 16. The presence and inspiring addresses of five of our Honorary Presidents General, our Chaplain General who gave the Invocation, Mrs. Ralph E. Wisner and Mrs. Edwin S. Lammers, former National Chairmen of the Committee, six State Chairmen, and a fine group of interested D. A. R. members, made it an interesting event of the 61st Continental Congress.

In our work of training Junior Americans for citizenship, we have organized 11,095 clubs with 329,458 members. We have lost members, but many new clubs have been organized in new localities, and the quality of our work has been outstanding. Kentucky and Nevada are now active, and we offer these two State Chairmen our hearty congratulations. Our sphere of influence has widened until it embraces almost every State in the Union.

The following prizes have been awarded the winning States: States which show best gain in clubs (in ratio to D. A. R. Chapters): first, Texas; second, Colorado; third, Iowa. States which show best net gain in members (in ratio to D. A. R. members): first, Texas; second, Mississippi; third, Colorado. States which show best net gain on a percentage basis: first, Mississippi; second, Louisiana; third, Ohio. States which sponsor the most J. A. C. members: first, North Carolina, 52,828; second, Iowa, 48,408; third, Texas, 39,752. Chapters sponsoring most J. A. C. members: first, Louis St. Clair, Michigan, 26,154; second, Columbia Chapter, South Carolina, 17,682; third, John Hoyle Chapter, North Carolina, 10,852. Junior Groups which sponsor most J. A. C. members: first, Alexander Love, Texas, 15,025; second, Battle Creek Chapter, Michigan, 1,815; third, Illinois Chapter, Illinois, 1,678.

Fourteen States competed in the J. A. C. Poster and Essay contests, and the following were winners: California, 1 Honorable Mention; Mississippi, 1 First, 1 Honorable Mention; Missouri, 1 First, 1 Second; Nebraska, 1 First, 1 Second, 1 Third; New Jersey, 1 Honorable Mention; New York, 1 Third; North Carolina, 1 Second, 1 Honorable Mention; Pennsylvania, 2 Firsts; South Carolina, 1 First; Texas, 2 Firsts, 3 Seconds, 2 Thirds.

We are most grateful to the National Vice Chairmen, State Chairmen, and State Societies whose generous gifts have made these prizes possible. Special thanks are due Mrs. L. T. Day, our National Exhibit Chairman, for the fine display of J. A. C. Posters, banners, booklets, pictures and newspaper clippings on exhibit during Continental Congress, and for the attractive place cards which she made for each guest attending the annual breakfast of pictures of J. A. C. clubs in action. Special thanks are also due Mrs. Asa Foster Harshbarger, our National J. A. C. Contest Chairman, for her untiring and painstaking work with her committee in selecting the winners and tabulating the results of our J. A. C. Contests. These are a fine incentive to our work, and we are indeed fortunate in having such a splendid Chairman.

The work of the Junior American Citizens Committee is practical work in which any member of our Society may engage. It will pay dividends as nothing else will—dividends in Safeguarding our Homeland, and its free institutions.

Louise T. Pharr
(Mrs. John Newton Pharr)
National Chairman

D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship

THE proper distribution of the manual is of great importance for several reasons. “Proper” distribution means getting the manuals into the hands of individuals who are desirous of becoming eligible to naturalization as citizens of the United States of America.

The manuals are printed in English, and in the following foreign languages: Armenian, Chinese, Czecho-Slovak, Fin-

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nish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Lithuanian, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, and Yiddish. This enables aliens to learn the requirements in their own language while they are also learning English. The tests must be given in English, oral and written, and it is the opinion of many that only the English manual should be used, since the petitioner for citizenship must be able to speak and write English.

With the increasing cost of materials, labor, etc., the number of manuals made available by the appropriations for this purpose has steadily decreased in recent years and this has increased the importance of carefully selecting those to whom the manuals are to be given.

Considering the service performed by the manual in acquainting foreigners with our form of government and other facts about our national life, it is felt that this is one of the outstanding and most constructive services in which the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution is engaged.

The Manual for Citizenship first appeared in 1920 and credit for this work is due to Mrs. John L. Buel, of Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Connecticut. Many hundred thousand copies in the various languages have been distributed in every State in the Union. They are supplied free of charge when given to foreign-born who wish to become naturalized; when used for text books in schools, a charge of twenty-five cents per copy will be made to cover minimum printing costs. Paid orders should be sent through State Chairmen to the Treasurer General, 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. The National Chairman has no copies for distribution.

The manual is indispensable in guiding the prospective citizen to a knowledge of the privileges and blessings he will receive when he becomes a citizen of the United States. It contains the Preamble to the Declaration of Independence; the Bill of Rights; a guide to citizenship, with instructions to prospective citizens explaining the requirements for their naturalization and listing of the proper places for them to apply for further details; rules governing the correct use of the American Flag; historical information; the text of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States of America.

Emphasis is given to the requirement that the manuals are not to be given as souvenirs at naturalization courts to those who have already passed the tests.

Ruth Reilley Wilkes
(Mrs. Preston B. Wilkes, Jr.)
National Chairman

State Activities
(Continued from page 970)

There were also resolutions to recommend that the budget of the Federal government be held to expected revenues; to commend the courageous action of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for repudiating the Yalta Agreement; to urge the Postmaster General to issue a commemorative stamp series honoring the Bill of Rights; and to urge that members contribute to funds for the “Living Cathedral” section in Butano Forest.

The Thursday luncheon honored the President General, State Regent, Honorary State Regents and State Officers.

Mrs. William Wallace Houghey, who is not a Daughter of the American Revolution, presented to our President General a beautiful miniature on silver of Mrs. Daniel Manning of Albany, N. Y., fourth President General, for the D. A. R. Museum.

Mrs. Patton spoke on “What Are You Doing?”

The Memorial Service commemorated 118 members. Mrs. Anna W. Benson, State Chaplain, gave the Roll Call of Remembrance and Mrs. Mahlon E. Small, Jr., Assistant State Chaplain, responded.

Mrs. Patton paid tribute to those who had passed on, and Mrs. Fuller assisted with “Where the Rainbow Never Fades.” Miss Martha Mortenson, harpist, and Miss Lorna Britton, violinist, supplied music.

Friday afternoon’s session completed the Conference when Mrs. Patton installed the newly-elected State Officers headed by Mrs. Canaga, Regent, and Mrs. Rous, Vice Regent. A reception then honored the President General and the new State Officers.

Mrs. Edgar Atkinson Fuller
Past State Regent
With the Chapters

Ah Dah Wa Gam (Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.). A Valley Forge Benefit Musical Tea was sponsored from 2 to 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, May 22, at the home of Mrs. M. R. Fey.

Mrs. Dorothy Coe Lipke, a member of the Chapter, entertained with a program of harp selections.

More than a hundred members and guests attended, making a substantial sum to be turned over to the Treasurer General for the Valley Forge fund. Among those present was Mrs. Leland Hartley Barker, of Wisconsin Rapids, Chaplin General.

Mrs. Louis Jensen, Regent

San Vicente (Santa Monica, Cal.). The Chapter honored its member, Mrs. Ruth Apperson Rous, recently elected State Vice Regent, California State Society, D. A. R., at a reciprocity tea held at the Santa Monica Bay Woman's Club on Saturday, May 24.

Two hundred guests including Regents, State Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of Southern California were present. Sharing guest honors were: Mrs. Frank Edgar Lee, Honorary State Regent, Past Second Vice President General, Past Historian General; Mrs. L. Byrd Mayfield, State Assistant Chaplin; Mrs. John Holland Kinkaid, State Librarian; Mrs. Carl V. Holsman, National Vice Chairman of National Completion Building Fund; Mrs. J. O. Pfahl, National Vice President, Children of the American Revolution; and Mrs. Harold Thompson, California State President, Children of the American Revolution.

Mrs. A. H. Lehman, Regent of San Vicente, presided; Miss Ruth Dillon, Treasurer, reported that San Vicente had worked on twenty D. A. R. projects during the last year, and had contributed $50 to California D. A. R. Neighborhood Center, the State project; had sold fifty boxes of Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower cards. San Vicente chapter has earned one gold, one silver and three blue stars for the National Building Completion Fund.

Miss Cathy Merrison, soloist, sang "The Recessional," an aria from Madame Butterfly, and "The Lass with a Delicate Air," accompanied by Mrs. Fred Swan.

The reception line was composed of the Chapter's past Regents: Mrs. Rous, Mrs. May Belle Slaney, Mrs. Howard Brace, Mrs. W. Litzenberg, Miss Sarah A. Jenkins, Mrs. Bruce Mathews.

Tea was served at tables beautifully decorated with California flowers.

San Vicente will celebrate its twentieth anniversary in 1953, has forty-five members, gained four new members this year.

Mrs. A. H. Lehman has been appointed State Vice Chairman Press Relations; Mrs. May Belle Slaney, State Vice Chairman D. A. R. Good Citizens Committee.

Ruth Rous, Past Regent

William White (Fairfax, Mo.). Chapter members pay special attention when Regent Betty Bird raps with her gavel to open the monthly meetings. They are justly proud of the beautifully-fashioned gavel which Mr. G. W. E. Chamberlain made out of pine secured from the White House during the recent remodeling. Mr. Chamberlain, whose wife, Hazel Wheeler Chamberlain, is an organizing and charter member of William White Chapter, presented the gavel as a surprise gift to the Chapter. On the gavel is an inscription which reads, "Original White House Material. Removed in 1950." It contains the United States Seal. This small plaque accompanied the wood when it was sent to Mr. Chamberlain.

In view of the aims and precepts of D. A. R., the Chapter members feel that this gavel is especially appropriate, and in addition it is to them a concrete remembrance of the government and country to which not only each Daughter, but each citizen, owes love and loyalty.

Mrs. Marion Hunter
Recording Secretary

Piety Hill (Birmingham, Mich.) will hold its annual Antique Show and Sale on October 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1952, at the Community House. The exhibit will be open daily from 1 P. M. to 10 P. M.

Last year's sale, under the able Chairmanship of Mrs. Thomas E. McDonnell, assisted by Mrs. C. W. Wacker, was highly

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Mrs. C. Watts Wacker, Ticket Chairman; Mrs. Thomas E. McDonnell, General Chairman; and Mrs. Walter Kleinert, Regent, view Staffordshire china for the Antique Show of Piety Hill Chapter.

successful. It was pronounced the best antique show in the middle west by a prominent antiquarian. Those in attendance came from many States, including New York and California.

The proceeds were used for national D. A. R. activities after a nucleus was set aside to finance the start of this year’s show and sale which will be under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Thomas R. Navin.

The following is a list of the grants made:

Gift Window at Tamassee, $750; Registered Jersey cow for Kate Duncan Smith School, $400; playground equipment for Kate Duncan Smith School, $150; three scholarships at Kate Duncan Smith School, $150; Linda Hughes scholarship at Tamassee, $175; Jimmy Lou Rochester, to complete Freshman year at Berea, $200; Valley Forge Memorial fund, $72; for Third Blue Star for the Building Completion fund, $72; to school for Indians, $100; to Birmingham Community House where sale was held, $25; Veteran’s Magazine Subscription Fund, $75; Total, $2169.00.

Mrs. Walter A. Kleinert, Regent

Flag House (Frankfort, Pa.). In celebration of Flag Week, the Chapter gave successfully the play, “Complete in Grace,” at a luncheon at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel. Governor Fine was guest of honor. The meeting was conducted by Mrs. Gustav Ketterer, Chairman.

The plot rested on the finding of a Diary by Betsy Ross, in the attic of the Griscom Home, read by her two descendants, Susan and Rachel Griscom, and illustrated by living pictures of Betsy, John Ross and the Justice of the Peace who married them. The Minuet was danced, the five-pointed star cut, among other interesting incidents.

Thus the argument is closed on who made the first American Flag. That it was made by Mrs. Elizabeth Ross was confirmed by Act of Congress Oct. 24, 1951, when a bill was passed awarding her a memorial stamp for the 200th anniversary of her birth Jan. 1, 1952. Ceremonies were held and the stamps sold January 2 at the Flag House, with many officials participating.

Among facts proved are Washington’s visit to Philadelphia on a flag commission at the time Betsy was called on “shortly before the Declaration of Independence”; also Robert Morris’s chairmanship of a secret committee regarding supplies. Flags were ordered, proved by an order to the Continental Congress Treasurer “to pay Elizabeth Ross 14L, 12s, 6d. for Flags for the Fleet in the Delaware,” dated May 29, 1777, and the Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. I, Series 2, that “no one is known earlier to have made Flags for the Fleet in the Delaware than Mrs. Elizabeth Ross of Philadelphia.”

Processional Flags were given to 24 new Boy Scout Troops of Philadelphia on Flag Day, participated in by Chapters of the Philadelphia District. A 13-star Flag to hang from the attic window of the Flag House was also presented by this Chapter.

Edna Randolph Worrell
Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag

Abraham Cole, Richmond County, and Staten Island (Staten Island, N. Y.) joined with Staten Island Chapter, S. A. R., for a successful dinner meeting April 25, in Cunard Hall at Wagner College where Dr. Walter C. Langsam, President of the college and husband of the Richmond County C. A. R. Senior President, welcomed the guests.

The main speaker of the evening was Maj. Gen. Leland S. Hobbs, Deputy Commander of the First Army, with headquarters on Governor’s Island. General Hobbs’ subject was “Unity, Strength, Freedom”, the theme of Armed Forces Day. He said, “In our past efforts to secure a real, abiding peace, we have tried treaties and international agreements, isolation, stalling, appeasement and pacifism. None of
these worked. The only method we have never tried is to adopt and carry out a sound and well balanced program of national security, encompassing also a world community security.

"Never has there been a time when it was more vital that America and Americans wake up and act and look our responsibilities squarely in the eye. Too long have we been engaged in wishful thinking and unrealistic idealism."

The arrangements for the dinner were made by the Regents of the three Chapters: Mrs. C. Allen Ray, of Abraham Cole Chapter; Miss Dorothy Valentine Smith, of Richmond County Chapter; and Mrs. Thomas P. Rabbage, of Staten Island Chapter; and Mr. Robert P. Besson, president of the Staten Island S. A. R. Mr. Thomas P. Rabbage, organizing president of Staten Island S. A. R., was toastmaster.

The invocation was given by the Rev. Harry Hooper, pastor of the Staten Island Unitarian Church.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Pouch were honored guests. Mrs. Pouch, Honorary President General, N. S. D. A. R., spoke briefly, after which Col. Willard M. Grimes, a past president of the Island S. A. R. unit, made a presentation of a $500 check for the William H. Pouch Boy Scout Camp on Staten Island. Mr. Pouch then commented on the importance of training our young people in patriotic aims.

Mrs. Horace A. Lubin
Press Chairman,
Richmond County Chapter

Boone County (Florence, Ky.). On April 14, 1951, Mrs. Roy C. Nestor was appointed as Organizing Regent for a D. A. R. Chapter in Boone County. On March 28, 1952, the organization meeting was held at Mrs. Nestor's home in Florence, with Mrs. Bacon Rochester Moore, State Regent, as presiding officer. The Chapter was confirmed April 12.

At the organization meeting Mrs. Robert Hume, State Librarian, read the Scripture, followed by the Lord's Prayer in unison, the American's Creed and Pledge to the Flag. Mrs. Moore officially welcomed the Chapter, named for the County, which was named in honor of Colonel Daniel Boone upon formation in 1798.

Organizing and Charter members presented Mrs. Nestor with a corsage of white orchids in appreciation for her work. Mrs. Nestor gave a corsage of red and white carnations to Mrs. Moore. After the formal installation a tea followed, with Mrs. Watson Tranter and Mrs. Moore pouring. The centerpiece was a low arrangement of red and white carnations and blue Japanese iris, flanked with century-old heirloom candelabra.

Mrs. Nestor is a direct descendant of the Boone family, her fifth great-grandmother being Elizabeth Boone Grant, sister of Daniel Boone. She is also the fifth great-granddaughter of Henry Clay. Besides other activities, she is Executive Secretary of the Boone County Red Cross.

Honored guests at the organization meeting were Mrs. Moore; Mrs. Hume; Mrs. Tranter, State Chairman, D. A. R. Cemetery Lot in Frankfort; Mrs. John Martin, Regent, Simon Kenton Chapter. Organizing members are Mesdames Nestor, Virginia Goodridge, Francis Berkshire, George Baker, Clifford Coyle, Louis Braun, John Feagan, Schuyler Lockwood, John Lockwood, Clyde Arnold, Charles Goodridge, Misses Margaret Goodridge and Evelyn Tanner. Charter members are Mesdames Clarence Wolfe, Garnet Tolin, Davis Gaines, Dean Caton, Rheuben T. Conner, Wallace Grubbs, Benjamin Bedinger, Ashley Logan, Joseph Wolfe, Misses Jeanette Grubbs and Edna Goodridge.

Mrs. Roy C. Nestor, Regent

Jemima Cundict (South Orange, N. J.) celebrated its 25th anniversary in Fellowship Hall of the First Presbyterian Church in Orange on May 6, with a reception and tea honoring National and State officers, State Chairmen and Chapter Regents. This location was particularly suitable for the
Jemima Cundict Anniversary. Seated left to right: Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General; Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, Vice President General; Mrs. John M. Kerr, Treasurer General; Mrs. Ralph W. Greenlaw, State Regent; Mrs. George H. Van Gunten, Organizing Regent. Standing left to right: Mrs. Joseph Grundy, State Librarian; Mrs. Rudolph L. Novak, State Registrar; Mrs. Robert A. Melshimer, State Historian; Mrs. John B. Baratta, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. William C. Brown, State Chaplain; Mrs. Thomas Earle Reeves, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Everett R. Wilson, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Norman H. Cooper, State Treasurer; Mrs. Palmer M. Way, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Edward F. Randolph, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. J. Warren Perkins, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Bruce W. Campbell, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Cornell Cree, Senior C. A. R. State President.

occasion since Jemima Cundict is buried in this churchyard.

Mrs. Everett R. Wilson, Chapter Regent, welcomed the 100 guests present and Mrs. Ralph W. Greenlaw, State Regent, congratulated the Chapter on its many achievements. She noted that we have fulfilled our financial obligation toward the Building Completion Fund and the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge and have met other obligations to the National Society at all times.

In honor of our birthday short congratulatory messages were given by each of the National and State officers and greetings were brought by the Chapter Regents. A trio of young High School girls and their accompanist, known professionally as The Maple Airs, entertained us beautifully with their special harmonizing of well-known and well-loved songs, including "Happy Birthday to You". A history covering the activities of the Chapter was read by the Chapter Historian. Particular tribute was paid to Mary Miller Van Gunten, founding Regent, who has taken an active part in all phases of Chapter work.

Beautiful spring flowers decorated the Hall and the two tea tables, at which the past Regents presided. The floaters were members of Captain Thomas Williams Society, C. A. R., sponsored by our Chapter in 1937. The highlight of the afternoon was the cutting of a three-tiered birthday cake which rested on its own special table, topped with the insignia of the National Society.

Mrs. Kent Day Coes, Historian

Genesee Council (New York State). The Genesee Council of area Regents, comprising the Regent, immediate ex-Regent and First Vice Regent of the 12 Chapters in the Rochester area, including Irondequoit Chapter of Rochester, held its second annual luncheon May 27 in Mt. Hor Church, Rochester, with Mrs. Edgar B. Cook, State Regent, as Guest of Honor. Mrs. Harold Burke, Regent of Irondequoit Chapter and Chairman of the Council, presided at the meeting.

The following Regents gave their annual reports: Mrs. R. E. Nichols, Lima; Mrs. Frank Corwin, Geneva; Mrs. Glen Grinnell, Batavia; Mrs. John Fortmiller, Newark; Mrs. Howard Smith, LeRoy; Mrs. Job M. Ward, Pen Yan; Mrs. Gordon Meyer, Warsaw; Mrs. Everett Cameron, Caledonia; Mrs. Harold Burke, Irondequoit.

Mrs. Cook and Miss Elizabeth Fonda, Batavia, State Historian, gave reports of their respective offices. Mrs. Roy Bouney, Water town, State Chairman, D. A. R. Magazine, and Mrs. Harold D. Sylvester, Fulton, State Chairman of the Student Loan Fund, brought greetings and reports of the Committees.

Musical selections were furnished by Mrs. Irving Duell, soprano, accompanied by Mrs. Otto Haig.

Many members from the Chapters represented on the council attended the luncheon.

(Miss) Mary Elliott Boyd
Secretary-Treasurer

Brigadier General John Glover (Lynn, Mass.). It has been the custom for several years to place a wreath on the tomb of Brigadier General John Glover for whom the Lynn, Mass. Chapter is named.

This had special significance this year
as a fifth-generation direct descendant, four-year-old John Glover Clark, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Clark of Marblehead, was the one to place the wreath.

Memorial services were conducted by Mrs. George Graham, Chaplain of the Chapter, on May 29 at the tomb in Marblehead, assisted by the Past Regent, Mrs. John Cadigan; Mrs. Gilbert Sart, Treasurer; Miss Helen Hazeltine, Publicity Chairman; and Mrs. C. Emory Hamann, the present Regent.

General Glover achieved fame, according to tradition, as “commanding the ‘amphibious regiment’ which took its name from the fact that it was chiefly composed of fishermen . . . played an important part during the retreat from Long Island when the American army was transferred to New York; . . . and later assisted George Washington at Valley Forge.”

In the picture are (front row) John Glover Clark, Barbara Linda Stern, Ann Phillips Clark, (holding the D. A. R. flag). All are fifth-generation descendants of General Glover. The American Flag is held by Elanie Hanson of Troop 70, Nahant, Mass. This American Flag was recently presented to the Nahant Troop by members of the Brigadier General John Glover Chapter.

Mrs. C. Emory Hamann, Regent

James Gilliam (Quitman County, Miss.) celebrated its tenth anniversary Wednesday, May 28.

Preceding the meeting at Marks Community House, officers and out-of-town guests were entertained at a luncheon at Marks Hotel by the Regent, Mrs. Roger P. Morgan, and the Registrar, Mrs. James T. Mack. Present were Mrs. Noel Malone of West Point, Miss Ruth White Williams, Regent of the Horseshoe: Robertson Chapter of West Point, Mrs. M. R. Malone, Mrs. W. S. Taylor, Mrs. Chester Taylor, Mrs. J. S. Gates, Mrs. Calvin Flint, Mrs. F. L. Mitchell, Mrs. -R. M. D'Orr, Mrs. Walker, Graham, Mrs. M. M. Gibson, Miss Hilda Lester, Mrs. Mack and Mrs. Morgan. Absence of the State Regent, Mrs. Harry Alexander, called away by the death of Mr. Alexander’s mother, was regretted.

The meeting opened with ritual. The Regent presided at a business session, after which she introduced the Organizing Regent, Mrs. M. R. Malone, who gave a resume of Chapter history from its beginning with seventeen members to its present membership of sixty-four. Mrs. Malone introduced Mrs. Noel Malone, descendant of James Gilliam, who discussed his life.

Highlights of Continental Congress, to have been presented by the State Regent, were given by Mrs. Ralph McCullar, who had served as Page.

A musical dialogue, “Over an American Mantel”, was given by Mrs. Chester Taylor and Mrs. W. E. Simpson, in Colonial costume, with Mrs. McCullar accompanying.

Two solos were rendered by Mrs. Noel Malone, accompanied by Miss Williams. Both were by Mississippi composers: “If My Country I Did Not Love”, by Miss Williams, and “Song for Colin” by Mrs. Elizabeth Chisholm of Laurel.

A three-tiered birthday cake was served by Mrs. Charles Nause, and punch by Mrs. Robert Carter. Other hostesses were Mrs. John Rich, Mrs. J. H. Roseberry, Mrs. L. V. Craig, and Mrs. J. Frank Presnell.

Mrs. Roger P. Morgan, Regent

La Jolla (La Jolla, Calif.) Sara Shuttleworth, local winner of the D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage contest, was an honored guest at the La Jolla Chapter Flag Day luncheon at the La Jolla Country Club.

The speaker, Dr. Frank Lowe, told how our Flag developed from thirteen red and white stripes to the Flag of today, how as each new State was added to the union a new star was added to the blue field and the red and white stripes remained the same,
La Jolla Chapter’s 1952 Officers—left to right: Miss Priscilla Ferry, Mrs. W. Allen Wayman, Mrs. R. Williams Perry, Jr., Mrs. C. L. Metz, Regent, Sara Shuttleworth, local winner of the N. S. D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage contest, Mrs. Charles Clark, Mrs. Sydney Joseph Graham and Mrs. Robert Hand.

representing the original thirteen Colonies. So now we have 48 stars in the blue field—"The Most Wonderful Flag in the World."

Mrs. Charles H. Clark, Flag Chairman, emphasized the importance of every home in La Jolla and San Diego owning a Flag. These should be displayed on every National Holiday.

Betty Buxton Weber, violinist, played selections accompanied by Mary E. Allen.

The tables were beautifully decorated with red, white and blue bouquets and small flags in standards. Each guest had as a favor an old fashioned nosegay of red, white and blue.

Hostesses were Miss Mary Allen, Chairman, assisted by Mrs. Glenn Cutler, Mrs. H. O. Miller and Mrs. James O’Toole.

There were 37 present. This Chapter is three years old starting with 16 members and now has 40 members.

Mary E. Allen, Press Secretary

Indian Hill (Indian Hill Village, Ohio) presented a United States Flag to the historic Taft Museum, Cincinnati, former residence of the late Charles P. Taft, brother of the late President Taft. This was upon suggestion of Organizing Regent, Mrs. O. B. Kaiser.

The flag was formally dedicated on May 29 at the museum by the State Chairman of Correct Use of the Flag, Mrs. G. R. Grimsley. Miss Ramona Kaiser, retiring Chapter Regent, officially presented the flag, which was received by the Curator, Miss Katherine Hanna.

Miss Kaiser presented other distinguished guests: Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, Honorary President General; Mrs. Charlene Weidinger, State Historian; and Mrs. Hulbert Taft, daughter-in-law of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft.

Following the dedication, Mrs. Hobart installed the new Chapter Officers for 1952-54: Regent, Mrs. N. A. Olson; Vice Regent, Miss Viola Stormer; Chaplain, Mrs. Helen Engelken; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Harry Patton; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Anthony Wondrack; Treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Turrell; Registrar, Mrs. Nancy McCollough; Librarian, Mrs. J. R. Lostro; Historian, Miss Lucy Clason.

Ramona Kaiser, Retiring Regent
State Chairman, American Indians

Polly Wyckoff (West Englewood, N. J.). A five-generation picture is of interest in this Chapter.

At the extreme left is Mary Tapp (Mrs. Nathaniel F.) Glidden, of Tenafly, N. J., the Chapter’s Chairman of Approved Schools. Her father (seated), Edward Wright Tapp, aged 96 when the picture was taken, was a member of the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of the Cincinnati. At the extreme right is Mrs. Glidden’s daughter, Cornelia Bird Spahn. Her daughter (to her left), Cornelia Spahn Quinlan, is a member of this Chapter; and her young son, Peter Fairchild Quinlan, (on Mr. Tapp’s lap) belongs to the Everardus Bogardus Society, C. A. R.

Mrs. Ethel Moore, Regent

Gan-e-o-di-ya (Caledonia, N. Y.) paid tribute to its oldest of six living Charter Members, Mrs. Sarah Colwell Gordon, widow of Alexander F. Gordon, on April 18 when she observed her 100th Birthday.

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JOHN DIXON

In the name of God, Amen. The first day of November 1678, I, John Dixon of Cecil County, being of sick and weak body but of a sound and perfect memory, praise be God, do leave this my last Will in manner and form following

FIRST—I will and bequeath my soul to God, hoping to receive a Joyfull Resurrection at the last day, next my body to the Ground to be buried as my Executors hereafter named shall think fitt.

ITEM—I will and bequeath to my dear brother Thomas Dixon that legacy bestowed upon me by Jacob Singleton in his last Will and Testament which was 5 pounds sterling and twenty shillings for a ring.

ITEM—I will and bequeath to my brother Robert Dixon my diamond ring now on my finger.

ITEM—I will and bequeath to my loving friend Dorothy Hawker my morning ring, now on my finger.

ITEM—For the constant fidelity I have always found in my too friends Thomas Hawker and Edward Berk (Beck?) to be my Executors of this my last Will and Testament.

ITEM—I will and bequeath to my friends, Thomas Hawker and Edward Berk each of them five undred weight of tobacco and twenty shillings Apiece for a ring.

ITEM—I will and bequeath to my dear mother Mary Dixon, ten hogheads of tobaco in the hands of Mr. William Sirimslesh? and to complete this my last Will and Testament I do leave my said dear mother chief and sole executrix of this my last Will and Testament as witness my hand and seal the day and year above written.

Signed and Sealed in the presence of us
John Willie
Richard Kinalord (?)
Geo. Wharton

John Dixon (Seal)

Sealed signed and delivered in the presence of us
George Tankersley
Fulk Foo (?) Evins
Joseph (X) Garnor

Sworn before me by Fulk Evins that this was declared by Jacob Singleton to bee his last will and Testament this 8th February 1678/79.

Ed. Inglish
David Smith, Reg'r

THOMAS LEWIN

February 15, 1678/9

In the name of God Amen, I, Thomas Lewin, planted in Maryland in the county of Sissell; . . . I thought good to make my last will and Testament as foloweth: . . .

ITEM—I do give unto my wife two sowes........

ITEM—I do also make and constitute my well beloved friend Mary Brooks, widdow, my full and whole Executor of my whole Estate whatever these above accepted that are legacys that I give as witnesseth my hand and seal the day and year above written.

Thomas Lewin (Seal)
Francis Harmer

In the name of God Amen the third day of February One Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty One in the sixth year of ye Dominion of Charles Absolute Lord and Propratory of the Province of Maryland and Avalon, Lord Barron of Balmore. I, Francis Harmer of London in old England, Merchant and Tailor, now at the present residing and dwelling in Cacill County in the Province of Maryland . . . do make this my last will and Testament in manner and form following . . .

ITEM—I give and bequeath unto my loving wife Elizabeth ye sum of Seventy pounds of starling money of England.

ITEM—I give unto my loving brother Timothy Harmer ye some of five pound starling of England I give and bequeath unto my loving brother William Harmer ye some of five pound starling money of England.

ITEM—I give and Bequeath unto my loving good freind Ebenezer Blackiston of the County of Cacill, in the Province of Maryland, planter, a some of ten pounds of sterling money of England, and for what is remaining all my just debts, being fully paid and satisfied I give and bequeath unto my sonn, John Harmer, and lastly doe declare by this my last will, that my Desire is, and I doe order and apoynt, that my very loving friend Mr. Ebinezer Blackiston, aforesaid, whom I declared my Executor be fully paid and satisfied; for what Tobaco or other debts that justly owing unto him, for that he hath or shall engage with any person whatsoever upon my Account. That all such debts and dues be in the first place paid and satisfied unto the said Ebenezer Blackiston; before any other of my debts be paid unto any man whatsoever and I doe further declare and apoynt by this my will and Testament my loving friend Mr. Ebinezer Blackiston of Cacill County, in ye province of Maryland—Planter,—my only Executor of this my last Will and Testament, to be duly Executed and performed according to my true intent and meaning therein mentioned. In Witness thereunto, I have sett my hand and seale, ye day and year before mentioned. . . .

Francis Harmer

(Herald)

Sealed, signed & published and acknowledged in ye presence and hearing of William Evans

Richd. Roberts, their mark.

Sealed before William Pearce

Exam. By David Smith, Reg'r

Humphrey Nichoules
In the name of God, Amen. I, Humphrey Nicholls, of Cecil County in the Province of Maryland, do make and ordain this my last will and testament.

Secondly, I do give unto my son Thomas Nicholls my plantation and all my land thereunto belonging and one half of all moveables when he shall come of age one and twenty.

Thirdly, I do give unto my daughter Sarah Nicholls the other half of my moveables when she shall be sixteen years old.

And I do make my true and beloved friend, Dr. Jacob Devillyard (??), to be sole Executor of this my last will and testament and a guardian of my son and daughter till they do come at age.

In witness hereof I have hereby set my hand and seal this third day of February 1685/6.

The mark of (X)

Humphrey Nicholls

Witnessed by us
the mark of
his mark
Andrew (Y) Clements, Sr.
his mark
Andrew (A) Poulson
Edward Pynn
Probated July 24th, 1687

Will No. 21

LIBER A A VOL. NO. 1

EDWARD TOMS

In the name of God, Amen. I, Edward Toms of Cecil County in the province of Maryland being sick and weak in body but perfect in memory, prais be to God, I do declare this to be my last will and testament.

ITEM—My Will is that Mr. Siegabbd Pullin and Mr. William Harris of the County of Kent do take into their possession called and known by the name of Ben Salem, containing five hundred acres by patent commonly called and known by the name of Kings Aime. My will is that my youngest sons Richard and Robert Rumsey have each of them one hundred and fifty acres to each of them and their heirs forever.

ITEM—I give unto my two daughters Elizabeth and Catherine Rumsey to each one hundred acres and to each of their heirs forever. This plantation to be divided according to my will by my Trustees hereafter to be mentioned and if either of my sons or daughters happen to dye before they come of age or without heirs then that the estate given by me to any one or ones that shall so dye be equally divided the survivors and to their heirs forever.

ITEM—I give and bequeath to my son Thomas Rumsey one young horse Colt.

ITEM—I give and bequeath to my sons Richard and Robert Rumsey and to Elizabeth and Catherine Rumsey two young mare colts to the aforesaid four children and the increase of the said two mares to be equally divided between them and each of their heirs forever.

ITEM—I give and bequeath to my Daughter Elizabeth all and everyone of my wife's wearing apparel and two gold rings that were her mother's.

ITEM—I give and bequeath to all my five children twenty six pounds sterling which is a bill of exchange which bills are to be sent to my brother in England to be reserved and to there be all laid out in house hold goods and to be equally divided between and their heirs forever.

ITEM—I give and bequeath to my above named five children the just sum of two thousand pounds of tobacco that is in Peregreene Cox's hands to bye a man servant and if the said Brown supply them with the said servant that then the said Brown shall ??? the tobacco against my Trustees to lay the said out in a servant for the good of all the said children and their heirs forever.

ITEM—That my son Thomas Rumsey is to have no part in any of my Cattle being in my proper mark but that he shall have only the Stocke that his grandfather gave him and the increase thereof to him and his heirs forever.

ITEM—I give and bequeath to my two sons Richard and Robert and to Elizabeth and Catherine Rumsey all the Cattle that is in my proper mark equally to be divided amongst my said children with their increase to them and their heirs forever.
ITEM—I constitute and appoint my Trusted and well beloved brother Mathias Maison and my Trusted and well beloved friend Mr. Nicholas Alum both planters in Sasafras river to be my trustees and in case of either or both of their Mortalities I do appoint my trusted and well beloved Mr. Henry Pennington Sr. and John May both planters in Sasafras to be my Trustees to see my will performed and farther my will is that the trees in the nursery of the plantation I now live upon be equally planted abroad upon each of the division of land to be made to my younger sons Richard and Robert Rumsey
In the presence of us
Samuel Pilsworth
his
Thomas (X) Linsey
mark
Catherine (X) Linsey
mark
Dorothy R May
Probated—June 15, 1685
Will No. 23
LIBER A A NO. 1
JOHN CAMMELL
I, John Cammell of Elk River and Cecill County in Maryland being of perfect memory do make my last will and testament as followeth ——
Impedimus
I give my sons John and Alexander Cammell to my loving friend Alexander Cammell until they are eighteen years old and then it is my will that they shall be of age and also it is my Will that the said Alexander shall have their portion that belongs to my sons the afore said to keep it for their use until their eighteen years old.
ITEM—I give unto my loving wife Rebecca all my land and all its appurtenances during her natural life and afterwards unto my sons their heirs and assigns forever to be equally divided between them. Also I do give my wife one third part of my goods and chattels and three cows and two breeding sows and Guilding ——
ITEM—I give and Bequeath to my beloved wife Bethsheba all my Personal Estate here in America ——
ITEM—I order to my six Bearers names—Captain Peerce Henry Pennington, Richard Boyer, Nicholas Alme, Edward Bled, Thomas Bostick five shillings a piece in moneys to buy them gloves and one.
ITEM—I do give and Bequeath unto my two executors ten shillings a piece in rings or gloves as they please
ITEM—I do give and Bequeath ten shillings price for a token to Mrs. Elizabeth Boyer,
Sam'll Pillsworth (Seal)
Signed sealed and delivered in presents of us the first day of March. one thousand six hundred and eighty five
Richard (X) Boyer
mark
Dennis Connolly
Probated, September 3, 1686
before Edward Blay
Exam. by David Smith Reg'r
Will No. 25
LIBER A A NO. 1
WILLIAM WELCH
In the name of God, Amen. I, William Welch of Cecil County of the province of Maryland ——
I give and bestow as followeth
Joseph Landers of Bristow merchant and Mr. Charles Tilden of Kent County Commn I do Empower to be my Executors ——
ITEM—I give and Bequeath to my beloved wife Charity Welch one shilling sterling.
ITEM—I make my loving wife my executrix of this my last will and testament Signed and sealed by the a fore said John Campbell and declared to be his last will and testament this first day of August 1685
In the presence of us the mark of
John ( I ) Cammell (SEAL)
Witnesses
Thomas Hedgecock
Sarah Maitland
to be my Executors in performance of this my last Will and Testament.

Further my will is that Edward Beck shall have the Tuition of my son William Welch and if my son William Welch shall die before he shall be 16 years of age then my Estate to be equally divided between my four Executors, or their Heirs, in Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the day and year above written

Sworn before me this 19 day of March

William Welch (SEAL)

Signed Sealed and delivered in the presence of

Henry Staple
William Paviss
William (X) Shaw
mark

It is my Will and meaning that my son, William Welch shall be possessed of all of my personal estate at the age of seventeen if he so desire to be put out apprenticed then to be possessed holy and solely at 20 years of age - - -

Sworn before me this 19 day of March

Richard Poullin

(To Be Continued)

LUSK FAMILY DATA

Mrs. Merlyn Houck, Route 2, Stillwater, Okla., has just finished a booklet on the branch of the Lusk family in Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, and wishes to correspond with persons interested in these lines. The booklet was 63 pages in length, but she has obtained much more data since its compilation. She has no more books left, but has her stencils and can run off extra ones if she has calls for them.

Much information on the Lusk family was sent by Mrs. Houck to the National Society, and has been turned over to the D. A. R. Library.

THE NAMELESS PERSON OF GENEALOGY

By Murray L. Horn, 6030 Westminster Place, St. Louis 12, Mo.

Lydia ... Lydia who?

Have you ever leisurely browsed through a very old cemetery and read the inscriptions on the tombstones and headstones. Some of them are really priceless in their sentiment and some of them are so bluntly frank. Or have you ever visited a modern cemetery and looked at its tombstones? Are you interested in family history? If so do that sets him so apart from his wife that she should lose her identity entirely?

One hundred years from now we will all be ancestors of someone. Why should our wives, our mothers and our grandmothers continue to be nameless? Let’s make it easier for future genealogists by naming the nameless one and correct this seeming slight to our womenfolk. Let us give her full name, the names of her parents and also the names of her children. Why not make the headstone read like this:

LYDIA WOOD JOHNSON

May 13, 1800 May 17, 1863

Wife of Ansel Hubbard

Daughter of James Charles Johnson and Lydia Marie Wood.

Mother of

Alfred, John, Charles and Marie.

In almost every family tree there can be found the names of wives in some generation who are known only by their first names. Why must a woman lose her full identity because she marries some insignificant man? Some weak little man who never would have amounted to a thing if she had not been around to exert the push when it became necessary. She may have been the daughter of some fine old gentlemen whose wife could trace her family history back to Adam and Eve but because some one neglected to give her a last name we have a blank space in our family tree.

I have had the interesting and also the distressing opportunity of reading many old-time wills and the new wills of today are not much better. All of them were very flowery and took the occasion to dispose of three pigs, an old flour bin, a quarter section of land bounded on the north by Smiths Creek, on the south, east and west by other little known and obscure landmarks. And to his wife Lydia (?) he leaves the balance of his estate unless she remarries when it is then divided into fourteen equal shares between his five sons and nine daughters.

Did you ever try to find out who Lydia really was? It takes endless hours of searching through all manner of records to find her last name. If she were from another State and her parents did not own any property you might just as well give up the search and mark it up as another blind alley. If it was not for the untold number of nameless people like Lydia that dot our family trees many a person who stems from a very illustrious line of patriotic citizens would be able to join any patriotic society that now exists or might be formed in the future. We can not now correct the mistakes of the past but we can do something about the future.

Visit a large monument dealer and this fact is brought home very plainly. You will probably see 150 headstones and tombstones of intricate designs waiting to be placed in cemeteries of the district. About ten of these will properly identify the woman to be honoured . . . and most of them are probably maiden ladies or they would not have a last name. The next time you visit your own cemetery where your loved ones are laid to rest, look around you and see if you can find any nameless “Lydias” of your own.

Covering the Lockett and connected families of Henrico County, Virginia, from 1667, this genealogical volume is fully indexed, with authentic Court records, including those of many Revolutionary soldiers.

The book begins with Thomas Lockett, I, of Bristol Parish, who died in 1686, and traces the lineage of numerous relations. Interesting historical and family sidelights make the work very readable as well as informative. A labor of research, study and love, it is well printed and illustrated, with a heavy cloth binding.

Dedication is to "My Children's Grand Parents, Charles Gardner Davis and Martha Lockett Davis and Isaac Polk Scarborough and Adeline Russell Scarborough." In the foreword the author quotes from Daniel Webster: "There is a moral and philosophical respect for our ancestors, which elevates the character and improves the heart."

The first Chapter deals with the Colonial Government in Virginia.

Mrs. Scarborough organized the John Davis Chapter, D. A. R. She is a descendant of a number of Revolutionary soldiers.

Queries

Jordan—Par. of Col. John Jordan, founder of Jordan family in Rockbridge, were Samuel Jordan, living in Henrico at time of his m., and Frances Puryear, of Goochland, dau. of Hezekiah Puryear and his first wife, Mildred Winn, dau. of John Winn, Sr., of Hanover. Frances Puryear (also Periere, of Huguenot desc.) and Samuel Jordan were m. in Goochland Jan. 27, 1774, by the Rev. William Douglas, pastor of Dover Church, St. James Northam Parish. Douglas, native of Scotland, came to Dover church Dec. 12, 1750, and preached there a number of yrs. In 1756 he began a parish register (no church rec. had been begun until then), and on p. 81 of the published copy we find m. of Frances Puryear and Samuel Jordan. Who were par. of Samuel Jordan?—Mrs. H. G. Agnes, Lafayette, Ala.


Speece (Spice-Spice)-Neff-Wolf-Bensyl—Did Ludwig (also called John Ludwig or Ludwig Speece, or Speice), who went with his fam. from Sharpsburg, Md., to Ohio in 1806, in company with Johann Wolfe fam., serve in Rev.? Ludwig had son, Peter, who m. Jane Wolf. Was the John Speece, who m. Mary Bensyl, dau. of John and Mary Bensyl, a son of Ludwig? John d. in 1876, Mary d. in 1896. Ludwig m. twice: Mary Neff and Barbara Wolf. Where did wives d. and when? When and where did Ludwig d.?—Mrs. Walter Neff, R. R. 4, Delphi, Ind.

Neely-Beem—Want par., bros. and sisters and other inf. reg. Mary Neely, b. in N. C. Where? Sister of Joshua Neely, companion of Daniel Boone. He was killed by Indians near Booneborough, Ky. Mary m. Daniel Beem in N. C., 1783. She d. May 10, 1845, in Henry Co., Ky. Who were par. and gr. par. of Daniel Beem? Did they move from Pa. to N. C.?—Mrs. Norman H. Smith, 1254 N. Cedar St., Glendale, Calif.

Smith—My gr. gr. father, Benjamin Smith, was son of Isaac Smith of Augusta Co., Va., who served with the corps of Lafayette at Yorktown. Abt. 1770 he m. Miss Simms. What was her given name? When were they b., m., d.? Who were Isaac's par.? When b., m., d.?—Benjamin m. Martha J. Stratton of Loggan Co., W. Va. When were they b., m., d.?—Mrs. W. Scott Rogers, R. 3, Box 150, Princeton, W. Va.


Judah drove stagecoach into Pa. M. Nancy Weir, b. 1826, dau. of Adam Weir and Mary Ann Bean, b. 1802—tavern prop. of Sheaklyville, Pa. When and where was Adam b.? It is thought M. Who were his par.? Will app. inf.—Mrs. K. D. Pattison, 5217 Samuel Ave., Ashatabula, O.

Nichols-Pardoe-Spinning—Wish data on des. of Robert Nichols (1734—?) and wife, Elizabeth Pardoe, of Stamford, Conn. Living there in 1790. Ch.: Joseph, b. 1-1761; Ruth, b. 8-10-1763; Mary, b. 7-8-1766; Robert, b. 10-18-1768; Sarah, b. 8-10-1769; Abraham, b. 5-20-1771; Noah, b. 2-27-1778; David, b. 9-11-1774; and Reuel, b. 10-25-1778.

Also wish data on des. of Humphrey Spinning of Elizabethtown, N. J., for book being compiled on this family.—Mrs. Henry J. Thoesen, 957 Pleasant St., Boulder, Colo.

Dozier—Want inf. on anc. of Stephen Bailey Dozier of Westmoreland Co., Va., b. ca. 1822, migrated to Tex. bet. 1840-50.—Miss Miriam Dozier, 1901 W. 5th St., Austin 5, Tex.


Byram-Fletcher-Sorrenty-West—Some 25 yrs. ago there was in poss. of a D. A. R. a family Bible cont. rec. of par. of Ruth Fletcher, b. rec. as 1778, who m. ca. 1806 (?), Ky., Valentine Byram. Those par. were Thomas Fletcher and Ann West Sorrency, m. ca. 1776 (?), tradition Ky., but more likely Del. or Pa.? From fam. and misc. sources, 7 ch., b. from 1777-88, some or all in Westmoreland Co., Pa. Would be grateful for any inf. conc. Bible, its owner or owner of transcrips of Bible rec.

Would be grateful for any inf. conc. Bible rec. of Byram families. Also want inf. of anc. and desc. of Peter Byram, pct. Capt. Wm. Washington's and Capt. John Francis Mercer's Cos,

Witt—Want name of par., bros. and sisters of John Witt, b. 1785, m. Rebecca Wear, dau. of Col. Samuel Wear, who lived and is buried in Tenn. Witts went to Fayetteville, Tenn., and rec. show he and family moved to eastern Ark. He d. 1832. I feel he is a son of Witts that settled at Witts Foundry near Morristown, Tenn. —Ethel Smith, 418 S. Broad St., Gastonia, N. C.

Fuller—Eliphalet Fuller was b. Sept. 22, 1749, East Haddam, Conn., and m. Thankful Sparrow, 1770. She d. Oct. 7, 1782. Who were the three ch. of this m.?—Mrs. Edward S. Arnold, Jasper, Ark.

Rust-Goddard—Want anc. of Jesse Rust, b. 11-26-1834, Ohio, father Henry Rust, b. 8-27-1807, m. Hester Ann Ford, b. 4-11-1815. Father of Henry Joseph Rust, b. 1782. All of Md. —Mrs. 0. E. Reed, 4928 30th Place, S. W., Washington, D. C.

Andrew Goddard, b. 1-8-1831, Morgan Co., Tenn., m. Nancy Eliza Parker, 12-31-1857, at Central, Elmore Co., Ala., who was b. 8-9-1841, Coosa Co., Ala. Wish to corr. with desc. for an interesting fam. reason. Do not wish lineage or war rec. I wish to have them.—Mrs. H. E. Rawlins, Lancaster, Tex.

Bishop-Powers—William Bishop, son of William Bishop, b. 1778, Bridgewater, Mass., family in Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1790; m. Sarah Dunse. Wish to corr. with desc. for an interesting fam. reason. Do not wish lineage or war rec. I wish to have them.—Mrs. A. J. Notestine, Lafayette, Alabama.

Napier-Deaver-Davis-Settle-Payne—Want m. of Rene Napier, b. 1774, and Tibithia Woodson, b. 1763, both of Goochland Co., Va., later moved to Ky. Par. of Hugh Deaver, whose will was prob. 1778 in Rockingham Co., Va. Par. of Lucy Davis, who m. Francis Settle, 1812, Bedford Co., Va. Family lived in No. Petersburgh, N. Y.—Mrs. F. R. Boucher, Millington, N. J.

Payne—Deaver-Davis-Settle-Payne—Want m. of Rene Napier, b. 1774, and Tibithia Woodson, b. 1763, both of Goochland Co., Va., later moved to Ky. Par. of Hugh Deaver, whose will was prob. 1778 in Rockingham Co., Va. Par. of Lucy Davis, who m. Francis Settle, 1812, Bedford Co., Va. Family lived in No. Petersburgh, N. Y.—Mrs. A. J. Notestine, Lafayette, Ala.

Bledsoe—Capt. Miller Bledsoe, b. Va., 1861, d. Oglethorpe, Ga., 1841, and his wife, Jean Bledsoe. Wish to corr. with desc. for an interesting fam. reason. Do not wish lineage or war rec. I have them.—Mrs. H. E. Rawlins, Lancaster, Tex.

Tawant-Plummer—Want to know par. of James H. Tawant, who m. his cousin, Elizabeth Tawant, in N. C., moved their family and slaves to Lewis Co., Tenn. Methodist minister. Also wish inf. abt. Plummer fam. of N. C.—Mrs. T. W. Scott, 509 W. Wardville, Cleburne, Tex.

Elmendorf—Want inf. on Mary Matilda Louise Elmendorf, b. abt. 1832-36, Schoharie Co., N. Y. Par., Samuel and Clarissa (La Mar) Elmendorf. M., first, John (?) De Graff, of N. Y., second, a Southerner and moved south. Her second husband fought for South in War Between States. It is bel. she met him while with La Mar rel. in 1788. She lived in or near there. She was Judge and Mrs. La Mar. Her par. were m. in Charleston abt. 1820. Samuel had bookplates with his name made by Timothy Printing Co., Charleston, 1820-30. Matilda had sis., Mary Elizabeth Frances and bro., Peter Harldess (Hercules) forced into serv. with Hessians. Deserted 1778 to Amer. Army. Ser. with 2nd Continentals (Penn. Archives, also A. G. Office, D. C.). M. Hopeful Aber (N. J. Archives), went to Western Pa. Buried no. of Greensburg, Pa. B. 1761; d. 1830. Want to contact desc.—Mrs. C. C. Waltenbaugh, 1249 11th St., N. W., Canton 3, Ohio.

Gray—Want inf. of John Gray of Ohio, rep. to be last surviving sol. of Rev. He was my gr. gr. father. We bel. he is buried near Cambridge, Ohio.—Mrs. Robert O. Earl, 7711 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.


Fleming—Want to know names of par. of Elizabeth Fleming who was first wife of Josias Payne, Jr. Did her father have a Rev. record? Would like this rec., if any. Would like b. dates of Josias Payne, Jr., also Elizabeth Fleming. They were m. 8-23-1755 and they were both minors. Thanks.—Mrs. A. J. Notestine, Lafayette, Alabama.

Garland-Lott—Would like inf. about par. gr. par., and other anc. of Susan Olivia Garland, b. in Louisa Co., Va. prob. in early 1800's. Bel. she may be desc. from Robert, John or Edward Garland lines, originally of Hanover Co., Va. She went to Ga. near Hillsboro (near what is now Macon, Ga.) with par. and m. a Mr. Lott (first name?). One dau., Lucy McLeod Lott, b. 9-25-1837 at Lumpkin, Ga., m. Daniel McLeod Marshall in 1857 (was second wife—his first being her sister), d. 12-21-1879 and was buried at Mt. Andrew, Ala. Would like inf. on Lott line, also. Known bros. and sisters of Susan Olivia Garland were: John, Edward, Haston (or Hasting), Elizabeth. Edward Garland became large slaveholder in Ala. and a book was written about the trials of his family during the War Between the States. His dau. was Fanny Garland Biggers. Gen. John B. Gordon of Confederate Army and Augustus Hill Garland were cousins of Susan Olivia Garland through Garland line. Would be grateful for any inf.—Mrs. B. Edwards, Box 810, Mt. Pleasant, Tex.

Tinsley—Isaac Tinsley b. about 1775. D. 1828. Married Mary Ann —— who was 72 in 1850 (census). They had fol. ch.: Ransom, Adelaide m. Bush, Isaac, Milton. What was Mary Ann's maiden name? Who were Isaac's father and mother? Isaac's brother, Ransom, was executor of his estate.—Mrs. O. E. Reed, 4928 30th Place, N. W., Washington 8, D. C.

Byron-Byrum-Byron—Inf. wanted conc. birthplace and name of Thomas Byron b. Nov. 30, 1763. In 1788, he was in Chowan Co., N. C., when he m. (1) Rachel Hobbs. Had son, Moses b. 1789. In 1790 census of N. C. Thomas, and family, is found in Edenton Dist., Hertford Co. Prob. before 1795 this Thomas m. (2) Winneford Cale.
June 9, 1715, at Branford, Conn. M. Martha—at Milford, Conn. Ch.: Phineas, b. Jan. 15, 1737; Jonathan, b. June 24, 1740; Peter, b. 1742; Charles, 1744, Abigail, 1746; John, Zachary, Samuel, Mary, and Susan. I should like proof if this John is the one who went to Canada abt. 1783, and received grant of land 100 acres at Fredericton, New Brunswick in 1784, and another of 530 acres in 1796. 

*Littlejohn*—Who was mother of Samuel Littlejohn who d. (Greensboro? Goldsboro?) N. C. 1813? Who was mother of Samuel Littlejohn who d. 1824 at Camp Belle Fontaine, Mo. Army surgeon? It seems they both are sons of Charles H. Littlejohn, who d. 1821, Pulaski Co., Ky. Almost certain the Samuel Littlejohn who d. 1819 N. C. was the son of Charles and Polly (Littlejohn) Littlejohn, who m. S. C. 1783, and gr.son of Lt. Samuel Littlejohn of S. C. through Polly who m. her cousin. Our Bible lists a Samuel, son of Charles, B. Aug. 1776, and also lists a Samuel, with birth date indiscernible. My gr. gt. uncle, Henry Littlejohn, of Owen Co., Ind. went to N. C. at time of death of first Sam. Did he bring back to Ind. Sam's wife and ch.? Were their names Anna, Henry, John, and Tyra (listed Ind. census 1820)? —Mrs. Sarah Hardy, 1100 East Main St., Medford, Ore.

*Lawson-Collins*—Three brothers, William, David and Elihu, came from Virginia to Garrard Co., Ky., after the Rev. Elihu Lawson m. a Miss McFadden. Both d. about 1878 and thot. to be buried in Old Paint Lick Cemetery in Garrard Co. William Lawson, son of Elihu, m. Nancy B. Stegar in Garrard Co. In 1814, Benjamin William and David Lawson took the Oath of Allegiance in 1777, Henry Co., Va. Want Rev. ser. for Elihu and names of his par. or any inf. reg. these three bros.

Amazie Collins is listed in the 1860 Census of Hardin Co., Iowa, and was b. in N. Y. He was in Indiana in 1839 until about 1845, then moved to Ill. Want names of Amazie Collins' par. Would be very glad to exc. Collins data.—Mrs. W. H. Curtiss, Hyannis, Nebr.

*Johnston - Johnson*—Addison Johnson of Washington Co., Va., son of Benjamin A. Johnston or Johnson, went with the father to Morgan County, Ky, abt. 1842 when Benjamin took up an 1812 War Claim. Addison is listed in 1870 Wolfe Co., Ky., Hazelgreen, as aged 47 yrs., with a son Jerome, aged 20 yrs. Addison must have m. around 1850 for he is not listed with father in 1850 Morgan Co., Ky. Want his whereabouts and d. date.

Wolfe Co., Ky. 1880 census give Jerome B. Johnson, aged 30 yrs. with wife, Syntha, aged 27 yrs. and four children, Fannie, Lamira, Samuel G. and Win. A. between the ages of 7 and 1 yr.

Same census gives Lisander Johnson, aged 20 yrs. with wife, Sarah A. aged 15 yrs. Lisander and Jerome both state they were b. in Ky., the father b. in Va. but Jerome says his mother b. in Ky., while Lisander says his mother b. in Mo. Want second wife's name of Addison.

Wolfe Co. 1873 Tax List gives Jerome Johnson owning 35 acres in Wolfe Co. and his nearest
of kin was Spottwood Johnson. Spottwood also states he owned 55 acres in Wolfe Co and his nearest of kin Jerome Johnson. These two men were brothers, while Lisander must have been a half-bro. Father must have d. prior to 1873. Would like to corr. with any desc.—Miss Lois May Johnston, 347 West 65th St., Chicago 21, Ill.

Harvey—Want any inf. or dates on fol.: John Harvey, b. Nov. 27, 1795 m. about 1820, Henrietta Booker, b. Oct. 1, 1792, their 1st ch. b. 1821. Had all their ch.: Samuel, Mary B., Booker, Virginia E., John W. B., George, and Edward. This John Harvey is known to have had a bro. William, who m. in 1826 Mary Burton. The Booker family lived in Halifax Co., Va., and owned much land in Charlotte Co., Va., where many Harveys lived. Henrietta was a dau. of Richard Booker and Eliza Moore Booker (m. bond Halifax C. H., dated Oct. 6, 1788). Booker Harvey, s. of John and Henrietta Harvey, m. Elizabeth Ann Hutcherson, (Hutcheson). Want data on her par., who were George Hutcherson and Sinai Dalton (b. abt. 1807, d. Feb. 3, 1892) and had ch.: William R. (1836) Mary Jane, Gilley Wilmoth, Elizabeth Ann, George Edward, John Wesley, and Martha Lee. Also at Halifax C. H., Va., is will of Edward Booker, Sept. 10, 1767, which mentions wife, Henrica (Bowcock) Booker. Was she a half-sis. to Eliza? Palmer, who m. Richard Marot Booker (Bond Nov. 2, 1770, at Halifax C. H.)? Col. Richard and Rachel Marot Booker, of Amelia Co., Va., were par. of Edward and Richard Marot Booker of Halifax Co., and in Tyler's Quar. No. 3. is noted Henry Bowcock, D. 1742, wed Elizabeth Lowe Tyler (srs. of John) and they appear to have had at least Henry and Mary. Elizabeth by 1752 had wed John Palm, bursar of Wm. and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va. John Tyler in 1775 adv. in Va. Gazette a house belonging to dau. of late John Palmer. At Halifax C. H. is a deed, Dec. 7, 1759, signed by Robert Moffett of Edward Booker's will. Would like to get names of children.) Would like more data on the last Lloyd family of Ohio. Henry and his bro. were among those stolen by Indians in Miami Co., Who can say this? The Lloyd family of Ohio. Henry and his bro. were among those stolen by Indians in Miami Co. Lt. Robert Moffett was son of John Lloyd, who was having a Rev. War Pension in Miami Co. before 1832. (Roster of Rev. Soldiers buried in Ohio gives data on this David Lloyd without giving names of children.) Would like more data on this Lloyd family of Ohio. Henry and his bro. were among those stolen by Indians in Miami Co. Would like to hear from others int. in above lines and give further data in exc.—Mrs. R. J. Martin, 617 W. 5th St., Sedalia, Mo.

Massey—Wanted data on Alston S. Massey, son of Arthur and Elizabeth Massey of Kershaw Co., S. C. Alston lived in Chesterfield Co., S. C. 45 years after Rev. Wife d. bet. 1830 and 1820. M. 2nd Emeline Allen 4-14-1821, moved to Ga., then Monroe Co., Ala. D. there 7-17-1853. Known sons by 1st. m. were: William, Richard and Alston, Jr.—Mrs. Fred C. Smith, Jr., 2230 Tangle Road, Houston, Tex.

Stephens-Buell-Edwards—Thomas Stephens, b. Dec., 1692, of Gt. Britain, m. Mar. 30, 1719, Meriam Buell at Simsbury, Conn. He d. Mar. 20, 1752, at or near Newgate, Conn. Meriam is dau. of Sgt. Peter Buell and wid. Mrs. Mary Gillett Bis- sell, Ch.: Marey 1719-20, Honorah 1721-22, Thom- as 1723-24, Solomon 1725-26, Myrmian 1728-29, Hester 1734, Jonathan 1737, and Rufus 1739-40. By 1790 Rufus, wife unknown, and family were in Westfield, Mass. His children were: Eudh, Ira 1777, Rufus, Jr. 1779, Truman 1782, Apollos, Ruth (Adams), Electa (Finch), Paulina (Stickney), and Clarissa (Yale). Truman m. 1798 at Westfield by Rev. Atwater, Betsy Edwards (1780-1826) dau. of Henry Ed- wards and Mary . Any add. inf. will be app., esp. families, dates, and sources of data of Thomas Stephens, Rufus Stephens's wife, Henry Edwards and wife, Rufus, Jr. and Mrs. Gallaher of sisters and bros. of Rufus, his wife, son Truman and his wife Betty. Any war service of Rufus in Conn. or Mass.?—Mrs. A. Howard Rapp, 12 Bacon St., Glen Falls, N. Y.

Bohon-(Bohun)—Who were par. of Benjamin Bohon, b. 1730, Orange Co., Va. Had sons Benjamin, John, and Walter. (M. 2nd wife, Marth.) Any interest in Rev. War. About 1788 all of the sons migrated to Mercer Co., Ky., settled at Bohontown. Is this family des. from Edmund Bohum, b. 1644 and appointed as Chief Justice of S. C., May 22, 1698. Had Nicholas b. 1680 m. Margaret Bellinger, dau. of Edmund Bellinger of S. C. Will be glad to exc. data with any interested in this family.—Mrs. Pearl Hansen, Box 73, Parsons, Kan.

Moffett - McDowell - Christian - Lloyd—Lt. Robert Moffett, (1743-1816) wife Jane McDowell, was in the Rev. War with his bro., Col. George Moffett, at Guilford Court House, N. C. His son John was stolen by Indians and taken to Ohio. After several years he was returned to his family in Va. It is thought Lt. Robert Moffett d. in Miami, Co., Ohio (Who can say this?). The son John Moffett m. twice and had a large family in Va. His 2nd wife Nancy — was mother of my grandmother, Orpha Moffett, who m. Henry Lloyd in Miami Co., Ohio, 1838. John Moffett d. in Miami Co., 1836. Want full names of both wives of John Moffett. Want any inf. or dates of Henry Lloyd. He may have been son of David Lloyd, who was having a Rev. War Pension in Miami Co. before 1832. (Roster of Rev. Soldiers buried in Ohio gives data on this David Lloyd without giving names of children.) Would like more data on this Lloyd family of Ohio. Henry and his bro. were among those stolen by Indians in Miami Co. Lt. Robert Moffet was son of John Moffett and Mary Christian, dau. of Gilbert Christian. This John Moffett died 1746 and later his wife m. John Trimble. They had one son, James, who was father of Allen Trimble, one of the early governors of Ohio. Would be glad to hear from others int. in above lines and give further data in exc.—Mrs. R. J. Martin, 617 W. 5th St., Sedalia, Mo.

The Ute Indians
(Continued from page 969)

Ouray passed away in 1883 and was succeeded by Ignacio, who endeavored to follow Ouray's methods and kept peace during his lifetime.

The Utes were removed from this section in 1882, and sent to the southwestern part of the State of Colorado and part of Utah.

Recently the Utes have leased their lands to oil companies that have drilled successfully. Some of their first money from these oil wells was used to build new cottages for the aged Uncompaghre Utes.
Additions to National Honor Roll of Chapters
Building Fund

Continued through June 30, 1952

ARKANSAS
   ** Colonel Francis Brooking

CALIFORNIA
   Western Shores

CONNECTICUT
   ** Anne Wood Elderkin

ILLINOIS
   * Nancy Hanks

KANSAS
   * Emporia

MAINE
   ** Eunice Farnsworth

MICHIGAN
   * Muskegon
   Philip Livingston

NEBRASKA
   ** Fort Kearney

NEW HAMPSHIRE
   Submitt Wheatley

NEW JERSEY
   * Basking Ridge
   Eagle Rock
   * Mistress Williams

NEW YORK
   * Anne Cary
   * Mary Washington Colonial
   * Saghtekooas

NORTH DAKOTA
   Mandan

OHIO
   * Coppacaw

TENNESSEE
   Campbell
   * indicates Gold Awards
   ** indicates Gold Award with previous listing
   as Silver Award

No * indicates Silver Award

131 Silver Badge Honor Roll Chapters
1252 Gold Badge Honor Roll Chapters
1383 Total Honor Roll Chapters as of June 30, 1952

BLUE STARS on GOLD BADGES

One Blue Star—$1 per member

ALABAMA
   Ozark

MISSISSIPPI
   Cotton Gin Port
   Pathfinder

NEW JERSEY
   General William Maxwell, Greenwich Tea
   Burning

NEW YORK
   Harvey Birch, Ruth Floyd Woodhull

OHIO
   Coppacaw

PENNSYLVANIA
   Colonel Andrew Lynn, Donegal

TENNESSEE
   Mary Blount

TWO BLUE STARS—$2 per Member—
   #indicates previously listed as 1-Blue or 2-Blue Stars

CALIFORNIA
   # Cabrillo, # Las Flores, # Rubidoux

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
   # American Eagle, # Martha Washington

FLORIDA
   # Fort San Nicholas, # Pensacola

KANSAS
   # Susannah French Putney, William Wilson

MASSACHUSETTS
   # Lydia Patridge Whiting

MINNESOTA
   # Monument

397 Chapters have 3-PIN AWARDS

ADDITIONAL STATE HONORS

SILVER STATE—New Jersey
   #2-BLUE STAR STATE—California

[ 988 ]
Mrs. Gordon, now a resident of Cranston, R. I., received greetings from the President General, Mrs. James B. Patton; the State Regent of New York, Mrs. Edgar B. Cook; the State Regent of Rhode Island, Mrs. Harold C. Johnson; and numerous letters, cards and gifts from D. A. R. friends.

President Truman, the Governor of Rhode Island, the Mayors of Providence and Cranston were among the officials in government who sent greetings.

Mrs. Gordon has two children, Mrs. John Gabbert of Riverside, Cal., and Dr. Walter Gordon of Providence, R. I. She has nine grandchildren and fourteen great-grandchildren.

It was in Mrs. Gordon's home that Gane-o-di-ya Chapter held its charter meeting 44 years ago last March.

The Chapter pays respect to this centenarian who, they believe, is the oldest living D. A. R. member.

(Miss) Mary Elliott Boyd
Press Chairman

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Among Our Contributors

Col. Robert Gerald Storey, Dean of the Law School, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex., has been selected as next president of the American Bar Association. Following service as an Army officer in World Wars I and II, he was chief assistant to Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson in the Nuremberg war criminal trials. He has featured prominently in international, national and State law associations. A former University of Texas Regent, he is Chairman of the board of Lakewood State Bank and a director of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. His article was adapted from an address he made to the Mary Tyler Chapter, D. A. R., at Tyler, Tex., where he was visiting his sister-in-law, Mrs. John T. Oden, then Chapter Regent. It was sent to our Magazine by Miss Martha McClendon, Chapter Press Relations Chairman and Parliamentarian.

Estelle Porter (Mrs. Charles A.) Christin is a past State Regent of California and National Chairman of Conservation.

Dolores (Mrs. Herbert R.) Hill is State Regent of Indiana and a former National Chairman of Press Relations.

Mrs. E. Stewart James is Vice Regent of the Williamsburg, Va., Chapter and State President, Virginia C. A. R.

Harriet W. (Mrs. Lot W.) Quealy is State Radio Vice Chairman and Radio Chairman and past Regent of the Betsy Ross Chapter, Lawrence, Mass. Her radio play is one of several she has written for her Chapter.

Stella Nutter (Mrs. Millard) Fairlamb is a member of the Capt. John Gunnison Chapter, Delta, Colo.

Richard H. Dillon is of Berkeley, Calif.

Murray L. Horn's wife and daughter belong to the D. A. R.

Miss Ruby Kaiser is from Columbus, O. Miss Ferne H. Stoller is National Defense Chairman, Johnstown Chapter, N. Y.

Robert H. Ferguson, A. M., is with Mason County Schools, Point Pleasant, W. Va. His article was presented by Mrs. John H. Collins, Regent, to the Col. Charles Lewis Chapter.

Mrs. Vina Elliott Opdycke belongs to Constitution Chapter, Washington, D. C.

Miss Dorothy Halloran is a member of Sierra Chapter, Berkeley, Calif.

U. S. Constitution

(Continued from page 933)

can make no greater contribution to mankind than to demonstrate that these qualities will survive 'as the last best hope of earth.' Baruch also said, "Our system is worth fighting for. It is the new Ark of the Covenant of human liberties and human dignities. The Constitution has made America what it is—it was our salvation in the past and it is our hope of the future. At times, incredible follies sweep over and cause chaos and untold suffering. "The Constitution is our buttress against these vast panics."

This is a time for commemoration and dedication. What the future may hold of danger we do not know, but of this we are certain: As our founding fathers faced the uncertainties of the Revolutionary War and the launching of their new nation with faith and courage, so must we be panoplied with the invincible armour of those great spiritual strengths. Jefferson gave us the watchword, "I swear upon the altar of Almighty God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man." Only that spirit can preserve freedom for us and for all men. Freedom is never free. Its price in sacrifice can never be too great. It is a solemn thought that in a very large measure the future of the world rests on America.

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2. Who was the last President of the United States to be inaugurated on March 4?
3. Should the United States Flag be used as a covering for a ceiling?
4. Who is eligible for D. A. R. membership?
5. Name the composer of “America, the Beautiful.”
6. How may D. A. R. By-Laws be revised?
7. What is the cost of a year’s subscription to the D. A. R. Magazine?
8. Who appoints Special D. A. R. Committees?
9. Who was the original architect for the United States Capitol?
10. When will the next meeting of the National Board of Management, N. S. D. A. R. be held?

ANSWERS

1. September 17, 1787, at Philadelphia.
2. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
3. No.
4. Any woman not less than 18 years of age who is descended from a man or woman who rendered material aid or service during the Revolutionary period, “provided the applicant is personally acceptable to the Society.”
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