Designed to both honor the Constitution and to promote the theme of the President General’s Project, the “We The People” pin is now available...exclusively from J.E. Caldwell. Just $30. A donation of $50 to the President General’s Project is required.

Subject to approval by the Secretary General’s Office, please add $3 for shipping and handling, plus 6% sales tax if you reside in Pennsylvania.

(Photo enlarged to show detail.)

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COVER STORY

Ellis Island, although unused as an immigration center since 1954, still invokes images of divergent people seeking a better life with more opportunity on America’s shores. Through these buildings passed more than seventeen million immigrants.

The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution established its first relationships with Ellis Island in June of 1922. In the following thirty years, DAR members would volunteer their time, talents and money to offer the women and children detained on the Island something with which to occupy their time. This hand work proved so popular that the National Society was requested to expand its “DAR Occupational Therapy Shop” to include the men waiting in the shelters.

NSDAR will again be in the forefront as restoration of Ellis Island begins. The President General recently visited the Island to determine exactly what part the National Society will play in this project scheduled for completion in 1989. Please see article on page 337 for what you can do.

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During the celebration of the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, the President General, Mrs. Raymond F. Fleck, was asked to attend the Hugh O'Brian Youth Foundation International Leadership Seminar in Denver, Colorado. She met with students from throughout the United States to answer questions concerning the Constitution.
Dear Friends,

My heartfelt thanks to all who attended Continental Congress, to all who worked so diligently making things run smoothly and to all members who accomplished so much during the past year.

Your tremendous support of our National Society is gratifying. Your concern and understanding make possible the completion of our many projects. To succeed, ALL members must do their share and show they care.

Our new DAR year will be filled with work, commitments, unknowns, expectations, challenges, blessings and a chance to better ourselves. Let us renew right spirits, give of ourselves, have confidence, a sense of purpose and a great desire to accomplish all we set out to do.

Again, my sincere thanks for your help and encouragement.

Sincerely,

Ann D. Fleck
ON

COLLECTING

TOBY JUGS

By Joseph W. Towle,
Professor Emeritus, School of Business,
Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri

By the middle of the eighteenth century the potters of Burslem, Hanley, Stoke and other villages in the North Staffordshire area of England had greatly expanded their line of artistic products, including figures of human beings, children and animals, rural scenes, humorous caricatures, and the like. Their early works were called "peasant wares" or "cottage art." However, with improved clays, higher temperatures in the kiln firings and more artistic painting and glazing, their colorful figures of local characters, national figures and even members of the nobility and royalty began to approach the quality of English and continental porcelain. It was Ralph Wood, of the renowned Wood family of Burslem, who is given credit for designing and molding the first Toby jug, a drinking mug in the likeness and form of a human being.

The origin of the Toby jug, or the idea for creating such a drinking mug, is not clear. In the early 1760s copies of a portrait of the fictitious character, Toby Fillpot, originally a mezzotint from the printshop of Carver and Bowles, London, was widely circulated throughout England. A copy of the colored print of this jovial, obese, and usually intoxicated character is included in this paper. Many students of Staffordshire pottery believe that Toby Fillpot gave Ralph Wood the idea for a Toby jug. The title, Toby Fillpot, was given to a Harry Elwes of Yorkshire who allegedly drank 2,000 gallons of beer from a silver tankard without taking any food. Another toper from Yorkshire, Paul Parnell, claimed that in his lifetime he drank 2,000 English pounds of Yorkshire stingo from a single silver cup. It was calculated that this meant that over fifty years he drank sixty pints a day. It is assumed that any heavy drinker in England, spending his free time in the local pub, might be called Toby Fillpot.

There are some who dispute the theory that this Toby Fillpot figure was the basis for the creation of Toby jugs. It is contended by some that the character, Sir Toby, in Shakespeare's play, Twelfth Night, was the inspiration. This Sir Toby is little more than a drunken wastrel, a younger son who hunts, shoots, tells stories and lives shamelessly on his relatives. And yet, another opinion claims that the character, "My Uncle Toby," in the book Tristan Shandy by Laurence Sterne, was the inspiration for Toby jugs. Neither of these latter theories is very convincing.

Ralph Wood's standard model of Toby jug, called the 'Ordinary' is delightfully described by G. Bernard Hughes in his article in Country Life:

"The standard model toby jug presents a short, corpulent, unsmiling old man with long, lank hair. He wears a full, long coat, its deep pock-
ets cut low in the skirt, and with large, flat buttons on front, pockets and cuffs. He also wears a spacious waistcoat, a solitaire neckcloth left to dangle, knee breeches, stockings and shoes ornamented with buckles (and later with shoe strings). Sitting on a seat concealed beneath his coat skirts, toby balances a jug on his left knee while his right hand raises a drink."

Most of the early Toby jugs were made with a top or lid in the tri-cornered hat which could be removed and used as a cup. The drink was stored in the jug and poured into this cup. Only a very few of these hat-cups remain as most were broken or lost. It should be remembered that Toby jugs are full-length figures from head to toe, and pitcher-type jugs showing only heads, or shoulder and heads, of characters are known as character jugs. In the twentieth century the Royal Doulton Company of England has been producing fine character jugs and few regular Toby jugs. Many Americans enjoy collecting these fascinating character jugs.2

Two of my finest 'Ordinary' Tobies are pictured. The first is a gray-coated gentleman, quite similar to the Toby described by Hughes, except his right hand is on the jug instead of holding a drink (or pipe which many Tobies hold). He has a green vest, pale yellow breeches and dark brown hat and shoes. The modeling of the jug, especially the face, the hands and other details is outstanding. The pale coloring and glaze are beautiful and permanent. The jug was purchased from Delomosne & Son Limited of London at the Grosvenor House Antique Fair on June 14, 1978. It is an early Ralph Wood Toby, dated by Delomosne 1760-1780.

The second 'Ordinary' Toby presented was purchased from Allan Kaplan of Leo Kaplan Antiques, New York. It is most unusual, and he has described it: "Rare Yorkshire 'Coalman' Toby mug with red race, figural handle, original cover,1 and holding a second Toby, English, circa 1790, height 10 3/4 in."

This is one of the few Tobies I own with the original hat cover which could be used as a cup. However, the 'Coalman' holds a smaller Toby in his right hand and another and smaller drinking cup in his left hand. He also has a pipe leaning against his bright blue coat and white decorated vest. The inside of his hat and the base are white with blue, pink and orange mottled decorations. He is most colorful and attractive. I am not sure which potter made him. Among the prominent Toby jug potters in Burslem in the early period, in addition to the Wood family, were Thomas Whieldon, Josiah Wedgwood, a Frenchman Jean Voyez, John Walton, Felix Pratt, Neale and Palmer and T. & J. Hollins of Hanley. Of course, many potters, such as Josiah Wedgwood made fortunes and great reputations in producing fine pottery and porcelain other than Toby jugs. Very few potters marked their Toby jugs, so I am still searching for information about the creator of my 'Coalman.'

My first Toby jug was obtained from the late Reverend Thomas Hartley-Jackson who served the Church of England for many years. His longest service in one parish was as Vicar of the beautiful St. Stephens Church on the island of Guernsey. And, in 1941 when the Nazi Germans invaded and conquered France they also occupied Guernsey and the other Channel Islands. After the Nazi military controls were established on Guernsey, the Reverend and Mrs. Hartley-Jackson were arrested and moved to a prisoner-of-war camp near Munich. They were held in this camp for four years under pitiful conditions and with inadequate food. At times the Reverend's health was impaired.

At the end of the war, with the help of the Turkish Embassy, the Hartley-Jacksons and other POWs were returned to Guernsey. The Reverend was transferred and served for many more years in parishes near London. It was in the summer of 1959 that the Hartley-Jacksons planned to retire from the parish in Witham, Essex and move to the warmer climate of Sidmouth in Devon. Disposing of some of their beautiful antiques, the Reverend's collection of clocks and other valuables was a concern at this point.

We were in London that summer and, when my wife, Patty, heard of the disposal of Reverend and Mrs. Hartley-Jackson's antiques, she made arrangements to visit their home and see them. Of course, she purchased several items to be shipped to our home in Missouri. And, one carefully wrapped package was for me—it was a Toby jug! Prior to this time I never knew what a Toby was. This gift gave me a new hobby and started my eternal quest of a collector—to see more, to learn more, and to own another and another Toby jug.

This first Toby jug was of blue and
earlier Staffordshire Tobies made by the
potters in and around Burslem. Griselda
Lewis, an authority on delft pottery
says, "Tin-enameled earthenware or
delft, as it is usually called, is an earth-
enware covered with an opaque whitish
glaze made from oxide of tin. It was
made in Syria, Asia Minor and Egypt as
early as the sixth century AD. It was
first made in Europe by the Moors of
Spain, then by the Italians. The tech-
tique finally arrived in England by way
of the Netherlands in the middle of the
sixteenth century. The main centres of
production in this country were Lon-
don, Bristol and Liverpool, though it is
also made in Ireland and Scotland."

My delft jug, then, was probably
made in London or Bristol. Many pot-
ters in England and on the continent
copied the style and form of the popular
Staffordshire jugs, especially the 'Ordi-
nary' or standard model. This jug model
portrays an English gentleman wearing
a tri-cornered hat, attractive blue and
white coat, vest, and breeches, light
colored stockings and silver-buckled
shoes. The 'Ordinary' model usually
indicates that the gentleman is a heavy
drinker as he holds a pitcher of ale in
one hand and either a drinking glass or
a pipe in the other. My delft Toby is a
bit different. His hat is "tri-cornered"
but is much smaller than most. Among
my twenty-five or more Tobies of the
'Ordinary' model I have only one other
where the gentleman has crossed his
feet as the delft gentleman has. Also, he
is holding the pitcher of ale in both
hands. It almost seems as though he is
about to drink directly from the pitcher.

The beauty of the delft Toby is con-
vincing. His white coat with blue flow-
erst and other decorations, his charming
face with sad eyes and a smiling mouth,
the outstanding coloring and glaze made
it a most worthy being for the establish-
ment of my Toby jug collection.

Martha Gunn was the only woman
who had a Staffordshire Toby jug made
in her likeness in the eighteenth centu-
ry. She became famous as she spent all
of her adult life as the bath house keeper
and swimming instructor on the beach
at Brighton. Acclaim spread through
England when it became known that
she had taught the Prince of Wales how
to swim. However, he did enjoy
living in Brighton for many years.

From 1820 until his death in 1830
the Prince of Wales, whom Martha
Gunn taught to swim, reigned as King
George IV of England. He was not an
outstanding monarch. He became so
obese that it was difficult for him to get
into the ordinary royal carriage. He
designed a special vehicle with a very
low step for easy entrance, he is credited
with development of the George IV
horse-drawn Phaeton.

Over a period of fifteen years I found
four small pitcher-type Toby jugs.
About five or six inches tall, the shape
of these mugs is the form of a very fat,
colorfully-clothed, nobleman. The
pitcher could have been on any dinner
table holding milk or some other liquid.
Many years later, about 1980, I learned
that this Toby-pitcher was designed to

(Continued on page 366)
Shuttle boats operated by the United States National Park Service now travel back and forth from the New York City Battery to Ellis Island carrying skilled craftsmen, workers and an occasional visitor to the Ellis Island Restoration. But, that was not always the case.

When Ellis Island was first opened as a federal immigration facility in January of 1892, boats loaded with third class passengers were shuttled to the Island for processing. One and a half million immigrants had been processed by the end of the first five years when the original wooden structure on the Island was razed by fire. After a new, fireproof structure was built, the facility reopened in late 1900.

In 1892, the Island had a land area of only three acres which was quickly expanded to twenty-seven acres with a dramatic thirty-three buildings in the final Ellis Island complex. In all, seventeen million immigrants were processed through this facility before it closed.

The story of Ellis Island is not unfamiliar to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. It is our personal history of which we write today. As many of our members will remember, the National Society first established a personal relationship with Ellis Island in June of 1922. Following an invitation from the government, the National Society voted funds to support work on Ellis Island among women and children in the detention room.

The members of the Patriotic Education Committee for Americanization sought to reach out to the Ellis Island immigrant who often was detained without a clear understanding of the cause. Often the immigrants reacted with frustration, depression and occasionally unruly behavior to the crowded conditions, separation of families and the long wait. An inability to communicate with a neighbor in a common language often led to misunderstandings and squabbles. The Society's volunteers provided these immigrant women with the means to pass the time more peacefully by distributing cloth to make small items of clothing such as aprons, blouses or shirts and yarn for socks and sweaters. Some women enjoyed crocheting and hand work and helped to teach their neighbors some of their skills. This industry had a calming effect on the women and helped to restore peace during a tense time.

Recommendations to the April, 1923 Continental Congress for a new National Committee entitled, the Ellis Island Immigration Committee were ratified while the work with women and children in the detention room had reached a level that showed that as many as ninety women a day received material and/or instruction.

At the 1925 Continental Congress it was reported that Major Henry M. Curran, Commissioner, had recognized the value of the Society's work with women and children and wanted to approach the Society with a request that we include the men's recreation in the warrant case room in our efforts. We agreed, even though the men were thought to be of a rough and criminal nature which was why women had not previously been allowed in that part of the facility. The men responded well and proved that their needs also sprang from a desire to occupy their thoughts and hands while awaiting the disposition of their cases. We provided the men with the instruction and materials needed to make clothing, sweaters, hooked rugs, hats, belts and other useful items.

By 1927, the Society was not just supplying materials, but had volunteers in all eight detention rooms on a daily basis as well as two full-time employees, Miss Contessa and an assistant.

In January of 1934, the Society agreed to fulfill the request from the government to expand our efforts on Ellis Island to include the Marine Hospital. This hospital was a combined Immigration and Marine Hospital facility, which meant that a variety of patients were served.

The DAR Occupational Therapy Shop at the Hospital was really quite extensive. It included a cheerful reception room where a receptionist answered requests for craft materials, and across the hall were four of our staff therapists. The main shop, just down the hall, was a bright room with windows on three sides affording an expansive view of the New York Harbor. The room contained looms, easels and many books on crafts. DAR volunteers taught art classes in one corner of the room. Another room was fitted as a carpentry shop and three more rooms upstairs included a leather tooling shop and a music room. The locked ward, which housed the disturbed patients, also had
By 1951, seventeen million immigrants had been processed, but, the number of immigrants passing through Ellis Island each year had decreased to just 30. As a result, the Marine Hospital at Ellis Island was closed by the Public Health Service Department on March 1, 1951. It was officially noted at the Board of Management meeting of February, 1951, that, “This development of affairs means that our original work, established by the Ellis Island Committee, is completed at Ellis Island.” The rest of the Ellis Island facility was officially closed in November of 1954 and declared excess Federal property.

For thirty years, Ellis Island was left unattended. Both the elements and vandals took their toll on the integrity of the structures. Windows were broken and parts of the copper roofing, as well as many of the fixtures were removed allowing water into the structure and leaving the interior of the building unprotected. Renewed national interest and pride in our history as Americans and the fear that the wealth of human history at Ellis Island would be slowly extinguished through neglect and decay, has motivated private citizens, organizations and corporations to begin the major restoration project at Ellis Island in 1984.

The DAR and Ellis Island’s history are inseparable. The manuals we gave to arriving immigrants; the care and concern that countless DAR volunteers, employees and therapists shared with arriving immigrants and convalescent patients; and the packages and funds collected by the membership and sent to the Island, are all part of our Ellis Island history. Let’s not let that be the end of our involvement!

The Ellis Island Restoration will re-open the Main Building in 1989 as a major Immigrant Museum. The building will house exhibits that will allow the visitor to recreate the immigration experience. The Baggage Room, the main Registry Room with its two-story arched ceiling, the two theaters and the individual exhibits in the surrounding rooms on the three levels focus on the different aspects of the immigrant experience and will attract countless visitors to the Island. The exhibits will include the People of America; Peak Immigration Years: 1892-1924; Ellis Island Processing; Silent Voices; Refurbished Dormitory Rooms and an Oral History Exhibit.

The Society has been given a chance to take its rightful place in the permanent history of Ellis Island and to honor the women who, for thirty years, unselfishly contributed their time and talents. We are very excited about the opportunity to underwrite the restoration of one of the exhibit rooms on the second floor, Room E218, which will house part of the Peak Immigration: 1892-1924 exhibit. Our efforts will be acknowledged by a permanent plaque inscribed with the Society’s name.

One of the most interesting aspects of this project is the inclusion in the new Museum of The American Immigrant Wall of Honor. This display will be located just off the Great Hall. With a $100 donation, a donor may place a name on the wall. This is an opportunity to place the name of an immigrant ancestor, or an individual’s family name on permanent display. The Wall is symbolic and is meant to honor all immigrants from the early 1600s on.

A word of caution, the American Immigrant Wall of Honor will be one of the more important segments of our fund raising efforts. Please be sure to use only the applications you receive through the Society and not the applications that may appear in various newspapers and magazines over the next eighteen months. We want to be sure to receive the proper credit for your donations.

On Wednesday, February 17, 1988, the President General, Mrs. Raymond F. Fleck, travelled to Ellis Island to visit the Main Building and get a first hand view of the progress of the restoration work. After a short, ten minute boat ride from the Battery, we were met at the Ellis Island temporary dock by Mr. Ted Kern, one of the project managers. He insisted that we don our hard hats before entering the Main Building. We entered on the first floor and walked through to the Baggage Room which will be the area where visitors will begin their tour when the Museum opens in 1989.

Mr. Kern was well informed about the project and spoke of the exhaustive research that had been done to make the restoration as authentic as possible. As we walked up the west stairs to the second floor we noted the great care that had been taken to protect the original tile, railings and fixtures while the work progressed. The stairs led directly to the Great Hall which was very bright and quite impressive. The chandeliers from the great vaulted ceiling had been taken down during the early part of the restoration and could be found carefully crated in three wooden containers in the center of the Great Hall.

We then walked through the Great Hall toward the exhibit rooms and found that directly off the North East corner of the Hall was the Society’s room, Room E218. It is a good size room with a view of the Manhattan skyline, the lower harbor and the Hudson River. There are also two attractive columns in the room which are being carefully restored. This room will be part of a series of exhibit rooms that a visitor would enter and pass through when viewing the Peak Immigration: 1892-1924 exhibit.

Our tour ended with a quick look at the third floor which had once been dormitory rooms and would soon house additional exhibits. The balcony on the third floor completely encircles the Great Hall and provides a good vantage point from which to appreciate just how massive this restoration project is.

We asked Ted Kern, our guide about the crew and what their feelings were about the project. Was it just a job... or, did it have a deeper symbolism for them? He responded that he felt that the project was different from most construction jobs—so different, in fact, that for the past three years he has spent five and a half to six hours a day commuting to the Ellis Island project.

Ellis Island seems to evoke that kind of emotional response. Many histories, including our Society’s will be enlivened by this restoration. This is Everyone’s Ellis...

Let’s be a part of this historic restoration!

Bibliography

In response to your requests, the Centennial Jubilee NSDAR Committee, Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Chairman, is pleased to publish the Charter Members of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. At the organizational meeting which formed the National Society on October 11, 1890, the names of 18 women were enrolled for membership with 11 paying dues. These signatures are preserved in the NSDAR Archives. When the Charter membership list closed on October 11, 1891, the last National Number was 818.

Subsequent issues of DAR Magazine will publish the complete list of Charter Members in National Number order with Revolutionary Ancestor and brief description of the service rendered.

654. Mrs. Anna Wallis Jacobus Scott (James B. Scott) Samuel Hayes (NJ), Major of a battalion of New Jersey troops.

655. Mrs. Caroline Colton Martin (Henry M. Martin, John Dahlgren) Jonathan Johnson (CT), Soldier in the Connecticut Line.

656. Mrs. Mary A. Glen Anderson (John Carr Anderson) Eleazer Oswald (CT), Lieutenant Colonel, Continental Artillery.


659. Miss Emily Starr Fogg Josiah Fogg (NH), Lieutenant Colonel of Col. Gale's Regiment.


661. Miss Cornelia Frances Wadhams Samuel French (CT), Private, Connecticut Line.

662. Miss Stella Catlin Wadhams Samuel French (CT), Private, Connecticut Line.

663. Mrs. Mary Stewart Northrop (David Ward Northrop) Ephraim Roberts (CT), Private in the Connecticut Line.

664. Mrs. Mary A. Hubbard Bunce (James H. Bunce) Elisha Hubbard (CT), Private in the Connecticut Line.

665. Miss Elizabeth Shelby Kinkead William Kinkead (VA), Captain of West Augusta troops.

666. Mrs. Elizabeth O'Hara Denny McKnight (Robert McKnight) Capt. John Wilkins (PA), Surgeon's Mate, Quartermaster General.

667. Mrs. Sarah N. McCandless (Hon. Wilson McCandless)

Stephen Lowrey (NJ), Colonel and commissary of Issues, NJ Militia.

668. Mrs. Alice Park Sherman (Wm. Wallace Sherman) John Harper (NY), Colonel, Defended the frontier against the Indians.

669. Mrs. Mary Herberton Moorhead (Maxwell Kennedy Moorhead) Col. Andrew Porter (PA), Captain during the Revolution.

670. Mrs. Sarah C. Miller (Charles H. Miller) Anthony Selin (PA), Captain and Brevet Major.

671. Mrs. Surrata Orth Lewis Lemoine (Frank Lemoine) Abraham Kirkpatrick (MD), Served as a Major.

672. Miss Caroline M. Purviance (Samuel A. Purviance) William Harkness (PA), Ensign at Brandywine and Germantown.

673. Mrs. Mary Ann Lewis Clark (Robert Nelson Clark) Abraham Kirkpatrick (MD), Served as a Major.

674. Miss Mary Rodman Updike (Ely) Robert Stockton (PA), Private, Pennsylvania Line, at the battles of Trenton and Monmouth.

675. Miss Eleanor Christy Roberts (William H. Baltzell) George Gibson (VA), Colonel, 1st VA Regiment and Continental Line.

676. Mrs. Mary P. Irwin William Harkness (PA), Ensign at Brandywine and Germantown.

677. Miss Alice Gray William Anderson (PA), Served as Major.

678. Mrs. Katherine Rankin (D. H. Rankin) John Irwin (PA), Captain of 1st PA Regiment.


680. Mrs. Laura Stone Kinkead (George Blackburn Kinkead) Robert Rodes (VA), Captain, Virginia Line.

681. Miss Lizzie Agnes Lyle James Nourse (VA), Member of the Virginia Assembly.

(To be continued)
NATIONAL DEFENSE
Phyllis Schlafly, National Chairman

by Hazel Sample Guyol, Vice Regent, Arkadelphia Chapter, Arkansas

The greatest purveyor of violence in the world... the most frightening people on this planet... the most violent country in the world today... the cruelest nation of people on this earth.

There we have the conventional wisdom of the days—from a Nobel Prize winner, from a Pulitzer Prize historian, from television newscasters, from ordinary citizens writing a letter to the editor of a newspaper.

For twenty years we have been subjected to this barrage of vilification. Strangely enough, though the original seeds were, and continue to be, planted by disinformation experts who know exactly what they are doing, many Americans have more or less innocently joined the campaign of slander against ourselves. One of our better traits as a nation—our willingness to criticize ourselves—has made us so vulnerable to this big lie.

Is this charge true just because historians, sociologists, editors, intellectuals, and pseudo-intellectuals say so?

Actually, it is preposterous. One need only look at the foreign news almost any day to discover riots, massacres, violence on a scale far exceeding ours. Then why do so many people believe it? The answer illustrates once more the truth of Dr. Goebbels' maxim that, if you repeat a big lie often enough, most people will believe it in spite of massive evidence that it is false.

The bigger the lie, the better the chance it will be accepted. Ordinary people are familiar with little lies, but they have no armor against the big lie. Given enough time and enough repetition, they start repeating it themselves: "It is a well known fact that the United States is the most violent country in the world, etc., etc., etc."

Such disinformation—subtle, all-pervasive, and largely unrecognized—may well be the Trojan Horse that fatally breaches our security. The most insidious propaganda is that which appears factual and therefore harmless. A constant barrage of such disinformation aims at, and eventually achieves, the destruction of our morale as a nation.

This big lie needs to be examined. What is the evidence? The "proof" usually given is that the murder rate in America is higher than that of any other country—about 20,000 murders annually out of a population of 230 million.

This is admittedly an alarmingly high murder rate, the highest among nations which keep and release accurate statistics, i.e., the Western democracies and Japan. But the highest murder rate in the world? Hardly. In no way does it justify the sudden leap to calling us "the most violent nation on earth."

What about America's state-imposed deaths, our executions! During the 25 to 30 years that the murder rate in this country was increasing from 7,000 to 20,000 a year, state executions were being phased out. There were no executions for nearly ten years, between 1968 and 1976. There was only one execution in 1977, that of Gary Gilmore.

During those years when there were few or no state-imposed executions and 7,000 to 20,000 private murders annually in the United States, what was happening in the rest of the world?

IN CAMBODIA. When the Communist Khmer Rouge seized control in Cambodia in 1975, "they rounded up and massacred all soldiers and officials of the preceding ruler, Lon Nol. Unburied bodies rotted along roadsides for weeks. Those who opposed any of the directives of the Khmer Rouge were shot or beheaded. Stabbing, bludgeoning, axing and garroting were also commonplace. Relatives would be included if they moaned at their beloved's death." (Murder of a Gentle Land)

"Between April 1975 and January 1977, a very minimum of 1,200,000 Cambodians (one-fifth of the total population) died because of the Khmer Rouge. And during those 21 months, thousands upon thousands became refugees fleeing from the terror in their homeland," some even to the United States.

But still the chorus of editors, television commentators, historians, and sociologists, etc., continues to repeat the lie that the United States is "the most violent nation in the world." Private citizens commit 20,000 murders a year, and there are now about 30 executions annually out of a population of 230 million.

IN UGANDA. Idi Amin and his PLO executioners and torturers killed several hundred thousand Ugandans out of a total population of about ten million. Estimates of those killed range between 200,000 and 500,000. Idi Amin seized power in January, 1971, and "in September the massacres started in earnest and included not only the army and officials of the preceding administration, but everyone who opposed him.”
WHICH IS THE WORLD'S MOST VIOLENT COUNTRY?

Idi Amin and his PLO experts relished the violence. He personally, in broad daylight, bludgeoned three high officials to death. Two were members of his cabinet and the third was the Archbishop.

Amin personally killed and dismembered his wife and, in the presence of guests, had his servants bring in on trays his erstwhile wife's "fragmented body." Teresa Kyemba, matron in charge of Mulago hospital, was present and reported the incident. Associates charged that he killed his son and ate the heart because he was advised to do so by a witch doctor whom he had imported from Stanleyville. "There can be little doubt that he was a ritual cannibal, keeping selected organs in the refrigerator." (Modern Times)

Those who try to discount this as an exception, an aberration, as merely the violence of a renegade government, should recall that this same government was given legality by that prestigious organization, the United Nations, which refused to investigate Uganda's violations of human rights.

Indeed, the United Nations went further and welcomed Idi Amin to the General Assembly on October 1, 1975. U.N. members gave him a standing ovation when he entered the auditorium to deliver his speech, which was a denunciation of the "Zionist U.S. Conspiracy." He was applauded enthusiastically throughout his ravings, and the Assembly gave him another standing ovation at the end. The next day, the two highest officials of the U.N. gave a public dinner in his honor. This was after it had become well known that over five years, Idi Amin had killed perhaps a half million of his own people.

But still the chorus of editors, television commentators, historians, and sociologists, etc., continues to repeat the lie that the United States is "the most violent nation in the world." Private citizens commit 20,000 murders a year, and there are now about 30 executions annually out of a population of 230 million.

IN TIBET. For three years, from 1956 to 1959, "the Chinese Communists subdued a rebellion by destroying monasteries with 105 mm. cannon, killing, imprisoning and castrating priests," and imposing the death penalty on the general population for such crimes as "hanging prayer flags and making religious pilgrimages."

During those three years, the Chinese Communists in Tibet killed or exiled one million people out of a population of six million. They were particularly brutal to abbots. "Some were killed by having their ears drilled with a brace and bit, and molten lead poured into their brains. Others had eyes scooped out with spoons and the brains scooped out through the eye sockets." (National Review, August 10, 1984)

IN THE SOVIET UNION. In 1929 when Stalin encountered resistance to his agricultural collectivization plan, he embarked on "the most massive warlike operation ever conducted against its own citizens," according to Marxist scholar Leszek Kolakowski. (Modern Times) In one winter he forced starvation on five million kulaks (well-to-do farmers), and in 1942 he boasted to Winston Churchill that "10 million peasants had been dealt with." By "dealt with" Stalin meant liquidated, killed and starved to death. He transported to Siberia and other northern regions an additional 11 million, one-third of whom were executed or died en route.

Five years after the end of World War II, in 1950, the Soviet Union had still refused to return one and three million German and Japanese prisoners of war. Stalin executed or sent to slave camps hundreds of thousands of his own soldiers whom the Allies had returned to Russia after the war. The first group of 10,000 Soviet POWs returned home willingly, for the most part.

Through some mysterious grapevine, the remaining prisoners learned what had happened to those men and resisted being sent home. There were many suicides and attempted suicides. Others
were forced at bayonet point to return to Stalin's Russia. British observers of the forced repatriation reported much brutality by Soviet police. A Soviet major, a POW himself, informed on a group of 300 other POWs who were attempting to escape. They were rounded up and dealt with. Then came the Stalin touch: the major, the informer, was also shot.

This Stalin touch was a feature of the top-secret death camps, which were like the Nazi extermination camps. At one such camp at Bagram, Siberia, 50,000 prisoners were exterminated within a two-year period. They "were tied up with wire like logs, stacked in trucks, and driven to a selected area and shot." (The Great Terror) When a camp like this was being closed down, special NKVD squads moved in, shot the remaining prisoners, and then shot the administrative staff and guards. Working for the USSR was as deadly as working against it.

This machinery of state violence was firmly placed in effect by Stalin's regime, which lasted 29 years from 1924 to 1953. For a brief period under Krushchev, there was a tentative relaxation of brutality. When too many dissenters came out of hiding, the Stalin-type repression was revived from 1968 to 1970. Again in 1977, there was violent persecution of dissidents, "which showed that the Soviet system remained ... a totalitarian tyranny, no more capable of self-reform than of squaring the circle." (Modern Times)

In one respect, Soviet policy toward dissenters has remained consistent from Lenin's time to the present: dissent means that one has a diseased mentality and must be treated in a Special Psychiatric Hospital. The system of SPHs greatly increased under Krushchev and has continued its growth ever since. "Reports from former prisoners showed the SPHs bore a marked resemblance to the experimental prison clinics run by SS [Nazi] doctors as part of Himmler's race programme, in both the cruelties practices and the type of doctor in charge. Details of tortures, beatings, and the punitive use of drugs were provided at U.S. Senate hearings in 1972." (Modern Times)

In the USSR, state crime is appalling, and private crime, especially juvenile crime, is a scourge. U.S. journalists seem to think that Soviet crime is minimal because it is not broadcast publicly as is U.S. crime. But any Sovietologist worthy of the name knows that there is a large permanent criminal class in Russia: the urkas, who live by their own ruthless code and are allowed to torment, terrorize and kill political prisoners in the slave camps.

Soviet statistics on crime, if available, would be questionable. Krushchev said of the Soviet Union Bureau of Statistics, "They're the kind who melt sh-- into bullets." (Modern Times)

David K. Shipler gives recent information corroborating this Soviet attitude toward statistics. Local authorities regularly suppress news about two-thirds of the cases of violent crime in order to save the reputation of the district. A local police commander said, "If I were to send into city headquarters the genuine figures, I would not last a day on my job. That is what they all do. I am not the only one. Juvenile crime is a scourge in Moscow and in other cities as well."

Shipler gives stories of wanton, sadistic crime in the streets (Pravda calls it hooliganism), as well as the appallingly cruel murders of family members for revenge. One case involved a young man whose mother objected to his long hair. They argued for weeks. Finally, one night while he slept, she cut off his hair. The next day he brought home a group of his friends who asked the mother to prepare tea for them. When the water came to a boil, the group tied her to a chair, forced her mouth open, and poured the whole kettle full of boiling water down her throat. She died.

One gang of street criminals in Moscow sharpened umbrella points to stilettos, and at night would rush out from doorways, stab a passerby, and leave him dead or dying on the street. This practice went on for some time until they were finally caught. They had no explanation for their savagery except boredom. Could it be that they live in a society so brutalized that they have absorbed savagery along with their school lessons? Alexander Solzhenitsyn gives much evidence for this view.

"BARBARISM & BLOOD LUST." The atrocities committed by Stalin, Krushchev, Brezhnev, & company mount up so fast that a quick summary is in order. Robert Conquest, the widely respected British Sovietologist, wrote, "The total human cost of Soviet Communism comes somewhere between 35 million and 45 million lives." These "estimates were based on massive documentation ... including Krushchev's accounts of the crimes in the Stalin era."

Other authorities place the death toll as high as 65 million in 70 years, an average of nearly a million a year. Still others, such as Solzhenitsyn, place the number of innocent victims much higher. Antonov Ovseyenko, whose father led the Bolshevik attack on the czar's palace in 1917, calculates that the number killed as a result of Communist takeover of Russia is over 100 million people.

Former Communist Howard Fast said of Khrushchev's account of state crimes under Stalin: "It is a strange and awful document, perhaps without parallel in history .... It itemizes a record of barbarism and blood lust that will be a lasting and shameful memory to civilized man." (Richard L. Walker)

Howard Fast made that statement in 1956. It is the everlasting shame of the media elite in this country that they have not only failed to remember the ghastly evil perpetrated by the Soviet regime against mankind, but resent any reference to the Soviet empire as "evil." Indeed, they seem determined to paint the United States as the enemy of mankind and the source of the world's troubles.

This in spite of the fact that the "barbarism and blood lust" continue in Soviet gulags, in psychiatric "hospitals" in Russia and the captive nations, and in the mass destruction of a whole people in Afghanistan.

After spending several weeks in Russia in 1972, Phil Esposito, the hockey player, said, "If all the draft dodgers went to Russia for a month, they'd come back and kiss the ground they walk on."

But still the chorus of editors, television commentators, historians, and sociologists, etc., continues to repeat the lie that the United States is "the most violent nation in the world." Private citizens commit 20,000 murders a year, and there are now as many as 30 executions a year out of a population of 230 million.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. The Chinese dictatorship is younger than Soviet Communism, which dates from 1917 and thus is 70 years old. Mao solidified his Communist hold on China in 1949, and the terror there has endured ever since. During these 39 years, Mao and his successors have killed between 35 million and 63 million mostly innocent people—an appalling human sacrifice laid on the altar of Communism, the false god, as it has
been called. "The question which must concern us is not whether this or that figure is exaggerated (63 million), but the extent to which mass unstructured killings have been and continue to be a part of the mode of rule in Communist China." (Richard L. Walker)

Mao, like Stalin, was a firm believer in the effectiveness of terror. One feature of the early years, 1949 to 1958, was public humiliation and execution at mass rallies. Eye-witness accounts of the Party inspired applause and brutality at these rallies should be required reading for journalists, historians, sociologists and other naifs who show outrage at U.S. violence, minuscule by comparison, but none at the Communist violence which is on a scale unrivaled in the history of mankind. One Chinese writer said that even the atrocities at Auschwitz were no worse than the Chinese Communist persecution of intellectuals at the height of the Red Guard frenzy.

These public trials were attended by tens of thousands of people all over China. They furnished brutalized entertainment for the masses, but, most of all, instruction on that important precept, "You see what happens to people who oppose Chairman Mao."

The following report of one such rally is significant because it was written by one of the leaders who participated in Mao's early government, but who later escaped to Hong Kong. (During the early years of Mao's dictatorship, 3,000 Chinese refugees fled to Hong Kong daily.)

"The gates of the Bureau of Public Security opened, and out came a police truck with about 20 policemen standing on it, guns in hand, followed by twenty-odd trucks carrying prisoners and four police guards each. The trucks went slowly past our hostel, and I saw every prisoner had been stripped to his pants and had his wrists tied behind his back. They were crouching on the truck, still lifeless, and at first glance, gave one the impression of so many pigs going to slaughter. The loudspeaker began to boom, 'Shoot the counter revolutionaries' and the crowd shouted and clapped .... After the trucks went by, the huge crowd closed in after them and followed them to the execution ground.

"That day more than 400 counter-revolutionaries were shot. I did not go to the execution ground, but I was told that the place was packed, and that after each execution, the crowd, under direction, applauded .... The masses had no quarrel with those who were executed, yet they shouted and applauded the Government-sponsored massacre. I think in their hearts they must have been frightened." (Richard L. Walker)

RED CHINA'S BRUTALITY. China's leading violinist, Ma Sitson, wrote an account of a public humiliation session at her school: "A platform was set up at one side of a large courtyard for the department head and his accusers. Many people came out of the crowd to level accusations. The rest of us were ordered to squat in the sun and watch. It was ugly. Red Guards dragged four or five men and women up to the platform and swore at them. The department head was beaten most savagely of all. Somebody screamed, 'You see! Look what happens to those who oppose.' The poor man lay there in the sun for at least an hour."

Ma Sitson and others were beaten at this same rally for not bowing low enough. And elsewhere in the city, she reported, "students actually beat to death every one of their teachers.... A woman accused of having a radio transmitter ... was dragged into the street and killed.... People spoke of unburied bodies rotting in the mortuaries. Fear of this same irrational violence caused my family to run away from Peking." (Richard L. Walker)

We are told that the worst of the mass violence ended in 1969, but it is worth noting that there were more than 5,000 public executions for criminals accused of theft, rape and murder between August 1983 and February 1984—a period of only six months. Hugh Davies, Peking correspondent for the London Daily Telegraph, had access to this information and reported it. How many unreported murders and executions do you suppose took place during that period of time? There is no way of ascertaining. Closed societies are just that, closed to statisticians and freeing reporters.

These things are worth remembering, now that China has opened her doors to travelers. Hundreds of Americans come home starry-eyed from China tours. They talk of the smiling faces of the Chinese, the clean streets, the beautiful buildings (all, incidentally, predate Communism), and the lovely names of buildings and events. One recalls the campaign of the Hundred Flowers, or the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution of which Theodore H. White wrote: "No more ironic title has ever been given to savagery and chaos."

In 1982, Fox Butterfield ended his revealing book China: Alive in the Bitter Sea with this statement from a Chinese friend in China, "If China ever opened its doors, everybody would go. To the United States."

Yet, some U.S. citizens who have inherited freedom make no better use of it than to prattle of our country as "the greatest purveyor of violence in the world" or as "the cruelest nation of people on earth."

THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA. In discussing violence in the United States, the statistics on private crime and state executions are separate. However, such a distinction disappears in Communist societies. In the first place, they release no crime statistics.

In the second place, Communist dictatorships are so totally violent that they absorb much of the criminal element into the ranks of officials and executioners. If these enforcers are not hardened in violence at the outset, they do not last long. They commit suicide or become themselves victims of the giant killing-machines known as "socialist justice." Both Chinese and Russian writers frequently speak of the brutalizing effects of the mass executions (and "administrative measures" in the slave camps) on the officials themselves.

No reasonable person would question the statement that Hitler's gang of thugs, from the top echelon down to the executioners in the concentration camps, killed six million Jews, as every schoolboy knows.

But every schoolboy does not know that Communist regimes are steeped in the blood of many millions of people, mostly innocent victims. In Russia, many thousands were executed to fill quotas assigned to various cities. "You are charged with the task of exterminating 10,000 enemies of the people," one such telegram read. (Robert Conquest)

Why does every schoolboy not know that the Soviets and the Chinese are just as guilty as Hitler's Nazis, and vastly more destructive? Because the media elite have decreed that Communist violence and evil are to be stonewalled. They wage a vendetta against anyone who dares to suggest that the Soviet system is "evil," now a forbidden word.
They regularly scoff at President Reagan's reference to the Soviet Union as an "evil empire."

While network newsmen put up a protective shield around Communist violence, they seem to delight in magnifying evil and criminality in the United States. Dr. Martti Haikio, a visitor from Helsinki, Finland, was surprised to learn in 1984 "that most Americans don't pack guns, as he was told before leaving Finland." In Europe, he said, "crime news often dominates American news, and it is so thoroughly covered that people in other countries think crime is rampant in America." (Arkansas Gazette)

Clearly our network newsmen do not accept Mortimer Adler's statement to Bill Moyers in 1979 that "the United States in the twentieth century is a closer approximation to a good society, with all its faults, than any society that ever existed before." Why does no inkling of this view ever come through on the evening newscast?

Ben Wattenberg has one answer: "Bad news is big news"—especially if it is bad news about the United States. "Good news is no news"—unless it is bad news about yet another Communist leader who may turn out to be a closet liberal, or an affable man with a twinkle in his eye.

Wattenberg goes on to say that "the corrosive effect of the Bad-News-Bias goes much deeper than economics, politics or international geopolitics. The deeper, all-inclusive danger is cultural. It is plausible to suggest that the media operation as it now exists in America—dominated by television, energized by bad news, more prevalent than ever—may demoralize the nation."

OUR NATIONAL WILL. Our national will, our concept of ourselves as a just and decent society, is one of our most precious possessions. If our morale as a nation is destroyed, then our national will, our determination to survive as a free nation, is destroyed also.

This can't be what our free and unrestrained television newsmen have in mind, can it? Yet as surely as if their scripts were written in Moscow, that result is what they are achieving, slowly and almost unnoted.

George Keyworth of the Office of Science and Technology, said, "We're trying to build up America, and the press is trying to tear down America.... There are several reasons. No. 1, much of the press seems to be drawn from a relatively narrow fringe element on the far left of our society. No. 2, there's an arrogance that has to do with the power of the press.... It's easier to achieve power by being negative and tearing at foundations." Keyworth stated further that "the press is highly skewed ... toward an apparent joy in attacking anything that resembles the 'establishment.'

Thus, our own press magnifies our flaws, while it minimizes or excuses those of socialist societies, the really violent countries. If the notion that ours is the most violent society in the world today embeds itself deep within our national psyche, we may reach the stage of asking, is such a society worth saving? Should we defend it? Our worst enemy could not ask for a more suicidal mind-set than this.

Surely the evidence given above of violence on a vast scale in the countries listed makes our 20,000 murders a year merely a mote in our eye. There is, after all, a difference between 20,000 murders a year by private citizens in the United States, and the murder of an average of 1,000,000 a year in Communist countries by the states themselves, a wholesale slaughter that has been going on for 70 years in the Soviet Union. This figure does not even take into account the brutalization of millions of innocent people in Soviet and Chinese slave camps, day after day, year after year.

In his brilliant book of that title, Francois Revel explains How Democracies Perish: "Since there are oppressive features to any society, which regime can claim a genuine right to defend itself against Communism? None. And following the same line of reasoning, if all that need be done to legitimize Communism is to show that capitalism has its faults, ... then let's turn world power over to the Communists at once on the principle that the best way to correct a limp is to cut off both legs."

REFERENCES


James, Lamarr: "Vietnam Finds Pleasant Surprises in Arkansas." Arkansas Gazette, August 27, 1984, p. 10A.


The National Society
Regrets to Report the Death of:

LORNA OWEN KEMPER (Mrs. Clarence Whitfield)
on February 17, 1988 in Clinton, Missouri. A past Chaplain General, Mrs. Kemper served also as Vice President General and as State Regent of Missouri. She was a member of the Uulapha Miller Dorman Chapter.

VIVIAN ANN BOWEN (Mrs. Bob O.)
on April 4, 1988 in Olympia, Washington. A member of the Sacajawea Chapter, Mrs. Bowen served as Vice President General and as State Regent of Washington.

MARIAN DAY MULLINS (Miss)
on April 10, 1988 in Fort Worth, Texas. A past Texas State Regent, Miss Mullins served as Organizing Secretary General. Her chapter was Mary Isham Keith.

GRACE ALYN ROBERTS (Mrs. T. Ewing)
on January 26, 1988 in Baltimore, Maryland. A member of the John Marshall Chapter in Kentucky, Mrs. Roberts served as State Regent and Vice Regent of Kentucky.
NEW ANCESTOR RECORDS

February 5, 1988

Allen, John: b c 1750 d a 1-2-1832 m Mary Thomas Sol VA
Amick, Henry: b 6-7-1762 d c 1830 m (1) Barbara --- (2) Catherine --- Ptv PA
Apollo, Austin: b 3-31-1762 d 12-20-1842 m Sarah Leonard Pvt CT
Arnold, Edmund: b 12-8-1757 d 3-9-1843 m (1) Abby Himes (2) Elinor Brown Pvt RI
Ault, Michael: b c 1757 d 4-6-1835 m Eve Speck Pvt NC PNSR
Bailey, James: b 6-10-1727 d 12-14-1814 m Mrs. Susanna Phillips CS MA
Barber, Benjamin: b 1758 d a 1-2-1832 m Mary Thomas Sol VA
Apollos, Austin: b 3-31-1762 d 12-20-1842 m Sarah Leonard Pvt CT
Arnold, Edmund: b 12-8-1757 d 3-9-1843 m (1) Abby Himes (2)
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Doris Pike White, the 23rd President General of our National Society, died at her home in Portland, Maine on 22 November 1987, following a long illness. She is interred in Mount Hope Cemetery, in Bangor.

Born first of December 1895, in Lubec, Maine, the furthest point on the eastern seaboard, the daughter of Chester and Lottie Avery Pike, Doris was the descendant of first settlers, not only of Maine, but of New England.

Following graduation from Wellesley College she did graduate work at Leland Stanford University. She began her career as a teacher of languages, economics and history in Massachusetts and New York City schools. Later she became training director of one of New York’s prominent Fifth Avenue department stores. In addition she had sixteen years of experience in investment banking and manufacturing.

Prior to her election as President General, Doris White, by appointment of the Governor, was serving a second four-year term as the only woman member of the Maine Judicial Council, made up of twelve persons, nine judges and three lay members. She was also one of eight women on the Planning Committee for the White House Conference of Highway Safety in 1954 and a member of the Maine State Highway Conference in 1955.

Her DAR service began in 1937 upon joining the Hannah Weston Chapter of Machias, Maine 50 years ago, which she later served as Regent. Upon her marriage to Ashmead White in 1952, she transferred to Frances Dighton Williams Chapter in Bangor continuing her DAR activities in some phase of state or national work. She served Maine as State Chairman of Good Citizens, State Vice Regent and State Regent 1952-1954. Her husband died the last year of her term as State Regent. He was an Overseer of Bowdoin College and she was a Past President of Bowdoin Women.

Nationally, Doris White served as a member of the House Committee, Bylaws Committee and the Clearing House Committee. She was National Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manuals 1953-1956 and as Congress Program Chairman 1956-1959. In 1954 she was elected Vice President General, leading all candidates in popular vote and served as President of the Vice Presidents General Club 1955-1957. On April 24, 1959 she was elected President General of the National Society for the term 1959-1962. The National Officers Club elected her its President for the term 1974-1976.

Her wealth of business acumen and knowledge served her well as President General of our Society. As in any large organization, management and financial as well as operational technique and future planning, are of vital importance.

One of the first official acts as President General occurred on 27 May 1959 in New York City when she pinned the DAR Americanism Medal on Dr. Wernher von Braun, rocket expert and space scientist, in recognition of his great contribution to our country’s survival. Dr. von Braun is said to be the greatest single human factor in the success of Explorer I—our country’s answer to Russia’s “Sputnik”—it was also under his guidance that our first successful moon probe—Pioneer I—was launched in 1959. Little did the Daughters realize that 26 years later one of their own members, Margaret Rhea Seddon, who was selected as an astronaut candidate by NASA, would make her first space flight as a Mission Specialist on the “Discoverer” on 12 April 1985!

During the “White Administration” the first building of our National Society, Memorial Continental Hall—made of American marble and granite—was restored to its original beauty by sanding and polishing. Floodlights were installed to further show its architectural beauty. A three-year landscaping program was initiated which included the completion of the Memorial Garden, in honor of all DAR members, as well as the landscaping of the adjoining grounds. The Banquet Hall was redecorated for the first time since 1928 and the beautiful Kansas Chapel was dedicated.

Her Schools project was the building of the “Doris White Auditorium-Gymnasium” at Kate Duncan Smith DAR School in Grant, Alabama. The Doris Pike White Endowment Fund was established, the interest to be used for maintenance of this much used building.

In 1959, Presentations of the 49-star silk Flags were made to the Honorable Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House, to be placed behind the Speaker’s Rostrum and to Vice President Richard Nixon for the United States Senate. Upon the admittance of Hawaii to statehood, 50-star Flags were given to each of these Houses of Congress. Vice President Lyndon Johnson accepted for the Senate. Mrs. White became the first President General to make an official visit to the new State of Hawaii.

During her administration, Doris White was the recipient of the honorary Degree of Doctor of Humane Letters, conferred on her by Bowdoin College. An excerpt from the citation reads: “...rare business acumen, executive ability and personal charm...which brings profit rather than loss...and revitalizes worth interest....”

The noted movie star, John Wayne, the recipient of one of our 1961 Motion Picture Awards, gave a luncheon in Mrs. White’s honor at the Paramount Studios in Hollywood, California.

An effective public speaker, Doris was publicly recognized by Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge when she was awarded the “George Washington Honor Medal” for her speech “For What Avail...If Freedom Fail.”

At the close of her administration she was elected Honorary President General of the National Society for Life.

It would seem fitting now to remember her advice to the members of the National Society, DAR:

“We are a Society of dedicated women—interested in the preservation of our Constitutional Republic and advancing our historical, patriotic and educational programs. Each Chapter unit is an essential link in the chain which makes our Society strong.”

The theme for the last year of her administration was: “PROVE ALL THINGS, HOLD FAST TO THAT WHICH IS GOOD!”
1988-1989 NSDAR
NATIONAL HONOR ROLL QUESTIONNAIRE

STATE ____________________________________ CHAPTER ____________________________ COMPUTER CODE #

NAME OF CHAPTER HONOR ROLL CHAIRMAN

For Honor Roll credit, please complete BOTH forms with "Yes" or "No" and answer all questions. BEFORE February 16, 1989, please send BOTH copies to YOUR STATE HONOR ROLL CHAIRMAN. Unless otherwise indicated, this report covers the period March 1, 1988 to March 1, 1989.

1. A. NATIONAL DUES: National dues for ALL chapter members must be received in office of Treasurer General on or before December 1, 1988.

B. TOTAL MEMBERSHIP: Based on National figures of 2/5/88, did your chapter have a net increase in membership through 2/3/89? Give the 2/3/89 membership count in your chapter _______. Deaths occurring between 12/1/88 and 2/3/89 do not count against a chapter for Honor Roll. All transfers occurring between February 5, 1988 and February 3, 1989, do not count.

2. NATIONAL DEFENSE: (Both must be answered affirmatively to qualify.) Did your chapter:
   A. Have one program on National Defense and, using only NSDAR material, devote at least 5 minutes to a report on National Defense at each other regular meeting?
   B. Have a program on the Continental Congress, including a SUMMARY of the Resolutions adopted?

3. DAR SCHOOLS: (Both A and B must be answered affirmatively to qualify.) Give amount of money your chapter contributed:
   A. $ _______ Kate Duncan Smith B. $ _______ Tamassee

4. CHAPTER CONTRIBUTIONS TO NSDAR FUNDS: (Contributions MUST be made to all to qualify. Amount MUST be indicated.) Minimum contribution to each $1.00 except when more is specified.
   A. $ _______ President General's Project
   B. $ _______ Investment Trust Fund ($5.00 minimum)
   C. $ _______ NSDAR Museum General Fund
   D. $ _______ Seimes Microfilm Center
   E. $ _______ NSDAR American History Scholarship Fund
   F. $ _______ Occupational Therapy Scholarship
   G. $ _______ Americana Room Fund
   H. $ _______ NSDAR Centennial Jubilee Fund
   I. $ _______ Junior Membership ($5.00 net proceeds from Junior sales or $5.00 contribution to Helen Pouch Memorial Fund)

5. DAR MAGAZINE: (Both A and B must be answered affirmatively to qualify.)
   A. Do the subscriptions to the DAR Magazine through your chapter total 20% of your 2/3/89 membership, including subscriptions to schools, libraries, professional offices, etc.? (Must be received by 2/17/89).
   B. Did your chapter send at least one advertisement to the DAR Magazine between February 5, 1988, and February 3, 1989? Minimum of $30.00 is required whether sent individually or as part of a group-sponsored advertisement.

6. YOUTH WORK: (Must answer 5 affirmatively to qualify.) Did your chapter:
   A. Provide C.A.R. Senior Leadership and/or contribute to C.A.R.?
   B. Sponsor Junior American Citizens activities and/or contribute to the National JAC Prize Fund?
   C. Present an ROTC Award or contribute at least $2.00 to the NSDAR ROTC Award program?
   D. Present Good Citizenship Medals through National Defense Committee?
   E. Promote the American History Essay Contest?
   F. Send aid of any kind to Bacone College and/or the American Indians Scholarship Fund?

7. SERVICE RENDERED BY CHAPTER: (Must answer 5 affirmatively to qualify.) Did your chapter:
   A. Give Pillars of Patriotism to: DAR Good Citizen, or American History Month Essay Winner, or Speaker, or News Media?
   B. Send at least 5 typed pages of original genealogical source records through the State Chairman to the office of National Chairman?
   C. Contribute a book or funds to the NSDAR Library?
   D. Tell the DAR story of service through press, radio and/or TV?
   E. Present or participate in presentation of The Flag of the USA or a Braille USA Flag to a historic site, public place, school, individual, youth or adult group?
   F. Promote DAR Service for Veteran-Patients?
   G. Participate in community events/activities promoting DAR objectives?

8. NSDAR SPONSORED SPECIAL OBSERVANCES: (Both MUST be answered affirmatively to qualify. Did your chapter promote and report to your State Chairman observance of:
   A. Constitution Week?
   B. American History Month?

GOLD HONOR ROLL A confirmed "YES" to all 8 questions entitles chapter to Honor Roll certificate with a Gold Ribbon.

SILVER HONOR ROLL A confirmed "YES" to 7 questions entitles chapter to certificate with Silver Ribbon. (#4 must be answered "Yes" with amounts listed.)

HONORABLE MENTION A confirmed "YES" to 6 questions entitles chapter to Honorable Mention certificate. (#4 must be answered "Yes" with amounts listed.)
MORE GENEALOGY

Mrs. Donald J. Morton, National Chairman

QUERIES

Cost per line—Cost of one 6 1/2 in. type line is $1.00. Make check payable to Treasurer General NSDAR and mail with Query to Genealogical Records Office, 1776 D St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20006. All copy must be received at least two months prior to publication date desired. Please keep in mind that all words count, including name and address. Anyone doing genealogical research may submit a query for publication. If you wish an acknowledgement that we have received your query please enclose a self addressed stamped envelope along with your copy and payment.

CORRECTIONS

January Issue

BURKITT: The surname should be PURKITT; the name of the inquirer is Mary Watkins Bhuta. We regret these errors.

CONWAY: Need parents Henry Conway, b. 1788 VA, and wife Elizabeth, b. 1778 TN. When and where did they marry? Living 1830/40/50 Fayette Co., TN. Ch: Elizabeth m. Samuel Gillespie. Caroline b. 1829, Thomas b. 1830, Busha b. 1834, William b. 1836, Levin b. 1839. All b. TN. This family came to Shelby Co., TX, 1853 with families Alfred Conway, b. 1815 TN, and John Conway, b. 1821 TN. Alfred and John children of Henry and Elizabeth? Thomas Conway m. Sarah Frances Hoyle 1854 Rusk Co., TX. Sarah b. 1839 AL, dau. of John and Malinda (Niblett) Hoyle. Who were parents of Malinda Niblett b. 1820 GA?—Zelma Conway Sherman, 8105 Canterbury Drive, Orange, TX 77630.

MABRY: Need husband and parents Susan Ann Mabry, b. 1809 VA or TN. Ch: Indiana, 1832-1871, m. W. J. Bates; Sarah Rebecca, 1836-1900, m. Jesse Forrest, bro. of Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest; Richard Alonza, 1849-1878, m. Sarah Williams. Susan m. 2d Wm. Jefferies 1852. All m. Rusk Co., TX. All except Bates returned to Memphis, TN, before Civil War. Sarah, Jesse, Richard, and Susan buried Forrest Plot, Elmwood Cemetery, Memphis, TN. Susan d. 30 Mar 1883—Zelma Conway Sherman, 8105 Canterbury Drive, Orange, TX 77630.

PLACE-NAME QUERY: Can anyone locate West Pittsmin-ister/Pitsminster, mentioned in genealogical research? Thought it was in Connecticut but unable to find it. Is it an obsolete town, section or village of another State?—Mrs. Richard McKinney, 18 Captain Besse Road, South Yarmouth, MA 02664.

JORDAN-GAINES: Need parents, siblings, origin, dates Bayless Earl Jordan m. Mary Pendleton Gaines. Lived Greenville Co., SC. Didn't return from Civil War. Need same info. Mary Pendleton Gaines.—Mrs. Douglas Little, P.O. Box 1232, Garner, NC 27529.

CAREY: Seeking any info. regarding parents/siblings of Lois Carey, b. 1780s. Married 1802 Aaron Hemenway, son of Ichabod and Lucretia (Southard) Hemenway, Williamsburg, MA. Seven children b. there. Aaron d. 1828. Lois d. 1837. Cannot connect her with any Careys in Williamsburg.—Phyllis M. Bennett, 301 North Walnut Street, South Elgin, IL 60177.

SOUTHAND: Seeking parents/ancestors Lucretia Southard, b. ca 1750, tradition states Lyme, CT. Married 1771 Ichabod Hemenway (RW). Seven children b. Williamsburg, MA. She d. Aug 1824. What were her origins?—Phyllis M. Bennett, 301 North Walnut Street, South Elgin, IL 60177.

WILHELM-DIDRICH-GLOVER-SHORT-JOHNSON-CAMPBELL-DILLON-FERGUSON: Need ances. of Adam Wilhelm, d. 1823 Rockbridge Co., VA, and wife Elizabeth Didrich, both b. by 1765, m. by 1782, possibly in portion of York Co., PA, which is now Adams Co., PA. Richard Glover b. between 1775 and 1780, lived in VA 1810, 1812, and in Rockbridge Co., VA, 1820, 1830 where daughters Polly, Nancy, and Sarah m. Adam Wilhelm, Jr., Michael Wilhelm, and William Howard, respectively, in Feb and Mar 1828. Isaac Darcy Short b. 24 Jul 1826 Anne Arundel Co., MD, his mother b. MD, his father b. CT, his marriage 22 Feb 1852 Perry Co., OH, to Lucy Frances Johnson, b. 1828 VA, her father, Hamilton Johnson, b. VA. John Dillon b. 26 Aug 1802 Franklin Co., PA, d. 1878, his father b. in NJ, his marriage 18 Aug 1825 PA, to Mary Margaret Ferguson b. 22 Feb 1801 Huntingdon Co., PA, d. 1889, both d. in Camanche, Clinton Co., IA, daughter Elizabeth Dillon m. Andrew Wilhelm, Knox Co., IL. Catharine (Campbell) Glick b. 13 Dec 1815, her brother Samuel Campbell b. 1817, both b. near Stoutsville, Fairfield Co., OH, had a brother coin Campbell or Aaron and Sister Civa (Campbell) Decker. Catharine's son John Milton Glick m. Mary Josephine Short.—Gretchen Wilhelm, 3925 Winnetka Avenue North, Minneapolis, MN 55427.

ROBERTSON-FOWKE: John Robertson of Scotland m. Catherine Fowke, daughter of Gerard Fowke of Charles Co., MD. Their son, Gerard Robertson, m. Catherine Hanson in 1804. Need date of arrival from Scotland of Emigrant John Robertson, his marriage and death dates, also Catherine's birth and death dates. Will pay for cost of copying and postage.
CONALLY: Wanted: Info. on Bryan(t) Conally and Wife

WOODMANSEE: Robert or Gabriel descendants welcome to submit records with expectation of publishing Woodmansee History.—Edith C. Sachs, 516 Turtle Hatch Lane, Naples, FL 33940.


VAUGHAN-ROBERTS: Need ancestors and birthplaces. George Vaughan b. 1789 SC; d. 1854 Prairie Lea, TX. (His father James Vaughan m. Jane ___.) George m. 1808 in Roane Co., TN, Catherine Elgin Roberts, b. 1790 VA (tradition says VA). Who were her parents? Tradition says her ancestors were from PA. They had large family in TN. Later moved to Lowndes Co., MS, and then to Seguin, TX. Catherine d. ca 1870. —Mary L. Peters Whitten, 308 N. Wayne St., Macon, MS 39341.

WASHBURN/WASHBORN/WASBOURNE: John Washburn, d. Bridgewater, MA, before 1760. Need info. on his English ancestry and name of his wife. —Martha West, 3598 W. Fairway Dr., Coeur d’Alene, ID 83814.

HOPKINS-BRONSON: Stephen Hopkins of Hartford, CT, d. 1689, m. Dorcas Bronson who d. 1697. Need info. on ancestry of both Stephen and Dorcas. Also, who were their children? —Martha West, 3598 W. Fairway Dr., Coeur d’Alene, ID 83814.


BLOXSM, BLOXOM, BLOCKSOM, ETC: Need VA info. on this family mid 1600/1816. Will swap NY and CT info. —Kenneth S. Blossom, 8 Country Place, Shelton, CT 06484.

NORTHHOP/UP: Jonah B. Northrop Ridgefield, CT 1770. m. Rhumah Dean who d. Ridgefield (?) 5 Jan 1808. Need all info. on Jonah and Rhumah. Who was 1st wife? —Kenneth S. Blossom, 8 Country Place, Huntington, CT 06484.


TOWNSEND: Need any info. on Van Lora Cassandra Townsend. Born in VT, m. B. Blass in VT 1865 or later. —Mrs. George Merrill, Box 771, Fort Davis, TX 79734.

SHANKLIN: Need parents, ancestors, and TN birthplace of Nero Shanklin, b. 1827, d. 1917 KS; brother Abraham and sister Martha; m. Margaret (Peggy) Beatty (granddaughter of Andrew Beatty, Rev. War Patriot) 1851 Bedford, IN. Lived in Greene Co., IN, to KS in 1870s. —Evelyn Coburn, 4448 N. Wishon Ave., Fresno, CA 93704.

MCALISTER: Seek info. on parents, ancestors of Wm. McAlister, b. 1800, KY, d. 1883 KS; m. 1821 Margaret (Peggy) Butler, Vernon, IN. Son Geo. Wm. b. 1827 Vernon, IN. Wm.’s father b. Ireland, mother b. PA. —Evelyn Coburn, 4448 N. Wishon Ave., Fresno, CA 93704.

CARPER-HASTINGS: Thomas Carper, w. Lydia Hastings, McLean, VA 1850-1900. Need pictures, dates, etc. —Pat Morabito, 105 Park Drive, East Rochester, NY 14445.

PULLIN: Seek parents of Robert C. Pullin, b. ca 1816 Bath (later Highland) Co., VA, m. Rebecca Vance 1847. Was Thomas Pullin, Jr., b. ca 1795 his father? His uncle Henry, aunts Nancy, Mary (Polly), and Jane; all unmarried plus other issue of Thomas and Jane (Henry) Pullin, Sr.—A. L. Jorgensen, P.O. Box 972, S. Yarmouth, MA 02664.


SMITH-BROWN: Need parents of Christian Smith, b. 20 May 179_ Married Sarah Carder 14 May 1815, Harrison Co., VA (now WV). Will share info.—Sandra Cowell, Rt. 1, Box 287, Vincent, OH 45784.

LOWTHER: Need info. on William Lowther, widow of Charles Washburn. She m. William Carder in 1784, Harrison Co., VA (now WV).—Sandra Cowell, Rt. 1, Box 287, Vincent, OH 45784.

WILLIAMS: Need parents of Johnson A. Williams who m. Jane Davis 25 Nov 1827 Harrison Co., VA (now WV). Family legend says he was descended from William Williams, Signer of Declaration of Independence. I cannot connect. I will share info.—Sandra Cowell, Rt. 1, Box 287, Vincent, OH 45784.

REED: Need parents info. of Stephen Reed who m. Catherine Blake (Lake), Harrison Co., VA (now WV) 30 Oct 1826.—Sandra Cowell, Rt. 1, Box 287, Vincent, OH 45784.

BROWN: Need info. and parents of James Brown of Augusta Co., VA, wife Martha. James d. in Lewis Co., VA (now WV). They are the parents of Alexander A. Brown, 1826—? of Lewis Co.—Sandra Cowell, Rt. 1, Box 287, Vincent, OH 45784.


GOSS: Need the name of the parents of John Goss born at sea 1798, m. Rachel or Elizabeth Hasting. Children of John b. in Lancaster, PA: Maryanne 1832, Barbara A. 1834, Catherine 1836, Enoch 1840, Samuel 1838.—Lauren Wittenberger, 9234 Points Drive, Bellevue, WA 98004.

WORKS: Need parents of Ann Works, b. 1771, m. 1791 at CT to Asa Phillips, moved to Marcellus, NY. Ann d. 22 Aug 1848. They had ten children. Their great grandchildren.—Lois Bozant, 1812 B Chinquapin Court, Concord, CA 94519.

JEFFERSON-HIGHTOWER: Seek par. or info. Louisa Jefferson, b. ca 1810-14 in VA, reported kin (not descendant) of U.S. Pres. Jefferson. She m. Allen Hightower (son of DAR Index Patriot Thomas Hightower, pvt. SC). They lived Cocke Co., TN, with firstborn being Thomas Jefferson Hightower, b. 29 Oct 1829, my g. grandfather who lived Atlanta. Welcome contacts of any DAR/SAR of this Thomas Hightower (pvt. SC) lineage—Charles T. Hightower, Jr., 34 Old Mill Ct., Mobile, AL 36608.

HENLEY-VARNER: Need proof of parents of Susannah Henley who m. Matthew Varner 1787 Rowan Co., NC, Darby Henly, Bondsman. Were her parents Darby Henley and Elizabeth Chamberlain who were m. 1757 Joppa, MD?—J. E. Rogers, P.O. Box 925, Highland City, FL 33846-0925.

BIGELOW: Seek children of Rev. Patriot Jabez Bigelow and

WATSON-ASKEW-PURVIS: Seeking info. on Mary Watson Askew. A widow, she m. John Purvis. Need info. on both. John in Dooley Co., GA, 1830, went to AL. Then to Stewart Co., GA. He applied for guardianship of Mary’s children. John and Mary had two sons, John N. and Edward B. Both Confederate veterans.—Mrs. Joseph A. Ross, 305 Yandle Drive, Henderson, TX 75652.

HOBSON-FOX: Of VA, I believe. James Fox m. Sarah Fox where? He went to GA in 1771 with wife and three ch. James d. in Augusta, GA, 1790 and Sarah in Edgefield, SC, at her dau’s home. Elizabeth m. Edmond Bacon in Augusta in 1899. What was surname of 2nd wife, Susannah, of their son Nichols?—Mrs. Joseph A. Ross, 305 Yandle Drive, Henderson, TX 75652.

KUNTZ-SCHUMACHER-SHOEMAKER: Seek info. on Susanna (Kuntz) Schumacher, b. 15 Feb 1779, d. 17 Nov 1856, West Penn Twp., Schuylkill Co., PA. Married Johannesh Schumacher. Need place of birth, parents and date of marriage.—E. M. Stoll, P.O. Box 5134, Toledo, OH 43611.

SHELLHAMER-HAUSER-HAUSER: Seek info. on Elizabeth (Shellhamer) Hauser, b. 1809, d. 1884, West Penn Twp., Schuylkill Co., PA. Married Henry Hauser ca. 1830. Need place of birth, date of marriage and any other info. available.—E. M. Stoll, P.O. Box 5134, Toledo, OH 43611.

LUPKIN-DELL: Need parents of William Russell Rice Lumpkin, b. 1812 SC, m. 1843 De Kalb Co., AL, Catherine Houston, b. 1818 TN, located 1850 Talladega Co., AL, with children: Margaret L., John H., Rhanda C., William Baldwin, and Margaret Houston, moved to Izard Co., AR, ca. 1860.—W. Bryan Lumpkin, 3220 Second Avenue, Lake Charles, LA 70601.

SURNAMES
As space permits, this department will carry excerpts from the surname files available in the DAR Library. Wherever possible, all of the information in these files will be printed in the magazine. Material not printed in its entirety will be indicated by an asterisk (*). This information is strictly by surname and therefore not necessarily of the same family. These are not original records but copies and abstracts.

The Genealogical Records Office will be happy to receive suggestions of surname to be used. Please send only one name per request. Time does not permit acknowledgement. If material is available, it will be published as requests are received.

ALLEN

FAYETTE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Marriages
Matthew Allen was married to Elizabeth Catlin, June 2nd, 1822.
Matthew Allen was married to Elizabeth Junk, Dec. 15th, 1831.
Susan Allen was married to Wm. B. McCormick, Nov. 12th, 1842.

Mary Ann Allen was married to John R. Crawford, Feb. 15th, 1849.
Josiah Allen was married to Sarah M. Clark, April 4th, 1867.
Robert J. Allen was married to Bertha Bunker, Dec. 29th, 1870.

Births
Matthew N. Allen was born July 10th, 1821.
Susan Allen was born Sept. 19th, 1823.
Mary Ann Allen was born Feb. 11th, 1826.
George Allen was born Nov. 27th, 1832.
Robert J. Allen was born Jan. 29th, 1835.
Josiah Allen was born March 14th, 1837.
James P. Allen was born Jan. 20th, 1840.
Mary Ann Allen, daughter of Sarah and Josiah Allen, was born June 21st, 1868.
Matthew Allen was born June 11th, 1799.
Elizabeth Allen was born Dec. 25th, 1806.
Matthew Allen, son of Josiah Allen, was born Nov. 4th, 1869.

LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO

Lucy Allen, daughter of Robert and Bertha Allen, was born Oct. 19th, 1871.
Cora May Allen was born Aug. 3rd, 1875.
Rachel Luett Allen was born Feb. 26th, 1880.
Nannie Clark Allen was born Jan. 26th, 1875.
Georgie M. Allen was born Jan. 18th, 1879.

Deaths
Elizabeth Allen departed this life Dec. 6th, 1826—age 22 years, 8 months and 10 days.
Matthew N. Allen died at Perote, supposed in Mexico, supposed about the 15th of Nov. 1847.
George Allen died March 18th, 1860.
James P. Allen died June 10th, 1862.
Elizabeth Allen died March 29th, 1872, in the 66th year of her age.
Matthew Allen, Sr. died at William B. McCormick’s, his son-in-law, August 17th, 25 minutes to two o’clock P.M. in the year 1875, in the 77th year of his age.
Bertha Allen, wife of R. J. Allen, died at her residence on Nunn Avenue, Uniontown, Pennsylvania, Thurs. Dec. 15th, 1892, at noon.
Robert J. Allen died Nov. 12th, 1907, at his residence on Nunn Avenue, Uniontown, Pennsylvania, at 5:45 A.M., aged 72.
George Allen departed this life on the 17th day of February 1815, aged 53 years.

Jean Allen departed this life Feb. 4, 1837, aged 65 years.

LUNENBURG COUNTY, VIRGINIA AND COVINGTON, KENTUCKY

William Allen, Sr., was born in 1725, and died in 1789, in St. James Parish, Mecklenburg County, Virginia. In 1749 he married Mary Lewis of Campbell County, Virginia, born about 1731 and died about 1788. Their children listed in his will were Turner, Drury, Lucy (Morgan), William, John, Darling, Martha (Jarratt), Young, Pleasant, Merideth, Gray, Dolly, Mary, and Elizabeth (Burnett). William Allen, Sr. married secondly a Miss Beverly of Essex County, Virginia and had a son, Beverly. William Allen, Sr. married thirdly Sarah Ann Smith, daughter of Henry Smith and Tabitha Churchill Smith of Prince George County, Virginia. They had six children: Robert, Samuel, Joseph, Pines, Nancy, and Fanny.

Turner Allen, son of William Allen, Sr. and Mary Lewis, was born about 1750 and died about 1800. He married Sally Neblett (Niblett) probably about 1769. She was a daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Neblett. Turner Allen mentioned in his will his wife Sally Allen and their children, John, James, Sterling, William, Lucy, Sally, Nancy, Elizabeth, and Patsy.

John Watson Allen, oldest son of Turner Allen, married Rebecca Scott on the 25th day of November 1794. Their children were Robert Scott, born May 28th, 1797, Rebecca, and Dossett.

DAR® May 352
Robert Scott Allen, son of John Watson Allen, married Elizabeth Highland on August 2, 1833. He died October 16th, 1864. She was born September 28th, 1814, and died September 8th, 1896. Their children were Mordicia Zerush, born May 8, 1835, died November 1, 1892; James Alexander, born May 5, 1837, died young; his twin, John Watson, died January 7, 1909; Sarah Highland, born July 28, 1840; Rebecca Scott, born July 5, 1842, died 1913; Jacob Dallas, born July 28, 1844, died June 23, 1913; William Lewis, born May 7, 1845, died November 11, 1845; Robert Johnson, born December 9, 1847, died August 5, 1848; Harrison Perry Crawford, born January 18, 1854; and Augustus Dozier, born March 21, 1859, died 1917.

Mordicia Zerush Allen, daughter of Robert Scott Allen and his wife Elizabeth Highland, married on April 3, 1852, to John Nash, son of Samuel and Lydia King Nash. John Nash was born at Gerry, Chautauqua County, New York and died at Tioga, Illinois, on February 26th, 1858. John Nash and Mordicia Zerush Allen had four children: Rubina Lenore, born January 16, 1854, married Dr. and Mrs. Adam Spider of Carthage, Illinois, and was renamed Rose Spitler, married September 12, 1876 to Charles J. Scofield; Robert Johnson, born December 9, 1847, died August 5, 1848; Rebecca Scott, born July 5, 1842, young; his twin, John Watson, died January 7, 1909; Sarah Highland, born July 28, 1840; Rebecca Scott, born July 5, 1842, died 1913; Jacob Dallas, born July 28, 1844, died June 23, 1913; William Lewis, born May 7, 1845, died November 11, 1845; Robert Johnson, born December 9, 1847, died August 5, 1848; Harrison Perry Crawford, born January 18, 1854; and Augustus Dozier, born March 21, 1859, died 1917.

Mordicia Zerush Allen, daughter of Robert Scott Allen and his wife Elizabeth Highland, married on April 3, 1852, to John Nash, son of Samuel and Lydia King Nash. John Nash was born at Gerry, Chautauqua County, New York and died at Tioga, Illinois, on February 26th, 1858. John Nash and Mordicia Zerush Allen had four children: Rubina Lenore, born January 16, 1854, married Dr. and Mrs. Adam Spider of Carthage, Illinois, and was renamed Rose Spitler, married September 12, 1876 to Charles J. Scofield; and Enoch Alonzo, born April 17, 1856, died in infancy.

RALEIGH RECORDS

THOMAS RANDOLPH HALL OF MARYLAND

Marriages

Thomas Randolph Hall and Clarinda Beecher Phillips, January 5, 1860.
Bertha Clarinda Hall and William Hyde Talbott, September 2, 1885.
Lulu Jane Hall and Arthur Poole Fletchall, February 10, 1886.
Sarah Randolph Hall and Stephen N. C. Williams, September 5, 1888.
Ann Estelle Hall and Richard Spurgeon Owens, July 26, 1905.
Thomas Randolph Hall, 2d, and Beulah Bowie White, January 31, 1907.
Sarah Randolph Williams and Edmund Lafayette Hardcastle, December 16, 1908.
Bertha Claire Beecher Williams and Taliaferro Headley, November 14, 1911.
Mortimer Beecher Hall and Virginia Pyre Van Winkle, March 10, 1915.
William Randolph Talbott to Laura Magruder Higgins, July 1, 1918.
Marie Hyde Talbott to Walter Grove Ellison, May 19, 1921.
Harry Mortimer Williams to Frances Lee, September 8, 1923.
Thomas Randolph Hall, 3d, to Elizabeth ______, December 26, 1931.

Deaths

Minnie Ellen Hall—1863, aged 2 years.
Abigail Hall—1871, aged 2 years 4 months.
Thomas Randolph Hall, Sr.—Oct. 17, 1884.
Lulu Clarinda Fletchall—December 19, 1886.
Kenneth Williams—1889 aged 4 months.
Genevieve Fletchall—March 5, 1890.
Twin sons of Richard and Estelle Owens—Dec. 1907, aged 1 day.
Clarinda Beecher Hall—Apr. 21, 1914.
Thomas Randolph Hall, 2d—Dec. 1927.
Sarah Randolph Hardcastle—Aug. 9, 1932.
JONATHAN HALL OF WINDSOR, VERMONT

Births

Jonathan Hall was born at Sutton, Mass. Oct. 21, 1757, son of Willis and Anna Hall.
Macy Cady was born at Killingly, Conn., Dec. 10, 1786, daughter of Benjamin and Kezia Cady.
Lucy Hall was born Oct. 18, 1786.
Lewis Hall was born Oct. 13, 1788.
Israel Hall was born Oct. 31, 1792.
Maria Hall was born July 20, 1797.
Sophia Hall was born July 12, 1799.
Alfred Hall was born Feb. 20, 1804.
Susan Hall was born Aug. 31, 1808.

Deaths

Lucy Hall died Oct. 12, 1821.
Sarah Hall died Aug. 8, 1824.
Kenneth Williams—July 1889.
Genevieve Fletchall—Feb. 26, 1890.
Mary Clarinda Fletchall—March 13, 1891.
Bertha Claire Beecher Williams—May 26, 1891.
Harry Mortimer Williams—June 9, 1893.
Bertha Estelle Fletchall—June 12, 1893.
John Thomas Fletchall—February 27, 1896.
Alice Whitfield Hardcastle—November 1909.
Twin sons of Richard and Estelle Owens—December 1907.
Thomas Randolph Hall, 3d—Nov. 11, 1909.
Richard Spurgeon Owens, Jr.—January 10, 1911.
Aaron Bacon Hardcastle—June 1912.
Lucy Lorell Headley—1917.
Charles W. Woodward, Jr.—Feb. 27, 1919.
Arthur Fletcher Woodward—June 12, 1920.
Hildwin Clare Williams—May 30, 1921.
William Talbott Ellison—March 9, 1922.
William Randolph Talbott, Jr.—Sept. 1, 1922.
John Randolph Ellison—May 19, 1923.
Mortimer Lee Williams—June 1924.
John McDonald Williams—August 1930.

Deaths

Minnie Ellen Hall—1863, aged 2 years.
Abigail Hall—1871, aged 2 years 4 months.
Thomas Randolph Hall, Sr.—Oct. 17, 1884.
Lulu Clarinda Fletchall—December 19, 1886.
Kenneth Williams—1889 aged 4 months.
Genevieve Fletchall—March 5, 1890.
Twin sons of Richard and Estelle Owens—Dec. 1907, aged 1 day.
Clarinda Beecher Hall—Apr. 21, 1914.
Thomas Randolph Hall, 2d—Dec. 1927.
Sarah Randolph Hardcastle—Aug. 9, 1932.
TOMBSTONE AND BIBLE RECORDS

FAMILY OF MOSES HALL, JR.

MOSES HALL, SR. OF SHELBY COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Bazil and Sallie Hall of What is Now Powell County, Kentucky

John Hall, born 12-12-1812, married first Nancy Jane

George Crawford Hall, born 11-18-1812, married Elizabeth

Nancy Maria Hall, born 2-19-1818, married Miller Fields.

William Crawford Hall, born 5-12-1817, married Margaret B. Stevenson.

Deaths:

My father, Benjamin Rush, died 23 May, 1801, age 86 years.

My mother, Alice Rush, died January 5, 1827, in his 72nd year.

GRIGSBY RUSH BIBLE

Marriage:

On April 28, 1803, Grigsby Rush and Priscilla Harris.

Deaths:

Father, John Harris, died June 12, 1806, age 60 years.

Mother, Abigail Terrell, died December 29, 1835, in her 76th year.

Our honored father, Grigsby Rush, died March 18, 1867.

GEORGE STUBBLEFIELD PRIEST BIBLE

Marriage:

George Stubblefield Priest and Elizabeth Rush were married on Tuesday, November 25, 1823.

Births:

George S. Priest, born June 25, 1803. Elizabeth Priest, born February 12, 1804.


Priscilla Terrell Priest, born October 19, 1828. Martin Priest, born February 12, 1831.

Eugene Priest, born September 5, 1849. Barzill Elizabeth Priest, born December 12, 1836.

Eugene Priest, born May 9, 1825. Miranda Catherine Rush, born May 9, 1825.

RUSH

BIBLE RECORDS

WILLIAM RUSH BIBLE

Marriage:

William Rush and Abigail Terrell, on February 9, 1775.

Births:


Rebecca Rush, born March 21, 1787. Terrell Rush, born August 12, 1789.


Anne Rush, born February 12, 1799. Alice Rush, born May 22, 1801.

Deaths:

My father, Benjamin Rush, died 23 May, 1801, age 86 years.

My mother, Alice Rush, died December 4, 1815, in her 90th year.

Father, William Rush, died January 5, 1827, in his 72nd year.

TOMBS AND BIBLE RECORDS

MOSES HALL, SR. OF SHELBY COUNTY, KENTUCKY


Isabella Stevenson, born 1765, died Apr. 29, 1841, in Shelby Co., Ky. She was the daughter of Thomas Stevenson.

Children of Moses Hall, Sr. and Isabella Stevenson Hall:

Elizabeth Logan Hall, born September 8, 1824.

Woodford Hall, born 1793, never married.

Maria Isabella Hall died 12-31-1834.

Elizabeth Logan Hall, born 4-3-1786, married Mark Hardin.

John Hall, born 1791, married Sarah Lane Knight.

Allen Hall, born 1795, married Eliza Craig.

David Stevenson Hall, born 1799, married Juliet Owen.

Benjamin Logan Hall, born 1806, married Evelyn Pickrell.

FAMILY OF MOSES HALL, JR.

Moses Hall, Jr., born Oct. 10, 1788 in Shelby Co., Ky., died Jan. 29, 1862 in Shelby Co., Ky., married Dec. 5, 1809 to Elizabeth Poage Crawford, born May 20, 1784, died at Eastwood, Jefferson Co., Ky. They had the following children:

Moses Hall, III, born 7-13-1826, married Mary Ellen Robison.

Nancy Maria Hall, born 2-19-1818, married Miller Fields.

Maria Isabella Hall born 1825.

John Hall, born 12-12-1812, married first Nancy Jane Morrow, second Elizabeth Simpson, third Mary Haynes Long, and fourth Mrs. Kate Kleizer Crawford.

George Crawford Hall, born 11-18-1831, married Elizabeth Evans.

Margaret Crawford Hall, born 11-18-1810, married Walker Burton.

Mary Juliet Hall, born 4-8-1838, married Dr. John Q. A. Stewart.

Isabella Hall, born 3-25-1815, married Dr. Ignatius Wilcox.

Sarah Ann Hall, born 9-26-1821, died 10-30-1838.

Elizabeth Stewart Hall, born 5-29-1819, married Peter Morrow.

David Humphrey Hall, born 1-18-1829, married first Anna Delph and second Maria Hall.

William Crawford Hall, born 5-12-1817, married Margaret B. Stevenson.
CHARLES DIBRELL (Albuquerque, NM). At the chapter's annual membership tea it honored its founding Regent, Mrs. Fred Fricke, Sr. This annual event makes it possible for members to renew their membership and receive their Handbooks before the first regularly scheduled business meeting. At the same time, subscriptions for the DAR Magazine can be renewed.

Mrs. Fricke was honored for her election to serve as Honorary Vice President General. Mrs. Carl Lindahl, Regent, presented mementos of the occasion. The centerpiece for the serving table was sent by Mrs. Fricke's children from Las Vegas, Nevada. The chapter membership made a monetary contribution as an honorarium to the Friends of the Museum, of which Mrs. Fricke is currently the Chairman.

MARTIN VAN BUREN (Paw Paw, MI) celebrated its 50th Anniversary with 44 members and guests enjoying a luncheon served at St. Paul's United Methodist Church in Lawton. Table decorations of flowers and baskets of fresh fruit representative of Michigan's Fruit Belt carried out the Golden Anniversary theme.

State officers and chairmen attending included Regent, Mrs. John F. Weaver, Sr.; First Vice Regent, Mrs. Walter Fysh; Chaplain, Mrs. John A. Collins, who delivered the Invocation; Director, Mrs. Harry C. Schmidt; Conservation Chairman, Mrs. Richard Lula; and Chairman of Seimes Microfilm Center, Mrs. Lionel L. Vanderburg.

Additional guests included Regents and members of Algonquin, Capt. Samuel Felt, Lucinda Hinsdale Stone and Lansing Chapters. Past Regents of the Martin Van Buren Chapter were introduced and a special tribute paid to Past Regent Mrs. William Rae Young, age 97, who was unable to be present. Miss Suzanne Lula represented the Ki-Ka-Ma-Sung Society, C.A.R.

Mrs. Charles G. Hanna was recognized as a charter member of the chapter and received her 50-year DAR member certificate from State Regent, Mrs. Weaver.

Mrs. Clifford R. Seppala, Regent, gave a brief account of the first year of the chapter's activities and called attention to a display of the secretary's books, yearbooks, chapter scrapbooks, copies of the minutes of the first meeting and a news article telling about the organization of the chapter.

The program was a narration of chapter activities and news stories of 1937, 1947, 1957, 1963 (Silver Anniversary) 1967 and 1977. Chapter members read the narrations and the guests, accompanied by Mrs. Norman Pomeroy on the piano and led by Mrs. Robert Preston, sang songs that were popular in those years. The program concluded with a challenge to the chapter to continue to grow in membership and service in its second half century.

JOSIAH BRUNSON (Jefferson County, AL). In celebration of the Bicentennial of our Nation's Constitution the chapter recognized American History Month by holding its February meeting at the Smith-Harrison Museum. The Museum is located in the Mildred Harrison Library in Columbiana, Alabama, and houses a permanent collection of items which belonged to Martha and George Washington, as well as artifacts, portraits, furniture, china and silver from that period.

These priceless historical pieces belonged to Charlotte Hazall Nolan Smith Weaver, a resident of Chelsea in Shelby County—a 6th generation descendant of Martha Washington.

It was Mrs. Weaver's wish that her inheritance be kept as completely intact as possible and housed in a safe, environmentally controlled setting, in her native part of this country, for the enjoyment of those who might never see Mount Vernon. Mr. Karl Harrison, President of the First National Bank of Columbiana, and some of his close friends provided the perfect home—the Smith-Harrison Museum. Lots of antique cases have been provided for displaying small items, like letters written to Martha from George; some of George's surveying instruments; his cuff links and uniform buttons; even Martha's own Prayer Book. A table is set with their silver and china. Lovely pieces of furniture, portraits, letters and documents signed by other familiar men of that time are also there.

Mrs. Jimmie Marshall, the Curator, provided a conference room in the Library for our business meeting. Afterwards we went into the Museum where she and Mr. Harrison conducted an informative collection.

Our membership is most appreciative of women and men who dedicate their time and their fortunes "To perpetuate the memory of the men and women who achieved American Independence" (Object of the Daughters of the American Revolution).

MANITOU (Rochester, IN) join Mrs. Dennis Taylor in displaying her winning banner. In the National American Heritage Contest for 1987, Mrs. Taylor was definitely a winner! In Field of Crafts, she received first place with this "We the People" Constitution Table Runner, twelve feet long and two feet wide, with all the signers' signatures. Mrs. Taylor also won first place in Field of Music for a written program titled, "Indiana Once More," which told of early dulcimer music when Indiana became a state in 1816, along with Fulton County ancestors connected with music, and a song written for the dulcimer titled "Indiana Once More." At the request of the National Vice Chairman at the 95th Continental Congress, Mrs. Taylor made a tape with an introduction and the song played on the dulcimer. In Field of Art, Mrs. Taylor received third place for "Corydon" Constitutional Elm, Statehood, 1816. This was a black and white sketch mounted in a peach crate lid for a frame. In Field of Poetry, Mrs. Taylor received an Appreciation Award for her entry titled "Constitutional Formulation of 1787."

Other members of the Manitou Chapter received Appreciation Awards, Mrs. Ella Greenwood, Field of Crafts, for her counted cross stitch, "Constitu-
tional Scroll" in an eighty-year-old frame; Mrs. Albert Jennens, Field of Art, a collage of early American sketches.

Due to the achievements of these members, Manitou Chapter received the Most Outstanding Chapter Award presented by the American Heritage Committee of Indiana. At Continental Congress, Indiana was presented with an award for Outstanding Achievement by the American Heritage Committee.

NINETEENTH STAR (Peru, IN) sponsored a very unique reaffirmation of the Constitution. Three school corporations of Miami County bussed 2,000 elementary students, grades 2 through 6, to the Courthouse in Peru, Indiana, to sign a 4½ x 9' canvas replica of the Constitution.

The day began with a military Flag Raising Ceremony on the front lawn of the Courthouse. Color Guards were provided by the Indiana National Guard and Grissom Air Force Base. Grissom AFAB, also provided an Honor Guard to flank either end of the signing table the entire 12 hours. The 4th Grade students of Central School, who presented flags to the county, led the audience in the Preamble, the Pledge and the National Anthem, which was accompanied by the Peru High School Pep Band.

The 3rd Grade students from Central School, dressed in Colonial costumes, led in the signing, after which they took their places on the stairway directly across from the signing table, for their presentation. "A Birthday Anthem for America," which was repeated every 20 minutes the entire morning.

At 4 pm, assembled on the lawn of the Courthouse, Miami County Girl Scouts, Brownie Troops and the Indiana Pioneer Bellringers, rang handbells for 200 seconds, simultaneous with the local church bells.

A Reader's Theater, composed of 12 townspeople speaking from the second floor balcony within the Courthouse, gave excerpts from famous speeches in American History.

The Peru Circus Band began playing an hour's concert of patriotic music. At the end of which a drawing for a top prize of $1000 was held.

The day concluded with fireworks and the final display was the American Flag.—Charlet Smith.

PEACE PARTY (Pittsfield, MA) celebrated the Bicentennial of the Constitution by marking the grave of Colonel Jonathan Smith of Lanesborough, Massachusetts. Colonel Smith was a member of the Massachusetts State Convention that ratified the Constitution and it was his speech that helped to sway the other delegates to ratify the document, even Samuel Adams. This was most important, as New York and Virginia were watching Massachusetts and subsequently followed suit. Colonel Smith was commander of his own regiment of 5000 men during the War for Independence. This regiment was raised for service in New York and Canada.

Since the town of Lanesborough had not planned a Bicentennial celebration, our Committee decided to include the townspeople. Colonel Smith was their hero, so people were happy to participate. The ceremony was held in St. Luke's Old Stone Church in Lanesborough and was most colorful. The procession was led by a C.A.R. drummer girl, Page Sargisson, in Continental uniform. A color guard of American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and Vietnam Veterans in uniform, Massachusetts State DAR dignitaries and Massachusetts State SAR officials also in Continental uniform followed.

Our State Regent, Mrs. Eric Hook, was our honored guest and brought greetings, as did the Massachusetts State 1st Vice President, SAR, Mrs. Duane Sargisson and the Chairman of the Lanesborough Board of Selectmen, Mr. Donald Sheldon. Townspeople told of Colonel Smith's life, and the significance of Constitution Hill. Mrs. Glen Bean of Contentment Chapter, a Lanesborough resident and member of its Historical Commission, presented awards to the prizewinners of an essay contest sponsored by the Historical Commission under the auspices of Peace Party Chapter. An address about the Constitution was given by Lt. Col. Mitchell Mulholland USAF (Ret).

At the conclusion of the church ceremonies, we proceeded to a marker which SAR had placed in front of the Town Hall in 1908. A brief wreath-laying ceremony was conducted by State Secretary Cecil Daggett and Mr. Sargisson, while three other SAR in uniform stood at attention.

The marker of Colonel Smith's grave had already been dedicated at the church service by Peace Party Chapter Regent Mrs. Shailer Cone and State Counselor Mrs. Richard Davis. At the cemetery a prayer was read and the marker was unveiled by members of the Smith family. An 82-year old man and a 6-year old girl unveiled the marker and a 5-year old girl placed the flag. At the conclusion of the festivities refreshments were served at the Fire Station.

GENERAL SUMTER (Birmingham, AL). Under the able and enthusiastic leadership of the State Regent, Mrs. Walter M. Byars, Alabama Daughters went "all out" in celebrating the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. General Sumter Chapter, Alabama's oldest and largest, sponsored a balloon raising with the two elementary schools deemed by the Board of Education to be most representative of the community.

Powell Elementary School is the oldest in Birmingham. It is a predominately black inter-city school located in the downtown area. The principal, Mrs. Eva Jones, is a wise, no-nonsense, capable administrator with a delightful sense of humor. Every member of her staff and each of the more than 400 children were involved in preparing scholastically and artistically for the Bicentennial Celebration. The school was decorated from top to bottom with posters, murals, pictures, and essays. Faculty, students and maintenance employees were dressed in red, white and blue for the observance. Mrs. Richard Bailey, Regent, and Mrs. Elmer Etling, Registrar, represented General Sumter in preparing the balloons for launch. Mrs. Wayne White, Chapter Constitution Week Chairman, had supplied cards for the students' name and address to be attached to the balloons. With the assistance of the 20th Special Forces (Green Berets) Alabama National Guard, represented by Major Royce D. Masses and Sg. Christian, who manned the helium tanks, the task of inflating more than 1000 red, white and blue balloons donated by Don Drennen Buick, was accomplished on time.

Epic School is a microcosm located on UAB campus. It was selected because it is not only racially balanced, but includes intellectually gifted children as well as those with mental and physical handicaps. At this location representing General Sumter were Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Smith, Mrs. J. E. Morrow, Mrs. Wayne White, Mrs. Alan Goforth and additional Green Berets.

Celebration programs began at each school at 1:00 p.m. Phillips High School Band and ROTC unit were at Powell and Ramsay High School Band and ROTC unit were at Epic. Members of city and county Boards of Education, representatives from city and county governments and other dignitaries were at each school. Mrs. Charles B. Braswell, Alabama State Chairman for both Constitution Week and the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, was at Epic for the program and launch. Simultaneously with the playing of the National Anthem, the balloons were released at both locations along with shouts, cheers, and applause. Newspaper and television reporters at each site supplied excellent coverage of the event.

Within twenty-four hours,
word has been received at Powell School of the recovery of one of the balloons at LaCross, Virginia—a distance of more than 500 miles! Letters continue to arrive from other locations in Virginia, North Carolina and elsewhere. The goal of establishing Constitution pen pals for Birmingham children has been accomplished. The 200th birthday of the most noble document ever conceived by man will long be remembered by these children as the exciting events will be told and retold for generations to come.

TEN O'CLOCK LINE (Nashville, IN). Robert S. Kendall, Editor of the Martinsville Daily Reporter, was awarded the NSDAR Medal of Honor recently by the Ten O’Clock Line Chapter. The Medal of Honor is the highest award presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution to an adult native-born citizen. The ceremony was held at the newly restored Martinsville Depot which is a historic landmark of the Martinsville community having been purchased by Kendall’s newspaper corporation.

Joining Kendall for the presentation ceremony were his wife Dorothy and their three children and families. A niece and her husband were also present along with approximately sixty-five additional family members and friends.

The program was opened by Mrs. Wallace Mills leading the assembly in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America. Chapter Regent, Mrs. Kenneth E. King, introduced the guest of honor and his family, as well as special DAR representatives. DAR guests introduced were: Mrs. Marion H. Miller, Indiana State Regent; Mrs. Richard O. Creedon, Honorary State Regent and First Vice President General; Mrs. Tom Werner, Honorary State Regent and Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Maxwell M. Chapman, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General; Mrs. Maxwell M. Chapman, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General; Mrs. Floyd H. Grigsby, Honorary State Regent.

Mrs. Donal L. Bolinger explained the award and the procedure involved in presenting the medal. The audience was told of seven letters of recommendation which accompanied the application for Kendall.

The Medal of Honor was presented to Kendall by Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Creedon, after which remarks of appreciation were made.

Following the benediction, a short social time followed with refreshments service by chapter members.

CLEMENT SCOTT (Hambold, TN). The dedication of a monument to the memory of Revolutionary Patriot Joseph Ramage, his wife Elizabeth, and their children, was attended by his descendants, Mrs. Eula F. Coalston and her daughter, Mrs. Pat Scruggs, members of the Clement Scott Chapter.

The historic, pre-Revolutionary Duncan’s Creek Presbyterian Church in Laurens County, SC, near Clinton, is the location of the Monument. Through the efforts of descendants from ten states, many of them being NSDAR and NSSAR members, the monument was erected.

Mrs. Fred (Betty) Irwin, past Regent of the Henry Laurens Chapter, gave the dedication address. Those on the program also included Marty Ramage, Dr. Gus Ramage III, Mrs. Mary Stockman, Mrs. Willie Mae Copeland, and Rev. Charles Gahagan, pastor of the Church.

The Clement Scott Chapter has Mrs. Nelson Estes as Regent and Mrs. James C. Johnson as corresponding Secretary and Treasurer. Mrs. Coalston joined the chapter as a descendant of Joseph Ramage, and Mrs. Scruggs joined as a descendant of Johann Casper Mants (Monns) through her paternal grandmother, being the first to join as a descendant of this patriot.

SOUTH BRANCH VALLEY

The celebration of the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution and observance of Constitution Week with activities in Grant, Hampshire, Hardy and Pendleton counties under the leadership of Mrs. Carroll D. Rowe, chairman.

On the 17th at 4:00 pm, church and courthouse bells rang 200 times throughout the centuries followed by 200 seconds of silence. Honoring the Constitution were the American Legions’ avenues of flags in area towns.

The day began with a prayer breakfast at Duffey Methodist Church, Moorefield, attended by Daughters, ministers, teachers and other friends. Proclaiming the spirit of the occasion were the red, white and blue appointments, NSDAR Grace Before-Meals cards and programs including the leaflet “What the Constitution Means to You” reverse side “The Citizen’s Responsibility.”

At its Constitution luncheon, Attorney William H. Bean addressed the chapter on “The Changing Role of the Constitution.”

On behalf of the chapter, Mrs. Charles L. Silliman, Regent, and Mrs. Rowe presented a framed reproduction in color of Artist Howard C. Christy’s Scene at the Signing of the Constitution to Hardy County Public Library, Moorefield. Plans were made for similar presentations to the East Hardy Branch and public libraries in the other counties. Mrs. Timothy Hardy did the inscription; Mrs. H. J. Maxwell, using materials donated by local businesses, the framing.

Mrs. Rowe presented a twenty-minute program on the Constitution at Emmanuel Episcopal Church. Miss Wanda Bensenhaver, local Christian Fellowship, sang “Statue of Liberty.” Mrs. Courtney L. Pratt, librarian, spoke on “The Legacy of James Madison.”

Telling the bicentennial story were newspapers carrying proclamations by mayors, editors and articles, Radio WELD spot announcements and exhibits in schools and public buildings. Mrs. Rowe gave the schools leaflets on the Constitution and a quiz for distribution to students. Thirty Braille copies of the Constitution went to the School for the Deaf and Blind in Romney. South Branch Valley National Bank included a reminder of Constitution Week on its statements to clients.

The chapter enjoyed a busy week celebrating the achievements of the Constitution and the citizen’s responsibility to uphold and defend it.—Edna S. Pratt.

SOLDIERS DELIGHT (Randallstown, MD) held memorial services for four deceased members. Grave marker dedications took place at Mrs. Laurence M. Lauterbach’s grave, Mount Olive Cemetery, Randallstown, and for Mrs. James L. Bushey, Sr., at Lake View Cemetery, Eldersburg. Mrs. John P. Chew, Sr., and Mrs. Wayne D. Shipley, who are buried in Baltimore City and in Colorado and whose graves also bear DAR markers, were memorialized by services at the home of Mrs. Charles W. Walter. The large flag used at the ceremonies was one which had flown over the U.S. Capitol Building in Washington, DC, and which was loaned for this occasion by the Chapter Flag Chairman, Mrs. John F. Eagan. Programs and small U.S. flags were presented as mementos to family members.

A reception was held immediately after the ceremonies at Mrs. Walter’s historic home in Woodstock, Maryland.

Speaking at the dedication ceremonies were: Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Musgrove, Regent; Mrs. D. French Hollidayoke, Chaplain; Mrs. Charles B. Randall, Historian; Mrs. R. Wilson Scarff, Special Delegate; and Mrs. Raymond F. Jaeger, Lifetime Honorary Regent.

Pictured at the ceremonies are Mrs. Elizabeth Musgrove and Mrs. Lauterbach’s daughter, Mrs. Carl M. Hartman; the flag was flown over the U.S. Capital building.
DISTRICT IV (Louisiana), Bayou Lafourche, Bayou St. John, Francois deLery, Louisiana, Metairie Ridge, New Orleans, Robert Harvey, Spirit of '76 and Vieux Carre Chapters were invited to participate in the Fifth District Court Naturalization Ceremony which was held in New Orleans to celebrate the Bicentennial of the Constitution. Prior to the ceremony, the Fourth Marine Aircraft Wing Band presented a patriotic musical program while the Daughters passed out over 250 American Flags. The Daughters were seated in a place of honor.

There were 251 persons naturalized. The youngest was two and the oldest was seventy-one years old. At the reception held for these new citizens, they were met with warm handshakes and words of welcome by the members of the District IV Chapters who presented them with DAR Welcome Cards, DAR Manuals for Citizenship, DAR Flag Codes, patriotic bumper stickers, name tags, and other patriotic material. AT&T had a booth of phones and allowed each new citizen a free two-minute call to a relative anywhere in the world. A trio from the New Orleans Symphony, dressed in period costumes, presented a musical program. During the reception there was a fly-over of jets from the National Guard to welcome these new citizens.

This day rekindled the fires of patriotism in the hearts of all who attended. It reminded everyone of that precious gift, the rights and privileges of American Citizenship, which was given to us by our ancestors, who sacrificed life and fortune.—Donna Morgan.

TUCSON (Arizona), along with two other patriotic organizations gathered to observe the 200th Anniversary of the United States Constitution. Nearly 200 members of the combined Tucson and El Presidio Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution and compatriots of the local Sons of the American Revolution met for luncheon on this historic occasion at the Doubletree Hotel at noon.

Gov. Evan Mecham was the keynote speaker and gave an informative address on the United States Constitution.

Mrs. Luther A. Glenn, Arizona State Regent, and Mr. Elwess Dyer, Arizona State President of Sons of American Revolution, were also present.

Mrs. Pierce W. Timberlake is Regent of the Tucson Chapter, while Mrs. Howard Frank is Regent for the El Presidio Chapter. Col. William T. Lincoln is president of the Tucson SAR Chapter.

In anticipation of Blackford County's upcoming Sesquicentennial observance the chapter is sponsoring the “Pioneer Certificate” project for those giving proof of an ancestor having lived in the county prior to 1888. Much interest is being shown and the chapter is looking forward to a busy year.—Lucile Lambert Henley.

DON JOSE DE ORTEGE (Congoa Park, CA). Mr. David L. Wolper graciously accepted the DAR Medal of Honor presented by the Chapter. Mrs. Lola Conger Reid, Chapter Chairman of Americanism, made the presentation at March Air Force Base in Riverside during the Southern Council Meeting. Mrs. Jerry J. Strayer, State Regent, presented the certificate.

The medal of Honor was presented to Mr. Wolper for his unselfish work in producing the Opening and Closing Ceremonies of the 1984 Olympics and his directing the Statue of Liberty Celebration in 1986. Nine members of the Chapter were in Attendance, Mrs. Marguerite Bonswor, Mrs. Connie Warwick, Mrs. Dixie McCabe, Mrs. Lilith Roberts, Regent, Mrs. Lola Conger Reid, Mrs. Betty Jeanne Farmer, Mrs. Eileen Lombardo, Mrs. Muriel Fisher, and Mrs. Jean Gordon. This presentation was the kickoff of the Chapter Bicentennial of the Constitution activities. These activities include an old fashioned Ice Cream Social, Shelly Berman, Honorary Mayor of Cangoa Park, and his wife were special guests at the party at the home of Mrs. Dixie McCabe, Chapter Chairman of the Bicentennial.

A slide presentation on the “Story of the Constitution” was shown. Guests rededicated themselves to the principles written in the Constitution by signing a copy of the document. A special float in the Rose Parade contained the signed parchment copies. Fourteen members appeared in their Colonial costumes. The chapter is also making a Bicentennial Quilt to honor the Constitution.

PHILLIP HAMMAN (Fort Payne, AL) was a very visible presence and positive influence in the observance in DeKalb County of the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution.

As a feature of a county-wide parade the chapter spot-lighted the Bicentennial with a colorful “We the People” float, complete with participants in Colonial attire. Throughout the year chapter members made presentations, served as hostesses, led the recitation of the Preamble, participated with other groups, and became familiar reminders of our heritage as they appeared in period dress in various communities throughout the County.

The planting of a Constitution Garden on the grounds of the Landmarks of DeKalb County Depot Museum established a colorful and permanent tribute to the Constitution. Located throughout the county are fourteen pictures in full color of the signing of the Constitution presented by the chapter, and two Bicentennial flags will be on permanent display.

The DeKalb County VFW Agricultural Fair provided another opportunity to emphasize and honor the United States Constitution. Six School groups prepared prize-winning booths as a result of the encouragement and assistance of local DAR members. Mrs. Herbert Stanley, Regent and Bicentennial Celebration Chairman, appropriately represented the Phillip Hamman Chapter in Colonial attire in a variety of involvements. The art competition with a Constitution-related theme was a huge success with the Preamble and the Bicentennial logo proudly displayed on the shirts awarded to the winners.

With the leadership of Mrs. Stanley the Bicentennial Celebration was used to represent NSDAR in DeKalb County in creative and effective ways.

PLANKESHW (New Albany, IN) is assisting the Floyd County Historical Society in planning “Scribner Days,” an event set to celebrate the 175th anniversary of the founding of the city of New Albany by Joel, Nathaniel, and Abner Scribner in 1813. Harvey Scribner, a sixth-generation descendant of Joel, has been named honorary chairperson for the event. Joel built the historic Scribner House located on Main Street in New Albany and owned and maintained since 1917 by the Piankeshaw Chapter.

“Scribner Days” is an event expected to involve a country-wide meeting of Scribners descended from the city’s founders. Mrs. M. E. Bridgewater, Regent of the Chapter, is contacting all known distant relatives who live throughout the country about participating. She has been doing extensive research and has located some branches of the family that were heretofore unknown.

Matthew Scribner, who married Martha Smith, lived in Connecticut. They had nine children, three of whom served in the Revolutionary War.

The Mt. Hood Chapter in Portland, Oregon, has five members descended from Enoch Scribner, uncle of the founders of New Albany. Three of these are planning to attend “Scribner Days.”

Mrs. Cecil English, a member of the Washburn Chapter in Putnam County, GreenCastle, Indiana, has helped to establish a previously unknown line of Scribners, and the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Chapter Regent is providing information on another family line.

The Piankeshaw Chapter is sponsoring a private brunch for the Scribners only, and an open house and tea is planned at Scribner House in the afternoon, followed by a public dinner honoring the Scribners that evening. If you are a descendant of the
Scribner Days or to help her to Quarry Road, New Albany, Indiana, Phone 812-944-7330, for more specific information about "Scribner Days" or to help her to locate other members of the family.—Robin Hunter.

ANDREW JACKSON (Talladega, AL) was organized seven years following the formal organization of the National Society. The national charter for Talladega was received in January, 1898. This chapter had as its first project the removal of the brave soldiers who lost their lives in the Battle of Talladega in 1813, to the city cemetery.

The national charter for Talladega (pictured) was constructed over soldiers who lost their lives in three centuries: "Jerry Isbell, born September, 1798, died May 13, 1901."

Following restoration of the "Battle of Talladega" memorial monument, the chapter will nominate the cemetery to be placed on the register of historical cemeteries.

The Andrew Jackson Chapter under the leadership of Mrs. Ray Miller, Regent, is ninety years old. We look forward to celebrating our Centennial in ten years, and are totally dedicated to continuing the work of our DAR founders.—Frances Upchuch.

HIGHTOWER TRAIL (Canton, GA). As we approach our 3rd birthday, we would like to brag a little. The chapter has grown from 34 organizing members to 47. Our members range in age from 30 to 83. About half our members work, so our meetings are held at night. Our attendance averages about 45%. We have been blessed with a cooperative and receptive school system, newspaper, and county officials. We have been able to accomplish great things in our young life.

Since September 1986 we have sold over 450 3'x5' American Flags. The proceeds have been used to purchase 800 16"x24" classroom flags and wall brackets for all the public school classrooms in Cherokee and Pickens Counties. We plan to continue this project and provide flags for surrounding counties, which have no DAR chapter.

Over 2,200 pounds of clothing, etc. have been sent to Tamassee and KDS. The chapter has been instrumental in a local merchant sending almost 10,000 pounds of yarn to the Weaving Room at Crossnore School.

One member made a porcelain Betsy Ross Doll and donated it to the Meadow Garden Festival as a fund-raiser. She is making a set of George and Martha Washington Dolls to give to Tamassee School as a fund-raiser at Continental Congress.

The chapter has published two volumes of Family Bible Records. Records are being gathered for Volume 3.

In all our endeavors we have aimed to tell the DAR story in over 2,000 inches of newspaper publicity and 165 radio spots.

FRESNO and JOSE MARIA AMADOR (California). Mrs. Emmett M. Taylor and her daughter, Mrs. Donald J. Paukert Sr., represented the Fresno California Chapter and Jose Maria Amador Chapter of Pleasonton, California recently attended the bicentennial celebration of the founding of Harpersfield, New York.

While in Harpersfield the women dedicated a marker to their ancestor, the organizer of the town Revolutionary war officer, Colonel John Harper Jr., 1734-1811.

An ecumenical service was held in the Harpersfield Methodist Church to a "standing room" only audience.

The dedication ceremony was organized by the Abigail Harper Chapter, Mrs. William E. Frantz Regent. The procession was led by the Stamford VFW. Honor guard who presented the colors. Mrs. Frantz introduced the speakers and honored guests. Mrs. Walter L. DeVries, New York State Historian, Mrs. Henry B. Cook, Jr., New York State District VI Director; Mrs. Shirley Shaver Kilgore, decendant, who spoke of many Harper family members still living in the area. Edward Harper, Dr. John Harper of California and Colojn Jarvis Harper of Virginia also spoke.

At the cemetery Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Paukert placed a beautiful red, white and blue spray at the monument. The marker, in marble, has been permanently placed by Mayor William Alexander of Stamford, New York.

JOHN McALMONT (Pine Bluff, AR) takes great pride in Preston Slaughter, grandson of member Johnita Glover and her husband Jerry. Preston was among 350 winners of the U.S. Education Department's Essay Contest on the Bicentennial of the Constitution of the United States of America and the only Arkansas winner. The field originally included over one million entries from grades I through 8. Preston is a first grade student at Southwood School. His parents, Patrick and Cynthia Slaughter, accompanied him to Washington, DC where Preston was presented a certificate by Education Secretary William J. Bennett. Preston also met President Ronald Reagan and was hosted by Senator Dale Bumpers of Arkansas. In telling of his trip Preston's eyes get biggest when he says, "I actually saw the ORIGINAL Star Spangled Banner and the ORIGINAL Constitution!"

His information came from a book about the Constitution which he read at his grandmother's house, Preston said. This is a prime example of how in DAR we "Carry the Message." John McAlmont Chapter was privileged to see the Constitution through the eyes of a child as Preston read the following essay at our Bicentennial Celebration:

"Two hundred years ago a group of men wrote the rules by which we live today. It is as important today as it was two hundred years ago and is named The Constitution. It gives me the freedom to play, work, and rest as I wish to do. I can use my brain to think any way I choose, even if I do not agree with other people. It also gives me the right to go to school, church and spend my money any way I choose. I like living in America."—Jane Bell.

WILLIAM FRENCH (Battleboro, VT) celebrated its eightieth anniversary recently with a tea in the Immanuel Church undercroft.

Guest speaker was Nellie Hayden, Vermont State Regent, who spoke on the lives of the four women who founded the Daughters of the American Revolution on Oct. 11, 1890.
Three Honorary State Regents, Ermie Pollard, Beryl Todd and Vivien Krantz, were present for the occasion, along with members of other Vermont chapters.

The William French chapter of the DAR was chartered Nov. 13, 1907, with 20 members. Organizing Regent was Susan Swain, who became the first Chapter Regent. Other charter members included Caroline Arms, Mary Bowers, Louise Clark, Sarah Clark, Sophie Clark, Sarah Flint, Susie Flint, Elvira Gorham, Alice Hapgood, Grace Hazelton, Alice Jennings, Gertrude MacLennan, Anne Mitchell, Fanny Moore, Elizabeth Pearson, Abbie Williams and Genevieve Williams.

The local chapter takes its name from the young man killed by New York loyalists in front of the old Westminster courthouse in March of 1775, just before the start of the Revolutionary War.

Activities undertaken by the local chapter since its beginning reflect what the world was like. Among the chapter's past projects were the Belgian Relief Fund, Purchase of Liberty Bonds and the support of two French orphans.

Locally, chapter members have marked 27 graves of Revolutionary War soldiers at the burying ground at the Rockingham Meeting House. A tablet was placed at the Whitting house in Rockingham, the home of Rockingham's first minister, Samuel Whiting.

GENERAL SMALLWOOD (Baltimore, MD) observed the 80th anniversary of its founding with a special luncheon and program, at the Chapter House.

A brief history of the chapter was given by Mrs. Miles B. Hopkins, for the years 1907 to 1934. She noted that the first gift from any Chapter for the newly-acquired Chapter House, the antique and gold leaf mirror, that hangs over the front mantel, was given by General Smallwood Chapter.

Since its founding, General Smallwood was welcomed 277 members into the National Society. In April, 1909, the young Chapter contributed toward the construction of Memorial Continental Hall. Eleven Chapter members have held State and National offices, and special mention was made of Mrs. Harri-
FRIENDS OF THE MUSEUM
LIFE MEMBERS
1987

Albemarle Chapter
Gift of Mildred C. Brown Memorial Fund
Charlottesville, Virginia

Mrs. Harold G. Baker
Illinois

Cahokia Mound Chapter
Rachel S. Barber
Florida

Fontenada Chapter

Miss Bessie Catherine Barham
Ex-chapter Regent
Louisiana

Abram Morehouse Chapter

Mrs. R. A. Boykiw (Norma Goble)
Pennsylvania

Susquehanna Chapter

Lucreta T. Burns (Mrs. Jerry L.)
Tennessee

Thomas McKissick Chapter

Miss Georgette L. Case
New York

Suffolk Chapter

Clara F. Compton
Washington, D.C.

Monticello Chapter

Florence I. Compton
Washington, D.C.

Monticello Chapter

Ethel Fay Coyne
Florida

Pithlochaskotee Chapter

Mrs. Willis D. Crittenden, Jr.
District of Columbia

Army and Navy Chapter

Mrs. John W. Hancock, Jr.
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The Museum would like to express its
gratefulness to Mrs. Joseph W. Towle, Curator
General, for her generous financial support
for all three funds. She has worked tirelessly
on the Museum’s behalf and been its most
enthusiastic and steadfast friend.

WITH THE CHAPTERS
(Continued from page 360)

Page, and Judge William Page.
American Legion and VFW
representatives were in attendance
along with descendants and friends.

Mrs. Ann B. Chambless, an
8th generation descendant, pre-
sented a personal tribute to John
Jackson. Dr. Morris Pepper of-
fered the invocation and pro-
nounced the benediction. Chip
Dawson accompanied the sing-
ing of the National Anthem and
sounded reveille on a bugle that
had served his father, Charles
Dawson, who led the group in
singing “Faith of Our Fathers.”

Ninth generation descendant,
Heath Chambless unveiled the
marker that was dedicated by
Chapter Regent, Mrs. Harrison
Smith. Scottsboro Mayor Lonnie
Crawford placed a wreath in
honor of the soldier.

Other participants were:
Scottsboro High School Junior
ROTC Cadets who served as
Honor Color Guard, Boy Scout
Troop 18 members, ushers and
Marine Corps Reserve Rifle
Team of Huntsville who fired a
twenty-one gun salute.

Guests were invited to a re-
ception given by members of Ti-
dence Lane at Oak Hill Farm,
the home of member Mrs. Bow-
ners Parker.

Troxell, Nicholas: b 9-17-1753 d 10-20-1824 m Anna Margaret
Becker Pvt PA
Tyler, William: b c 1710 d c 1794 m (1) X (2) Miss Miller (3)
Elizabeth Keeling PS VA
Utley, Samuel: b 11-8-1758 d 8-17-1828 m Sally Knowlton Pvt CT
PNSR WPNS
Holyfield, Valentine: b c 1756 d 3-8-1820 m Susannah --- Pvt NC
WPNS
Van Horn, Isaac: b 11-5-1745 d p 12-24-1830 m (1) Sarah Twining
(2) Mary Betts Pvt PS PA
Van Voorhees (Voorhes), James: b 7-3-1754 d 3-31-1844 m (1)
Elizabeth Blew (2) Sarah Dennis Pvt Wgn NJ PNSR
Walser, Gasper: b a 1728 d a 11-8-1785 m X PS NC
Whaley, George: b c 1731 d 7-4-1822 m --- Pvt PS VA PNSR
Williams, Nicholas: b c 1706 d a 4-14-1791 m X PS VA
Willis, John: b bpt 3-30-1760 d p 7-5-1814 m (1) Jane Brett (Bratt,
Brandt) (2) Eliza Cranken (Ranken) Pvt NY
Wills, George: b bpt 10-16-1743 d p 1782 m Elizabeth Homan 1Sgt
Ltr MA
Winn, John: b 4-17-1760 d 11-28-1843 m Abigail Cross Pvt MA
PNSR
Wolfe (Wolf) William: b 3-14-1757 d 10-16-1839 m Susan Ash-
baugh Pvt PA PNSR
Young, Thomas: b c 1725 d a 2-3-1791 m (1) X (2) Catherine
Brandon PS Sol SC

(Continued from page 345)
Snyder (Schneider) Christopher: b c 1751 d a 1-20-1835 m Anna ---
Pvt PA
Shackelford, Richard: b c 1755 d p 1831 m Susanna Phillips Pvt VA
PNSR
Shew, Henry: b 3-9-1759 d 9-20-1839 m X Sgt NY PNSR
Shuptrine (Schubdrein), (Johann) Nicholas: bpt 10-21-1732 d 1-1813 m (1) Anna Maria Zuercher (2) Margarete Haussler PS GA
Smith, Drury: b c 1740-50 d a 8-1822 m Betsy Vaughan PS NC
Smith, Reuben: b 7-15-1755 d 2-2-1840 m X Pvt VT PNSR
Smith, William: b c 1756 d 11-20-1850 m Eliza Jenkins Pvt VA PNSR
Stafford, William: b 5-9-1753 d c 1831 m Leah Westerfield Ens Sol VA
Stanley, John: b a 1751 d p 1803 m Mary Clayton PS Mil VA
Stevens (Stephena), Robert: b 6-17-1756 d a 6-1837 m (1) Elizabeth Farmer (2) X Pvt VA PNSR
Stevens, Samuel: b 1750 d 5-10-1829 m Esther Hoyt Pvt CT
Stewart, Thomas: b 1-13-1760 d 2-13-1839 m X Pvt NC PNSR
Storer, William: b 1763 d 4-13-1826 m Sarah Chadbourne Pvt MA WPNS
Thornhill, William, Jr.: b c 1752 d c 1855 m Susanna Barton, Pvt
VA PNSR
Tippett, Erastus: b 8-1-1760 d p 3-19-1824 m Judith --- Drm Pvt NC PNSR

DAR 8 MAY
363
Missouri

The theme of the Missouri State Society's 87th State Conference, held at Adam's Mark Hotel, Kansas City, was "In Celebration of Government of the People." The Midwest District's fifteen Chapters were hostesses, with Mrs. John W. Mallinson, Jr. as Chairman and Mrs. James L. Riggs, Co-Chairman. Mrs. Joe H. Capps, State Regent, presided. Platform guests included Mrs. Raymond Franklin Fleck; Mrs. Clinton F. Stimpson, Vice President General from Michigan; Mrs. James H. Crawley, Vice President General from South Carolina; Mrs. Alexander W. Boone, Past Registrar General, Honorary State Regent of Iowa; Mrs. John Harp, State Regent of Arkansas; Mrs. Charles Kemper, State Regent of California; Mrs. Marion Miller, State Regent of Indiana; Mrs. Tracy Neal, State Regent of Kentucky; Mrs. Billie Joe Lovett; State Regent of Texas, and Miss Nancy H. Dillingham, Vice Chairman in Charge of Junior Contests from New York. A total of 416 attended the conference.

Always special, Opening Night was made more special by Mrs. Fleck being with us and inspiring us with her talk, "Now Hear This." Mrs. William Wayne King was presented as both the 1986 Missouri and South Central Division Outstanding Junior Member.

For the first time at a Missouri Conference, a State Regent's Prayer Breakfast was held. The Rev. George Steincross spoke, and his wife was pianist and soloist.

Mrs. Wayne Jones, State Chairman of National Defense for Kansas and member of the speakers staff for "High Frontier," was the speaker for the National Defense luncheon. Her topic was "Will America Be Defended?"

A candlelight memorial service under the direction of Mrs. A. L. Detweiler, State Chaplain, and Mrs. August Barnhouse, State Registrar, paid tribute to 161 deceased Missouri daughters.

There was much enthusiasm and applause as our young people and Outstanding Teacher received their awards at the Honors Luncheon. The DAR Good Citizens first place winner was Jim Arnold, entered by the William Boydston Chapter. Sam Coring, Rachel Donelson Chapter, was second place winner, and Christina Bieber, Little Blue River Chapter, was third. American History Essay Contest winners were 5th grade, Kristen Kuntscher, Westport Chapter; 6th grade, Matthew Gremling, Rhoda Fairchild Chapter; 7th grade, Jana Sibirus, White Alloe Chapter; and 8th grade, Laura Croston, Fort Osage Chapter. Sheri Lynn Wattenbarger, sponsored by the St. Joseph Chapter, was the winner of the Roberta Casteel Capps American History Scholarship. The MSSDAR Scholarship winner was Donald Palmer, Rachel Donelson Chapter. Mr. Roy Keeland, sponsored by the Independence Pioneers Chapter, received the Outstanding Teacher of American History Award. Gallatin Chapter won first prize for the best Chapter Scrapbook. In this contest, Cornelia Greene Chapter placed second, and Niangua Chapter was third. The Honorable Roy Blunt, Missouri Secretary of State, was the guest speaker for this event.

During the Conference Banquet, the Medal of Honor was presented to Captain John L. Testrake by Mrs. Joe H. Capps, State Regent, and Mrs. Eldon Harrison, Regent of Allen-Morton-Watkins Chapter. Captain Testrake was the pilot of the TWA plane taken hostage in June of 1985. As he was unable to be with us, his wife, Phylis, accepted the Medal for him, and told of her experiences while waiting for his release.

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LEADERSHIP!

Being a leader.
Think about it.
Leadership is a position that is often coveted by others.
Yet when those other people get the chance to be a leader, they often back out of the position.
Being a leader means being yourself. You can’t “follow the crowd” and be a leader, yet you can’t be a dictator.
There are many times when you stand alone.
A leader is a person who must be a servant to others….a helper or comforter.
A true leader will seek the opinions of the people and will use their ideas in order to better society.
There are many followers but few leaders.
God made each and every one of us different….different in thinking, different in looks, and different in character.
As an individual thinks of the things that you like to do, always put your neighbor before yourself, and in doing so, you will be on the road which will lead to the true meaning of leadership!

Michelle Spears
Age: 19
Member Don Juan Filhiol Society, C.A.R.
West Monroe, Louisiana
Credit: The Filhiol Courier Vol XI No. 1
represents George IV.

In the center of Brighton, the Lanes consist of a series of narrow alleyways, bustling with shoppers—where antique shops, craft and jewelry stores and other merchants present their wares. On a visit to this busy section at the House of Antiques, I found an early nineteenth century Toby jug, a slight variation of the 'Ordinary' model, known as 'The Squire.' He was badly damaged but I brought him home. Mr. C. Fears of Kansas City repaired him and the damage is now imperceptible to the naked eye. Memories of Brighton, Martha Gunn and George IV are revived with even a casual observance of my Martha Gunn Toby, The Squire or my George IV Toby pitcher.

The 'Martha Gunn' Toby is cream colored with yellow decorations on the waist and sleeves. On top of her matching cap sits a modified, green tri-cornered hat. The hat has three gold Prince of Wales feathers in front, a symbol of her royal service; teaching the Prince to swim. A flask is held in Martha's right hand and a drinking cup in her left. She is a rare Ralph Wood Toby, circa 1790 or 1800.

The 'George IV' Toby pitcher has a cream colored blue plaid coat, cream colored vest and breeches and black shoes and hat. Obviously he is very obese because the pitcher (it could be used as a drinking mug) holds about a pint and a half. In his right hand he holds a red and green pitcher and in his left hand he holds what appears to be a glass of red wine. His pink cheeks and happy smile reveal his dark and beady eyes.

The 'Squire' Toby jug is called “a gentlemanly personage sitting on a square chair, smoking a churchwarden pipe and holding a brown jug.” His blue coat, yellow vest and red breeches are colorful and his smile is friendly. It has been reported that the 'Squire' Toby jug has been faked more than any other model. The original 'Squire' was made about 1810.

Admiral Horatio Nelson (Viscount) is considered to have been the foremost Admiral in the British Navy. (Figure 7) He was born at Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, an English county on the North Sea, on September 29, 1758. He went to sea at age 12 and before he was 21, thanks to his influence, ability and good luck, he rose rapidly to the rank of Captain and to the command of good-sized ships of war. He sailed in the West Indies, to Nicaragua and later, in European and Mediterranean waters. During one of his visits to St. Kitts, an island in the Leeward group of the West Indies, he married the daughter of a prominent English family. On St. Kitts today, there is a private museum of artifacts and personal items owned by Admiral Nelson. This collection has three Toby jugs in the likeness of the Admiral, all three being similar to mine, but in a lighter blue color.

Admiral Nelson was known to be a great leader of men with superb skills in navigation and naval welfare. For many years he sailed a British fleet in the Atlantic and Mediterranean waters against Spanish and French armadas. In 1794 in a battle off the coast of Corsica he was wounded and lost the sight of his right eye. In 1797, before he was 40 years old, he joined the list of flag officers, and until his death in 1805, was involved in British warfare against Napoleonic France. In the battle of St. Vincent off the coast of Portugal, he captured four prize Spanish ships. Also, in 1797, in an assault on Santa Cruz in the Canary islands, he was injured and lost his right arm. He recovered at home under the care of his wife. In 1798 Napoleon's Egyptian expedition organized an attack on England. On August 1, Nelson had a brilliant victory over the French fleet; he was awarded a Barony. He was injured in this battle, however, and he sailed to Naples where he was attended by Lady Emma Hamilton, wife of Lord Hamilton, the British Ambassador to Naples. Nelson was in love with Lady Hamilton and she became his paramour.

In 1800 Admiral Nelson returned to England and was hailed as a national hero. He was assigned the task of preventing the Danish and Baltic fleets from falling to France. On April 2 of that year his battleships destroyed the Danish Navy and he was made a Viscount. In 1803 Lord Hamilton died and Admiral Nelson became Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, flying the flag of Victory on many maneuvers. On October 21, 1805 both the French and Spanish fleets put to sea, but Nelson's Armada was ready. Off Cape Trafalgar on the Atlantic coast of Southern Spain, Nelson had a great victory, he was, however, injured and died of a bullet wound.

All of this history, and much more, I have reviewed because of my 'Lord Nel-
son' Toby jug. In the summer of 1968 I saw and worshipped this Toby in a small antique shop in Stratford-on-Avon. We had exhausted our budget for souvenirs and did not buy it. Imagine my surprise and joy when at Christmas time, my wife, Patty, presented it from Santa Claus.

My 'Admiral Nelson' Toby was probably made about 1820—not too many years after his death. It is an excellent example of early nineteenth century Staffordshire pottery when the coloring became darker and the glazing brighter. His tri-cornered hat is black with tan trimming, and his bright blue coat has tan epaulets and one empty sleeve neatly pinned to his jacket. The coat covers a tan flowered vest, and he has white breeches and stockings and black, silver-buckled shoes. His face is handsome with gray hair and two large black eyes. I have found that my likeness of Nelson, like many portraits, show him with two fine eyes in a beautiful face. Actually he lost an eye in 1794 leaving him with a rather gray eye, and he lost his arm in 1797. There never was a time when he had one arm and two good eyes as he appears in my Toby and in many portraits. This is another of the many reasons I consider Admiral Nelson to be one of my most interesting Toby jugs.

In New Orleans I purchased an attractive Toby jug from Antoinette's, a popular antique dealer. It portrayed a tall nicely dressed gentleman sitting on a log leaning back on a large tree trunk and holding an ax. The dealer and I agreed that it should be called "The Woodsman." In November, 1984 however, a relative sent me a magazine article entitled "Portrait Toby Jugs," and I was pleased to find a picture of my Woodsman Toby. But, I learned that it is not a woodsman, it is a portrait Toby of William Ewart Gladstone, the distinguished English statesman who spent more than sixty years as a member of the English Parliament and also served as Prime Minister. He was elected Prime Minister three times during his service in Parliament. He finally retired in 1894.

My Toby jug in the likeness of this great statesman was probably made late in the nineteenth century. By that time many potters were making Toby jugs and competition was great. The quality of artistic workmanship had noticeably declined. The modified tri-cornered hat, the dark blue jacket and the long yellow trousers of my 'Gladstone' Toby are attractive, but the detail work in the molding and the painting of the hands, the fingers, the feet and the ax are inferior to the work on the fine Tobies produced in the eighteenth century. On the tree trunk there are a number of chips in the green paint. Nevertheless, my 'Gladstone' Toby is a good example of late nineteenth century Staffordshire pottery, and it portrays a great statesman.

In my collection I have four Tobies in the 'Hearty Good Fellow' model. This Toby jug was very popular; John Bedford describes him: "This is a very distinctive type, a standing Toby with plump and pleasant features holding a jug in one hand and flinging the other across his breast. It seems to be the pose of one who is either giving a toast or singing a song—perhaps he is treating the company to a rendering of 'The Brown Jug'."

Three of my 'Hearty Good Fellows' have sharp glaze and the dark bright coloring developed early in the nineteenth century. My earlier model and my finest is a tall youngish-man with gray hair. His pink coat, brown decorated vest and yellow breeches are in the pale colors and soft glaze of the eighteenth century potters. He has a pipe in his hand across his breast and his foaming pitcher of ale has a flower painted on the side. His happy face has rosy cheeks and an almost perfect set of teeth. Several indications would place his date, around 1890-1900: he was the (Continued on page 399)
MARY ISHAM KEITH CHAPTER, FORT WORTH, TEXAS
ON ITS 90TH ANNIVERSARY PROUDLY
HONORS ITS REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS

<table>
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<tr>
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Send Inquiries to: Joye K. Evets, Regent
4400 Idledell
Fort Worth, TX 76116
GREATER DALLAS CHAPTER
DALLAS, TEXAS
HONORS
ITS REGENTS on the CHAPTER'S
TENTH ANNIVERSARY
DECEMBER 1977—DECEMBER 1987

Left to Right:
Mrs. Horace J. Kittrell, Organizing Regent 1977–1979
Mrs. Paul Diener, (Not pictured) 1979–1981
Mrs. Thomas A. Fowler 1981–1983
Mrs. Clarence B. Kloppe, Jr. 1983–1985
Mrs. Joe E. Graham 1987–1989
Lady Washington Chapter, NSDAR, Houston, Texas

Hons

IN MEMORIAM

1987

Four beloved and faithful Past Regents

We also honor these Revolutionary Ancestors who "...sacrificed their lives and fortunes."

Regent: Katherine Sunkel (Mrs. Melbert D.) Schwarz

Direct inquiries to:
Kathryn Gambrel (Mrs. William C.) Mauer, Registrar
4902 Caris
Houston, TX 77091
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AREA
REGENTS
COUNCIL
1987–1988

Inquiries to:
14145 Misty Meadow
Houston, Texas 77079

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Brazos Valley
Secretary

Katherine Sunkel Schwarz
Lady Washington

Mary Lewis Ulmer
Samuel Sorrell

Mary Glenn Yeager Smith
John McKnitt Alexander

Frances Grimes Yeargin
Jane Long

Rebecca Anderson Romane
James Hardage Lane I

1987–88 Projects: Flag Day Luncheon, Constitution Day Luncheon with Houston Area SAR Chapters, Coordination of Area JAC's, Good Citizenship Medals, American History Essay Contest, and ROTC medals.
Division III
Texas Society NSDAR
Honors and Salutes Its Regents

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Texarkana

Third Division Chairman
Mrs. James Macphearsonn
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MS. Martha Louise Moore
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GOOSE CREEK
SAM HOUSTON

JOHN EVERETT
TRINITY BAY
TEJAS

WILLIAM DIAMOND
ASA UNDERWOOD
Division Chairman—Mrs. Wilson Hunt, Jr.
DIVISION VI
TEXAS SOCIETY
NSDAR
Mrs. Holman C. Massey, Chairman
P.O. Box 459
George West, Texas 78022

CHAPTER and LOCATION

1. CAPT. JOHN SALE
   George West
2. COL. HENRY HILL
   Mission
3. COMFORT WOOD
   Wharton
4. CORPUS CHRISTI
   Corpus Christi
5. DUBOIS-HITE
   Brownsville
6. JOHN MINNIS
   Edinburg
7. LT. THOMAS BARLOW
   San Benito
8. SAM MAVERICK
   Alamo
9. YORKTOWN BICENTENNIAL
   Yorktown

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RFD 1, Box 33, Smiley, Texas 78153

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"Gateway To The Great Southwest"

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NATHANIEL DAVIS
Mrs. Charles E. Matthews
Odessa

POCAHONTAS
Mrs. John W. Shaddix
San Angelo

Mrs. F.H. Mc Guigan, Division Chairman
## DIVISION VII

**TSDAR**

**SALUTES THE ORGANIZING REGENTS OF ITS CHAPTERS**

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**DIVISION VII CHAIRMAN, MRS. CHARLES W. CARSON, JR.**
Lieutenant William Brewer Chapter

Honors

DR. DOROTHY WYVELL

For years of dedicated service as National Defense Chairman and continuous involvement in the welfare of the community of Midland, Texas.
MAJOR JAMES KERR CHAPTER  
Kerrville, Texas  
HONORS  
WITH LOVE, PRIDE AND APPRECIATION  
FOR DEDICATED SERVICES  
ITS CHAPTER DAUGHTER  

MRS. THOMAS M. DANIEL  
(Marguerite Durrett)  

Mrs. Daniel, known as "Mickey," has served the Major James Kerr Chapter unselfishly and with sincere dedication since December 7, 1973, date of chapter organization. She was Chapter Regent 1974-76, and has served the Texas Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, as Chairman of Constitution Week 1976-79, State Historian 1979-82, and Chairman of Texas Sesquicentennial 1983-85. She was instrumental in organizing the Hill Country SAR Chapter # 31 in 1976, and the Hill Country DAR Council, 1985.
Pocahontas Chapter NSDAR
San Angelo, Texas
with pride and pleasure sponsors
La Bahia Chapter N.S.C.A.R.

Organizational Meeting November 10, 1987

Temple Houston Weiss, Texas State President
Mrs. Larry J. Socha, Senior President
Leigh Moore, President La Bahia Chapter
Chris Lane, Vice President
Russell Socha, Registrar

NACOGDOCHES CHAPTER
NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS

Presents
with pride and affection
PEGGY WEDGEWORTH WRIGHT
(MRS. THOMAS WILSON)

Chapter Regent
1970-1973
1985-1988

Daughter of the late
Belle Evans Wedgeworth
(Mrs. Monnie)
Member 1952-1957
FORT BEND CHAPTER, NSDAR
Richmond, Texas
Proudly Presents The
FORT BEND SOCIETY, N.S.C.A.R.
and Its Honored Member

LORI LYNN BRUGIER
National President
Children of the American Revolution
1987-88

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DAR HONORS WEDEMEYER

Mrs. Jose Evaldo, left, Regent of the Captain William Young Chapter, is shown with Henry Wedemeyer, center, who recently was honored with the Medal of Honor. Frances Edwards, right, is Americanism chairman. Wedemeyer was honored for his contribution to art and sculpture.

FORT PAYNE CHAPTER, NSDAR
Naperville, Illinois
Proudly Honors her Regents on her 60TH ANNIVERSARY
Established May 14, 1928

* Mrs. M. W. Coultrap 1929-1931
* Mrs. O. A. Goetz 1931-1935
* Mrs. A. W. Abbott 1935-1941
* Mrs. H. E. Rennels 1941-1943
* Mrs. H. W. Rumsfeld 1943-1945
* Mrs. H. F. Meyers 1945-1949
* Mrs. Charles Miller 1949-1951
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A Tribute to My Mother

Edna Galena Whiteside Sayers

December 15, 1908 - November 14, 1987

Mother's Love

Author Unknown

One morning God looked down from the windows of Heaven upon the world, meditated for a moment and bade an angel come near. "Go down upon the earth and dwell there for ten hundred years," said God. And when that time shall have come to pass, gather unto thy bosom the seven most precious things thou wilt have seen and return with them to me in Paradise.

And forthwith the angel did God's biding. When ten hundred June's had painted the meadows green, and ten hundred November's had blanket-ed the hills with snow, the angel made ready to carry out the bidding of the Lord, and return whence he had come. He gathered unto him a beautiful white flower, a sparkling raindrop, a bar of bright gold, the marble figure of a Greek boy, a pomegranate, a piece of purple linen, and a Mother's Love.

Across the field of years his angel sped in a chariot more fair than pearl, and swifter than the flowing tresses of a comet, and at last he came onto the gates of Heaven, and amid the trumpeting of several arch angels who rejoiced, bore unto the throne of God the seven most precious things of the earth. But lo! the white flower was dead and the raindrop had vanished, the bar of bright gold had fallen to dust, the statue of the Grecian lad was shattered, and the pomegranate shrunk out of color and form—the piece of purple linen was faded and torn! Only a Mother's precious love remained unchanged.

Seeing this, God smiled and was exceedingly happy, and said unto the Angel: Verily, thou hast chosen wisely. "For there are not seven most precious things, but only ONE, and that is a Mother's love, abiding and eternal."
KANSAS SOCIETY

Founded in 1838, the Shawnee Methodist Mission served as a school to educate Indian children in English, manual arts and agriculture.
Throughout its history, the Mission served many other purposes as well. "Covered wagon" pioneers on the Sante Fe Trail used it as a stopover. It was headquarters for Indian campaigns, was the center of the bitter Border Wars and later became the residence of several Kansas officials.
During the Civil War the buildings were used as barracks for the Union Troops, and in 1864, was the scene of a Civil War battle.
In 1927 the Kansas Historical Society, along with other groups, including the KSDAR took over the buildings and 12 acres to serve as a historic Kansas landmark.

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KANSAS SOCIETY PRESENTS

MONUMENT ROCKS

In the Smoky Hill Valley, Gove County, Kansas lie the impressive MONUMENT ROCKS. These famous formations are composed of chalk which is a form of limestone composed of calcium carbonate which precipitated out of sea water when the land was covered by ancient seas. They rise to heights of 70 to 90 feet with a sudden abruptness out of the vast flat prairie landscape in the High Plains of western Kansas. They contain remains of tiny one-shelled animals called Foraminifera as well as skeletons of fish and large marine reptiles that lived at the time of the Dinosaurs. They are located on private land, but the owner is kind enough to let interested people visit this historic area. Take US Highway 83 south from I-70 for about 25.5 miles.

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KANSAS STATE SOCIETY

The State of Kansas is indeed a "LAND OF CONTRASTS." While being famous for cattle drives, oil wells, huge natural gas fields, and winter wheat, it can also boast of its striking red buttes and mesas, sand dunes, the famous Flint Hills of central Kansas, and the forested hills of southeastern Kansas "the Gateway to the Ozarks." When Francisco Vasquez de Coronado and his expedition ventured into this area in 1541, he hoped to find that it was the "Land of Gold" he had been told about. However, he left the area frustrated—there was no gold. Another of his party Father Juan de Padilla stayed to convert the Indians to Christianity. His quest, too, was doomed to end in disappointment because although he became the first missionary to the Plains Indians, he also became the first Christian martyr. There are several monuments throughout the state dedicated to his honor.

EL CUARTELEJO, Scott State Park. The first permanent settlement in the state was an adobe stronghold built and occupied by two groups of Pueblo Indians, the Taos and Picurie, who fled Spanish rule in New Mexico in the early part of the Seventeenth Century. These were civilized people who planted fields of corn and in the dry seasons irrigated them. They remained here for several generations until Spanish soldiers discovered them and persuaded them to return home with them. The stronghold remained deserted until a roving band of Comanche discovered the adobe structure. Unfortunately the Comanche were neither handy with tools nor interested in repairing the structure so the pueblo continued to deteriorate. According to an Indian legend related in the "WPA Guide to 1930's Kansas," nature lost patience with the slow deterioration and one night a vicious storm roared up from the southwest. The Indians were sitting around talking and enjoying the lightning display as flashes darted across the sky, and successive peals of thunder vibrated through the hills. Suddenly the valley was illuminated by a blinding flash and the walls of the structure crashed to the ground. The frightened Indians deserted the spot immediately. When the excavations were done, abundant charcoal, burned tools, and charred corn were found indicating that the pueblo had been destroyed by fire. The property is maintained by the Kansas Park and Resources Authority. The foundation has been replaced and the historical area is open to visitors.

BARBER COUNTY—Buttes and mesas in Kansas! West of Medicine Lodge on Highway 160 is one of the most spectacular places just waiting for your oh's and ah's especially when the dark shadows on the red hills are accented by the late afternoon sun. This is a part of the Hugoton Embayment of the Anadarko Basin which extends down into Oklahoma. It is a most picturesque and boldly striking panorama of a rugged terrain so unlike the rest of Kansas.

MEDICINE LODGE—The site of the 1867 Medicine Lodge Peace Treaty negotiated between the United States Government and the Indian Tribes—Apache, Arapahoe, Cheyene, Comanche, and Kiowa. This ceded to the government the lands of Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, New Mexico, and Arizona. The Indians agreed to move to the Indian Territory. A re-enactment of this historic event is presented every three years.

FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, Fort Scott, Kansas. Built in 1842 to protect the early settlers from the Indians as well as unruly settlers. Twenty structures have been restored and offer a view of early military life west of the Mississippi and south of Fort Leavenworth. Between these two forts life became tense and difficult during the 1860's with raids occurring up and down the state line between Missouri and Kansas. "Bleeding Kansas" was an apt description of these trying times for the new state. The first weekend in December the fort steps back in time to the 1840's and invites the public to come and enjoy the Frontier Christmas Candlelight Tour. Interpretive programs are available during the summer months.

For more information: KANSAS GEOLOGY (1984) and ROADSIDE KANSAS (1987) by Rex C. Buchanan and James R. McCauley, University of Kansas Press, Lawrence, KS 66045, and Kansas Department of Economics Development Travel, Tourism and Film Services, 400 W 8th, 5th Floor, Topeka, KS 66603.
KANSAS STATE SOCIETY
-Presents-
HISTORICAL MUSEUMS IN KANSAS

FICK FOSSIL & HISTORY MUSEUM, Oakley, Kansas. An interesting museum containing fossils found within a 20-mile radius by Earnest Fick and his wife. Also shown are fossils found by George F. Sternberg. Besides fossils many artistic items are displayed plus replicas of a Sod House and Oakley's 1886 Union Pacific depot.

POST ROCK MUSEUM, La Crosse, Kansas. In North-Central Kansas because of the scarcity of trees the early settlers had to make their fence posts out of chalky rock from the Greenhorn Formation. The rock is relatively soft when first quarried and holes can be drilled to pull through the barbed wire. The stone hardens after setting. The history of the quarrying and use of stone is depicted in a restored 1883 stone house.

STERNBERG MUSEUM—McCartney Hall, Fort Hays State University, Hays, Kansas, has an outstanding display of fossils found in the chalk beds of Kansas. There is a complete skeleton of a Trinacromerum, the short-necked Plesiosaur that used to live in this area. The highlight of the Hall of Paleontology is the world famous fossil “Fish within a fish,” a 14-foot Portheus Molosaurus with a 6-foot Gillicus inside. (Pictured above). The museum has exhibits in many sciences relating to Geology and History. The Stemberg family contributed much to western Kansas history. Picture courtesy of the Sternberg Museum.

EISENHOWER CENTER, Abilene, Kansas. Enjoy the beauty and simplicity of this outstanding center honoring our thirty-fourth President. The Center consists of a Visitor's Center, Museum, Presidential Library with exhibit areas, and “Place of Meditation,” the final resting place of Dwight and Mamie Eisenhower. The Pylons donated by the Kansas DAR are a beautiful addition.

DYCHE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas. One of the largest collections of fossils and mounted animals in natural habitats is housed here.
"It may not be defined. It escapes analysis. It is in the air . . . There are scenes in Kansas—all over Kansas, more thrilling than the rugged grandeur of the mountains. The restless sighing winds of Kansas tell a thousand tales that are undreamed of by the winds that blow in other states . . . These things—the air, the scenery and we who fill these scenes—hold many and many a man to Kansas when money would tempt him away . . ."—William Allen White

NORTHWESTERN KANSAS—Land of fossils—unique rocks—post rock fence posts—chalk cliffs, beds, and formations—Dakota sandstone concretions. The geologic history of this area may go back 3 billion years to when Northern Kansas and Nebraska were once a string of volcanic islands like the Philippines. From about 350 to 65 million years ago this area was covered by a series of warm water seas. A tropical climate with palm trees, lush foliage and warm ocean breezes made it home to exotic creatures such as swimming reptiles called mosasaurs; flying reptiles called pterosaurs; sharks; toothed birds; two genera of dinosaurs believed to be beach dwellers: Heirosaurus, a duck-billed dinosaur as tall as ten feet, and Sylvisaurus, an armoured dinosaur perhaps eight feet long; and other fantastic creatures. About 750,000 years ago this harmony of life disappeared. The seas were gone leaving a legacy of fossils in the chalk beds, cliffs and formations. Immense glaciers pushed down from the north and heavy-coated animals such as the extinct mastadons and mammoths plus musk ox and bison roamed the area. In time the glaciers retreated leaving much debris in the form of huge rocks and boulders of Dakota sandstone. The climate moderated and the sea floor became a prairie with a cover of short-stemmed nutritious grasses providing nourishment for bison, bears, timber wolves, antelope, wolves and wild horses. When the white man came to Kansas the bison numbered in the millions, but, after expending 200 tons of lead as they hunted them for food and clothing as well as sport, the bison was nearly extinct. The other animals, too, in time disappeared as more and more settlers hunted them. These were replaced by smaller more fleet-footed animals such as jack rabbits, squirrels, fox, bobcat, white-tailed deer as well as beaver, muskrats, opossum, raccoon, coyote and prairie dogs. The early settlers found the land as well as nature a hard taskmaster, but with strong determination they found that although they could never tame it, they could accommodate themselves to it and thus live in harmony.

CASTLE ROCK—could easily be called the “Sentinel of the Plains” by the Indians and white man alike having served as a guide to those who were traveling on the wide open prairie. It is easily recognizable and stands as a 70-foot high chalk spier. The Butterfield Stage Line following the Smoky Hill Trail to Colorado passed near the formation leaving ruts that can still be seen today. For a short time a fort was located nearby to offer protection from the Indians. Castle Rock is located 14 miles south of Quinter and I-70 on Castle Rock Road.

Picture courtesy the Kansas Geological Survey, University of Kansas, Lawrence.

ROCK CITY, INC.—near Minneapolis north of I-70. This is a grotesquely eroded area of delicately balanced rocks, toadstools, pyramids, spheres, mushroom shapes plus many other forms. This is a place where one can let their imagination and spirits soar. Some of these concretions left over from the glacier period measure up to 27-feet in diameter and sit on the ground like giant bowling balls. Nature must have been in a frivolous mood when these were deposited.
**KANSAS STATE SOCIETY**

*Beds of Wildflower brighten the scene*
*Far as the eye can rove over the green,*
*Beautiful ever, but beautiful most*

*When the Sun first Shines on the flowering host,*
*And they turn their heads to the glad'ning ray,*
*Like eastern pilgrims bending to pray.*

"Matt Field On The Santa Fe Trail" by Clyde and Mae Reed Porter

**ALONG THE ROAD TO SANTA FE**

The intriguing history of the State of Kansas and the famous Santa Fe Trail appears as a woven tapestry of courage, determination, endurance, and hope. After more than a century stories still unfold, and history is still being written about the opening of this trade route.

The Santa Fe Trail came about as pioneers explored opportunities for trade with the Mexicans in New Mexico in the years following the Louisiana Purchase. William Becknell opened the Trail for trade in 1821. In 1825 a Treaty was signed at Council Grove by the Government and the Osage Indians which brought with it a promise for peaceful travel. William Bent, his brother, Charles, and Ceran St. Vrain were really responsible for making the Trail the prosperous and heavily traveled road it was to become. In 1834 Bent's Fort was opened in what is now Colorado and offered a safe haven for traders and travelers alike. Prior to that in 1827 Fort Leavenworth on the Missouri River was built to provide protection to the travelers on the Trail.

Though the Trail was mainly a commercial road, some families made the long trip to Santa Fe. Most often the starting place was Independence, Missouri, but Westport Landing which was opened by William Bent in 1842 also became popular. In both places wagons could be purchased as well as teams of oxen which had proven necessary because of their endurance to hardships on the Trail. The wagons could be filled with provisions for the entire nine hundred mile trip. Usually the travelers banded together into wagon trains with a hired guide. The first stop often was on the grounds of the Shawnee Methodist Indian Mission just across the state line. The trip through Kansas covered over five hundred miles and involved the fording of many rivers and creeks where the loss of a wagon or goods was always a threat. After about ten days of lumbering across the prairie a stop would be made at Council Grove. The next important landmark was near Pawnee Rock at the site of a famous battle between Pawnee and Comanche Indians. Fort Larned soon became a necessity as did Fort Dodge, Fort Mann and Fort Atkinson further west. After passing through this area the Trail turned to the northwest as it made its way to Bent's Fort. Only the large protected caravans used the shorter Cimarron Cut-Off. Kit Carson and his Carson Men were often hired by the large caravans for protection from Indians.

Mexican trade boomed with the increasing stream of traffic. So much so that in 1839 Governor Armijo of New Mexico decided to impose a tax of five hundred dollars per wagon load. The Americans responded by building enormous prairie schooners that required as many as thirty oxen to pull them. This actually increased their caravan business and Bent's Fort became more popular than ever. Even the Mexicans began to come to the fort themselves to trade their hides and goods for American goods thus avoiding the Governor's tax. Trade grew from one quarter of a million dollars in 1831 to over five million dollars in 1855.

With the advent of the Mexican War the Trail became a Military Road and paved the way for the conquest of New Mexico and California. The American soldiers did not treat the Indians in New Mexico with the respect that the traders had and this caused much anger and was the cause of Indian warfare up and down the Road. Consequently the Government had to spend forty million dollars just to keep the road open.

In 1850 monthly mail service was begun and elegant stagecoaches began to transport people along the Road to Santa Fe. In 1863 the first steel rails for the railroads began their westward march from near Westport Landing. The Atchison-Topeka-Santa Fe Railroad began its proud history along with the Fred Harvey Restaurants and the famous Harvey Girls. Though the prairie schooners and stagecoaches are now just a part of the past, they have earned a very special place in the annals of Kansas Frontier History.
OKLAHOMA'S PRIDE

STATE REGENT MRS. CECIL R. LEE STANDING WITH DAR GENEALOGICAL COLLECTION AND BOOKCASES, OWNED BY OSDAR. HOUSED IN THE OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY, LOCATED IN THE OKLAHOMA STATE CAPITOL COMPLEX.
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Bartlett, Dr. JohnSur. Gen. | RI | Mrs. Clyde Stinson
Blanton, James Pvt. | NC | Mrs. Jack George
Byrd, Amos Capt. | NC | Mrs. Fred Smith
Douglas, Edward, Sr. Pvt. | NC | Mrs. Eugene W. Purdy
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Fudge, John, Sr. Capt. | VA | Mrs. Everett R. Clark
Ghormley, John Pvt. | VA | Mrs. Everett R. Clark
Ghormley, Hugh Pvt. | VA | Mrs. Everett R. Clark
Hayes, Christopher Col. | VA | Mrs. Fred Smith
Hayes, Henry Patriot | VA | Mrs. Kenneth Holland
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McAlister, John Pvt. | PA | Mrs. Everett R. Clark
Pate, Matthew Soldier | PA | Mrs. Everett R. Clark
Pinkerton, David Militia | PA | Mrs. Everett R. Clark
Quin, Peter Pvt. | PA | Mrs. Everett R. Clark
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The Jennings Carnegie Public Library was built in 1908 with a $10,000 grant from Andrew Carnegie on land owned by the Ladies Library Association. It was enlarged and remodeled in 1952 and placed on the National Register of Historic Places on January 8, 1982. It is one of only three city libraries that still exist in Louisiana.

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Mrs. Shackelford resides on Hollyhurst Plantation, Jones, Louisiana, and is a life member of the Methodist Church.

Abram Morehouse NSDAR
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Another standing Toby jug of interest is the 'Snuff Taker.' I have several of these and I estimate that all of them were made in the early part of the nineteenth century. Our favorite is a rather tall Toby in pale cream-colored ware. The hat and the vest have blue or black checks on cream colored stoneware. His smiling face is looking at his left hand holding the snuff box which is about to be "pinched" with his right hand. His cream colored coat is mottled with wide streaks of blue. All of these Snuff Takers seem to be large in the stomach, with high humped shoulders and large rumps well covering their tree stump seats. Their complete concentration on taking a "pinch of snuff" is obvious. The 'Snuff Taker' Toby jug was purchased from Peter Hilary Antiques in Stratford on Avon. Hilary estimated its date circa 1850.

A third standing Toby is a woman. She is a late nineteenth century Toby most likely made in Europe by a potter copying the Staffordshire jugs. She was found in an antique shop, Carlos Dominques Simoes & Iramos, Lda., in Lisbon, Portugal. She has a green hat with a removable top, a bright blue coat over a pale yellow blouse and a dark pink skirt. She is carrying a yellow food basket on her right arm and a light or torch of some kind in her left hand. She is carrying a yellow food basket on her right arm and a light or torch of some kind in her left hand. English or American collectors might be sure that she is Little Red Riding Hood. However, I have a 'Harry Good Fellow' of almost the same height and coloring that was found in Stratford in 1964. I placed the two jugs together and call them "English Gentry." He struts away to the local pub, and later, she takes her light and searches for him to bring him home.

A very different style of Toby is known as the Nightwatchman. He is seated on a red-backed chair which rests on a multi-colored base and he has no pitcher of ale, no pipe, no drinking glass. He wears the white wig of a cleric or lawyer, yet he holds a blue-topped lantern and he pulls his black hat close to his heavy brown coat. His intelligent looking face has his mouth wide open as though he is shouting "Nine bells and all is well!" His appearance can assure one that he is a 'Nightwatchman.' However, one prominent collector of Toby jugs has concluded that no

(Continued on page 400)
Hancock Chapter DAR
honors its members over 90 years old.
Miss Lora West
Miss Edith Quill
Mrs. Mary Muldrow

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OLNEY SAVINGS
Coleman Branch
COLEMAN, TEXAS

SALUTES the
CAPTAIN WILLIAM BUCKNER CHAPTER DAR
Organized
May 17, 1917, Coleman, Tx.

Toby Jugs
(Continued from page 399)
nightwatchman would be wearing a white wig and the hat he is holding is a parson's hat, and the neck stock, the lawn cuffs at his wrists and the shoes tied with ribbons would never be worn by a nightwatchman. He suggests that this jug represents the Reverend George Whitefield, the famous and popular Methodist minister of the time. Although I have two of these 'Nightwatchmen,' the one I have described was purchased from Ye Old Mint House in Pevensey, Sussex. This jug was dated circa 1830, and is probably a copy of the original 'Nightwatchman' made by Enoch Wood in 1800.

About twelve miles south of Exeter on the road to Plymouth, near the town of Bickington, is a truly famous old English Pub. It is named the Toby Jug Inn and is decorated with more than 200 Toby jugs collected over a forty-year period by the proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. C. Micheli. After seeing this widely-known, wayside inn with Tobies filling all shelves and hanging from rafters in the ceiling, I went home and found some beams from an old dismantled farm barn. I had them put in the ceiling of my office-study. Now, I too, have a number of Toby jugs hanging from rafters overhead. When friends or visitors come to see my collection, I tell them that I can give them a ten minute discussion or a two-hour lecture on Toby jugs. To date, no one has asked for the two-hour lecture.

FOOTNOTES

December 4, 1985
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HONORING MEMBERS OF FIFTY YEARS
MRS. MILDRED HARTSFIELD
JOHN GUILD CHAPTER
ORGANIZED IN 1914
JACKSON, MISSOURI

Honoring our 50 year member
Mrs. Mildred Gentzsch Meyer
John Patterson Chapter
Florissant, MO

IN MEMORIAM
MRS. SPENCER GEORGE TODD
(Priscilla Lyons)
ATTAKAPAS CHAPTER NSDAR
FRANKLIN, LOUISIANA

IN MEMORY OF
MRS. PEARL SMITH
MRS. COLE O'DELL
CARROLLTON CHAPTER DAR
CARROLLTON, MISSOURI

IN MEMORIAM
MRS. PEARL SMITH
MRS. COLE O'DELL
CARROLLTON CHAPTER DAR
CARROLLTON, MISSOURI

IN MEMORY OF
652447 ERIN MAYS ORTON
(Mrs. Frank)
Caddo Chapter, NSDAR
Shreveport, Louisiana

IN MEMORY OF
MRS. LOUISE NORMAN SMITH GRAHAM
MISS GLADYS GANN GAMBILL
MRS. MARY BUSTER CREB
MRS. WILMA VERMIKLION STIF
MRS. VIRGINIA CHASTAIN
BENJAMIN LYON CHAPTER
Denton, Texas

IN MEMORY OF
MRS. SPENCER GEORGE TODD
(Frances Lyons)
ATTAKAPAS CHAPTER NSDAR
FRANKLIN, LOUISIANA

IN MEMORY OF
Monte Jean Johnson Vaughan
1921–1987
MEYONGO CHAPTER
Buffalo, Missouri

IN MEMORY OF
3 Deceased Members in 1987
Katherine Mullaly
Sally Hollingsworth
Benah Bynum
UDOLPHA MILLER DORMAN CHAPTER DAR
Clinton, Missouri

IN MEMORIAM
IN MEMORIAM
MRS. PEARL SMITH
MRS. OGLE O'DELL
CARROLLTON CHAPTER DAR
CARROLLTON, MISSOURI

IN MEMORIAM
MRS. LUCILE M. GREINER
(1881–1987)
PAST REGENT AND MEMBER
FOR 73 YEARS OF
ANN HAYNES CHAPTER,
NSDAR, KIRKSVILLE, MO

IN MEMORIAM
IN MEMORIAM
MRS. PEARL SMITH
MRS. OGLE O'DELL
CARROLLTON CHAPTER DAR
CARROLLTON, MISSOURI

IN MEMORIAM
Mary Allison (Mrs.) 522355
February 24, 1987
Geraldine F. Ham (Mrs. Eul) 658661
December 23, 1986
Tea Lanora Chapter NSDAR
Stephen, Texas

IN MEMORIAM
SUSAN DAVIDSON BLANKS (Mrs.)
ANNE TOWNSEND DAVIS (Mrs.)
ELAINE STRONG GRIFFITH (Mrs. Llewellyn B., Sr.)
ILA MAE STEVENS HILL (Mrs. Paul S.)
LILLIAN WARE TITTLE (Mrs. John C.)
Thankful Hubbard Chapter Austin, Texas

IN MEMORIAM
IN MEMORIAM
DOROTHY SKELELY GIESE
HELEN BURGOGYE RIDENOUR RILEY
LAURA MAJOR WARNACUT
Kansas City Chapter
Kansas City, Missouri

IN MEMORIAM
FRANCES COWLING HALE
LUCY DAVIS BLACKWELL
WILLIAM FINDLEY CHAPTER
Palestine, Texas
Dear Daughters,

Many of you have wonderful ideas for advertising in the DAR Magazine, but lack the funding to carry them out. Well, business sponsored advertising may be the answer.

Here's how it works:

First, you will need to decide what size ad you wish to run. This will determine how much money you will need to collect. If you are unsure of space sizes or costs, contact the Magazine Advertising office at (202) 879-3248 for advertising kits.

Second, you will need to solicit businesses in your area for contributions in return for a mention in your ad. Remind businesses that DAR Magazine is a national magazine with a circulation of over 55,000. So, that “mention” in your ad is sure to go a long way!

Third, you will need to design your ad to include room for the businesses’ names. Most chapters prefer to list them at the bottom of the page preceded by the words “compliments of”. Remember, in order to receive chapter rates, you may only mention the businesses’ names. You may not mention any products or services that they provide.

Ta-da! You now have your ad completed, and at no charge to you! Not only that, but you will also receive a 10% commission on ad spaces of $140.00 or more. So, you will actually make money!

If you have any questions or need further information, call the Magazine Advertising office at (202) 879-3248 or 879-3284.

Sincerely,

Miss Marjorie Giinther
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Advertising

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ARKANSAS—$675.00, 2 Chapters
State Regent—Mrs. John T. Berry
State Chairman—Mrs. Faye Reynolds

KANSAS—$2,110.00, 63 Chapters
* 100% Participation
State Regent—Mrs. Joseph R. Riden, Jr.
State Chairman—Mrs. Robert Crowther

LOUISIANA—$2,510.00, 27 Chapters
State Regent—Mrs. Norbert W. Johnson
State Chairman—Miss Virginia Beard

MISSOURI—$2,346.00, 100 Chapters
State Regent—Mrs. K. Clark Froman
State Chairman—Mrs. Robert Hudson

OKLAHOMA—$1,600.00, 43 Chapters
State Regent—Mrs. Cecil R. Lee
State Chairman—Mrs. Roger Allen

TEXAS—$5,670.00, 95 Chapters
State Regent—Mrs. Billie Joe Lovett
State Chairman—Mrs. Gerald Talkington

Miscellaneous ads for the May issue—$4,646.50
Total for the May issue—$19,557.50

MAY 1988

68 MAY
408
GARNAY® PRESENTS

DAR PINS

LOVELY! ELEGANT!
Custom-crafted gold pins with blue cloisonne DAR letters! Three interlocking circles represent GOD, HOME & COUNTRY! PROUDLY wear these pins anytime, anywhere!

$10.00 Each

THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

.999 Pure Silver Proof Strike 1 oz. Commemorative Captures U. S. History, Brilliantly!
Limited Edition! Valued for generations to come! Beautifully packaged: $40.00

ORDER ONE FOR EACH PIN ON YOUR RIBBON

SAFE-GUARDS
REGULAR SIZE ................. $1.75 each
Fits ALL DAR Pins except smallest pins
PETITE SIZE ....................... $1.00 each
ONLY for smallest pins
NO SEWING. Quick, Easy, Removable.

NSDAR RECEIVES 10% FROM EVERY SALE!

NSDAR EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS OF PIN PROTECTORS

□ Check or money order enclosed, payable to GARNAY, INC., P.O. Box 1856, Studio City, CA 91604
Charge my □ Visa □ MasterCard Exp. Date Mo. Year (minimum credit card order $10.00)
Credit Card # ____________________________
Signature ________________________________ (required for credit card orders)
Phone: ________________________________

ORDER ONCE FOR EACH FRAME

FRAMED DOCUMENT - $75.00
PREAMBLE & ARTICLE I:
Authentic! Readable! 60,000 Embroidered Stitches on Royal Blue Fabric, Beige Background, 13 Metallic Stars! Wood Frame, Overall 16" x 19". Shipping/Handling Charges - $5.00.

WE MAKE CUSTOM-DESIGNED PINS! Send for Information.

Prices Subject to Change Without Notice
Shipping and Handling Charges
0-$10.00 ($1.00) $10.01-$20.00 ($2.00)
over $20.00 ($3.00)
CA ONLY—add 6% Sales Tax.
As a member of NSDAR, you are eligible for an exceptional new life insurance program. It's the NSDAR Group Term Life Insurance Program that provides lifetime coverage to age 100. It is easy to get the life insurance coverage you really want—whether you need to supplement your present life insurance to bring it back to an adequate level—or to get the basic coverage you had neglected to obtain in previous years.

If you are a senior DAR member, your age doesn't have to keep you from getting the NSDAR life insurance coverage you really need. Now you can apply for coverage at any age up to 98. Once you're covered, you can renew your protection to age 100. So, you won't have to search for another program of coverage as you get older.

Best of all, you can get the valued Life Insurance you want. It's easy to enroll...and economical. There are no long applications to fill out. A medical examination is normally not required. Your acceptance is based on the answers to a few simple “yes or no” questions on a short application form. That's all there is to it!

For further information about the NSDAR Group Term Life Insurance Program, fill in the coupon below and mail it to the NSDAR Insurance Administrator. There’s no time like the present to get valuable financial protection.

The Group Term Life Program is endorsed and sponsored by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution for the exclusive benefit of our members. The Program has been analyzed and approved by the Executive Committee, which believes it to be an excellent value at a reasonable price, and your participation is encouraged.

THE NSDAR GROUP TERM LIFE INSURANCE PROGRAM

Sponsored and endorsed by:

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

Administered by:

Robinson Administrative Services, Incorporated
135 South La Salle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603

NSDAR incurs no expense for the administration of this plan.

☑ YES. I want more information about the NSDAR Group Term Life Insurance Program. I understand there is no obligation.

Name ____________________________________________
Address __________________________________________
City ______________________________________________
State _____________________________________________

Mail to: Robinson Administration Services, Inc.
135 South La Salle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603
Phone No. (800) 621-1917