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The National Society Magna Charta Dames

1952 and 1953



Luncheon at Washington, April 17, 1952

Mrs. Grace Lincoln Hall Brosseau

Ex-President General, D. A. R.

"World Government in the Light of Magna Charta"

Luncheon at Washington, April 23, 1953

Hon. John Marshall Butler, Senator from Maryland

"Constitutional Government and Treaty-Making Powers"

Hon. John S. Wurts, LL. B.

"Virginia Cousins of Queen Elizabeth II"

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The National Society Magna Charta Dames

An Hereditary Order Instituted March 1, 1909

Officers 1953 - 1954

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Secretaries:

MISS MARGARET CURTIS MERRITT
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For convenience kindly address correspondence to
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Instituted on Monday, March 1st, 1909, at the Capitol of the United States, in the City of Washington. An hereditary Order, it is directed by a Council and composed of women who are lineal descendants of one or more of the Barons of England who in or before the year 1215 rendered actual service toward securing, and who, after many defeats, finally did secure the articles of constitutional liberty, properly called the Magna Charta, from their sovereign, John, King of England, which he ratified and delivered to them "in the meadow which is called Runnemede between Windsor and Staines," on the Thames, above London, on Trinity Monday, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1215.

Additional copies of these Addresses
will be sent if requested.

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MISS MARGARET CURTIS MERRITT
Secretary



MISS ELIZABETH WINSLOW DULLES
Secretary

AT the Shoreham in Washington, D. C., on Thursday, April 17, 1952, The National Society Magna Charta Dames and kindred Old World Hereditary Societies met at Luncheon, with the following organizations participating:

- The National Society Magna Charta Dames, Miss Alice Elizabeth Trabue, President.
- Somerset Chapter Magna Charta Barons, John S. Keith, Esq., Marshal.
- Americans of Royal Descent, Mr. H. Birchard Taylor, President.
- Colonial Order of the Crown, Mrs. Edward Osborne Troth, Sovereign.
- Order of Washington, John S. Wurts, Esq., Vice-President.
- Society of Descendants of Knights of the Garter, Mr. T. Garland Tinsley, Vice-President.
- The Plantagenet Society, Mr. Roland Mather Hooker, President.

HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE

Mrs. Alexander Gordon and Miss Cornelia M. Bowie, Co-chairmen

Miss Lulu Gray Auld
Miss Marguerite Strother Banks
Mrs. Harry Clark Boden
Mrs. Murray Boockock
Mrs. Charles W. Byrd
Mrs. John Edmund Cammack
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An Invocation
April 17, 1952

offered by

THE REVEREND DELOSS M. SCOTT

Pastor of the National Tabernacle, Washington, D. C.

WITH bowed heads and bowed hearts, our Heavenly Father, we come reverently into Thy presence recognizing who Thou art. "Thou art God, and there is none other beside Thee." Thou changest not and Thy years know no end. It is in Thee that we live and move and have our being.

We praise Thee for the revelation of Thyself in the face of Thine only begotten Son, the Lord Jesus Christ. In Him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily. The Lord Jesus declares of Himself, "I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by Me." So then, in that Name that is above every Name, we bow to give Thee thanks.

Let Thy blessing rest upon this Society, upon its leadership and upon all those affiliated with it. Remembering the great contribution it has made to the maintenance of liberty and freedom in this fair land of ours, and conscious of the great stress and strain in which we find ourselves in these days, wilt Thou strengthen its testimony, that together we may stand and having done all, stand. These are days when the enemy would seem to come in like a flood, but Thou hast promised to raise up a standard against him.

Bless this happy occasion which brings us together. Upon the one who speaks to us today let Thy rich blessing rest, that through the message our hearts may be encouraged and enlightened, and as we partake of this food may we eat and drink to Thy glory. We ask it, with much thanksgiving, in His Name. Amen.

Mr. Scott was born in Canada, at Boston, Ontario, of pioneer Baptist parents. A graduate of Toronto Bible College, he was Founder and Pastor for eight years of St. Mary's Gospel Tabernacle in Ontario, is now Pastor of the rapidly growing National Tabernacle in Washington, D. C., and a leader in the American Council of Christian Churches.

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The following were asked to sit at the President's Table:

Mr. R. R. Chamberlain	Brig. Gen. Carl R. Gray, Jr.	Mr. Erwin C. Garrett
Mrs. DeLoss M. Scott	Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau	Mrs. R. R. Chamberlain
Miss Elizabeth W. Dulles	Miss Alice E. Trabue	Mr. John S. Wurts
Mrs. Daniel M. Shewbrooks	Rev. DeLoss M. Scott	Mrs. Carl R. Gray, Jr.
Mrs. Joseph W. Henderson	Miss Cornelia M. Bowie	



After Luncheon, Miss Alice Elizabeth Trabue, President, greeted the members and guests as follows:

FELLOW members of the Magna Charta Dames and other patriotic Societies, and our guests: Once more it is my pleasure and privilege to greet you, coming from so many states of the union. The Secretary tells me that nearly every state of the union is represented. I won't name them. There are too many. It takes too long.

It has been 737 years since the Great Charter was signed, and still it is the foundation of the law of the land. It was confirmed thirty-seven times by succeeding kings of England. I even recently read where another "King John"—John L. Lewis— had referred to his "Magna Charta" for the labor party. But as long as the Constitution of the United States continues to be observed as the political gospel, and the embodiment of the conscience of the nation, I feel safe. It is when the Constitution is so ruthlessly set aside by enabling acts, while the Communists are threatening, that the danger to our country makes us tremble.

I am a strong believer in the work of these patriotic societies; they have kept alive the hereditary lines, remembering and honoring our ancestors who fought in the halls of Congress and on the fields of battle. And I have for many years felt that the Daughters of the American Revolution are just about the most consistently courageous organization in the fight against subversive influences in this country. I believe that in respecting our forefathers, we are brought to respect ourselves and stand for the right against all evils.

Now, I will have the pleasure of introducing—we are very fortunate today that our Annual Address will be made by—Grace L. H. Brosseau, Honorary President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and an officer of many important hereditary societies. The subject of her address is World Government in the Light of Magna Charta. It is the burning question of the day. We know of no one so well qualified to speak on this most important question.

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The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution have graciously lent this cut.

GRACE LINCOLN HALL BROSSEAU
of Greenwich, Connecticut,
Honorary President General of the
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

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World Government in the Light of Magna Charta

An Address by

GRACE L. H. BROSSAU

RECENTLY a clever person quipped: "This is a funny world, Einstein is trying to figure it out and Stalin is trying to wipe it out." That observation is amusing but it also contains a nubbin of truth and philosophy which provokes analysis.

One does not, however, need a scientific mind to figure out that from seeds—just little seeds—have sprung the forces of good and evil which, from the beginning of time, have controlled the world as it has existed down through the ages.

Nature has never failed in her work of creation and re-creation of the continuous beauty in her realm of the great outdoors. Man alone is responsible for the implantation of seeds of both good and evil in the human mind and heart. From these tiny productive grains have grown the roots from which tyranny has flourished, but God in His wisdom has also provided the sturdy strength of resistance in man with which to overcome many of the evils.

Due to the ruthlessness and excesses of King John centuries ago, a group of nobles were determined to win liberty by the enforcement of laws which would protect the people of the land. In the end their persistence won and the historic Magna Charta was sealed by an unwilling ruler.

Those of us who are descendants of the Barons are proud to acknowledge that in that great document the seeds of freedom were germinated which nearly six hundred years later bore fruit in the Constitution of the United States of America.

But, alas, the germs of enslavement are also fertile. It was in the 10th century, B. C. that the Emperor of China proclaimed Communal laws but they wrought such great hardships upon the people that ultimately they had to be abolished.

However, that seed thus planted did not really die for it came to life again through the charting of repressive measures by the existing Order of the Illuminati in France in 1776; continued through the teachings of Marx and Engels in Germany and on to the present day when we are beset with the evils and dangers of Communism.

Because of the self-evident fact that Communists are entrenched in government, in labor, in schools and colleges, largely through infiltration, Americans should be sufficiently well informed and alert enough to be able to fight to the death the cunningly planned destruction of this country and all its institutions.

Communism first began to rear its ugly head here, noticeably, about forty years ago, and it has taken a long time for us to learn our lesson, if it is yet learned. We Americans are a generous, casual race and seem to harbor the thought that because we have bestowed benefits and gratuities all over the globe no real harm can ever come to us.

But harm can come in its most violent form in the projection of an enormous plan for practical enslavement by what is termed WORLD GOVERNMENT. That is not a new thought either, for in 1775 a Prussian named Cloots, who frankly boasted that he was an enemy of Jesus Christ, stated that "all the discord of the times" arose "from the separate existence of nations." Another Prussian, Immanuel Kant, advocated a system of regimentation and expounded upon the theory of a "combination of nations." Anatole France, a Frenchman, joined hands with his socialistic and atheistic brethren and predicted that eventually there would be a "Republic of the World."

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The seeds thus sown were latent, however, until a little more than two centuries later in England, when Sir Cecil Rhodes begat a dream of the union of Britain and the British Dominions and the United States under a federal constitution with a parliament meeting alternately in London and Washington. He enlisted the cooperation of the late Andrew Carnegie of our country and for a while they merged their efforts toward the desired fulfillment.

While still in the realm of dreams, however, Sir Cecil departed this life but his mantle fell upon the shoulders of two of his pupils, who, aided by some of their fellow Oxonians, have ever since been busily engaged in formulating grandiose schemes for world federation in one form or another.

The first to move in on the scene was Clarence Streit, a Rhodes scholar from Montana, who labelled his plan "Union Now." Then close upon his heels came Robert Lee Humber, a North Carolinian, and also a Rhodes scholar, with practically the same ideas, which he embodied under the more far reaching title of "Federation of the World." Humber's modest theory was that "sovereignty is an ideal concept without geographical barriers."

Both men are Americans, mind you, and so is Ely Culbertson, the bridge expert, who came across with a plan so elaborate in detail that one critic described it as "a system of international government as neat and complex as a spider web. It includes solutions of each of the world's ills." Culbertson called his scheme "Quota Force Plan."

Though the offspring of mixed parentage, he is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. His mother was a Roumanian and he was born in that country but his father was a native of Pennsylvania and it was on that side of the family that revolutionary descent was established.

All these plans, highly publicized and evidently well financed, seemed to catch the imagination of a fairly sizable segment of our people, and then the trouble began. Sporadic organizations sprang up all over the country, sponsored by individuals—some of high repute—and in schools and colleges and in other bodies too numerous to mention.

The movement was even endorsed by some of our highly placed so-called "public servants," by some hundred or more members of Congress, by college professors and even by members of the clergy.

The alluring catchword was "peace"—peace at any price—and unquestionably that *was* the motivation of many of the proponents and endorsers who were good Americans at heart. They just did not realize that this price would in the end mean the surrender of national sovereignty and that our standards of living and our freedoms would be destroyed, to say nothing of the scrapping of our Constitution in favor of a world law of an unknown quantity.

Every right-minded citizen yearns for peace, for we are sick and tired of war and bitterly resent the loss of precious human lives. Two wars in forty years have taken a horrible toll of our men and of our national economy, and now we are living through a third, which from every standpoint cannot satisfactorily be explained away to a weary and harassed people. Labelled a "police action," our boys are fighting and dying under the banner of the United Nations but the United States is playing the major role. Well may we ask the question—"for whom and for what?"

We are getting rather skeptical about the establishment of world peace in our time, for nations are still warring with one another and unrest pervades the very air we breathe. Human nature may be no worse in this era but it certainly is not improving in its violent struggle for revenge and for power and products.

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Gradually the important one-world organizations merged into what is now known as the "United World Federalists." The basic plan was to get each state legislature to adopt a resolution memorializing the United States Congress to take steps to bring about a World Federation. That could not be accomplished until thirty-six states had ratified it. Things went along swimmingly for a few years until the day came when twenty-three states had endorsed such resolutions for World Government.

It was then that the hereditary patriotic societies, a few veterans organizations and other groups of loyal Americans really began to sit up and take notice. They made it their business to study and analyze all the provisions contained in the setup for an overall World Federation and what they learned they did not like.

For one thing, if governments were federalized, that would have to be done, parliamentarily speaking, on the basis of proportional representation. There are approximately two and one half billion inhabitants on the globe, of whom hardly a fourth, at the outside, are *white*. The United States would belong to such a woeful minority that it would have little, if any, real voice in the formulation of governmental policies and laws.

Do we Americans want to surrender, through federalization, to a new kind of life, ordained by the habits, customs, mode of living, thinking and worshipping of a majority in control that is not white? These are vital points which should be given most careful consideration by reasoning, loyal American citizens. Every nation has a right to its own concepts of life, with which fact we have no quarrel, but we, as a free people, are entitled to the same privilege. We read and hear so much these days about "Human Rights" that we who have endeavored to live up to the faith of our Fathers feel that we, too, should have a claim on those "rights." Do you recall Kipling's wise words, "The East is the East, the West is the West, and never the twain shall meet?" That sentiment still holds true in 1952.

A question of the utmost importance is—how would Russia fit into this world picture? If she and her controlled satellites became members, they would have tremendous voting powers because they would be strengthened by the addition of some of the large Asiatic nations who have already demonstrated leanings toward the Soviets, to say nothing of those European countries who are known to have been infected with the communistic Virus bug. That aside from the pronounced satellites.

The Kremlin has already shown to the world through the United Nations that, upon a question in debate, it takes the opposite viewpoint and freely uses its veto privileges, particularly where the United States is concerned. That is *one* leopard who will never change its spots, and anyone who is sanguine enough to believe that it would do so, within the framework of a World Government, should take up crystal gazing as a profession.

On the other hand, if Russia and her dominated cohorts refused to join, what then? There would be two powerful conflicting groups, each struggling for supremacy. Who would be the winner is anybody's guess, but it is safe to venture the prediction that when the two paths converged, as they certainly would sometime, and the opposing forces came to grips, the result would be either appeasement or war. We Americans have had our fill of appeasement during the last few years, so the ultimate would probably be war, with defunct nations scattered all over the globe when it was over.

Another serious problem—and one in which America is vitally interested—is how can this gigantic proposition be financed. Our country is pouring billions across the water for relief, rehabilitation and weapons of war. The answer is obvious. The burden would fall upon American taxpayers, providing there was anything left to tax, and theirs would be the dubious privilege of selling their beloved country down the river.

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All these conclusions were reached by the groups in opposition to the One-worlders; so the first step in the fight was to bring pressure to bear upon the twenty-three state legislatures to rescind their resolutions for World Government. The result is that to date eighteen states have rescinded, leaving only five on the favorable side, viz., Arkansas, Connecticut, North Carolina, Utah and Washington, though the patriotic dissidents within those state boundaries have in most cases put up a gallant fight. In addition, nine legislatures and their committees have flatly rejected World Government resolutions, backed by hostile public opinion. In still others when a referendum was placed on the ballot it met with overwhelming defeat.

A farmer visiting his son's college one day was watching the students in a chemistry class. Upon question, he was informed that they were seeking a universal solvent.

"What's that?" asked the farmer.

"A liquid that will dissolve anything," was the answer.

"That's a great idea," he agreed, "but when you find it, what are you going to keep it in?"

That shrewd question may well be asked in regard to the massing of humanity under one huge governmental roof. When you get it there, what are you going to do with it? Just as there is no answer to the farmer's question, so there is none to this.

The elements of complete accord are often found lacking in families, in civic groups, in city, state and national bodies, so where is that lone, uninhibited man who is able to arrive at a perfect definition of universal peace?

Now it appears that the United World Federalists and kindred protagonists have turned their attention to the United Nations in the hope of slipping their plans through the back door of that body, and don't forget to watch that.

When in the summer of 1945 the United Nations was formed, hopes spiralled high because, as it was purported to be an agency for consultation and exchange of views by its leaders and representatives, surely world understanding and world cooperation could not fail to realize the ultimate goal of universal peace.

Perhaps that would have been the result, too, had the United Nations stuck to that objective alone, but during the seven years of its life it has by-passed some of its sacred obligations, scattered its forces and created what it blithely terms "Specialized Agencies." There are eleven of them which, if adopted and enacted in toto, would mean a Welfare State all over the world, including, of course, the United States.

A study of the Covenant of Human Rights, the Genocide Treaty and various international labor organizations, goes far beyond mere mention here, but UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) a sturdy branch of the UN tree, is one that no right thinking American should allow to go unchallenged.

The most dangerous feature is the plan to capture the mind of the child and direct his training along purely international lines, so that eventually his first loyalty will be to a world government.

Teachers of elementary and grade schools are to be thoroughly indoctrinated in order that they may combat the "evils of prior home influences," which UNESCO calls "the outgrowth of the narrow family spirit." It further states that "it is frequently the family that infects the child with extreme nationalism." These quotations are taken directly from the publications of the "Specialized Agencies."

Thus the child will be removed from the encirclement of its natural guardians, the parents, who are supposed by tradition to love it and to train it under the good old American system. Undoubtedly these bleeding hearts in UNESCO would shiver at the thought of a child saluting the American Flag or repeating the Americans' Creed; or

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even, perhaps, saying the Lord's Prayer with mother's hand placed tenderly upon the little bowed head. In short, the cord of tradition which bound the adults of this era to a happy, carefree childhood is to be cut and cast to the four winds of internationalism.

Incidentally, according to published figures, UNESCO has cost thirty-four million dollars since its organization and in 1952 it will have \$8,500,000 of our money to spend. It is all in United States currency.

Over the radio one evening the announcer of a UNESCO group meeting for young people, said cheerily, "Aren't you glad you are free and happy citizens of the United Nations?" What can possibly be freer and happier than the young citizens of this country? They enjoy the benefits of good schooling, training in the arts, sciences and professions if they so desire and unlimited possibilities for participation in the fields of sports. Even the so-called "underprivileged" children have many opportunities for self betterment, for all over this land organizations, financed by generous patrons who love children, provide playgrounds, summer camps, and other facilities which bring sunshine into darkened lives.

It is these very young children who must be doubly guarded in every way and left to loving parental care and to wisely selected patriotic teachers, for as it is, we are having enough trouble with teen-agers in the high school grades, in private schools and in colleges, for thousands of them have been inoculated with theories which are contrary to the American way of life.

It is a rather heart breaking experience to sit and listen to a group of young people discuss their future in a brave new world which they propose to erect on the shattered foundations of what they consider doubtful masonry. We didn't do a very good job as we built.

They believe in a welfare state and aver that all favors and blessings must emanate from a generous and paternalistic government which will handle the funds for one and all and thus relieve them of the responsibility of carving out their own careers. Mother and father are much too nationalistic and should have a broad gauged view of life with unrestricted boundaries. Racial barriers must be let down, leaving East and West to mingle freely on one common international ground. No subject should be taboo for general conversation or discussion either in closed session or in open forum.

There is an amusing side, too, for while we wince at the thought of the sad disillusionment these young folks will some day have to face, we smile at their assurance of knowing all the answers to all the problems, which we elders, try as we will, have never yet been able to solve. We know that there are no new slants to the old fundamentals as we learned them from the Bible and from our great documents of freedom.

However, there *are* boys and girls, who by some good chance, are not confused in their thinking and therein lies the hope of a balance being struck somehow, and trial by error will be the final solution.

In the meanwhile, we elders all agree, every one of us, that the golden age of youth *is* beautiful, and most of us wish we still had it.

The meadows of Runnemede, and Plymouth Rock, still stand as symbols of faith and fidelity to the principles of freedom and the will and courage to fight and die if necessary, for its preservation.

Are we, the descendants of those dauntless men, going to fail them now when freedom is at stake? Or are we going to look forward, as did they, to the long, long road ahead when the torch of liberty, still aflame, shall be passed into the safe keeping

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of future generations? That should be our solemn pledge to the past and our earnest prayer for the future.

Let us re-read the warning of the sage, Kipling, that

When the last great picture is painted
And the tubes are twisted and dried;
And the oldest colors have faded
And the youngest critic has died,
We shall rest, and faith we shall need it,
Lie down for an aeon or two
'Til the Master of all good workmen
Shall call us to work anew.

We have rested—rested too long perhaps—but the call *has* been sounded and we must work to regain and to retain the freedoms which centuries ago were wrested from the hands of tyranny and granted to mankind in the immortal words of the great Magna Charta, blessed and sanctified by the Master of all good workmen.



On motion of Miss Emily Gilpin Hopkinson of Philadelphia, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS The National Society Magna Charta Dames met in Annual session, with 217 persons in attendance, at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D. C., on the Seventeenth day of April, A. D. 1952,

AND WHEREAS The National Society Magna Charta Dames is unalterably opposed to Government by Treaty and wishes to go on record as supporting Senate Resolution No. 177,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that The National Society Magna Charta Dames hereby requests the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to take immediate action on this Senate Resolution No. 177 and bring it to the floor of the Senate for an early vote, at all events before the end of the present session."

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The Shoreham, April 17, 1952

List of Members and Guests:

Mrs. George A. Abbott, Mrs. Henry Watkins Anderson, Mr. Henry Watkins Anderson, 2d, Miss Lina C. Atkinson, Mrs. W. Knapp Bailey, Mrs. C. Elliott Baldwin, Mrs. Thomas L. Ballard, Miss Marguerite S. Banks, Mrs. Bradford Bartlett, Miss Marjorie Bartlett, Mrs. Linnie Wright Barrett, Mrs. A. V. Bayley, Mrs. William A. Becker, Mrs. Arthur Peabody Bond, Miss Cornelia M. Bowic, Mrs. Edward Cage Brewer, Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, Mrs. Virgil Browne, Mrs. Bryson Bruce, Mrs. William Butterworth, Mrs. Max Caplan, Mrs. Clovis L. Carpenter, Mrs. Guy W. S. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. R. Randolph Chamberlain, Cmdr. Page Claggett, Miss Bertha Lewis Clark, Miss Mary B. Cleeland, Mrs. Charles Wallace Collins, Mrs. Thomas Worthington Cooke, Mrs. Paul L. Cort, Mrs. James A. Crocker, Mrs. Clara G. Davis, Mrs. John A. De Jong, Miss Florence Deneen, Mrs. Hamilton R. Disston, Miss Alice E. Doyle, Miss Grace H. Doyle, Miss Elizabeth W. Dulles.

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The Shoreham, April 23, 1953

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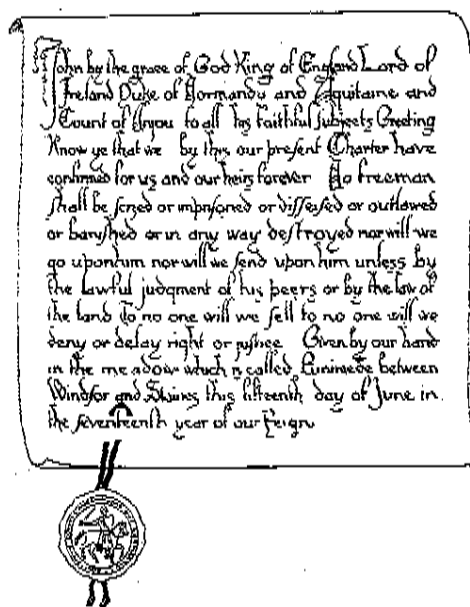
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A free translation from the Latin, of the opening and closing sentences of the Great Charter of King John, together with its two most celebrated sections, each letter being a facsimile of the original.

IN the Terrace Ballroom at The Shoreham on April 23, 1953, the following Societies met at Luncheon:

The National Society Magna Charta Dames, Miss Alice Elizabeth Trabuc, President.
Somerset Chapter Magna Charta Barons, John S. Keith, Esq., Marshal
Americans of Royal Descent, Mr. H. Birchard Taylor, President
Colonial Order of the Crown, Mrs. Edward Osborne Troth, Sovereign.
Order of Washington, John S. Wurts, Esq., Vice-President
Society of Descendants of Knights of the Garter, Mr. T. Garland Tinsley, Vice-President.
The Plantagenet Society, Mr. Roland Mather Hooker, President.

HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE

Mrs. Alexander Gordon and Miss Cornelia M. Bowie, Co-chairmen

Mrs. Peter Arrington
Miss Lulu Gray Auld
Miss Marguerite Strother Banks
Mrs. Harry Clark Boden
Mrs. Charles W. Byrd
Mrs. John Edmund Cammack
Mrs. Thomas Nelson Carter
Mrs. Laurence Roberts Carton
Mrs. Guy W. S. Castle
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HARRIS & EWING

An Invocation

April 23, 1953

offered by

THE REVEREND EDWARD L. R. ELSON, D.D., LITT.D.

Minister of The National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C.

ALMIGHTY GOD, Creator, Preserver, and Redeemer of mankind, in whose sovereign will is the destiny of men and nations, we give Thee hearty thanks for every sacred memory, every hallowed recollection and treasured heritage which this occasion recalls. We thank Thee for the multitudes of this land forged mind to mind, soul to soul into one mighty united people. We thank Thee for the majestic institutions of this land and for our cherished liberties; and we beseech Thee so to guide and strengthen us that we may transmit in purity this heritage to our children. Make us strong enough and great enough and good enough for the responsibilities which by Thy Providence have fallen upon us in these demanding days.

Accept the gratitude of our hearts for this our noon-day food which we are about to receive from Thy bounty, and make us ever mindful of the needs of others, through Jesus Christ, our Lord, Amen.

Dr. Elson was born in Pennsylvania at Monongahela City, and was educated at Clairton High School, Asbury College and the University of Southern California. He ministered at Presbyterian Churches in Santa Monica and La Jolla, California, and since 1946 has been minister of The National Presbyterian Church at Washington, D. C. Commissioned Chaplain with rank of Colonel, he served in the European Theater and received outstanding decorations. He is Pastor to President and Mrs. Eisenhower and many notables in the National Government, and President of the Washington Federation of Churches.

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MISS ALICE ELIZABETH TRABUE

Miss Trabue, presiding, addressed the meeting as follows:

MEMBERS of The National Society Magna Charta Dames, and other patriotic Old World Societies, and guests, it is with mingled pleasure and nostalgic reluctance that I greet and welcome many old friends and all of you here today. It has been a great honor and pleasure to serve as your presiding officer for the past thirteen years with added meetings in various cities. Today this is my Swan Song, as I release this honor into more able hands.

Together, as a nation, we have weathered hot wars and cold wars, and a complete change of administration in our Government. Great clouds have hung over us, but I believe that I now see a silver lining due to the bi-partisan statesmen of whom are Senator Harry Floyd Byrd on the one hand and Senator Robert A. Taft on the other, with our conscientious, patriotic President, like General Washington leading and encouraging Constitutional Government based on the Great Charter of 1215.

In his eulogy on General Washington in 1832, Daniel Webster closed with these words:

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

"It were but a trifle even if the walls of yonder Capitol were to crumble, if its lofty pillars should fall, and its gorgeous decorations be all covered by the dust of the valley. All these may be rebuilt. But who shall reconstruct the fabric of demolished government? Who shall rear again the well-proportioned columns of constitutional liberty? Who shall frame together the skillful architecture which unites national sovereignty with State rights, individual security, and Public prosperity?

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

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And now I will introduce my successor in office, Miss Margaret A. Lennig, who is a most suitable choice. We are indeed fortunate in having her as our new President. One of our very earliest members, serving for many years as Regent and then for three years as a Vice-President, she is a member of the National Society of Colonial Dames in the State of Pennsylvania and of other hereditary and civic organizations and was for some time Governor of the Mayflower Society. I present to you our new President, Miss Margaret A. Lennig.



MISS MARGARET A. LENNIG

Miss Lennig in a few well-chosen words accepted the office of President, adding:

The Society refuses to altogether give up such a wonderful president as Miss Trabue has been. We will, therefore, simply elevate her to higher things. I now present to her this new insignia reading Honorary President, to which office she has just been elected.

She pinned the insignia on Miss Trabue. Then handing Miss Trabue a small wrapped package Miss Lennig said: As a token of the Society's love and esteem, it gives me pleasure to present also this little remembrance to you, Miss Trabue, that it may remind you of our affection and appreciation of your long, generous, devoted service to the Society.

Miss Trabue, as you know, comes from a family of distinguished lawyers. Her father and brothers and other relatives all were lawyers. She herself is a very talented and versatile person and has been interested in so many worthy causes. This Society is just one of the many good things in which she has been engaged.

After recounting the American way of life and mentioning the advantages and benefits of the two-party system, Miss Lennig introduced, and heartily commended to the audience, the speaker of the day, Senator John Marshall Butler, who thereupon took his place before the microphone.

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John Marshall Butler, a soldier of the First World War serving overseas with the 110th Field Artillery. An outstanding lawyer in Baltimore, a Republican, he was in 1950 elected to serve for seven years as U. S. Senator from Maryland.

Constitutional Government and Treaty-making Powers

An Address by

SENATOR JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER OF MARYLAND

Madam President, honored guests, members of Magna Charta Dames and friends:

TO be here with you today is indeed a great honor and privilege. Among others in this lovely audience is the charming and gracious wife of a dear friend and my own dear wife.

Madam President, I am not in the commonly accepted meaning of the term, a politician. Until my election to the office of United States Senator in 1950 I had never sought political preferment or stood for election for any public office. I had no real desire for political preferment or political office. I exposed myself to political life and its perils only because I thought that by so doing I could be an effective force in the preservation of constitutional government in America. I will never forget the day that I finally concluded to break with the past, to lay my law books aside temporarily, perhaps permanently. I felt then, as I feel now, that all too few people understand the fundamental concept underlining the constitutional form of government under which we live and prosper, and under which we have become the bulwark of freedom-loving people the world over.

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What is this American constitutional system of government for which I had, and still have, such concern? Wherein did it have its beginnings and how can we best preserve it for our posterity?

Runnymede

I will first treat with the beginnings of constitutional government. It is said by Woodrow Wilson in his treatise on constitutional government in the United States that "Roughly speaking, constitutional government may be said to have had its rise at Runnymede, when the barons of England exacted Magna Charta of John; . . ."

And further, "That was the beginning of constitutional government, and shows the nature of that government in its simplest form. There at Runnymede a people came to an understanding with its governors, and established once for all that ideal of government which we now call 'constitutional,'—the ideal of a government conducted upon the basis of a definite understanding, if need be of a formal pact, between those who are to submit to it and those who are to conduct it, with a view to making government an instrument of the general welfare rather than an arbitrary, self-willed master, doing what it pleases, — and particularly for the purpose of safeguarding individual liberty."

What is constitutional government?

President Wilson defines constitutional government as you see in the quotation above as being "the ideal of a government conducted upon the basis of a definite understanding, . . . between those who are to submit to it and those who are to conduct it, with a view to making government an instrument of the general welfare rather than an arbitrary, self-willed master, doing what it pleases,—and particularly for the purpose of safeguarding individual liberty."

What President Wilson is really saying is that constitutional government is first and foremost a government of law. A government dedicated within the framework of the basic law to serve the needs of the people. This concept of government which had its rise at Runnymede and which is the very heart of our government must be preserved at all hazard. It protects not only the individual in his relations with his government, but under our representative, republican form of government here in America, it guarantees to the people of the several States their absolute right as sovereign to govern themselves in matters of local concern in such manner as to them seems most expedient. It is indeed the protector of all of the rights and liberties of our people.

Then how can we best preserve it?

When I first concluded to run for public office, I was much concerned with policies and principles then being advocated which, in my opinion, threatened this sacred principle of government and that is the chief reason why I entered public life. Most of the measures and proposals which so stirred me at that time have now become seemingly less important because those now in control of the Federal Government seem to have no disposition to press them to a conclusion. I detect, however, a certain lack of awareness upon the part of those now responsible for our destiny in yet a quite different but equally important field. I am speaking to you now about the treaty-making power.

In my opinion, the treaty-making power presents a distinct danger to the freedom and liberties of the people of this country more ominous in portent than any issue has presented in the last fifty or more years. It is an issue that the people do not understand. It is an issue that is very closely associated with the United Nations and its activities and has therefore met greater resistance with the people than would ordinarily be the case. It is not my desire to condemn the United Nations and I distinctly disclaim any idea of so doing. It is my desire, however, to point out to you and the people of the country a situation which, in my opinion, is inherently dangerous. Under the Constitution of the United States the treaty-making power is vested in the Executive, by and

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with the advice and consent of the Senate; two-thirds of the members present and voting concurring. The Constitution also provides under what is commonly known as the "Supremacy Clause" as follows: "This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding."

Under this clause, an Act of Congress to be valid must be passed in pursuance to the Constitution, whereas in the case of a treaty no such requirement is prescribed and if the Constitution is construed literally, the mere formation by the Executive of a treaty and its ratification by the Senate in the method prescribed makes it the supreme law of the land.

The Constitution further provides under what is commonly called the "Necessary and Proper clause" that the Congress shall have the right to legislate in all cases where it may be necessary and proper to carry into execution the powers granted by it and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any Department or offices thereof. That provision of the Constitution has been judicially determined to confer upon the Congress a power to legislate upon a subject which it could not have constitutionally legislated upon prior to the formation of a treaty, with the result that if the Executive, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, should make a broad general treaty covering a subject clearly outside of the powers of the Congress to legislate upon under its original grant of power in the Constitution, that it could, after the formation of such a treaty properly legislate upon such subject.

For instance, birds in their migratory flight from Canada to the south were being killed by citizens of Missouri, apparently in such numbers as to require some restraining action, which the State of Missouri did not see fit to afford. The Congress of the United States passed legislation prohibiting the shooting of such birds and the State of Missouri brought suit to have such legislation declared unconstitutional upon the ground that it was not within the constitutional grant of power to the Congress to legislate on the subject. The trial court held Missouri to be right and declared that the Congress had no such right and hence the law was unconstitutional. No appeal was taken.

* * *

The address was interrupted at this point by a messenger and Senator Butler said: "I have just had a note handed to me asking that I return to the Senate immediately as they need my presence to make a quorum. They will probably send the Sergeant-at-Arms for me if I don't go and I wouldn't want to go back in that manner. I am sorry I have to leave, very sorry, but we have found a way out of our dilemma. Dr. Elson, the pastor of President Eisenhower and the pastor of National Presbyterian Church has offered to read my message to you. Thank you, Dr. Elson."

Senator Butler's address, read by Dr. Elson, continues as follows:

* * *

Thereupon the President of the United States negotiated a treaty with Great Britain which was ratified by the Senate for the protection of such birds. The Congress, in implementation of that treaty, then legislated as it had once before with the result indicated and the case went to the Supreme Court of the United States. In that case which is styled *Missouri vs. Holland*, the Supreme Court held that while the Congress had no power in the absence of a treaty to legislate upon the subject as being beyond the powers originally granted to it by the Constitution, that after the formation of the treaty with Great Britain under the "Necessary and Proper" clause of the Constitution it acquired such power for the purpose of implementing the treaty.

As I have pointed out, a treaty by the express terms of the Constitution becomes the supreme law of the land. It overrides an Act of the Congress inconsistent with it

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and has primacy over the laws and the Constitutions of the several States. The treaty-making power is indeed an extraordinary power and a treaty upon its formation in the manner prescribed by the Constitution becomes not only an international agreement binding upon the parties to it but it becomes domestic internal law enforceable in the Federal Courts and each and every of the courts of the several States.

At the time in our history when treaties were concerned with problems of an international character and hence covered matters only of external concern, the danger inherent in the treaty-making power was not important, but now since our State Department in 1950 has officially declared, with the sanction of the President of the United States, that there is now no real difference between matters of domestic and an international character and with the multiple agencies of the United Nations which seem to be concerned more with domestic problems than with international problems and are busily fabricating treaties which would regulate the most intimate details of our every day life, the matter becomes one of extreme importance and unless checked will indeed "cut across" the basic rights guaranteed to our people by our Constitutional Bill of Rights.

For example, within the last several years the Senate ratified the Warsaw Convention which limits the airline's liability for negligent death or injury to persons in international air transportation to approximately \$8,000 per passenger. You may ask: How does that affect the ordinary daily life of the average American citizen? It affects us in this way: Five of us board an airplane in Chicago, one of us happens to be on his way to London and the others of us on our way to New York and the plane crashes while taking off from the Chicago Airport solely by reason of the negligence of the company operating the aircraft and we are all injured, those of us who were going to New York can recover an unlimited amount, but the one of us who happened to be going to London, under the Convention can recover not more than \$8,200.

This, of course, is one of the less exaggerated examples, but it is an example of how a treaty, when it starts to operate as internal law, does "cut across" the rights of the people. This treaty has been held to be self-executing. That is, immediately upon its ratification by the Congress it became effective as internal law in the United States and in each and every of the towns and cities of the United States without any further legislation by the Congress or any of the legislatures of the several States.

There are at hand and readily available to us many other examples on the point that I am now making. For instance, how many of you in this room today realize that under Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations, which I now quote:

"Article 55. With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

"a. Higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

"b. Solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational cooperation; and

"c. Universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion." This country is pledged under Article 56 of the Charter to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the United Nations for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55 which I have just quoted with the effect under the ruling in *Missouri vs. Holland*, that Congress now has full authority to legislate on all of these various subjects irrespective of prior Acts of Congress, State laws and Constitutions and even though the Congress prior to the ratification by the Senate of the Charter of the United Nations probably had no power to legislate in any of those fields. Similarly, how many of us comprehend the scope and nature of the commitments assumed by us by the Charter of the Organiza-

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tion of American States which was ratified by the Senate of the United States in 1951. Articles 29 and 30 of that Charter provide:

"The Member States agree upon the desirability of developing their social legislation on the following bases:

"a. All human beings, without distinction as to race, nationality, sex, creed or social condition, have the right to attain material well-being and spiritual growth under circumstances of liberty, dignity, equality of opportunity, and economic security;

"b. Work is a right and a social duty; it shall not be considered as an article of commerce; it demands respect for freedom of association and for the dignity of the worker; and it is to be performed under conditions that ensure life, health and a decent standard of living, both during the working years and during old age, or when any circumstance deprives the individual of the possibility of working.

"The Member States agree to promote, in accordance with their constitutional provisions and their material resources, the exercise of the right to education, on the following bases:

"a. Elementary education shall be compulsory and, when provided by the State, shall be without cost;

"b. Higher education shall be available to all, without distinction as to race, nationality, sex, language, creed or social condition."

It is true that this treaty contained the following provision:

"None of its provisions shall be considered as enlarging the powers of the federal government of the United States or limiting the powers of the several states of the federal union with respect to any matters recognized under the Constitution as being within the reserved powers of the several states."

But under the ruling in *Missouri vs. Holland*, the Constitution of the United States authorizes the Congress, once a treaty has been ratified, to legislate upon the subject matter of that treaty even though before the ratification of the treaty it had no right under its original grant of power in the Constitution to do so. That being so, who with any definiteness or assurance can tell us the extent to which the Congress can now go in legislating upon these subjects. Indeed, if Congress may now legislate in almost any field the constitutional right of the people to local self-government and self-determination is indeed already destroyed.

As I have said, it is no real task to multiply examples such as the ones here pointed out, but time will not permit an enumeration. A proposal has been made to restrict this extraordinary power in the form of two Joint Resolutions now pending in the United States Senate. The Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, of which I am a member, has been taking testimony in connection with those Resolutions for the past month or more. I will take the simplest of the two Resolutions to illustrate what the proponents of the legislation hope to accomplish. In doing that, I cast no reflection whatever upon my dear friend and able colleague, Senator John W. Bricker of Ohio, who has given unstintingly of his time and energy to arrive at a proper solution of this grave problem. As I say, I will use the shorter of the two resolutions for the purpose of explaining my point solely in the interest of brevity.

The purpose of the Bricker Resolution and of the Resolution which I am using for the purposes of discussion, which is the Watkins Resolution, is to first declare in unequivocal terms that the provision of any treaty which conflicts with any provision of the Constitution shall not be of any force or effect. Secondly, and there is some slight difference in the meaning and intent by the Watkins Resolution and the Bricker Resolution in this respect, that a treaty shall become effective as internal law in the United States only through legislation which it could validly pass in absence of a treaty. The purpose of this latter provision is to prevent a treaty from becoming self-executing.

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As you can readily understand, there has been much opposition to a proposed amendment, but I am happy to say that, in my opinion, the people are overwhelmingly in favor of an amendment. Those, in large part, who are in opposition feel that no amendment is necessary because they say:

1. That while a literal reading of the Constitution would seem to indicate that the treaty-making power is unlimited, that the Supreme Court of the United States has made it clear on several occasions that such is not the case.
2. That we must have reliance in the Executive and the Senate of the United States not to impose, negotiate or ratify a treaty that is not a good treaty.
3. That if we make a bad treaty, Congress has the power to set it aside.
4. That for some unexplained reason, a great calamity would befall the nation if any change was made in the Constitution as originally adopted.
5. That the Executive would be handicapped in conducting our foreign relations.

Before attempting to answer these contentions, let me say that there is a segment of American thought, somewhat larger than I like to contemplate, who believe that there is nothing particularly alarming in the use of the treaty-making power as a legislative instrument so long as it accomplishes some of their pet objectives. I don't think that there is any real sentiment for such a position, although there are more people than I would like to see who do embrace it.

The first ground for objection, viz., that no amendment is necessary because under the Constitution as construed by the courts, the treaty-making power is already sufficiently restricted, is not sound and is based solely and completely on statements made in cases not directly involving the issue and therefore can not be relied upon as a safeguard of the rights of the people.

In answer to the second proposition, I think it is too clear for argument that we should not depend upon the whim of man when it comes to safeguarding our basic rights under the Constitution. We should do as Thomas Jefferson said: "Tie them down by the chains of the Constitution."

The third proposition that the President would not negotiate a treaty that was not good for the country nor would the Senate ratify such a treaty, I think, in the first place, is not sound, and in the second place, in my opinion, I have amply shown that such treaties have already been negotiated and ratified by the Senate. In addition, it should be borne in mind that the President has a right to veto any legislation overriding a treaty and would most likely be impossible to secure sufficient votes to override such a veto, and further, it would adversely affect our international relations.

In connection with the fourth objection that a great calamity would befall the nation if any change was made in the treaty-making power as originally written, let me point out that the "Supremacy Clause" was inserted in the Constitution for the purpose of compelling the States to respect the promise of the United States to Great Britain respecting certain private debts. This, as we all know, failed of its purpose and the Federal Government ultimately had to pay a large majority of those debts.

Lastly, that the Executive would be handicapped in negotiating treaties and other international agreements. It has been asserted, I think without basis in fact that: "If the implementing statute were required to fit within the delegated powers, in order to eliminate *Missouri vs. Holland*, no treaty could therefore be enacted . . . unless it depended on subsequent legislation in the forty-eight States."

Let's look at that claim. The answer in connection with treaties of reciprocal rights to inherit lands or for similar local matters, as well as those concerning the ownership and inheritance of land by non-residents, the majority of our States already permit such ownership and many existing treaties contain most satisfactory provisions for internal reciprocity, which is in accordance with State Department practice in the negotiation of such treaties.

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As to atomic energy, we already have legislation on that subject which provides for the making of treaties and other international agreements for its use and control, and indeed from the testimony before our Committee, I think I can say that this objection is without merit.

What we need in this country is a Bill of Rights to protect the people against the treaty-making power. Let us never forget that the Supreme Court of the United States in 1936 in the Curtiss-Wright Case enunciated the doctrine that the treaty power does not rest in grant in the Constitution and that in the opinion of three Justices sitting today on the Supreme Court regarding the steel seizure case, it was strongly intimated, if not decided, that the next step may be that such power is inherent in the sovereignty of the Nation. Now is the time to act. I hope and believe that the Congress is now ready to act.



Dr. Elson having completed the reading of Senator Butler's address, said: "When I was a divinity student, the President used to quote the renowned John Wesley of the Methodist Church:

"A clergyman should be ready at all times to do three things: First, to pray; second, to preach; third, to die." I find no prescription as to what he is supposed to do as a substitute for a Senator of the United States.

Miss Lennig then said: We want to thank Dr. Elson for pinch-hitting for the Senator. I'm very glad that Mrs. Butler is still here, and I hope she will convey to the Senator our thanks and appreciation for all that he has done for us today. We are very happy that he was with us and we are sorry he had to leave.

We want to thank Mrs. Alexander Gordon and Miss Cornelia M. Bowie and their Hospitality Committee as well as our Chancellor, Mr. Wurts, and our First Vice-President, Mrs. Wurts, and her committee of arrangements for all the pleasure of this lovely occasion.

We have come from places all over the United States. To me it is thrilling to know that there are people here from California, Tennessee, Florida, Vermont, New Hampshire, and places all along the way. We are all going to take home with us the inspiration of this meeting.

I again want to express my regret that Miss Trabue has felt that she does not wish to continue longer as President. She has carried on beautifully. To me she is the embodiment of a Southern Lady and I don't think anything more grand could be said of anyone.

You know, quite some time ago, as some of my friends here know, I used to be very active in the League of Women Voters. One of my cousins called it my "side pleasure." I went around talking to people about good government. That is one reason I am also very much interested in The Magna Charta Dames.

One time I was returning from the mill district of Kensington, where I had been talking to a group of girls about good government, and on the trolley I met a reporter whom I knew. He said that something dreadful was happening in Philadelphia, as things so often happen in large cities. I said indignantly: "Why don't they do something about it?" He looked at me and said: "Well, who are 'they'?" Is it you?" I said, "No." It made me feel very keenly, "Why don't I do something about it."

I hope from the inspiration of this meeting as you all return to your communities you are going to "do something about it," like Senator Butler has done.



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Queen Elizabeth's American Cousins

Are you among them?

Many scions of early Virginia families are.

It is not generally known that Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II
has American ancestry but such is indeed the case.

Yes, six generations of her forefathers lived on American soil.

This Chart of American Ancestry of Queen Elizabeth II
An English Queen of American Descent, from American Ancestors

shows her lineage from Early American Colonists,
who were themselves descended from English Kings,

by John S. Wurts of "Hedgefield,"
Germantown, Philadelphia 19, Pennsylvania
Editor of "Americans of Royal Descent."

Reversing the usual order of those who delight in being known as "Americans of
English Descent" the new Queen, through her mother, is

An English Queen of American descent.

She is here shown to be descended from three American Colonists of Royal Descent:
COL. GEORGE READE, of Yorktown, Virginia; RICHARD BERNARD, of Petsworth
Parish, Gloucester County, Virginia, and his wife ANNA CORDRAY; and also from
four American Colonists whose ancestry is not known: CAPT. NICHOLAS MARTIAU,
of Yorktown, Virginia; COL. AUGUSTINE WARNER, of Warner Hall, Gloucester
County, Virginia; THOMAS SMITH, of Purton, Petsworth Parish, Gloucester County,
Virginia; and ROBERT PORTEUS, of Newbottle, Virginia.

Thus, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II has among her ancestors several actual
founders of the Virginia Colony and is therefore truly a cousin to many Virginia families.

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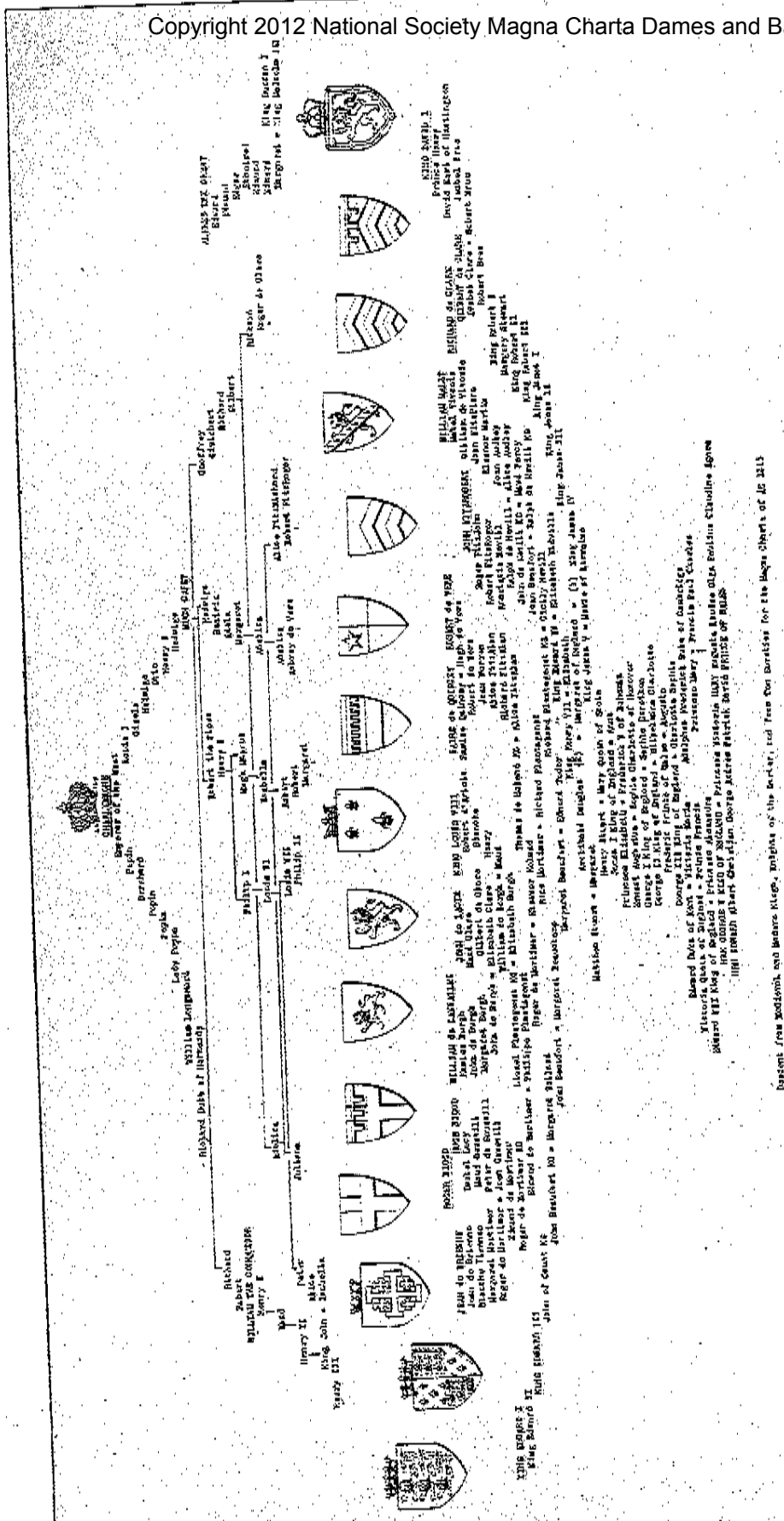
On her mother's side, The Queen's English Royal and American descent is as follows:

- *23. EDWARD III, 1312-1377, King of England, married Philippa of Hainault.
- *22. Lionel, 1338-1368, Duke of Clarence, K. G., married Elizabeth Burgh.
- *21. Philippa Plantagenet married Edmund Mortimer, 1352-1381, Earl of March.
- *20. Elizabeth Mortimer married Henry Percy, K. G., called "Hotspur."
- *19. Henry Percy, K. G., Earl of Northumberland, married Eleanor Nevill.
- *18. Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, married Eleanor Poynings.
- *17. Margaret Percy married William Gascoigne, died 1486, lord of Bentley Manor, Yorks.
- *16. Elizabeth Gascoigne married George Tailbois, lord of Kyme Manor, Yorks.
- *15. Anne Tailbois married Edward Dymoke, lord of Scrivelsby Manor, co. Lincoln.
- *14. Frances Dymoke married Thomas Windebank, lord of the Manor of Haines Hall, Berks, knighted by King James I, 23 July 1603.
- *13. Mildred Windebank, 1584-1630, married 1600 Robert Reade, died 1626, of Linkenholt parish, Hants.
- *12. COL. GEORGE READE, 1608-1674, from England to Virginia 1637, Acting Governor of Virginia 1638, married Elizabeth Martiau, daughter of CAPT. NICHOLAS MARTIAU, 1591-1657, a French Walloon (Huguenot). A military engineer, he was sent to Virginia in 1620 to construct fortifications greatly needed for defense against the Indians; the earliest American ancestor of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.
- *11. Mildred Reade (great grandmother of GEORGE WASHINGTON) married COL. AUGUSTINE WARNER, 1643-1681, of Warner Hall, Gloucester County, Virginia.
- *10. Mary Warner in 1680 married COL. JOHN SMITH, 1662-1698, of Purton, Speaker of the House of Burgesses 1691, vestryman of Petsworth Parish, who was descended as follows:
- 12. RICHARD BERNARD, born 1608, of Petsoe, Bucks, also of royal descent, read law at Lincoln's Inn, admitted to the bar 1640, married 1634 ANNA CORDRAY, also of royal descent, born 1612, daughter of William Cordray, of Chute, Wilts, and his wife Bridgett Goddard. They came from England to America in 1648, and settled in Petsworth Parish, Gloucester County, Virginia, with their daughter

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11. Anna Bernard, born 1635, married Maj. John Smith (son of THOMAS SMITH, from England) formerly of Warwick, then of Purton, Petsworth Parish, Gloucester County, Virginia, Speaker of the House of Burgesses 1657, trustee and governor of William and Mary College, vestryman of Petsworth Parish. Their son
10. Col. John Smith as above married *10 Mary Warner and had
- *9. Mildred Smith, born 1682, married 1700 ROBERT PORTEUS a pioneer of Newbottle, Virginia, 1679-1758.
- *8. Rev. Robert Porteus, born in Virginia 1705, died 1754; having returned to England for his education he remained there, became Rector of Cockayne Hatley, co. Bedford, and married 1736 Judith Cockayne, 1702-1789. Their daughter
- *7. Mildred Porteus, born 1744, married Robert Hodgson of Congleton, co. Chester, born 1740.
- *6. Rev. Robert Hodgson, Dean of Carlisle, married 1804, Mary, daughter of Col. Martin Tucker.
- *5. Henrietta Mildred Hodgson married 1824 Oswald Smith, 1794-1863, of Blendon Hall, co. Kent.
- *4. Frances Dora Smith, died 1922, married 1853 Claude Lyon-Bowes, later Bowes-Lyon, 13th Earl of Strathmore, 1824-1904.
- *3. Claude George Bowes-Lyon, 14th Earl of Strathmore, K. G., K. T., born 1855, married 1881 Nina Cecilia Cavendish-Bentinck, who died in 1938.
- *2. Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, who became Her Majesty Elizabeth Angela Marguerite, now called the Queen Mother, born 4 August 1900, married 26 April 1923 Albert, then Duke of York, Lord of Inverness, born 14 December 1895, died 6 February 1952, who on 11 December 1936 became His Majesty King George VI.
- *1. Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor, born 21 April 1926, became Her Majesty QUEEN ELIZABETH II 6 February 1952, having married 20 November 1947 Philip Mountbatten, later Duke of Edinburgh. They have two children:
 - H. R. H. Prince Charles, born 14 November 1948, and
 - H. R. H. Princess Anne, born 15 August 1950.

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Содержание: 1. Введение. 2. Описание работы. 3. Заключение. 4. Литература.

THIS CHART WAS PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF THE CELEBRATION COMMITTEE FOR THE SILVER JUBILEE OF KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY.

