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SCENES IN FIVE STATES OF SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION, N. S. D. A. R.

HEROD HALL, NORTHWESTERN STATE COLLEGE AT ALVA, OKLAHOMA

SUPERSTITION MOUNTAINS, ARIZONA
(Photo—Phoenix Chamber of Commerce)

SAN MIGUEL CHURCH, SANTA FE, N. M.
OLDEST CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES

EL CAMINO REAL, LOUISIANA

TEXAS STATE CAPITOL

SAN JACINTO MONUMENT, TEXAS

OLDEST HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

At the beginning of a year, many persons make resolutions for the New Year. They resolve to attain goals in which they failed during the past year. So this could be with Chapters.

Undoubtedly some Chapter Regents, as they review the work of their Chapters, are disappointed in the attainments. I believe that the great majority of Regents are more than pleased when the results of work have been reviewed.

For all Regents and Chapters it would be well to make a resolution to exert every effort to strive for even higher goals during this next year.

Now is the time to get the application papers for new members to our Headquarters. The National Board meeting is January 31 and papers must be received three weeks in advance in order to be examined. The official membership count is taken on February 1.

In the vast majority of Chapters, delegates and alternates to Continental Congress are elected this month. It is most important that before election members signify their intention of coming to Washington, if elected. It is unfortunate that other members be denied the privilege of attending Continental Congress by those members who have no intention of attending. The Regents should read the instructions on the Credentials Blanks and follow them exactly so that when the members register, there will be no mistake or misunderstanding. Every year there are disappointments because the blanks are not properly filled out.

This year delegates and members attending Continental Congress will make their reservations directly with the hotels. It is urgently asked that requests for accommodations be sent early. Double rooms should be used as much in every instance possible as the number of single rooms is limited.

During January many Chapters allocate their funds to the various National projects. If you have not obtained your goals, which you have set for yourselves, there is still time to accomplish your desires before the funds must reach your State Treasurer.

It is our sincere hope that our Memorial Bell Tower may be completely paid for, also we wish to reduce our Building debt as much as it is humanly possible. What an achievement it would be for our members if both debts could be eliminated by the time of our Continental Congress in April. Anything is possible, if we have the will and determination and if each member will assume her individual responsibility. It is not too late to make an extra effort. Will you try? Wishing you success, as I have every confidence that you will do your utmost to attain this goal,

Affectionately,

[Signature]

President General, N. S. D. A. R.
The Redwood Tree Speaks in the Tribute Grove

(In Honor of Those Who Served in the Armed Services, World War II)

Your eyes with wonder scan my giant girth,  
From verdant peak down to the verdant earth,  
Your eyes are gladdened to behold the brown  
Of sturdy trunk and clustered green that crown  
My branches, as swift shafts to arrowy light  
Break through the foliage to reveal my might.  
But stop, dear friend! for did you ever think  
That written in my heart, an everlasting link  
With things that live and past events, thought dead?  
The story of the vanished years that led  
Wise men to term me longest lived, Monarch Old,  
To whom all things are known, all things are told.  
And still, still I stand in all my strength and might  
Through eons of history, both wrong and right.  
A Symbol meant by God, perchance to be—  
Although I'm not a human, but a tree,  
To tell you that my long survival here  
Preserves the memory of those to you held dear,  
Whose labors for the Right and for the Good  
Are graven deeply in my heart, my wood.  
And if my words can give you peace of mind—  
Joyous am I, at last, your hand to bind  
With that of His, who planted centuries ago  
The seed from which my massive strength would grow.

By Dorothy Le Vere Hallorar
Member, Sierra Chapter, Berkeley, Calif.

Wake, Wake, America!

High must your flag be raised, Above hate's night.  
Hear now the clarion call; Freedom's the right of all!  
Wake, for your day is bright,  
WAKE, AMERICA!

Envy, hate and fear From the darkness of the night,  
Come as foes who would assail Freedom, hope and right.  
But their weapons never 'gainst us can prevail,  
While the sword of liberty Flashes keen and bright

Refrain

Wake, Wake, America!  
Wake to the light.

Words and Music by Ruth Sterne Kelly  
Member, Los Altos Chapter, Los Altos, Cal.  
Sent to the Magazine by Mrs. Gertrude S. H. Galloway, Los Altos
The Influence of the Mississippi River

BY ALMENA KILBOURNE CARPENTER

The history and development of our country is so closely allied with the Mississippi River that it would be impossible to write of one without the other.

This great river bisects the United States, roughly speaking, from north to south. It begins in Minnesota as a small stream, but as it flows south its many tributaries add volume and width to it. It reaches the Gulf of Mexico a very wide, powerful river. An odd thing about it is that instead of widening toward its mouth, it grows narrower and deeper. From the junction of the Ohio to a point halfway down to the sea, the average width is a mile in high water; from there on the width lessens until at the "Passes" above the mouth it is little more than half a mile.

Many nations fought for its possession. The French, the Spanish, and finally the Americans. Each used it as a highway of trade and wanted it for an economic stepping stone to riches, and for the development of a new nation. Each of these nations left its imprint on the life and manners of the people of the lower valley—an imprint which endures even to the present day. With its final possession by the Americans, real economic and social advancement began. A trade of importance was established between the colonists and Indians on one side and the Europeans on the other with the river as a means of transportation through this unsettled country.

With the beginning of trade, various kinds of boats were used—first canoes, rafts, barges and keelboats. Voyages in these slow cumbersome boats often took nine months to complete. They floated and sailed from the upper rivers to New Orleans, changed cargoes there and were tediously poled back by hand. Next the steamboats intruded and really revolutionized river traffic of those early times. Not only were they faster and more comfortable but they developed a social contact among the people living in the valley.

The arrival of a steamboat was a great and exciting event. The sleepy little settlements came to life from the first puff of black smoke in the distance to the discharge of the last passenger and the last bit of cargo. The captain was the hero. Mark Twain has very humorously described these events in his book, *Life on the Mississippi*.

Life on the Mississippi in these early days was by no means an easy one. The boatmen, before the days of the more elegant steamboat, led a rough, tough life. Some drank, gambled, fought their way down the river and back; often blood was shed; even murder was done. With it all, these men had a crude code of honor and unwritten laws no man, however tough he might be, dared break.

So life goes on along the Mississippi River; progress is made, towns are built, great plantations flourish in this rich valley. The way of living is more gracious. The plantation owners are now a social and economic power in a country rapidly being molded into a unit with a strong central government.

The Mississippi River has been a vital instrument in this development. It opened a new frontier, it led men out of a vast peril-filled wilderness into a more habitable, potentially prosperous valley with unlimited opportunities for development. All of this has taken time, lives, and much suffering; the cost has been great, but the reward has been even greater. In our present era of comfort in travel and efficiency in methods of transportation, we must not forget these early pioneers who did so much in making our country the great nation it is today.

Old Man River has not always been a friend to those who live along its banks. He has been, and doubtless always will be, a ruthless enemy at times. When the large tributaries of this river become swollen by melted ice and continual rains, a vast amount of water comes crashing down into the lower Mississippi. Then a fight is on to keep the water behind its levees. This fight is not always won by
men, however heroically they fight. There have been many times when the river took over. There was nothing then to do but try to save as many lives and as much property as possible.

In the early days when the planters and small towns depended on private levees to hold the water, breaks were almost a yearly occurrence. Overnight a prosperous, happy people would become destitute, fleeing the muddy waters with all their possessions on their backs and left with only stout hearts and the courage to face the future and a new start.

Having lived in sight of the Mississippi all my life, I have seen towns covered with water leaving only the house tops showing. I have seen these towns after the water had receded and I assure you the picture was even more forbidding. Debris, filth, ruin everywhere! I have seen a large rough rowboat stranded in “my lady’s elegant parlor,” walls covered with dirt and a dark water line near the ceiling, the floors strewn with the wreckage of a swift entrance and a slow exit. It was not a pretty sight and one I hope the coming generation will never see. I have also seen crops destroyed and the fields left with a new ‘top soil which lures the credulous farmer to plant the next year in the same unprotected spot. This is a glimpse of what the river can do to those who live on its banks and so readily forgive its encroachment on their property.

At the present time the United States government is helping the States in their fight against floods. It has built spillways, higher, stronger levees; employed competent engineers whose vigilance has prevented many breaks. All manner of warnings are sent out over the threatened area; bulletins are posted on the state of the flood; high-powered boats stand by for rescue work, the Red Cross is alerted for emergency. The result is that the loss of life, when a break occurs, is not as great as it was in the past. It is futile to think man can conquer the river but he is making a mighty effort to control it and the time may come when a disastrous flood will be only a tradition to the future generations.

I would like to give you a clearer picture of the old river packets. They were not only a great source of revenue but they added much to the comfort and pleasure of travel before the small railroads were found to be a quicker means of travel if not as luxurious. These picturesque steamboats did a thriving business both in passenger service and in light freight. They played their part in the development of the Mississippi valley.

The interior of these packets was much alike, only varying in the degree of elegance. The furniture was massive, either walnut or mahogany, the carpets were of beautiful design and texture. The hangings and lighting arrangement were in keeping with the luxurious furnishings. Nothing was left undone for the comfort and amusement of the “guest.” Music, dancing and card playing were enjoyed in the unhurried voyages up and down the river.

Some of these river packets have gained lasting fame by their exploits on the river as well as for their comfort and luxury. The “Robert E. Lee” and the “Natchez” were the sensations of their day because of a race between New Orleans and Saint Louis. The “Robert E. Lee” won the race, the “Natchez” exploded from the great strain put upon her.

The “Susan B” was a river packet owned by the old New Orleans Times Democrat and used as a relief boat to rescue victims and to bring aid to the suffering, a veritable ship of mercy! The “Princess” exploded near Baton Rouge with the loss of some 200 lives. The “Julius Poydras” plied between Baton Rouge and Bayou Sara.

Mr. Cazedessus, whose family has had a part in Baton Rouge affairs for generations, writes in one of the newspapers of his experience as a mail clerk on the “Julius Poydras.” He said he bought more wedding rings than any one man in this section. Other items were soap, beer, watches, ice, buttons and many other things. All of these were delivered when the boat stopped with mail and freight. Mr. Cazedessus was later Captain on the “Julius Poydras.” This boat made its last trip in 1898. At that time the railroads practically put an end to the delivery of mail and freight by boat.

The “Grand Republic,” built in the late sixties, was one of the fanciest on the river. She had a corridor 312 feet long. The floor
was covered by a one-piece carpet woven in Belgium. Her cost was about $235,000, which was real money in those days.

One of the most colorful river characters was Mrs. Mary Greene, known as "Ma" Greene. She owned the "Gordon C. Greene," one of the last Mark Twain steamers. As pilot, captain, and owner, Mrs. Greene spent most of her life on the river. She was as familiar with it as a housewife would be with her living room. She knew its weakness and its strength. She also knew and loved the people who were a part of life on the river. "Ma" Greene ran an excursion boat down the Mississippi from the Ohio and on her last voyage stopped at Baton Rouge. She had 175 passengers aboard and had turned away some two hundred.

On the lighter side we have the showboats; these were of no particular importance to trade but they lent color to river life and furnished excitement and amusement to an otherwise quiet and entertainment-hungry people.

They were picturesque floating theaters with a two-fold charm. The fascination of the river for one, and plays with real actors for the other. These boats were peculiar looking; they were like a river packet with the smokestack and pilot house knocked off. A small steamboat behind them furnished motive power.

One of their most exciting features was the calliope which heralded its approach. It made a blood-curdling sound and one was almost immobilized by shock with the crash of so much noise in the small quiet towns. In a remarkably short time, however, the levee was full of awe-stricken youngsters whom only a strong parental arm could keep in line and something often more potent was required to tear them from the landing. The stage was in one end of the boat, with the wings piled high with scenery such as lamp-lit corners of old Chicago, ruined castles, etc. A hole in one corner of the curtain gave the manager an opportunity of sizing up his audience in regard to the box office.

The actors were drawn from all walks of life; troupers out of work or green country boys and girls lured by the glamour of play acting. These actors were quite versatile. The passionate lover, by the addition of a false beard, would become the stern father, or he would pinch-hit in the orchestra as cornet player. He might even sell peanuts or popcorn in the audience or sell tickets at the window if necessary. The audience was always appreciative and noisy.

Then there were the shanty boats, those parasites of the river. They were occupied by families seeking the easy way to exist, too lazy to do any thing more strenuous than holding a fishing pole. Needing nothing, wanting nothing, but to be left alone to sleep in peace. What a life!

As I stand at a sixth-story window of our beautiful State Capitol overlooking the river, I am fascinated by the beauty of the scene. The mighty Mississippi flows along to the Gulf of Mexico; from my vantage point it looks quiet and peaceful but this is only one of the deceptions of the river. Its treacherous current and whirlpools are hidden in its muddy depths. It is neither peaceful nor quiet.

Gone from the scene are the perils and adventures of long ago; gone are the palatial river packets, as much a symbol of a leisurely fabulous way of life as plantation life of pre-Civil War days. Yes, the present is quite different. I see long barges towed by Diesel-powered tugs; I see huge oil tankers, some empty standing by to be refilled, some on their way out filled with oil that goes to all parts of the world; I see pleasure boats, ferry boats, freighters from foreign countries, all of these necessary to our economic structure.

The streamlined trains, the automobile on modern highways, the airplanes in their swift flight from coast to coast have deprived the river of much of its traffic, although during the first World War there was a revival of heavy freight traffic on the river by means of barge lines government operated. Thus proving the importance of the Mississippi in times of national peril.

There will be changes in the river's sphere of usefulness in the future as well as in the past but no one can question its value to our country as a whole.

Love him, hate him, he is ever present; time goes on, conditions change, but "Old Man River Keeps Rolling Along."
IN the cool of the evening, after the long riding in the hills, the hidalgo Americano found satisfaction in his garden, vivid and glowing in its seasons. He sat under the live oak tree that shaded his hacienda and thought of the days when he had crossed the Great Divide with his long rifle and coon-skin cap. He thought of the gay fiestas at which he had courted his Juanita and became a true son of Spanish California.

At first the garden had been a curious hodge-podge as the hidalgo sent far and wide for plants, shrubs and vines. But Juanita had the quick Latin eye for beauty and she gathered in plantings and seeds from the great ranch where she lived as a little girl.

"For harmony there must be bright colors, perfumes and soft wet freshnesses," Juanita advised. "We must have water led through conduits of stone for the refreshment of the young plants. There must be flirtation flowers for our daughters. Carnations everywhere and all colors. At the fiestas there will always be the language of the fan and the carnations. And red roses to say, 'I love you.'"

The queen of all flowers was the shell-pink Castilian rose trained against a sunny wall, distilling its rare and penetrating fragrance. No other flower holds so much of the grace and flavor of Spanish California.

Almost as characteristic was the Malva Rosa, a sturdy shrub with maple-like leaves and single rosy flowers streaked with dark red. They looked demurely at you from stalks that first droop and then bend sharply skyward. This is a native of the Santa Barbara channel and was probably introduced to the mainland by the padres.

The hollyhock was especially regarded for its religious association. According to the legend, the Virgin was to accept for her husband that one of her suitors whose staff should break into bloom. So in Spanish the hollyhock is vara de San Jose or St. Joseph's staff. Early Californians called the black-purple scabious la viuda, the widow, a most satisfying name. The blue larkspur was called cavalier's spur. There were stock, scented wall flowers, poppies, nasturtiums (always dwarf), and sweetpeas in the simple colors of white, pink, lavender and purple.

The seeds of the French marigold originally came from Mexico. Soon after the conquest, seeds were sent to Spain and after long years in Europe the flowers returned to America as the French marigold. Early Californians had given it the Aztec name cempasuchil, "plant of very many flowers."

To delight the children, there must be "Don Diego of the Night" or the Four o'clock, with its habit of sleeping till late afternoon and staying awake all night. And a garden just wasn't a garden without its clumps of medicinal herbs in sunny corners—fennel, rue, rosemary. Richest of garden fragrances was the azahar, the orange and lemon blossoms.

There were all the huele de noche, "the smells by night." The night Cestrum (jasmine) is well-known in the gardens of our Atlantic South. By day its blossoms are without perfume but with darkness they have a heavy fragrance of musk mingled with heliotrope. In the old California gardens there were two true jasmines of the sweet breath of starry flowers—J. grandiflorum and J. officinale. Of more elusive fragrance was the corkscrew flower of the small vine, caracol, which rioted over the arbors.

The little orange-colored balls of bloom of the thorny, unkempt Acacia shrub shed a perfect fragrance to lay among the household linens. Like the "French marigold" it was sent to Europe after the Conquest of Mexico and was grown in the Farnesian gardens in Rome. It became A. farnesiana and the perfumery makers of southern France took it into their business. Another old favorite for the delicious fragrance of the bruised foliage was the lemon verbena. In the mild climate of southern California it will live in the open for half a century or more, growing into a small tree.

The red-flowered and white oleanders (Continued on page 10)
“Housewives and Test Tubes”

By Helen Hayes

Millions of women will be marching against polio January 29 with mingled emotions of hope and pride. They will hope that there never again may be a year of such disastrous polio epidemics as 1952. And they will be proud because the historic steps taken this year to bring control of polio closer were taken with the direct assistance of thousands of mothers and housewives.

The 1953 Mothers’ March on Polio is enlisting a record number of women to collect contributions on the last day of the 1953 March of Dimes. They undertake the task with the realization that their efforts this year are particularly important.

For the year 1952 will go down as the worst polio year of all, with more than 50,000 new cases reported. It also will go down as the year of the first limited success in the search for a preventive! That the two events should occur in the same year is ironic.

Human trials of gamma globulin, a substance that, it is hoped, can provide temporary protection against paralysis due to polio, were held in 1952. Until the perfection of a human vaccine, gamma globulin appears to offer at least a modicum of defense against the ravages of polio. Its value was ascertained through field trials conducted by Dr. William McD. Hammon, of the University of Pittsburgh, in Provo, Utah; Houston, Texas and Sioux City, Iowa, under a grant from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

It isn’t a final answer to polio. Any possibility of its availability for use in 1953 is extremely limited. But without the cooperation of several thousand women volunteers, the tests that revealed its efficacy could never have been completed at all.

Mrs. R. L. Pearson of Abilene, Texas, a polio volunteer of many years’ standing, was director of the small army of housewives in Houston and Sioux City last July who teamed up to help scientists in a historic experiment. Despite July heat and the tension of rising polio incidence in both cities, 2,000 women answered her calls for workers for the clinics where the injections were to be given. Within 24 hours, 73 different women’s organizations rallied. Club and Church group presidents reported their entire memberships available for duty. Telephone switchboards were swamped with long-distance calls from women out of town saying they would cut their vacations short to serve.

The women manned the clinics, doing all sorts of necessary work. They sorted data cards, kept the children in order, prepared food for busy doctors and nurses who gave the actual injections. A series of telephone committees kept busy phoning parents and urging them to bring their children in. No such project ever had been undertaken on a volunteer basis before.

During the trials 55,000 children between the ages of one and eleven were injected, all but 6,000 of them in Houston and Sioux City. The 6,000 had been injected in September, 1951, in a “sampling” test in Utah. The trials were the most extensive of their sort ever conducted. Parents brought their children to participate, fully aware that protection was not assured. They had been told that half the children would receive gamma globulin and the other half a harmless gelatin—the gelatin group to act as “controls.” Only in this way can a valid experiment be conducted. Yet they came—55,000 of them—to prove or disprove a scientific theory.

Some of the credit for the calm confidence with which the parents came, children in hand, surely can be given to the women volunteers. Many of these are mothers who had brought their own children or grandchildren for the same purpose. All were sympathetic and understanding.

Women cannot tolerate the thought of continued polio epidemics. We cannot face the unending lists of polio victims—many of whom are immobilized not for weeks but for months and years. The despair of last August and September, when incidence climbed higher than it ever had before, could be assuaged only by the belief that new tests would prove successful in uncovering new ways to fight back.
For polio still is the only epidemic disease on the increase in the United States. Even while researchers were focusing on the young population in the hope of protecting them, an increasing number of patients desperately needed help. Financial assistance for patient care flowed from Chapters of the National Foundation to the tune of $28,000,000 by the close of 1952. More than $3,500,000 worth of life-saving equipment—respirators, hot pack machines and rocking beds—were shipped to all parts of the country in response to s.o.s. calls. By the end of the year, some 2,175 iron lungs had been shipped from March of Dimes supply depots to stricken areas. It was not unusual for one of these to be pressed into service for six different patients during the emergency period.

All these were signs of a terrific onslaught of polio at a time when hope was rushing upward. In many sections of the country, polio swept through entire families—striking five in one family in Wisconsin, six in Texas, eight in Nebraska. In one Mapleton, Iowa, family 11 of 14 children were stricken with the disease. And in Milwaukee bulbar polio killed four of eight children in one family within ten days.

Scientific progress is the one ray of hope that lights the way into the polio future. There is reason to believe that science will soon have a positive control for the disease. There is no reason to believe that the number of its victims will diminish without a man-made weapon against it. We must continue to provide the means for the scientific attack that today offers so much promise.

As scientists complete their final tally of the 1952 human field trials, women can do no less than continue their efforts—through an all-out Mothers’ March on Polio. After the other events of the 1953 March of Dimes have been held, women in home towns throughout the nation will ask their neighbors to help polio victims and press the research fight against the disease.

The Mothers’ March is fast becoming a tradition in our country as a way of collecting polio-fighting funds. In 1952 more than a million mothers followed the beams of the porch lights to receive polio donations. It is certainly appropriate that women, who suffer the greatest emotional impact from polio’s invasion of the home, should unite in this way against the disease.

If we know more about polio today than ever before, it is thanks to the men and women of the whole United States who have supported the March of Dimes for fifteen years. And thanks, particularly, to women, who have given their time and energies—their hearts and their hands—to this cause.

They did it in Provo, Houston and Sioux City. And they will do it, in another way, in the March of Dimes this January.

The leadership of women in clubs and organizations will be sorely needed to make 1953’s a record-breaking Mothers’ March. Get in touch with your local March of Dimes headquarters to learn how you can serve in your own home town. With each step you take, you may help to stamp out polio.

California Garden

(Continued from page 8)

were given plenty of space although they were without perfume. Pomegranates were grown for their fruit but were also liked for the exquisite scarlet flowers. The nopal or prickly pear, emblem of the Mexican republic, was introduced by the Franciscans to California for its edible fruit. Indians and Mexicans were—and still are—very fond of the juicy tunas, as the fruits are called, which ripen in the late summer. A bit of Spanish California philosophy was: “People to the nopal go, only when the tunas show,” as the type of acquaintance who comes to visit only when a favor is to be asked.

The low rambling ranch house of whitened adobe with roofs of red tile was built about an open patio centered with a waterfall. Lilies of Mary and callas were in the moist soil. There were benches and chairs, and a great earthen olla swathed in dampened burlap to provide comfort and refreshment for family and guests. Yes, there was the nopal hedge with its golden flowers dashed with copper in the spring and its juicy tunas in the late summer.

Linnets built nests in the vines; busy

(Continued on page 26)
The California Missions

BY MRS. ROBERT GALWAY

CALIFORNIA owes its early development to Spanish occupation in 1769 which was accomplished by a purposeful plan.

Jose de Galvez, able Visitor-General to Mexico, under Carolos III, has the indisputable right to be called the Father of Alta California. He was responsible for the expeditions which established the presidios and Missions at San Diego and Monterey.

The Missions were established as an inexpensive means of securing the California Coast against the territorial ambitions of England and Russia. England's victory in Canada in 1763 and rumors of Russian approach from Alaska made it imperative that Spain colonize Alta California.

The Spanish conquest of the Philippines made it necessary to procure safe harbors along the coast where fresh water and refuge from the English sea-raiders could be secured.

The peaceful conquest of California was accomplished by the establishing of twenty-one missions and colonists from Mexico.

The Jesuit missionaries, Francisco Kino and Juan Salvatierra, in 1696 succeeded in getting the approval of the Spanish government to establish missions in Lower California. The first concrete result was the founding of a mission at Loreta on October 26, 1697.

Francisco Kino was persistent in his belief that California was part of the mainland and it was due to his explorations that it was proved that Alta California was joined to the mainland above the gulf.

Through political intrigue and jealousies the Jesuits became unpopular in Spain and were expelled from Spain and Mexico, thus leaving the missions without missionaries. Fourteen Franciscan friars, among them Padre Junipero Serra, replaced the Jesuits.

The Bajo California Missions acted as a supply base for the Alta California Missions. Padre Junipero Serra and Jose de Galvez worked out a plan whereby the Mexican peninsula would furnish church furniture, vestments, and supplies of dried fruit, wine and vinegar. They also furnished horses, mules and other livestock which were to be the foundations of the new herds in Alta California. One-half of these contributions were to be given outright and one-half paid back in kind when the new missions were able to, but this was never done.

Two small boats, the San Carlos and San Antonio, were outfitted and sent to San Diego in January, 1768.

The first land party started out on March 24, 1768, explored the way, opened up roads and sought out camping grounds, water and pasturage for the animals. It consisted of 42 people.

On May 15 the second land party left and it consisted of Governor Portola, Padre Serra, two servants, 15 soldiers under Sergeant Jose de Ortega, 14 muleteers and 11 Indians. This party had 200 cattle, 38 horses and 140 pack mules.

The San Antonio arrived April 11, with half of her crew sick with scurvy. Two had died. It is a well-known fact that scurvy can be cured by plenty of vegetables and fruit, especially canned pineapple and tomatoes. The diet of the explorers consisted mostly of jerked meat or salt fish, as the potato was unknown and fresh vegetables were unobtainable.

The San Carlos did not arrive until April 29 and her crew and passengers were in a worse condition.

The land parties arrived May 14 and were all in good health; however, their rations had been reduced to two tortillas per man.

Governor Portola at once made preparations for rediscovering Monterey Bay, which had been discovered previously by Sebastian Viscanino on December 15, 1602.

When they came upon Monterey Bay they failed to recognize it, possibly because they viewed it from a different angle; however, this experience led them on to discover San Francisco Bay, which was thoroughly mapped.

Twenty-one Missions were established between 1769 and 1823, stretching from San Diego Alcala to Mission San Francisco Solano de Sonoma at about a day's journey apart.

Nine Missions were established under
Padre Junipero Serra (1713-1784); nine under Padre Presidente Lasuen; and three under their successors.

It is well to remember that the aborigines of California belonged to a group of people classified as Nomads or Marginal people who lived by hunting, fishing and seed gathering in the pre-agricultural age. They were pre-literate for they had no written language and no common language, so it was necessary to teach them Spanish as a common language.

Mission San Diego de Alcala was founded July 16, 1769, and named for Saint Diego de Alcala (1400-1463). It is often termed the Mother Mission. The present church is the third and after lying in ruins for almost a century restoration work was begun in 1931 and only the facade of the church and the base of the belfry remain. The church and bell tower are rebuilt in exact duplication of the original.

The second Mission to be established was Mission San Carlos de Borromeo del Carmel, founded at Monterey on June 3, 1770, and then removed six miles south in 1771. It was named for Saint Charles of Borromeo (1538-1584). The Mission was the home and headquarters of Padre Serra. Padres Serra, Crespi, Lausen and Lopez are buried there. The stone church has distinctive Moorish features, while the arches are Gothic. The Mission lay abandoned and decaying for many years. It became a parish church in 1933 and is today one of the outstanding historical landmarks.

The third Mission, San Antonio de Padua, was established on July 14, 1771, and named for Saint Anthony of Padua (1195-1231). It is located southwest of King City. The original chapel has been restored and the colonnaded convento wing and workshops rebuilt as it is planned to be a Mission in action.

The fourth Mission, San Gabriel Archangel, was founded on Sept. 8, 1771, and removed to its present location in 1776. It is named for Saint Gabriel Archangel. It differs from the other Missions as it is long and narrow and the church is of gray stone. It has an outside stone stairway which leads to the choir loft. The bell tower has six arched niches of varying size which hold four old bells. One of the most interesting possessions of the old Mission are the fourteen aboriginal paintings of the 14 stations of the cross, which appear to be painted on sail cloth and the colors obtained from grasses and flowers. The uniform of the soldiers are those worn by the Spanish guards during the Mission period.

The fifth Mission to be established was Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa, founded on Sept. 1, 1772, and named for Saint Luis, Bishop of Toulouse (1272-1297). It is notable as it was the first California Mission in which the Mission roof tiles were made.

The sixth Mission to be established was Mission San Francisco de Asis or Mission Dolores on Oct. 9, 1776. It was named for Saint Francis of Assisi (1182-1226). Near the Mission was a lagoon called Dolores. The chapel is famous for its white facade and round Corinthian columns in pairs on either side of the arched doorway. It has three bell-niches above in which hang the bells on rawhide thongs, “The Bells of the Past,” as termed by Bret Harte. It has been designated as a minor basilica by Pope Pius XII; the fourth church so honored in the United States and the only basilica west of the Mississippi.

The seventh Mission to be established was Mission San Juan Capistrano on Nov. 1, 1776, and was named for Saint John Capistrano (1385-1456), soldier saint who defended Belgrade against the Turks in 1456. This Mission suffered from the earthquake of 1812 which destroyed the stone church that had taken nine years to build and only a stretch of the wall and a
The eighth Mission to be established was Santa Clara de Asis, founded on Jan. 12, 1777, and named for Saint Clare (1194-1253), founder of the first group of Franciscan nuns, the Poor Clares. In 1851 the Mission was ceded to the Jesuits and is now a university. The chapel has been completely rebuilt.

The ninth Mission to be established was San Buenaventure on Mar. 31, 1782, and is the last Mission to be started by Padre Juniper° Serra. It was named for Saint Bonaventure (1221-1274). Two great norfolk pines over 80 years of age, planted by a sailing captain for sailing masts, stand stately by the museum and chapel. The Mission is unusual in that it has two gable lines not parallel, and it has a two-story belfry and two upper terraces which do not center one above the other.

The tenth Mission to be established was Mission Santa Barbara on Dec. 4, 1786, by Padre Fermín Lasuen and named for Saint Barbara, an early Christian martyr-saint. It has two large towers which at present are down during restoration work. The Mission structures are built of sandstone. One of the Franciscans brought from Spain a reprint of a book by Marcus Pollio, who was an Architect in Rome in 25 B.C. The Spanish Edition of 1787 is still in the Archives of the Mission. The padres used this information in the construction of many of the Missions. The facade of the church resembles an ancient Latin temple. The music room has a collection of music manuscripts with hand-lettered square notes, in different colors, so the Indians could be taught to sing each note of the scale.

The eleventh Mission, Mission La Purisima Concepcion, was founded on Dec. 8, 1787, and its name signifies the Immaculate Conception. For a long time the Mission lay in ruins but now it is a State Historical monument of over 900 acres.

A Civilian Conservation Corps on July 7, 1935, laid the first adobe brick for the monastery. Work was soon started on the Mission gardens which today are considered one of the finest collections of early California flora in existence.

The twelfth Mission to be established was Mission Santa Cruz Sept. 25, 1791, whose name signified Holy Cross. It did not prosper, partly due to the Villa of Branciforte which was settled by undesirables, mostly convicts deported from Mexico. In 1931 a replica of the chapel was built.

The thirteenth Mission to be established was Nuestra Senora de La Doledad on Oct. 9, 1791, and was named for Our Lady of Solitude. The ruins of the chapel are all that remain and a few crumbling walls.

The fourteenth Mission, San Jose de Guadalupe, was founded June 11, 1797, and was named for Saint Joseph. The Mission was famous for its Indian orchestra of 30 pieces. The convento wing is all that remains.

The fifteenth Mission, San Juan Bautista, was established June 24, 1797, and named for John the Baptist. Today the Mission faces a plaza in which are found a hotel, stable and two adobe mansions, all identical in appearances of a hundred years ago. The decorations in the Mission chapel are of Indian workmanship.

The sixteenth Mission to be established was San Miguel Arcangel on July 25, 1797, and was named for Saint Michael, Archangel. The church is remarkable in its interior as it has decorations made by the Spanish artist, Esteban Munras. In plastering the walls, the padres used cactus juice mixed with lime.

The seventeenth Mission, San Fernando Rey de Espana, was founded Sept. 8, 1797, and was named for Ferdinand III, King of Spain, who fought against the Moors (1200-1252).
The convento or monastery consists of a long row of rooms showing the early life of the Mission, the wine cellar and large steps leading up for the carrying of the wine casks, the padres' living quarters, with cowhide bed with the hair left on, the smoke-house for curing meats, and the guest rooms for the early California travelers and governors.

The chapel has Indian markings on the walls and ceiling and a series of mirrors near the altar, used as decorations and as an aid for the padres to keep an eye on their converts.

One may see the old soap works and original fountain and statue of Padre Serra in the Brank Park which faces the convento.

The eighteenth Mission, San Luis Rey de Francis, was founded on June 13, 1798, and named for Louis IX, King of France. It is often called the King of the Missions as at the height of its prosperity it had over 2,800 resident Indians. It has Moorish architectural features, while the interior is decorated with Indian markings.

The assistencia of San Antonio de Pala was established in 1816 by Padre Peyri, and is the only Mission today which does work among the Indians from the surrounding rancherias. It stands at the base of Palomar Mountain. It is noted for its campanile and original Indian frescoes.

The nineteenth Mission, Santa Ines, was founded Sept. 17, 1804, by Padre Estevan Tapes and was named for Saint Agnes, a martyred Roman maiden of 300 A.D.

The twentieth Mission, San Rafael Arcangel, was founded on Dec. 14, 1817, and was named for Saint Raphael, a patron of healing, as it served as a sanitarium for ailing Indians from San Francisco. A rebuilt chapel has hand-carved wood stations of the cross made in Switzerland. It duplicates the old Mission structure.

The twenty-first Mission, San Francisco Solano de Sonoma, was founded July 4, 1823, by Padre Jose Altimira and named for Saint Francis of Solano, apostle of the Peruvian Indians (1549-1610). The chapel and convento wing remain, as a State Historical monument. In the museum is the Bear Flag of 1846. In the public library are the airplane models of Gen. Hap Arnold, so on a visit to this Mission one may see the modern and the old and possibly take a short trip out to General Vallejo's home.

My Credo

I am a D. A. R. not because I am proud of my ancestors but grateful that at least one of them was brave and held love of country above self.

I am a D. A. R. not because I think I am better than others whose ancestors have come to this country more recently than mine, but because I have a deep sense of responsibility toward my country and hope to do my best by worthy example to make newer Americans happy to become a part of this fine nation and to add their virile blood to this stalwart blood stream.

I am a D. A. R. because I feel our purposes are worthy. Love of country is a noble feeling. Giving help to new Americans is a splendid interest. Giving educational advantages to old-line Americans in the mountain schools of our country is a worthy cause. Keeping alive the historical events that made our country great is not only a worthwhile purpose but a necessity if we hope to avoid future pitfalls. History is not only an interpreter of the past but of the present and the future.

By working together for these worthy purposes and by giving encouragement to one another, the D. A. R. has stood for the finest ideals of American life and an upholder of our national sovereignty, which—help God—we will always keep.

Therefore, I am glad to be a member of the D. A. R.

—Mildred Miles (Mrs. C. O.) Main
Vice Regent of the Rome, Italy Chapter, D. A. R., and Associate Member, Fort Dearborn Chapter.
Audubon Memorial State Park

BY JOSIE LANDRY STIRLING

PEACE, tranquility, and strength to withstand many things are the present-day characteristics of the charming old Oakley Plantation house, now the Audubon Memorial State Park Museum at St. Francisville, La. We are reminded as we reach its steps that it has stood here since 1799—the year George Washington died—and witnessed 153 years of our State's stirring history! Approached by a cathedral-like avenue of overlapping live oaks, the Oakley house has a setting of natural beauty unsurpassed by any other house in this section of the State.

How fitting it is that the Louisiana Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, sponsored the purchase of this historic house by the State Parks Commission! For, Audubon's father, Captain Jean Audubon, fought with the American Colonists and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. The Misses Sarah and Mamie Butler of Bains, West Feliciana Parish, former members of the Alexander Stirling Chapter, D. A. R., of St. Francisville, originated the idea of having the State buy the Oakley house, and it was given instant and unanimous support at the State D. A. R. Conference in 1947.

A State-wide D. A. R. committee was appointed to work on this project with Mrs. James Leake Stirling, Chairman, and Mesdames Stuart Hunt, Ruston; A. A. Fredericks, Natchitoches; Ashton Long, Gloster; Herbert C. Parker, New Orleans, present State Regent; Thomas F. Moody, Baton Rouge; and Clarence H. Messer, Shreveport, members. A resolution was prepared and submitted to the Governor and the State Board of Liquidation which, at its meeting May 19, 1947, gave the sum of $10,000 to buy the house, its remaining furnishings, and 100 acres of land. The sale to the State Parks Commission was passed August 16, 1947.

Here again, history was written by the families connected with the Oakley house, for John Alston and his wife, Elizabeth Hines, of the Carolinas, had gone to Natchez to live shortly before the Revolution, as he was a loyal Tory. They were the parents of William Alston, Philip Lewis Alston, Ann Alston, Solomon Alston, and Lucretia Alston. John Alston was one of the leaders of the unsuccessful Natchez Rebellion against the Spanish and was captured and imprisoned in Morro Castle in Cuba in 1781, with a price on his head if he returned to Louisiana. While visiting Cuba in the Winter of 1783, Prince William Henry, afterwards King William IV of England, learned of the plight of his loyal subject, John Alston, and requested his release by the Spanish, which was granted. A copy of the following letter to General Galvez is preserved in the Alston family records (See "The Alstons and Allstons of North and South Carolina by Dr. Joseph A. Groves"):

"Sir—I want words to express to your excellency my just sense of your polite letter, of the delicate manner in which you caused it to be delivered and of your generous conduct towards the unfortunate men in your power. Their pardon, which you have been pleased to grant on my account, is the most agreeable present you could have offered me. and it is strongly characteristic of the bravery and gallantry of the Spanish nation. This instance increases, if possible, my opinion of your excellency's humanity, which has appeared on so many occasions in the course of the late war. Admiral Rowley is to dispatch a vessel to Louisiana with the prisoners. I am convinced they will ever think of your excellency's clemency.
with gratitude; and I have sent a copy of your letter to the King, my father, who will be fully sensible of your excellency's attention to me.

"I request my compliments to Mme. Galvez, and that you will be assured that actions so noble as those of your excellency will ever be remembered by, yours sincerely,

"William, P."

See: Monette's "Valley of the Mississippi"; Warton's "Louisiana" and Craft's "Life of George 4th."

John Alston was quite worried about the welfare of his children, whom he had entrusted to the protection of Dr. Farrar of Pointe Coupee Parish, in the care of a faithful Negro slave, Mammy Poll, after the death of his wife while fleeing Natchez, and he returned to Louisiana, gave himself up to the Spanish Governor and claimed the reward for his children. The Governor, much impressed with his courage, exacted an oath that John Alston would never again take up arms against the Spanish, and allowed him to go free to care for his children. He found his oldest daughter, Ann, married to Alexander Stirling, a prosperous planter, who had served as Second Lieutenant, First Company, Third Battalion, First Regiment of Grenadiers, known as the Fixed Regiment of Infantry of Louisiana, and had seen service under General don Bernardo de Galvez in the campaigns against the British at Manchac and Baton Rouge. (Alexander Stirling served as an Alcalde under the Spanish until his death in 1808.) Lucretia Alston was in a convent in New Orleans, and her brothers were prospering on plantations of their own on Bayou Tunic, in the Felicianas. John Alston was allowed to claim some of his slaves in the name of his children, and was granted land in the Felicianas near the Lake of the Cross, now Lake Killarney on the State Penal Farm, where he again became a prosperous planter.

Lucretia Alston married Ruffin Gray of Virginia, who was a prosperous planter on the Homochitto in the Mississippi Territory. They had four children. He had opened Oakley Plantation in the Felicianas on a Spanish Land Grant and built the house in 1799, planning to move there with his family, but his health failed and he died at his Mississippi home. His widow and small children moved to Oakley to be near her sister, Ann, and later Mrs. Gray married James Pirrie of Scotland, a friend of Alexander Stirling, and they continued to live at Oakley. They had three children, two of whom died in infancy. Their daughter, Eliza, became a famous belle of the Feliciana country, and married three times. Her first husband, Robert H. Barrow, was a cousin, who died six weeks after their marriage, and they had a posthumous son, Robert H., Junior, from whom many Feliciana families are descended. Eliza's second husband was the Rev. William Robert Bowman of Pennsylvania, first Rector of Grace Episcopal Church, St. Francisville, and they had two children, James Pirrie Bowman, who lived at Rose-down Plantation, and Isabelle Bowman, who married Wilson W. Matthews and lived at Oakley. It was her daughter, the late Miss Lucy Matthews, who sold Oakley to the State.

Since its beginning, Oakley had been a center of culture and charming Southern hospitality. It was in 1821 that Fortune stepped in to create a unique place in our national history for Oakley for, by offering a much-needed position to the then unknown and penniless John James Audubon, Mrs. James Pirrie gave him the opportunity to renew his inspiration to draw birds, and set Oakley apart as the sanctuary offered him to make this new start. Audubon's introduction to the Feliciana country was on June 18, 1821, and he was con-
vinced that he had at last found his bird paradise, and took full advantages of his opportunities.

As a result, many of his most famous and more beautiful bird portraits were painted in this picturesque and beautiful section of Louisiana, which he called his "Happyland" and favorite spot in all America. Although Audubon stayed only four months at Oakley, he proposed as new species several Feliciana birds and, in addition, painted thirty-two of the bird pictures for his "Birds of America." This became the most famous of all ornithological studies and was, in actual size, the largest work of its kind ever published.

Mrs. Audubon later came to the Feliciana country as a governess and lived here for seven years, and Mr. Audubon visited his family from time to time during that period. Many interesting stories of their association with the parish have come down to the descendants of the people in whose homes the Audubons lived, and several original Audubons are still in the possession of these descendants. One family in the parish owns a portrait of their grandfather, painted by Audubon and one of his sons, which will be a loan exhibit at this Museum, as will other Audubon mementos.

The Oakley house is a curious mixture of Adam period and East Indian influence. With its jalousies entirely enclosing the upper front gallery and extending four feet down on the second floor, it has been called the "shuttered house," which is truly a good name for it, for it is like no other house in this part of the country. The beautiful hand-carved cornice on the third floor, the interior woodwork, and the wooden mantels are all of the Adam period. Fortunately, many old letters and pictures are available to guide the restoration, which was begun in 1949, and should be completed at an early date.

The plan of the three-story and attic house is an interesting one, with the second floor the main one, reached by a broad flight of steps directly in front of the house. On this floor are the parlor, two bedrooms, the nursery, and a stair hall. The third floor has the same floor plan. The ground floor, built entirely of brick, contains the dining room, library, and several small store rooms. The Louisiana Society, D. A. R., has designated the library as a repository for gift and loan exhibits, and has given two of the original Havell Audubon bird plates to the Museum. Chapters and individual members have given articles to be used in this room and elsewhere, and much interest has been manifest throughout the State, as the Curator has been asked to speak at many Chapter meetings in 1952-53.

The detached kitchen, built around the original free-standing chimney, has been reconstructed with the aid of an old picture, on the original foundations, and is fifty-one feet long. This building contains the weaving room, kitchen, and a gift shop, which will feature Louisiana handicrafts and appropriate old-fashioned souvenirs. The black iron bell, used by Miss Lucy Matthews to call the "hands" to work, stands at the kitchen steps on a tall cedar post.

Through the interest of Miss Sarah Butler, member of the State Parks Commission and Vice Regent for Louisiana of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, the kitchen herb garden has been planted with herbs from Mount Vernon. The small tri-
An Ancestral Miniature

BY MRS. HUGO METHMANN

WHEN I became a member of Piedmont Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, I was impressed by the number in the group descended from famous women of Colonial as well as Revolutionary Days. One of the most fascinating is the story of Hannah Baldwin Fford, whose descendant, Mrs. Benjamin C. Allin, past Regent in Stockton, Cal., and now a member of Piedmont Chapter, carries on the impetus of her fiery forebear into the twentieth century.

Colonel Allin, her husband, has helped me in the little miniature which I am submitting to other Daughters who can look back to maybe another famous woman ancestor.

Hannah Baldwin Fford, great-grandmother of Mrs. Allin, was a staunch supporter of independence. Her husband, Colonel Jacob Fford, was subsidized by the State of New Jersey for the maintenance of a powder mill which did good service to the nation. Her husband and her son, Colonel Jacob Fford, Junior, both died of pneumonia within nine days of one another in January, 1777, due to exposure and hardships contracted in connection with the campaign. Her sons, John and David, also served.

In the Winter of 1776-1777 General Washington arrived at Morristown and took up winter quarters at the Arnold Tavern. An epidemic of smallpox was raging and the Presbyterian Church was used as a Hospital. After her husband died, she offered her house to General Washington as headquarters, which was accordingly transferred to that edifice. The shock of the loss of those so dear to her was at her advanced age fatal, and six months after their deaths, on July 30, 1777, she passed away at the age of 76.

Her home was used as the base of operations and a headquarters from 1777 to 1780. It was first used in 1777 by Captain Thomas Rodney and his regiment of light infantry, and in December of 1779 General and Mrs. Washington moved into the house, with Mrs. Jacob Fford, Junior, and her family retaining a few of the rooms for their own use.

By act of Congress of 1933 the home was taken over by the Federal Government and the Morristown National Historical Park established.

Mrs. Allin retains in her home one of two armchairs of solid cherry which were part of the dining room set of General Washington, and which have come down to her through her family.

In the 1930’s, after the Government took over the home, the Works Progress Administration, in digging up the lawn, uncovered all the family silver, which had been buried there as a protection against the British. All of this and many other articles now belong to the Government, and are housed in a Museum erected in the rear of the home.

Among the many interesting papers and commissions which Mrs. Allin has, dating back to pre-Revolutionary times, is a letter written by her great-grandfather to his parents, asking to marry the daughter of the Ffords. He was Colonel Azariah Dunham and was 35 years of age at that time. It reads as follows, written in 1753:

"Honored father and mother,

As I think it my duty to ask your consent in making choice of a companion, these lines wait upon you for one, but I am under the disadvantage of mentioning one to you that is an entire stranger and consequently lays you under difficulty in advising or consenting.

Yet if I am not too much prejudiced in her favor to give her a just character, I think her modest and courteous, of an agreeable temper and disposition. She has had a religious and civil education. As to difference in our religious sentiments I am in hopes it may be compromised, for much of our conversation has been in order thereto, that appearing to be the only difficulty in the way.

Her name is Mary Fford, daughter of Mr. Jacob Fford. Please let me know your pleasure in writing. I am Your dutiful son,

Azariah Dunham."

Azariah Dunham was a Baptist and Mary

(Continued on page 157)
THE Mission of San Juan Capistrano was once known as the “Jewel of the Missions,” for it was thought to have the most beautiful architecture of them all. The tall tower, now gone, was surmounted by a golden cock that could be seen nine miles away as it flashed in the sun, and the Indians never wearied of gazing upward at its grandeur. It had a sort of gigantic loveliness that was almost overpowering. Yet today beauty still lingers in the old mission, for flower garden and fountain, the varied arches, Serra’s little church, and the magnificent ruins of the great stone church itself are still there.

The mission got its name from San Juan Capistrano, who, in 1455, made a crusade against the Turks. His army raised the siege of Belgrade, which was blockaded by Mohammed II at the head of 150,000 soldiers. Capistrano led the left wing of his army into Belgrade, but his strenuous exertions and the pestilential atmosphere from the unburied dead around the city sickened him and he soon died.

San Juan Capistrano is among the many missions erected long ago in California by the Franciscans. It is one of four that were built of stone and had its beginning under the direction of the noted Junipero Serra, first president of the padres. He chose Fray Lasuen, as great a man as himself, to found this new mission, which was to be placed between San Diego and San Gabriel.

The Indians in that neighborhood appeared friendly and interested and were induced by means of presents to help cut trees for the proposed building. Hardly had the work begun when a messenger on horseback brought news that the mission at San Diego had been fired by the Indians there, and Fray Jayme and two others killed. At once building operations at San Juan Capistrano ceased, the hells and church paraphernalia were buried, and the whole band hurried back to San Diego Presidio for protection. However, the plans were not abandoned for good.

On Nov. 1, 1776, Serra celebrated the first Mass in the arbor at San Juan Capistrano. This arbor was to become his adobe church, which is now the oldest remaining building in California. He then went to San Gabriel to secure some church equipment and to arrange for more neophytes to help in the work at the new mission. On the way back, a band of threatening Indians were encountered, but Serra’s Indian comrade called out to them it would mean certain death if they harmed the padre. As for the intrepid Serra himself, he took out his rosary, made the sign of the cross, murmured a prayer, and went calmly on his way. He remained a month at the new mission, preparing the registry books and instructing the two padres in charge there.

The adobe church was completed; a monastery was constructed for the fathers, and small, reed-woven huts for the Indians. When Serra came back in 1778, he advised that the church be enlarged and this was done. In the meantime, crops were being planted and cattle were brought to the mission. Serra made his last visit there in 1783, the year before he died at his dearly-beloved Carmel farther north.

On this last visit, he performed baptisms and confirmations and celebrated Mass. Just before leaving, he wrote in the mission registry in that bold hand of his: “I set out from the Mission San Juan Capistrano on the fifteenth day of October, 1783.” On this visit he had confirmed 221 persons. The harvests were bountiful, the corn amounting to almost 3,000 bushels, the wheat to nearly 700. The bean crop was 100 bushels. The horses and mules were many, goats numbered over 1,000, there were almost as many sheep, and 700 cattle grazed on the mission pastures. Forty adobe houses had been built for neophytes.

San Juan Capistrano was fortunate in having a good location as well as a beautiful one. San Juan and Trabuca creeks furnished abundance of water; the ground was fertile, and the pasturage of the best. Supplies had to be hauled only a short
distance from the coast where they were landed near San Gabriel. Everything went smoothly and prosperously.

By 1795 the adobe church had become too small for the increasing number of converts. Fray Fuster and Fray Santiago were then in charge at the mission and they decided to build a great stone church. A quarry lay about five miles away and many Indians, both men and women, worked there or carried the stone to the mission. Oxen hitched to rude wooden-wheeled carts brought the largest stones. Where the size of the stones permitted, the men carried them in nets on their backs or in nets, slung to a pole, which two men handled. Women and children brought the smallest in aprons and sacks. Roused to great enthusiasm by the padres, the neophytes laughed and sang as they toiled. Isidor Aguilar, master builder from Mexico, was in charge of the general work. Under his direction, the carving of the doors was extremely artistic.

Death took Fray Fuster in 1800 and the master builder three years later. Fray Jose Faura, as enthusiastic as Fray Fuster had been, was appointed to his place and the work went ahead as zealously as ever. In nine years the great church, made in the shape of a cross, was done. During the same period, other buildings had been constructed. Among these were the cloisters of burnt brick and the workshops. The sale of produce from the mission continued all this time. Much went to American trading ships.

Mariano Mendoza, an expert in weaving, was sent from Monterey by the government to direct the weaving at San Juan. He was paid $30 a month and the government gave orders that, if he should neglect his work, he was to be chained up at night! The wool came from the flocks at the mission and was spun by the neophytes. Serapes, hangings, rugs, and blankets were woven. So much wool was clipped that great quantities were shipped to the presidios or other missions.

As the years of construction went by, minor troubles came. A slight earthquake did some damage to the church that was rising in so great majesty; fire broke out—two warehouses, filled with supplies to be shipped, were destroyed; but the great church, with its seven domes, pushed steadily upward.

Then came the dedication Sept. 7, 1806. The president of the missions and many padres traveled to San Juan to assist in the joyous ceremonies. Even the governor and other government officials, dressed in velvets and silks, were there. Many neophytes from other missions and soldiers from presidios came for the occasion. The ceremonies lasted two days, days full of processions, chanting, swinging of censers, and illumination by candles. The beauty of the garden added to the glory of the dedication; ended all the long years of back-breaking labor. The wonderful white church with the great golden cock high up at the summit of the tower seemed almost beyond the comprehension of man.

Six happy, prosperous years went by. Neophytes kept increasing the membership; the great church seemed as awe-inspiring as at dedication time. Then came the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, December 8. The year was 1812. A sunrise Mass, to be followed later by a High Mass, was being celebrated. Since the hour was early, only a few worshipers were in attendance. Suddenly the earth rocked violently and the screaming congregation, looking up at the domes, saw great cracks there. Another shock came and Father Barona called to the terrified worshipers to come into the sanctuary.

Just then the tower trembled and stones began to fall. The people fled to the side door, which led into the garden. The door was jammed; escape was impossible. Still the padre cried and the five neophytes, serving at the altar, followed his directions and saved their lives. At that moment, the large tower collapsed upon the struggling people. Forty were killed. Walls and roof went down with the tower—the great, beautiful church that had seemed a glimpse of heaven itself to the adoring Indians lay in ruins.

No attempt was made by the padres to rebuild the church, for the awful disaster had overwhelmed them. They did construct a hospital from some of the wreck, however, but Mass was now celebrated in the old church, Father Serra's as it was called. The number of neophytes decreased year by year, but one of the padres stayed on to care for the spiritual needs of any who might be at the old mission. When pirates ravaged the coast, he took the neophytes...
and the treasures of San Juan to a ranch for safety. Under his supervision the Indian houses were kept scrupulously clean. Then the Mexican government seized San Juan with the other missions and the work of the Franciscan padres came to an end.

Today, although the great stone church is still in ruins, those ruins are now preserved from further deterioration, and partial restoration has even taken place. White doves hover about the old fountain near which stands a statue to the memory of Junipero Serra. Close to him leans an Indian boy. In another part of the garden rises a shaft to the memory of those who built the famous stone church.

The garden itself is aflame with gorgeous flowers. Delicate flowers thrive there, also, and the sunny air is laden with perfume—Castilian roses, bougainvillea, jasmine, heliotrope, honeysuckle, and many others mingle together. Singing birds haunt the place and birds of brilliant plumage nest there, too, all knowing they can find both sure safety and bountiful food in those sweet-scented bowers.

The swallows visit San Juan by the thousands. There is an old tradition that, when the mission was being built, these birds came first to the neighboring village, but, experiencing an unkind reception, flew on to San Juan where the kind padres let them remain. Ever since that time, so the story goes, they arrive on Saint Joseph’s Day, March 19, and leave for unknown lands San Juan’s Day, October 23. A noisy crowd is on hand now on St. Joseph’s Day to greet them, but the truth is the swallows do not always come back on that date.

The year after the great earthquake, the bells were dug from the rubble and now ring out the Angelus thrice daily. What became of the first bells, hidden after the Indians attacked San Diego, has never been discovered. However, it is known they were dug up and used for a time at San Juan and then they vanished.

The splendid altar, known as the Golden Altar, came from Barcelona, Spain, in 1906 and is of Franciscan design. It replaces the old one, at which Serra served and which has disappeared, and is made of Spanish cedar covered with gold leaf. This altar fills one entire end of the church and extends from floor to ceiling and from wall to wall. The statue in the central niche is that of San Juan Capistrano with his crusader’s banner in hand. The light streaming from the small windows up near the eaves and flickering from the candles gives indescribable beauty to the great altar of the ancient church, so plain and so simple.

The old mission was sold in 1845 for only $710, but twenty years later was returned to Catholic ownership, Abraham Lincoln signing the deed. About that time an attempt was made to save the wrecked stone church, but, in the midst of the work, a great wind took off the new roof. Nothing more was done as misfortune now seemed to hang over the place.

Thirty years went by. The generous California Historic Landmarks League raised some money. This was used to put tile roofs upon Serra’s old church and the kitchen, where cooking was done by fires built upon the floor next to the walls, and asphalt upon part of the cloister roofs. Again the work of restoration ceased. The ruined stone church and the garden became dumping-grounds for rubbish and even garbage.

At last, in 1910, the man came who was to bring the help that had long been needed. He was Father St. John O’Sullivan of Louisville, Kentucky. On account of his ailing lungs, O’Sullivan was supposed to be in a dying condition when he reached the mild, dry climate of California. It was necessary, on his arrival, to carry him by litter from his train to the bungalow in the village that was to be his home. After a time he could walk a little and then one day he followed a trail to the old mission.

For twenty-three years O’Sullivan worked in reconstructing San Juan. Various clubs helped him as did also the Bishop of Los Angeles and many other individuals. He was ever ready to ask assistance for the cause. O’Sullivan moved to the mission grounds and was appointed priest by the bishop. Some people, instead of donating money, gave work. Some did both.

First, the place was cleaned up. It was a tremendous job, but help was plentiful now. An Indian, who was a descendant of

(Continued on page 24)
This past month has brought interesting and pertinent questions to your Acting National Parliamentarian. It is a pleasure to be of assistance, but please remember that it takes a week for a letter from the eastern States to reach me, and that it is not always possible to "answer by return mail." The following inquiries seem to me to be of general interest.

QUESTION. I will appreciate information pertaining to the following questions: May a member-at-large attend any or all meetings of our local Chapter? Must she have an invitation, or can she just come if she likes? Can she attend social functions, teas and dinners without an invitation? I know she cannot vote or hold office.

ANSWER. Members-at-large have no Chapter affiliation and therefore are not entitled to enjoy the privileges of a regular Chapter member. Since they pay no dues to the Chapter or State, they cannot expect the prerogatives of Chapter membership. Certainly they should not come to meetings or social functions without an invitation. Why not ask the member-at-large to join your Chapter and thus receive the benefits and pleasures of full membership?

QUESTION. Our By-Laws were amended to strike out the phrase "to whom the applicant is personally known" in Article IV, Section 1, of the Model By-Laws concerning new Chapter members. All members of the Chapter approved, and so it was adopted. Is this an illegal amendment? What is the procedure in the matter of an illegal amendment?

ANSWER. The term "illegal" is not ordinarily used in referring to an amendment to the By-Laws. Any motion that conflicts with the Constitution, By-Laws or other rules is called "improper." The National By-Laws, Article I, Section 1, say: "An applicant for membership to a Chapter must be endorsed by two members of that Chapter who are in good standing and to whom the applicant is personally known." Since the amendment you passed is in conflict with the National By-Laws, it is null and void, even though adopted unanimously. Improper motions may be ruled out of order, and if they are adopted are without validity. At the next meeting the Regent may instruct the members to restore the phrase that had been improperly deleted.

QUESTION. Our Finance Committee reports at the first Chapter meeting and presents a budget, and this budget plan is voted on and accepted. Does this dispose of voting on the various allotments when they come up later? What is the status of a budget?

ANSWER. A budget is a financial plan or guide for the year. The budget, once adopted, requires that the Treasurer operate within its framework. The officers who are authorized to countersign checks for various items in the budget should be designated as, for instance, Regent and Recording Secretary, or Chairman of the Finance Committee. No expenditures in excess of the budget allotment may be authorized except by the Chapter membership which authorized the budget. The budget is in effect a standing rule and may be amended at any meeting. It is an approximation of expenditures to be made, and may not always foresee exact amounts; therefore any disbursement that deviates from the approved budget should be voted on at the proper time.

QUESTION. The Treasurer of our Chapter has served for eight years, and now that a new Treasurer has been elected, she wishes to have her books audited in her presence and to assist with the audit; otherwise she refuses to give up her books to the Auditing Committee. Is she correct? Should she be present at the audit?

ANSWER. No. The report of the Treasurer, her bankbook and canceled checks or vouchers should be turned over to the Auditing Committee, of which she should not be a member. The Treasurer's account should be audited at least annually. The Treasurer must show a receipt for every disbursement, and must show that it was
A Letter from Abigail Adams to Her Daughter

Washington, Nov. 21st, 1800

My dear Child:—

I arrived here on Sunday last, and without meeting with any accident worth noticing, except losing ourselves when we left Baltimore, and going eight or nine miles on the Frederick road, by which means we were obliged to go the other eight through woods where we wandered two hours without finding a guide or the path.

Fortunately, a straggling black came up with us and we engaged him as a guide to extricate us out of our difficulty.

But woods are all you see from Baltimore until you reach the city—which is only so in name. Here and there is a small cot without a glass window, interspersed among the forest through which you travel miles without seeing any human being.

In the city there are buildings enough, if they were compact and finished to accommodate Congress and those attached to it, but as they are, and scattered as they are, I see no great comfort for them.

The river, which runs up to Alexandria, is in full view of my window, and I see the vessels as they pass and repass. The house is upon a grand and superb scale, requiring about thirty servants to attend and keep the apartments in proper order, and perform the ordinary business of the house and stable; an establishment very well proportioned to the President’s salary.

The lighting of the apartments, from the kitchen to parlors and chambers, is a tax indeed, and the fires we are obliged to keep to secure us from daily agues, is another very cheering comfort.

To assist us in this great castle and render less attendance necessary, bells are wholly wanting, not one single one being hung through the whole house, and promises are all you can obtain. This is so great an inconvenience that I know not what to do, or how to do it.

The ladies from Georgetown and in the city have many of them visited me. Yesterday I returned fifteen visits, but such a place as Georgetown appears—why our Milton is beautiful. But no comparisons; if they will put me up some bells, and let me have wood enough to keep fires I design to be pleased. I could content myself almost anywhere three months, but surrounded with forest, can you believe that wood is not to be had because people cannot be found to cut and cart it? Briesler entered into a contract with a man to supply him with wood. A small part, a few cords only, has he been able to get.

Most of that was expended to dry the walls of the house before we came in, and yesterday the man told him it was impossible for him to procure it to be cut and carted. He has recourse to coals. But we cannot get grates made and set. We have indeed come into a new country.

You must keep all this to yourself, and when asked how I like it, say that I write you the situation is beautiful, which is true.

The house is made habitable, but there is not a single apartment finished, and all within except the plastering, has been done since Briesler came.

We have not the least fence yet, yard, or other conveniences, and the great unfinished Audience room I make a drying room to hang up the clothes in. The principal stairs are not up yet, and will not be this winter. Six chambers are made comfortable, two are occupied by the President and Mr. Shaw, two lower ones, one for a common parlor, and the other for a levee room.

Upstairs there is the oval room which is designed for the drawing-room, and has the crimson furniture in it. It is a very handsome room now, but will be beautiful when completed. If the twelve years in which this place has been considered as the future seat of government had been improved as they would have been in New England, very many of the present inconveniences would have been removed.

It is a beautiful spot, capable of every improvement and the more I view it, the more I am delighted with it. Since I sat
down to write, I have been called down to a servant from Mount Vernon, with a billet from Major Custis, and a haunch of venison, and a kind congratulatory letter from Mrs. Lewis, upon our arrival in the city, with Mrs. Washington's love, inviting me to Mount Vernon, where, health permitting, I will go before I leave this place.

Two articles are much distressed for: the one is bells, but the more important one is wood. Yet you cannot see wood for trees. No arrangement has been made but by promises never performed. Briesler had procured nine cords of wood: between six and seven of that burnt up to dry the walls of the house which ought to have been done by commissioners, but which, if left to them, would have remained undone to this day.

Congress poured in, but shiver, shiver. No wood-cutters nor carter to be had at any rate. We are now indebted to a Pennsylvania wagon to bring us, through the first clerk in the Treasury Office, one cord and a half of wood, which is all we have for the house where twelve fires are constantly required. We are told the roads will soon be so bad that it cannot be drawn. Briesler procured two hundred bushels of coal, or we must have suffered. This is the situation of almost every person. The public officers have sent to Philadelphia for wood-cutters and wagons.

The vessel which has my clothes and other matter is not arrived. The ladies are impatient for a drawing room. I have no looking glasses for the house, nor twentieth part lamps enough to light it. My rooms are very pleasant and warm, whilst the doors of the hall are closed. You can scarce believe here in this wilderness city I should find myself so occupied as it is. My visitors, some of them, come three or four miles. The return of one of them is the work of one day. Most of the ladies reside in Georgetown, or scattered parts of the city, at two and three miles distant.

We have all been very well, as yet, if we can by any means get wood, we shall not let our fires go out, but it is at a price indeed; from four dollars it has risen to nine. Some say it will fall, but there must be more industry than is to be found here to bring half enough to the market for the consumption of the inhabitants.

The first New Year's reception at the White House was held by President Adams in 1801, and Mrs. Adams used the oval room upstairs as a drawing room. The formal etiquette established by Mrs. Washington at New York and Philadelphia was kept up in the "wilderness city" by Mrs. Adams.

—Contributed by
Mary Clark (Mrs. James) Westervelt
Santa Monica, Calif.
Past State Chairman and National Vice Chairman, National Defense

Jewel of Missions
(Continued from page 21)

one of the neophytes, became O'Sullivan's servant. He rang the church bells for the services in Father Serra's adobe church; he brought back from Mission San Gabriel the statue of the Virgin that had been at San Juan. He also helped greatly in locating foundations of huts, workshops, cisterns, and reservoirs. The fountain where the doves linger was uncovered; the garden was replanted; the old paths were traced again. Walls and roofs were strengthened or made over. A fine parochial school was completed. The bishop found the Franciscan altar for the church, as he had promised.

Finally the Jewel of the Missions became beautiful again. It was not the beauty of completeness as before, but a loveliness that, by its very incompleteness, seemed far more in keeping with the pathetic history of old San Juan Capistrano that had known frustration in so many heartbreaking ways.

DEBT REDUCED

The National Society's indebtedness for the New Administration Building had been reduced to $174,000 by November 15, making a substantial decrease during the past few months.

Another $12,000 was paid December 1, bringing the debt down to $162,000.
Our Indian Wards

By Twila Daugherity

BEFORE the days of Columbus the number of Indians in the United States was estimated at 900,000. Four centuries later they had decreased to 237,000 in number. These figures gave support to the slogan of “The Vanishing Race.” However, the 1940 census proved that they had increased 52 per cent to the number of 361,816 under federal jurisdiction. The States having the largest Indian populations are: Oklahoma, 103,000; Arizona, 50,593; New Mexico, 37,517; South Dakota, 28,695; and California, 25,000.

Today we realize that the knowledge and culture of the early American Indians helped our ancestors to survive disease, famine, and shelter. They taught the first settlers to cultivate corn, potatoes, yams, tomatoes, tobacco, and cotton. They also taught them handicrafts and gave them medicine. “Always the Daughters have sought to express their pride and appreciation to the American Indian for this help and the contribution he is making today.” (Quotation from What the Daughters Do, 1944-47.)

Dr. Clark Wissler, a distinguished anthropologist, says in his book, Indians of the United States, that while smoking of tobacco was the most original contribution to modern civilization, Indians have left many other practices that have helped white man. An Amarillo writer made this statement: “The Pueblo Indians built the first skyscraper.” The Indian culture, taken as a whole, has been so colorful and interesting that people everywhere are anxious to see it portrayed and the handicraft is on exhibit in all museums of the United States.

Each year in New Mexico the Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonial is held during the Summer. In 1948 Indians and Oklahomans, alike, turned back the clock 100 years for a Centennial Pageant. It was a colorful historic pageant which drew 20,000 American Indians of origin and 200,000 others to watch the parade, dances, and exhibits. The Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws, and Seminoles of Oklahoma were joined by about forty western tribes. Most of the Indians came to the Centennial in shiny automobiles and there were more who came by plane than wagon. An Old-Time Indian Camp was set up and 600 Indians camped here, cooking their own food and living as their ancestors did. While on a trip through northeastern Oklahoma during Christmas vacation, I saw some of these Indians walking along the highway going from their farm home to the next little town for supplies.

As the white man’s horizon moved westward, the Indians fled ahead as did the wild life game. It was then the United States government realized that the settlers were usurping the land and made provisions with several States for the establishment of Indian reservations, where at first the land was held in common. In 1854 a reservation was established in Texas but later was abandoned, and the Indians moved northward into the newly-established Indian Territory, now the State of Oklahoma. These transplantings gave the Indian an inferior complex in a homeless sense. Then the government provided for the parceling of United States Indian land holdings to individual Indians; but at that time many Indians did not understand the method of 1887 Land Grants and by 1930 they had lost over two-thirds of their most valuable land.

“Congress passed a law in 1934 that prevented the breaking up of Indian Reservations through further allotments. An appropriation of $2,000,000 for more land for Indian holdings was made and gave the Indians the right to organize for the promotion of the welfare of their members. It also gave them the right to go into business, to buy land, and to receive credit. An annual appropriation of $250,000 for loans to enable young Indian boys and girls to get higher learning. Eighty-five per cent of the Indians live on 174 reservations located in 35 states, and there are small groups or bands of Indians in every state in the Union, many of whom retain their tribal customs.” (Quoted from Scholastic Magazine, Oct. 24, 1936.)

These reservations maintain boarding schools for the elementary schooling and
besides these there are 21 non-reservation boarding schools. At present there are requests for teachers to fill vacancy positions in a New Mexico Retarded Girls' School and the Cheyenne Indian School, in South Dakota. For those Indian youths who seek higher education the Federal government pays the tuition to high school or any public school if the student happens to live in that vicinity. When one does enter college he is on his own finances. Here is where the D. A. R. Society has been of assistance, as pointed out in the pamphlet, *What the Daughters Do*.

The *Christian Science Monitor*, October 3, 1941, tells of a Hopi Indian, Don C. Thalayesva, who began his education when he was nine and spent six years in school on the reservation, then studied for three more years in Riverside, California. He then returned to Arizona to carry on the family tradition of farming and sheepherding. In fact, he succeeded his uncle as chief of the Sun Clan of the Hopi Indians. It is a new policy to place the educated Indian in a social position in the nation, if he will accept one; instead of his returning to the reservation. I learn that the Amarillo, Texas, Weather Bureau has an Indian employee.

What is an Indian Ward? An Indian who lives upon a Federal Reservation and wishes to maintain tribal relations as the Apaches and Navajos; or, they may have individual property under governmental control; also an Indian who does not live upon the reservation but lives upon his individual trust property.

The Indian's handicraft is today recognized as one of the American arts. In December, 1949, I saw a Ceremonial Indian crossbow made of bois d'arc. It is a large and strong bow and has horn in its makeup for trimming. I am sure that these people learned how to make this fine bow from the Indians. The white boy who, with his father's help, made this bow has been in Japan with the United States Army. The mother told me that the first bow they made broke in the middle when her son first tried it.

The Hopi Indians are very skillful pottery makers and their pottery as well as their baskets are beautifully designed. The Navajos excel in many crafts: jewelry, blanket weaving, and moccasin beading. The Pueblos are outstanding for their adobe wall buildings and their primitive mode of life. An unusual ceremony is the Snake Dance of the Hopi Indians, which is a prayer for rain. Many tourists try to be in the vicinity when a Snake Dance happens. Certain men dance with live snakes in their mouths and at the end of the dance the snakes are turned loose as messengers to the rain gods.

All Indian citizens may vote and have equal opportunity for happiness in this nation. The modern Indian is not distinguished as being any different from anybody else. The women as well as men are taking their places beside the renowned. A talented Indian woman, Pop Chalee, of Taos, New Mexico, is listed as an artist of the Southwest in *Who's Who*. Several of her wall murals adorn the Santa Fe Railway offices, Marshall Field & Company, the Albuquerque airport, and public buildings over the nation. The Chicago Railroad Fair held in October, 1949, gave her and her husband, Lee Chalee, an invitation to bring an Indian Village to Chicago for informative entertainment.

The D. A. R. Society is doing a great work with the encouragement of the Indians.

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**California Garden**

*(Continued from page 10)*

swarms of chickadees and kinglets searched with intent singleness of purpose the under sides of leaves; hordes of robins and varied thrushes raided the red toyon berries and departed leaving bare the bushes, to the disgust of the fat towhee who had looked upon them as his winter's supply. And the humming birds! California has been rich in five species of hummers or "Kissflowers" as the Indians called them. They shot like bullets through the foliage or poised like brilliant jewels in the rhythmic pendulum-like swing of the wooing dance.

Then the day is complete, when in the cool of the evening, the guitar is brought to the garden and the old songs of love and romance are ever new—"La noche esta serena" and "Adios, adios, amores."
WE MUST NOT BREAK FAITH WITH YOUTH

IN this approaching new year of 1953, we salute the millions of young men and women who so bravely meet the responsibilities which face them in this era of uncertainty and of the devalued dollar. I for one feel humble in their presence. Never have we had finer young men and women than we have in the majority of today's "younger" generation. May this be an encouraging and happy year for our Junior Members and all of their generation.

EXCERPTS FROM A PRIZE-WINNING ESSAY

This Summer I received a copy of the prize-winning essay in a Virginia State History Contest, written by Dot Carwile, 17-year-old High School Senior of Bedford, Virginia. There is not space to print the entire essay, but it seems appropriate to print excerpts from it, for as long as students show such patriotism and clear understanding, we can look forward to an ever better America.

"The Dangerous Implications of World Government"

"We of America are richly blessed today because our Founding Fathers shaped our fundamental law more closely to eternal truth than had been shaped the basic code of any nation known to history. How could our fathers, save by God's light, have wrought the mighty magic of our Constitution? A Constitution which has guided us before the images of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln and stands before us today like a Gibraltar of strength. People have even remarked that our democracy is a lasting and eternal one.

"But suppose some force threatened our democracy and the very ideals of our Constitution. A war today would be a threat to the very existence of our civilization because modern science has produced weapons of war which are overwhelmingly destructive and against which there is no sure defense. We can scarcely keep pace with the trend of scientific developments of destruction. Jet planes which fly faster than sound and rocket missiles which reach speeds the human mind cannot grasp are only part of the advancement in this science.

"The most vicious front of war is COMMUNISM AND WORLD GOVERNMENT—all for the 'poor, poor people' but eventually for the grasping power of the police state internationalists.

"For three or four thousand years of recorded history, the tribes, small nations and others of central Europe and Asia have been an unstable mass of humanity, irritated, urged and misguided by a conspiring clique of power-seeking internationalists. This is what our original founders and later good immigrants came here to get away from. But now, today, this same force is stronger than ever and dares to defile our democracy.

"To combine with these cliques in a World Federation would embroil us in bigger, bloodier and more constant wars than ever before. It would drain our last vestige of a Godly, civilized and American way of life.

"With all the rest of the world destitute and with slave-state conditions prevailing everywhere due to their lack of good spiritual lives, where will our homes, our savings, our free institutions go?

"The proponents propose a super-world government in which we will have little to say. Where then will be our freedom of the press?

"Under such a rule we will give up our individual sovereignty, our army, navy, air force, atomic bomb and all forms of
national protection. In turn we will have international governing, legislative and judicial bodies and a WORLD ARMY, COMMANDED BY A FOREIGNER, all supreme over all affairs. For this they assure us of peace. But—is this the kind of peace we want—the kind that an eternal democracy is built upon? NO!

"Now, more than ever, this nation and the entire world need a constitutional, solvent and sound United States. But how can we have a 'sound United States' when the very capital of our nation is brimming with communists?

"Let us then make a 'NATIONAL CREED' to resolve to keep our Nation strong for the defense against all manner of enemies who would destroy our democracy. Let our people come from the South singing 'Dixie,' let them come the North and the East singing 'Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory of the Coming of the Lord,' let them come from the West singing 'Home on the Range'; but when they meet may they be singing 'America,' ready to give united battle to any within or without who would destroy her."

Katharine G. Reynolds

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

A warm October breeze is gently blowing the curtains at the window by my desk here at home. Strange, that since our articles must be in the Magazine office several weeks previous to publication, my heart is nevertheless with the New Year—and with the Daughters.

Your letters have been the source of our inspiration in the National Defense Committee. Your splendid campaigns to educate others to the documented information which we publish will bring an enlightened and fighting New Year. Never relax your vigilance. Vigilance is the price of liberty.

Happy New Year to you, the Daughters, with whom we are delighted to serve in the battle to protect our Constitutional Republic.

1953

Home is the basis of a healthy national life. If each home teaches loyalty, faith, integrity, and honor, the Nation will live. Pride in being an American and in perseverance in protecting our traditions is a worthy aim which will win against all obstacles if we do not waver in our fight against those who endeavor to undermine our beliefs. The enemies within are more deadly than those without because of their invisibility and because they beguile the unsuspecting with glib words or frighten the weak with their ridicule. But the Daughters accept the challenge and will carry on their battle against socialism, internationalism, and communism wherever they appear, whether it be in the government, the school, or the church. Your letters and campaigns have showed your bravery in the face of adversity and 1953 will bring to those whom you have contacted a greater love of country and appreciation of these United States.

MUTUAL SECURITY AGENCY

The Foreign Aid Director of the Mutual Security Agency, Mr. Paul R. Porter, is being called to account by Senator Homer Ferguson of Michigan for his publication, "The Commonwealth Plan," in which Mr. Porter states: "We want to rise to power and freedom through peaceful methods . . . but if the rulers of today refuse to allow us to proceed peacefully with the abundance our country offers, we have no choice but to fight back with the weapons chosen by our enemies."

This release was published by the United States Socialist Party, according to Senator Ferguson. He also states that Mr. Porter was the State Secretary for the Socialist Party in 1937 in Wisconsin and wrote: "If we (the Socialists) are to be a serious force in the United States, it can now be only in friendly relationship to other parties and groups which profess Socialism as their aim. Those with whom stubborn facts require us to cooperate are, in our judgment, the Community Party . . ." Mr. Porter continued that the only "reliable step" toward solution of the "present crisis in human affairs" was to follow the course advocated "by Marx and Engels" and "in the Communist Manifesto."

One wonders with apprehension why those who advocate socialism—which is the first step to true communism—and who are proponents of world government have been placed in many high positions in our
agencies and in executive positions of authority in the bureaus of our Federal Government!

THE UNITED NATIONS

On October 21, after a week of haggling and politicking, the United States delegation to the United Nations had not yet obtained enough friendly votes to endorse our actions in Korea, even though we are still furnishing over 90 per cent of those fighting and dying in the struggle under the banner of this international organization.

All Americans should stop and consider that the United Nations Yearbook lists, on pages 226-228, all the material and manpower offered or used in Korea from Argentina through Venezuela, but does not list one man or gun or plane or any material furnished by the United States—in a report that goes to all countries and their libraries for the people to read. Why this omission? Will the members of the United Nations claim this is a United States war?

We earnestly hope that our delegates are staunch enough Americans to protect the interests of our Republic even though they have countenanced the fact that the communist representatives are still in good standing in the United Nations, knowing it is the communists who are fighting us in Korea.

If a majority of the members of the United Nations decides that the Korean War was instigated by the United States, our leaders, both military and civilian, could be considered “war criminals” under international law. This precedent was established at Nuremberg. Think it over—and count our supposed friends in the United Nations!

TRYGVE LIE

Mr. Lie, the Secretary General of the United Nations, told the officials subpoenaed by the McCarran Subcommittee investigating subversive activity that they are not authorized to answer questions pertaining to their official United Nations work! We, the American people, are furnishing at least 39 per cent of the cost of this organization. By what authority can an international body dictate to the supposed representatives of the United States that they shall not answer questions as to their proposed plans and allegiance? Perhaps the United Nations has already become an international ruling body which supersedes our Constitution and laws when our duly elected representatives can be rebuked and those appointed, not elected by the people, can defy, by direction of Mr. Lie, the questions of those who were elected by Americans to protect Americans. Think it over.

UNESCO

The booklet, “The Influence of Home and Community on Children Under Thirteen Years of Age,” says that hostility toward a father results sometimes if you let your child sleep with you when the father is away. The writers advocate teaching “world-mindedness” and that one should “take away the odour of naivete (whatever that may be) which so often permeates educational discussions.” One bit of advice is indeed startling: that two or three broken families should live together so that they “would have the opportunity to form sibling groups among the children and to find substitute parents.”

What an unwholesome view some of these experts must have of us normal, patriotic Americans.

YOUR TAXES

$78 million will be supplied by you to Tito in Yugoslavia. His is a communist regime. Wouldn’t it be wiser to furnish adequate planes, guns, and material for our men fighting in Korea than to risk millions on more communists? The Soviets were once fighting with the United States but are now furnishing supplies for a war against us in Korea. Collective security can never succeed because of the diversity of interests. Interests change and all countries are not the peace-loving peoples that inhabit the United States. Think this over.

STALIN

On October 14 Marshall Stalin promised he would support communist parties in other lands “in their struggle for liberation ... the preservation of peace.” He predicted “successes and victory” for com-
munist parties in all capitalist countries. This is something for those to think over who have called the investigation of communism in the United States "witch hunting," and ridiculed the efforts of those who are wiser and more alert to imminent dangers.

Remember how some "pseudo-intellec-tuals" laughed at Hitler's Mein Kampf when he outlined his plans? But hundreds of thousands of lives were lost because they did not realize the dangers involved. Let's not be duped into false security again by those who fall for the word "peace" and who take the line of least resistance either because of stupidity or lack of courage.

The FBI has the records of at least 24,000 communists in the United States. If the communist party were outlawed in the United States, these subversives could not claim the protection of the Constitution of the United States. "But," some cry, "they would go underground." The communists have already gone underground and, like Vishinsky, are "laughing all night" because they know they are protected by the Constitution they have vowed to destroy. Perhaps shipping a few thousand to Russia would curb the enthusiasm of the remainder. Think it over.

WE WARNED YOU

A conference is now to be held in Malta. Why? To discuss the linking of the NATO troops to the British forces in the Middle East. How long can the United States, with less than seven per cent of the population of the world, furnish the manpower and the money to fight little wars all over the world? That's Stalin plan—to bankrupt us in men and money. Think it over.

UNESCO

According to J. B. Mathews in the American Legion Magazine of November, 1952, the United States has spent an estimated billion dollars on the United Nations "since it was dreamed up at Yalta . . ."

In a conference at New York where "ninety students, educators and youth group leaders" met under the auspices of UNESCO, these delegates resolved to look into "the possibility of repealing" the McCarran Internal Security Act, adopted to protect the United States against communist activities.

UNESCO also has a Natural Sciences Department which is interested in preserving "vanishing species of birds and mammals" like the Indian Pink-Headed Duck, the Tasmanian Wolf, and the New Caledonian Kagon. "In time we may commit the vanishing American Taxpayer to this department," Mr. Mathews continues. Mr. Churchill, in 1949, described the United Nations as "a brawling cockpit."

Complete reprints of the article are available at the National Defense Committee.

Frances B. Lucas

Parliamentary Procedure

(Continued from page 22)

authorized. It is preferable for the Treasurer to have her report audited before she submits it. Eight years, in my opinion, is too long for any person to serve in one office.

QUESTION. These By-Laws have been read twice before the Chapter and unanimously approved by the same. Will you check and approve them? Should the objects be copied exactly as they are?

ANSWER. After your By-Laws have been adopted by the Chapter, any subsequent changes must be made in accordance with the provisions which these By-Laws make for their revision. The By-Laws you have submitted are in especially good shape and so need few corrections, but adoption of By-Laws before their submission to the National Parliamentarian introduces unnecessary complications when corrections do have to be made. (If the Chapter so desires it may approve the By-Laws provisionally, subject to their ultimate approval by the National Parliamentarian.) "Before having the By-Laws printed the Chapter must submit a typewritten copy to the National Parliamentarian." Chapters must copy all National Rules verbatim, and the "Objects" should also be copied verbatim.

QUESTION. May a member who has already served as Regent be elected again as Regent of her Chapter?

(Continued on page 159)
Additions to National Honor Roll of Chapters Building Fund

Continued through October 31, 1952

CALIFORNIA
** Commodore Sloat

IOWA
* Anne Justis
* Mary Ball Washington

KANSAS
Abilene

MASSACHUSETTS
* General Israel Putnam
  General William Shepard

MINNESOTA
* Albert Lea

MISSOURI
Lucy Jefferson Lewis

NEBRASKA
** Elizabeth Montague

NEW YORK
* General Richard Montgomery
** Niagara Falls

OHIO
** Fort Findlay

OREGON
Winema

PENNSYLVANIA
* Big Level
  Colonel William Wallace
  General Joseph Warren
** John Corbly
** Swatara Pine Ford

TENNESSEE
Unaka

VIRGINIA
* Patrick Henry

WISCONSIN
* Janesville

132 Silver Badge Honor Roll Chapters
1283 Gold Badge Honor Roll Chapters as of October 31, 1952

BLUE STARS on GOLD BADGES

ONE BLUE STAR—$1 per member

ALABAMA
David Lindsay

CONNECTICUT
Eunice Dennie Burr, Putnam Hill

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Mary Desha

FLORIDA
Philip Perry

GEORGIA
Nathaniel Macon

KENTUCKY
Frankfort

MAINE
Elizabeth Wadsworth

MASSACHUSETTS
Abiah Folger Franklin, Attleboro, Susannah Tufts

MINNESOTA
Okabena

MISSOURI
Alexander Doniphan

MONTANA
Absaroka, Chief Ignace

NEBRASKA
Bonneville

NORTH CAROLINA
Cabarrus Black Boys, Greenlee, Major General Robert Howe

OHIO
Shaker

PENNSYLVANIA
Gettysburg

VIRGINIA
Jack Jouett

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TWO BLUE STARS—$2 per member—
  # indicates previously listed as 1 Blue Star
CALIFORNIA
  # Major Pierson B. Reading
GEORGIA
  # Joseph Habersham
MARYLAND
  # Baltimore, # Carter Braxton
MASSACHUSETTS
  # Captain John Joslin, Jr., # Joseph Coolidge,
    Mary Mattoon, # Olde Redding
MISSOURI
  # Rhoda Fairchild
NEW MEXICO
  # Roswell
NEW YORK
  # Colonel Aaron Ogden
NORTH CAROLINA
  # Caswell-Nash
OHIO
  # Coppecaw, Fort Laurens, Martha Devotion
                  Huntington
PENNSYLVANIA
  # Presque Isle
RHODE ISLAND
  # Captain Stephen Olney
KANSAS
  # James Lewis
WASHINGTON
  # Martha Atkins Gray
THREE BLUE STARS—$3 per member—
  # indicates previously listed as 1-Blue or
  2-Blue Stars
CONNECTICUT
  # Sarah Ludlow
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
  # Captain Wendell Wolfe, # Continental,
    # Independence Bell, # Little John Boyden
KANSAS
  # Byrd Prewitt
LOUISIANA
  # Metairie-Ridge
MARYLAND
  # Colonel Tench Tilghman, # Janet Montgomery,
    # Toaping Castle
MASSACHUSETTS
  # Betty Allen, # Colonel Henshaw, # Fort
    Phoenix, # Mercy Warren, # Old Colony,
    Tea Rock
NEW JERSEY
  # Monmouth
NEW YORK
  # Harvey Birch, # Jonas Bronck
OHIO
  # Akron, # Lakewood, # William Horney
OREGON
  # Coos Bay
WISCONSIN
  # Nequi-Antigo-Siebah, # Wausau
FOUR BLUE STARS—$4 per member—
  # indicates previously listed as Blue Stars
CALIFORNIA
  # Colonel William Cabell, # Santa Monica
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
  # Fort McHenry
FLORIDA
  # Ocklawaha
HAWAII
  # Aloha
LOUISIANA
  # Avoyelles
MAINE
  # Burnt Meadow
MASSACHUSETTS
  # Old Hadley
MINNESOTA
  # John Witherspoon
NEW HAMPSHIRE
  # Ranger
RHODE ISLAND
  # Major William Taggart
FIVE BLUE STARS—$5 per member—
  # indicates previously listed as Blue Stars
KANSAS
  # Wichita
PENNSYLVANIA
  # Fort Gaddis
SIX BLUE STARS—$6 per member—
  # indicates previously listed as Blue Stars
CALIFORNIA
  # Tobias Lear
INDIANA
  # Paul Revere, # Twin Forks
MASSACHUSETTS
  # Eunice Day
NEW JERSEY
  # Tennent
Let's Start a Drive

By Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams

National Chairman, Building Completion Committee

The time has come, your Chairman says, To talk of many things: Of Princesses with cash to give, Of Queens, and also Kings; And why the money should come in To make our Debt have wings!

Do you know any Princesses or queens? or Kings? Can you get them to give money through your Chapter? Tell them it is better to give it to the D. A. R. and deduct it from their income tax than to have the Government take it all!

It is still the responsibility of all the individual members, but now we hope to interest special individual members in our drive to the finish.

Our D. A. R. Debt has been reduced from $520,000.00 on June 1, 1950, to $180,000.00 on November 1, 1952. Since June 1, 1950, we have paid interest in the amount of $20,045.09. With any kind of luck and good management, and if the debt is paid off before, during, or immediately after Continental Congress, our interest should be less than $2,500.00 more. Let's start a drive!

Will each Chapter have a benefit? Card party, bazaar, cake sale—people love to buy things! Will each State have things to sell for the Building Fund at the State conference? People love to buy things! We will have things to sell at Congress. People love to buy things! Let's buy things for the Building Fund—let's start a drive to finish the fund!

The awards of merit remain the same, but I have been asked to repeat them.

Gold Badges are for all chapters which have contributed $6.00 per member based on the membership of February 1, 1949.

Silver Badges are for those sending $5.50 per member (same membership date).

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

"3-Pins" go to those chapters which have sent in $3.00 per member since June 1, 1950, regardless of Gold Badge status. You may have a Gold Badge and a 3-Pin or you may possibly have either without the other.

Red Stars have gone to those chapters whose contributions before June 1, 1950, would have entitled them to Blue Stars if the contributions had been received after that date.

The red stars have been presented and no more will be given, as is perfectly evident if you think about it. But we have plenty of gold badges, and silver badges, and blue stars, and "3-Pins," and we are happy to send them as soon as they are earned.

So—let's start a drive—more awards of merit for more contributions—let's drive to the finish.

Seven Blue Stars—$7 per member—# indicates previously listed as Blue Stars

North Carolina
# Mecklenburg

Nine Blue Stars—$9 per member—# indicates previously listed as Blue Stars

District of Columbia
# Susan Riviere Hetzel

Blue Star State

Delaware

Eleven Blue Stars—$11 per member—# indicates previously listed as Blue Stars

New Mexico
# Stephen Watts Kearney

259 Chapters have 1 Blue Star
195 Chapters have 2 Blue Stars
156 Chapters have 3 Blue Stars
11 Chapters have 4 Blue Stars
2 Chapters have 5 Blue Stars
4 Chapters have 6 Blue Stars
1 Chapter has 7 Blue Stars
1 Chapter has 9 Blue Stars
1 Chapter has 11 Blue Stars

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Book Reviews

It is unusual to review two books at one time, but in this case it is not only possible (because they are both written by the same author) but they deal, more or less, with the same subject. These titles, both of which enjoy an international reputation, are: WHO WALK ALONE and BORN OF THOSE YEARS. They were written by Perry Burgess, the husband of one of our members of Mary Stanley Chapter.

WHO WALK ALONE tells the story of an American soldier in the Spanish-American War who contracted one of the oldest and most mysterious diseases known to mankind—leprosy (of recent years called Hansen’s disease).

This inspiring, factual novel, fully illustrated and with authoritative appendix, has won several distinctions. It has been translated into Chinese, Czechoslovakian, French, Indian, Japanese, Norwegian, Portuguese, and Spanish. (Three special editions have also been printed in England). Here in the United States, it was awarded First Prize by the National Book Sellers of America and named the “Discovery Book of the Year” (1941). It was also awarded the Gold Medal of the Society for the Libraries of New York University for “Literary Achievement.” WHO WALK ALONE was a selection of the Reader’s Union of England and recommended by The Book Society of England. Furthermore, it was given the honor of being selected by the American Foundation For The Blind and the Library of Congress to be transcribed to records and put into Braille. A condensation was published in Coronet Magazine and a Canadian digest.

Many wonderful reviews have been written about this fascinating narrative but one I like best comes from The Churchman: “Every person who is inclined to weaken under the hardships of life should read this book.”

BORN OF THOSE YEARS is an entirely different kind of book. It is not a novel, but a series of stories about self-sacrificing men and women who have devoted themselves unselfishly to the cause of leprosy. To me, chief among them, is the author himself—Perry Burgess. As was pointed out in a review which appeared in the Charleston, South Carolina, Post: “While writing of others, he (the author) emerges as a person of considerable stature himself.”

As a member of the Mary Stanley Chapter, it has been my pleasure to visit in the Burgess’ home on a number of occasions. On the mantel in their library is a collection of the various translations of Dr. Burgess’ books. I was browsing through them the other day, and in one I found a letter from General of the Army Douglas MacArthur. I asked permission to copy it, and I should like to share with you the thrill I received in reading it.

“Dear Perry:

Thank you for your note of August 1st and your cordiality in giving me an opportunity to correct manuscript. (This refers to BORN OF THOSE YEARS in which the General is mentioned.) Anything that you write I am certain would be beyond criticism.

I have read ‘WHO WALK ALONE’ with great interest and have a copy of it in my library.

I recall so vividly the pleasant memories of the old days when life was simpler and gentler.

With cordial regards.

Most sincerely,

(signed) Douglas MacArthur”

A Missouri State Directory has just been completed, and is now ready for delivery. This Directory, the first in nearly twenty-five years, should fill a definite need, not only for State and Chapter Officers but to members of the Daughters of the American Revolution as well.

Indexed as to Chapters, Membership and Ancestors, it contains more than 5,000 PROVEN lines, which will be a great help to those trying to complete application papers for membership in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

(Continued on page 157)

Regarding the bottom of the Sea, as the "last frontier of the unknown," Dr. Hans Hass, well-known scientist, accompanied by several fellow researchers, sets out to explore marine life under the Red Sea. Providing themselves with modern equipment including diving gear, good cameras and recording machines, the results of their expedition prove to be exciting, fascinating and dramatic.

Desiring to record actual sounds of the marine creatures and to ascertain response of the creatures of the sea to his recorded sound, Dr. Hass makes some discoveries. Amid fairy-like coral formations at the bottom of the sea, the loud speaker actually records the eerie sounds made by water currents and the inhabitants of the ocean. In response to the playing of the record, "Blue Danube," thousands of curious smaller fish, swimming in formation and with perfect rhythm, seem to "waltz" by at close range. The researchers encounter a forty-five-foot whale shark whose radar-type antenna guides him to his prey; a giant mantua ray with a great wing spread; fiery moray eels and giant squid.

In preparation for the expedition and in perfecting this film, many hours of research have been necessary. Extremely fine photography, good narration and excellent direction add up to a glowing adventure picture.

THE PROMOTER (United Artists, starring Alec Guinness).

This gay, cleverly-characterized little satire abounds in laugh-provoking, witty comedy, slants on human nature, without malice, and sparkles with whimsical humorous situations.

The story traces the career of a young man who, though of lowly birth, sets out to achieve success and high position in his town at any cost. Always appearing to be the wide-eyed innocent and the "solid citizen," underneath he is conniving, ambitious and not above stooping to cheating when it is expedient for him. Beginning as a clerk in a solicitor's office, he gradually works his way up the business and social ladder to the high office of Mayor of the town.

How he achieves all this, using every scheming device at his command, and how he is nearly ensnared by an attractive gold digger are set forth here in a story done for the solid enjoyment of the Alec Guinness type of acting.

MY OWN, MY DEAR AMERICA

My own, my dear America!
The land that I adore;
Where Liberty and Freedom reign
Supreme from shore to shore.

Honor to the Pilgrims brave
Who crossed the stormy seas,
That they might live the simple life
And worship as they please.

How grateful for this heritage
Of hearts with purpose strong,
Forever will we chant thy praise
With zest and joyful song.

As we salute "Old Glory"
We'll pledge our lives anew,
And vow eternal loyalty
To the "Red and White and Blue."

—Maude Orita Wallace
Mexico-Missouri Chapter
State Activities

PENNSYLVANIA

As a fitting preface to the State Conference, Pennsylvania Daughters chose Valley Forge Memorial Chapel for the Memorial Service, Sunday, October 5, directed by Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, State Regent; Mrs. Richard A. Hutchins, State Chaplain; and Rev. John Robbins Hart, Ph.D., Rector. Soloist was Howard Zulick, whose forebears held title to this acreage.

Philadelphia welcomed the Conference, called to order by Mrs. Lee, Monday evening in the Ballroom of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. The theme was “America In Our Hearts.” Invocation was offered by Mrs. Hutchins, after which Miss Mary A. Weaver, State Chairman, led the Pledge of Allegiance, and the National Anthem was sung.

Mrs. Joseph Vallery Wright, General Chairman, extended greetings and introduced Hostess Chapters. Addresses of welcome were given by Joseph McCosker, Director of Atwater Kent Museum, and Bennett E. Tousley, Vice President of the Bellevue-Stratford. Mrs. Herbert Patterson, State Vice Regent, responded. Sons of the American Revolution were represented by the following, who spoke briefly: Herbert Johns, State President, Pennsylvania Society; D. Barlow Burke, President, Continental Chapter; and David L. German, Jr., President, Philadelphia Chapter. Children of the American Revolution sent greetings through their State President, Mrs. Charles Shaler.

A telegram of good wishes from the President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, was read, after which Mrs. Loren Edgar Patton, First Vice President General, spoke briefly. Two Honorary Presidents General, Mrs. William H. Pouch and Mrs. Henry M. Robert, extended greetings.

“Freedom” was the theme in the inspirational address by Mrs. William A. Becker, Honorary President General. Judge LeRoy Van Roden, of the Orphans Court of Delaware County, used “Timely Topics of 1952” for the subject of his informative address. Entertainment was presented by the Student Musicians Group.

Distinguished guests were introduced: Mrs. Leland Barker, Chaplain General; Mrs. David Wright, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Roland James, Librarian General; Mrs. George Kuhner, Curator General; Mrs. Charles Danforth, Reporter General; Mrs. Patrick Odom, Mrs. Frank Trau, Mrs. George Musgrave, Mrs. Walter Pomeroy, Mrs. Frederic Groves, and Mrs. Harlow Kirkpatrick, Vice Presidents General; Mrs. James B. Lucas, Executive Secretary, D. A. R. National Defense; James Cain, Principal, Tamassee; Mrs. Howland Brown, Mrs. Joseph Forney, and Mrs. William Tompkins, Honorary State Regents; Mrs. Benjamin Williams, National Chairman, Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge; Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, former Historian General; Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, National Chairman of Pages; State Regent’s Personal Pages, Mrs. William H. Bates and Miss Mildred E. Wynne; Mrs. Alexander B. Geary, Parliamentarian; and State Board of Management. A reception followed.

Tuesday morning, a National Defense Breakfast under direction of Mrs. Lloyd Goman with Mrs. Lucas as speaker, started the day aright. Mrs. Lee received unanimous endorsement for Recording Secretary General on the ticket of Miss Gertrude Carraway.

Reports of State Officers and Chairmen were augmented by an address given by Mr. Cain, and a musical program by Miss Mary Lou Kelly. A Press Luncheon, with Mrs. Charles F. Lewis presiding, gave Ivan H. Peterman, columnist, as speaker.

Tuesday afternoon, reports were interspersed by a Girl Home Makers Fashion Show, introduced by Mrs. William T. Liggo, State Chairman.

The State Dinner was held Tuesday evening. Dr. Charles William Heathcote, Head of the Department of History, Emeritus, West Chester State Teachers College, delivered the address, on “A Crucial Year.” Two Pennsylvania Daughters, Josephine C. Cochran, Violinist, and Bertha Y. Rhodes, Accompanist, entertained with music. Mrs. Kirkpatrick served as narrator when color-slides of State Rooms in National Headquarters were shown.

(Continued on page 46)
With the Chapters

Charity Stille Langstaff (Fulton, Mo.). On October 11 “An Anniversary Tea” celebrating the 45th year of the Chapter was given at the Fulton Country Club by Mrs. B. B. Wagener, Mrs. R. H. Pearce, Mrs. Alfred Lamb, Mrs. T. J. Neukomm, Mrs. R. O. Baker and Mrs. Brent Williams. The Regent, Mrs. M. L. Schmidt, presided. Prayer, Mrs. Clarence Burton; Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, Mrs. J. C. Maland.

“An Historical Review” of the organization of the Chapter and its projects covering the 45 years, written by Miss Abbie Dutton, Chapter Historian, was read by Mrs. R. H. Pearce.

The article was dedicated to Mrs. Mayme Buchanan Gaw, the only charter member still affiliated with the Chapter. She was presented a corsage, gift of her Chapter. Mrs. Pearce wore a corsage, gift of Miss Dutton. Ten past Regents were presented to members and guests. Music was played during the social hour. A tea-table of lace, candles and colorful flowers was presided over by the hostesses, Mrs. Fred Carr and Mrs. M. L. Schmidt pouring.

All former D. A. R. members living in Fulton were invited guests.

Mrs. Mayme Buchanan Gaw, Historian


The guests were received by officers of the Chapter. Mrs. P. H. Zirkle, Regent, welcomed the guests and presented Mrs. W. D. Bohlken, State Chairman of Memorial Bell Tower, Valley Forge, who was the Organizing Regent of the Chapter. Mrs. Bohlken introduced the following guests: Mrs. Duncan, State Regent; Mrs. Thurman B. Towill, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. H. Richard Allen, State Treasurer; Mrs. John R. Jolly, State Registrar; Mrs. Laura T. Hyatt, State Chairman of Americanism; Mrs. Edward Holley, State Chairman for Correct Use of the Flag; Mrs. Mayme C. Parker, State Chairman for Building Fund; Mrs. Peter C. Duborg, State Chairman for National Defense; Mrs. Nixon, National Vice Chairman for Manual for Citizenship; Mrs. Walter B. Ellett, Regent, Alleghany Chapter, Blacksburg; Mrs. Robert A. Fisher, First Vice Regent, Alleghany Chapter, Blacksburg; Mrs. Helen Eckman, Regent, Count Pulaski Chapter, Pulaski; Mrs. Floyd E. Chelf, Count Pulaski Chapter, Pulaski; Mrs. J. C. Harmon, Vice Director, Southwest District; Mrs. A. L. Micou, Floyd Court House Chapter, Floyd.

Mrs. Duncan gave a brief talk in regard to the Tour and invited all to attend the District IV meeting in Pulaski the following day.

The color scheme of red, white and blue was beautifully carried out in the flower arrangements and refreshments.

Mrs. Bohlken presided at the punch bowl and Mrs. A. O. Salmons and Mrs. S. C. Richardson poured coffee. They were assisted in serving by Miss Lelia Hickok and Miss Virginia Deal Lawrence.

The Chapter presented Mrs. Duncan with a gift. The meeting closed with the Pledge to the Flag, led by the Regent.

Mrs. Missouri M. Zirkle, Regent

Russellville (Russellville, Ky.). A “Good Citizenship” program, planned by Daughters of the American Revolution, was carried out Constitution Day.

At the Russellville school patriotic songs were sung by a school chorus, directed by Mrs. Marvin Carver, and the invocation was given by the Rev. Denny Williams. Principal Harold Hunter introduced the Regent, Mrs. William A. Duncan, who told of the origin and purpose of Constitution Day. She introduced Mrs. Rheby Barnes Adams, who had given the flag of her deceased husband, Lieut. Commander Orville L. Adams. Two Boy Scouts, John L. McClean and Andy Mack Rector, raised it on the steel post, a gift from Joe Copple and Wallace Herndon, and was set up by Homer Owens’ staff.

A similar service was carried out at the Knob City Negro school. Principal E. B. McClasky greeted the Chapter members, and Mayor Taylor Fuqua said he was impressed by the orderliness of the school and the decorum of the pupils. The Glee
Club, under direction of Professor Anderson, rendered patriotic songs. Mr. McClasky addressed the pupils, emphasizing the objects of the Daughters of the American Revolution in bringing them the flag.

After an invocation by the Rev. Wm. Hutchinson, Mrs. Duncan was introduced. She emphasized the significance of the day, and the correct use of the flag.

Principal McClasky recognized Mrs. James D. Lashbrook, State Registrar, who told of the “Good Citizenship” medal given by her through the D. A. R. Chapter to the Knob City High School. This year’s medal was won by Henry Hollins.

A History and Good Citizenship Pilgrimage medals are also given annually to high school seniors of the county by the Chapter.

The program was concluded in the park, the Regent leading. A brief talk was made by Mayor Fuqua, who accepted the flag for the city, given by Mrs. Madge Parsons, a member.

Margaret Barnes Stratton
Press Chairman

Tobias Lear (Marysville, Calif.). The eighteenth anniversary was marked by a Tea in April honoring Mrs. Clarence Jenkins, elected Honorary Regent. The chapter was organized by Mrs. Whitaker in 1934, assisted by Mrs. F. F. Gundrum.

The birthday cake was cut with a pre-Revolutionary sword of a Virginia family, sent for the occasion from San Diego. Mrs. Jenkins, who calls herself the Grandmother of Tobias Lear Chapter, could never be Regent because of many handicaps from illness when a child. When assigned as Organizing Regent by National, she decided on Miss Iola Dunning. She and Mrs. Pierce interviewed the lady and got her consent. Mrs. Jenkins and her young daughter were charter members. Her daughter was a page at State Conference at Los Angeles under Mrs. Whittaker’s Regency.

The Chapter has United States and D. A. R. flags. It furnished two State Chairmen and sent several articles to our National Magazine. Under Regent Mrs. McNab, now State Chairman of Conservation, the Chapter increased membership, has funds in bank, paid above quota on Washington Building, bought a Memorial Plaque for Valley Forge, and gave five Good Citizenship Medals.

Mrs. Jenkins gave 100 of her books, “Girl from Williamsburg,” honoring Mrs. Danforth, to be sold for Building Fund. In six weeks all but eight books were sold, and Tobias Lear took them.

On display at the Tea were yard-long pictures of National, Banquet, State Conference at Los Angeles and San Jose, and the nail-studded Treasure Chest with its gold and jewels displayed at the Transportation table in Los Angeles, also the history book of the Chapter.

Four Charter members attended the Tea: Mrs. Frank Goodenough, Mrs. Kenyon Gregg, Mrs. Philip Pratt, and Mrs. Jenkins. Mrs. Blum was a guest from the Chico Chapter.

Mrs. Seddie Burkholder
Historian

Ponca City (Ponca City, Okla.). A gray granite boulder was placed at the site of Ponca City’s first source of drinking water by the Ponca City Chapter in a dedication ceremony September 14.

Mrs. Joseph P. Davies, Regent, presented the marker to the State of Oklahoma and it was accepted by the Hon. Roy Grantham, State Senator.

The memorial marker is decorated with a picture of a horse and buggy stopping at the water hole. The picture was drawn by Mrs. Elaine Mertz Naber, member of the Ponca City Chapter.

The monument was unveiled by Ponca City Children of the American Revolution. These were Terry Baldwin, president,
Sylvia Ortwein, Nancy Naber and Sally Edwards.

It was the fourth such memorial to be presented by the D. A. R., the others being the Memorial fountain in memory of World War I veterans placed in front of Civic Center; the marker at the state line marking the beginning site of the Great Run; and the other the book, "The Last Run," which tells the stories of those who made the Run.

Mrs. Joseph P. Davies, Regent

Mrs. Joseph P. Davies, Regent

PONCA CITY CHAPTER UNVEILS MARKER

The memorial marking the site of Ponca City's first watering place is unveiled by Children of the American Revolution. Behind the monument is Terry Baldwin, C. A. R. President; others are (left to right), Sylvia Ortwein, Nancy Naber and Sally Edwards (back to camera).

Solomon Juneau (Milwaukee, Wis.). The kick-off for the season, 1952-1953, was a "Fun Fund-Raising," meeting with Mrs. A. J. Ott, a member of our Chapter, as auctioneer.

"Protect Our Heritage" is again the theme for the year's program. An illustrated travelogue giving further insight and an understanding of our neighbors in South America was presented in October by Dr. Mary Jo Read of the Geography Department, Wisconsin State College, Milwaukee. In November, a Chapter member, Mrs. H. T. Kristjanson, who spent several weeks last winter in South America, gave "Glimpses of Brazil" to our group.

The Christmas meeting was at the home of our Regent, Mrs. Arthur C. Trick. She and another member, Mrs. W. F. Voelz, Jr., gave Christmas readings.

In January the Committee Chairmen will present "The D. A. R. at Work."

February's meeting, in keeping with our theme, will be on National Defense. Col. Robert D. Montagne, Commanding Officer of General Mitchell Field, will be the speaker at this guest day luncheon at the College Women's Club.

In March there will be a book review by a Chapter member, Mrs. W. J. Hirst, Jr.

Mrs. George A. Parkinson, State Chaplain and a Chapter member, will entertain the group at her home in April. With the aid of Kodachrome slides, she will tell the part that National D. A. R. Headquarters is playing in "Protect Our Heritage."

In May, annual reports will be given and new officers elected. A Chapter member, Mrs. Ben Sullivan, will present a piano program of American music. Having studied under Rudolph Ganz, Chicago, she will play some of his compositions, and also selections by MacDowell, Beach, Gershwin, Still, and Guion, who is known for his cowboy tunes and "Turkey in the Straw."

The annual picnic in June at the home of Mrs. E. J. Posselt, Oconomowoc, will conclude the year's activities.

Mrs. Max A. Brackett

Magazine Chairman

First Resistance (Great Barrington, Mass.). The first Fall meeting of First Resistance Chapter entertained the State Regent, Mrs. Alfred Williams of Pittsfield.

The feature of the meeting was the presentation of three groups of four generations of members of the Chapter, as follows: Mrs. Laura Williams Millard; her daughter, Mrs. Josephine Millard Kelley; her granddaughter, Mrs. Laura Keeney...

First Resistance Chapter (sitting): Mrs. Millard, Mrs. Williams, State Regent; Miss Huntley. (Standing): Mrs. Kelley, Jamie Tucker, Mrs. Tucker, Anne Handberg, Mrs. Handberg, Mrs. Hunt.
Tucker; and her great-grandson, James Keeney Tucker. The second group (not present because of illness) consisted of Miss Caroline C. Cook; Mrs. Frances Hastings Cook, whose mother, Mrs. Margaret Hastings, was a member of Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter of Worcester; her daughter, Mrs. Martha Cook Stiles; and little Miss Stiles. The third group includes five generations: the late Mrs. Helen Hall Huntley; her daughter, Miss Elsie M. Huntley; her granddaughter, Mrs. Lucy Huntley Hunt; her great-granddaughter, Mrs. Elsie Hunt Handberg; and her great-great-granddaughter, Ann Marie Handberg, who is a member of the Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. Helen Hall Huntley was a Real Granddaughter and a charter member of the Chapter.

Mrs. L. H. Hathaway, Regent

Church and Cannon (Springfield, N. J.). The old Revolutionary Cemetery here in Springfield was deeded to the State Society, S. A. R., in 1896 and its members have cared for it since that time. After our Chapter was formed last year they offered it to us and we gladly accepted the responsibility.

The accompanying picture was taken after the formal acceptance on June 22, 1952, of the deed on the anniversary of the Battle of Springfield on June 23, 1780. State and National officers from both organizations were present at the dedication.

The Hon. Stanton Lawrence, President of the New Jersey State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, presented the cemetery deed to the D. A. R. Chapter.

In the photograph are (left to right): Mr. Lawrence; Miss Phoebe Briggs, Chapter Treasurer; Mr. Edgar Williamson, Secretary, S. A. R.; Mrs. Gerald Burt; Mayor Marshall; Mrs. M. P. Brown, Regent of Church and Cannon Chapter (holding deed); Mrs. Raymond Goodfellow, Vice President General, D. A. R.; Mrs. Ralph Greenlaw, State Regent of New Jersey; Mrs. Herbert Pascoe; Mrs. Melvin Gillette, Second Vice Regent, Church and Cannon Chapter; and Mrs. John Kulp, Chapter Chaplain.

Mrs. M. P. Brown, Regent

Elizabeth Zane (Buckhannon, W. Va.). The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Elizabeth Zane Chapter was celebrated with a birthday tea Saturday afternoon, July 19, at the home of Mrs. J. C. Huffman, of Park Street, Buckhannon, W. Va.

The Chapter was organized July 21, 1902, and the name chosen was Elizabeth Zane, in memory of the heroine of Fort Henry.

At the birthday celebration, Miss Emma Ann Burnett, dressed in a long, pink organdy with bonnet to match, met the guests on the porch. In the receiving line were Mrs. Huffman, Mrs. A. H. Lawson, Regent, and other Chapter officers: Mrs. Charles Fenton, Jr., Mrs. T. W. Haught, Miss Leta Snodgrass, Mrs. C. C. Burnett, and Mrs. William A. Hallam.

The house was beautifully decorated with gladioli and roses.

Presiding at the tea table were Mrs. Eleanor Williams and Miss Leta Snodgrass. In the center of the table was the large birthday cake surrounded by blue and white flowers. The National Vice Chairman of the Building Fund, Miss Hallie Martin, of Elkins, cut the cake. Mrs. Karl Sexton invited guests to the dining room. Aides were: Mrs. Braden Alleman, Mrs. Ed Kelley, Mrs. Fred Dean, Mrs. Charles Fenton, III, Mrs. O. S. Talbott, and Miss Edna Loudin.

Members of the committee for arrangements were Mrs. Karl Sexton, Mrs. Charles Fenton, Jr., Mrs. Armisted Fredlock, Miss Allene Cutright, and Mrs. C. C. Burnett.

Mrs. Della Martin, dressed in a Colonial costume, presided at the guest book, which was signed by 50 guests and 24 members.

Miss Grace Arnold, a charter member, told the story of the founding and naming of the Chapter.

Visitors from out-of-town included members from the John Hart Chapter of Elkins, the John Minear Chapter of Philippi, the
Daniel Davisson Chapter of Clarksburg, Trans Allegheny Chapter of Weston, James Barton Chapter of Belington, Martha Washington Colonial Chapter of New York City, and Lebanon Chapter, Lebanon, Penna.

Mrs. William A. Hallam
Corresponding Secretary

Schoharie (Middleburgh, N. Y.) was host to the Capitol District Regents' Council at the Sixth Annual Picnic held at Lasell Hall, the Chapter House, on Friday, June 20.

Mrs. Walter Love, of the Philip Schuyler Chapter, President of the Council, presided at the morning business meeting which was attended by Regents and Vice Regents of the 29 Chapters composing the Capitol District. Mrs. Earl Devendorf of the Schenectady Chapter was elected President and Mrs. B. Wesley Andrew of the Schoharie Chapter was elected Secretary-Treasurer for the coming year.

A picnic luncheon was served at 1 o'clock to the 230 guests, composed of the Regents and Guests of the Capitol District together with many State Officers and State Chairmen.

Mrs. Love opened the afternoon session. The invocation was given by Miss Ruth Duryee, State Chaplain, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. Andrew. Mrs. J. Blaine Towne, State Chairman of American Music, led the singing of the National Anthem.

Our State Regent, Mrs. Edgar B. Cook, addressed the group and introduced her "State Family." Each gave a brief message. They were as follows: Mrs. Harold Erb, State Vice Regent; Miss Duryee, Chaplain; Mrs. Frank Cuff, Recording Secretary; Mrs. George Vosburgh, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Floyd Woolsey, Treasurer; Miss Elizabeth Fonda, Historian; Mrs. J. W. Hodges, Registrar; Mrs. Hubert Geanway, Director; Mrs. J. Glen Sanders, Director; Mrs. Lyle Howland, Chairman of Approved Schools; Mrs. Carl Crittenden, Chairman Building Completion; Mrs. William Trotter, Chairman Good Citizens; Mrs. Harold Sylvester, Chairman Student Loan; Mrs. Hal. West, Chairman Genealogical Records; Mrs. Leland Post, Chairman Girl Homemakers; Mrs. Milton Hick, Chairman of Junior American Citizens; Miss Minnie Stebbins, Chairman of Membership; Mrs. Kenneth Maybe, Chairman of National Defense; Mrs. Adele Worcester, Press Relations Vice Chairman, Albany District; Mrs. J. Towne, State Chairman of American Music.

Mrs. Clinton Young
Press Relations Chairman

Ann Pamela Cunningham (Columbia, S. C.). Two rising seniors at the D. A. R. school at Tamassee, S. C., were among the almost 200 girls from accredited High Schools from all over South Carolina who attended the Sixth Palmetto Girls State at the University of South Carolina June 3 through 8.

Girls State is held under the sponsorship of the American Legion Auxiliary, Department of South Carolina, as part of a national program conducted in all 48 states. Units of the Auxiliary, assisted by other organizations, provide scholarships for out-
standing girls who have just completed the junior year in high school to attend this workshop in practical government and politics. The girls, who are divided into cities and counties and assigned to one of two political parties, conduct political campaigns and elections and study the various functions of government.

This year, for the first time since Palmetto Girls State was inaugurated in 1947, Tamassee was represented, with one student being sent by the Ann Pamela Cunningham Chapter of Columbia and the other by the Columbia unit of the American Legion Auxiliary.

Shown here are the two girls, Sue Hall (left) and Roxanna Alexander (right), with Mrs. Douglas Faunt, newly elected Regent of the Ann Pamela Cunningham Chapter, in the center. Mrs. Faunt was publicity chairman for the Sixth Girls State, this being the fourth year she has served in this capacity. At Girls State, Roxanna was elected to one of the City Councils and Sue was named Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The suggestion that the Chapter provide the $20 tuition fee for one girl, plus her spending money for the week, was made by Mrs. E. Henry Cappelmann, a Chapter member and a past Department President of the Auxiliary, and was carried out by Mrs. W. Bedford Moore, Jr., Tamassee Chairman. Mrs. T. A. Boykin was Regent of the Cunningham Chapter when the decision to send the girl was made. (Photo by Munn-Teal Studios, Columbia, S. C.)

Mrs. Simpson Zimmerman
Chairman, Press Relations

Encinitas (Monrovia, Calif.). Members have expressed sincere regret for the loss of a valued member, Agnes Gale Hill, who passed away August 2, "the most inspirational member" of our Chapter.

Her Revolutionary ancestor was Hezekiah Bierce. She was entitled to wear many ancestral bars.

When she left India in 1942 after virtually 50 years of missionary labor and after encircling the globe five times, she was regarded as one of the outstanding women of the Orient. She returned home to rejoin her sister in Monrovia, where her principal outside interests were her church, Woman’s Club and D. A. R. Chapter.

A native of Dayton, Ohio, where she was born in 1867, she moved in early life to Nevada, Mo. She was graduated from the University of Illinois. While there she came under the influence of Robert E. Speer and consecrated her life to full-time Christian service.

For a time she was General Secretary of the Young Women’s Christian Association at Toledo, Ohio. She was chosen, as an Episcopalian, for the post of General Secretary in India, Burma and Ceylon for the World Board, Y. W. C. A., London, their first missionary to be sent to foreign fields.

For 20 years she filled this post, her sister, Mary, joining her to become head of the branch in Madras and later in Lahore. As one of her early friends recently expressed it, she wrote a glorious chapter in Y. W. C. A. history.

After large expansion of her work, she went to Gwalior, where she successfully started a school for girls and small boys. The Maharani of Gwalior was among those extolling her pioneer efforts. At one time she ably quelled a riot against British rule.

Suffering many injuries, she nevertheless remained stolid, active and friendly, with the philosophy in her retirement, "Nothing that is human is alien to me."

Mrs. John J. Radford, Regent

Mt. Grace (Orange, Mass.). Mt. Grace Chapter members have expressed sincere regret in the loss of their oldest Chapter member, Mrs. Emma Drysdale, who died August 15 at the age of 95 at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Wickliffe Buckley, also a Chapter member. She joined the D. A. R. in 1909 at Rockford, Ill. Until her death she was much interested in D. A. R. work and world affairs.

Mrs. L. W. Flagg, Regent
Limestone (Maysville, Ky.) recently put on an Antique Show that was very successful and proved to be most interesting to the public as well as to the members.

We held it two days, September 25 and 26, at the American Legion Hall in Maysville. Our purpose was to make some money to use on furnishing the birthplace of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston at Washington, Ky., just four miles from Maysville. The house is one of the oldest in Mason County and the County officials are restoring it, after much urging on our part. Our Chapter has promised to furnish it after the restoration is completed in authentic antiques of the period in which it was built, about 1790. General Johnston was born there in 1803.

Local antique dealers were most cooperative in taking booths at the show and giving us a percentage of their sales.

Then we had a wonderful display of old glass, china, silver, old dolls, pewter, majolica, lovely quilts, an interesting collection of pictures of early Maysville, books and manuscripts pertaining to the town and a most wonderful historical collection containing a mirror used by Patrick Henry, an insurance policy of Bushrod Washington, George Washington’s nephew, a table presented to Benjamin Harrison when he was President of the United States, a campaign handkerchief of William Henry Harrison, a fan carried by a little girl at a reception in Cincinnati, Ohio, for General LaFayette in 1825, and many other things of historical interest. Everything was returned to the owners without any mishap and all said it was one of the nicest things our Chapter has ever done. We cleared $216 on it, charging only fifty cents admission and giving a needlepoint chair seat as the door prize. It was won by a Regent of a neighboring Chapter.

It was so successful that we have been asked to make it an annual affair.

Mrs. Wm. W. Weis, Regent

Comfort Tyler (Syracuse, N. Y.). As part of the activities of the Thirtieth Anniversary Year of Comfort Tyler Chapter, Constitution Day was observed with ceremonies, dedicating the park, formerly known as Comstock Park, which has been re-named Comfort Tyler Park, by authorization of the City of Syracuse.

Comfort Tyler, who, nearly two centuries ago, came to the region inhabited by the Onondaga Indians, was a man of vision and faith. Through his efforts there grew the settlement which has become the industrial and cultural city of Syracuse. It was with recognition of this strong, courageous pioneer and the service he rendered during the Revolution that the Chapter took the name Comfort Tyler. Through the years we have kept his memory burnished bright. It is appropriate that a bronze marker, mounted on a granite monument, be placed in his honor in the newly-dedicated park.

The park, in a residential part of Syracuse, is divided into two sections. From the main gate a broad path leads into a beautifully landscaped area, in the center of which stands the Comfort Tyler Monument, at the base of a flagpole. Winding paths radiate from this center, the main path continuing on through a hedge-gate to an area equipped with playground facilities for small children, as well as with tennis courts.

Mrs. Millard F. Weckel, Regent, presided at the ceremonies. The program, arranged by Mrs. Milford Badgero, Chairman, included the Pledge to the Flag, led by Mrs. Clair Garrett, Chairman of Correct Use of the Flag; and the Dedication Service, conducted by Mrs. Weckel and Mrs. Ralph R. Brown, Chaplain. An address, “The Constitution Speaks,” by Lucia Ramsey Maxwell, was read by Mrs. Badgero.

We feel proud to have accomplished this project, which had its inception in the mind.
of and during the Regency of our devoted and energetic member, Mrs. Elmer E. Price.

Mrs. John E. Lee
Press Relations Chairman and Historian

San Rafael Hills (Eagle Rock, Calif.) dedicated the new fireplace at Neighborhood Center, January 21, 1952, with a luncheon honoring the State Regent and State officers.

The fireplace, a gift from the Chapter, is a memorial to Dixie Cogdell Hutchins, a past Regent and a loyal and faithful member of Neighborhood Center Committee.

Mrs. Edgar Atkinson Fuller, State Regent, Mrs. John Hastings Oliver, Chapter Regent, and Mrs. Claude Brown, Chapter Chaplain, presented the dedication ceremony.

The fireplace is a great improvement to the building and an inspiration to the children attending the classes at the Center.

Grace Clark Bruch
State Chairman Administration Committee,
Neighborhood Center

Ruth Floyd Woodhull (Freeport, N. Y.). Mrs. Frederick W. Whitehouse, Regent presided at the members' celebration held in February in celebration of the Chapter's 25th anniversary. Some of the Past Regents wore lovely Colonial costumes, and greeted the members as they arrived.

Mrs. W. Carl Crittenden, Past Regent and State Chairman and Chapter Chairman of Building Completion, acted as Narrator during the showing of the kodachrome slides of the D. A. R. buildings in Washington. Mrs. Crittenden announced the Chapter has completed the quota of $6 per member, and has reached the Gold Star status on the National Honor Roll of Chapters.

Mrs. John W. Dodd, Chairman of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Committee, introduced Mrs. S. Dimon Smith, Organizing Auditor and Past Regent, who gave an interesting summary regarding the organization of the Chapter, the choice of its name, and some of the outstanding events of the early years.

Mrs. Dodd compared the spirit of the pioneer women with the untiring efforts to formulate the Chapter, and presented an orchid to Mrs. Sherman C. Holaday, Organizing Regent. It was through the efforts and foresight of Mrs. Holaday, then a member of the Battle Pass Chapter of Brooklyn, and a few of her friends and neighbors, that the present Freeport Chapter was organized, the second Chapter to be organized in Nassau County.

A large birthday cake, with twenty-five candles, was brought in, and as Mrs. Dodd introduced the Charter Members and Past Regents, they lighted a candle and read a sentence from a summary of Chapter achievements, prepared by the Press Relations Chairman, spelling out the name—Ruth Floyd Woodhull, Freeport, which contains 25 letters.

Mrs. George N. Wood
Press Relations Chairman

Major Pierson B. Reading (Redding, Calif.) was created March 2, 1946, organized by Mrs. Charles F. Lambert, State Regent, assisted by Mrs. Dudley V. Saelzter, Jr., Organizing Secretary, with 40 Charter members. By June 30, there were 33, including Major Reading's granddaughter, Eleanor Lee Reading Templeman, of Washington, D. C. At present 50 members.

Mrs. Gertrude A. Steger presented the name for the Chapter, which was accepted. Mrs. Steger was appointed Organizing Regent for the Redding area. Succeeding Regents: Mrs. Ruth Stanley, Mrs. Arleta Williams.

Pierson B. Reading came to California in 1843 and entered the service of Captain Sutter as Chief Clerk at Sutter's Fort. In 1846 he took part in the Bear Flag Revolt, assisted in writing the California Declaration of Independence, also the Peace Treaty
of Mexico and enlisted in Fremont's Battalion.

In 1847 he took possession of the grant obtained from Michetornna, and discovered gold in Shasta County in 1848. In 1851 he helped write one of the famous unratiﬁed "Eighteen Indian Treaties." In 1855 he married Fanny Lee Washington, of Washington, D. C., returned to Shasta County where he lived an honored citizen until his death in 1868. There he lies buried in the soil of his adopted country.

Rosena A. Giles
 Corresponding Secretary

Joplin (Joplin, Mo.). The Joplin Chapter entertained members and guests at a nine o'clock Coffee in the home of Mrs. Edward James, assisted by Mrs. Harry Fahrig, on September 4.

Mrs. James' granddaughter, Miss Marjorie Pierson, and Miss Vickey Robinson entertained with two original stunts.

Miss Ora Ethel Giltner, Regent, and Mrs. Guy Gaut, Vice Regent, served. Both were attired in Colonial Costume.

Ora Ethel Giltner, Regent

Hoosac-Walloomsac (Hoosick Falls, N. Y.). November 3 marked the 25th anniversary of the organization of this Chapter. It is, therefore, ﬁtting that we review its history, which is integrated closely with the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Bennington, the observance of which took place August 17 of the same year, 1927.

That Summer I sent out a call through the local newspaper, stating the need of a Chapter in our locality. Fifty applicants responded, and from this number 41 papers were accepted. In six months, with a record number of charter members, the Chapter came into being.

The formal organizing and the installation of ofﬁcers took place at my residence. The occasion was graced by the presence of Mrs. Samuel Jackson Kramer, New York State Regent.

The following ofﬁcers were installed: Mrs. Robert A. Haswell, Regent; Mrs. Lott Woodworth, Vice Regent; Mrs. Harold Barker, Registrar; Mrs. W. Leon Hutt, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Benjamin Quackenbush, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Mary Haswell, Treasurer; Mrs. Carl Getty, Historian; Mrs. M. D. Kincaid, Chaplain; and Mrs. B. Legus Hunt, Flag Bearer.

The Chapter is so named because the Battle of Bennington in which many of our ancestors took part was fought not in Vermont as many historians lead one to believe but on New York soil, about ﬁve miles from the Vermont border. The battleground lies in Walloomsac in the town of Hoosac.

Mrs. Ethel Haswell Miller
 Organizing Regent

Seminole (West Palm Beach, Fla.). Mrs. Raymond S. Yoemans, a past Regent, installed new ofﬁcers of the Seminole Chapter, at the annual luncheon in May at the Colonnades Hotel. Mrs. J. A. Rostan, retiring Regent, presided and plans were made for the annual June 14 picnic at the home of Mrs. H. M. Tschirgi. Mrs. Tillman M. Douglas reported on Continental Congress. Mrs. Tschirgi and Mrs. Virgil D. Chandler were in charge of arrangements.

Mrs. D. W. Webster, new Regent, placed a ﬂag in the D. A. R. emblem on the marker at the grave of Mrs. H. D. Cleaveland, a former Regent, at memorial services at Woodlawn cemetery preceding the installation of ofﬁcers of the Chapter.

The new ofﬁcers are Mrs. Webster, Regent; Mrs. Clyde W. Fisher, Vice Regent; Mrs. James H. Samuel, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. Bessie Builta, Chaplain; Mrs. Tschirgi, Secretary; Mrs. W. E. Keen, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. John H. Irons, Historian; Miss Carrie V. Knapp, Treasurer; Mrs. Margaret C. Wilson, Librarian; Mrs. Tillman M. Douglas, Registrar; Mrs. G. C. Barco and Mrs. J. A. Rostan, Directors.

Mrs. Oscar G. Davies
 Publicity Chairman

Bland Ballard (Eminence, Ky.). At the April meeting of Bland Ballard Chapter, Mrs. Horace C. Dale, State Chairman of American Indians, presented a fashion show of hand-made Indian dresses, secured from the Tribal Guild at Southern Plains Museum, Anardarko, Oklahoma. Tribal Guild is the trade name of the Oklahoma Inter-Tribal Crafts Association, a cooperative enterprise composed of members from

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State Activities
(Continued from page 36)


Frank George, Executive Director of National Council of American Indians, spoke as an "Apostle of Wrath," introduced by Mrs. Allan L. Baker, State Chairman of American Indians. Pledges for the completion of Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge, directed by Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Philip H. Dowdell, National Chairman and State Chairman respectively, amounted to $1,625 according to State Treasurer, Mrs. Andrew Y. Drysdale.

Newly-elected State officers were introduced by the State Board of Management. The officers, whose duties begin April, 1953, are Mrs. Herbert Patterson, State Regent; Mrs. Henry H. Rhodes, Vice Regent; Mrs. Isaac High Shelly, Chaplain; Mrs. Allan L. Baker, Recording Secretary; Mrs. B. Ross Burritt, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Margaret McKee, Treasurer; Mrs. John A. Fritchey II, Consulting Registrar; Miss Elise de la Cova, Historian; Mrs. A. LeRoy Lightner, Librarian; Mrs. William A. Rice, Eastern Director; Mrs. William H. Coleman, Central Director; Mrs. Dowdell, Western Director. "Auld Lang Syne" was sung, and the Colors were retired.

Elinor Jones McConnell
State Recording Secretary

General Tinker Honored

Major General Clarence Tinker, one-eighth Osage Indian, was born Nov. 21, 1887, on a ranch in the Osage Nation in Indian Territory, which was later to become the State of Oklahoma.

After early school days in Osage Nation, he entered military school to begin a distinguished career. On Oct. 19, 1941, shortly before Pearl Harbor, he was given command of the U. S. Air Force in the Hawaiian Theater.

During the battle of Midway in June, 1942, he gave his life. His plane went down, and neither he nor the plane was ever seen again. He did not have to lead his men, but did not ask them to do what he himself would not do. He became not only an Oklahoma hero but a National hero, and Midway is said to have been a turning point in the war.

Among honors, one of the world's largest air bases, Tinker Air Base in Oklahoma City, was named for him.

Western District of Oklahoma Society, N. S. D. A. R., began a drive for a patriot's stone for General Tinker in the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge, by a $25 contribution toward the necessary $300. Mrs. Edith Layton of Pawhuska was made Chairman, with the Pawhuska Chapter sponsor.

With the hearty endorsement of T. E. Allen, County Superintendent of Schools, the Osage County school children were given an opportunity to assist in dedicating this stone by contributing not more than a dime. Mrs. Layton told the children that from their histories they had found that Washington and his soldiers were camped at Valley Forge in the Winter of 1777, the darkest days of the Revolution, and that a beautiful memorial chapel had been erected on the place where Washington knelt in prayer. They were then told of the set of bells and the Bell Tower with its patriot stones. As other contributions came in from Western District Chapters, D. A. R., the fund was completed in memory of one of Oklahoma's most gallant native sons.

Louise F. Fluke, Secretary
Western District, Oklahoma
Marriage Bonds — Shenandoah County
For Years Beginning 1772

Isaac McCane and Mary Hannon, Nov. 8, 1790, dr of Gist; David Job and Abigail Denton, Nov. 24, 1772, Bondsman John Whiston; Cuthbert Harrison and Ann Beale, Dec. 24, 1772, Bondsman Edwin Young sister of James; John Sehorn and Elizabeth Curtry, July 19, 1773, Bondsman Wm. Bullet; James Magowen and Susannah Strude, Nov. 17, 1773, Bondsman Walter Moffett; George Kissell and Cathrine Boyers, June 9, 1773, Bondsman Jacob Holman; Henry Mottet and Barbara Hoop, June 8, 1779, dr of William; William Riggens and Cathrine Keller, May 2, 1779, Bondsman Tror; John Hasturt; Benj. Hawkins and Cathrine Runlald, Sept. 17, 1779, Bondsman John Tipton; William Tyler and Mary Jones, May 31, 1779, dr of Henry; Elliott and Mary Humbleton, Jany 8, 1780, Bondsman John Nether-
Regan; John Setzer and Mary Pittner, Aug. 14, 1783, dr of Elizabeth; Wm. Lillard and Rachel Leath, Aug. 28, 1783, Bondsman Abram McKay; Nicholas Kressell and Ann Gommers (widow), July 29, 1783, Bondsman Abram Savage; Frederick Dull and Cathrine Hockman, Feb. 22, 1783, Bondsman John Shanks; Jacob Hahn; Jacob Lanoe; Mary Miller, July 31, 1783, Bondsman Wm. David; Christian Stover and Barbara Kendrick, Mar. 29, 1783, Bondsman Sam'l Porter; Jonathan Davis and Sarah Kelley, May 2, 1783, Bondsman, John Shank; Jacob Steigel and Rachel Holman, Apr. 27, 1784, Bondsman John Gyler; William Tucker and Cathrine Hassel, Dec. 7, 1773, Bondsman Ebenezer Wood; Jacob Puttner and Susannah Parrott (widow), July 21, 1783, John Bowman; Henry Rinker and Christina Waggoner, Sept. 27, 1783, dr of Urick; John Stover and Barabry Bruner, July 19, 1783, Wm. Dennis; Wm. Marshall and Arah Geor, June 19, 1783, Wolfart Frederick; Patrick Shields and Rebecca Dobkins, June 19, 1783, John Dobkins; Christian Beard and Mary Grim, Jan’y 25, 1783, dr of John and Catherine; Adam Pickle and Mary Hughes, July 12, 1784, David Harrow, dr of James; Stuffle Cryzar and Elizabeth Kugler (widow), Apr. 27, 1784, Bondsman, Joseph Pugh; Reuben Moore and Mary Parrott, Sept. 25, 1783, Bondsman George Bird; John Winton and Arabella Cunningham, May 15, 1784, Bondsman Jacob Stiegel; Peter Miller and Cathrine Holler, Oct. 14, 1784, Bondsman Philip Munec; Joseph Snapp and Elizabeth Keller, June 12, 1784, Bondsman Daniel Morgan; Henry Frye and Elizabeth Milisee, widow, Jan’y. 8, 1785, Bondsman Wm. Tilson; Adam Shearm-an and Mary Keller, July 10, 1784, Bondsman Adam Sherman, Sr.; Henry Hohn (Hahn) and Madageline Dosh, Apr. 27, 1784, Bondsman Christopher Dosh, consent only; Linor Branson and Rebecca Miller, Aug. 25, 1784, Thomas Allen; John Allensworth and Mary Jennings, Feb. 18, 1784, dr of William; George Wood and Hannah Gillic, June 1, 1784, John Brown; Robert Harrison and Mary Harrison, Sept. 13, 1784, dr of Zebulon; John Bly and Esther Keller, June 6, 1784, Jacob Bly; Anthony Ammon and Barbara Funk, June 1, 1784, dr of Henry; Joseph Feather-gill and Mary Atwood, December 2, 1784, James Atwood; Wm. Cathy and Margaret Holman, Dec. 13, 1784, Bondsman, John Taylor; Henry Brown and Mary Timberlake (widow), June 8, 1784, Bondsman John Brown; Andrew Kyser and Sarah Rinehard, Nov. 22, 1784, Bondsman Jacob Vanbouzer; Henry Hohn (Hahn) and Magdalena Dosh, Apr. 17, 1784, Bondsman, Christopher Dosh; Mark Fox and Ann Bauthman, June 4, 1784, Bondsman Cathrine Fox, Barbery Bauthman; Adam Haun and Mary Mackiuntur, Sept. 12, 1785, Bondsman Bostin Haun; John Waturs and Sary Siby, May 7, 1785, Bondsman, Thos. Hinton; John Bunner and Luthien Young, Aug. 25, 1785, Bondsman, Silby Foley; Philip Couts and Anna Kifer, Aug. 22, 1785, Bondsman Jacob Kifer; Jeremiah Whitson and Elizabeth Job, Nov. 25, 1784, dr of Moses; Isaac Harsberger and Martha Holdiman, Feb. 18, 1784, Jacob Steigel; Cuttip Eary and Barbara Sible, Oct. 19, 1784, Peter Sible; John Mauk and Barabry Snare, Dec. 24, 1785, Henry Smith; Mary Rousch, March 17, 1785, Elizabeth Huffman, Nov. 17, 1785, Christian Huffman; John Weaver and Elizabeth Sinque, Nov. 17, 1785, Peter Singue; George Hentox and Mary Rigney, Mar. 3, 1785, Thomas Hinton; John Heisseman and Magdalena Zigler, June 4, 1785, John Maurer; Fredrick Setzer and Elizabeth Funk, June 21, 1785, Bondsman John Crookshank; Jacob Hahn; Jacob Lanoe, Oct. 12, 1785, Bondsman John Crowson; Duskin Tabbs and Leanne Johnston, Feb. 15, 1785, Bondsman Ulric Miller; Jacob Ortner and Sarah Peterson, Sept. 29, 1785, Bondsman dr of Sarah Godfrey; Conrad Drawgond and Mary Zigler, June 3, 1785, Bondsman John Mower; Abraham Buggman and Elizabeth Zager, Feb. 14, 1785, Bondsman Gabriel Zager; Henry Trout and Susanna Lambert, Dec. 31, 1785, Bondsman Christopher Lambert; Ellis Turner and Mary Cutlip, Oct. 3, 1785, Bondsman David Proffit; Adam Doser and Christine Urbacht, Sept. 9, 1785, Daniel and Elizabeth Doser; Michael Tuttore and Margaret Tres, June 1, 1785, Mahan Keller; Benjamin Hinckle and Mary, Oct. 15, 1785, John Rousch; Jacob Salcon and Cathrine Good, Nov. 21, 1785, Henry Good; James WInsbore and Margaret Gammitt (o), June 20, 1785, Henry Daring; Shadrick Williams and Hannah Jones, Dec. 15, 1785, George Long; James Graves and Polly Ingram, Oct. 22, 1785, dr of W. Greene; Hunt and Barabry Fellow, May 23, 1785, Michael Burner; Isaac Samuel and Eliza Jeanne Pem-backer, Mar. 3, 1785, Bondsman John Williams dr of Mary; Mary Metzter and Betsy Clime, Apr. 18, 1785, Bondsman dr of Silas; John Young and Rebecca Vaughan, Mar. 7, 1785, Bondsman Samuel & Elizabeth Philips; Michael Summers and Molly Acker, Dec. 12, 1785, Bondsman John Acker; John Keffer and Mary Miller, Aug. 13, 1785, dr of Peter; David Golladay and Rebecca Hockman, June 24, 1785, dr of Peter; Christy Bumgarner and Mary Bulging, Sept. 29, 1785, Nathaniel Steivart; John Day and Cathrine Coefett, Dec. 3, 1785, Henry Brown; Thomas Mantieth and Elizabeth Phillips, Sept. 3, 1785, Samuel Phillips; Adam Kettlinger and Elizabeth Prince, Oct. 22, 1785, Jacob Kittlinger; Christian Sharpe and Ann Chrisser, Dec. 22, 1785, John Williams; Michael Turney and Elenier Mathaney, Sept. 19, 1785, Daniel Mathaney; George Shaver and Barbara Stover, Feb. 5, 1785, Bondsman John Jordan; Robert Windlebrough, and Catherine Murry, Apr. 17, 1786, Bondsman Samuel Mills; Thomas Hurst and Siley Breeding, July 27, 1786, Bondsman Jacob Coleman; George Bowman and Elizabeth Rouze, June 13, 1786, Bondsman John Bowman, dr of Philip; John Nichols and Elizabeth Eagle, Mar. 2, 1786, Bondsman David Golladay; Isaac Boare and ? Rouck, Mar. 30, 1786, Bondsman, David Rouck; Solomon Kingery and Elizabeth Jones, Sept. 23, 1786, Bondsman Wm. Byrd; David Bumgarner and Catherine Billier, Mar. 3, 1786, Bondsman Jacob Ornstein; Margarita Clark (o), May 18, 1786, John Anderson; Marcus Miller
and Anna Feetly, Jan'y, 30, 1786, son of Henry, dr of George; Jacob Huffman and Susanna Miller, Nov. 4, 1786; Mathew Zehring; William Fry and Elizabeth Soberlin, Mar. 13, 1786, Benj. Fry; Samuel George Moere; Henry; May 24, 1786, Dr of William; Samuel Comer and Elizabeth Dance, Feb. 21, 1786, Michael Comer; Abraham Miller and Margaret Shultz, Dec. 25, 1786, Isaac Miller; Michael Harmon and Catherine Zigle, Feb. 4, 1786, Wm. Kennedy; Philip Dr of George; Jacob Huffman and Susanna Miller, 1786, Bondsman, John Anderson; Christopher Nov. 4, 1786; Mathew Zehring; William Fry and Elizabeth Soberlin, Mar. 13, 1786, Benj. Fry; Oct. 1, 1786, dr of Fredrick and Cathrine; George Arnold and Mary, June 17, 1786, dr of original; John Frank and Elizabeth Toddson, Aug. 23, 1786, Cathy Griffeth—consent only; Martin Howser and Barbara Neff, Nov. 30, 1786, dr of William; John Daniel and Margaret Leath, widow, Feb. 7, 1786, Bondsman Philip Phasor; John Sken and Sarah McCarte, Oct. 3, 1786, Bondsman, dr of John & Sarah; Jacob Lockemiller and Catherine Wisert, Apr. 24, 1786, dr of Joseph; Adam Blose and Hannah Shaver, Aug. 6, 1786, Bondsman Samuel Shaver; Philip Penniwit and Nelly Dillon, Apr. 8, 1786, Bondsman Henry Daring; George Gander and Mary Pinkley, Nov. 10, 1786, Joseph Pinkley; Silby Fossell and Rachel Harman; George Shireman and Magdelen Dilanter (Dill), Sept. 12, 1786, Simon Harr; Jacob Gibbs and Elizabeth Dence, Mar. 4, 1786, Bondsman John Frye; John Netherton, Jr and Winifred Harding, Oct. 3, 1786, dr of George; Christian Smith and Lacey Comb, Nov. 30, 1786, Bondsman Henry Smith; Joseph Cockener and Molly Jeator, Apr. 24, 1786, Bondsman Wm. Tennis; John Boon; Mary and Cathrine Larir, Mar. 18, 1786, Bondsman and Mary; John Zemmons and Barbara Cockeheous, Mar. 18, 1786, Bondsman Valentine Mouser; George Shireman and Magdelen Dilanter (Dillmyer?), Sept. 12, 1786, Bondsman dr of Lawrence. Mathias Harr and Mary Hoke, Oct. 28, 1786, Bondsman Wm. Hoke; John Frank and Elizabeth Thompson, Aug. 24, 1786, Bondsman, Wm. David Proftett; Thomas Lewis and Elizabeth Walters, Aug. 14, 1786, Bondsman David Thompson; Adam Meir and Cathrine Fender, Sept. 8, 1786, Bondsman, Sam'l Mills; Davis Allen and Elizabeth Antrin, Feb. 14, 1787, Bondsman, John; Godfrey Wilkins and Cathrine Layman, May 31, 1787, Bondsman Philip Kubler; George Boombaugh and Mary Boyas, Mar. 24, 1786, Bondsman Fredrick Woolford; Abraham Smoot and Ann Cooktbour, Apr. 7, 1786, Bondsman Mathias Zehring; Thomas Bickerton and Rebecca Rark, Mar. 27, 1786, dr of Seragh; Wm. Baster and Molly Miller, Feb. 18, 1786, dr of Peter; Conrad Dearink and普通Marx, Mar. 30, 1786, Bondsman, Dr of Richard Joseph Conrad and Rebecca Gunner, May 23, 1786, John Busong; Daniel Piper and Elizabeth Acker, Sept. 19, 1786, George Wetzel; Daniel Funkhouse and Elizabeth Stoner, Dec. 19, 1786, dr of Fredrick and Cathrine; George Arnold and Mary Albert, June 17, 1786, clerks certificate only; John Frank and Elizabeth Toddson, Aug. 23, 1786, Cathy Griffeth—consent only; Martin Howser and Barbara Neff, Nov. 30, 1786, dr of John; Daniel Huttle and Mary Bytelar, Mar. 27, 1786, dr of Abraham; George Clowe and Susanna Balck, Nov. 29, 1786, Bondsman John Anderson; Christian Delinger and Elizabeth Feeby (Fuly), May 27, 1786, Joseph Bolz (Haltz); John Daggett and Molley Fox, Feb. 1, 1786, Reuber Paggett; Henry Stagle and Christina Keltner, Apr. 26, 1786, H. C. Kellneal; Wm. Allansworth and Nancy Jones; Jane, Dec. 29, 1787, dr of Mason; William Critur and Cathry Mattert, May 3, 1787; Solomon Woolars; John Black; Christopher Holdiman (Haldinan) and Mary Smith, Aug. 19, 1786, Wm. Barnes; Thomas Hughes and Ann Wright, May 5, 1787; Wm. Davis and Elizabeth Huddle, Dec. 8, 1787; Jacob Huddle; Mue Dittimore and Elizabeth Ness, June 5, 1787, Adam and Margaret Ness; Conrad Beaver (Neaves) and Mary Lesannah, Jan'y, 3, 1786, David Coffman; Martin Zeb and Ann Stockshlager, Jany 27, 1787, John Frider (Trider); Thomas Manuel and Cathrine Boaker, Jan'y 22, 1787, dr of Philip; Moses Fleschman and Elizabeth Oreback, Dec. 29, 1787, Philip Baker, Bondsman; John Beach and Mary Jones, May 1, 1787—widow, Jacob Coleman; Wm. Krentzer and Cathrine Mettmer, May 31, 1787, Bondsman David Jordan—consent only; Wm. W. Hank, Nov. 10, 1787, Dr of David; Peter Burngardiner and Fanny Burner, Mar. 29, 1787, Jacob Burner; Adam Reader and Anna Choinghower, Mar. 14, 1787, Conrad Reader; Daniel Maiden and Janey Lehen, Jan'y, 24, 1787, Peter Edwards; Moses Payne and Cathrine Wroe, Oct. 27, 1787, dr of original; Adam Sibert and Clara Miller, Nov. 12, 1787, Edward Miller; Edward Miller and Rebecca Gaulwen, Aug. 31, 1787, Jacob Miller; Moses Crume and Sarah Marks, Apr. 16, 1787, dr of William; John Mauk and Elizabeth Hisir, Apr. 9, 1787, Henry Hisir; George Sharp and Elizabeth Rudnall, Mar. 24, 1787, Archebald Rudnall; Robert Rolis and Evey Owens, Mar. 14, 1787, James Owen; Abraham Whitseil and Madalaine Fauber, Mar. 17, 1787, Bondsman John Fauber; William Brinkley and Sarah Medberah, Mar. 1, 1787, Christian Miller; Fredrick Pangle and Elizabeth Vanhouther, Feb. 23, 1787, Jacob Vanhouther; George Fultz and Mary Rugle, Jan'y 3, 1787, Peter Hatter, Jr; Robert Pierce and Leviza Hackney, June 28, 1787, Turner Lehue; Philip Wendle, Jr and Ababra Black, May 19,
1787, John Black; Samuel Hersberger and Ann Grove, May 28, 1787, John Geyer; Henry Dinge and Elizabeth Dilling, June 20, 1787, Dr of John and Cathrine Leuth; Susannah Harmon, Mar. 10, 1787, John Newman; George Wolf and Nancy Cameron, Feb. 18, 1787, Henry Hiddie; Adam Reader and Hannah Moore. Jany 27, 1787, John Taylor; George Allingen and Elizabeth Miller, Jany 24, 1787, Frurry Miller; George House and Cathrine Christian, Aug. 17, 1787, Sister of Joseph; Arthur Sparks and Betty Kelton, June 22, 1787, Galin Granhour; Jonas Stirkler and Christine Brubaker, Mar. 28, 1787, Abraham Burbaker; Wm. Bushong and Cathrine Bartley, May 16, 1787, John Bushong; James Park and Judith Commer, May 5, 1787, dr of Michael; James Burnal and Anna Curtis, Nov. 8, 1788, wm. Cater; Abraham Job. and Molly Vaughan, June 25, 1788, Elizabeth Smith and Sarah Smith, Nov. 11, 1788, dr of Conrad & Ann; Jacob Coleman and Jane Wood, Nov. 8, 1788, John Beach; Jeremiah Breeding and Elizabeth Bush, Apr. 29, 1788, son of James; David Funkhouser and Elizabeth Beam, July 26, 1788, Bondsman Samuel Bean; George Bird and Hannah Allen, Jan. 25, 1788, Adolph Coffman; Henry Pence and Elizabeth Koorzt, Jan. 2, 1788, dr of John & Elizabeth; David Ruffner and Anna Brambrough, Sept. 6, 1788, dr of Henry; Wm. Cronk and Mary Fultz, July 30, 1788, Henry Barr; William Cherishomes and Susannah W. McCarty, June 27, 1788, dr of Adam; Henry Biddenbelscher and Elizabeth Ferris, July 3, 1788, gr son of Jacob; Frederick Tissus and Madaline Hestant, May 30, 1788, Martin Tinter; John Roller and Cathrine Dossierin, Jany 12, 1788, Jeremiah Keffer; James Burnal and Anna Curtis, Nov. 1, 1788, dr of Henry & Elizabeth, consent only; Thomas Dotson and Cathrine Gunner, Sept. 14, 1788, Thos. Freylande; Daniel Spitece and Cathrine Clinter, July 6, 1788, Michael Spigle; Peter Cimeron and Mary Seater, May 22, 1788, dr of Thomas and Sarah; John Bidenhour and Sarah Coffman, Apr. 22, 1788, dr of Andrew Coffman; Adam Smith and Mary Bramanam, Sept. 27, 1788, son of Adam; Elijah Carter and Margaret Hennerer, Oct. 4, 1788, John Jones; Frederick Judy and Elizabeth Maggett, Sept. 29, 1788; Bondsman dr of Margett; John Jones and Rachel Henary, Sep. 11, 1788, dr of Aaron and Marian; Jacob Inabent and Marry Parkerson, Aug. 1788, Michael Spragle; Peter Bander and Elizabeth Sammmer, Jany 8, 1788, dr of P. Somer; Henry Neff; Michael; James Burnel and Anna Curtis, Nov. 8, 1788, Wm. Vaughan and Sarah Carter, Sept. 1, 1788, John Lillard, dr of Jonathan; Jacob Judy and Dolly Stoneberge, June 6, 1788, dr of Frederick; Christopher Sinder and Elizabeth Orts, Oct. 13, 1788, George Whitzel; Reuben Allen and Madaline Skeen, June 23, 1788, Adam Bird; John Myer and Madalena Albert, Sept. 30, 1788, dr of Mary; Benjamin Reader and Lydia Morgan, Aug. 2, 1788, Simon Vaughan; Jesse Huffman and Elizabeth Gipkins, Apr. 24, 1788, Benj. Kinkle; John Miller and Anna Smoot, Feb. 9, 1788, Mathew Soot; Thomas Miller and Susanna Niders, Jany 31, 1788; Jacob Haws and Christina Sunner, June 6, 1788, Bondsman Andrew Sunner; Adam Piper and Ann Kearn, Feb. 4, 1788, David Kearn; John Able and Jane Williams, Oct. 13, 1788, dr of Joseph; Mathew Pear and Mary Finley, Mar. 12, 1788, dr of Henry son of Philip; Jacob Sheets and Eva Wacker, Jan. 3, 1788, M. Zehring; Abraham Beam and Ann Hershberger, May 17, 1788, John Beam; John Eager and Rachel Combs, Aug. 12, 1788, Samuel Clayton, dr of Job; Jacob Hensley and Jacob Fultz, Aug. 9, 1788, George Fultz;
Mathias Smoot and Barbara Fukley, Nov. 8, 1788, George Fukley; Patrick Keyes and Nancy Mercer, Oct. 17, 1788, John Kelley; Isaac Sanders and Janet Woodward, Oct. 25, 1788, Erasmus Northcraft; Philip Packer and Miliner Cantwell, Dec. 31, 1788; dr of Edward & Cathrine; David Groff and Anna Musselman, Mar. 24, 1788, dr of John; John Hoza and Mary Magdalene Flatner, Apr. 29, 1788, dr of John; Abraham Kibler; Richard Thomas and Elizabeth Hoop, Feb. 15, 1788, dr of Gaspher; Adam Albert and Florinda Huffman, Feb. 19, 1788, Wm. Warthington, dr of Philip; John Wilson and Barberry Pinkley, Nov. 15, 1788, dr of Joseph Pinkley; Wm. Warthington and Elizabeth Machir, Aug. 28, 1788, John Machir; John Rust and Frances Pinkley, Aug. 22, 1788, Daniel Link; Thomas Freeland and Cathrine Ross, Aug. 21, 1788, Jacob Resely; Wm. Dong and Mary Cook, Aug. 18, 1788, Son of Angus; Jacob Copp and Siby Brunnling, June 13, 1788, C. Pickler; Daniel Woolford and Susanna Arnts, June 10, 1788, Bondsman Frederick Woolford; John Snyder and Cathrine Pittman, Dec. 21, 1788, Abraham Lambert; Cuttip Piper and Dortha Stambach, Mar. 27, 1788, dr of Jacob Stambach; John Wilkins and Hannah Dribler, May 8, 1788, Nicholas Bower; John Groves and Margaret Denton, Dec. 2, 1788, dr of George; Origenal Young and Marcusroe, Dec. 15, 1788, John Pangle and Margaret Rinehart; Dec. 12, 1788, Elizabeth vanHoo and John Landemood and Mary Landemood, June 10, 1788, Henry Kellar; Philip Crume and Anna Barrett, Aug. 29, 1788, gnd dr of Andrew Koffman; John Coffman and Mary Sevy, Sept. 6, 1788, Mathias Sivy; Philip Harpine and Eva Nease, May 12, 1788, dr of Adam; Joseph Skinner and Barbara Woolfenberger, Mar. 31, 1788, Philip Williams; Thomas Welch and Jenny Robinson, Apr. 1, 1788, Swift Young; John Zirkle and Susanna Roush, Nov. 28, 1788, George Roush; Philip Spangler and Regina Stover, Nov. 15, 1788, John Croudson; Henry Hershberger and Elizabeth Houser, Oct. 31, 1788, Wm. Shepherd; Rudolph Cayg and Eve Roef, Mar. 3, 1788, Jacob Roof, Bondsman; Michael Dimsey and Elizabeth Barnhart, Dec. 17, 1788, Peter Barnhart; Philip Wilkins and Ann Layman, Apr. 24, 1788, Bondsman John Layman; Peter Simmerman and Magdaline Clingon, Sept. 9, 1788, Martin House; Jacob Coffman and Molly Kibler, Oct. 5, 1788, Lewis Kibler; Paul Durst and Sarah McCoy, Aug. 4, 1787, James McCoy; Abram Lambert and Mary Harrow, Dec. 9, 1789, widow, John Effinger; Henry Brinker and Susanna Taylor, Nov. 30, 1789, dr of Job and Barbara Combs; Joseph Painter and Elizabeth Comer, Jan. 5, 1788, dr of Martin; John Wright and Nancy Stoneback, Feb. 7, 1788, dr of George; John Duckeler and Margaret Hoshaw, July 5, 1788, Peter Hoshaw; John Acre and Susanna Dressler, Dec. 22, 1789, dr of Andrew; Michael Giffe and Hannah Cesterson, Nov. 3, 1789, Wm. Runlin; Wm. Hino and Philip South, Apr. 23, 1789, Benj. Lory; David Decker and Elizabeth Olinger, Oct. 28, 1789, John Hite; Peter Ailsheite and Margaret Coonts, Aug. 14, 1789, George Koons; Wm. White and Esther Antram, Aug. 20, 1789, Bondsman Davis and Elizabeth Allen; Thomas Hutchinson and Sarah Bailey, Nov. 6, 1789, son of John dr of William; George Hurst and Patsy Breeding, June 13, 1789, John Wright; John Jordan and Cathrine Beale, Apr. 20, 1789, Tavonner Beale; Isaac Funkhouuser and Cathrine Boyer, April 2, 1789, Martin Shannon; Samuel Spiker and Anna Hockman, Oct. 3, 1789, dr of Peter; Griffin Winstead and Barbara Smith, Apr. 13, 1789, dr of Martin; Christina Zirole, May 27, 1789, Jacob Kipps; Henry Lutz and Elizabeth Filinney, Aug. 12, 1789, Henry Reagh; William Williams and Anna McCartney, June 17, 1789, James Allen; Lewis Moore and Rosena Perirw, May 11, 1789, dr of John-Philip Peniwit; James Boyer and Peggy Devier, Feb. 2, 1789, James of Buckingham Co.; Erasmus Northcroft and Martha Stollings, Apr. 13, 1789, Jacob Reader; John Mavies and Cathrine Hiser, Apr. 11, 1789, Adam Destin; John Filiz and Polly Rutherford, May 23, 1789, dr of Crop; Gelson Howel and Mary Ann Jones, May 9, 1789, dr of Mason; John Coffman and Anna Bruebaker, Feb. 7, 1789, Bondsman Martin Coffman; Leonard Swartz and Barbara Ballinger, Apr. 2, 1789, dr of Stephen and Elizabeth; John Norton and Ann Riddle, Aug. 15, 1789, Isaac Riddle; Joseph Layman and Barbara Witsel, Jan. 15, 1789, dr of Nicholas Witsel; Jacob Grove and Sarah Windle, Jan. 8, 1789, dr of August; Lewis Miller and Barbara Stock, Mar. 15, 1789, dr of Esther R.; John Jordan and Mary Breeding, Aug. 5, 1789, dr of Spencer, Jr.; Michael Tofflem and Magdalena Roush, Sept. 20, 1789, John Grimsley; Andrew Cutler and Nancy Devier, Apr. 27, 1789, dr of James; James Randall and Barbara Hennaner, Apr. 13, 1789, Jacob Kinsley; Martin Earhart and Cathrine Sipe, Jan. 22, 1789, dr of Henry Sipe; Abram Branaman and Anna Neff, July 4, 1789, dr of John Neff; Abraham Mauk and Mary Beaver, Oct. 2, 1789, Christian Beaver; John Thomas and Cathrine Bird, Mar. 26, 1789, Abram Bird; Lewis Huffman and Barbara Firewood, May 26, 1789, dr of Mathias & Elizabeth; Wm. Tipton and Elizabeth McCoyle, Dec. 23, 1789, James Mathes.; Henry Hiser, Jr and Mary Hiser, June 29, 1789, Bondsman dr of James; John Campbell and Nancy Sherly, Aug. 31, 1789, James Allen; John Hite and Cathrine Decker, Aug. 22, 1789, dr of Adam; Michael Treator and Barbara Miller, Jan. 27, 1789, Mathias Zeering; Henry Baker and Esther Strickler, Nov. 9, 1789, Jacob Lambert; Francis Wall and Sarah Grigsby, Aug. 18, 1789, dr of Benjamin; Daniel Pence and Cathrine Prince, April 10, 1789, dr of Philip; Henry Wool and Magdaline Coffman,
Nov. 3, 1789, John Effinger; George Denton and Cathrine Grove, Aug. 13, 1789, John and Elizabeth Spangler; Godfrey Grandel and Elizabeth Haskins, Apr. 29, 1789, Daniel Dirst; Wm. Crume and Mary Thomas, Feb. 16, 1789, dr of William; Richard Floyd and Susannah Miller, Nov. 27, 1789, dr of Peter Miller; Andrew Watt and Jane Jenkins, Oct. 27, 1789, dr of Samuel; John Hurt and Molly Mart; Apr. 10, 1789, Spencer Breeding—consent; Isaac Funkhouser and Cathrine Binn, Apr. 1, 1789, dr of Michael; Christian Bumgardner and Barbara Groves, Apr. 27, 1789, dr of Moses; Daniel Feitz and Magdalena Rubey, Nov. 28, 1789, dr of Jacob; Peter Siebert and Rachel Miller, Aug. 3, 1789, dr of Clair; Enge Hartline and Mary Coons, Nov. 4, 1789, Daniel Woolford; Peter Bert and Hannah Shayer, Jan 24, 1789, dr of Jacob; Daniel Coffield and Cartrout Shridar, Feb. 16, 1789, Michael Henlin; George Underwood and Cathrine Koots, Nov. 19, 1789, George Koots; George Fisher and Elizabeth Layman, Sept. 28, 1789, son of Simon—dr of Christoffer; Richard, July 23, 1789, dr of Francis Farah; John Dillinger and Ann Fravel, Aug. 4, 1789, dr of George; John Hurst and Elizabeth Bridwell, Aug. 5, 1789, Spencer Breeding; John Martin and Rebecca Holeman, Oct. 23, 1789, dr of Wm. and Mary Cattery; John Simms and Mary Ann Stoneback, June 15, 1789, dr of George; Frederick Beale and Fanny Cherryholmes, Jan 15, 1789, John Goare; George Copp and Susannah Hahn, Oct. 10, 1789, dr of George Hohn; John Allerfer and Mary Copp, Oct. 10, 1789, dr of Andrew; Jeffery Collins and Jemima Arterburn, Aug. 25, 1789, dr of Peter; Zachariar Price and Peggy Ward, Jan 11, 1789, Bondsman dr of Richard; Frederick Beale and Lucy Grugrit, Feb. 7, 1789, Thos. Edgel; Moses Shaver and Susanna Kid, July 21, 1789, Charles Campbell; Michael Artshite and Delpha Wright, July 30, 1789, John Coffman; Robert Donally and Eve Brown, June 20, 1789, Jonas Weaver; Samuel Lee and Jane Mathary, Mar. 14, 1789, son of Parnount; Christopher Coupenour and Magdalene Lanthrop, Apr. 10, 1789, Jacob Keastat; Leonard Daniel and Mary Bowman, Mar. 25, 1789, Jacob Bowman; John Cline and Mary Armstrong, June 15, 1789, Isaac Layman; John Gatewood and Sarah Deyerle, June 22, 1789, Joseph Skinner; Aaron Parry and Elizabeth Breeding, July 2, 1789, dr of James & Sarah; Englehard Cline and Mary Coons, Nov. 2, 1789, dr of Henry—consent only; Rooty Baker and Eve Kihlmingar, Mar. 16, 1789, Daniel Baker; John O'Miller and Christina Howard, Mar. 7, 1789, Moses Sibert; John Smith and Betty Cunningham, Feb. 21, 1789, dr of Rachel; Samuel Shaver and Cathrine Shank, Mar. 5, 1789, Joshua Painter; Conrad Smith and Mary Wallard, July 24, 1790, Bondsman John Woolen; Michael Acre and Cathrine Hepner, Feb. 10, 1790, Mathias Zehering, dr of Casper; George Feazle and Margaret Pear, Jan. 15, 1790, dr of Philip; Lawrence Purcell and Cathrine Brown, May 10, 1790, Rohrt. Donnally; David Russell and Jane Stater, Jan. 26, 1790, Zadock Conner; David Wytmyer and Mary Hoy, Jan. 12, 1790, Jacob Rinker; Thomas Pearson and Hannah Mailes, Apr. 6, 1790, James Spinks; Jared Williams and Martha Carson, May 8, 1790, dr of Simon Sr; John Windle and Cathrine Windle, Feb. 10, 1790, Jonathan Windle; John Doughty and Margaret Markes, Feb. 1, 1790, dr of William; George Sits and Elizabeth Sheffer, May 6, 1790, dr of Nicholas; Jacob Fry and Cathrine Lindrmut, Feb. 12, 1790, John Bird; John Philips Booker and Mary Laurence, Jan. 25, 1790, dr of Edward; William Williams and Mary Ann Johnson, Mar. 2, 1790, dr of Andrew; John Hoop and Sarah Reeder, Apr. 22, 1790, dr of George; Reeder; Benjamin Hysyg and Elizabeth Chisom, Feb. 19, 1790, Joshua Johnson; Jacob Funk and Cathrine Snapp, Aug. 14, 1790, widow; Bondsman Henry Hockman; Thomas Parent and Jemima Dodson, Jan. 3, 1790, George Killings; John Crump and Elizabeth Dickerson, Jan. 21, 1790, Benedict Allhitt; Ahner Conner and Ann Russell; Oct. 25, 1790, dr of William; Elvah and Christiana Kealy, Mar. 15, 1790, George Black; George Michael Houke and Margaret Lotz, Sept. 18, 1790, John Gyer; John Grove and Barbara Lionberger, Aug. 23, 1790, Bondsman—dr of John; John Glattin and Mary Eagle, Oct. 2, 1790, Philip Rudy; Daniel Hisey and Barbara Unger, Oct. 7, 1790, George Fravel; James Hutchinson and Sarah Thomas, Oct. 25, 1790, dr of William; Henry Roey and Susannah Laurence, Sept. 30, 1790, Edward Laurence; John Chim and Barbara Walker, Oct. 16, 1790, John Wither; John Coll and Madaline Lonas, Sept. 7, 1790, Leonard Lonas; Simon Harr and Margaret Biar, Oct. 30, 1790, widow; George Bens and Mary Mooks, Nov. 2, 1790, dr of Daniel and Harry Artiburn, Nov. 3, 1790, dr of Poator; Moses Henry and Nelley Hoows, Oct. 24, 1790, son of Susannah; Jacob Yeager and Hannah Dirit, Oct. 20, 1790, dr of Barbara; George Grazimer and Mary Yunker, Oct. 16, 1790, John Grove; William Walden and Elizabeth Buck, Sept. 30, 1790, dr of John; John Frederick Hurman and Peggy Whaton, Nov. 8, 1790, dr of Idral(s); Butwick (lutwick) Fout and Barbary Bowman, Oct. 21, 1790, George Bowman; Adam Rector and Mary Hosenbihler, June 10, 1789, dr of Anna; Wm. Cunningham and Mary Triscole, Sept. 22, 1790, John Smith; Jacob Hiser and Elizabeth Sumwalt, Sept. 9, 1790, Abram Grabead; William Manuel and Sarah Hancock, Oct. 2, 1790, dr of John; John Peters, Jr and Christina Longenac, June 12, 1790, Mathew Zehring; Peter Hartant, Jr and Barbara Hufman, Aug. 19, 1790, dr of Christina; Peter Henry and Barbara Loudaback, July 20, 1790, dr of David and Elizabeth; John Phares and Cathrine Whitson, Sept. 4, 1790, dr of Ruth; Loftin Grimsley and Kezria Davis, Apr. 27, 1789, Bondsman Wm. Grimsley; Jacob Hershberger and Mary Groves, Sept. 11, 1790, Abram Bruebaker; John Crips
and Nelly Proctor, Sept. 10, 1790, dr of Prudy; Wm. Barbary Meyer, June 2, 1790, dr of Henry; John Coffman and Elizabeth Townsend, May 27, 1790, dr of Robert; Daniel Loudaback and Ann Ward, July 20, 1790, dr of Richard; Henry Gitting and Mary Hase, Sept. 26, 1790, dr of Johannes; Michael Lenney and Susan Bryant, Jan. 19, 1791, dr of Johannes; George Keller and Christina Wilkin, Aug. 15, 1790, dr of John & Cathrine; David Griffith and Elizabeth Prince, June 19, 1790, dr of George; John Marks and Cathrine Nave, May 20, 1790, Martins Nave; Peter Coffelt and Catherine, June 20, 1790, dr of Richard; Henry Nease and Mary Corkel, June 10, 1791, stepfather; Samuel Williams and Cathrine McGovern, June 27, 1791, dr of Darner; John Hiser, June 18, 1791, dr of Moses; Peter Overbaker and Jenny Ailshite, Mar. 9, 1791, Fredrick Averbaker; John Branham and Sally Branham, June 20, 1791, dr of Gaydon; James Smith and Prudy Proctor, Jan. 26, 1791, John Crips; David Colwell (a) and Ann White, Jan. 22, 1791, John Pennybaker; Christopher Haun and Rebecca Cofman, Apr. 28, 1791, Nislor Cofman; Martin Shank and Elizabeth Summers, Dec. 28, 1791, dr of Philip Somer; Patrick McMamarow and Ann Ortes, widow, Apr. 2, 1791, John McGrue; Jacob Smith and Elizabeth Connem, Mar. 16, 1791, dr of Margie; John Taylor and Elizabeth Cordeil, July 7, 1791, dr of George; Anthony Amand and Mary Moore, Mar. 14, 1791, John Moore; Elijah Arteburn and Sarah Vinson, Dec. 14, 1791, Wm. Artiburn; John Steagle and Elizabeth Ruby, Feb. 12, 1791, dr of John Newman; John Machir; James Conner; Andrew Sprecher and Emily Cani, Mar. 16, 1791, dr of Henry; Andrew Holeman and Elizabeth Readen, Nov. 24, 1791, dr of Michael; Solomon Carrier and Faminia Eagles, Jan. 8, 1791, Adan Luktill; John Runyon, Jr and Ester Rife, Feb. 22, 1791, dr of Elizabeth; John Shaver and Eve Motts, Apr. 21, 1791, dr of Peter; Joseph Wolfenbarger and Elizabeth Hoy, May 3, 1791, Philip Kibber; Jacob Brinker and Mary Taylor, Feb. 23, 1791, dr of Barbara Combs, (Mary Taylor on bond); Zachariah Willson and Elizabeth Pinkley, Apr. 4, 1791, dr of Joseph Pinkley; Nicholas Bowman and Cathrine Derkin, Dec. 6, 1791, George Bowman; Philip Link and Cathrine Roads, May 7, 1791, Valentine Roads; Lewis Bowers and Elizabeth Goltz, May 11, 1791, dr of Johanas; James McMaclin and Emily Cani, Mar. 16, 1791, dr of Henry; Andrew Holeman and Elizabeth Readen, Nov. 24, 1791, dr of Michael; Jacob Teteweeck and Liza Loudder, Nov. 18, 1791, Henry Barr; Michael Copp and Cathrine Link, Dec. 29, 1791, Christian Grayth; Jacob Davis and Madlena Wiseman, Sept. 19, 1791, Thos. Wiseman; Thomas Humes and Nancy Bartley, Sept. 29, 1791, John Machir; Leonard Balchas and Mary Tébóe, Dec. 25, 1791, Abram Lambert; John Lehue and Nancy Comner, Nov. 24, 1791, James Conner; Andrew Sprecher and Phebe Burk, Nov. 30, 1791, Benj. Strikler; George Flanagan and George Larrick, Dec. 6, 1791, dr of John; Philip Williams and Sarah Croudson, Oct. 15, 1791, dr of John; George Goubert and Betty Cokenour, Aug. 8, 1791, Jacob Cokenour; Henry Rader and Elizabeth Cokenour, Nov. 28, 1791, Henry Cokenour; Adam Fertick and Mary Van Sickle.
Miller, widow, Dec. 5, 1791, Lofty Miller; Peter Overholser and Ann Boughman, Nov. 17, 1791, dr of Cathrine; Edward Wyatt and Ann Gordon, Nov. 17, 1791, dr of John; John M. Miller, May 29, 1792, dr of Mary Barkman, Dec. 2, 1791, Andrew Finter; James Profit and Rebecca Keeneey, Dec. 9, 1791, dr of Uriah; Joseph Young and Ruth Jones, Dec. 3, 1791, dr of Evan; George Rumow and Hates Seton, Dec. 20, 1791, Thos. Humphurs; John Horn and Catherine Miller, Dec. 22, 1791, Wm. A. Bart; John Rinehart and Cathrine M. Grim, Mar. 26, 1792, dr of Jacob; James Hurst and Dorothy Bridwell, June 8, 1792, Absalom Hurst; James Ennis and Ann Cloud, Dec. 24, 1791, dr of James; David Ross and Mary Hurst and Dorothy Bridwell, June 8, 1792, Absolem Hurst; James Ennis and Ann Cloud, Dec. 24, 1791, dr of James; David Ross and Mary Hurst; John Smith and Hannah Osburn, June 4, 1792, dr of Uriah; Joseph Young and Ruth Jones, Aug. 24, 1792, dr of Thomas; John Tepee and Mary Alston, Sept. 12, 1792, dr of Nicholas, son of Isaac; Adam Mavis and Mary Smootz; John Horn and Elizabeth Coffman, Oct. 18, 1792, dr of John; John Holley and Nancy Barb; and Elizabeth Coffelt, May 7, 1792, Jacob Barb; Stephen Price and Patty Ward, May 16, 1792, Richard and Sarah Ward; Michael Dasner and Samuel G. Stock; John Schumaker; Peter Sine and Louisa Coffelt, May 5, 1792, dr of Anna G.Adam Coffelt; John Garris and Roseana Jurdin, Sept. 20, 1792, Thos. Campbell; Michael Sigelos and Mary Penniwitt, Sept. 24, 1792, dr of Johannas and Maria; Robert Turner and Elizabeth Cavender, Janey 15, 1792, Jacob Sigler; Casper Seller and Cathrine Lohnes, Dec, 1, 1792, dr of Leonard; George Weyley and Nancy Bodkin, Sept. 22, 1798, dr of Richard; John Holley and Nancy Edwards, Oct. 3, 1792, son of Peter; Abram Horn and Elizabeth Coffman, Oct. 18, 1792, dr of Nicholas and Mary; Jacob Roadcap and Barbary Weitick, Apr. 26, 1792, dr of Henry; Francis Knott and Cathrine Burh, Janey 23, 1792, dr
of Elizabeth; John Beebles and Mary Wilson, July 24, 1792, Arch d Wilson; Andrew Griner.

June 10, 1793, Peter Miller; Peter Pence and Ann Overholser; Jan. 7, 1792, Jacob Carver; John Beebles and Mary Wilson, July 24, 1792, Arch d Wilson; Andrew Griner; and Eliza Wilson.

Dec. 15, 1792, Bondsman Stephen Diesdick; Frederick Fancer and Barbara Moyre, June 10, 1793, Peter Miller; Peter Pence and Susannah Zerkel, Dec. 31, 1792, John Cook; Nicholas Houn and Sarah Anturburn, Apr. 26, 1792, Peter Anturburn; Jacob Lineweaver and Margaret Pickle, Apr. 26, 1792, Jacob Pickle; John Maggot and Mary Hersheyberger, Nov. 14, 1792, dr of Christian; John Fries, Jr and Elizabeth Pence, May 5, 1793, dr of Barbara, son of John; Nicholas Bower and Cathrine Samers, Nov. 9, 1793, Mathew Sommers; Jacob Spore and Magdalena Dressler, Dec. 11, 1792, dr of Andrew; John Painter and Phillippa Fry, Nov. 30, 1792, Jacob Emshwiler; John Jones and Elizabeth Coffee, Nov. 30, 1792, dr of Sarah Charles and John Coffee; Jacob Shitz and Barbary Lindamood, Feb. 21, 1792, dr of Michael; John Bennybecker and Phebe Fewket, June 25, 1793, dr of Elizabeth Fewket; John Surber and Margaret Sonas, May 4, 1793, Leonard and Jeffreys; George W[altenny] and George W, Feb. 3, 1793, John Sloop's, Mar. 19, 1793, Geo. Cloowood; Job Combs and Elizabeth Slaughter, Oct. 26, 1793, widow, John A. Miller; John Tipton and Polly Dobson, Sept. 9, 1793, Bondsman Adam Dirtig; Tobias Rufner and Mary Mussleman, Sept. 17, 1793, son of Joseph, dr of John; Tobias Beam and Elizabeth Miller, Oct. 7, 1793, Ulrich Milliken, and Susanna Rader, June 10, 1793, dr of George and Marge; Joseph Rayman and Elizabeth Hoshour, Oct. 16, 1793, dr of Henry; Henry Burner and Madlena Cullers, Nov. 9, 1793, John Collers; George Cordell and Sally Jennings, May 15, 1793, Wm. Jennings; Charles Snyder and Elizabeth Jordon, Aug. 12, 1793, Lovel Morris; Henry Pittenhiser and Barbary Dursty, Aug. 30, 1793, John Jordan; Ams Updegrove and Margaret Barnett, Oct. 10, 1793, dr of Wm. Barnett; Jacob Hirschberger and Mary Pence, Mar. 28, 1786, dr of Barbara, son of Barbara—consent only; Darby Downey and Susanna David, Sept. 7, 1793, Jacob David; David Coffman and Elizabeth Busswitt, Sept. 11, 1793, dr of Jonathan and Anna; John Nance and Mary English, Aug. 24, 1793, dr of John; John Louder and Susannah Desdewick, Apr. 1, 1793, dr of Stephen; James Dowds and Margaret Newell, Apr. 6, 1793, dr of John; Peter Byer and Elizabeth Snapp, Apr. 6, 1793, Bondsman Tobias Lambert; David Limeberger and Mary Brewbaker, May 22, 1793, dr of Abraham and Mary.

**Queries**

**Fry-Bush**—Jacob Fry and wife Sarah Bush, Salem Twp., Westmoreland Co., Pa. Ch. were: Jacob Henry, b. 1842, m. Priscilla Lauffer; Mary b. 1846, m. Israel Kepple; George, m. — Kayler; and Isaac. Would like birthdates of Jacob Fry and wife, Sarah Bush; also those who were their par. Mrs. Frank C. Fischer, 1103 Summit St., McKeesport, Pa.

**Kirkland-Mixer-Williams**—Daniel Kirkland, b. Oct. 1, 1725, and his bro. John, b. Nov. 5, 1735, sons of Rev. Daniel Kirkland of Lisbon, Conn., removed about 1768 to Norwich (Huntington), Mass. I would like inf. as to wives and ch. of these men.

A Daniel Kirkland m. (Huntington, Mass. Rec.), Abigail Knight, June 23, 1770. She d. Dec. 15, 1771, and a year later he m. Theodosia Mixer. Is this Daniel the one ment. above, or the son of above Daniel or John?

Daniel and Theodosia had, I think: Daniel, b. Nov. 8, 1773; Joseph Perkins, b. Aug. 16, 1775; and Phineas, b. Apr. 23, 1780. Des. data. I wonder if one of these three might be father of my Mary H. Kirkland of Norwich, b. Oct. 8, 1808, who m. Nov. 13, 1832, Samuel Williams, son of Rev. Solomon and Mary (Hooker) Williams, of Northampton, Mass.—Miss Elizabeth C. Cass, R. R. No. 1, Ohio, Ill.


**Dowden**—I would like inf. on the anc. of Hugh Dowden, b. 1810 in Miss. M. to Sarah Burgess. Hugh Dowden was son of John or James Dowden.—Christine Russell, 1440 Belwood, Shreveport, La.

**Coleman**—Would like inf. on anc. of Mar Ganie Coleman, b. Aug. 20, 1850, Honey Island, Miss., m. to Frances M. Dowden, d. Oct. 24, 1941, Many, La. She is dau. of William Coleman and Liza Jane Stubbes.—Edward Russell, 1440 Belwood, Shreveport, La.

**Stafford-Neal**—Does anyone have inf. abt. par. of William Stafford, b. in Tenn. 18— and d. 1840. He m. a Miss Donald of Tenn. Later moved to La. and m. a Martha Ann Cartwright of La. In 1822 he went to Ft. Bend Co., Texas. He and Martha Ann had 8 ch.: Sarah, Mary, Adam, Martha Ann, William, Susan Ann, John Thomas and Harvey. Mary Stafford, b. 1814; d. 1893; m. William T. Neal, who came from La. Mary Stafford and Wm. T. Neal had 4 ch.: James, Thomas, Adam Sylvester and Sarah Ann.

**Ledbetter**—A Ledbetter genealogy is being compiled and all dates, names, and family hist. are welcomed. I am esp. anx. for full inf. on all George Ledbetters who lived in Tenn. 1810-1830.—D. L. Murray, 1718 Buckner St., Shreveport, La.
Hardy-Barnes—Andrew Hardy (1790-1850) b. N. C. M. Sarah Barnes, dau. of Absolum Barnes bef. 1890 in Edgecombe Co., N. C. Their ch. were Rachel, Noah, Thomas, Absolum, Beeman, Martha, Mary, John Curtis, and Andrew Jackson. Andrew lived in Pennsylvania; perhaps about 1820. A son, later to Noxubee, Kemper and Neshoba Co., Miss. Rachel m. Ben Henry and moved to La. So did Thomas and his fam. Would like more inf. on them and on par. of original Andrew.—N. R. Murray, 1718 Buckner St., Shreveport, La.


Green—David Wiggins Green was b. in Alabama in 1840. M. Martha Wilson. Lived as a young man in Hico, La., later in Downsville, La., where he d. in 1905. His mother's maiden name was Guinn. Would like inf. on this line.—Annie Mae Green, 1735½ Buckner St., Shreveport, La.

Smith-Houston—Any clue wanted to par. of William Smith of Cape Ann, Mass., b. about 1752 at Canton, Boston Harbor, where his father was a member of the garrison, a sol. of the French and Indian War. About 1754 the fam. was transferred to Halifax, Nova Scotia. William later ret. to Mass., settled at Gloucester and m. 1775, Lydia, dau. of Samuel and Lydia (Clark) Houston. During the Rev., William Smith was active in the privateer service, 1st Lt., d. at Rockport, Mass., about 1818. Probable ch. and marriages as follows. 1—William, b. 1775, m. 1797 Martha Hale; 2—Lydia, b. 1780, m. 1802 William Lurvey; 3—Samuel H. m. whom?; 4—James, b. 1786, m. 1814 Lucretia Norwood; 5—Betsey Barns, m. 1808 Tobias Leighton; 6—John B., b. 1791, perhaps the same who m. 1813 Rachel Elwell—R. G. Smith, 2004 13th St., South, Arlington, Va.


Scott-Cooper-Passwater-Smith—Wanted—names of par. of Clementine Scott, whose name appears in the 1850 census of Kent Co., Del., as age 48. Letters of administration were granted on his estate Apr. 1, 1859. He m. Miriam (Messy) Cooper, age given as 48 in 1850 census. M. bond dated May 22, 1833. She was of Sussex Co., Del. Their son, Isaac L. Scott, b. at Missipillon Hundred, Kent Co., Del., 1841; d. at Phila. Oct. 4, 1872. He m. at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 30, 1864, Matilda Jane Passwater, b. at Wilmington, Del., Aug. 4, 1848, d. at Camden, N. J., Oct. 12, 1905. She was dau. of John Passwater and Elizabeth Smith of West Dover Hundred, Kent Co., Del. Any inf. on the anc. of the above persons would be much app.—Mrs. Wm. D. Richardson, R.F.D. No. 1, Box 8, Station Road, Quakertown, Pa.

Foster-Adams—Want anc. and data on William Foster, b. _____, m. Ann —, left will Amelia Co., Va., 1767, naming among his ch.: Booker Foster, b. _____, m. Susannah — (want her par. and data). He left will Amelia Co., Va., 1826, naming ch.: Elizabeth W., b. _____, m. Webster; William B., b. _____, m. Polly C., b. _____, m. 1. Anthony Webster, 2. Archer Bevill; Martha Matilda, b. —, m. Phillip Adams Dec. 9, 1816, Amelia Co., Va.; Booker, b. _____, m. bef. 1826 Mariah? —; Josiah, b. _____, m. Obedience Mitchell Dec. 9, 1812; Joshua (b. I think Dec. 1, 1793), m. Susannah Adams, dau. of Phillip Adams in Prince Edward Co., Va., Feb. 16, 1819, want data on Adams also); Ann, b. _____, m. Marston Foster Apr. 22, 1817; Mariah, b. _____, m. Tilton Foster Apr. 13, 1827; Christiana, b. —, m. Feb. 25, 1806, Granville Williamson; John S., b. —, m. Jan. 26, 1819, Sarah Foster, dau. of Larkin Foster. I think Phillip Adams who m. Matilda Foster was bro. to Susannah Adams who m. Joshua Foster.—Mrs. Merlyn Houck, Rt. 2, Stillwater, Okla.


Slusher-Hogghead-Bales—George Slusher of Augusta Co., Va., and Sarah Hogghead of Augusta Co., Va., m. Oct. 14, 1832, at Mt. Solon by Parsons Brown, moved to Ridgeville, Randolph Co., Farmland Twp., Ind., where they

(Continued on page 156)
Arizona

BY MRS. JAMES LEE BAKER
State Chairman, D. A. R. Magazine

Arizona, Baby State of the Union, having been admitted Feb. 14, 1912, is now a year-round vacation area attracting millions of guests to enjoy its superb climate, healthful resorts and magnificent scenery amid friendly Western Hospitality.

“The Valley of the Sun” is called “The Sightseeing Center of the Southwest,” because there are more National Parks and Monuments (17) than in any other State. Within short drives are colorful Indian reservations, marvelous attractions of Old Mexico, deep sea game fishing in the Gulf of California, crisp skiing in Northern Arizona’s mountain meadows, healthful ranches near Tucson and other points, and such awe-inspiring natural beauties as the Grand Canyon.

Phoenix, the State Capital, is in the heart of Central Arizona’s Sunny Valley of the Sun, a mountain-rimmed Valley, 100 miles long and 30 miles wide, surrounded by the colorful Arizona desert. It was named by Lord Darrel Duppa, an English gentleman and adventurer, a pioneer of Arizona. It is a modern city, where flowers bloom in profusion, and many streets are lined with orange trees. In Spring the air is heavy with their perfume, mingled with the scent of the lavender blooms of the China-berry tree, and flowers of the palm.

The green lawns and trees are a decided contrast to the peaks of the surrounding mountains.

The site of modern Phoenix was the seat of an agricultural empire, developed by the ancient Hohokan Indians, who erected buildings, dug irrigation canals and prospered at farming. The thriving civilization suddenly and mysteriously disappeared.

The first settlers arrived in the Valley of the Sun about 1864. Darrel Duppa was among them, and because he saw the prehistoric ruins and canals of the Hohokans, Duppa suggested the name Phoenix, for the mythical bird that was consumed by fire every 500 years and immediately arose resplendent from its ashes.

Almost 450,000 acres of land are under cultivation in Maricopa County, rating it fifth in the nation as a County in dollar value of its crops. All farming is done by irrigation. Water is impounded behind four huge dams more than 100 miles from Phoenix, and brought into the Valley through an elaborate network of irrigation canals and ditches.

Controlled water, a long growing season, continuous sunshine, a comparative freedom from pests, make the Valley of the Sun’s agricultural operation one of the most interesting in the world, and a constant subject for study by agronomists from all over the globe.

Here a farmer may cut an alfalfa crop as many as six or seven times each year. Other chief crops are cotton, carrots, lettuce (one-fifth of the nation’s commercial supply,) oranges, grapefruit, broccoli, cabbage, flax, barley and melons. Cotton is the Valley’s biggest crop and the per-acre yield has been the highest in the United States the last two years. Some of the largest date groves in the nation also are maintained in the area.

Since the end of World War II, however, a new source of wealth has been threatening the dominance of agriculture and the Valley of the Sun. It is Industry. A decade ago the annual income from manufacturing in the Valley was a meager $20,000,000. Now it has passed the $150,000,000 mark.

Climate is one of the State’s prime assets. Phoenix and the surrounding Valley of the Sun are the focal points of one of the fastest-growing Winter vacation businesses in the United States.

Phoenix plays host each winter to the $10,000 Phoenix Open golf tournament. The New York Giants and Chicago Cubs held spring training during March, 1951, and will train here again in 1953. Each spring a world’s championship rodeo is preceded by a mammoth horse-drawn parade.

The Don’s trek in search of the fabulous “Lost Dutchman Mine” in the Superstition mountains is a romantic event.

Arizona offers a special brand of vaca-

(Continued on page 114)
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Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

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Past Regent, Tucson Chapter

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MRS. THEODORE G. McKESSON
ARIZONA STATE REGENT, D.A.R.
1952-1954

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MARICOPA CHAPTER—PHOENIX, ARIZONA

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Largest and Oldest in Arizona
PHOENIX -- Yuma
Early History of California

BY FLORENCE WHITMORE FULLER
Honorary State Regent

ON June 27, 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo with his companion, Ferrelo, set sail from Navidad, Mexico, in the San Salvador and the Victoria and explored the vast extent of land extending north from the peninsula of Lower California. In 1579 Sir Francis Drake sailed into Drake’s Bay in northern California and claimed the land for England. Fifty years later, Sebastian Vizcaino, following the route of Cabrillo, charted the California coast line and named most of the ports.

Father Junipero Serra the chain of Franciscan Missions were erected a day’s journey apart. The Crown considered these the most effective agencies for civilizing and governing the Indians.

Life was simple, un hurried, picturesque. Cattle-raising was the industry, furnishing a large part of the food supply and the only commercial product. Some grain was raised by the missions and the ranchos, and each had gardens and orchards.

The Missions were small industrial cen-

FIRST CAPITOL OF CALIFORNIA—SAN JOSE

There was no colonization until 1769 when the Spanish Crown became fearful for New Spain because of the Russian progress down the northwest coast from Alaska. Under Don Gaspar de Portolá four colonizing expeditions, two by sea and two by land, were sent to California, with Father Junipero Serra in charge of the spiritual phase of the expeditions.

San Diego and Monterey were established, thus assuring the Spanish hold on California. Presidios were founded at San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey and San Francisco; and Pueblos at Los Angeles, Branceforte and San Jose. Under

ters where the Indians were trained as blacksmiths, workers in leather, soap-makers, artisans and weavers of the coarser grades of cloth. The women were taught to cook and sew.

After Mexico gained her independence from Spain, California experienced unrest, and revolutions were numerous; thunderous protests against officials sent from Mexico to rule the province. It was hardly to be expected that a territory so vast and so rich in resources should remain under control of the weak and turbulent government of Mexico.

(Continued on page 74)
In Loving Memory

MRS. FRANK PHELPS TOMS
FOUNDER
D.A.R. NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER
California State Society

A group of Russian-Ukrainian refugees, in 1931, organized a patriotic center in the Boyle Heights district of Los Angeles to fight the spread of communism. The efforts of these men and women gained the attention and interest of Mrs. Frank Phelps Toms, the State Regent, D.A.R. Recognizing this group as a means of spreading American ideals under the protection of the American Flag, she interested members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and other patriotic societies.

The first activity was a Friday night club of twenty-five children. Later, classes were established in Americanism, sewing, woodwork and cooking, with clubs, picnics and outings for children and adults. Prizes for patriotic stories were given and a library was maintained. All these activities had the personal supervision of Mrs. Toms.

In 1932, by action of the State Conference, the Center became a STATE PROJECT and in 1934 the name was changed to “The Daughters of the American Revolution Neighborhood Center.”

The classes grew and new ones were added as sponsors were found. Chapter contributions, sustaining memberships and auxiliary memberships helped to meet the budget. An Administration Committee, appointed by the State Regent and made up of nine members from various Chapters, carried on the business of the Center.

In 1949 larger quarters were purchased where the classes, made up of different nationalities, have enlarged considerably, and which continue throughout the year. These boys and girls of foreign-born parents, learning to be American citizens in an American home atmosphere, are the living memorial to the foresightedness of Mrs. Toms.
BISHOP, CALIFORNIA

Heart of California’s High Sierra . . . America’s Range of Recreation

**TYPICAL HIGH SIERRA LAKE**

"U. S. Forest Service Photo"

South Lake

BISHOP, only incorporated city in scenic Inyo-Mono, was established in 1861 by Samuel Bishop, who brought some 600 head of cattle from Fort Tejon in that year. Bishop is now the “hub” for one of the State’s most popular playgrounds. Within easy driving distance from Bishop one can view: Mt. Whitney, nation’s highest peak, 14,496 ft.; Death Valley, nation’s lowest point; Palisade Glacier; Devil’s Postpile, National Monument; Petroglyphs; ghost towns of Virginia City, Bodie Aurora, Cerro Gordo; scenic Alabama Hills, locale for hundreds of movies. The High Sierra offers 2000 crystal lakes, 5000 miles of dashing trout streams. Public campgrounds are available; back country pack trips take you to areas of scenic paradise; skiing, skating, and winter sports are available in winter.

BISHOP is renowned as a world-famous gliding center. Large lighted airbase with full-scale weather bureau. Nearby is world’s largest tungsten mine and mill, U. S. Vanadium Co.; Black Rock Mining Co., and others. Inyo Lumber Company’s milling operation, hydro-electric power generations are other key industries.

For further data and information write for descriptive folder. Address: BISHOP CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

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Stove Pipe Wells Hotel
In the Heart of Beautiful Death Valley, California

Write for our folder on trips to points of scenic fame.

AAA approved European Plan Excellent Food
Excellent Food Moderate Rates
Nestled at the foot of the Sierra Nevadas, in the heart of Vacationland, lies the beautiful little city of Big Pine. Each year thousands of visitors arrive over U. S. Highway No. 6 or U. S. Highway No. 395, to fish in Big Pine Creek or one of the twelve lakes in the neighborhood, or to visit the Palisades Glaciers which have made this section of California famous.

These are not the only Glaciers in the United States; however, they are at one and the same time, the most southern and the largest. The north fork is three miles long, one-half that in width and several hundred feet deep. Less than two hundred miles inland from the warm waters of the Pacific Ocean and about fifty miles north of Death Valley lies this gigantic body of ice which owes its allegiance to the Pleistocene Period. A good road goes within ten miles of the glacier and horses may be rented at a Pack Station for the remainder of the trip.

Each year, with the coming of Spring, thousands of fishermen come to Inyo and Mono Counties to enjoy the sport of trout fishing. The Mount Whitney State Fish Hatchery, at Independence, and the Fish Springs State Fish Hatchery at Big Pine grow millions of trout which are planted in the lakes and streams.

In the Fall hunters come for many miles to try their luck at shooting one of the numerous deer which feed on the mountains and sometimes in the valley.

The town of Big Pine (elevation 4000 feet) is not only a Resort, it is the home town of about one thousand people, including about one hundred Piute Indians, descendents of the first settlers. Here is one of the finest Elementary Schools in the State and an accredited High School. A Hotel, several Motels, Rooming Houses and Cafes serve the visitors. Grocery and Mercantile Stores, Service Stations, Garages, a Barber Shop and Dairy serve both guests and home folk.

For more than fifty years, the bell in the steeple of the little white Church has called the people to Worship.

This community offers you the enjoyment of Primitive Landscapes, Freedom from the stresses of city life; Relaxation that comes with the peace and quiet of far away places; Opportunity to observe birds and animals in their natural state and Opportunity to study the flora and geology of an interesting section of America.

If you have not seen the Owens Valley, you have not seen California at its best. For further particulars contact the Big Pine Civic Club.
Greetings

Hollywood Chapter

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Organized 18 March 1910

National Number 938

State Number 18

SACRAMENTO CHAPTER EARLY ACTIVITIES

October 1930, Sacramento Chapter, D.A.R., placed at its bridgehead a bronze plaque to mark the river named for the man who jolted into motion what made California the 31st star in our Flag—and U.S.A. a transcontinental power. A member of Sacramento Chapter, Mrs. C. M. Goethe, while on historical research, discovered a reference to a forgotten hero—“Bible Toter”—Jedediah Smith. When Lewis and Clark’s Expedition reported Oregon Country could not be taken, militarily, from Britain, Congress sought a southern extension to the Pacific. Smith was the first American to cross from the Mississippi to the Pacific and return.

The Bible Toter started with some 23 picked men. All were to die in two Indian massacres. He, alone, returned to report he had found, in what was supposed to be desert, the Sacramento-Joaquin Valley, with land for 100,000 farms. He advised sending military to blaze a trail for the Covered Wagons. Thus came Fremont’s Expedition.

The cities of Sacramento and North Sacramento are separated by the American River. This stream, marked by the above tablet, was first called by the Mexican-Americans, “The River of Smith’s Americans.” Mr. and Mrs. Goethe purchased some 20 years later a grove of Sequoias on Smith’s River south of the second massacre. This they gave to California Parks’ Board. Now that body has designated the entire redwood forest of some 10,000 acres, “Jedediah Smith Park,” in memory of the Bible Toter.

On March 1, 1923, the first plaque presented to the city by Sacramento Chapter, with San Francisco Bay Chapters cooperating, marked the TERMINAL of the PONY EXPRESS, on Second Street. The ceremony was under the auspices of Mrs. Frederick F. Gundrum, outgoing Regent, and Mrs. Walter Scott Cooleadge, incoming Regent of the local Chapter. The present Regent, Miss Belle Cooleadge, is the daughter of Mrs. Walter Scott Cooleadge, second Regent—both having been Charter members.

Sponsored by Charles M. Goethe, in memory of Mary Glide Goethe
Yuletide Greetings from

Martin Severance Chapter — Pasadena, California

When Don Gaspar De Portola and his band of Spanish explorers passed north in 1770 through the region now known as California they camped a night near an Indian village in the foothills overlooking a fertile valley. In the morning they awoke to view a spectacle of mountains and flowering valleys that brought forth exclamations of amazement and delight. The poetic Spaniards, deeply impressed, christened the spot San Pasqual—and so Pasadena was known for more than a century.

The name, “Pasadena,” comes from the Chippewa Indian dialect and means “Crown of the Valley.” It was officially bestowed on April 22, 1875. Pasadena, like the fertile valleys surrounding it, has grown by leaps and bounds ever since. In 1880, only 391 people lived here—today’s unofficial census shows more than 114,000.

Pasadena always has been, and still is, a city of homes. At the turn of the century, it boasted of some of the most beautiful structures of residential type in the world. Most were situated along South Orange Grove Avenue and in Oak Knoll. The former majestic thoroughfare has changed through the years, sunken gardens and vast mansions giving way to large and attractive apartment houses, but Oak Knoll retains its early, gracious beauty, and this area is only one of many—Flintridge, San Marino, Santa Anita and the Hastings Ranch, among them—which is upholding the residential tradition.

The outstanding yearly event for the past 64 years has been the famed Tournament of Roses parade and Rose Bowl football game. Just as venerable is the Chamber of Commerce, which started as the Board of Trade. The Chamber has done much to attract clean industry to the city, which is becoming known throughout the world for the manufacture of precision instruments.

Spots of interest include the observatory and television transmitters atop Mt. Wilson; the famed Huntington Memorial Library; the old and new Colorado Street bridges; the beautiful Arroyo Seco; sixteen parks and a number of architecturally outstanding churches.

Pasadena is the home of the California Institute of Technology and John Muir and Pasadena City Colleges, both junior institutions, as well as Pasadena College. It has 128 hotels and large apartment buildings.

One of the recent features of its growth has been the establishment of several branches of Los Angeles department stores, making for extreme shopping convenience. Also, in the past few years, many large insurance companies have been locating in the city.

Pasadena, with an altitude ranging from 700 to 1200 feet, was founded in 1874 and was incorporated June 19, 1886. In the fiscal year, 1951-52, it had an assessed valuation of $237,000,000. In 1951-52, it had the third largest per capita buying power in the United States. It has 65,870 voters registered as of June, 1952, and boasts of a trading area of 509,000.

The city, when first founded, was agricultural, featuring grapes and citrus. However, growth has been so great that agriculture is all but forgotten as a means of livelihood. Modern buildings, shops and markets now cover what were once open fields.

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HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Martin Severance Chapter invites you to attend the Tournament of Roses Parade—New Year’s Day

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The San Gabriel Valley’s Most Widely Read Newspaper
Honoring
Mrs. Robert I. London, Regent
MARTIN SEVERANCE CHAPTER, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
And All Past Regents

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<td>MRS. EDMUND D. BARRY</td>
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<td>MRS. C. W. CARTER</td>
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<td>MRS. JASON R. LEWIS</td>
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<td>MRS. JOHN E. HISEY</td>
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<td>MRS. CHARLES A. BURNETT</td>
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<td>MRS. CHARLES A. FRY</td>
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<td>MISS ELISABETH J. HARKNESS</td>
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<td>MRS. EDWIN H. GLASS</td>
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<td>MRS. EDWIN C. ELTON</td>
<td>1948-1950</td>
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<td>MRS. GEORGE E. CURTIS</td>
<td>1950-1952</td>
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Greetings
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PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

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AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
of Pasadena

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 Pasadena  California
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PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

Mrs. George Cossett White, Regent

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CABRILLO CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Named for Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, the first white man to set foot upon California soil.

D.A.R. members visiting Los Angeles are invited to be guests at our meetings. Cabrillo Chapter is composed of:

- A Business and Professional Group meeting evenings.
- The Wheel and Distaff Group meeting Saturday afternoon.
- The regular Chapter Group meeting the third Wednesday.
- Children of the American Revolution meeting four times a year.

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SAN VICENTE CHAPTER of Santa Monica
Honors
Its Regent, Miss Ruth Dillon
and the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Ruth Apperson Rous
San Vicente Chapter of forty-five members has the gold star, the silver star and three blue stars for the National Building Fund.
Organized May 2, 1933, it was named after Rancho San Vicente, the present site of the City of Santa Monica, California.

Over land and over sea
in time of peace and time of war
aircraft designed and built by Douglas
have given wings to all United States military operations.
California
(Continued from page 61)

The United States had begun to show an interest in the possibilities of California. Merchant adventurers were arriving from Boston, Salem and other New England ports to trade on the coasts of California and China.

About the time of the War of 1812, the Russian colony at Bodega Bay, north of San Francisco, was established. This venture was regarded by the American government as an attempt at the economic control of northern California by the Russians, as well as a threat of political domination over the entire province.

In 1821 the hide and tallow trade was started between California and New England, which definitely identified the interests of New England with this distant Mexican province. In 1826 Jedediah Strong Smith routed an overland trail, opening the way for settlers, so that the people and the government of the United States became interested in securing this province. The idea grew that the territory must become an American possession or fall into the hands of Great Britain or Russia, as Mexico no longer was able to control it.

When the Mexican War broke out, the American Consul at Monterey, Thomas O. Larkin, who had been actively promoting the interests of the United States in California for three or four years, was instigating a movement for the California people to declare their independence of Mexico and to unite with the United States.

In the meanwhile a group of Sacramento Valley settlers joined John C. Fremont’s company of explorers and sought to overthrow the California officials and set up an independent government. The movement had only started when word was received that Commodore Sloat had officially taken possession of Monterey. From this, the sovereignty of the United States extended over the greater part of California without bloodshed.

When control began to be established, however, the smouldering hostility of the Californians flared into armed resistance. Combat ceased on January 13, 1847, when Andrés Pico, leader of the California detachments, entered into a formal agreement, known as the Cahuenga Capitulations, with John C. Fremont. This ended the Spanish-Mexican rule in California.

On February 2, 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed, sealing the formal transfer of the territory to the United States. A few days before this, gold was discovered in the Sierra Nevada foothills. This started the GREAT MIGRATION in 1849 toward California which has continued through the years, to make California now one of the most outstanding and progressive States in the Union.

Happy New Year Greetings from

PEYTON RANDOLPH CHAPTER
Universal City, California

Greetings from

Mission Canyon Chapter

honorizing Mrs. Elmer H. Whittaker, past Vice President General, from Calif. 1937-1940.

Santa Monica Chapter

Compliments of

SANTA MONICA LAND AND WATER COMPANY
Pacific Palisades
California

Compliments of

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Beverly Hills, California
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Monrovia, California

Best Wishes From The
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Los Gatos, California

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South Pasadena, California
Honors
MRS. CHARLES B. BOOTHE
December 18, 1853–
Charter Member - Regent, 1915-1921
Vice President General, 1923-1925
Honorary Vice President General, 1939, for Life

Cordial Greetings from
OAKLAND CHAPTER
Oakland, California

Greetings
SEQUOIA CHAPTER
California's First Chapter
Organized December 10, 1891
San Francisco, California

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LAGUNA BEACH, CALIFORNIA

Greetings and Best Wishes
EL MARINERO CHAPTER
Ross, California
Louisiana

BY MRS. W. M. KNOTT
State Chairman, Road Markers, D. A. R.

Louisiana, over which ten flags have flown, is a land so desirable that it was the goal of the major powers of the world for many years. The Spanish, French and English were quick to realize that whoever held the mouth of the Mississippi River would control the commerce to and from a great fertile area, and that accounts for the feverish attempts to own it during the early period of colonization.

The Territory of Louisiana was first claimed by Spain, because of the explorations of Hernando DeSoto, who reached the Mississippi in 1541, and was the last and most celebrated of the Spanish explorers to pierce the great forests of Louisiana. According to tradition, he died near the mouth of the Red river in 1542, and was buried in the waters of the great Mississippi.

When DeSoto got to Louisiana he found Indian tribes using mounds, left by ancient tribes of whom history has no record. Unknown years before the coming of the Spanish, the Indians had visited Louisiana, found it good, and made it their home. Some of them settled on the sites of the present towns of Jonesville and Marks, where mounds and parts of levees that protected their cities from flood waters still remain.

The next exploration of Louisiana came from the French settlement of Canada. La Salle followed the Mississippi all the way to the Gulf in 1682, and claimed the entire territory for France, naming it Louisiana for his King, Louis XIV. He died without succeeding in his attempt to establish colonies on the Gulf to defeat the Spanish and English claims; and when the King of Spain learned of his ill-fated colony on the coast of Texas, he took steps to protect what he considered Spanish territory from further French aggressions.

Spain had always contended that the Spanish province of Texas extended eastward to the Red River in Louisiana, while France claimed that Louisiana extended westward to the Brazos River in Texas. These conflicting claims led to keen rivalry over the establishment of the boundaries between Spanish and French colonial empires in the west, and the crash reached its culmination in Northwest Louisiana in what is now the northern part of Natchitoches Parish.

In point of early exploration and settlement in the original Louisiana Purchase, Northwest Louisiana was clearly first. As to who came first, the Spanish or the French, there are still "conflicting claims," but historians, who have studied the records, agree that the French Post of Natchitoches, which was founded by St. Denis in 1714 among the Natchitoches Indians on the Red River, is the oldest permanent settlement in the Louisiana Purchase.

A Spanish Mission was established as early as 1717 at Los Adaes among the Adaes Indians of northern Natchitoches Parish. It was near the present town of Robeline and about fifteen miles from the post of Natchitoches. It was described as being located on the "Camino Real de Natchitoches," which referred to the road that was provided for in an order issued by the Spanish King in 1691. The route, an early buffalo and Indian trail in Louisiana and part of Texas, was followed by St. Denis in 1714 as he was marking his way to the Spanish Fort on the Rio Grande river, and was known as El Camino Real, King's Highway, and the Old San Antonio Trace.

In less than two years the soldiers from Natchitoches captured the mission and carried away even the sacred vessels. But a large and martial force came over the old road in 1721 and re-established the Mission at Los Adaes, and built a Presidio, or fort, to protect it against another capture by the French. This Presidio was the Spanish capital of Texas for fifty years. It was evacuated after France ceded Louisiana to Spain, and Spain took official possession of all Louisiana in 1769.

(Continued on page 114)
Sunshine and beautiful weather...courteous hospitality in a land brimming over with friendly spirit...the Old World of New Orleans and the Evangeline country, seasoned with the bursting vitality of the new Louisiana, the new South! Everything from fresh water lakes and wonderful fishing, the rolling hills of North and Central Louisiana to the romantic gulf of pirate lore—all this in Louisiana, the land where it is fun to live and play and work!
Honoring

MRS. JOHN NEWTON PHARR
Vice President General, D. A. R.

Mrs. John Newton Pharr
State Regent, Louisiana, 1948-1951
National Chairman, Junior American Citizens Committee, 1950-1953
Vice President General, 1951-1954
Compliments of a Friend

[ 78 ]
In Grateful Tribute To
Our Charming and Beloved State Regent

MRS. HERBERT C. PARKER

The Louisiana State Society, N. S. D. A. R.

Dedicates this Page in Affectionate Recognition
of the Outstanding Services and Able Leadership of

MRS. HERBERT C. PARKER

Louisiana State Regent, 1951-1954

[ 79 ]
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Greetings
METAIRIE-RIDGE CHAPTER, D. A. R.
New Orleans, La.
Iberia Parish, Louisiana, is located in the heart of the old Attakapas District and the beautiful Teche Country, immortalized by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, as the “Land of Evangeline.” The history of Iberia Parish is the history of the French Colonist, the Spanish Adventurer, the Acadians who, driven from their native Nova Scotia, found refuge in the French settlements along the Bayou Teche, and of the newcomers, “Les Americaines.”

The bayous of Iberia Parish help to form an intricate network of waterways through which flow millions of tons of shipping annually. They abound with valuable wildlife, fish, game and fur-bearing animals. The bayou country of Louisiana produces more muskrat pelts than all the rest of the United States and more than Canada and Alaska combined.

Iberia Parish is in the heart of Louisiana’s Sugar Bowl and has a yearly production of about 530,390 tons of cane, which together with rice and corn are its chief agricultural products. It has three of the largest rock salt mines in the world, from which salt is mined 99.9% pure, and it grows the peppers for the manufacture of the famous Tabasco Sauce. There are eight oil and gas fields in the Parish, with the oil industry on the increase.

Iberia Parish has a perpetually mild climate, with a high in Summer of 82 degrees, and a low in winter of 51 degrees, average. Its beautiful moss-draped live oaks, quaint winding bayous, fertile fields and prairies, its famous Creole cuisine, and delightful hospitality earn for it Longfellow’s well known description—“They who dwell there have named it the Eden of Louisiana.”
GREETINGS AND BEST WISHES TO THE D. A. R.
from
THE TOWN COUNCIL
of
NEW IBERIA, LOUISIANA
"Queen City of the Teche"
and the home of
Louisiana Sugar Cane Festival and Fair Association

New Year Greetings for 1953
from the
NEW IBERIA CHAPTER
New Iberia, La.
Mrs. Edwin L. Bernard, Regent

America's Most Popular Rice
Produced by
LOUISIANA STATE RICE MILLING CO., INC.
America's Largest Rice Millers

TECHE TOURIST COURTS
In the heart of Louisiana's Beautiful Bayou Country
Hwy. 90 East, New Iberia, Louisiana

Delicious Ribbon Cane Country Syrup
THE C. S. STEEN SYRUP MILL, INC.
Abbeville, Louisiana

[ 82 ]
First in the South to Manufacture

VESTMENTS        ROSARIES
CRUCIFIX         SICK CALL SETS
COPE HANGERS

The above comes from factory to you at reasonable prices

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ALL OUR ROSARIES ARE HAND MADE FOR STRENGTH AND DURABILITY

Complete Line of Church Goods and Religious Articles

The Rosary House
Box 647          206 E. Main
New Iberia, Louisiana
Golden nuggets of goodness, packed to a king's taste in heavy sugar syrup! Trappey prepares these whole sweet potatoes for you with the skill of more than half a century's experience in the packing of fine foods.

B. F. TRAPPEY'S SONS, INC.
New Iberia, La.

TRAPPEY'S
SHIELD LABEL
PRODUCTS

TABASCO FISH SAUCE

4 tbsp. butter or margarine
4 1/2 tsps. lemon or lime juice
1/4 tsp. TABASCO

Melt butter or margarine in saucepan; add juice and TABASCO and heat. Makes 1/3 cup. Serve this zesty, delicious TABASCO sauce with any fish—whether fried, baked or broiled! You'll find TABASCO makes all the difference in the world! Put TABASCO directly on oysters, clams, crabcake. Delicious! Remember—TABASCO is not just another sauce, but the only liquid pepper seasoning made from special peppers, fermented naturally in wood for 3 years. Get TABASCO—and set it out, too, when you set the table!

TABASCO

*TABASCO is the registered trademark for the brand of pepper sauce made by the McIlhenny Co., Avery Island, La.
Why Not Plan Now to Make a Trip Over El Camino Real Old San Antonio Trace??

It is one of America's most historic roads, oldest road west of the Mississippi, through the oldest part of Louisiana.

Between Natchitoches and the Sabine River are some of the most colorful and important landmarks on this continent.

The entire road, from the Rio Grande on the Mexican border to Red River in Louisiana has been marked by the States of Texas and Louisiana and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Ten markers have been placed along the Louisiana section of the Old San Antonio Road at the following places:

- Pendleton-Gaines Memorial Bridge over Sabine River
- Site of the Blockhouse of Camp Sabine
- Site of an Old Stage Coach Station
- Many, where part of the old road forms the principal street
- Ft. Jesup, American Frontier Army Post, est. 1822
- Robeline, near Site of Spanish Mission
- Los Adaes, Site of Spanish Presidio, first Capital of Texas, est. 1717
- Arroyo Hondo, fixed as Spanish-French Boundary in 1724
- Natchitoches, est. 1714, oldest town in Louisiana
- Grand Ecore, where "fantastic and grave history has been made."

In Memory of
WILLIAM MILTON KNOTT

Who was instrumental in having the Louisiana Section of the Old San Antonio Trace paved and marked.

The old road passes by the Sabine State Bank and Trust Co., Many, Louisiana, of which Mr. Knott was President for thirty-six years.

Mrs. Knott, State Chairman of Road Markers, Louisiana Society, N. S. D. A. R., and a Past State President of Children of The American Revolution, is a member and Past Regent of Long Leaf Pine Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.
Greetings from
MONROE, LOUISIANA

Home of
FORT MIRO CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
John E. Coon, Mayor
Frank X. Cline, Commissioner of Finance
Wayne H. Huckaby, Commissioner of Streets and Parks

The city of Monroe, Louisiana, is located on the banks of the Ouachita River, in the heart of an empire of industry and commerce. With all the appurtenances of wealth and culture passed on from hand to hand, it reveals more than four hundred years of effort to build a city in the heart of a wilderness.

Through various changes in names and leadership we pause to pay tribute to several men. We begin with the legendary travels of Pampillo de Navarez, 1536—, said to be the first white man to traverse the Ouachita valley. In 1542 came Fernando de Soto, the great conquistador. These Spanish pathfinders in search of gold pointed the way to the Indian village on the Ouachita at the great crossroads, the center of aboriginal culture on which the beautiful city of Monroe was founded.

Robert Cavelier de la Salle took possession of the Mississippi valley and named it Louisiana in honor of Louis XIV, King of France, 1682, and later lost his life in Texas. When the Chevalier de Tonti journeyed down the river to seek him, he stopped at his trading post on the Arkansas and sent one of his men, Bartholomew, to the west by way of Bayou Bartholomew to seek news of La Salle. Bartholomew, 1690, was the pioneer who discovered the great trading center, the Prairie des Canots, and established a trading post for commerce with the Indians.

Governor Bienville, 1768, sent the first colonist, Sieur de Cantillon, an Irish gentleman, who came to raise tobacco.

In 1762 Spain was again in possession of the territory and that government, in 1783, sent Don Juan Filhoil here as civil and military commandant of the Post of the Ouachita. In 1785 he established the seat of government at the site of the present Monroe, and called it Fort Miro. It was under Filhoil that the famous Spanish land grants in this vicinity came into existence.

October 1800 saw Louisiana ceded back to France and it was on April 30, 1803, that Louisiana was acquired by the United States in the Louisiana Purchase. The Ouachita Post was formally transferred to Lt. Joseph Bowmar, a representative of the United States Government.

In the year 1819 the name of the city was changed to Monroe. We have had many able leaders from the time of Lieutenant Bowmar to the present city officials: the Hon. John E. Coon, Mayor; Hon. Frank X. Cline, Commissioner of Finance; and Hon. Wayne H. Huckaby, Commissioner of Streets and Parks.

The Fort Miro Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is deeply appreciative of the fine leadership that has been shown by our city officials in the past and extends to the present administration its best wishes.

This article written by Mrs. Charles M. Mitchell,
Honorary First Vice Regent, Louisiana Society, D. A. R.
FORT MIRO CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution
Monroe, Louisiana Organized February 7, 1914
Miss Frances Flanders, Regent

In Tribute to Our Eight Charter Members, Who Have Served the Daughters of the American Revolution and Fort Miro Chapter Faithfully for Almost Forty Years.

Mrs. Georgia Stubbs Barringer
Mrs. Florence Cason Brown
Mrs. Bernice Renwick Liner
Mrs. Elizabeth Cryer McGuire

Mrs. Gordie Fontaine Renwick
Mrs. India King Stubbs
Mrs. Maude Flower Stubbs
Mrs. Jennie Belle Weaks Trousdale

JAMES CONWAY LINER ENTERPRISES

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KMLB — KMFM located in Frances Hotel

"Know Monroe, Louisiana, better"
Affiliated with American Broadcasting Company
For 23 years boosting and building the twin cities and Northeast Louisiana

The oldest family-owned station in Louisiana
CHARLES PRICE, Vice President and General Manager

LINER'S LAUNDRY, INC.
Established in 1912
512 South Grand Street, Monroe, Louisiana
JAMES A. WYATT, Manager
Compliment to Fort Miro Chapter, D.A.R.
Your Photographer, Earl Williams

WILLIAMS STUDIO
3215 LOUISVILLE AVENUE, MONROE, LOUISIANA

Compliments of
1896 1952

Compliments of
NORTH LOUISIANA
WHOLESALE OIL AND GAS CO.
Agents for
TIDEWATER PRODUCTS

Compliments of
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The Home of Fine Baked Foods

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MONROE AND WEST MONROE, LA.

Since 1906—"As Time Goes On"

KEEP LOUISIANA GREEN
Help Prevent Forest Fires

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MONROE, LA.
Looking Northeast . . .

... in Louisiana is the fastest growing four-year college, Northeast Louisiana State, located in Monroe. Founded in 1928 as the Ouachita Parish Junior College, the first school year opened September 1931 with one incomplete building, 11 instructors and 416 students.

An important chapter in the institution's history was written in 1950 when the State Legislature provided its expansion to senior status and changed the name to its present one. Northeast opened the fall semester of 1952 with an enrollment of 866 and a faculty of 62.
Compliments of
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MONTGOMERY INSURANCE AGENCY, INC.

FORT MIRO CHAPTER, MONROE, LOUISIANA

Thanks the Fine Monroe Citizens Who Have Made Possible
These Seven Pages of Advertisements in This Issue

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Colonel Abram Morehouse, for whom our Parish is named, fostered the colonization work of this area. Prairie Mer Rouge (Red Sea) was the first settlement in Morehouse Parish. The first settler, brought by Colonel Morehouse, was Captain Josiah Davenport, who came in 1806.

Abram Morehouse Chapter, D.A.R. was organized by Mrs. Joseph Andrews Davenport, at her home in Mer Rouge, November 15, 1932. The property had belonged to the Davenport Family for 117 years but was originally part of Belle Grove Plantation, the home of Abram Morehouse. The membership of this Chapter is taken from Bastrop, Mer Rouge, Oak Ridge and Jones, towns in Morehouse Parish; hence, the name Abram Morehouse was chosen for the Chapter’s name. Mer Rouge is an attractive, progressive town where today as of yesterday —“Cotton is King!”

Prairie Jefferson, now called Oak Ridge, was settled on and around a group of Indians’ Mounds, which is believed to be the site of an Indian village, destroyed in 1731.

Oak Ridge, a village in the Deep South, reflects the life, customs, habits and chivalry of the Old South.

Jones, an unincorporated village on U. S. Highway No. 165, is the center of an extensive farming and blooded cattle raising area.

HONORING

Mrs. James Barnes Shackelford, former Chapter Regent, now serving as Chapter Treasurer, Louisiana State Recording Secretary, and National Vice Chairman, Genealogical Records.

In appreciation for her patriotism, loyalty, leadership and outstanding contribution to work in D.A.R.

W. T. BLACKWELL
Hardware

J. A. DAVENPORT, JR.
“Where Cotton is King”

REBEL’S REST
Hereford Ranch

J. B. SHACKELFORD
Cotton and Cattle
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BASTROP, LOUISIANA

and

ABRAM MOREHOUSE CHAPTER

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Regents of Abram Morehouse Chapter, D.A.R.

Miss Ida Lucille Huffman
Mary Williams Davenport (Mrs. J. A.)
Maude Myers Files (Mrs. F. W.)
Frances Davenport Madison (Mrs. George T.)

Eva Williams Hunt (Mrs. Warren H.)
Gladys Parks Shackelford (Mrs. J. B.)
Miss Ellie L. Traylor

In Memory of

Nell Meek Madison
Mary Williams Davenport

Sallie Sandidge Patton
Nettie Trezevant Traylor

All of whom were Charter Members of Abram Morehouse Chapter, D.A.R.

Compliments of

BASTROP NATIONAL BANK

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Everything for the Home
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Absolutely Fireproof—Excellent Coffee Shop

MODERN CLEANERS
THE CITY OF BASTROP

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The Following Firms of Bastrop, Louisiana
Express Appreciation for the Outstanding Work
of
The Daughters of the American Revolution

On June 21, 1796, the Spanish Governor Baron de Carondelet gave Baron de Bastrop a district of about twelve leagues (36 miles). This tract contained practically all of Morehouse Parish and extended into Arkansas.

Bastrop, named for Baron de Bastrop, became the seat of Morehouse Parish and developed into the business and social center of North Louisiana. Situated in a productive farming and timber area it became an important industrial center of Louisiana; 5th in electric consumption and 6th in carloading. Unlimited natural gas and ample electricity made available by the Louisiana Power and Light Company, added to the International Paper Mills and their products, have made this a most delightful place in which to live and carry on your business.

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West Monroe, Louisiana

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Honors

MISS EMMA THIBERGE

Organizing Regent, Robert Harvey Chapter, D.A.R., January 19, 1951
Past Regent, New Orleans Chapter, D.A.R.
Past Regent, Metairie Ridge Chapter, D.A.R.
Past State Librarian, Louisiana D.A.R.

Congratulates her on completing 25 years of outstanding accomplishments, and in appreciation of her inspiring leadership of service to the D.A.R.

Dec. 17, 1927 — Dec. 17, 1952

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Best Wishes

To The

BATON ROUGE CHAPTER

DAUGHTERS OF
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

From

A FRIEND

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Mrs. William K. Jenkins, Regent
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AUDUBON'S HAPPYLAND
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“Old English”
GAS-COAL GRATES
BURNS LIKE REAL COALS
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Unequaled for pure charm and old fashioned coziness. Retains the charm of the open fire. No ashes. No dust. Odorless—Safe—Economical. Made all black and with brass plated front.

Prices and Sizes Brass Plated

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Est. 1899
222 Bourbon Street New Orleans 16, La.
In the heart of the Vieux Carre

For information consult our offices in

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MISSISSIPPI SHIPPING COMPANY, INC.
Honoring
Mrs. Jesse Harrell McClendon

Organizing Regent of
HALIMAH CHAPTER, N. S. D. A. R.
November 21, 1934

Compliments of the
Members of Halimah Chapter
Amite, Louisiana

CALCASIEU CHAPTER
Lake Charles, La.

Compliments of
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Established 1896

Wholesale Groceries, Produce and Grain
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Guaranty Bank and
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Alexandria and Pineville
Louisiana
Member F. D. I. C.

You Can Be Sure of the Quality at
Wellan's
"Largest Department Store in
Central Louisiana"
Alexandria, Louisiana

BANCROFT PAPER COMPANY
You Can See That...

Alexandria...IS...
"The Center of Everything"
In Louisiana!

Rapidly expanding into one of Louisiana's bigger cities, Alexandria stretches for miles along the banks of the Red River in the geographical and true center of the State.

Halfway between Shreveport to the north and Baton Rouge to the south, Alexandria serves a rich and fertile Red River Delta agricultural area which leads the State in cotton production, livestock and forestry development. Poultry is rapidly booming into a $3,000,000 a year business in Alexandria's Central Louisiana economy.

Because of its location, Alexandria serves a trade population of a half-million people within a 50-mile radius and is truly the medical, educational, recreational, shopping and distribution center of this fertile land. Excellent hotel and court facilities have earned the title of "Convention Center of Louisiana" for Alexandria.

Hundreds only plan to visit, but stay to live. We know you would like it, too. When in Louisiana, don't miss Alexandria, "The Center of Everything!"

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by
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Alexandria, La.

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Alexandria and Pineville, Louisiana

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BONDED WAREHOUSE
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South's Finest Hotel
HOTEL BENTLEY
Alexandria, La.
Year 'Round Air Conditioning
Coleman J. Hudson, General Manager

A FRIEND

Greetings and Best Wishes
LOYALTY CHAPTER
Alexandria, Louisiana
Mrs. John H. Farrar, Regent
IT has been said by writers of the vital and colorful history of Oklahoma that it is the story of the red man’s golden dreams and the white man’s dream of gold.

Oklahumma is Choctaw for “red people”; freely translated, “home of the red man.” Several decades of history passed between the dates of 1830, when an Act of Congress made this area exclusively the red man’s land, known as Indian Territory, and the historic date of April 22, 1889.

If we could breathe the spirit of this Indian country into life in the pages of Oklahoma history, they would cease to be flat bits of paper. We would see windswept plains, rolling hills, blackjack woodlands and unspanned rivers. Across this land will bawl the long-horned herds, driven northward to be sold for gold. Westward through it will rattle stage coaches and covered wagon wheels will creak (Gold in California in ’49.)

Red men will gallop over buffalo grounds in the annual Winter hunt for food. On the hills ceremonial dances will honor ancient gods. Along the trails will come trappers and traders. Outlaws will seek hidden caves. Into the wilderness to the northeast earnest churchmen will struggle bearing the white man’s creed. Troopers of the United States Cavalry will canter headed toward western outposts. Into the open spaces will pour tribe after tribe of stranger Indians driven from their homelands.

As you listen to the thunder of hoofs, the rattle of stages, the crack of gunfire, the shout of the hunt, or the creak of wagon wheels, penetrating all will be a long low wail. Walking barefoot from the south and eastward, on bleeding, aching feet, will struggle the remnants of a cultured people —on the last lap of the Trail of Tears. This country had been crossed by Coronado in 1541, visited by DeSoto in 1719, ceded to Spain in 1763, ceded back to France in 1817, included in part of Arkansas territory in 1828.

After the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854 it was the only remaining Indian territory. Today Oklahoma numbers among its citizens one-third of all Indians in this country, representing sixty tribes.

Old Oklahoma was opened for the purpose of white settlement on April 22, 1889. When the shot was fired at noon on that memorable day, white settlers by the hundreds and thousands galloped into that section known as Oklahoma Territory. Oklahoma was admitted to Statehood in 1907, and the story of the growth and development of this great State would fill more than a five-foot shelf of histories.

The following statements are recent reports from authentic sources, the sum of fifty years of progress. Oklahoma has cosmopolitan cities, three thousand public school districts, thirty senior and junior colleges and universities, twelve art centers, twelve historical centers. One hundred towns in Oklahoma maintain public libraries, 175 towns have well-equipped public parks, two hundred towns have newspapers, two hundred towns have school bands, three hundred towns have Chambers of Commerce.

Among Oklahoma products, oil and gas, wheat, cotton and cattle are headliners. Many eastern States would go hungry for choice steaks and roasts if it were not for Oklahoma’s beef output. Texhoma Lake alone has 220 square miles of good fishing water. Oklahoma plants manufacture 300 different articles. Some of the nation’s finest pottery is made here, and in the northeast are the famous zinc mines.

Oklahoma has an average of 345 days of sunshiny weather. Oklahoma has 228 lakes, 30 rivers, 225 creeks. Oklahoma mountains are scenic. In the forests around them are 141 different kinds of trees, thirty varieties producing commercial timber. You may drive through these mountains on 500 miles of skyline avenues. The canyons, falls, springs, sand dunes, natural bridges, lakes, creeks, underground caves, mesas and flowering acres are as attractive as you will want to see. Visit Oklahoma—a hundred different kinds of birds will be singing to you!

Oklahoma! The Red Man—Tepees —Golden Dreams.

Oklahoma—The White Man—Skyscrapers—Black Gold.

Oklahoma!
TULSA CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution
Tulsa, Oklahoma

In Loving Memory of Their Organizing Regent

SUSAN MERRILL CLINTON
Chapter Organized January 17, 1912

FAMILY COATS OF ARMS
ARTISTIC REPRODUCTIONS
Write for Special Chapter Plan

A. JACKSON LAWRENCE
1227 E. 27th Pl.
Tulsa, Oklahoma

ANTIKUES AND FINE CHINA
Collectors and Dealers Welcome
Open Evenings
MARGARET COCKRIEL'S SHOP
3443 E. 11th St., Tulsa, Okla.
Highway 66

GOLDA'S CORN MEAL
Water Milled, Stone Ground, Whole Grain
Box 593 - Muskogee, Oklahoma

Compliments
Member of Tulsa Chapter
Tulsa, Oklahoma

STOP RUNNING HOSIERY
Put an end forever to "catching" threads in lovely hosiery on rings, fingernails or rough cuticle. Hos-Gloves cover entire hands and wrists with smooth Nylon. Special finger design aids in keeping seam line straight. Low in cost. Cuts hosiery bills. Makes ideal gifts. Buy by name in department stores or send $1.00 per pair direct to:
Annabelle Shaw, Hos-Glov Co.
114 West 4th St., Tulsa 3, Okla.

Frankoma Pottery
Sapulpa, Oklahoma

Only the Finest in Dinnerware and Artware
Plant Tours Mon. thru Fri:
7:30 A.M. to 3:30 P.M.
Sales Room open daily except Sun.:
7:30 A.M. to 9:00 P.M.

ROYAL CROWN COLA
Best By Taste Test

Compliments
ESTHER D. EDWARDS, Owner
Royal Crown Cola Bottling Co.
Tulsa, Okla. - Coffeyville, Kansas

[ 103 ]
Greetings
and Best Wishes

Oklahoma City Chapter
D. A. R.

Organized December 14, 1904

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Gene Stockwell
School of Dance
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Pat Pugh
Sales Ford Service

Britton, Since '29

Oklahoma City Oklahoma

Honoring Our Chapter Regent
MRS. RICHARD BRAME
FRANCES SCOTT WALKER CHAPTER
Hugo, Oklahoma

Halley Insurance Agency
Antlers, Oklahoma

Frances Scott Walker Chapter
Hugo, Oklahoma

Honoring Mrs. R. H. Stanley, Hugo, Okla.
Second State Vice Regent, D.A.R.
Organizing Regent of Frances Scott Walker Chapter

Council Grove Chapter—Putnam City, Oklahoma

Worship God  Be Trustworthy
Seek Beauty  Hold On To Health
Give Service  Glorify Work
Pursue Knowledge  Be Happy

OKLAHOMA CITY COUNCIL OF
CAMP FIRE GIRLS
Mrs. W. J. Whatley, President
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Courtesy of a Friend

We, Too, Believe IN
FREEDOM

FREEDOM OF ENTERPRISE

Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company
INDUSTRIAL - COMMERCIAL - DOMESTIC

- Attic Fans
- Wall Heaters
- Unit Heaters
- Central Heaters (forced air)
- Conversion Burners
- Burners for Use in:
  - Gasoline Plant Boilers
  - Drilling Boilers
  - Treating Furnaces
  - Heating Boilers
  - Power Boilers
  - Air Heaters
  - Smokeless Field Flare Burners

JOHN ZINK COMPANY
4401 SOUTH PEORIA
TULSA 5, OKLAHOMA
Greetings from
CHICKASHA CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Compliments of
KENDRICK & KING
LUMBER CO.
Lumber, Paints and Hardware
ROBERT ROSE, Manager
CHICKASHA OKLAHOMA

Compliments of
SCHULER FRUIT CO.

Saving is the Real American Way of Having
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN CHICKASHA, OKLAHOMA
SERVING THE GREAT SOUTHWEST SINCE 1892
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
E. M. ALLEN, President

Compliments of
MELO-TOAST BREAD
MASTER CLEANERS
Chickasha, Oklahoma

Compliments of
OKLAHOMA NATIONAL BANK
CHICKASHA, OKLAHOMA

WAN DORA
HOT LUNCHES—SANDWICHES
Viola Jarrell, Manager

Compliments of
NEW CAR DEALERS
IN CHICKASHA, OKLAHOMA

Compliments of
ARMOUR CREAMERIES
M. C. STANLEY, Manager

ANTINORO FURNITURE SHOP
JOE ANTINORO, Manager
In Chickasha on Highway 81 South
FOWLER'S SUPER MARKET
CAFE — BAKERY — We Never Close

Compliments of
CHICKASHA IRON WORKS

Compliments of
STEPHENSON-BROWNE
LUMBER CO.
CHICKASHA, OKLAHOMA
FRED STEPHENSON, Manager
OKLAHOMA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
CHICKASHA, OKLAHOMA

You've heard of the Seven Wonders of the World—Chickasha boasts one of the Seven Wonders of the Educational World, one of the only seven State-supported Women's Colleges of America.

If you have only a few minutes, drive through the beautiful campus. If more time is available, let us personally take you on a brief tour. You'll see the latest (and prettiest) thing in college libraries and a student union which is the answer to a maiden's prayer. We'll show you attractive residence halls, impressive classroom buildings, and the latest home economics facilities.

You'll discover that not all the outstanding small colleges are in New England. Here's a college with top accrediting. From Fine Arts to the Personality Clinic, OCW has a single purpose: to train gracious, charming, poised young women, educated for successful living as homemakers or career seekers.

Have you dreamed of your daughter attending one of the famous "name" colleges, visioned her getting the best of education, of everything? And you decided your dream could not be realized because of the exorbitant cost?

That dream can come true at OCW, for OCW can supply every ingredient without the high cost. Yes, the Seventh Wonder—Oklahoma College for Women at Chickasha—can make your dream a reality. Ask us about it, won't you?

DAN PROCTER, President

Compliments of the Greater O.C.W. Committee—Max Hickey, President
Greetings from

WUNAGISA CHAPTER, Shawnee, Oklahoma
Mrs. George E. McKinnis, Sr., Regent

The Shawnee Chamber of Commerce welcomes the State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution, March 2, 3, 4, 1953.

Shawnee, Oklahoma—Population with environs of about 30,000. Located in the very heart of Oklahoma it is the County Seat of Pottawatomie County. It is the trading center for a wide area covering the most of five counties and is easily accessible by rail, bus, auto and air.

Shawnee is the home of fine hotels, hospitals, modern schools, Oklahoma Baptist University, St. Gregory's College, Neff's Business College, public library, handsome churches, two country clubs, and many factories and industries.

Shawnee in 1948 won first place in the National Contest for the cleanest city in its population class.

KIB WARREN'S
“Everything to make your house a home”
SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA

WILSON GREENHOUSES
SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA

GRAVES FLORAL COMPANY
Member F.T.D.
SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA

WELCOME D.A.R.

Harp's
Green Valley Farms
ICE CREAM and BUTTER
10TH AND OKLAHOMA STREETS

Visit Our Modern Retail Store
Complete Fountain Service
Sandwiches, Home-Made Pies

Location from Aldridge Hotel
1 BLOCK NORTH, 3 BLOCKS EAST

[ 108 ]
HOME FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION OF SHAWNEE
Member Federal Savings & Loan Ins. Corp.

KELLER SEED STORE
Established 1901
ECLIPSE BRAND—SEEDS—BULBS
120 SOUTH PHILADELPHIA
Shawnee, Oklahoma

Compliments of the
COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY
SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member Federal Reserve System

OKLAHOMA BAPTIST UNIVERSITY
SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA
A co-educational institution offering a liberal education in an atmosphere of Christian culture.

Accredited by
North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.
FOUNDED IN 1906
A medium-size university conferring the degrees of
BACHELOR OF ARTS  BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
BACHELOR OF MUSIC EDUCATION
BACHELOR OF MUSIC

ALDRIDGE HOTEL
S H A W N E E
Dine in the
ALDRIDGE COFFEE SHOP
or Entertain Your Guests in
Our Private Banquet and Club
Rooms at No Extra Charge

EVERY ROOM WITH BATH AND CEILING FAN

HEADQUARTERS STATE CONFERENCE, MARCH 3, 4, 5, 1953
An Alsonett Hotel
Geo. Hamilton, Manager
Greetings and
Best Wishes from

ENID CHAPTER
Enid, Oklahoma

ENID PLANING MILL CO.
Louis S. Morell, President
Enid, Oklahoma

Compliments of
GEORGE E. FAILING
SUPPLY CO.
Portable Drilling Equipment
Enid, Oklahoma

Compliments
HACKNEY IRON AND
STEEL COMPANY
Enid, Oklahoma

Compliments of
GOLD SPOT DAIRY
Play Safe and Use Gold Spot Pasteurized Dairy Products
Enid, Oklahoma

Greetings From
DUNCAN CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Duncan, Oklahoma

And the Following
Progressive Firms of Duncan:
FOREMAN'S DRUG STORE
The Nyal Store
KOFMEHL JEWELERS
814 A Main
CAMPBELL'S MEN'S WEAR
816 Main
BEN AND RAY
Men and Boys' Clothing
FRENSLEY AND FRENSLEY
Insurance and Bonds
MILDRED'S
Ladies' Apparel

The First Federal Savings & Loan Association
118 North Broadway, Shawnee, Oklahoma

A good place to put your savings with complete safety and liberal earnings. All accounts insured up to $10,000.00. Home loans solicited. Easy terms and low rate of interest.

ROOSEVELT MATERIAL CO.
Crushed Limestone Products
Drawer 8 Roosevelt, Oklahoma

In Tribute To
MRS. WILSON W. STARR
State Regent, Oklahoma D. A. R.

and

MRS. ARTHUR J. ROBERTS
Oklahoma State Chairman
D. A. R. Magazine
Since 1875

Long-Bell LUMBER COMPANY

FROM TREE TO TRADE

63 Building Material Stores in Oklahoma
HOTEL YOUNGBLOOD
Enid, Oklahoma

N. W. Oklahoma's Finest Hotel
200 Rooms — 200 Baths
Air Conditioned
Coffee Shop — Dining Rooms

BRUCE WALLACE, Owner and Manager

HOTEL OXFORD
MARTIN GARBER, Manager
BILL THOMPSON, Asst. Manager
Enid, Oklahoma

200 Modern Rooms — Rates $1.75 to $4.00
Air Conditioned Modern Coffee Shop
Public Meeting Room

CHAMPLIN HI-V-I Motor Oil
"ON THE GROUND..OR IN THE SKY"

CHAMPLIN REFINING COMPANY
ENID, OKLAHOMA
Pictured above is the largest and most modern concentration of terminal elevator storage in the United States. In the foreground is Elevator "Z" which has a capacity of 15,000,000 bushels. In the background at the left is Elevator "E" which was the first concrete elevator ever built with hexagon shaped bins. It has a capacity of 11,000,000 bushels. On the right is Elevator "A" which is joined to Elevator "E" by a conveyor belt. Elevator "A" has a capacity of 7,750,000 bushels. The total capacity of these three elevators is 33,750,000 bushels, and all are located on less than one square mile of ground. These elevators have four automatic car dumpers, which can unload approximately 675 cars in 24 hours. Approximately the same number could be loaded out in 24 hours. Trackage will accommodate 225 cars set in at one time. After the wheat is unloaded over 6 miles of conveyor belt do the job of moving the wheat to any of the 1,588 bins.
Arizona

(Continued from page 57)

tion fun and relaxation. Its dude ranches
and luxury resorts are among the nation’s
finest. The Valley has been called the
“country club district” of motor courts.
Many have swimming pools and other
recreational facilities. One even serves
breakfast in bed.

The Valley has become increasingly
popular as an ideal residential district for
many of the nation’s luminaries, among
them Clarence Budington Kelland, a pop-
ular magazine fictionist and novelist; Frank Lloyd Wright, hypermodern archi-
tect; Bruce Barton and Raymond Rubicam,
advertising executives; Elizabeth Arden,
and many others, including various Holly-
wood movie stars.

Arizona is the fifth State in area in the
Union, for at the present time Maricopa
County has an area equal to New Jersey,
Delaware and Rhode Island, and has the
largest population of any of the 14 coun-
ties in the State. A hearty welcome awaits
visitors in Phoenix, Tucson and all other
parts of our growing and beautiful State.

Louisiana

(Continued from page 76)

France got Louisiana back from Spain
on October 1, 1800, and sold it to the
United States of America on April 30,
1803, for $15,000,000.

The present State of Louisiana was ad-
mitted to the Union on April 12, 1812. On
January, 1861, Louisiana withdrew from
the Union and joined the other Southern
States in forming the Confederate States
of America. In 1868, Louisiana once more
became a part of the United States of
America. Today it ranks as one of the
most popular tourist areas in the nation,
with its historic cities and shrines, exquisite
architecture in New Orleans and elsewhere,
its expanding industries, Mardi Gras pro-
grams and scenic beauties.

Outstanding Issue

Sponsored for a high percentage of advertising
by Arizona, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico
and Texas, of the Southwestern Division, and by
California, this issue of 164 pages is one of our
largest and best.
Greetings from
DUNCAN, OKLAHOMA

Home of

HALLIBURTON OIL WELL CEMENTING COMPANY

This page sponsored by Duncan Chapter, D.A.R. and the following firms located in Duncan.
(Duncan, Indian Territory, 1892-1907)

SECURITY NATIONAL BANK
in honor of
Mrs. Frankie Williamson

THE OKLAHOMA NATIONAL BANK
Complimenting our D.A.R. Chapter

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Oldest Bank in Stephens County
MEMBER F.D.I.C.

ABBIE'S
Ladies' Apparel
806 MAIN STREET

KENDRICK & KING LUMBER CO.
Lumber and Rig Timbers
15 NORTH 10th ST.

MARCH ABSTRACT CO.
Oldest in Stephens Co.

BRADLEY'S DRUG STORE
908 MAIN STREET

LITTLE'S
Printing & Stationery Co.

MORTON & MORTON
Insurance and Real Estate

CHISHOLM TRAIL HOTEL
Where Western Welcome Meets Southern Hospitality
NEW MEXICO is the fourth State in size, derives its name from Mexitle, title of the Aztec war-god. At one time it was a political subdivision of the Republic of Mexico but was granted independence in 1821.

Civilization began when a Franciscan Friar set out in 1565 to convert the Indians, from which time through the Seventeenth Century it was a frontier of mission activities. Several old missions remain throughout the State, whose crumbling remains tell an ancient story of Ave Marias, prayers, struggles and hardships conquered through the faith of the Franciscan Fathers from Spain.

Over a period of many years, due to the unpromising topography of arid deserts or rugged mountains, it was overlooked by pioneers and industrialists alike who thought it best to leave it to the Indians.

Heralding the spread of commerce westward in the Spring of 1853, Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, sent out exploring expeditions to find the most feasible route for a railroad to the Pacific, and two routes were surveyed through New Mexico.

Things really began to hum with the coming of the Santa Fe Railway and the passing of the old Santa Fe Trail. The first track was laid Nov. 30, 1878, and the first locomotive crossed Raton Pass in December of that year, beginning an era of development marked then by a cattle boom of the 80’s as a result of accessibility of eastern markets by rail. A mining boom fostered by means to bring in machinery and exporting ores began in 1879. Following a cattle boom, rapid agricultural development began and the discovery of artesian water in the Pecos valley caused farming to forge ahead there.

In 1909 oil was discovered in the southeastern part of the State. Today it is a land rich in mineral deposits; namely, copper, zinc, lead, silver, gold, petroleum and leading in importance are the vast deposits of potash in the vicinity of Carlsbad. The five big potash mines resulted in the growth of Carlsbad from a small town of 2,000 to a small city of 20,000 and bringing to the welfare of the people a payroll of $1,500,000 each month.

Ranching is carried on in a big way. The mountains provide a huge volume of lumber and high above the Rio Grande, where ancient Indian villages still exist, rises the Atomic town of Los Alamos, the birthplace of the Atom bomb.

Modern New Mexico reflects the background of more than 400 stormy years under Indian, Spanish, Mexican and American cultures: Indian religious ceremonies, basically unchanged by four centuries with other cultures; ancient Spanish customs flourish; nearby the flavor of the cow country is marked; and against the whole there is arising an era of chrome and steel, and the American tempo is invading the “Land of Manana.”

In spite of its historical cultural age, New Mexico still is in many respects a frontier with the three cultures still separate entities guarding their own traditions. An understanding of this is essential to an analysis of the State as it is today.

Because of its scenery, New Mexico has become the camp ground for tourists. The Carlsbad Caverns, White Sands and many other interesting features attract thousands of people each year. Since the Caverns first opened in 1924, up to recently 5,584,749 people have passed through the cave which is so much more like an enchanted region from a fairy tale than an actuality.

Within the boundaries of New Mexico is found the matchless scenery characterized by verdant river valleys, flanked by scrub dotted arid lands with towering blue mountains beyond, by green timbered peaks topped with glistening white snow for many months of the year, tumbling trout streams in the high valleys, by vast ranges dotted with herds of stock, pinon speckled highlands, red sandstone cliffs, by cactus strewn desert-like stretches, by fields of waving grain, cotton, alfafa, (Continued on page 118)
The Thomas Jefferson Chapter, D. A. R., of Carlsbad, New Mexico, invites you to visit New Mexico—The Land of Enchantment.

The Sunshine State (New Mexico) has one National Park, 8 National Monuments, 3 State Parks, 9 State Monuments, 18 Indian Pueblos, 4 Indian Reservations, 5 Winter Sports Areas and 12 other Points of Interest.

There are Taos and Santa Fe—artist colonies—and the Old Pueblo of Coronado of 1540-1541 historic interest.

New Mexico is the locale of the First Atomic Bomb, Los Alamos, the White Sands Proving Ground and Sandia Base—all related to Atomic Energy.

Skiing and tobogganing are at Santa Fe, Ruidoso and Cloudcroft—the latter on one of the highest golf courses in the United States—9,100 feet.

And last, but not least, the World’s Outstanding Scenic Show Place—Carlsbad Caverns National Park—open every day in the year—and nearly 500,000 visitors from every State in 1951.

Too, Carlsbad is America’s Potash Capital of America—the main source of the Nation’s potassium plant food for crops of all kinds.

For vacation, permanent residence or retirement, come to New Mexico and Carlsbad.

United States Potash Company
(Sunshine State Potash)
Carlsbad New Mexico
New Mexico
(Continued from page 116)

vegetables and orchards, with over all a blue clear sky and cloud formations of indescribable loveliness and all packing an appeal which leads to complete credence to the State's popular designation which appears everywhere, even on its automobile license plates . . . "The Land of Enchantment."

Audubon Park
(Continued from page 17)

angular beds are centered with a round bed of mint, which contains a sun dial, gift of Mr. William W. Wells, State Parks Director. The entire effect of the kitchen and its herb garden is one of old-fashioned charm, which brings many exclamations of appreciation from visitors.

Two projects planned by the Curator are the placing in the Museum of all of the thirty-two bird plates Audubon painted while at Oakley, and the acquisition of all material pertaining to Audubon, for the use of serious students of Audubon's life.

Many individuals and groups in the State, as well as elsewhere, have contributed money and gifts to this State Museum project which, in time, will become one of the great historic shrines of America!

New Mexico Ads

New Mexico sent $277.50 worth of ads for this issue, from three of its 11 Chapters. Thomas Jefferson Chapter came first, followed by Lew Wallace Chapter.

Louisiana Advertising

Mrs. James C. Liner, of Monroe, La., acted ably as Special Chairman for Louisiana ads in this issue, with the aid of Mrs. John N. Pharr, Vice President General; Mrs. Herbert C. Parker, State Regent; Mrs. Percy C. Fair, State Magazine Chairman; and many others. Of the total advertising of around $3,200, Fort Miro Chapter, of Monroe, Miss Frances Flanders, Regent, led with $940. Second came New Iberia, with $572.50; and third was Abram Morehouse Chapter, with $300.
LEW WALLACE CHAPTER
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO
Chapter Organized February 22, 1905

HONORARY STATE REGENTS
Mrs. A. G. Shortle
Mrs. Harry F. Aspinwall

REGENTS, 1905-1953

*Mrs. E. B. Borden, 1905
*Mrs. J. H. Wroth, 1906
*Mrs. R. H. Lester, 1907-1908
*Mrs. H. B. Ray, 1909
*Mrs. N. E. Stevens, 1910-1911
*Mrs. B. S. Rodey, 1912
Mrs. A. E. Walker, 1913
Mrs. R. R. Pollock, 1914-1915
*Mrs. J. W. Hall, 1916-1917
Mrs. C. W. Potter, 1918
*Mrs. George K. Angle, 1919
Miss Margaret Savage, 1920
Mrs. J. R. McCollum, 1921
*Mrs. John Milne, 1922-1923
Mrs. H. E. Galer, 1924
Mrs. A. G. Shortle, 1925-1926
*Mrs. C. H. Spitzmesser, 1927-1928
*Mrs. Homer Ward, 1929-1930
Mrs. B. F. Haught, 1930-1931
Mrs. B. H. Porter, 1932-1933
Mrs. Charles May, 1934-1935
Mrs. Harry F. Aspinwall, 1936-1937
Mrs. I. J. Mize, 1938-1939
Mrs. K. C. Childers, 1940-1941
Mrs. W. W. Blair, 1942-1943
Mrs. P. P. Glasebrook, 1944-1945
Mrs. E. H. Shawhan, 1946-1947
Mrs. W. P. Stanage, 1948-1949
Mrs. Harry E. Walter, 1950-1951
Mrs. D. Hill Jameson, 1952-1953

* Deceased

This page contributed by the Regents of Lew Wallace Chapter, D. A. R.
Texas

By Mrs. Albert B. Horn
Texas State Chairman, D. A. R. Magazine

The history of Texas is a dramatic story of the great Southwest, a struggle for survival, a heroic fight for independence that will remain indelible in the annals of history. It reflects the struggles and hardships of the brave men and women of many races, who defied the forces of nature and men in exploring and settling this country.

The effect of living under six flags has had everlasting influence on the generations of today, a people that have shaped the destiny of Texas. The most hallowed pages of its history describe the war for Texas Independence; here are recorded the heroic and gallant deeds performed by Texans in their effort to establish a Republic of Texas, including such men as Baron de Bastrop, Stephen F. Austin, Sam Houston and hosts of others.

In October, 1835, at Gonzales, the first battle was fought and won by the Texans. This brought about the realization to the Mexican Military Authorities and the Texans that the Revolution had begun. Many battles ensued. Finally a meeting was called and Texas officially declared her independence from Mexico and adopted a constitution, March 2, 1836. There followed several more battles, including the slaughter of the defenders of the Alamo and some 300 Texans at Goliad, before the victory was won at the Battle of San Jacinto on April 21, 1836.

On these hallowed grounds, Texas has placed a monument; the spirit of the gallant Texas Revolutionary soldier is entombed in the memorial at San Jacinto, a monument measuring 570 feet, the tallest stone monument in the world. Here also rests the Battleship Texas, from whose deck in 1919 was launched the first plane from any war vessel. In 1948 through private contributions this battleship was brought to rest on these famous grounds.

After signing the treaty which launched the beginning of the Republic of Texas, General Sam Houston, the leading figure in the early Texas history, served two terms as President, Texas being duly recognized as an independent republic.

Austin became the capital of the Republic of Texas in 1839. Many immigrants came from France and Germany. Texas then included parts of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming and Kansas. After being invited, Texas accepted annexation to the Union in 1845, becoming the twenty-eighth State, later receiving $10,000,000 indemnity.

Texas is unique among the American States, entering the Union by a treaty made as an independent republic, also with a clause in this treaty whereby, "new States of convenient size not exceeding four in number may be formed"; should it so divide they might have ten United States Senators instead of two.

There are many historical shrines in Texas, including battlefields, forts, missions and homes that reflect the story of Texas. Well preserved or restored Franciscan missions that were already aged before the American Revolution are among its landmarks. One of its greatest shrines is the chapel of the San Antonio de Bexar mission fortress, called the Alamo, in which every defender met death but won undying fame.

The official motto of the State is "Friendship"; the bluebonnet, which in Spring carpets the State, is the State flower. The official State song is, "Texas, Our Texas," but from the University of Texas the song, "The Eyes of Texas," has become famous and better known. The State tree is the pecan, and the State bird, the mocking bird. Texas is a mighty empire, with vast lands and expanding industries, a land of superlatives and a land with a great heritage. It is the embodiment of the American Spirit of today.
Honoring

MRS. LORETTA GRIM THOMAS

Houston, Texas

STATE REGENT OF TEXAS, 1952-1955

proudly presented by the

JOHN McKNITT ALEXANDER CHAPTER

Houston, Texas

[ 121 ]
The American General Group

* AMERICAN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY
  Fire, Automobile, Casualty, Fidelity and Surety Bonds

* AMERICAN GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
  Complete Life Coverage

* AMERICAN GENERAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION
  Mortgage Loans—Home and Automobile

* EACH A STAR IN ITS FIELD *

HOME OFFICE: HOUSTON, TEXAS
Honoring

MRS. EDWARD ROWLAND BARROW

LADY WASHINGTON CHAPTER, HOUSTON, TEXAS

proudly dedicates this page in tribute to Mrs. Barrow's devotion to the Society and superlative qualities of service and leadership.

LADY WASHINGTON CHAPTER REGENT
1938-1940

STATE REGENT, TEXAS SOCIETY
1946-1949

VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL, 1949-1952

[123]
Greetings

LADY WASHINGTON CHAPTER
N.S.D.A.R.

HOUSTON, TEXAS

One of the Five Original Chapters
of Texas

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 14, 1899

142 Members

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Texas Society

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Every son and grandson of each D.A.R. to seek application papers for membership in the Society of the Sons of American Revolution.

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[124]
Greetings from
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Hunt Plumbing Supply Co.
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Compliments
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HOUSTON
TEXAS

When In Texas
Visit
COLUMBUS
"The City of Live Oaks and Live Folks"
Home of John Everett Chapter, D. A. R.
compliments of Columbus Chamber of Commerce

Honoring
Our Vice-President General from Texas

MRS. FRANK GARLAND TRAU

MARSHALL JEFFERSON RANDOLPH CHAPTER
Mrs. Edward C. Hagler, Regent
Sherman, Texas

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LONE STAR CHAPTER
Welcomes You To
TEXARKANA, TEXAS
"Gateway to the Southwest"

We proudly present our
— TEXAS STATE REGENT —
MRS. LORETTA GRIM THOMAS

... and take great pride that Texarkana is her birthplace and girlhood home.

Lone Star Chapter has enjoyed forty-two years of continuous educational, historical, and patriotic service to Our Country under these capable Chapter Leaders:

(ANCESTORS)

Ella Lou Wisdom Ragland (Mrs. S. M.)—
Organizing Regent 1909. .......................... Captain Pierre Chastain, S. C.
Sallie Norris Hudgins (Mrs. W. T.)—Regent .................. John Nuckolls, S. C.
Susan Ferguson Sanderson (Mrs. N. P.)—
Regent and State Vice Regent .......................... Samuel Ingram, S. C.
Zora Latimer Henry (Mrs. S. J.)—Regent .................. Colonel Jonathan Latimer, Conn.
Jane Carlos Tilson (Mrs. M. D.)—Regent ................. Stephen Collins, Conn.
Latona McGill Watts (Mrs. T. J.)—Regent ............... Lt. Henry Moody, S. C.
Luella Giltner Moody (Mrs. F. B.)—Regent ................ Michael Hillegas, S. C.
Eugenia Read Collom (Mrs. S. A.)—
Regent and State Recording Secretary 1915 ............... Captain David McCullough, Ga.
Logie Terrill Nicholas (Mrs. J. W.)—Regent ................ Edmund Terrill, Va.
Jennie Clements Timberlake (Mrs. W. C.)—Regent .......... Reuben Harrison, S. C.
Virginia Green Brown (Mrs. Wm. V., Sr.)—Regent .......... Captain John McKinley, Va.
Minnie Williams Hooks (Mrs. C. A.)—Regent ............... Ben Martin, S. C.
Minerva Watts Pryor (Mrs. Judson) —Regent .......... Reuben Harrison, S. C.
Margaret Talbot Kittrell (Mrs. Horace)—Regent .......... Col. Matthew Talbot, Sr., Va.
Edith Hayes Kitchens (Mrs. C. E.)—Regent ............... Brig. Gen. Griffith Rutherford, N. C.
Thelmas Taliaferro Creekmore (Mrs. J. J.)—
Regent and State Chairman Good Citizens Committee 1952. ... Capt. John Taliaferro, Va.

Compliments of
THE TEXARKANA NATIONAL BANK

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TEXARKANA is a twin city with a triple name, having the unique distinction of lying squarely in two states and being named for three. Divided in half by the Arkansas-Texas boundary, Texarkana derives its name from TEXas, ARKansas, and LouisiANA.

IN THE CENTER OF STATE LINE (ABOVE) IS THE U. S. POST OFFICE AND FEDERAL BLDG.—THE ONLY DUAL POST OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES BEING IN TWO STATES—ARKANSAS AND TEXAS

Compliments of

Dun Sailin’ Motel
AAA
1501 West 7th, Hwy. 67

Pagan-Ritchie Lumber Co.
All Kinds of Building Materials
3rd and Oak

Timberlake Hardware Co.
Gifts-Toys
306 Main Street

Texarkana Machinery and Supply Company
3rd and K.C.S. Tracks

Coca-Cola Bottling Co.
New Boston Road

Hack’s
Jewelers

Dr. Pepper Bottling Co.
3001 North State Line

Hotel McCartney
101 State Line Avenue

Medical Arts Pharmacy
Medical Arts Building

Maynor Music Company
1312 W. Seventh St.

Isabel’s
Hotel McCartney
Gifts - Flowers
LONE STAR CHAPTER expresses appreciation for a loved and faithful member, Mrs. Mary Latimer Darnall, only Real Daughter of the Republic of Texas in Texarkana.

Mrs. Darnall was born October 18, 1874, in Lamar County, Texas. She is the thirteenth child of Chief Justice Henry Latimer Darnall (1817-1878), who fought for Texas Independence at nineteen years of age. Her greatest pride is in her patriotic organizations U. D. C., D. R. T., and D. A. R. At present Mrs. Darnall is our beloved Chaplain.
Texarkana is the center of a population area totaling 223,200 people. It has 1300 retail stores, 100 wholesale establishments, 155 industrial plants, 4 railroads, 4 major U. S. highways, 63 churches, 35 schools, 4 hospitals, excellent recreational facilities—plus the giant Red River Arsenal and Lone Star Ordnance with their more than 15,000 employees.

But, Texarkana's greatest asset is its friendly progressive people. They'll welcome you as a visitor—or as a new resident!

Serving
TEXARKANA
and
THE
FOUR STATES TERRITORY

Texarkana Gazette
TEXARKANA DAILY NEWS
Congratulations

...to San Antonio de Bexar Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, upon the attainment of fifty years of patriotic service to our State and Nation.

SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS
SAN ANTONIO EVENING NEWS
Texas' Foremost Home Newspapers
San Antonio is a grande dame among American cities and yet with all her antiquity, so vital is this centuries-old metropolis that now she is proudly calling attention to the census-proven fact that she is "America's fastest-growing major city."

If, as some historians believe, Cabeza de Vaca visited the rude Indian village said to have existed in the vicinity of San Antonio in 1536, then the Alamo City is, in actuality, the country's oldest identifiable community.

However, it was not until 1691 that Father Massanet renamed that rude Indian village San Antonio. Later expeditions of the conquistadores paused in the fertile San Antonio valley. In 1709 Father Antonio de San Buenaventura Olivarres, while accompanying an expedition along the San Antonio River envisioned a mission outpost. His dream came to reality on May 1, 1718, when Mission San Antonio de Valero was founded on the historic spot where now stands the Alamo.

Two years later, Mission San Jose was founded. In 1731 the Villa de San Fernando was settled by Canary Islanders. A few months thereafter the Missions Concepcion, Espada and San Juan were removed to the San Antonio area.

The San Antonio story has a distinctly military flavor. Stirring, indeed, are the chronicles of San Antonio during its centuries in a Spanish province, under Mexico and through the grim days of the Texas Revolution.

And who can ever forget the splendid role of patriots beneath the Lone Star Flag of the Texas Republic? Enshrined in the Alamo, now an historic museum, are countless revered mementoes of the bloody fray which on March 6, 1836, in a matchless epic of sacrifice and heroism, set the pattern of resistance which was to lead, a few months later to the defeat of Santa Anna at San Jacinto.

Now, more than a century later, the Alamo, shrine of Texas liberty, attracts thousands of visitors from all over the world. They come to stand, in awe and humility, among the sacred remaining evidences of one of the world's best-remembered and most inspiring struggles—the hopeless struggle of the Alamo.

In the crucible of battle at the Alamo was forged the soul of San Antonio, but other events have left their imprint upon the city, too.

Inch by inch, the frontier was subdued. More immigrants arrived . . . French . . . German and so on. In 1861, General David E. Twiggs yielded the Department of Texas to the Confederates.

And so it went, through the years. In 1870 the site of Fort Sam Houston was donated to the federal government by the city. In 1877, the first railroad train arrived, and in 1889 the first oil well in the San Antonio area was discovered.

In 1898 the Rough Riders trained in San Antonio. The birth of the Army Air Corps was signalized in 1910. In 1916 Mexican border troubles brought 13,000 National Guardsmen to San Antonio, and in 1917 men trained for World War I service at local army camps.

Since World War I, San Antonio has gained new stature as a link in the nation's chain of defense. Fort Sam Houston is Fourth Army headquarters. Randolph, Kelly and Lackland Air Force Bases are familiar to thousands as centers of America's aerial might.

Fiesta de San Jacinto, originating as a symbolic Battle of Flowers in 1891, has become a civic and historic observance of major magnificence, attracting to the city each April a host of delighted visitors for the gayeties of Fiesta Week. But Fiesta is only one of San Antonio's attractions.

To accommodate visitors to the Alamo City, a Municipal Information Bureau is maintained in the Chamber of Commerce offices in the Insurance Building. Information on sights of interest will be cheerfully given tourists on arrival, or in advance of their visits, on request.

All services are free. Be sure to visit the Municipal Information Bureau the moment you arrive. You will be given a free, illustrated guide book to San Antonio, a schedule of interesting events which you may enjoy.

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GREETINGS AND BEST WISHES
from
JANE DOUGLAS CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
DALLAS, TEXAS
Organized 1895

The beautiful colonial Chapter House was a gift from the Continental Oil Company to Jane Douglas Chapter at the close of its use as Hospitality House during the Texas Centennial, 1936, and the Pan American Exposition, 1937. It is open to the public as a Museum during the State Fair, and is known as the Continental D. A. R. House.
The Members of
JANE DOUGLAS CHAPTER
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
Dallas, Texas
Honor
Mrs. Linwood B. Hall
Chapter Regent

Courtesy of
Mrs. R. E. Barbre
Mrs. Samuel S. Barlow
Mrs. A. R. Bleakley
Mrs. S. H. Boren
Mrs. John B. Bowen
Mrs. J. R. Bradfield
Mrs. J. A. Brooks
Mrs. E. Allen Brown

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JANE DOUGLAS CHAPTER continued:

Mrs. James A. Brown
Miss Vi Belle Coleman
Mrs. J. S. Connell
Mrs. I. D. Covey
Mrs. Edmon L. Crow
Mrs. Olivia B. Davis
Mrs. J. D. Dawson
Mrs. Henry De Witt
Mrs. Henry M. Dixon
Mrs. Clarke G. Dumas
Mrs. John L. Eddy
Mrs. Joe H. Elliott
Miss Fletcher Farris
Mrs. Birdie S. Fenlaw
Mrs. W. H. Foster
Mrs. F. C. Giebel
Miss Margaret Grady
Mrs. Wilbur J. Hill
Mrs. Lucien Hoffmaster
Mrs. Mary Jane Crow Johnson
Mrs. Lillian W. Johnson
Miss Mary Ethel Walter
Mrs. E. L. Wilson

Mrs. Ida M. Looney
Mrs. H. F. Martin
Miss Frances McCorkle
Mrs. H. K. McDowell
Mrs. Curtis W. Meadows
Mrs. Nellie E. Morrison
Miss Maude Overaker
Mrs. R. H. Neville
Mrs. Lucile C. Lowry
Mrs. Sullivan Padgitt
Mrs. E. P. Pendleton
Mrs. H. L. Peoples
Mrs. Jack E. Perkins
Mrs. Eva Pierce
Mrs. J. C. Riser
Mrs. R. L. Schmid
Mrs. Robert L. Seay
Miss Mable A. Shaw
Mrs. Ralph H. Shaw
Miss Ruby Stevenson
Miss Gladys D. Walter
Mrs. J. H. Warren
Miss Ella Parker

and

Past Chapter Regents Club

Mrs. Epsie Walden Turner
Mrs. Frances Houghton Moore
Mrs. Mamie Darnell Lammers
Mrs. Mary Wathen Chrestman
Mrs. Fannie Sullivan Alderson
Mrs. Alice Lane Ingram

Mrs. Daisy T. Behrends
Miss Elsie Beattie Wills
Mrs. Charles F. Weiland
Mrs. Reba Rains Brundidge
Mrs. Mynnie W. Schenkenberg
Miss Marie A. Garlington

Mrs. Robert A. Underwood
Greetings from

ABILENE

Key City of West Texas

Honoring

Jewel Davis Scarborough (Mrs. Dallas)
The Organizing Regent of

JOHN DAVIS CHAPTER

Daughters of the American Revolution

Dallas Scarborough
Davis Scarborough
Larry Scarborough

The John Davis Chapter Honors

Her State Officers

Mary Ruth Norwood Likins (Mrs. George H.)
Registrar

Eunice Peele Harwell (Mrs. E. L.)
Investigation of Use of Subversive Textbooks

And Abilene's Institutions of Higher Learning

Hardin Simmons University
Abilene Christian College
McMurray College

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Greetings to the
JAMES BLAIR CHAPTER
Corsicana, Texas

and to all
Daughters of the American Revolution

"May your patriotism, loyalty, your living Americanism, forever stand as a symbol of your Society."

Husbands of James Blair Members:

Dr. Will Miller
Mr. John Calhoun
Dr. W. K. Logsdon
Mr. J. Wesley Edens

Mr. H. R. Stroube, Jr.
Dr. Albert B. Horn
Mr. George F. Baum
Mr. Roy C. Love

LAST CALL
FOR THAT FAMOUS
DeLuxe FRUIT CAKE

Although the holiday season is over, your pleasure of eating wonderful DeLuxe Fruit Cake need not end! Through the cold months ahead, it's a delightful confection to serve at luncheons, at meetings, or for just marvelous eating, anytime—anywhere.

Over 350 thousand pounds of this world-famous fruit cake were ordered this past season—we still have a few cakes left, fresh as the day they were baked. And of course, first call goes to our long-standing D. A. R. friends. So please do order yours now before our cupboard is bare—no more baking 'til next fall!

ORDER NOW BEFORE OUR CUPBOARD IS BARE!

Send check or money order—2 lb. cakes, $3.70; 3 lbs., $5.15; 5 lbs., $8.30. We urge you to get that order in the mail today!

COLLIN STREET BAKERY
CORSICANA, TEXAS
REBECCA BOYCE CHAPTER, D.A.R.
WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS

MRS. REBECCA MAUDE BOYCE FARRAR (J. Sid), Organizing Regent

MEMBERS

Mrs. Ellen Pool Arden (John W.)
Mrs. Rosemary Wyane Aldredge (J. M., III)
Mrs. Kathern Watts Anderson (W. D.)
Mrs. Lula McElheney Cornwell (J. L.)
Mrs. Loretta Lancaster Chapman (O. H.)
Mrs. Maggie Farrar Colburnson (W. W.)
Mrs. Lillian Metcalfe Davis (Ross W.)
Miss Virginia Duff
Mrs. Joanna Forrester Dunaway (J. R.)
Mrs. Mary Frances Hampton Elliott (W. R.)
Mrs. Ruth Chapman Estes (T. G.)
Mrs. Rebecca Maudef Boyce Farrar (J. Sid)
Mrs. Willie Fern Sherrill Ferguson (Dan C.)
Mrs. Maude Minter Watts Ferguson (H. A.)
Mrs. Edna Wright Feltenberger (A. L.)
Mrs. Annis Castleman Ford (J. D.)
Mrs. Hazel Davis Graveling (W. J.)
Mrs. May Farrar Guess (Jas.)
Mrs. Frankie Farrar Holden (L.)
Mrs. Hattie Gordon Hadford (J. W.)
Mrs. Allyce Chapman Koplinger (F. A.)
Mrs. Lelia Farrar Knobel (E. W.)
Mrs. Grace Chastain Laowell (Lynn D.)
Mrs. Pearl Boyce Lomax (W. G.)
Mrs. Alice Vossey Martin (L. P.)

Mrs. Sidna Barron McClain (Houston)
Mrs. Mackie Smith Joiner McElree (W. L.)
Mrs. Frances Dunaway McGregor (Dow)
Mrs. Margaret Farrar Miller (Oece E.)
Mrs. Thelma Clarke Moore (I. C.)
Mrs. Monette Clelie Hamilton Moore (Stewart)
Miss Monette Clelie Moore
Mrs. Lona Bener Newton (Fred)
Mrs. Elizabeth Boyce Oliver (Geo.)
Miss Mary Anna Pierce
Mrs. Olive Margaret Kelly Ramage (Gus)
Miss Margaret Ramage
Mrs. Decatur Templeton Robertson (John E.)
Mrs. Bettye Jane Russell Mosley (Gene)
Mrs. Halloween Price Sawyer (J. W.)
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Mrs. Dorothy Chapman Stafford (O. E.)
Miss Nancy Breward Templeton
Mrs. Rowena Dunlap Thomson (C. Y.)
Mrs. Mary Farrar Turner (O. M.)
Mrs. Maude Minter Watts (R. P.)
Mrs. Maude Middleton Wilson (G. T.)
Mrs. Louella Forrestor Wishard (D. E.)
Mrs. Birdie Farrar Wynne (T. R.)

CHAPTER REGENT
MRS. DECATUR TEMPLETON ROBERTSON (J. E.)

COUNSELLOR
MRS. SIDNA FARRAR WELLBORN (J. A.)

GREETINGS
ALAMO CHAPTER, N.S.D.A.R.
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Honoring Our Regent
MRS. SAM LEE WHITE

Compliments
of a
Friend to the
ALAMO CHAPTER, N.S.D.A.R.
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Complimenting the Alamo Chapter,
N.S.D.A.R., San Antonio, Texas

Take Home a Case

DRINK Coca-Cola

Complimentary advertisement for Coca-Cola from the Alamo Chapter, N.S.D.A.R., San Antonio, Texas.
Texas Advertising

Texas Daughters procured approximately $3,900 worth of advertising for this issue of our Magazine.

Mrs. Albert B. Horn, Texas State Chairman for the Magazine, was in charge of the advertising in her State, and was assisted by Mrs. Loretta G. Thomas, State Regent; Mrs. Frank G. Trau, Vice President General; Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, Past Vice President General; and others. Mrs. Emmette Wallace, National Vice Chairman, D. A. R. Magazine, also worked diligently on the Southwestern Division ad project.

Corpus Christi Chapter obtained $1,262.50 worth of ads—so far the highest amount for any Chapter in any State. Mrs. W. E. Pace, Chapter Magazine Chairman, was especially aided by Mrs. J. N. Bluntzer, who spent much time contacting prospects, and by Mrs. David McComb, Regent.

Second in results came Lone Star Chapter, with $447.50; third was Fort Worth Chapter, $437.50; fourth was Lady Washington Chapter, $320; and fifth, Jane Douglas, $300.

California Ads

With Mrs. Edgar A. Fuller, Honorary State Regent, acting as Chairman, California members sent in more than $1,600 worth of advertising for this issue. She ably compiled, edited, listed and forwarded the ads from her State.

Palisade Glacier Chapter led the California list, with $360 worth of ads; followed by Martin Severance Chapter, with $305. Thirty of the State’s 121 Chapters sent 116 advertisements.

The six sponsoring State Societies secured a total of around $11,000 worth of advertising for this issue. In addition, other non-sponsoring States send ads, besides our regular advertising.

The National Society had 2,719 Chapters listed in the November count, more than at any other time of the Society’s history. The 171,899 members then listed are slightly below the membership peak of 173,525 in 1931.

Greetings from

FORT BEND CHAPTER
Richmond, Texas

Six Flags Chapter
MEXICAN INN CAFE
Mexican Food—Yiffin Hall, Owner
Fort Worth, Texas

LELIA MAE’S FLOWER SHOP
Lelia Mae Smith  Fort Worth

Martha Laird Chapter
GUARANTY BOND STATE BANK
Mt. Pleasant, Texas
Complimenting 10th Anniversary
MARTHA LAIRD CHAPTER

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Mt. Pleasant, Texas

“The Bank of Personal Service”

Compliments of

The State Bank of Omaha

Omaha, Texas
Titus County Court House, Mt. Pleasant, Texas

Titus County, one of the smaller Counties of Texas, is located in the Northeastern part of the State. It was created by an Act of the Texas Legislature on May 11, 1846. Commissioners were appointed to select a location for a County Seat, and, in making this selection, the Town of Mt. Pleasant was created. The County was named after Andrew J. Titus, who was born in Rutherford County, Tennessee, on March 4, 1823. He first visited Texas in 1832 with his father, James Titus, who was an Indian agent of the United States Government to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. In 1839, the Titus family moved to Texas and settled in what is now Red River County, Texas. At the time of the creation of the County, there were approximately 200 families residing in the County and its total population was less than 1,000. Today the population is approximately 20,000.

The County is primarily a farming area, but has two large oil fields, together with numerous industries. Its sons have liberally partaken of the wars of the country and there is on the Courthouse square, as is found in many Southern Counties, a statue of the Confederate Soldier who fought so long and so valiantly for a cause, though lost, he felt was right.

The Courthouse was originally built in 1897 and was remodeled in 1940. Its predecessor was burned in 1895 and in which fire all of the official records of the County were destroyed. The first court was held under a tree and then progressed to a log building, and then to the building which burned in 1895, and then the present building. Justice under the tree was not surrounded with the palatial buildings of today, but the aim was accomplished of "equal justice under the law."

The Following Sponsors Compliment Martha Laird Chapter on Her 10TH ANNIVERSARY

Lowry's Hardware, Furniture Store
MT. VERNON, TEXAS
A Friend
Earl Lide Motors
Homestead Flower Shop
Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Hutchings
Pittsburg Coca-Cola Bottling Co.
PITTSBURG, TEXAS
Pittsburg Building & Supply Co.
PITTSBURG, TEXAS
E. H. Millhouse Plumbing

C. L. Duncan Insurance Agency
T. C. WALKER
Mrs. Bessie S. Caldwell
MT. PLEASANT, TEXAS
J. A. Petty
Traylor Russell
Attorney
Gus Presley Wholesale Groceries
122 E. ALABAMA
Redfearn's Bakery
"Home of Redfearn's Bread"
Piggly-Wiggly
G. L. Brogoitti, Operator

Sam Williams
District Judge
Greetings from
FORT WORTH CHAPTER
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

1914

Honoring Past Regents:
Mrs. C. W. Childress, Organizing Regent
Mrs. W. V. Galbreath
Mrs. Ravella Martin
Mrs. James E. Gardner
Mrs. C. M. Callaway
Mrs. C. C. French
Mrs. Payton C. Maddox
Mrs. Leslie C. John, Present Regent

Proudly and gratefully honoring Mrs. Edward Rowland Barrow for her inspirational services as Past Texas State Regent and Past Vice President General.

On Chapter Honor Roll Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower and 100% Membership Scroll. “Gold Star and Three Blue Star” Chapter.

FORT WORTH
Home of
WALTER JETTON
“King of Barbecue”
Known from Coast to Coast

GOLDSTEIN BROTHERS
Credit Jewelers
FORT WORTH, TEXAS
Cor. 9th & Main — 2608 W. Berry
Phone ED 1495 — WE 4684
Champions in Value — Paramount in Service
Diamonds Electrical Appliances
Watches Luggage
Jewelry Gift Items
Radios Silverware
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairs

FRONTIER PONTIAC
THIRD & COMMERCE
FORT WORTH’s only authorized
Pontiac dealer . . . sales & service

Compliments
E. L. WHITE & CO.
Office Outfitters
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Lovely Corsages
When you come to Fort Worth for your convention, Feb. 24th . . . call us for your lovely flowers. We’ll have orchids and many other choice blossoms . . . worthy of being worn by a D. A. R.

GORDON BOSWELL
FLOWERS
1220 Pennsylvania FAnnin 2265

A SINCERE WELCOME
TO THE MEMBERS AND VISITORS TO
THE 54TH STATE CONFERENCE OF THE TEXAS SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION
FEBRUARY 24-27, 1953
FORT WORTH HOTEL ASSOCIATION
*Old Fort Worth, for which the city is named . . . established in 1847.*

First in Fashion for over 50 years

The Fair
FORT WORTH
Hello, D.A.R.s!

WE'RE LOOKING FORWARD TO YOUR FORT WORTH VISIT IN FEBRUARY.

BE SURE AND VISIT LEONARD'S, FORT WORTH'S MOST FASCINATING STORE.
Best wishes for 1953
FORT WORTH CHAPTER
Fort Worth, Texas

PARK PLAZA MOTEL
Fr. Worth, Texas
100 Rooms
Telephones
Television
Air Conditioned
Centrally Located Close In
El Patio Fine Foods
Hotel Service
Phone FA 6271
1000 PARK PLAZA

FORT WORTH CHAPTER
Fort Worth, Texas

PARK PLAZA MOTEL
Fr. Worth, Texas
100 Rooms
Telephones
Television
Air Conditioned
Centrally Located Close In
El Patio Fine Foods
Hotel Service
Phone FA 6271
1000 PARK PLAZA

Complete Beauty Service
Specializing in
Hair Styling Cold Waves
Tinting Manicuring
Call FA 9716 for appointment

HYLTON BEAUTY SHOPPE
Hylton Hotel — Fort Worth

ELLISON'S
1012 North Main Street
Fort Worth, Texas

Ellison's extends a cordial welcome to
D. A. R. members and visitors who plan to
attend the 54th State Conference at Fort
Worth in February.

We welcome Out-of-Town Mail Or-
ders. We either deliver or ship pre-
paid to any town in Texas . . .

SEVENTH at THROCKMORTON
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

WELCOME TO ELLIS PECAN
COMPANY
Established 1935

PECANS  PECANS  PECANS

Texas best quality shelled and unshelled.
Will ship anywhere in the United States.
Write us for retail and wholesale prices.

1012 North Main Street
Fort Worth, Texas
Honoring

Mrs. David McComb, Regent
Corpus Christi Chapter, D. A. R.

and

Past Regents

Mrs. Frank A. Tompkins
Mrs. Sam Rankin
Mrs. G. Harvey Dunn
Mrs. Charles F. Kardell
Mrs. T. E. Lacy
Mrs. J. C. Blacknall
Mrs. C. J. Wilde

Mrs. J. A. Mount
Mrs. Oscar Koepke
Mrs. Felix Irwin*
Mrs. D. I. Van Ness
Mrs. Gaston Parrish
Mrs. William Meyer

*Mrs. Irwin is present Vice Regent of the Texas Society, D. A. R.

The Home of Friendly Service

ALEXANDER-GLASS AGENCY
3324 Ayers Street

Insurance

Mortgage Loans

Phone 2-6539
Corpus Christi, Texas
Corpus Christi, Texas

The City

Corpus Christi, founded in 1840 as a frontier trading post, rises along the western and southern shores of beautiful Corpus Christi Bay, a landlocked body of water 100 square miles in area. Its watershed location in deep South Texas gives it a desirable Summer and Winter climate—a great industrial asset, and is a princely boon to those who till the rich farm lands bounding the city on three sides.

The Bay, discovered by a Spanish explorer in 1519, provides the seaway for the city's deepwater port and the Intracoastal Waterway, linking the city with the ports and markets of the world, the other giving it an all-water route to the heartland of the Nation.

These varied resources—and they are only the highlights of what Corpus Christi has to offer—give the city an economic base which is the pride of those who have built upon it, the envy of those less favored.

Outstanding among Corpus Christi's features is its topography. More than 95 per cent of its area of 30 square miles is 40 to 50 feet above the sea, which gives the city a safety factor unpossessed by any other Gulf Coast city. To this natural protection the engineer has added a rockribbed breakwater and a staunch sea wall.

Corpus Christi has all the attributes of a progressive city—hospitable people, modern utilities, good hospitals, well-improved streets, efficient public services, flexible zoning regulations, stores and shops comparable to any you'll find anywhere. Its present is but a hint of its future.

To know something of a city's or region's background adds immeasurably to the pleasure a visit brings. We take a very considerable pride in this section's past, present and future.

The first inhabitants were a tribe of Indians known as the Caranchuas. Legend tells us that many explorers sailed the open waters of the Bay and that Ponce de Leon explored the Nueces River which empties into the Bay at Corpus Christi. In 1519 Corpus Christi Bay was discovered by Alvarez Alonzo de Pineda on the Festival Day of Corpus Christi and the Bay was named to fit the circumstance.

In 1519 Corpus Christi Bay was discovered by Alvarez Alonzo de Pineda on the Festival Day of Corpus Christi and the Bay was named to fit the circumstance.

Corpus Christi began as a frontier trading post, founded in 1838-39 by Colonel Henry Lawrence Kinney, soldier of fortune and son of a Pennsylvania lawyer, the first white man to settle in this area, who with his partner, William P. Aubrey, had to rebuild the trading post many times after it was raided by Mexican and Indian outlaws. Only bandits, desperadoes, smugglers, pirates, Indians, Spanish and French, made up the early population before the traders and ranchers settled in the vicinity. The first white settlers came to Corpus Christi with the end of the War with Mexico when Colonel Kinney advertised abroad, in England, Germany and France, the mild climate which made year-around crops possible and the fact that fish and game were plentiful. Early building was done along the waterfront and on the beaches where the Caranchua once built their tent villages. As the city grew, the building extended to the bluff overlooking the original town (the higher level curves with the shoreline adding much to the scenic beauty). In 1852, when the city was incorporated, its population was a little over 500 and contained schools, churches and a post office.

The Army of Occupation, in command of General Zachary Taylor, arrived in Corpus Christi in 1845 on its way to the War with Mexico. Many of our early American heroes were on the scene. It has been said that U. S. Grant, Franklin Pierce and Jefferson Davis were all here with General Zachary Taylor during his stay, and on one occasion all four were together in one tent.

Along about this time, Captain Richard King founded the King Ranch forty miles southwest of Corpus Christi. Today the ranch is known as the "cattle museum." It consists of five divisions, each under the direction of a superintendent, over whose 914,000 acres graze 75,000 head of beef cattle and approximately 3,000 horses.

In 1862 Union gunboats bombarded Corpus Christi and the city fell to Federal troops. The year 1919 brought the great storm and a 10-foot tidal wave that swept the lower level clean and left 400 dead. For protection against future storms, plans for a sea wall were begun and at the same time plans were laid for the opening of a deep water port to encourage ocean trade.

With the opening of the Port in 1926 and the discovery of oil in 1928, Corpus Christi began its phenomenal growth. And in the last three decades, the population (now estimated at 125,000) has virtually doubled every ten years. Corpus Christi is now the sixth largest city in Texas and the thirteenth largest city in the Southwest. The past steady growth is based upon a sound foundation and not induced by transient factors. The factors in the economic composition of the city rank as follows: agriculture, the oil and chemical industry, shipping, the tourist business and the Naval Air Station, the largest permanent installation of its kind in the world. Many national concerns have chosen Corpus Christi for branch plants. Among the larger ones are the Reynolds Metals Company, American Smelting and Refining Company, Con Products Refining Company, Halliburton Portland Cement Company, Celanese Corporation and Sinclair Refining Company.

A historical pageant celebrating the discovery of Corpus Christi Bay by Alonso Alvarez de Pineda is held every year to open the Summer season. Pirates and buccaneers of old come to life and invade the city with colorful parades, treasure hunts and beauty queens.

Further development as a great recreational and beauty center was given the city with the completion of the bayfront protection project in 1940. The new basin provides facilities for harboring private yachts and other pleasure craft and is visited by many wealthy sportsmen each year.

The development of Padre Island, a 110-mile strip of sparkling sand, stretching from Corpus Christi Bay to Mexico, made South Texas a veritable tourist mecca, rivalling the much-publicized Miami Beach. The Island is now accessible to automobiles via a $2,000,000 causeway.

Corpus Christi is proud of its freshness, its hospitality, its many churches, well-improved streets and subdivisions. Cultural aids are the Civic Music Association, the Faculty Club, the Knife and Fork Club, Town Hall, Little Theatre, the Corpus Christi Symphony and many others. The Corpus Christi Art Colony's annual meeting and Southwest Writers' Conference attract many each year. There are over 230 civic clubs and organizations currently in existence in addition to the many internal church groups.
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The entire Hospital system was set up by Mrs. Wilson and is governed by 40 volunteer women. The Medical Staff is composed of 40 members of the Nueces County Medical Association. Mrs. Wilson is a Director in the United Cerebral Palsy Association, Inc.—National Organization—and a Director in the Texas Society for Crippled Children—State Organization.

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Corpus Christi Chapter
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Queries
(Continued from page 56)
lived and d. Ch.: William, b. 1833, James 1834, Polly 1836, Eliza J. 1838, Martha 1839, Anderson 1840, Levi 1843, Silverste 1846, Amanda M. 1851, Henry 1853, Sara E. 1854. Polly m. Parnell Bales 1848, moved to Mo. Would like par. of George Slusher and Sara Hoggshead. Par. of Parnell Bales; Jacob and Rachel Manifold Bales moved from Knox Co., Tenn., to Randolph Co., Ind., where they both d. abt. 1875, at age of 68 yrs. Need inf. on Bales family.—Mrs. Leo Hedgepeth, New Madrid, Mo.


Anc. wanted of Nathaniel and Hannah Finch of Fredricksburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y., at time of the Rev. A. son, Jacob Finch, b. 1778, d. 1825, m. Sally Hinman, dau. of Jonas and Caty (Fairchild) Hinman of Pitcher, N. Y. They also had sons, Sylvanus Finch, Rev. Pensioner, b. 1762, who m. Betsy Medbury; Alpheus Finch, b. 1769, who m. first Sarah Tripp and were Quakers; and Simeon Finch, b. 1774, who m. Zilpha Rockwell, all of Chenango Co., N. Y. Nathaniel and Hannah Finch were of Schoharie Co., N. Y., when they bought land in 1800 and moved to Chenango Co., N. Y. Hannah d. Feb. 12, 1808, aged 68, and is buried in a small cemetery on the farm of her son, Jacob Finch, of Linclaen, Chenango Co., N. Y. Was this Hannah a Palmer and a dau. of William Palmer of Dutchess Co., N. Y.—Mrs. Leo L. Michels, 1007 N. 13th St., Virginia, Minn.

Townsend—Who were par. of Elizabeth Anne Townsend, b. 1812, Abbeville District, S. C. M. a Marshall. Was in Ga. 1833 when her dau., Martha Maria, was b. Also 1840, when Evelina Louisa (Louise) was b.; don't know the Co. Was in Tuskegee, Ala., 1840 through 1850. Census shows her living with dau. Evelina Louisa, and ch. John H. Census shows her living with dau. Evelina Louisa, and ch. John H. Winston Barnett and Joseph Foster Barnett, in Shelby Co., Ala., in 1860. This Co. was later called Baker Co. and now Chilton Co. She d. abt. 1870. Buried in Old Yellow Leaf Creek Church Yard, abt. three miles from Jemison, Ala. Who were Elizabeth Anne's Rev. anc.? Any inf. will be app. —Miss Montine Allen, 914 N. 4th Ave., Knoxville 17, Tenn.

Butler-Richardson—Elizabeth (Betsy) Buer-Boo-Boo-Butler went with the Briscoe fam. to Ill., 1834, m. Darius Butler, 1835, son, William and Jane (Richardson) Butler, who left Paris, Ky., 1807-1808, settling in Pike Co., Ill. Like data on Butler and Richardson. Elizabeth and Darius Butler were my gr-par. Personally knew the Briscoe family, whose wife was Mary (Polly) Crump, moved to Ill. in 1834.—Mrs. W. E. Rodeniser, 620 W. Main St., Lead, S. Dak.

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A. BOHMER RUDD
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Book Reviews
(Continued from page 34)

Libraries, Genealogists and Historical Societies will find it a valuable asset for their shelves.

The Directory has been compiled by Mrs. Charles H. Coppinger, Director of the Northwest District, Missouri State Society, and the Chapter Registrars. Mrs. Coppinger is now State Treasurer for the Missouri D. A. R. It is dedicated to Allene Wilson Groves (Mrs. Frederic A.) whose vision inspired its publication while she was State Regent of the Missouri State Society. Mrs. Groves is now Vice President General from Missouri, N. S. D. A. R.

The price of the Directory is $4.00 per copy, and orders may be sent to Mrs. Charles H. Coppinger, Liberty, Missouri. Please make checks payable to the Missouri Directory Fund.

Ancestral Miniature
(Continued from page 18)

Fford a Presbyterian. He was one of the Founders of Brown University. George Washington gave William Dunham a book, his farewell address, now in Mrs. Allin’s possession. On her wall at her home in Berkeley hangs framed his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel in the New Jersey Militia, issued by the King of England and signed by Governor William Franklin, Benjamin’s son, and a Tory, who later escaped to England where he afterward resided.
Quiz Program

1. Who was known as the “Tongue” of the American Revolution?
2. Who was called the “Sword” of the Revolution?
3. Who was referred to as the “Pen” of the Revolution?
4. How does the loss of life among U. S. soldiers in Korea during the first six months of the Korean “police action” compare with that of the American Revolution?
5. Name the author of the poem, “In Flanders Field.”
6. Where is the D. A. R. insignia worn?
7. When are annual D. A. R. dues supposed to be in Washington?
9. Why is the equestrian statue of General Jackson, executed by Clark Mills, considered noteworthy?
10. Who composed the patriotic song, “America”?

ANSWERS

1. Patrick Henry.
3. Thomas Jefferson.
4. U. S. Military deaths during the first six months of Korean conflict exceeded by more than 1,100 the total number of Colonial soldiers killed during eight years of the Revolutionary War period.
6. Only over the left breast.
7. By January 1. The final date for receiving dues in Washington which can be counted in establishing Chapter representation at Continental Congress and the right of members to represent their Chapter is February 1.
9. It was the first equestrian statue in the history of American sculpture.
10. The Rev. Samuel Francis Smith in 1832. It was first sung in Boston on July 4 of that year. It was inspired by the English tune, “God Save the King.”
Parliamentary Procedure
(Continued from page 30)

ANSWER. Yes. However, most Chapters have enough members to preclude that necessity. It is often surprising to see how a woman who does not at first seem to have qualities of leadership will blossom out when given a chairmanship or office. If possible, there should be several intervening years between terms when a Regent repeats her office.

QUESTION. Do you recommend electing part of the officers one year and another part the following year in order that the Board may always have some experienced officers on it?

ANSWER. No. The National Board does not function in that way, nor do most Chapters. An incoming Regent is at something of a disadvantage in having on her Board those who have served under a different administration. There is also the disadvantage of having the Chapter continually stirred up by the selection of nominating committees and the loss of time caused by the procedure of election. Most of our women are capable of quickly learning the duties of their office without serious need for personal experience, especially if the materials pertaining to her office are turned over to the incoming officer, as should be done.

QUESTION. Does the Chaplain preside at a meeting if both the Regent and Vice Regent are absent, since she is listed as next in order to the Vice President?

ANSWER. No. In the absence of the regularly elected Regent and Vice Regent, the Recording Secretary should call the meeting to order and preside until a Chairman pro tem has been elected. The Chap-
Valley Forge
Memorial Bell Tower
BY ANITA G. WILLIAMS
National Chairman

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AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Clarence Huffman resides in Charleston, Illinois.

Almena Kilbourne (Mrs. Raymond) Carpenter is a member of the Alexander Stirling Chapter, St. Francisville, La.

Pauline Van Orsdel (Mrs. Edsall P.) Ford belongs to the El Palo Alto Chapter, Palo Alto, Cal.

Helen Hayes (Mrs. Charles MacArthur), noted actress, is prominent in volunteer work for the March of Dimes against infantile paralysis.

Mrs. Robert Galway is Regent of Tamalpais Chapter, San Francisco, Cal.

Josie Landry (Mrs. James Leake) Stirling is Third State Vice Regent, Louisiana D. A. R., and a member of Alexander Stirling Chapter.

Mrs. Hugo Methmann (Alicia Greenfield Compton), of Oakland, Cal., is Historian of the Piedmont Chapter.

Twila G. Daugherty, of Texas, read her article to her Boxwood Hall Chapter at Oakland, Cal.

Mrs. Scharnweber Dies

Lulu Barnes (Mrs. A. F.) Scharnweber, of Mitchell, S. D., National Chairman of the Caroline E. Holt Scholarship Fund Committee, died November 30. She was a member of the Nancy Peabody Chapter and a past State Regent of South Dakota.

Large New Chapter

The James Campbell Chapter, of Highland Park, Texas, confirmed December 3 by the National Board of Management, is said to have had the largest number of organizing members for any Chapter in the history of the National Society. Of its 121 organizing members, about 100 are new members of the Society. Mrs. A. E. Hudspeth was its Organizing Regent.

A second Chapter for Alaska was also confirmed by the Board in December. Earlier, Organizing Regents were named for Canada, Mexico and Norway.

Registrar General's Rebinding Fund

Maryland
General Mordecai Gist, $4

New York
Tawasentha, $4

Pennsylvania
Punxsutawney, $4

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Mrs. Schuyler Dies

Leonora Rogers (Mrs. Livingston Rowe) Schuyler, of New York, member of the Founders' Committee and long on the President General's Reception Room Committee during Continental Congress, died December 8. A life member, she belonged to Manhattan Chapter.

Mrs. Dorsey's Death

Alice Paret (Mrs. James H.) Dorsey, of Baltimore, Md., passed away September 22. She was Chairman of Historic Trees, under the Conservation Committee, 1944-50. She was a member of the Baltimore Chapter.

Mrs. Kuhn Passes

Ida Soule (Mrs. Albert H.) Kuhn, who passed away recently at Hoquiam, Wash., was State Regent of Washington 1908-09. She was a member of Robert Gray Chapter.

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The Indians of Western Oklahoma are noted for their fine beadwork, leather craftsmanship, and a craft almost lost—appliqued ribbonwork. Motifs presented were from the following tribes—Delaware, Sac and Fox, Wichita, Keechi, Cherokee, Seminole, Choctaw, Apache, Potawatomi, Iowas, Comanche, Kiowa and Caddo.

The script for the showing was prepared by the Tribal Guild, with Mrs. Dale as Narrator. Music with Indian theme was interspersed with the modeling, featuring vocal solos of “Indian Love Call,” “From the Land of the Sky Blue Waters” and “Far Off I Heard a Lover’s Flute.” A sketch of Indian Scout work and a short history of the Cherokees and their pageant in North Carolina were given.

As an added feature of the program, the manager of the Eminence Theatre made color pictures of each model and later presented this entire group of pictures, with narration, at a regular show of the theatre.

Bland Ballard Chapter has actively supported Indian work during this administration with boxes of clothing and beads to Indian schools and has for its major project the support of the Bacone Scholarship Fund, complimenting the Kentucky State Chairman of American Indians, Mrs. Dale, member of the Chapter.

Clara Clendenin Davis
Press Relations Chairman

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