Since 1891, J.E. Caldwell has supplied insignia for the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. As your society approaches its hundredth anniversary, J.E. Caldwell is proud to offer you this gold-filled Century of Service pin, priced at $35. Pennsylvania and New Jersey residents add $3.00 for shipping and state tax.
The Independence Jubilee Project, the continued preservation of the National Headquarters complex of buildings with special emphasis on Constitution Hall and the D Street ramp, has been completed. Through your unfailing support, all financial commitments have been met.

Shown on the cover is the completed D Street ramp photographed for the first time during the 94th Continental Congress. Photograph by Karen Plunkett, Advertising Associate.

As we honor the 31 Presidents General of the National Society with this October issue, the words of the first President General, Carolina Scott Harrison, remind us that "... this Society is firmly established and in good condition for continued success. It remains with us all to see that it still lives and grows to greater and better ends." Each of these 31 outstanding women has provided the National Society with leadership for the present and provisions for the future.
Constitution Hall—The Independence Jubilee Project.
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

This issue of the DAR Magazine pays tribute to the 31 Presidents General whose dedicated, inspired leadership has produced tremendous accomplishments over the past 95 years. Special emphasis is placed upon the early buildings of the Society and on the construction and maintenance of Memorial Continental Hall and the Administration Building. It was the honor of this President General to participate in the gravemarking of Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart and there are many parallels to be drawn between her administration and the present one. Mrs. Hobart placed two tablets at Yorktown. Later she traveled with a large delegation to Paris to place a replica of the French tablet in Yorktown Square. She undertook the construction of Constitution Hall and this magnificent edi
cifice was dedicated during her administration and she presented a check for more than two million dollars in full payment. What a remarkable feat for an organization of 175,000 members—after the great crash. Now it has been our privilege to bring to pristine splendor this building which is more than 50 years of age.

Through the Climate-Control program, which will be facilitated through future administrations, this administration will provide almost all, if not all, of the necessary funding. This is being made possible through the proceeds of the note card program as well as the remaining funds of the President General's Project. Every member should take great personal pride in the fact that a NET of $566,000 has been given through the love and devotion of members who hold our buildings close to their hearts.

Ours is a goodly heritage and each member shares with us a deep sense of pride in the amazing record of sacrifice, service and generosity which has been said in the past. During the years in which a member serves the Society she is aware of what has gone before and realizes that the past is our heritage, today is our responsibility and tomorrow is our challenge.

Faithfully,

Sarah M. King
The gracious invitation of Mr. Rudi Herbert, Wolverhampton (England) Civic Society, to place a plaque to honor Button Gwinnett (1735-1777) initiated the 1985 DAR tour of England and Scotland. One of the 56 Signers of the Declaration of Independence, Gwinnett lived in Wolverhampton between 1755 and 1762. He married Ann Bourne on April 19, 1757 in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Wolverhampton, and their three daughters, born between 1758 and 1762, were also christened at St. Peters. As church official, Mr. Terry Griffith, guided us through St. Peters, we were privileged to see the church record of the Gwinnetts' marriage; we were presented replicas to commemorate our visit.

In a late afternoon ceremony, Mayor-Councillor George Howells presided at the plaque dedication. Mrs. Walter Hughey King, President General, paid tribute to Button Gwinnett, Signer of the Declaration of Independence and first President of the State of Georgia. She expressed appreciation to the Mayor and members of the Wolverhampton Civic Society and citizens for their gracious hospitality. Others participating were Mr. Dick Rhoades, Chairman, Civic Society, and Mr. Herbert.

An elegant dinner was hosted by the Mayor and Mayoress (wife of the Mayor) of Wolverhampton in the Mayor's parlours in the Civic Center for the 27 Daughters of the American Revolution from the
USA; Mrs. Suzy Vincent, Regent, Walter Hines Page Chapter, London, and Mr. Vincent; Council members and their wives; Civic Society members; one descendant of Button Gwinnett, Miss Marion Pope. After dinner, the Mayor toasted the Queen and President Reagan. The President General toasted the Mayor and Mayoress. The Mayor and the President General exchanged gifts. On behalf of the Mayor of Columbus, Georgia, Mrs. Joseph Serrato, Regent, Button

Balmoral Castle, Scotland
Gwinnett Chapter, presented a framed citation to Mayor Howells. Mrs. Thomas Kendrick, Honorary State Regent of Georgia, and member of Button Gwinnett Chapter, presented another citation to Dick Rhoades, Chairman, Civic Society. Guests will long remember this festive event.

On the following morning, Mayor and Mayoress Howells joined the DAR members to visit Lady Mander at the lovely Victorian Wightwick Manor. Afterwards it was a pleasure to have the Mayor and Mayoress as our luncheon guests.

During 1985, the 1000th anniversary of the granting of the first known Charter of Wolverhamp-}

The President General and the five members of the Executive Committee who accompanied her were invited to visit Lord Hailsham, the Queen's Chancellor of the House of Lords. Here he showed us the official Mace, Seals, and the pouch in which the Queen's speech is carried to Parliament. When his official robe was displayed, the President General was honored to

Mrs. Walter Hughey King, President General, paid tribute to Button Gwinnett at the plaque dedication. Mrs. King is shown above with the Mayor and Mayoress (wife of the Mayor) of Wolverhampton. At left is Mrs. Joseph Serrato, Regent, Button Gwinnett Chapter, Georgia. Mrs. King models Lord Hailsham's ceremonial robes as she and five members of her Executive Committee examine the Queen's Mace and pouch.

LONDON, Great Britain's capital, is full of traditional symbols: Big Ben, Piccadilly Circus, Hyde Park, Buckingham Palace, Trafalgar Square, Westminster Abbey. DAR Tour members loved these spots as well as shopping in London.
model it. Lord Hailsham is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution in England. He is descended from Captain William Lytle, founder of Murfreesboro, Tennessee—home of the President General! His mother was Elizabeth Brown of Nashville. His family history made it clear that his three daughters are eligible for DAR!

On the afternoon following this visit, the Reverend Peter Delaney presided at an impressive ceremony at All Hallows Church by the Tower in the City of London to commemorate the NSDAR presentation of a display cabinet for the John Quincy Adams Register. We were thrilled to see the marriage entry of John Quincy Adams (sixth President of the United States) of Boston and Louisa Catherine Johnson of the Parish of All Hallows, 26 July 1797. The President General paid tribute and offered thanks for the close ties of these two great countries. Also of great interest was the 1558 Parish Register of All Hallows by the Tower, ordered by Queen Elizabeth the First, showing the page for Christenings for the year 1644: October 23, William (Founder of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania), son of William Penn and Margaret his wife.

For 1300 years, a church has occupied the site of All Hallows. In the lower level is an ancient Saxon Chapel plus remnants of (continued on page 680)

Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim, First Vice President General, is shown above with a member of the All Hallows by the Tower Church staff examining the John Quincy Adams marriage entry. The thatched-roof homes and the beautiful roses of the English villages offer a picturesque view of old world charm. Warwick Castle, begun by William the Conqueror in 1068, has windows of medieval glass. A Luncheon in medieval Lumley Castle featured Mrs. King as Baroness and Peter, our driver, as Baron.
TOUR PARTICIPANTS

Executive Committee

Mrs. Walter Hughey King, President General
Mrs. Eldred Martin Yochim, First Vice President General
Mrs. Richard Osborn Creedon, Treasurer General
Mrs. Paul Howard Long, Historian General
Mrs. Owen Vincent Gauthier, Librarian General
Mrs. Gabriel Omar Saavedra, Curator General

Vice Presidents General
Miss M. Lillian Bedell, Nebraska
Mrs. Charles A. Bloedorn, Maryland

State Regents
Mrs. Tracy W. Neal, Kentucky
Mrs. Adolph J. Doffing, Minnesota
Mrs. Samuel M. Davis, West Virginia

Members from Florida
Mrs. Frederick W. Clark
Mrs. J. Vernon Hinely

Members from Georgia
Mrs. Thomas Knox Kendrick, Honorary State Regent
Mrs. Jose Carlos Serrato, Jr., Regent, Button Gwinnett Chapter

Members from Indiana
Mrs. Charles L. Jamison
Mrs. Arby O. Turner
Mrs. George Wanhalnen

Members from Louisiana
- Mrs. Clarence W. Gabbert
- Miss Inez Gauthier

Member from Oklahoma
Mrs. Wallace W. James

Members from Tennessee
- Mrs. John N. McCutchen
- Mrs. James L. Tinker
- Mrs. Robert Watkins

Members from Virginia
Miss Michelle Keeran

Member from District of Columbia
Mrs. Henry J. Lichteled

Tour Escort
Miss Sandra Cox
July 4, 1985, Mrs. King, President General, and members NSDAR joined leaders of the Black Revolutionary War Patriots Foundation and other groups in a press conference and march to mark the site of a proposed memorial to black soldiers and patriots who served the cause of the American Revolution. Beginning on the steps of Constitution Hall, participants marched to Constitution Gardens where the proposed memorial will be located. DAR members were joined by members of SAR, Vietnam Veterans of America and Prince Hall Masons.
Swiss Civil Defense—The Real Thing

**By PHYLLIS SCHLAFLY**

Switzerland's office of civil defense displays an eye-catching graph showing the ratio between military and civilian victims of war. In World War I, it was 20:1 (20 military personnel killed to every one civilian).

In World War II, it was 1:1; in the Korean War 1:5; in the Vietnam War 1:20. In a future nuclear war, the ratio is projected to be 1:100 for unprotected populations; that is, 100 civilians killed for every military person killed.

Facing these facts of the nuclear-space age is what led Switzerland 25 years ago to embark on a comprehensive plan to assure that Swiss citizens are not victims of nuclear war. Indeed, what could be a more important task of any government?

If not possessing nuclear weapons at all could make a nation safe, there would be no need for any plan because Switzerland possesses none. But other nations do have nukes, and rational governments must devise their defenses accordingly.

Swiss civil defense started with two laws in 1962 and 1963 and was expanded in a government report to the Parliament in 1971 which is still the master plan in use today. With hindsight, it reads well; with experience, it has proved workable and cost-efficient.

Today, Switzerland has 5.7 million shelter spaces ready for its 6.3 million inhabitants. That means 85% of the Swiss population can be put in emergency shelters. The 15% deficiency is mainly in rural areas, and the gap should be closed by the late 1990s.

The Swiss achieved this by the cooperation of the Federal Government, the canton governments, the communities, and the citizenry. Since 1964, all new residential structures have been required to include ventilated shelter space with ceilings and walls about one foot thick (and 60% of Swiss housing has been built since 1964). The local communities must build community shelters for those living in pre-1964 housing.

Shelter space is not idle in peacetime. Shelter space in apartment houses is used like storage lockers (for bicycles, furniture, wine, etc.) which can be emptied in a few hours. Community shelters have current peacetime uses such as underground parking or dormitory sleeping rooms for summer youth camps.

All men between the ages of 20 and 60 are required to be active in their local civil defense apparatus if they are not currently serving in the army. This means half a million men are part of the civil defense system, plus some 20,000 women volunteers.

It's not a burdensome duty. They receive a basic training of five days, plus a refresher course of two days per year. The system is linked by 1,500 command posts, 60 training centers, and communications centers.

The 1,100 medical facilities in the civil defense network are impressive. Almost every hospital has built facilities to enable its care, treatment and surgery to be continued underground if necessary. The number of protected beds has already reached 84,500, about 52% of the goal.

The community shelter I visited this summer has space-efficient dormitory beds, toilet facilities, special showers to decontaminate all who enter, a kitchen, a diesel generator to produce electricity, and special protections against the effect of the electro-magnetic pulse.

The apartment house shelter I visited has space for 31 persons (7 families), an air filter, an escape hatch, and steel and concrete doors. The medical facility I visited has 224 moveable beds, an operating room, oxygen tanks, cupboards stocked with hospital supplies, and a well which could in emergency pump enough water for the entire town.

The rationale behind the Swiss civil defense effort was logically stated in the 1971 document and is even more relevant for them—and us—in the 1980s. It goes like this.

History and daily events show that future wars are still possible, that any country can be dragged into a war, and that it is difficult to predict what form war will take since weapons are continually evolving. Modern armies are equipped with nuclear weapons, strategic, operational and tactical, and can attack without warning.

Of particular danger in the nuclear age is the possibility of blackmail—compelling a nation to submit to unacceptable conditions by the threat of massive destruction. Another danger unique in our era is the nuclear accident.

Since evacuation is not practical, all inhabitants must be offered an equal chance for survival; therefore we must provide a place of shelter for every inhabitant. The soldier must know that his family at home will be protected; otherwise he will lack one of the most important reasons to fight.

Switzerland has made the financial commitment to make sure that its people will survive individually and as a nation whatever happens in the nuclear age. Why can't the United States? To survive or not to survive; that is the question.

The Following Are Excerpts from the Official Civil Defense Plan
Adopted by Switzerland in 1971 and Nearly Completed in 1985

**Fundamental Principles**

The civil defense is part of our national defense. Proceeding from this principle, the Federal constitution and the Federal laws have created the basis for the implementation of civil defense. As well as being a balanced component within the framework of national defense, its tasks are as follows:

(a) The civil defense must strengthen our country's capacity to resist attacks and attempts of blackmail by foreign powers and contribute, by its degree of credibility, to the safeguarding of our indepen-
dence and to the integrity of our territory, even without total war.

(b) In the state of armed neutrality and above all in case of war, the civil defense must, in collaboration with the army and the war economy, ensure that the greater part of the population survives and create favorable conditions for the future life and reconstruction of the country.

(c) The civil defense, in collaboration with the existing civil administration and the army, particularly anti-aircraft troops, should be in a position to provide help in peacetime catastrophes.

Basis of the Image of War

H

tory and the daily events the world over eloquently show that future wars are still possible. Our people’s determination to maintain an efficient national defense is based on this assumption. The planning of protection against the effects of modern arms is founded on the fact that our country, at any given time, can be dragged into a war or even become the nerve center. It is difficult to predict what form this war will take.

The more completely we may succeed in drawing an accurate picture of a possible future war, the more precisely and effectively can the protective measures be planned and put into operation. There are two main obstacles against all efforts to determine the most efficient protective measures: (a) the uncertainty about the course which a future war will take; and (b) the continuous perfecting of arms and their mode of employment.

In spite of these facts, it is necessary to make the basis for the protection measures as solid as possible. This basis must be founded on the most reliable data, with particular reference to the probable aspects of war: (a) from our knowledge of the presently existing means of attack and the perceptible tendencies of their future development; and (b) from the study of the possibilities and the supposed intentions, as well as the methods of warfare of a potential aggressor of our country.

The inherent incertitudes, in spite of all, of the present assumption of the image of war, must be eliminated as far as possible when determining the measures of protection. Moreover, the rapid development in the technique of arms, renders the periodic controls of all assumptions indispensable, as well as the eventual adaptation of the conception and of all the decisions which follow.

Menace

The various forms of aggression and destruction are naturally significantly different for the army and the civil population. Yet both elements are basically subject to the same menace. The conception of menace embraces all possibilities of the employment of military power against our country. This menace is explained in minute detail by the Federal Council’s report to Parliament dated June 6, 1966, on the conception of our country’s military defense. The findings contained in this report are valid even today.

We can summarize them as follows:

In the European sphere there are two groups of opposing powers, each possessing huge stocks of weapons of massive destruction, the employment of which occupies an important place in their military planning and preparation. If in the near future, Switzerland were to be involved in a war, in all probability it would be a general war with the use of arms of massive destruction or under the constant threat of such an engagement.

Today there are certain indications of the relaxing of tension between the different groups of powers. Nevertheless, the probability of limited conflicts conducted with conventional arms increases, and so long as powers retain their stocks of arms of massive destruction, these conflicts can always contain a germ of nuclear war.

An important characteristic of modern armies is their equipment of nuclear arms destined for strategic, operational and tactical use. In the field of nuclear arms, the general tendency leads to an increase in number, to a greater shooting precision and an extension in their possible use. In consequence, it must be admitted that military and civil objectives which today are not nuclear targets may well be in the future.

Apart from being lavishly equipped with nuclear, chemical and even bacteriological weapons, modern armies characterize themselves by their greater capacity to employ them more swiftly, more accurately and over longer distances, from the ground, the air and space. Moreover, they now have at their disposal conventional arms which are more powerful and of wider range.

Probable War Images

A war image is largely influenced by the following factors: (a) an aggressor’s intentions against our country; (b) his advantages over the means and times of attack as well as his strategic and operational conception; and (c) our own defense measures. One of the principal characteristics of particular significance of modern war is the suddenness of attack by weapons of massive destruction, or, in other words, the briefest possible warning, which can vary from several minutes to none at all. The large number of rapid vectors in existence—rockets and satellites for example—limit the possibility of providing sufficient warning of such attacks.

The present conception, therefore, must forget the old idea of being able to give sufficient warning of attack. It depends, nevertheless, on the important fact that, before a first engagement of arms of massive destruction, one sees a renewed outbreak of foreign political and military activity, which triggers off a pre-alert of several days or weeks. When establishing the most significant images of war, one realizes that an adversary will employ, according to his objectives and at an opportune moment, the means of combat which will offer him the best chances of obtaining his objective rapidly, while suffering the least possible losses.

The great number of possible images of war with which our country must count upon in case of conflict, taking into account the intentions of the aggressor, can be summarized, from the civil defense point of view, into the following four groups:

Blackmail. A powerful aggressor can try to compel our country to accept certain conditions by menace of the use of arms of massive destruction, or by taking economic sanctions against her. These threats could, for example, concern (a) the supply or the transit of military material or other commodities; (b) the use of our air space or our territory for free passage; or (c) political capitulation. The oppressor could probably provoke such situations by the help of well prepared actions of psychological and subversive warfare. Should he fail to achieve his purpose, he may, for instance—by way of his first act of war—drop nuclear bombs on our country from great or very great heights. The effects of such actions would be extremely widespread, resulting in fires, annihilation of cultivations and the total disruption of our telephone and radio communications. In this case, it is not yet a question so to speak, of fighting on our territory. It is also conceivable that an aggressor could use conventional or nuclear weapons in order to destroy certain dams or dikes or to devastate vast regions, without specifically using arms of massive destruction against the population.

Limited Use of Arms of Massive Destruction. In the choice of his means of attack, an aggressor wanting to invade our country, will take into account the following factors: the danger to his own troops by the use of his own armament; and the risk of undesired destruction of objects which he wished to make use of himself. For that reason, for example, he will avoid...
the use of nuclear arms on the ground on account of the danger to his own troops from radio-active fall-out. Similar considerations apply to the unlimited use of bacteriologic and inert chemical means of combat. It is possible that an aggressor will use arms of massive destruction even if he has the intention of taking advantage of our industry and manpower. Our territory can also be violated by a power in the course of its operations directed against other powers. The attempt of a march through our country may require an efficient protection of the flanks by the use of armament. This would present the danger of a third power fighting the aggressor on our own territory with the use of arms of massive destruction.

The Use of Conventional Arms. It is conceivable that an aggressor only intends to use conventional arms when attacking us, but even then the danger of an escalation leading to the use of arms of massive destruction is very great. Military operations using conventional weapons, would, in principle, have the same effect as during World War II, but with considerable intensification due to increased firing power, greater mobility, amphibian operations and air transport. It is improbable that heavy bombardments such as those experienced during World War II will be undertaken to destroy our cities. In order to attain such destruction, the aggressor has at his disposal today, far more efficient, safer and less costly means—nuclear weapons, for example. Wars started with conventional weapons always bring about the danger of an escalation into the use of weapons of massive destruction.

Strategic Destruction. Any aggressor who has at his disposal a sufficient quantity of heavy caliber weapons of massive destruction, would, in principle, be in a position to destroy our country wholly or partly. He has now the choice between many effective ways of destruction; radio-active contamination, the annihilation of all surface construction by fire and pressure and the destruction of infrastructures and shelters. There is little probability, but still a possibility, that the intention of an eventual aggressor would be to totally destroy our country.

Measures of Protection

The planning of defense measures in favor of the civil population must take into account the comprehensible fundamental ideas, which in turn are independent of civil defense. The mental picture of war constitutes one of the groups of these data. Another group embodies the whole of particularities and contingencies peculiar to our people and our State. Among them, there are above all the financial means which the people are ready to assign to civil defense. To this group must be added the geographical division of our population, the knowledge acquired in the civil occupation and in the army, also the economical structure and topography of the country. The type of massive building comprising habitations and industrial complexes, especially the construction of cellars, represent one of the present particularities within the scope of the measures of protection with regard to constructions.

The principles of the conception and the measures following therefrom must be integrated in the framework of these data. They can be summed up in the following manner: (a) all defense measures must be planned in such a way as to render them independent of the war image; (b) all defense measures must tend to ensure maximum protection having regard to the foresee expenditure; (c) all defense measures must bear in mind the physiological and psychological particularities of the human being.

As a principle, it would be wrong to model the defense measures on some exceptional contingencies brought about by war. Any enemy could, in fact, modify his strategy and aggression tactics in such a way as to render such measures ineffectual. The consequences would be the same following the creation of new arms and their possibility of employment.

Consequently, these defense measures must be independent of the ideas one has of certain known war aspects and they must be as efficacious as possible whatever these aspects. The following principles comply with these demands:

(1) A place in a shelter for every inhabitant of Switzerland. The impossibility to foresee which regions of our country would be affected by the destruction and contamination prompts us to envisage the provision of a place of shelter for every Swiss inhabitant.

(2) Preventive and gradual occupation of shelters as soon as political or military tension reaches a critical level. Attacks by carriers of modern weapons, such as rockets or satellites are largely impossible to detect with sufficient speed. In most cases it is now impossible to foresee such actions some time ahead, in contrast to what was still possible during the World War II during raids by enemy air forces. Shelters are useless if they are empty at the time of attack. The uncertainty as to the time of attack must be counteracted as follows: as soon as an increase in political or military tension can be ascertained or certain acts of war take place abroad, the population will be alerted and will occupy the shelters. Similar steps will be taken in the event of partial occupation of our country.

(3) Ensure an autonomous sojourn in the shelter for several days or weeks. Certain weapons can have rather lasting effects, so that following such an attack man may be compelled to live for some time in the shelter without help from outside and cut off from peacetime facilities. In order to obviate as far as possible the inconveniences connected with the length of this sojourn, it is necessary to build, arrange and equip the shelters so as to permit the stay of several days or weeks, interrupted by short pauses.

(4) Building of simple and resistant shelters closed on all sides. In the shelters which are closed all round, the occupants need not concern themselves from where the effects of the weapons come. The conception and the construction of the shelters must be as simple as possible, with maximum resistance; this applies as much to the caisson (envelope) as to the interior arrangements and technical installations. The installations of the shelters are then less vulnerable and more efficient than in the case of too specialized and advanced dispositions.

(5) No evacuation of the population. Modern methods of massive destruction, especially their employment with the element of surprise, practically forbid in our country the possibility of evacuating the population into “safe” areas. The deployment of arms of massive destruction from the air or from a neighboring country can endanger all regions of our country, even the thinly populated areas. It would not be possible to guarantee the transfer of the population and their victualling at the reception centers, during war operations. Furthermore, such evacuation might hinder important actions undertaken within the scope of national defense. The uncertainty regarding the time and the duration of such evacuation would render such operation particularly difficult. Under modern war conditions, evacuations on a large scale are ineffectual and even dangerous for Switzerland. One can and must avoid them, on condition that a place in a shelter be allocated to each inhabitant, at his domicile or at proximity thereof.

(6) Diversification. The construction plans must show a certain diversity. This can quite easily be obtained by using the different existing possibilities. The shelters differ either by their position in a complex of buildings or in the ground, (continued on page 753)
Little-Known DAR Fact—With emphasis on October, it is interesting to note that, at the recessed organizational meeting of NSDAR held in 1890, the elected Chaplain General, Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, “read from the Scriptures and offered an eloquent prayer in behalf of the objects of the association.” Although that prayer was not recorded, Mrs. Hamlin’s opening prayer at the First Continental Congress (1892) has been preserved and is repeated here for the encouragement and fortitude it gives as Daughters, nationwide, attend Fall meetings and start the year’s program:

Grant that we may feel the full measure of our responsibility; that we may feel we have a holy trust committed to our care; that we may not carry it lightly, but as in Thy sight, knowing that if our institutions are perpetuated we must do our part. Give us grace at this time, and with one accord to realize what a heritage is ours. Help us to guard with jealous care our freedom and our liberty.
Today, just as it was ninety-five years ago this very month, when the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was founded, the top priority is the Society's "home," its headquarters in Washington, D.C. That October of 1890, a motion was adopted for "the erection of a fireproof building." At the Continental Congress of 1985, Mrs. Walter Hughey King, President General, asked for the reading of "the recommendation for the climate control of Memorial Continental Hall and the Administration Building." In support of the motion, the Curator General said that if Continental Congress were held in August, when she had found black mold in the Museum galleries, there would be no doubt about having climate control. The Librarian General emphasized the need to protect the seventy thousand volumes plus the manuscripts and papers, many out of print and no longer published, where deterioration could cause loss forever.

What follows are the words of Mrs. King's earliest predecessors on matters connected with the national headquarters of the Society: purchasing the site, building and equipping Memorial Continental Hall and, when it became necessary to re-locate the offices housed in the Hall, erecting a new structure, the Administration Building. At the same time, then as now, the Presidents General also diligently pursued the objectives of the Society.

The organizational meeting of the NSDAR that first October 11th recessed until the afternoon of the 18th when the following motion was passed:

*That after this Association has assisted in the completion of the monument to Mary Washington, the next effort shall be to provide a place for the collection of Historical relics which will accumulate at the World's Fair and for all other relics which may come to the Society and for historical portraits pictures, etc. This may first be in rooms, and later in the erection of a fireproof building.*

Caroline Scott Harrison had been elected President General that October and was re-elected for a second one-year term during the first Continental Congress, which took place at the Church of Our Father, 13th & L Streets, N.W., in February 1892. Mrs. William D. Cabell, Vice President General Presiding, spoke for

*The building of a house—a House Beautiful—to be the property in fee-simple of these American women calling themselves by inherited right Daughters of the American Revolution. It should be located in or near the beautiful Capital City... It*
should be the finest building ever owned by women. A great hall for . . . conventions of the Society . . . Offices and committee-rooms . . . for the business of the Society, now more than a thousand in number, . . .

Mrs. Harrison did not complete her second term as President General. She died in October 1892.

Letitia Green Stevenson was elected President General in 1893 at the Second Continental Congress when it again met at the Church of Our Father. The subsequent Congresses were also held there, until 1897, when the Sixth Continental Congress met at the Columbia Theatre, Twelfth & F Streets.

An Act to Incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was passed on December 2, 1895 by the Congress of the United States and signed by President Grover Cleveland, Speaker of the House of Representatives Thomas B. Reed, and A. E. Stevenson, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate, on February 20, 1896. Mr. Stevenson was the President General’s husband.

Mrs. Adlai Ewing Stevenson served two one-year terms (1893-1895) and was elected President General again in 1896 and 1897, after a year’s break between the two. Although no progress was made on the DAR “home” during this period, she spoke of other progress:

The growth of the National Society has been so phenomenal that it seemed hardly possible the record of the last Congress could be maintained. However, when we gathered around the table of our pleasant little office, on October 1st [1896] it seemed as if an autumnal blast had shaken the genealogical trees, so great had been the increase in number during the summer months, which are usually the least active. At that time we received into full membership seven hundred members, among them such distinguished women as Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson. The increase within the year has been 6,006, the whole membership now being 18,229.

In her final report to the Continental Congress, in 1898, Mrs. Stevenson said:

The most notable and interesting event of the past year was the celebration of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, at the Tennessee Centennial, October 19th, 1897. The observance of this anniversary of October 19th, 1781, was intended to be of a national character, and the National Board of Managers had accepted the courteous invitation extended by the President of the Woman’s Board, and the distinguished State Regent of Tennessee, Daughters of the American Revolution. However, exagger-
The Continental Congresses of 1898 through 1904 were held in the Grand Opera House, 1424 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City. The first Continental Congress in Memorial Continental Hall was in 1905. Washingtoniana Division, DC Public Library.

The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in the parlors of the home of Mary S. Lockwood (a Founder), 810 12th Street, Washington City on October 11, 1890 at two o'clock in the afternoon. Washingtoniana Division, DC Public Library.

Rumors of the yellow fever and quarantine regulations compelled the Board at a later date to decline the proffered hospitality. With quick decision and wonderful pluck the day was converted into a State affair, and right nobly did the Tennessee Daughters observe it. The objects and aims of the National Society were fully discussed, its methods, rules, etc.

Mary Parke McFerson Foster served as President General for one year, from February 1895 to February 1896. The office of Librarian General was created during Mrs. John W. Foster’s Administration.

It was in Mrs. Foster’s Administration that the first contribution was made to a historic preservation project by the Society. In order to assist the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities in constructing an embankment so that Jamestown would be saved from being washed away by the James River, the NSDAR gave the Virginia Society $100.

Mary Margretta Fryer Manning was President General during the Spanish-American War. She explained the situation of that time:

Fourth of July, 1898, was a critical day for our country. When the evening closed we had reason to thank God for a crisis passed. The year has been the most notable in the career of our organization. When the call to arms came on the 21st of April, the Daughters throughout the land began to seriously consider how best they could serve their country, sustain their Government, and prove their right to their inheritance...as a result, the National Board of Management, at its meeting in April, decided to offer our services as a Society to the President of the United States and the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy, which action was accepted. At that meeting it was determined to form a Hospital Corps for direct work...We faithfully worked under the orders of the Government, with the result that one thousand thoroughly trained women went out as nurses to the various hospitals within our borders and beyond the sea. [The Army Nurse Corps traces its origin to this war effort by the DAR.] Money was sent to the surgeons commanding nine different hospitals, and supplies to every general hospital in this country; to Cuba, Puerto Rico, Manila, and to many field and division hospitals.

President William McKinley conferred international recognition on the NSDAR President General. Mrs. Manning responded to this commendation:

It was my honor and privilege to represent the United States and the Daughters of the American Revolution at the unveiling of the statue of Lafayette, and the United States as National Commissioner at the Paris Exposition [1900]...

On the afternoon of the 2d I gave a tea to Mr. and Mrs. French. [Daniel Chester French, the sculptor] Every Daughter whose address I could obtain was sent a personal invitation and a general invitation was also given, so that those whose Paris addresses were unknown to me might be present;...On the next day, July 3d, the statue of Washington was unveiled in the Place d'Iona. This statue, given by the women of America, was the finest tribute offered to France...

July 3d and 4th were both “American Days” in Paris. The Stars and Stripes were flying everywhere on the 4th, even from the boats on the Seine. From the Eiffel Tower floated a gigantic American flag, the only day that anything but the French Tri-color had fluttered from that pinnacle...

I take great pleasure in announcing to you that our exhibit received the Grand Prix, the highest award given.

Mrs. Daniel Manning had been elected President General for a one-year term in 1898, and was re-elected for a two-year term, which ended in 1901. Shortly before she left office she said:

On March 19, 1892, our first President General, Mrs. Harrison, met with the National Board for the last time. Her purpose...
Above, a temporary office building on NSDAR land in the rear of Memorial Continental Hall used by the U.S. Government during WWI. Delegates attending Continental Congress increased so rapidly that by 1925 Memorial Continental Hall could no longer accommodate them. Until the first Continental Congress in Continental Hall in 1930, some sessions took place in the Washington Auditorium, west corner of 19th St. and New York Ave. (left below). Right below, looking west, along F St. where NSDAR rented offices in three different buildings between 1893 and 1910. Washingtoniana Division, DC Public Library.

In attendance on that occasion was to urge the prosecution of the work for the Continental Hall, which had received from the start her most cordial support and approval. We are to this day without a home.

Cornelia Cole Fairbanks presided over four Continental Congresses during her two terms as President General. Those of her first term, 1901-1903, were held in February, on George Washington’s Birthday, following a custom initiated in 1892, the First Continental Congress. But because of mid-winter uncertain weather conditions, the annual meeting date of the Daughters of the American Revolution was changed in 1903 to the week of the 19th of April, the date of the Battle of Lexington and Concord. The 1904 Continental Congress, the first to meet on the new date, convened at Chase’s Theatre, 1424 Pennsylvania Avenue.

It fell to Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks to realize the dream held by all her predecessors, a home for the Society:

You have erected all over the land monuments; you have inscribed tablets; you have marked sites, all of which evince the honor in which you hold valor, statesmanship, lofty teachings and work for liberty, whether done by pen, sword or needle. There still remains another to be erected to the great rank and file of the War of Independence, the soldiers of the army and that great reserve force, the women of the Revolution.

The building of the Memorial Continental Hall is at present one of the most important considerations of our society. It is not only a necessary building for the official headquarters of the national organization, but it is a debt of gratitude which the Daughters of this Republic owe to those who planned the wonderful Revolution, managed its eventful campaigns, conquered their enemies, founded the greatest nation upon earth and drafted the rules for its government.

The site of Memorial Continental Hall was purchased in 1902. A competition for the building was held and 72 architects submitted designs. Edward Pearce Casey of New York submitted the winning design and was awarded the contract. Mrs. Fairbanks was privileged to announce:

In October, upon the 12th anniversary of our organization, occurred that memorable event in its history, the “breaking of the ground” for Memorial Continental Hall, accomplished during rain and storm to the cheering accompaniment of patriotic music, of kindly and enthusiastic speeches, unexpected and spontaneous liberality.

The cornerstone was laid in 1904 during the Continental Congress. As the delegates to the Congress met for the first time in their own home [1905], Mrs. Fairbanks said:

Again it is my privilege to meet you at this ever interesting time, the opening of the Continental Congress, to offer you my heartfelt greetings, and to extend to you a most cordial welcome to your capital city, to the headquarters of your organization and more especially to the place of your meeting—Memorial Continental Hall. The spot towards which thousands of Daughters of the American Revolution are turning to-day, their hearts beating in unison with ours, as we within these marble walls, open the first congress held in a building of our own, one which symbolizes the strength, the endurance and the patriotic resolve of fifty thousand Daughters. . . .

I trust that you, delegates and alternates, will return to your respective homes, bearing the good tidings that Memorial Continental Hall has afforded during this congress a meeting place for the Daughters of the American Revolution which is their own. There are still awaiting construction and completion the wings of this building, portecochere, the north portico and that sublimest feature of all, the memorial portico upon the south, that which is dedicated to the memory and to the grand achievements of those noble citizens of the thirteen original states who deemed that life itself was not too much to offer in support of the eternal principles of justice and liberty upon which our Republic is based.
mily Nelson Ritchie McLean was the first President General to achieve that high office without benefit of a nationally-known husband. She had run for President General in 1901 and been defeated, some said because she had tried to break with tradition. The husbands of all Mrs. McLean’s predecessors had followed the same pattern, including the successful 1901 candidate: a President of the United States (Harrison), a Vice-President of the United States (Stevenson and Fairbanks), a Secretary of State (Foster), and a Secretary of the Treasury (Manning). Mr. McLean was an attorney with a practice in New York City, where the couple lived. By 1905, when Mrs. McLean was elected and the Society was fifteen years old, it was felt that it was firmly enough established to break with tradition.

Mrs. Donald McLean asked her lawyer husband’s help just before the first Continental Congress at which she was to preside. She had received a letter from the American School Furniture Company in New York dated March 27, 1906 saying that they were unable to have the chairs finished and placed in the Hall by April 10th as first expected but thought the chairs could be in place by April 30th. The letter was answered by Mr. McLean, stating that if the chairs were in place by the morning of the 16th the Society would waive their right to $500 called for by the contract; but if not in place by the 16th, they would not be received at all. In reply, Mr. McLean was notified that the company expected to have the chairs in place by April 16th, and that as soon as definite information was received from the factory, would advise Mrs. McLean. Another letter, dated April 6th, advised that the chairs were being shipped, and the company expected them in place by April 16th. When the Fifteenth Continental Congress convened on Easter Monday morning, Mrs. McLean welcomed the Daughters:

First, I would report of my stewardship as to our hall. It speaks in a great measure for itself this morning. You have seen the pavilions, as they are called by those familiar with architectural terms, or wings, as they are known to the lay mind. You have seen the wing full reared there to the south, and almost in completion here to the north; . . . There are these chairs in which you sit. And if I were to speak with the tongues of men and angels I could not tell you the anguish of soul we have gone through to have these chairs ready for you this morning. . . . However, the chairs are here, you are sitting comfortably in them, and all, I believe, is well.

[Looking up toward the glass roof.] I have seen some eyes directed upward to the canopy, as if questioning the singing of the little birds. Now, the chair problem was as nothing compared to the bird problem. You may think that little sparrows are very innocent, but, without exception, they are the most pertinacious little things that ever lived in the created universe. We invited them out, and we forcibly ejected them, but where is the woman’s heart that is steeled against such constant adoration? The birds would find an aperture wherein to return, to sing in unison with us in opening this Continental Congress! We know not where the hole is through which they come, but they bring us a message from heaven . . . .

During the past year, . . . I have visited over twenty states of the republic, . . . Between twenty and thirty thousand miles I have traveled in the interest of the Daughters. And, parenthetically, I would remark that I have considered it my high privilege thus to travel, entirely, of course, at my own expense. I merely mention this because so many people seem to have been under a misapprehension about it. I desire the society to know that all its presidents have served it for love and affection, and with no other consideration. Of course, I will say that I think it was a bit unfortunate that my election should have been concomitant with the action of the railroads in withdrawing passes. But one is obliged to bear these little things, and to summon patriotism to one’s aid, as well as the finances of that masculinity which has the honor of taking care of us in this world. I have always considered it one of the greatest privileges of womankind to be taken care of, and I never draw the line as to how far the care shall go.

. . . The Society received a medal of approbation from the judges and commissioners of the great States there gathered [Jamestown, VA]. To the President of the Jamestown Exposition and to
The Governor of Virginia I desire to bear this public testimonial of gratitude for the courtesy, the consideration and the hospitality shown by them to the Daughters of the American Revolution when they were gathered there for their great day. October 11, 1907 ...

Julia Green Scott, in her welcome speech to the members attending the first Continental Congress of her administration in 1910, said:

If this magnificent body of women were organized on the principle of governing a bee-hive, the queen bee would have every reason to be proud of the six thousand, six hundred and seventy-five daughters who have been added to our membership the past year. But, ladies, we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, recognize neither the autocratic nor the bureaucratic principle—ours is a vast democratic organization of equals, and, consequently, to-day we find enrolled within our ranks not one, but seventy-nine thousand queens, unrivalled American queens ...

Ladies, the mission of our National Society is analogous to that of the statue in New York Harbor, of "Liberty enlightening the world." You doubtless have observed that this beautiful, symbolic figure is not that of a god, but of a goddess. This is eminently as it should be, and in like manner it is peculiarly appropriate that we, the Daughters of Revolutionary sires, should be called upon and should accept the summons to act as the patriotic and spiritual torch bearers of the Republic.

The debt of building Memorial Continental Hall was still a matter of great concern during Mrs. Matthew T. Scott's first administration.

In her second administration (1911-1913), an International Peace Arbitration Committee was appointed. The Society also considered the matter of "organization in Foreign Lands." Patriotism and education were emphasized: the NSDAR presented a statue of George Washington, costing $40,000.00, to the University of Washington in Washington State.

In her last address to Congress, Mrs. Scott emphasized the need for "the acquisition of additional land and office building" and read from her letter to the House of Representatives of January 27, 1913:

... asking for an appropriation of $300,000 for purchase of land for site and construction of building additional to Memorial Continental Hall ... In 1898 and 1899 a bill was passed by both houses of congress giving a site to the N.S.D.A.R., for their building. Later it was discovered that the site had been given for some other purpose, and the gift was withdrawn.

Government help from no quarter of the earth has come to us, ...

Between them, Julia Green Scott and her sister, Letitia Green Stevenson, served a total of eight years as Presidents General, a uniquely unequalled record by two members of the same family.

Daisy Allen Story was the last President General to serve for two two-year terms, 1913-1915 and 1915-1917.

On October 11, 1915, the Society celebrated its Silver Jubilee Anniversary. The President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, addressed the gathering in Memorial Continental Hall. The Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, was also on the platform. Mrs. Norman Galt, Mr. Wilson's fiancee, watched the proceedings from the President General's box. Mrs. Mary Smith Lockwood, the only surviving Founder of the NSDAR, reviewed the accomplishments of the Society.

In reporting to the Continental Congress, Mrs. Story said:

There is a matter I must bring to your attention. In the matter of the purchase of the land back of this building.
Diagram of land back of Memorial Continental Hall owned by the NSDAR in 1917. Only lots 8, 9, and 10 remained to be purchased by the Society (below). Administration Building under construction, facing page. Ground was broken in June 1921.

Now may I describe this land to you—with this little chart? This is our hall (indicating) [Lot 32]. This is the north side (indicating [Lots 23-28] next to the Red Cross, which we have purchased and on which we have paid about $6,000. These are the lots (indicating), 4, 5, 6, 7 and 11 [under consideration].

In 1917, Mrs. William Cumming Story made her final report as President General to the Continental Congress:

We are fortunate in having secured all of the land back of the hall except the two corners in the extreme rear [18th Street]. The lot in the direct center of the rear, which we have bought protects us from the erection of a building across that frontage, which was a serious menace to our property...there was in process a plan to erect a building directly across the rear of our land here, which would be distinctly detrimental to our property...[A daughter reported overhearing two men in the lobby of her hotel speak of a garage.] I knew the threat was quite useless and that no large building could be erected across the back of our land, because we ourselves own the keystone of the situation.

Sarah Elizabeth Mitchell Guernsey was the first President General to serve a three-year term, 1917-1920. Hers was a wartime administration.

The Society loaned its land back of Memorial Continental Hall to the United States government during World War I for the construction of a temporary office building.

In her report to the 27th Continental Congress, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey said:

Our beautiful Memorial building is becoming inadequate for the office force, and the handsomely furnished rooms are too valuable to be used for routine work. What we need to supplement our House Beautiful is a House Practical, and Continental Hall, with the exception of the library, the museum and the auditorium, will be used for exhibition purposes. The states having furnished many of the rooms in the Hall should have the pleasure of using them during Congress at least, and at present those used for offices cannot be occupied by committees or delegations—there is too much business carried on. With the future in mind and upon consultation with the Advisory Committee, which includes some practical business men, it was decided to purchase all the land fronting on D Street (which is on the north side of the building) that was not already owned by us. This purchase included Lots 12-13-14-15-16, consisting of 23,362 square feet. The price was $2.00 a square foot less 1 and 1/2 per cent, which amounted to $45,563.15...We had leased, free of cost, all the land owned by us to the Government for the erection of a temporary building for the use of the Council of National Defense, the Government obtaining a lease for the rest of the land in the block where ours is situated. On the purchase of Lots 12-16 the amount paid for the lease by the Government, $2,000 a year, was turned over to us...

We now own all the land in the block with the exception of Lots 8-9-10, which are located on the Southeast corner on C Street...

And, finally:

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution deems it necessary in the proper management and conduct of its affairs to erect an additional building or buildings on the land owned by the National Society in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, and to provide for the financing thereof;...

Anna Belle Rogers Minor, President General (1920-1923), saw two milestones reached that were connected with the Society’s headquarters: the last of the twenty parcels of land that make up the city block on which the headquarters building
stand was bought in 1922, exactly twenty years after the first lot, on which Memorial Continental Hall stands, was bought; and the Administration Building was constructed.

An important international event took place in Memorial Continental Hall during Mrs. Minor’s Administration. Between November 12, 1921 and February 6, 1922 a Conference on the Limitation of Armament was held in the auditorium (now the DAR Library), the first such event ever. Delegates representing the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, together with delegates from Belgium, China, The Netherlands and Portugal participated in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions, and several treaties were signed. On November 12, 1922, the first anniversary of the meeting, the government of the United States presented a bronze tablet to the NSDAR in appreciation for making the Hall available for the sessions of the conference. The tablet was placed on the wall where it may be seen by all who visit the library.

Immediately after her election to the Society’s highest office, Mrs. George Maynard Minor took up the matter of erecting an office building and made this report a year later:

The last Congress voted to borrow $200,000 to erect an office building. In accordance with this vote your President General soon after the last Congress appointed a committee to carry on this work, with our Honorary President General, Mrs. Guernsey, as chairman . . .

Without doubt we are in crying need of an office building. The congestion in our offices, especially in the offices of the Treasurer General and Registrar General, seriously handicaps their work and lessens their efficiency. But we cannot begin its construction unless we also increase our income.

The Government has not renewed the lease of our land in the rear of our Hall, and is already beginning to remove their building, so that the site will be ready for our use. When delay in our building operations was decided upon, your Executive Committee offered the renewal of their lease but it was declined. You will remember that a certain small parcel of our land was purchased from owners who had rented it to the Government and it has been yielding their rental to our Society, but the greater part of our land was leased rent free to the Government for its war uses.

The following are extracts from reports to the Continental Congresses of 1921-1923 by Mrs. Guernsey, Honorary President General and Chairman of the Office Building Committee:

The Office Building Committee, appointed by the President General, as provided by the resolution adopted by the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress, held its first meeting on June 24, 1920 . . .

On October 20, 1920, the National Board of Management approved the recommendation of the Committee and Marsh & Peter, architects, of Washington, were notified of their selection . . .

The plans and specifications include the erection of a two-story and basement annex building—one hundred by one hundred and ten feet (100 x 110) with two enclosed connecting passages to the present building, and alterations at the rear door and window for the new entrance to the present building . . .

As was stated last year, the members will not be importuned to make contributions to pay for the new office building, but the “privilege of giving” will be extended to all members of the Society who desire to have a part in the erection of the building, which will mark the advancing value of our Society.

Already several States have expressed their desire to make gifts to the extent of finishing and furnishing various rooms . . .

With our office building a reality and not a vision, our beautiful Memorial Continental Hall can be restored to its original purpose—a memorial to the “men and women who achieved American Independence.” Then at Congress time the Daughters from all over the country who come to their national home will have a place to sit and chat for a few moments without feeling that the business of the Society is being retarded or interrupted. Our Society’s business can be properly carried on, and the rooms in our hall so beautifully furnished by the States fortunate enough to have had that privilege will be freed from inappropriate use.
and made available for uses suitable to their nature and furnishings . . .

Shortly after the close of the Thirtieth Continental Congress, the committee met to read and discuss the specifications submitted by the architect and to approve the memorandum of agreement between the National Society and the builder.

This memorandum of agreement had been submitted to the Chairman of the Society's Advisory Committee, Mrs. George W. White, and to Mr. Minor, acting as the attorney for the society, and was approved by them, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved. That the President General be authorized to sign the contract and execute the necessary papers to proceed with the erection of the building."

The necessary papers were executed, and on June 3 ground was broken for the new building.

It was on the 19th of April, 1904, that the cornerstone of the Hall was laid, in commemoration of the battle of Lexington. This anniversary was not so deliberately planned, but it so happened—as things often happen with God behind—that it was on the 19th of October, in celebration of the surrender at Yorktown, that the cornerstone of the new Administration Building was laid . . .

The Committee appointed by the President General, Mrs. Minor, in April, 1920, to carry out the resolution of Congress that the Society erect an office building, presents with much pleasure its third and final report . . .

To sketch briefly:

It was agreed that the building should be two stories in height, above a high, well lighted basement. It should be near enough to Memorial Continental Hall, and should be so connected as to be easy of access, and yet far enough away to be well lighted on all sides, and not obstruct the light or outlook of the Memorial Building. With these facts in mind it was decided to erect the building about 75 feet west of the Hall, and to have the building connected by two enclosed, well lighted corridors.

It was further agreed that the building should be of stone to harmonize in color with the Hall, and to meet this requirement Bowling Green limestone was decided upon with granite steps and sills and trim . . .

To the above report, Mrs. Minor added:

It is very gratifying to your President General to be able to report that we have finally succeeded in securing the last three lots of land in the rear of our Administration Building, which did not belong to us and over which we had no control. These lots were a constant menace, involving, as they did, an ever-present possibility of the erection of buildings detrimental to our property.

It was most necessary for our own protection that we own the whole square on which our Hall and Administration Building stand, as land in this section of the city is in great demand. Therefore, when an opportunity came to the President General to purchase this last remaining parcel of land, she brought the matter before the Board of February 8, 1922, and was given full power to secure these remaining three lots—Nos. 8, 9 and 10 in Square 173. She began negotiations at once for their purchase and . . . in December, 1922, the purchase was successfully concluded. The total cost was $60,062.68 for 14,601 square feet, at the very reasonable average price of $4.11 1/2 per foot . . . We are most fortunate to have been able to secure land in this locality when we did and at such a price. Since our purchase the Government has bought land in our vicinity to the amount of $1,500,000 on which to erect buildings in accordance with the beautiful plans laid out for city development from the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial, and across the proposed bridge to Arlington . . .

High prices and other unsatisfactory conditions caused your President General to halt operations during the first year; during the second year all conditions improved. The erection was begun in earnest, and the cornerstone was laid October 19, 1921; . . . and on Saturday, February 3, 1923, the offices and all their furniture, files, records, and other effects were moved into the new building, . . .

Our beautiful Memorial Continental Hall, thus vacated by the business departments of our Society, may now be devoted to its
memorial purposes, as a depository for the priceless relics of the Revolutionary period. I hope to see the day when nothing but genuine period furniture, worthy of its dignity, shall adorn its rooms, each one of which may be made a museum of precious treasures and heirlooms, rich with the history of the donor State.

The rooms vacated have been redecorated and put into perfect condition, under the direction of your Building and Grounds Committee, the cost being paid by the States, in the case of the rooms that were State gifts. Other rooms have been taken by States which had no opportunity of doing so before. The corridors and banquet hall have also been redecorated, this at the Society’s expense, and the entire interior is now in perfect repair.

On a more informal note Mrs. Minor added:

Now if any States want to have special memorials in that building, just the same as we have in here, and voluntarily want to give gifts, they will be accepted.

Mrs. Minor was an artist and a collection of her oil paintings depicting scenes in Venice hangs in the Connecticut Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall.

Postscript on the Administration Building:

On January 15, 1921, a memorandum of agreement was signed by the President General for the Society and by Mr. Marsh and Mr. Peter for the firm bearing their names.

On June 3, 1921, ground was broken for the new building and on October 19th the cornerstone was laid with simple and impressive ceremonies.

In November, 1922, the Superintendent moved into his new quarters in the Administration building, and early in December the President General’s suite was sufficiently completed for her to occupy the three beautiful rooms furnished in her honor by her own State, Connecticut, whenever in Washington.

In January, 1923, began the purchase of furniture for the rooms being furnished by the various States and generous friends, and on February 3rd the working offices of the Society were moved from Memorial Continental Hall into the new building.

By 1923 the National Society was well on its way to its Golden Anniversary. It had acquired the entire block in Washington City bounded by 17th, 18th, C and D Streets. Two of the buildings which comprise the National Headquarters complex had been completed. Current space limitations prevent the inclusion of material between 1923 and 1983.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Presidents General, 1890-1923: Reports, Messages and Circular Letters
Manuscript Minutes of the NSDAR
Proceedings of the Continental Congress, 1890-1923
Minutes of the Board of Management, 1890-1923
The Story of the Records, D.A.R. by Mary S. Lockwood and Emily Lee Sherwood, 1906
Memorial Continental Hall: Plans, Drawings and Specifications, by Edward Pearce Casey
Administration Bldg: Plans, Drawings and Specifications, by William J. Marsh & Walter G. Peter
Archives of the NSDAR
The Building of A Monument—A History of the Mary Washington Association and Their Work, by Susan Riviere Hetzel, 1903
Office of the Architect of the Capitol, Murals in East-West Corridor, House of Representatives
DAR Magazine: Twenty-fifth, Fiftieth and Seventy-fifth Anniversary issues
A DAR Legacy, DAR Magazine, August-September and October 1982 issue.
Sarah McKelley King was elected President General in 1983. The quality of her leadership has been evident through the many activities which have been instituted during the past two years. Her interest in history and desire to preserve the finer examples of our past history is exemplified in her Project, the Independence Jubilee Project, which has continued the restoration of our complex of buildings, with special emphasis on the D Street ramp and exterior of Constitution Hall.

The 94th Continental Congress overwhelmingly adopted as an ongoing project for her administration, as well as future ones, the Climate Control of Memorial Continental Hall and the Administration Building. This will allow the maintaining of consistent temperature and humidity for the priceless DAR Library containing over 70,000 volumes and a collection of American furnishings and paintings that rival any in this nation as well as the records of the Society. The construction in Memorial Continental Hall will conform to the code established by the National Park Services for a historic landmark. The integrity of both buildings will be maintained while preserving their contents for generations to come.

Through the note card mailing, the National Society has received a net profit of over $550,000 for Climate Control. This innovative new program has not only provided necessary funds for this project but it also helps members promote the beautiful artifacts of the Museum and State Rooms as well as the Library to friends and loved ones through the use of the note cards.

Since Mrs. King assumed office, 20,000 researchers have used the DAR Library and 3,500 new titles have been added to the holdings of the Library. The collections and exhibits in the DAR Museum have been viewed by 126,000 visitors.

Four new committees have been established: Ethics, Treaty of Paris Bicentennial, Statue of Liberty Restoration and Bicentennial of the Constitution of the United States of America.

August-September 1983 witnessed more than 200 members participating in the celebration of the Bicentennial of the signing of the Treaty of Paris and Versailles in Paris. A marker was dedicated at Yorktown Square honoring the Peace-makers Benjamin Franklin, John Jay and John Adams. Wreaths were placed at the grave of the Marquis de LaFayette in Picpus Cemetery, and at the statues of Rochambeau, Washington, LaFayette, DeGrasse, Franklin. The President General was invited to address the people of Paris at a reception given by the Mayor at the Hotel de Ville. Led by Pages with Flags, the President General and the Executive Officers marched down the Champs Elysees to the Arc de Triomphe where a wreath was placed at France’s Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. A special side trip was arranged to Normandy Beach and a wreath was placed there in memory of the many brave men who died there. Following the formal events commemorating the Bicentennial of the Treaties of Paris and Versailles, visits were made to the birthplace of LaFayette at Chavaniac and at the home of Rochambeau at Vendome.

A very special award was approved for presentation by the President General to individuals who exemplify the principles of freedom, peace, understanding and love of fellowman. While in Paris, at the festive NSDAR hosted dinner at the Chateau de Versailles (attended by more than 500), the President General presented the first DAR Peacemaker Award to Mrs. Douglas MacArthur and the second one to Madame la Marechal LeClerc de Hautecloque. The third medal was presented to the Honorable John O. Marsh, Jr., Secretary of the Army, and the Vice President of the United States of America, the Honorable George Bush, received the fourth Peacemaker Award at the 93rd Continental Congress.

A Treaty of Paris Gala was held in the DAR Library in October 1983.

It has long been the opinion of Mrs. King that the knowledge of family records inherent in DAR membership could be of great assistance to medical research through a genetic study and that this was to be one of the goals of administration, if elected. Last Fall, the DAR Family Tree Genetics Project mailing was sent to each Daughter. The Genetic and Endocrinology Divisions of Vanderbilt University School of Medicine are receiving the completed medical-genealogical charts from DAR members. This program is foreseen as a boon, not only to the families of DAR members, but also to mankind as a whole. Through the information contained in these charts, the geneticists will be able to trace inherited diseases such as glaucoma, diabetes, cancer, Alzheimer’s, to name only a few, and, in many instances, prevent problems for...
future generations.

The Society's commitment to service to others was recognized when the President General was awarded an honorary Doctor of Public Service degree and an honorary Doctor of Letters degree from Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tennessee.

Other recognition received by Mrs. King: selected by United Indians of America as its Outstanding American; received Jefferson Davis Award from United Daughters of the Confederacy; the President General was appointed Chairman of the Arts and Humanities Committee for the 50th Presidential Inaugural and the National Society hosted a reception in the DAR Library following the Inauguration of the President and Vice President of the United States of America. The National Society took part in the Salute to Volunteer America and had a display depicting the Society's service to the nation.

Through the generous contributions of the membership through "Liberty Love Day," the National Society exceeded the goal set for its donation to the Statue of Liberty Restoration. More than $500,000 will be donated to this restoration. The Society is a member of the Crown Club of the Statue of Liberty-Elvis Island Foundation, Inc.

DAR Day at the New Orleans World's Fair on June 14, 1984, continued a tradition of participation by the Society in fairs which began in 1893 when the NSDAR was represented at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. For the first time, the President General was invited to serve as Grand Marshal of the 1984 Fourth of July National Independence Day Parade.

A very special honor was bestowed on the National Society by the Council of the District of Columbia on June 25, 1985. The final resolve reads: The Council of the District of Columbia recognizes and commends the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution on its important work and especially for its efforts to identify and document all persons who played a role in the American Revolution.

Mrs. King was asked to take part in the special celebration commemorating the 198th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States of America on September 17, arranged by the United States Capitol Historical Society.

The National Society has placed two tablets at Yorktown—a replica of the Peacemaker plaque dedicated in Paris and one expressing friendship with Great Britain; a plaque at St. Peter's Church in Wolverhampton, England, in honor of Button Gwinnett; a marker in memory of the American soldiers who died during the American Revolution at the Battle of Trois-Rivieres.

Another goal of this administration was the providing of Life Membership for members 65 and over which would provide them the opportunity to insure their active membership in the Society, which otherwise might not be possible. There are 133 Life Members as of now.

A Genealogical Index to the DAR Magazine is now being prepared. The Registrar General's Project is putting on microfiche all of the Revolutionary ancestor records as well as accompanying data.

The Chaplain General will have a publication available this Fall.

---

Publications: Arts of Independence—which makes possible a general knowledge of our magnificent Museum Collection which has been relatively unknown prior to its publication. Black Courage—1775-1783—which contains information on black soldiers and patriots who aided in the cause of American Independence.

Index to the Spouses of DAR Patriots—this volume has been a long-standing goal of the Society.


Another book is in preparation which will give a definitive record of the participation by minorities in the American Revolution.

Eighty years have passed since the Daughters established as their top priority project a "home." In 1905 they moved into their "House Beautiful." The Independence Jubilee Administration has seen the exterior repairs to the Headquarters complex completed and totally financed. The current Climate Control project will protect the priceless treasures of the National Society as Daughters of 1985 follow in the footsteps of the foresighted and generous members whose dedication and devotion gave us this heritage.
The Statue of Liberty,
The Lady With A Lamp

Heidi S. Nissly
5th Grade, James Buchanan Elementary School
Donegal Chapter, Pennsylvania

Here I am standing on the top of the World Trade Center looking down at New York Harbor and the Statue of Liberty. It is all covered with scaffolding right now. The majestic old lady is getting fixed up for her one hundredth birthday next year. Workmen are rebuilding her piece by piece. It looks a little strange from way up here. It's as though there is a fog covering the attractive statue.

Possibly immigrants from all over the world got this same feeling on their way in the fog to nearby Ellis Island. This was an island facility designed for new people to register and pass into America. One of the immigrant children might well have asked, "What does liberty mean?" Some educated future citizens or officials might have said to the curious child, "Liberty means freedom; freedom to do just about anything your own way. That is what you are going to find in America."

The immigrants who came over to Ellis Island all came by ship. My great grandfather came over from Switzerland. He had a sign hanging around his neck saying where he was to be sent. It said: "Send this man to Hamilton Watch Company, Lancaster, Pa." He was eighteen years old and could not speak English, but he could make fine watches.

His name was Tell Nussbaum and he was one of the lucky (continued on page 660)

The Statue of Liberty:
A Beacon For Those Who Seek

Matt Prewitt
6th Grade, Washington School
Belvidere Chapter, Mississippi

On the cold, overcast day of October 28, 1886, a colossal statue was unveiled in New York harbor as a tribute to the friendship and democratic revolutions shared by France and America. The Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World began as a symbol of friendship but has become a symbol of freedom for the whole world. Scores of immigrants, searching for the promise of a new and happy beginning, crowded New York harbor at the turn of the century. The "Lady with the Torch" became the hope of a brighter future, looming as a giant before them as they left behind the dark memories of their past. She was the symbol of our nation's promise to the oppressed of the world and of our dedication to the standard of freedom.

The idea for the Statue of Liberty was born in 1865 in the minds of two Frenchmen, Edouard de Laboulaye and Auguste Bartholdi. They saw America and France as the "sister countries," bound together when Frenchmen fought in the American Revolution and drawn even closer as France struggled for her independence a few years after the American victory over the British. A monument, constructed through the joint efforts of these two countries, would make a statement of their friendship and dedication to freedom. This monument would be a gift from France to America in commemoration of her gift of freedom to (continued on page 660)
Dear Citizens of the United States,

As I begin this the ninety-ninth year of my existence, I thought it fitting and proper to write to you, the citizens of the United States of America. During those years, my torch illuminated many pathways. It was the guiding light of liberty and opportunity for millions of immigrants. The glow of my candle power shone on such discoveries as the telephone, the Wright brother's flight at Kitty Hawk, a miraculous vaccine for preventing polio, and the microchip. I cast rays of joy upon seeing the end of smallpox and the beginning of man's journey into space. With your perseverance, my torch cast light through the shadows of world wars and economic depression. I glistened brilliantly upon viewing the creative expressions your people gave to art, music, and literature. The sparkling pathway to sport and competition was also shown by me. I also enlightened the way for people to support and uphold the constitution of their government. It is this energy of your people's contributions and national pride that keep my torch shining.

I was not constructed for any specific political party. I was not built for any race or religion. I was the creation of Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, a citizen of France, who wanted to show that liberty was a common bond between his homeland and the United States of America. Land of freedom and opportunity for all.

On a little island in the New York Harbor, stands the largest statue in the world, “The Statue of Liberty.” This majestic and gigantic copper monument, which weighs 225 tons, welcomes arriving voyagers to the United States of America, land of man’s hope for a life of peace and liberty. The statue was originally called “Liberty Enlightening the World.” Miss Liberty greets strangers arriving on vessels from foreign lands, and welcomes American citizens who are returning “home.” The statue was erected and unveiled in 1886 on Bedloeis Island; which was later renamed Liberty Island because of the statue. Liberty Island is located 1.5 miles southwest of Battery Park on the southern tip of Manhattan Island. This regal lady, who is 151 feet, 1 inch tall, from the base to the top of the torch, was placed facing down the harbor. The pedestal itself is 89 feet high. The statue is a symbol of freedom to all who come to the United States. The sheltering presence of the Goddess of the Harbor offers rest to those who need comfort. She guards the entrance to America, which is a refuge for victims of persecution. A place for the poor to live in peace and plenty, a sanctuary for those oppressed by fanaticism and tyranny, and a country for the depressed who come from lands without opportunity for the common man.

(continued on page 661)
ones. He passed all the health tests for diseases. Many immigrants were sent back because they had diseases and physical weaknesses. Ellis Island doctors sent these poor miserable souls back home because they didn’t want any disease epidemics brought to America.

The Statue of Liberty, visible from Ellis Island, is one of the largest statues ever made. She was a friendship gift from the people of France to the people of the United States on Oct. 28, 1886. She is made of copper and is one hundred fifty-one feet high. The Lady carries a torch in her right arm and the Declaration of Independence in her left arm. She has broken chains at her feet to symbolize the breaking away from oppression. The torch is lit at night to demonstrate liberty lighting the whole world. When immigrants entered New York harbor by ship the Statue was one of the first and largest things they saw. It was so inspiring that many were full of new hope that life would certainly be better in America.

A poem called “The New Colossus” by Emma Lazarus is carved into Miss Liberty’s pedestal. The two famous lines from this poem are “Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free.” I have heard that these words gave my great grandfather hope. More recently these words gave hope to the refugee boat people from South East Asia. I hope these words will always offer hope for liberty throughout the world, just as I hope that the Statue of Liberty will be as inspiring to my great grandchildren as it is to me.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

News letter from Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation Inc.
Smithsonian Magazine, July 1984
World Book Encyclopedia, 1982

Prewitt

(continued from page 658)

the whole world. In 1875 sculptor Auguste Bartholdi began to mold the spirit and ideals of freedom into hundreds of copper sheets, and in 1886 America received “Lady Liberty.”

For those who came to America seeking refuge, the Statue of Liberty was more than spirit. She was the promise of a better life, a home for the homeless, and the opportunity to work. She represented both the attitude of the people who came to her shore and the attitude of the nation who received them. America opened her arms to the world and raised a beacon of welcome. Her message to the world was to “give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free.” The Statue of Liberty was hope; she was life.

The Statue of Liberty is a part of our heritage and our history. America’s story has been one of immigration and dedication to liberty, but America’s story has not ended. The dream of liberty has not been fulfilled. We cannot move into the future without regard for the people of the world who have no freedom or those who may lose their freedom. The “Lady with the Torch” reminds us that America did not win her freedom alone. We must not abandon those who need our help and our inspiration. A hundred years has taken its toll on the Statue. Again, the French and Americans have joined to restore “Lady Liberty.” This restoration is the opportunity for America to rediscover its national pride and a sense of personal identity. As the Statue is rejuvenated, our love for liberty and our dedication to freedom must also be renewed. The Statue of Liberty is indeed a reflection of our past and present. Our challenge is to make her a vital part of our future.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Mother of Exiles Nears 100,” Better Homes and Gardens. 61 (September, 1983), P. 17.
Saving the Queen,” Newsweek. 102 (August 1, 1983), P. 33.

Kilareski

(continued from page 659)

America. It took approximately twenty-one years of planning and working until the time of my unveiling. During that time, contributions were given by many people from France and the United States. The rich and poor donated money to my building. School children of France gave a large portion of the funds for my expenses.

Individuals from both France and America were responsible for my completion. Gustave Eiffel, a citizen of France, designed an iron framework which fit inside me, so I could withstand the power of the elements. Joseph Pulitzer, an American citizen, printed many newspaper articles which caused citizens to donate large sums of money. Then a poem was written by Emma Lazarus called “The New Colossus.” It was engraved on a bronze plaque and placed on my pedestal. Strangers with opposing viewpoints, contrasting religions, and different races worked together to create me, their united symbol of liberty.

Once again there is a united effort to rebuild me. Children and adults are again moved to contribute funds to rekindle my light. By my hundredth birthday, my torch will again show many travelers through the golden door of freedom. Though there will be shadows of trouble lurking, my powerful beacon of hope will shine through them once more.

It is now your turn, America, to pick up my lamp. I am presenting each of you with a challenge. Look upon the seven rays on my crown for guidance. These rays originally stood for the seven seas and the seven continents. I would like to propose that these seven rays now represent seven beams for keeping liberty aglow. The seven points are:

1. Discovery—Be willing to experiment, learn, and explore so that you will help to free mankind from the chains of poverty, disease, and ignorance.
2. Truth—Strive always for honesty. Be not only honest with others but with yourself.
3. Respect—Respect the rights of others. Honor their property and their beliefs. Have a healthy respect for yourself.

5. Love—Show concern and affection for others. Appreciate the beauty of nature and life.

6. Faith—Be a believer. Believe in yourself and have faith in the American way. Trust in justice and equity.

7. Hope—Look for the future with hope and trust rather than viewing it with worry and despair.

You care enough to restore me and improve me for future generations. I will hold my lamp high in honor of your devotion. I will also continue to light the way for people seeking liberty. Please light your own torch of liberty by using the seven beams in my crown. Let your light shine for all mankind.

Love,
The Statue of Liberty,
The Lady With a Lamp

BIBLIOGRAPHY


Pease

*(continued from page 659)*

The Statue of Liberty raises her right hand high, holding a torch symbolizing the beacon of liberty. That lamp, held by a hand 16 feet 5 inches long, portrays freedom of thought, freedom of opportunity, and the freedom to worship God as one desires. The right arm of the Lady with a Lamp is 42 feet in length. The torch was blacked out during World War II, but was relighted on VE Day. Miss Liberty’s torch enlightens those who do not understand liberty. The meaning of liberty humbles those who flee from political oppression to American shores.

This Goddess of the Harbor has watched the mass of immigrants pass by as they entered the United States. The eyes, 2 feet 6 inches across, see all the nationalities which have been drawn together in America. Multitudes have found a new life here, a hope of a common future, and the freedom to live in peace! The majestic lady statue is like a magnet, drawing unfortunate aliens to the land where blessings of American citizenship are enjoyed.

The Statue of Liberty was a gift from the French people to the United States in celebration of a centennial of American Independence. It was designed by Frederic Bartholdi and engineered by Gustave Eiffel. Miss Liberty was built in Paris, disassembled, and then shipped to New York in 210 cases.

A poem entitled "The New Colossus" was written by Emma Lazarus as a tribute to the Statue of Liberty. Because of her Jewish background, the poet knew liberty is not just ideas of freedom and justice. Liberty is the force that makes America what it is. Miss Liberty silently tells all travelers that liberty is secure on her shores. With her 17 foot head held high in the sky, the Lady with A Lamp stands for freedom to live without fear, for abundant land, for reputed wealth, and for the respect for the individual’s rights.

Beyond all this, the Statue of Liberty tells me, in the words of Benjamin Franklin, “where liberty dwells, there is my country.” As a small child, I heard a lot about “my country.” Actually I knew nothing about living in America until 3½ years ago. I was born in Ferkessedougou, Ivory Coast, West Africa. Both my parents are U.S. citizens, so I am also. My first 10 years, however, were lived in a former French colony in West Africa. That republic was a police state, so I had difficulty understanding the freedom Americans enjoy. The idea of freedom and equality for all was not evidenced where I lived. Mom and Dad described America to me, but it only existed in my thought and imagination. They proudly described the Statue of Liberty, symbol of my freedom heritage.

One of my favorite stories was about my parents feelings when they went overseas. Tears of sadness filled their eyes as they stood on the ship’s deck and passed by the Statue of Liberty. When they returned five years later, their joy of seeing The Statue was indescribable. They cried when they saw Miss Liberty! With this background, I eagerly waited to come to America, and see the Statue. It was hard to imagine getting so worked up over a statue! Then, in 1981, I saw the Statue of Liberty at sunrise. Her uplifted hand seemed to welcome me, Robbie Pease, to America! At that moment, my eyes filled with tears too. She represented “my country” and my heritage of freedom as an American citizen. A stable government, not one man, ruled the land she guarded. Frequent coup d’etats did not threaten peace as they did in Africa. Every child, not just the eldest son, has the opportunity to be educated. Average people become successful, and even the poor can see dreams fulfilled. My family can freely discuss their political ideas. No one is snatched from home and imprisoned unjustly.

This beautiful Lady With A Lamp represents America to me. I cherish the freedom it symbolizes. I respect this freedom which is mine, and which many lands do not enjoy. I want to appreciate the heritage for which the Statue of Liberty stands—freedom and equality for all mankind!

**LIBERTY LOVE DAY**

We regret the omission of the following chapters from the lists printed in the LIBERTY LOVE DAY REPORT in the June/July issue:

100%

**FLORIDA:** Peace River

Honorable Mention

**OKLAHOMA:** Fourteen Flags

**PENNSYLVANIA:** Col. James Smith

OCTOBER 1985 661
**State Activities**

**Missouri**

The Missouri State Society held its 86th State Conference at University Plaza Holiday Inn in Springfield, using the theme, "Good Citizenship—Our Privilege and Duty." Twelve chapters from the Southwest District were hostesses headed by Mrs. Terry Palmer and Mrs. Forrest W. Bradley as conference chairman. Mrs. Joe H. Capps, State Regent, presided. Mrs. Ivan M. Niedling, State Regent of Wisconsin, Mrs. Henry F. Butts, State Regent of Louisiana, Mrs. Durwood Dircks, State Regent of Iowa, and Mrs. Donald D. Zimmerman, State Regent of Illinois, were platform guests. A total of 393 attended the conference.

Opening night had many highlights. Thirteen Missouri Daughters who served in the armed forces of the United States were honored with a ceremony. "Lest We Forget," conducted by Mrs. Capps, State Regent, Mrs. A. L. Detweiler, State Chaplain, and Nancy Hills West, State Chairman DAR Service for Veteran Patients. Miss Permelia Ann Zuk was named Missouri Outstanding Junior. A musical program was given by the Carillons of the School of the Ozarks. A candlelight memorial service under the direction of Mrs. Detweiler, State Chaplain, and Mrs. August Bamhouse, State Registrar, paid tribute to all Missouri daughters deceased in the past year.

Brigadier General Gerald P. Stadler, Deputy Commanding General, Fort Leonard Wood, brought the message, "It's An Exciting Time To Be A Soldier," to the National Defense Luncheon.

The Honors and Awards Luncheon rang with applause as the winners were announced. The DAR Good Citizens first place winner was Susan Ehhardt, entered by the Cornelia Greene Chapter. Kimberly Rozell, Taneycomo Chapter, was second place winner, and Kristin Snowden, William Boydston Chapter, was third. Fifth grade American History Essay winner, Laura Kay Whitmore, White Alloe Chapter, was also South Central Division winner. Other winners were, 6th grade, Carolyn Hoecier, White Alloe Chapter; and 7th grade, Maria Isabel Rozell, Taneycomo Chapter, was the winner of the Roberta Casteel Capps Scholarship. A tie was declared in the MSSDAR Scholarship competition, and the winners were Brian Ray Heath, sponsored by King's Highway Chapter, and Richard Mihalik, sponsored by Rachel Donelson Chapter. The Outstanding Teacher of American History Award was given by the Cornelia Greene Chapter. Kimberly Finley, White Alloe Chapter, was the winner of the Roberta Casteel Capps Scholarship. A tie was declared in the MSSDAR Scholarship competition, and the winners were Brian Ray Heath, sponsored by King's Highway Chapter, and Richard Mihalik, sponsored by Rachel Donelson Chapter. The Outstanding Teacher of American History Award was presented to Mr. Mark A. Scherer, who was sponsored by the Independence Pioneer Chapter. The scrapbook awards went to the Rachel Donelson, Mary Hempstead Lisa, and John Guild Chapters. The Rev. Frank Stever gave a talk on "The Qualifications of a Good Citizen."

A special treat at the State Regent's Banquet was a Scott Joplin Concert, "A Bit of Missouri Heritage," with Gary Ellison at the piano.

**Massachusetts**

The ninety-first State Conference of the Massachusetts Society Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Marriott Hotel, Auburndale, with Mrs. Robert Henry Lubker, State Regent, presiding. Mrs. Lubker called the first meeting to order at 2:00 o'clock on Thursday followed by the opening exercises and welcome by the manager of the Newton Marriott, Mr. Kirby G. Smith. The guests of honor were then presented: Mrs. Raymond Franklin Fleck, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Phyllis Schlafly, National Defense Chairman, who was the keynote speaker; and the following State Regents: Mrs. Charles K. Kemper, California; Mrs. Donald D. Zimmerman, Illinois; Mrs. Charles H. Bloedorn, Maryland; Mrs. Henry A. Klie, New Jersey; Mrs. Donald S. Blair, Ohio; Mrs. Dan C. Gary, Tennessee; and Mrs. Joseph Trowe, Missouri. Shown in the accompanying picture are Mrs. Phyllis Schlafly and Mrs. Albert J. Potter, Regent.

At the 7:00 o'clock Conference banquet Mrs. Lubker introduced her guests: Mrs. Lewis G. Smith, State Regent from New Hampshire, and Mrs. Everett Lamson, State Regent from Vermont. After dinner our speaker, Brenda L. Johnson, kept her audience enthralled by her graphic recounting of her and her diplomate husband's experiences in the Soviet Union during their two year stay there. The evening meeting was then recessed and officers and guests visited briefly in the State Regent's suite.

The meeting on Friday was brought to order at 9:00. Following the opening exercises the honored guests were introduced: Mr. David A. Kelly, acting Headmaster for Hillside School, Mrs. Henry P. Mucciaccio, retiring Senior State President, Massachusetts C.A.R., and the newly elected Senior State President, Mr. Jay Lucas, Miss Laura Ferguson, C.A.R. State President.

The Memorial Service was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Alexander J. Smith Jr., while the lovely strains of the flute, played by Sara Russo, were heard. Following the service the chairmen's reports were given and the meeting was adjourned.

The call to order for the Conference luncheon was at 12:30 noon. Honored guests were Mrs. Raymond Franklin Fleck, Recording Secretary General, whose address was entitled "New Hear This," Mrs. Donald John Morton, Vice President General; Mrs. Henry Klie, State Regent of New Jersey; Mrs. Robert B. Serozynsky, 1985 Massachusetts State Outstanding Junior; Mr. Thomas Ladenburg, 1985 Massachusetts Outstanding American History teacher.

The final report of the Credential Committee was given and following the benediction and retiring of the colors, the Ninetieth State Conference was adjourned. —Barbara M. Wood.

**North Carolina**

North Carolina Daughters of the National Society DAR enjoyed a highly successful 85th State Conference in Pinehurst at the charming landmark, Pinehurst Hotel, with a total of 528 members and guests in attendance. The ten chapters in District 5 were hostesses. Mrs. Albert J. Potter, State Regent, presided throughout the three days of action-filled events. Distinguished guests included Mrs. Raymond Franklin Fleck, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Phyllis Schlafly, National Defense Chairman, who was the keynote speaker; and the following State Regents: Mrs. Charles K. Kemper, California; Mrs. Donald D. Zimmerman, Illinois; Mrs. Charles H. Bloedorn, Maryland; Mrs. Henry A. Klie, New Jersey; Mrs. Donald S. Blair, Ohio; Mrs. Dan C. Gary, Tennessee; and Mrs. Joseph Trowe, Missouri. Shown in the accompanying picture are Mrs. Phyllis Schlafly and Mrs. Albert J. Potter, Regent.
Opening session on Monday afternoon featured reports of State Officers, appointment of Tellers and Conference Committees, and introduction of pages by Mrs. David Moody, State Chairman of Pages. It was noteworthy that eight new chapters have been organized in North Carolina during the past three years, the latest three being Tryon Resolves, Cherryville; Old Dobbs County Militia, Goldsboro; and Rand's Mill, Garner.

A memorial service for the 130 Daughters who had died during the year was conducted by Mrs. Nellye Knight, State Chaplain. Special tribute was paid to Mrs. Bartlett Braxton Jones, State Vice Regent 1943-1944, and the wreath of Flowers of Memory was later placed on the grave of Mrs. George Albert Kernodle, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent.

A reception honoring Mrs. Fleck, Mrs. Schlaffy and State Officers and their guests was followed by a banquet at 7:30 at which time Mrs. Schlaffy spoke eloquently on “Our Moral Duty to Defend Freedom.” The outstanding Junior for 1985, Mrs. Patricia Gail Spratt Holford, General Robert Irvin Chapter, Pineville, was honored at this time, and HODAR pins were presented to husbands of members.

Reports of National Committee Chairmen were given on Tuesday morning and conference awards were presented at the luncheon. Winner of the State DAR Good Citizen Award and the $1000 Gertrude S. Curraway Scholarship given for the first time, was Jeffrey C. Yu, sponsored by General Davie Chapter, Chapel Hill. Outstanding history teacher was Mrs. Oscar W. Brannon, Susannah Coutanche Evans Chapter, Greenville, and State Candidate for National American History Scholarship was Stephen John Batten, Williamston.

On Tuesday Afternoon, other reports were given and voting on the slate for new State Officers took place. At the informal dinner at 6:30, the famed 82nd Airborne Division Band and All American Chorus entertained all with their stirring patriotic music. It was announced that the following officers had been elected: Regent, Mrs. Joseph K. Showfety; Vice Regent, Mrs. Joe M. Dietzel; Chaplain, Miss Anne Katherine Bland; Recording Secretary, Mrs. John O’Keeffe; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. William Crews; Organizing Secretary, Mrs. R. T. Williams; Treasurer, Mrs. T. Marion Hunter; Registrar, Mrs. Richard K. Teague; Historian, Mrs. John T. Oxford, Jr.; and Librarian, Mrs. William Nixon.

Final session Wednesday morning was taken up with District Directors’ reports and the installation of new State Officers (with exception of State Regent and Vice Regent who would be installed at Continental Congress) and new District Directors. Mrs. W. H. Strickland, District 6 Director, gave the invitation to the 86th State Conference.—Jane W. Kellett.

District of Columbia

Following the theme of its 1984-86 Administration, “Neglect Not the Gift That Is In Thee”—(1 Timothy 4:14), District of Columbia Daughters spent this first year energetically presenting their gifts.

While we supported every facet of the National Society’s varied program, children and young people were the chief beneficiaries of our endeavor. Beginning with finger-printing of pre-schoolers for safety, we have touched base at every level of the school experience, up to awarding three scholarships at two of our local universities. We presented flags and flag codes, sent ten Indian children to summer camp at home and abroad, and reactivated an ROTC unit. We bought books on Blacks in the Revolution for our Senior High School libraries, and “Touched-It” at our DAR Museum. DAR schools, approved schools, Indian schools and the Helen Pouch Fund were generously remembered.

Since the State Regent’s Project centered on the tutoring program at St. Mary’s School for Indian Girls, much interest developed in learning more about American Indians. The theme of the State Conference, held March 29-30, 1985, in the Washington Hilton Hotel, was “Building On Our Heritage,” with the first day’s activities revolving around “Our Indian Heritage.” The White Eagle Dancers gave a stirring Indian Tribal Dance demonstration. Our luncheon guest-speaker was Dr. Kenyon Cull, of St. Mary’s, who spoke on “From the Blanket to the Electric Blanket.” The Americanism Medal was presented by the Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Committee, Miss Marjorie R. Shortley, Chairman, to Mrs. Palmer W. Byrd, eminent lecturer and member of the Seneca Tribe, for her outstanding work on behalf of the Indian people. This presentation is shown in the accompanying picture.

On the second day of the Conference, our topic was “Our Heritage of Freedom.” The speaker at the National Defense luncheon was Mr. Robert Billings, Chief of Staff of High Frontier, who spoke on that subject.

During both of these days, in addition to these special events, the State Conference carried on its happy business, and happy it was. State Officers and Chairmen gave their reports with pleasure. Awards were made to chapters and outstanding chapter members; the Outstanding Junior award was presented by the State Regent. Scholarship, Junior American Citizens and DAR Good Citizens awards were made, and the Outstanding History Teacher was introduced. On Regents Night, the reports were given by Chapter Regents with smiling faces and every evidence of pleasure in a successful year.

We were pleased to have as our honored guests during this Conference Mesdames Robert Dains, Winfield Llewellyn, Tracy Neal, Charles Bloedorn and George Honts, Jr., State Regents of Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia, respectively. We were also especially happy to have with us our President General, Mrs. Walter Hughey King, who participated in the awards and presented an Informal Forum. At the concluding banquet on Saturday evening, the entertainment began with a concert by the Soldiers Chorus of the United States Army Field band, followed by Mrs. King as our Keynote speaker. At the conclusion of Mrs. King’s speech, the entire assemblage rose and broke into impromptu singing of “This Land is Our Land” accompanied by enthusiastic hand-clapping—a glorious finale to a successful State Conference climaxing a year of joyful endeavor as we “Neglected Not.”—Margaret M. Cox.
“What My DAR Membership Means To Me”

INTRODUCTION BY
SUSAN ADAMS GONCHAR
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

The National Membership Chairman was curious. In DAR circles one generally hears, “My membership is a privilege.” But, why is that?

To give the membership an opportunity to impart “What My DAR Membership Means To Me” and to create active participation in membership activities, she initiated an essay contest open to all members that asked just that question. Hundreds of essays judged by DAR officials on state, division and national levels poignantly revealed what DAR membership means to many of its members...

It is my link to the past and a bridge to the future. Through DAR I can fulfill my commitment to my Revolutionary ancestors and to the generations that will follow after me. Through genealogy, I have developed a personal kinship with my ancestors and have gained a wealth of historical understanding. DAR promotes a strong national defense and an informed citizenry and that is important to me. My membership in DAR means that I am not alone, that there are thousands like me who share the common bond of faith in God and devotion to Country.

At the 94th Continental Congress, April 1985, Susan A. Gonchar, National Chairman, Membership Committee, presented the first place winner of the essay contest, Margaret Ivancevich, to the President General, Mrs. Walter Hughey King, who in turn presented her award.

First Place
MARGARET BRYANT
KARNSER IVANCEVICH
SAN JACINTO CHAPTER, TEXAS

“What does my DAR Membership mean to me?” the instructions ask. My mind drifts back ... 1969, when my papers were approved, and how proud I was to attend Chapter meetings ... my first State Conferences in Kentucky and Texas, and how excited I was to be there, voting the future of my Society ... paging at Continental Congress, eyes shining through tears, watching the Stars and Stripes burst forth from the ceiling of Constitution Hall ... last year when my mother and I simultaneously served as Regents a thousand miles apart ...

Startled, I stop ... NO! DAR means so much more! HONOR—that’s what DAR means to me! The opportunity to honor those dearest to me: my mother, a member for 26 years; my father, a HODAR who helped my mother in her every DAR endeavor; my Chapter Daughters, who put their trust in me; my States, one which gave me birth, and the other a home away from ‘home’; my Country, which provided a safe refuge for my husband’s grandparents; my Society, those wise ladies who saw the necessity to remember; my God, who gave me life to accomplish His goals. But most of all, I have honored those distant ancestors who gazed into the future, envisioned a dream for their children’s children, then fought for it.

I admit, with hidden shame, that without my membership in DAR, I would never have looked so fondly into the past — or so confidently into the future.
Second Place
MARY JANE AIKEN
DAVID HUDSON CHAPTER, OHIO

Fifty years ago, I learned an axiom at my grandmother’s knee. In that quaint and special way that grandmas have, she imprinted on my young mind a valuable lesson that gave me a secure base to grow on.

Said this gray-haired sage, “He who careth not from whence he came, careth little whither he goeth.”

And so begins my story on what the DAR means to me. Because my family cared deeply about our genealogy, they spun a thread of love strong enough to run from Private Daniel Merrick through the centuries. Who can help but revere his country, his flag, and his Constitution when he knows that his relatives fought for the privilege of belonging to an independent nation? This feeling is further nurtured when these kin forged the Constitution and signed its noble pages. Without the DAR, I might not have been aware of my place in history.

Perhaps even more important than the role of the DAR in my past, is my vision of the DAR in action in my present. As an individual who fears the threat of Communism I am but a single whisper. However, adding my voice to over 200,000 concerned women in fifty states and other countries, I become a magnified chorus assured of being heard.

Traditionally, the Daughters of the American Revolution are educated, intelligent, forceful women who stand for something—patriotism, love of family, reverence to God, and loyalty to the Government. I am proud to stand with them!

Third Place
ANITA STEIGERWALD BOND
BERKS COUNTY CHAPTER, PENNSYLVANIA

My membership in the DAR is important to me in that it represents my tie with the past, my work in the present, and a link to the future.

My tie with the past is that which joins me through my ancestry to those sons and daughters of liberty, through the American Revolution. In their hearts burned the love of freedom at all costs. In my veins courses the same blood of those who sacrificed their fortunes, and some their lives to create a new nation, now known as the United States of America.

My work in the present is to support my society by helping to carry on the work of those first patriots by honoring my God, my Flag, and my Country. My DAR membership has taught me more than I ever knew about the American Flag. It has made me more aware of the plight of the American Indian, and the struggle of the American Veterans. Membership in DAR has helped me to realize how priceless is the gift of freedom. We see it in the eyes of those citizens of foreign countries, working hard to become citizens of the United States. DAR membership is life itself.

In the future, let me impart the knowledge I have gained to future generations. Let my membership shine as I join hands with those who call themselves Daughters of the American Revolution to show all that the Spirit of ’76 lives on.

---

NEW PUBLICATION: DAR LIBRARY CATALOG, VOLUME 2: STATE AND LOCAL HISTORIES AND RECORDS

This second volume of the Library Catalog lists all state and local histories and record volumes in the collection of the DAR Library. Thousands of these sources are unique compilations which DAR members have placed in their National Library since the 1920s. Subject and author indices to this bibliography will provide researchers with an indispensable finding aid. Approximately 1,100 pages.

SPECIAL PRE-PUBLICATION PRICE: $50.00 until December 1, 1985
Price after December 1, 1985: $60.00 to DAR Members
$65.00 to non-members

Send check or money order payable to Treasurer General, NSDAR to: DAR LIBRARY CATALOG Volume 2, DAR Library, 1776 D St. NW, Washington, DC 20006-5392.

Name: __________________________________________________________
Street: _________________________________________________________
City: __________________________ State _______ Zip ________________
The following article written by Miss Florence Seville Berryman, a DAR and a prolific writer of history and art for our DAR Magazine, is a reminiscence of a few of her experiences.

Miss Berryman is the remaining member of an extremely talented family. Her Mother was a born leader, very active in the DAR and one of the organizers of the Daughters of the American Colonists. Her Father, originator of the famous "Teddy Bear," was a political cartoonist for fifty-seven years, first with The Washington Post and later joining The Washington Star where Miss Berryman served as art critic and her brother Jim was sports cartoonist and later political cartoonist.

Miss Berryman did so much to encourage young aspiring artists that she was presented with the Alumni Achievement Award by the George Washington University Alumni Association. She is listed in Who's Who in the South, Who's Who In American Art, and Who's Who in American Women.

This magazine chairman has the good fortune to know Miss Florence Berryman, a charming lady, who was kind enough to contribute to our October 1985 issue honoring the Presidents General.

A comprehensive study entitled "The George Washington Calendar," appearing each month of the year 1932, is a fine example of her outstanding contributions to the DAR Magazine.

Some of the other articles published in the DAR Magazine by Miss Berryman are:

"Rembrandt Peale's Washington," Mar. 1925;
"A Shopping Tour With the First Lady of the Land," July & Aug. 1925;
"Book-plates of the Colonial Gentry," Jan. 1925;

—Grace D. Sisson.

The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution has been an asset in my life from late teens to the present. My most vivid memories of the annual Continental Congress and the Presidents General are early. I was a Page at four Congresses. Each day's entrance procession of the President General, other officers and special guests, led by Pages carrying the American and DAR flags, and accompaniment by inspiring band music, was impressive. The entrance invariably gave me a thrill of pride and admiration for this great organization.

Mrs. George Guernsey was President General at my first Congress. She was a typical middle westerner, or so I thought, a Grant Wood type with forthright ideas and simple tastes and a strong feeling for equal rights. She soon discovered that some of the Pages "were more equal than the others" (to quote Orwell) when it came to elegance. All the Pages had revolutionary ancestors, good educations and tactful manners (they needed them). But Pages from well-to-do families appeared every day in brand
new gowns, snow white, lace-trimmed, eye-catching. Many another Page had only one white dress. Every night before getting her aching feet into bed, she had to wash, dry and iron this gown, to be ready for the next day’s unremitting exertions.

We had a lot of exercise carrying messages up and down gallery steps and to the far distances in the hall.

Mrs. Guernsey didn’t like this situation, so before her next year as President General, she ordered sleeveless jackets extending from neck to below the waist. The color was DAR blue. So no matter whether the Page’s gown was a creation by Worth of Paris or by Miss Libbie Lake of Main Street, USA, the Pages were sartorially equal.

We were too busy running around to pay much attention to the business under discussion. But, one day a delegate, after frantic signals for attention, said, “Madame President General, I have something to say about this matter, and will require sufficient time to explain.” Mrs. Guernsey replied, “Go ahead. You can have the whole afternoon, if you need it.” This ironic answer, and laughter from the audience, put the woman on her mettle. She cut her exposition to a reasonable time.

Another brief incident was the introduction of a beautiful blue-eyed blonde young woman from Reno, Nevada as “the first Delegate to come from that state.” As the divorce capital of the United States, in an era when divorce was not generally acceptable, this made the Reno Delegate the cynosure of all eyes in Memorial Continental Hall. “I assure you,” she said, “that I have a perfectly good husband, and we are not in Reno to sever our ties. We live there because that is where he has a good job.”

The campaign for President General every three years produced as much excitement, it seemed to me, as the political struggles for the Presidency and Congress every two and four years. I well remember when Mrs. Talmadge of Georgia and a woman from Chicago were candidates for President General of the DAR. The adamant support given each side seemed strong

(continued on page 675)
As an immigrant, my first experience with Lady Liberty, that is, the Statue of Liberty, was on a cloudy day of late spring, in the year of 1969, the very first year of our living in the United States. At that time, my husband had just left the University of Connecticut to teach at Washington and Lee University; we, including our four daughters, treated ourselves to a few days of vacation in New York City before we came to Lexington, Virginia.

On that cloudy day, we joined a crowd of people taking a ferry to visit Lady Liberty. When Ellis Island (it was called Bedloe's Island before) was in sight, Lady Liberty revealed herself from the misty sky, remaining as strong as when Emma Lazarus wrote her poem 'The New Colossus' in 1883. "Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame, with conquering limbs astride from land to land. Here at our sea-washed sunset gates shall stand a mighty woman with a torch, whose flame is the imprisoned lightning, and her name Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand glows world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command the air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame..."

After we got out from the ferry, I held the hand of our nine-year old daughter, Grace, and followed the line to climb up to the top of Lady Liberty. Hours passed, for we moved at a slow pace, before reaching the elevator, which carried us up to the double spiral staircases, one stairway for going up and one for coming down. The narrow winding stairway permits only one person to pass through, and of course, no one could change his mind to return or to give up. "Keep moving!" I urged, encouraging Grace who was in front of me, and I kept my feet steady and held my breath gently. I knew my husband was behind me, yet I could not turn my head or talk to him. In the middle of the journey, I heard some young children crying and the desperate mother praying. Nobody had warned us before we entered the wobbly ladder, but still hundreds and thousands of people walked up these 168 steps to arrive at the platform which is also the crown of Lady Liberty. Finally we were there, on the 12th story, gazing spellbound from the crown over the cities. This was my first experience with Lady Liberty. What was the fun of taking such hardship to reach to the top of this statue? I would say it was the experience of struggling that gave me such a sweet memory.

One hundred years ago, the French admired the Americans for building such an ideal country, which has in her Preamble to the Constitution the following words: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union to establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States." The French, therefore, gave this country Lady Liberty, as a symbol of the United States.

If people ask me what made me decide to come to the United States, I will answer with confidence, "The quest for liberty." I and many other people came to the United States from totalitarian countries, places of terrorism and famine, in search of liberty.

The story of the construction of Lady Liberty is that of a work of genius, and the labor of many. It was created piece by piece and step by step and by means of the collective work and vision of many different people as was the great nation it represents. One hundred years ago, the French artist August Bartholdi and his friends built this splendid statue in France, and shipped Lady Liberty to the United States to stand on a pedestal. The funding of the pedestal was made possible by contributions from over 121,000 Americans. The $102,006.39 were raised mostly with five cents or fifty cents donations. It came to be less than one dollar per person on the average. It was a combination of the ideas and of the dedicated work of great artists, engineers and numerous workers and financial supporters that made possible such a huge statue. Bartholdi’s statue is 305 feet high; the pedestal alone weighs 28,000 tons. The mounting of the statue required 600,000 rivets and each one had to be driven in carefully and accurately. The statue was made of copper, beaten delicately into shapes over plaster base forms.
which were then discarded. The French engineer, Gustave Eiffel, saw it as his task to build a slender but strong metallic bone structure, with the joints riveted and bolted together, that would make it possible for those forms to resist the pressures of all kinds that would otherwise have brought them to grief. We know that Eiffel took four years fashioning the armatures that supported the statue. Lady Liberty in Bartholdi’s idea, can be regarded moreover as emblematic of cooperation, perseverance, hard work and determination. She is firmly standing on an island where storms or waves could not wash her away for the last hundred years; she is the symbol of the United States.

Lady Liberty to me, is also a giant of non-violence, a peace-loving symbol, not inflammatory nor revolutionary. Victor Hugo, the great writer of France, visited Lady Liberty on November 29, 1884, before she was shipped to the United States. Accordingly Mr. Hugo said in a quiet, quavering voice: “Yes, this beautiful work holds what I have always loved—called peace. Between America and France . . . this token of peace will live forever.” He also wrote an inscription for a booklet about the Statue eight days before he died: “To the sculptor, form is everything and is nothing. It is nothing without spirit . . ., with the idea, it is everything.” A statue with the idea of liberty, it symbolizes also that peace is at hand.

President Cleveland embarked on a yacht to Ellis Island on October 28, 1886. He said during his speech on this day of the Unveiling of Lady Liberty: “We will not forget that Liberty has made here her home, nor shall her chosen altar be neglected. Wishing votaries will constantly keep alive its fire and these shall gleam upon the shores of our sister republic in the east. Reflected thence and joined with answering rays, a stream of light shall pierce the darkness of ignorance and man’s oppression, until Liberty enlighten the world.” Since Lady Liberty was unveiled, millions of people have come to the United States from Europe, South America and the Far East as immigrants, or refugees. Many of them came in boats by way of New York Harbor, passing Lady Liberty before they landed. In the early days, there were no immigration laws to be followed, and therefore most people just arrived at the harbor and waited at the immigration office for approval to enter this promising land, the United States. During the waiting period, Lady Liberty symbolized their longing for liberty, and their dream of that moment had become a part of the spiritual heritage of each immigrant family as Emma Lazarus continued in her poem, “ . . . Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free! . . .”

Although immigration from the old world started in the late 1800s, over half of the population of the United States today is directly related to immigrants who passed by Lady Liberty through Ellis Island during the six decades from 1892 to 1954. These immigrants came to the United States in search for freedom of worship, freedom of thought and freedom of opportunity to seek a better life. This Land of Promise is indeed as beautiful as Katherine Bates described. “O beautiful for spacious skies, for amber waves of grain, for purple mountain majesties, above the fruited plain! America! America!”

In the first World War, on December 2, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson, accompanied by the French Ambassador to the United States, Jules Jesserand, dedicated the new lighting system. President Wilson remarked: “There has come more and more into my heart the conviction that peace is going to come to the world only with liberty.” During the World War, the Lady Liberty became a new national symbol, replacing Columbia, the female figure that had been a popular representation of America since the Revolutionary War.

In the Great Depression, dictators in Europe had caused deep concern to the leaders of the world’s democracies. When President Franklin Delano Roosevelt traveled to Ellis Island to commemorate the 50th birthday of Lady Liberty on October 28, 1936, he reassuringly repeated the quote, “We will not forget that Liberty has made her home, nor shall her chosen altar be neglected.” He spoke of America as the home of liberty, the land of Promise.

On May 11, 1965, President Lyndon Johnson visited Lady Liberty to proclaim Ellis Island to be an integral part of Lady Liberty, and the Statue a national monument. He also called for passage of his proposed immigration bill, which would do away with the national origin’s quota scheme, established by the legislation based on the skills of the applicants. On October 3, 1965, Congress approved an immigration system that admitted tens of thousands who would otherwise have been excluded. In 1972, the Museum of Immigration headquartered itself in the pedestal of Lady Liberty, and was opened to the public. This made Lady Liberty even closer to the immigrants.

During the one hundred years since Lady Liberty has welcomed thousands of immigrants to this beautiful land, there has been an increasing number of people from different cultures, languages and races living together under the Constitution of the United States. These immigrants were assimilated into American life, and America became a melting pot, which by the way, remains the most popular symbol for ethnic interaction. The concept of a melting pot was launched by Israel Zangwill’s play “The Melting Pot,” which had a long run in New York City in 1909.

More people started to question American Identity and Americanization after the Second World War when many people came to the United States not only because they voluntarily applied to live here, but because they were refugees who had no choice of living in their own countries. They came to this United States not as farmers or laborers, but as intellectuals or members of royal families; they were scientists, artists, or political leaders. Of course they enjoyed living in such a free country and at the same time they contributed their talents to their adopted country, the United States. Yet a cultural pluralism seemed to have surfaced. Horace Kallen foresaw the problem earlier when he wrote an article “Democracy versus Melting Pot” in the magazine The Nation in the February 1915 issue. He pointed out that the goal of Americanism was to achieve unity by conformity but that was incompatible with American laws. However, to pursue the goal for unity in harmony, rather than that of total cultural conformity, would be a goal compatible with the American belief that groups as well as individuals have rights and this approach could usher in a truly democratic social and cultural harmony. Nathan Glazer’s and Daniel Moynihan’s book, Beyond the Melting Pot, said: “The point about the melting pot is that it did not happen.”

In the 60s, cultural pluralism seemed to conflict with Americanization when the nation experimented with President Johnson’s proclamation of the Great Society. Milton Gordon, in his 1964 article “Assimilation in American life” pointed out that structural pluralism was replacing cultural pluralism. Structural pluralism meant merely that members of the ethnic group interacted socially with each other more than they did with outsiders. An ethnic group—whether it is conceived by natural roots or is optionally cultivated—is bound together by a sense of peoplehood, and is a sub-group within American society. The sense of peoplehood that characterizes national community is more inclusive than the peoplehood of an ethnic group. John Higham said in the Motto that his new land would bring unity out of diversity as a matter of course. Philip Gleason in his article, “American Identity and Americanization,” published in 1980, concluded, “ . . . To affirm the existence of American Nationalism does not mean that all Americans are exactly alike or must become uniform in order to be really American. It simply means that a genuine national community does exist and that it has its own distinctive principle of uniting its own history.”

What does it mean to be an American? The United States defines herself as a nation committed to principles of liberty, equality, and government on the basis of consent, and so, the nationality of her population is derived from the people’s identification with those principles. Those principles are the common ground that unifies the diversities and brings the diversities into harmony.

Liberty is the strongest of human dreams and yet the most fragile of human experience. In their search for liberty, men and women will form revolutions, cross vast oceans and trackless continents; yet once achieved, even in part, liberty can soon be lost to the bondage of petty rules and bureaucratic indifference. To gain liberty, one must risk all; to retain liberty, requires unceasing vigilance. The coming celebration of the 100th birthday of Lady Liberty is not only America’s national
reminder of this search for liberty, which is a spiritual and social treasure, but it is also a call to daily rededication to hold these liberties fast and to extend them across the range of human experience.

My family did not come here for economic reasons; however, we came here for a better life, such as my being able to help my husband make a home here where he has a chance to develop his talent in art and the children can receive quality education. We nevertheless did not just take; we brought some Chinese treasures like art, literature, and philosophy, to our adopted country as well. I wrote recently an article entitled "Mountains beyond Mountains" for the *Chinese Literary Quarterly* in Manila, Philippines, and in that article, I told my readers how my husband and I were invited by various American organizations and schools to present Chinese art exhibitions, lecture-demonstrations, and workshops in the valleys of the Appalachian Mountains, Blue Ridge Mountains, and Alleghany Mountains. Can you imagine for example, on the top of these mountains, in the mining areas of Virginia and West Virginia, we showed the children of the public school system of Tazewell County Chinese art and calligraphy? We ate school lunches with children, their principals and teachers. Here is another example; we visited the Abbs Valley Elementary School which is five hundred feet from the historical Moore Monument, representing the famous massacre of the James Moore's family by the Shawnee Indians in 1786. We did not fight with Indians, rather we spread the seeds of good Chinese culture which we hope will become a part of American culture in the future.

As an immigrant, I personally do not leave behind me my traditional background or identity; I do, however, wish to uphold the principle of the United States and to do my part in working for the common good. According to the famous Chinese scholars, the ideal world society is a cosmopolitan one where people can retain their cultural identity in the enjoyment of their ethnic cuisine, traditional costumes, arts and crafts and in religious rituals while still living together in harmony in the belief that all people under the heavens are brothers.

I am sorry that China is far behind the ideal situation; I, therefore, join all Americans in making an ideal community for all people in this United States of America, which has a constitution that assures all the people liberty, equality, and security. I am happy to conclude my talk with great enthusiasm in being an American. I hope that all of us will remember this, "We will not forget that Liberty has made here her home, nor shall her chosen altar be neglected." Lady Liberty represents freedom, collective hard work, ideals and peace and merging unity. This Lady Liberty is the symbol of our beloved country, the United States, my adopted country.

Bibliography
NATIONAL CONTEST RULES for STATE SOCIETY PRESS BOOKS

Each press book must be assembled in the order outlined below. Entries must be in the MAIL ROOM, NSDAR, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006-5392 at least 10 days before the opening of Continental Congress.

1. Cover
2. Title Page
3. Index Page
4. Editorial Section
5. Chapter Clippings Section

1. The press book cover must have the name of the State on its front cover.

2. The title page must list the name of the State Society, the State Regent's name and other State Officers, the name and address of the Press Book Chairman and the Public Relations Chairman, along with the inclusive dates of the material contained in the book.

3. The index page must list the chapters in the State, the total number represented in the book, the total number of inches of publicity (including photographs) and the total number of photographs mounted in the press book.

4. The Editorial Section shall contain clippings of published articles and photographs published within the State not containing a DAR chapter name, pertaining to

A. The National Society, such as the DAR School Bus Tour, educational and patriotic trips sponsored by the NSDAR, on the DAR Museum, Continental and Constitution Halls and Continental Congress (examples: JAC exhibit, review of the National Defense speaker's address and feature story on the President General or National Officer or Chairman).

B. The State Society, such as published articles and photographs relative to District meetings, State Conference, historic sites maintained by State Society, feature stories on State Regent, State Officers or Chairman.

C. OTHER DAR published material not applicable to other sections provided.

5. The Chapter Clippings Section

A. Must include original clippings (not xeroxed copies)
   1. published in a newspaper or magazine within the chapter's metropolitan area
   2. with content on chapter activities or chapter sponsored activities (like C.A.R.) or on member(s) where the chapter name appears in the article;
   3. of Continental Congress publicity when a chapter is named (count only the section where the chapter is named - not the entire article unless the chapter initiated the entire article);
   4. of DAR MAGAZINE article or AD initiated by chapter named - a full page is considered 30 inches;
   5. of State Newsletters (count only the section where chapter is named); and
   6. of obituaries of chapter members with the identifying DAR number of the deceased cut from year book and included.

B. Must have the name of the newspaper or magazine and the date of publication mounted as part of the clipping with every article
   1. with no writing or drawing on the clipping or stickers or illustrative work added which were not published with the article or picture;
   2. and measured vertically from top of headline to the end of the article, including photographs (if more than one column, measure vertically and add the total number of all columns).

JUDGING - In order that all States have an equal opportunity, the States are grouped in three categories: I. States with 35 or fewer chapters; II. States with 36 to 75 chapters; III. States with 76 or more chapters.

INCLUSIVE DATES: MARCH 1st to MARCH 1st
Press Books must be picked up by noon on Friday.

NATIONAL CONTEST CHAIRMAN
Mrs. James S. Margedant, 428 S. Alvord, Evansville, Indiana 47714
Have you taken part in a similar conversation recently? Have some of your family possessions become a burden to you? Do you worry about their safe-keeping? Perhaps we can help. Almost everyone has the desire to collect things and the more sentimental the attachments, the harder it is to part with them. Most people who collect things also like to show them to others and the more we show them the less safe they become. If a piece is lost or stolen then its historical and sentimental value is lost as well. It becomes nothing more than an anonymous piece, perhaps a melted blob of metal with no trace whatever of its cherished past. In order to avoid such an unfortunate demise, owners of historic artifacts must take extra precautions for their safety. A splendid way to preserve an historic object is to give it a permanent home in a museum.

The purpose of a museum is to collect and exhibit irreplaceable objects that represent our cultural heritage. A good museum continues to search for and acquire unique objects of high quality, to provide the ideal environment for each acquisition, to preserve and maintain it and to display it for the public whenever possible.

The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution Museum is always looking for objects of quality design in good condition that were made or used in America before 1850. Exceptions are made when the object has a special significance, such as a friendship quilt made to honor a certain person. For the most part the pieces accepted have been made or decorated by hand and are usually one-of-a-kind. Permanent records are kept for each object so that the donor history, as it relates to the piece, is preserved. Whenever a selection from the collection is on exhibit it has a label which gives pertinent information about the piece and includes the name of the donor and any memorium.

When an object is accepted into the DAR Museum collection it is numbered, labeled, researched, catalogued and then either stored or exhibited. Only a few objects are on permanent exhibition. All objects are kept in a secure place and protected from loss and damage. Because they provide a unique contact with the history and traditions of this great country, preser-
"Have you seen Grandma's old silver ladles recently? We haven't used them in years but we should polish them anyway. They looked so tarnished and spattered after we painted the cupboard last spring."

"Not one of the children appreciates great Uncle Frank's high chest. We won't have room for it when we move and I don't feel right about selling it."

vation of the objects is the primary goal. If conservation is needed, every attempt is made to see that it receives the best available care. Some of the best conservators in the world live and work in the Washington area, and we are fortunate to be able to call upon their expertise. Through the generosity of donors, Friends of the Museum and other sources, recent gifts and objects of long-standing need are currently receiving the best conservation available. We like to think that the original artist or craftsman would have approved of the methods employed when the need for cleaning or repair arises.

Only you can decide when the time has come for your family treasure to go to a museum. If you can no longer care for it, keep it safe, or feel right about not sharing it with others, maybe the time is right. If you have an irreplaceable object you would like to offer to the DAR Museum, we would like to hear from you. A letter describing your heirloom should give as much information about it as you can learn from relatives and family records. Include a description noting: size, material, date, maker, condition and place of origin if known. Include photographs taken from several perspectives and when available, any genealogical information which relates to the maker or the original owner. Also include your full address and telephone number. This information will allow the staff to decide if the object you offer should be in a museum and if it is right for the DAR Museum. If another museum would be a better choice, our staff..."
QUERIES

Cost per line—Cost of one 6½ 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. Any one 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.

WILBUR: Seeking desc. of Aaron Wilbur, m. Jane Frisbie and Caroline Melten. I have a Family Bible that I would like to go to a desc. of this man, b. 12 Dec 1821 in VT.—Mrs. Sharon Webb, 721 Brown Rd., Knoxville, TN 37920.

LUCKEY: Desire corres. with DAR or SAR members who descend from Rev. War Luckey family.—Eugene Luckey, Box 885, Burns, OR 97720.

KING ROBERT I, II, III: Desire corres. with those who have gone back to Robert the Bruce (King Robert I) or to King Robert II or III.—Harry G. C. Hill, P.O. Box 716, Tanner, NC 28664.

CALHOUN: Greatly appreciate genealogy of Rev. Lt. George Calhoun (Rev. War).—Mrs. John E. Herr, 1408 N. Main St., Butler, PA 16001.

BATTLES: Collecting info. for completion of book on desc. of Noel Battles, b. ca 1755 VA, d. 14 Dec 1840 St. Clair Co., AL; children Wm. (1786), Samuel (1788), Nelson (1790), Obadiah (1799), Archibald (1800), Eddy Stewart (1801), Thomas (1802), Elizabeth Broom (1803). Please contact.—Grace Thornton, P.O. Box 5107, Alvin, TX 77512.

SMALL-TODD: Need info. on Samuel Smart, b. Knox Co., TN, m. Martha Todd 9 Jul 1829 who was b. 19 Dec 1803 in Knox Co., TN. d. 1869 ca. Martha was listed as head of household in 1850 TN Census with a son, Donald C. Smart, 19 yrs. old. Donald served as a Capt. in the Civil War. d. 29 Jan 1910 and was buried in Fairview Cemetery in 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. Any one 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.

Fuqua, Grandfield, OK 73546.

LUCKEY: Desire corres. with DAR or SAR members who descend from Rev. War Luckey family.—Eugene Luckey, Box 885, Burns, OR 97720.

TODD: Need info. on Samuel Todd, b. 26 Dec 1779, d. ca 1835, m. Diana Harrison 17 Mar 1802. Named Diana Todd in will probated 1835 in Knox Co., TN. Also named dau. Martha Todd Smart and grandson, Samuel Cobb.—Chloe Fuqua, Grandfield, OK 73546.

ROSS: Need parents of Samuel Ross, m. Jane Mary Vreeland (F New Providence, NJ. She dau. of Enoch Vreeland, Rev. Sol., wife Eliz. Sayre m. New Providence 1770. One son Aaron F. to Samuel and Jane.—William Ross, 224 NE 108 St., Miami, FL 33161.


DABNEY-COFFMAN: Need info. re: Elizabeth Ann Dabney, age 17, living Parkersburg, WV 1870 with a Catherine Dabney, age 36, both in "dressmaking" and both b. in PA. Elizabeth m. John W. Coffman, ca 1872-3; had 5 children; moved to New Castle, DE ca 1876; d. there 17 Mar 1897.—Robert Coffman, 28386 Zarza, Mission Viejo, CA 92692.

BARRINEAU: Isaac Barrineau Sr., Williamsburg Co., Georgetown Dist., SC. Info. to origin or background.—Max R. Kruemcke, P.O. Box 8642, Houston, TX 77223.


CARY-CAREY: Parents & siblings of Wm. Baronet Carey, b. Dec 1818 Washington Co., PA; moved to Londonderry, Guernsey Co., OH 1819; m. Rhoda Jennings, Perry Co., OH 1836; moved to IA 1853.—Mrs. Calvin Blankenship, P.O. Box 157, Springtown, TX 76717.

NEAL-O'NEAL: Need info. on the parents of Henry Neal/O’Neal b. 23 Jan 1789 and d. 28 Apr 1870. They lived in Conneautville, PA or somewhere in the northwest part of PA.—Mrs. James Bailey, 355 Imperial Dr., E. Liverpool, OH 43920.

SMITH-ELWELL: Seeking info on the parents/grandparents of Marvin (Martin) Tucker, b. NH ca 1795 and Ashbel Tucker (his brother?) 1835 and later lived Potsdam/Pierpoint, NY.—Joyce Collinsworth, Box 121, Prospect, NY 13435.


BATTLES: Collecting info. for completion of book on desc. of Noel Battles, b. ca 1755 VA, d. 14 Dec 1840 St. Clair Co., AL; children Wm. (1786), Samuel (1788), Nelson (1790), Obadiah (1799), Archibald (1800), Eddy Stewart (1801), Thomas (1802), Elizabeth Broom (1803). Please contact.—Grace Thornton, P.O. Box 5107, Alvin, TX 77512.

SMALL-TODD: Need info. on Samuel Smart, b. Knox Co., TN, m. Martha Todd 9 Jul 1829 who was b. 19 Dec 1803 in Knox Co., TN, d. 1869 ca. Martha was listed as head of household in 1850 TN Census with a son, Donald C. Smart, 19 yrs. old. Donald served as a Capt. in the Civil War. d. 29 Jan 1910 and was buried in Fairview Cemetery in Shawnee, OK. What happened to Samuel Smart?—Chloe Fuqua, Grandfield, OK 73546.

LYONS: Need info. on Mary Lyons b. Union Co., TN in 1808. Dau. Elizabeth A. Lyons, b. ca 1834 Union Co., TN, m. Donald C. Smart. Mary and Elizabeth A. are both listed in the 1850 TN Census.—Chloe Fuqua, Grandfield, OK 73546.

COOK: Need parents of David T. W. Cook, b. ca 1775, d. after 1791 Orange Co., VA. Wife Ann? Had sons John, Francis & dau. Mary (Polly).—Mrs. Thomas E. Gaddis, Rt. 2, Box 266, Meridian, MS 39301.

PEARCE-PIERCE: Need parents name & origin Isaac Pearce (Pierce) b. ca 1743-53, d. after 1791 Orange Co., VA. Wife Ann? Had sons John, Francis & dau. Mary (Polly).—Mrs. Thomas E. Gaddis, Rt. 2, Box 266, Meridian, MS 39301.

HILL-BUSH: Need parents and ances. of Thomas Jefferson Hill, b. 1828 AL, and brother Edward Peyton Hill, b. 1833 AL. orig. VA. Zachariah Bush, b. 1797 NC, m. Lucinda Gilly 1821.—Mrs. T. P. Hubbard, 64 Chaparral Dr., New Braunfels, TX 78130.

HENSLEY: Need parents, siblings and state of birth of Isaac Hensley. Was in Linn Co., MO census 1840.—Sara Seedford, Arlington, IA 50606.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
**Remembrance**

(continued from page 667)

enough to result in a few homicides.

My chapter, the Dorothy Hancock of the District of Columbia, was split almost equally between the two candidates. I was for Mrs. Talmadge, a friend of my Mother’s. Two of our members, very close friends for years, were leaders of the two factions. Their devotion to each other began to cool. At the last meeting before the D.C. convention in March, when votes by chapters were to be final, we had a bitter and noisy contention. After all the lawyer husbands had been quoted and all the dead bodies removed, the Chapter decided to vote for the northern candidate. The leader of the losing faction walked over to her former friend and made acidulous remarks which were of necessity deleted from our recording secretary’s notes. Then the defeated leader left our Chapter taking ten other members with her. They never returned. I was personally for Mrs. Talmadge but I felt that the Chapter was comparatively permanent, and a President General reigned only three years, so I did not leave.

For ten years after college, I wrote frequently for the DAR Magazine, edited by Natalie Lincoln. A novelist, with many books to her credit, she made a specialty of mysteries. She was an excellent editor and kept the Magazine interesting with articles on various subjects related to history, art and literature as well as genealogical information and activities of Chapters, and patriotic stories.

Miss Lincoln’s sudden death was a heavy blow to the Society and to the President General who had the burden of replacing this gifted woman who had made the Magazine a success for years. The President General chose another author of best-selling fiction: Frances Parkinson Keyes, widow of a senator from New Hampshire. Mrs. Keyes changed the character of the Magazine, featured memoirs of wives and widows of members of Congress and of other officials. After a few years, the Magazine was in the red to the extent of $30,000.00, so I was told. Mrs. Keyes left and arrangements were made to get the Magazine out of debt. One paid full time employee served as secretary, typist and performed many other kindred jobs. Another woman and I were asked to serve as volunteers to edit the Magazine, selecting articles from submitted manuscripts. We also wrote for it.

Of all the manuscripts I read, the most memorable was from a woman in North Carolina who, I understand, knew Miss Gertrude Carraway who had been President General and subsequently worked indefatigably to restore the palace of Colonial Governor Tryon of her state. This article was primarily about old houses in

**MORROW:** Need info. on James Morrow, m. Phoebe Voorhees, lived in Tioga Co., PA. Would like to hear from anyone with Morrow Descs. I have a Morrow History Exchange—Mrs. Linda Morrow, 1320 SE 76240.

**REEVES:** Wylie Reeves, b. 1765, d., m. Rebecca Ransom 1788. Need family info.—Pauline Reeves, Rt. 3 Box 166, Gainesville, TX 76240.
With the Chapters

COMMODORE PERRY (Memphis, TN). Memphis Mayor, Dick Hackett proclaimed February 18th through 22nd "George Washington Week." Events of the week included the planting of cherry trees and a cherry pie baking contest, at which the Regent of Commodore Perry Chapter, Mrs. Robert D. Tice, was a judge. An essay contest was held at Sherwood Elementary School on "What Made Washington Great." The winner of the essay contest along with the winner of the cherry pie baking contest from East Vo-Tech was announced at a reception held at the Pink Palace Museum. Mayor Hackett presented the awards, and Orff music students from Sherwood Elementary entertained with colonial songs and dances.

Of particular interest to the DAR and SAR members of this area, was the wreath laying ceremony at the Elmwood Cemetery gravesite of Col. John Smith, the only known Revolutionary War soldier buried in Shelby County. A color guard for the ceremony was made up of ROTC students from East High School. A 21-gun salute followed the laying of the wreath and the playing of taps.

Mayor Hackett and the West Tennessee Historical Society indicated that this will be an annual week long observance.

UINTAH (Salt Lake City, UT), which meets in East Millcreek Library, would like to share a unique fall meeting with the readers. It was also a successful fund raiser.

What better way to help celebrate the centennial of NSDAR than to relive for an afternoon our heritage of two hundred years ago? Uintah Chapter began its centennial commemoration with an Early American Luncheon, November 10, 1984. Considering the varied activities occupying so many that football weekend, we had an excellent turnout and anticipate even greater enthusiasm for 1985's "2nd annual luncheon."

While being regaled with a fascinating book review of Expense Account of the Revolutionary War, we passed around flavorful dishes from the Washington-Jeffersonian era, including M'sickquotash (Brunswick stew); Beef Vinaigrette; Virginia Sugar-Glazed Ham; Greens, Dilled Kidney Beans, Virginia Spoon Bread; Amelia's Earliest American Cookies, and apple cider. The unique meal was lovely to perceive and quite tasty as well. Research had indicated meals in better homes of that time often included twenty-five dishes. We didn't think we could quite handle that for our first try, especially since the tiny kitchen of the library necessitated bringing all food in already prepared.

The Salt Lake City Library did not yield any of the three—yes, only three—recipe books available to American homemakers before 1800. Two reference books did provide an excellent help as well as marvelous reading. The majority of recipes were from England, but there were some uniquely American foods and dishes. We all know corn was American, but would you believe beans were British? Peanuts went from Mexico to Africa and then back to the United States. They are what make Virginia ham so special. Hogs were fed peanuts instead of corn. Cookies were an Americanization of the Dutch word "koekjes." Spoon bread was an accident. It developed as a result of a pioneer husband being late for dinner! For more interesting tidbits, refer to The Delectable Past by Esther B. Aresty (1964), and Cooks, Gluttons and Gourmets: A History of Cookery by Betty Mason (1962).

As mentioned before, our luncheon was a huge success. We charged $5 a plate. We made enough to pay for provisions, list Uintah Chapter in the Centennial Call, and have some left for other projects.

BILOXI (Mississippi) received a Continental Congress Award for Use of Theme in Program Titles for the 1983-84 DAR Year, 3rd Place for Reporting Treaty of Paris Bicentennial Celebration, State Scrapbook Award, and 1st Place in the state in Public Relations, to name a few. The Chapter's Outstanding American History Teacher entrant, Deanne Nuwer, was District Winner and one of the four recognized in the state.

The chapter presented one DAR Good Citizen, 10 Good Citizenship, 6 American History and 4 ROTC Awards in the Biloxi-Ocean Springs Area.
of membership in the NSDAR. Willis Abby Howard became a member-at-large of the NSDAR April 3, 1912. Her ancestor is General Robert Irwin who signed the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence (1775). Mrs. Howard’s mother was a member of the NSDAR and her two daughters are presently members. Born in the family home, Irwin Place (built in 1888), where she now resides, Mrs. Howard has spent her life in Tunica and DeSoto counties. A gracious lady, devoted wife, mother of three, "Miss Willie" is so much more. She was a Field Secretary for the American Red Cross during World War I, receiving commendation from President Woodrow Wilson. She served as a Trustee of Northwest Mississippi Junior College, co-founder and Trustee of the First Regional Library of Mississippi, and Past President of Tunica County Woman's Club.

She and her husband, Percy, in addition to faithfully serving their own church, conducted mission work in surrounding rural areas. At the death of her husband, she not only took over their extensive farming operation, but succeeded him on the Board of the Levee Commission for the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta District. Perhaps the honor she treasures most is the Outstanding Civilian Service Medal bestowed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for her twenty years of service.

"The things I've done, I've done out of love, not out of duty"; this is the way this charming lady feels about her many services to family, church, community, and country.

GENESEE (Flint, MI) presented the NSDAR History Medal to Mrs. Alice Lithbridge, a journalist with the local paper, The Flint Journal.

Alice is a member of Genesee Chapter. Her journalism spanned 40 years and although she is retired, she is now writing a history of Genesee County.

Her many articles on local history have reminded us of pioneer homes, schools and descendants of pioneer families.

Genesee Chapter is proud of its history, 1934-84 written by Kathryn A. Albro-Earp, Historian.—Kathryn Albro-Earp.

WAW-WIL-A-WAY (Highland County, Ohio) met at the Hillsboro Elks Lodge to celebrate its nineteenth anniversary. Luncheon was served to members and guests from nine chapters of the surrounding area. A large birthday cake, topped with a Revolutionary soldier, was served in honor of the occasion.

Regent, Mrs. Joseph Hiestand, presided and welcomed special guests, Mrs. Donald Blair, Ohio State Regent, Mrs. Ralph Bush, Southwest District Director, and Mrs. James Morrow and Mrs. Eldon Roush, Waldschmidt House Trustees.

Mrs. James Morrow, Senior President of Waw-wil-a-way Society, C.A.R., recognized C.A.R. members, Beth Wallis who served as page for the afternoon, and Mary Beth Martin and Mary K. Hornsby.

Music was presented by Mary K. Hornsby, cellist. She was accompanied on the piano by Mary Beth Martin and Mrs. Orson Hornsby.

A brief history of the chapter was read by Mrs. Arthur Miller.

Mrs. Edgar Postle, Registrar, presented Mrs. Aulbin Hedges who was honored as a fifty-year member by being presented flowers and a certificate. Other fifty-year members honored but unable to attend were: Mrs. Donald Darnell, Miss Marie McMullen, Mrs. Egor Gorin and Mrs. James Polk.

Mrs. Blair, Ohio State Regent, received the history of the National Society.

Mrs. Harry Bennett recognized the following chapters by asking each member to stand: Daniel Cooper, George Clinton, Juliana White, Nathaniel Massie, Sycamore, Taliaferro, Turtle Creek, Warrior's Trail, William Homey and Waw-wil-a-way.

JAMES GADSDEN (Gadsden, AL) held a Colonial Tea Benefit and American Heritage Program entitled "Music of the Revolutionary Period." Shown above are the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Walter Schaefer, Regent, Mrs. Elmer Dill, Mrs. Robert Hicks, Junior Membership Chairman, and Mrs. Carey Thompson, Recording Secretary.

The musical program, narrated by Mrs. Hicks, traced the development of the music that originated during George Washington's time forming a chronological history of his career and American events. Mrs. Thompson, pianist, played "Enraptured, I Gaze," composed by Francis Hopkinson, the first native American composer. The passage of the Stamp Act in 1765 began a musical campaign against the tax. Mrs. Sybil McCluskey and Mrs. Walter Whitmire as (Mother England) and (Daughter, the Colonists) read the ballads "Granny Wales," and "Goody Bull," to the English tune of "Derry Down." To tell the story in song of the Boston Tea Party of 1773, they read the ballad "Revolutionary Tea." The audience then joined in singing several verses of "Yankee Doodle," which was the battle hymn of the Revolution. The program ended with the group singing "Chester" by William Billings, America's first major composer.

The Membership Committee served as hostesses for the tea: Mrs. Walter Schaefer, chairman, Mrs. Hoyt Lee, and Mrs. John Budd Hart. Funds raised have been donated to the Registrar General's Project.
the Revolutionary War soldier who laid out Chillicothe. He entered the Revolutionary War at age 17 and served until the close of the War. In 1796 he brought a group of settlers and founded Chillicothe. She gave an account of Chillicothe. He entered the Revolutionary War soldier who laid out the period between 1895 and 1914 in Chillicothe. Twelve of the present members portrayed the twelve charter members in dress of the period, and gave brief personal histories. Those assuming the roles were Mrs. John Noble, Mrs. Myron Gearhart, Mrs. John Barnes, Mrs. Toole, Mrs. Clifford Peterson, Mrs. Frank Trainer, Mrs. Thomas Orr, Mrs. Monte Arledge, Mrs. Charles Mootz, Mrs. John Herlhy, Mrs. Patrick Clark, Miss Elizabeth Black.

Guest speaker for the occasion was Mrs. Robert King, OSDAR Vice Regent. Her topic was "Let us Celebrate Our Heritage."

Mrs. Patrick Clark was in charge of the display of the chapter's original charter and other mementos of the past 90 years. The chapter now has 117 members.

State Officers attending were Mrs. King; Miss Marjorie Ginther, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Joseph L. Colburn, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Ralph R. Bush, Southwest District Director; and Mrs. Albert Bradbury, State Program Chairman.

Guests from other Ohio chapters were from Columbus, Gallipolis, Portsmouth, Athens, Circleville, Greenfield, Hillsboro, Jeffersonville, Cincinnati, Washington Court House, Mt. Sterling, and Marietta.—Mary Eloise Bierley.

SERRANO (Glendora, CA) presented many awards at its American Heritage Tea at the California State Headquarters.

State Regent Mrs. Charles Keil Kemper was honored speaker at the tea.

Mrs. James A. Williams, Vice Chairman of Hospitality, DAR State Headquarters, honored her husband, former First Lieutenant Williams, United States Air Force, with medals he had won in World War II, the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster.

Twelve essays from Grades 1-12 were awarded cash prizes by Mrs. Ralph J. Fisher, Chairman of the Statue of Liberty Restoration Committee. Community donors of the prize money were given certificates of appreciation.

American History essay contest winners were given medals by Mrs. Ken Turner, Chairman of American History Month. Five Good Citizenship medals were also awarded by Mrs. Fisher, State Chairman of National Defense.

In addition to the State Regent, special guests were Mrs. John D. Hanley, State Organizing Secretary; Mayor John Gordon, Glendora; Mayor Eugene Moses, Azusa; Robert G. Low, Covina City Council; Glen Martyns, Glendora City Council; Mrs. Stephen Akin, National Vice Chairman, Western Division, Friends of the Museum; Mrs. Henry Korsik, State Chairman of American Heritage; and Stanley Wawer, Managing Editor, Glendora Press.

Hostesses were Mrs. Marvin Pille, Mrs. R. John Beck, and Mrs. Robert Mullin.

OLD THREE NOTCH (Anderson, AL.) mentioned the following members of Old Three Notch Chapter, who attended Dedication Services for a DAR marker at the grave of Mrs. M. C. Meredith (Sybil Evans) at the Andalusia Memorial Cemetery in Andalusia. Left to right: Mrs. Byron Mathews, Mrs. Raymon Carlton, Mrs. Jimmy Wilson, Mrs. Solomon Tisdale, Mrs. Byron Hair, Mrs. Henry T. Brannon, Jr., Mrs. C. M. Franklin, Jr., Mrs. Ashton Wells, Jr., Mrs. Chalmers Bryant, Mrs. B. M. Tatum, Mrs. Mal Browder, (Regent), Mrs. John Hassell, Mrs. V. L. Harris and Mrs. J. D. Helms. Mrs. Brannon

and Mrs. Wells, and Mrs. Cindy Young (not pictured) are daughters of Mrs. Meredith. The chapter has placed markers for five members lost in the past year: Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Buford Evans (Mary Knox), Mrs. Clyde Foshee Bird, Mrs. Charlie Williams (Charlotte Williams) and Mrs. William Palmer (Jewel Stephephon.

Our Chapter now has placed markers on the graves of 21 members. We have 79 members and our goal is to reach 100 members this year.

The majority of our members live in Covington County which borders on the Alabama-Florida line. Current officers are: Regent, Mrs. M. R. Browder; Vice Regent, Mrs. J. M. Albritton; Chaplain, Mrs. Charles Franklin; Secretary, Mrs. Charles Wiggins, Jr.; Treasurer, Mrs. R. V. Coone; Registrar, Mrs. J. D. Helms; Historian, Mrs. E. C. Hand; Librarian, Mrs. W. H. Albritton; and Parliamentarian, Mrs. Luther Taylor, Jr.

We are specializing in the enlargement of the Genealogical Section of the Andalusia Public Library, adding books, microfilm, etc. constantly in need because of the loss by fire of our County Courthouse twice—the last time in 1895.

JEAN MARIE CARDINELL (Des Moines, IN) has had a busy and most gratifying year.

"To Honor Old Glory" was the theme of our October meeting.

In addition to the State Regent, special guests were Mrs. John D. Hanley, State Organizing Secretary; Mayor John Gordon, Glendora; Mayor Eugene Moses, Azusa; Robert G. Low, Covina City Council; Glen Martyns, Glendora City Council; Mrs. Stephen Akin, National Vice Chairman, Western Division, Friends of the Museum; Mrs. Henry Korsik, State Chairman of American Heritage; and Stanley Wawer, Managing Editor, Glendora Press.

Hostesses were Mrs. Marvin Pille, Mrs. R. John Beck, and Mrs. Robert Mullin.

OLD THREE NOTCH (Anderson, AL.) pictured are the following members of Old Three Notch Chapter, who attended Dedication Services for a DAR marker at the grave of Mrs. M. C. Meredith (Sybil Evans) at the Andalusia Memorial Cemetery in Andalusia. Left to right: Mrs. Byron Mathews, Mrs. Raymon Carlton, Mrs. Jimmy Wilson, Mrs. Solomon Tisdale, Mrs. Byron Hair, Mrs. Henry T. Brannon, Jr., Mrs. C. M. Franklin, Jr., Mrs. Ashton Wells, Jr., Mrs. Chalmers Bryant, Mrs. B. M. Tatum, Mrs. Mal Browder, (Regent), Mrs. John Hassell, Mrs. V. L. Harris and Mrs. J. D. Helms. Mrs. Brannon

and Mrs. Wells, and Mrs. Cindy Young (not pictured) are daughters of Mrs. Meredith. The chapter has placed markers for five members lost in the past year: Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Buford Evans (Mary Knox), Mrs. Clyde Foshee Bird, Mrs. Charlie Williams (Charlotte Williams) and Mrs. William Palmer (Jewel Stephephon.

Our Chapter now has placed markers on the graves of 21 members. We have 79 members and our goal is to reach 100 members this year.

The majority of our members live in Covington County which borders on the Alabama-Florida line. Current officers are: Regent, Mrs. M. R. Browder; Vice Regent, Mrs. J. M. Albritton; Chaplain, Mrs. Charles Franklin; Secretary, Mrs. Charles Wiggins, Jr.; Treasurer, Mrs. R. V. Coone; Registrar, Mrs. J. D. Helms; Historian, Mrs. E. C. Hand; Librarian, Mrs. W. H. Albritton; and Parliamentarian, Mrs. Luther Taylor, Jr.

We are specializing in the enlargement of the Genealogical Section of the Andalusia Public Library, adding books, microfilm, etc. constantly in need because of the loss by fire of our County Courthouse twice—the last time in 1895.

JEAN MARIE CARDINELL (Des Moines, IN) has had a busy and most gratifying year.

"To Honor Old Glory" was the theme of our October meeting.

Our speaker was Gloria Hoffmann, a member of the Des Moines School Board. She spoke on "Patriotism in the Classroom." During the 60s and the Vietnam War, patriotism was very unpopular and given very little prominence in the educational system.

With the help of people like Gloria Hoffmann patriotism is once again becoming a part of our children's classroom activities—The Pledge of Allegiance—singing of our National Anthem along with other patriotic songs such as "America the Beautiful," "My Country 'Tis of Thee," "America," "Here's to the Flag," "This is our Flag" and the rousing "Battle Hymn of the Republic" once again are heard and echo through our halls of learning. Gloria has also seen that every classroom has a Flag.

For her untiring efforts Gloria Hoffmann received the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution "The Flag of the United States of America Committee Certificate of Award."

Returning patriotism to the classroom has been one of the goals of our Chapter Regent Cynthia Fisher and we are proud of her accomplishment.—Wanda Fields Kelley.
vided such mementoes as a table, a bench, plaques, and gavels. Acorns from the Oak were saved and rooted; thus, descendant trees still flourish in yards and on the grounds of Greensboro Coliseum. Our chapter has plans to mark permanently some of these trees.

To protect the bronze plate which was not securely anchored, our chapter had it embedded in a large granite marker and cemented into the ground. Mrs. Carl O. Jeffries, Regent, is shown in the accompanying picture with the impressive marker at the Rededication Ceremony. —Jane W. Kellett.

BERTHA HEREFORD HALL (LEESBURG, FL) has grown from 99 members to 105 members in one year with papers pending for five ladies. This year we have averaged the largest attendance that the chapter has ever known; therefore, we have had a wonderful year with very interesting programs for which we received a commendation when our year book supplement received the tri-color ribbon.

The chapter has met all requirements beginning with the Mayor's Proclamation for Constitution Week through honoring our American History Essay winners with their mothers and teachers. Mrs. Richard Thompson, Past Treasurer General, was the honored speaker for the occasion along with the Good Citizen winners and their mothers and teachers.

In April we honored our 25-year members plus welcoming all the new members. In May we co-hosted with Tomoka and Ocklawaha Chapters, a special meeting honoring our State Regent, Mrs. Betty Foster. Our chapter has won the Gold Award for the second year in a row and the Regent with members of the chapter have attended all State meetings and National Congress. It certainly has been a pleasure for this Regent to work with the State and Chapter Officers and members. —Mary M. Tiechenor.

BIG CYPRESS (Naples, Florida). Regent Edith C. Sachs presented the American Indian Scholarship Award to Tina Osceola at the graduation ceremonies at John Neumann High School in Naples. She won the $2000 award toward the college of her choice after being accepted at several colleges including Dartmouth University, but decided to attend Rollins at Winter Park because of her desire to remain in Florida. She plans to eventually become a lawyer in order to represent her people.

Big Cypress Chapter was organized November 15, 1968. It meets the second Thursday of each month, September through May at the old Naples Depot.

HIGHTOWER TRAIL (Canton, GA) held its organizing meeting February 1, 1985, at the home of Mrs. Everett E. Porter, Organizing Regent. A large Flag of the United States of America greeted members and guests. Inside the house hung another Flag, which had flown over the Capitol in Washington, D.C., and was loaned to the chapter by Jean Porter. Refreshments were served prior to the meeting. The red, white, and blue theme was carried out in the flowers, streamers, and table setting.

Mrs. Louis C. Alderman, Jr., Honorary State Regent, presided. Mr. Everett Porter sang the Administration Hymn, “Honor.” Twenty-four of the thirty-four organizing members were present. Mrs. Charles W. Ennis, State Organizing Secretary, Mrs. George Wing, NW District Director, and Mrs. Dale V. Gaudier, Regent of the Roswell King Chapter, also attended. Following the installation of officers and new members, Mrs. Porter phoned the Office of the Organizing Secretary General so that the chapter could be confirmed by the National Board of Management, which was meeting that day.

Hightower Trail was selected as the name of the new chapter because of the trail’s significance in the early history of North Georgia. It was an Indian trade route as early as 1750. The Hightower Trail brought many settlers into this area, now called Cherokee County.

Officers for the first year are shown (counter-clockwise from right front) Phyllis Porter, Regent; Veda Moss, Treasurer; Sally Charles, Secretary; Patsy Bradbury, Registrar; Grace Hyatt, Chaplain; and Kip McVay, Vice Regent.

JANE DOUGLAS (Dallas, TX) planted a Red Oak tree at the new Nursing Home of VA Medical Center, Dallas, Texas. Pictured from left to right are: Dr. George A. Edwards, M.D., Associate Chief of Staff, Extended Care; Miss Elizabeth A. Wright, DAR Serv-
England Trip
(continued from page 640)

For 1300 years, a church has occupied the site of All Hallows, in the lower level is an ancient Saxon Chapel plus remnants of Roman pavement.

Following our tour, the ladies of the Church entertained us at high tea. We enjoyed a beautiful cake that had been prepared for the occasion. Each of us was presented with a corsage and program leaflet. We are indebted to Mrs. Derek Bartlett of Walter Hines Page Chapter for assistance in planning a memorable afternoon.

In the evening Tour members were honored guests for cocktails at the home of Ken and Keni Densley at Lennox Gardens, Knightsbridge. Keni is a member of Walter Hines Chapter. SAR members and their wives were also guests. We were welcomed by Suzy Vincent, Regent of Walter Hines Page. Mrs. Serrato brought greetings from Button Gwinnett chapter, and presented a gavel to the chapter. The President General spoke of events at the 94th Continental Congress and matters pertaining to the National Society. She expressed appreciation for the warm hospitality extended to us.

It was fortuitous indeed to be in England to attend Royal Ascot on the first day of racing. Certainly a highlight of our trip was to be present when the Royal Family arrived in open, horse-drawn carriages. Following the races, we were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Derek Bartlett at their beautiful English Country home. Its thatched roof was intriguing. We thoroughly enjoyed the lovely gardens with spring flowers and traditional English roses. We relaxed and sipped Pimm’s Cup—the Ascot beverage comparable to the mint julep served at Kentucky’s Churchill Downs.

As our group left London, Brigid Goodson served as guide with Peter Tribe as driver.

Each day was full of activity. We toured Warwick Castle, the magnificent structure begun by William I (the Conqueror) in 1068. The Chapel windows contain medieval glass. Artifacts of earlier periods along with a fine collection (over 1,000 pieces) of arms and armour—some equestrian—are housed in the great hall.

At Althorp, an Elizabethan house built in 1508, we were greeted by the Earl of Spencer and his wife Raine, the Countess of Dartmouth. The Earl is the father of Princess Diana who is the wife of HRH The Prince of Wales. In a conversation with the Earl and the Countess, the President General discussed the possibility of Princess Diana and her sisters, Lady Sarah and Lady Jane, being eligible for DAR membership. The amazing variety of pictures, furniture, and china at Althorp makes the collection one of the finest in Europe.

The American Museum, housed at Claverton Manor near Bath, is the first museum of Americana ever to be established outside the United States. The collections focus on how Americans lived from the 17th to the 19th centuries. Mr. Ian McCallum, Director, honored the President General and tour members at luncheon. The menu, planned with a colonial Virginia flavor, was greatly enjoyed. Mr. McCallum warmly greeted the DAR guests. Mr. King thanked him for his generous hospitality and awarded him the DAR American History Award Medal. The luncheon room featured posters of Americana and the Historian General particularly noted several depicting Buffalo Bill Cody of Wild West fame.

England still bears evidence of the Norman Conquest of 43 A.D. to 410 A.D. We were awed by the Roman technology uncovered at Bath where the natural waters from hot springs were utilized. Later on in our trip we walked on remnants of Hadrian’s wall at Chollerford, the northern most garrison of the Romans. We explored other fortifications at Chester and York.

St. Mary Redcliffe Church, Bristol, is “The fairest, goodliest and most famous Parish Church in England,” as stated by Queen Elizabeth I (1533-1603). The American Chapel of St. John the Baptist was restored and furnished by Friends of St. Mary Redcliffe with crests of Great Britain and the United States intertwined on the altar cloth. The kneelers are hand-worked in needlepoint by American friends to represent the original 13 colonies.

Sir William Penn, Knight Admiral and General at Sea (1622-1670), the famous father of an even more famous son, William Penn of Pennsylvania, is buried in the south transept of the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe. The President General and several DAR members researched church records for ancestry data. The spire rising to 292 feet was breathtakingly lit with floodlights.

On our way to Stratford-upon-Avon, our driver went by way of Snitterfield to see the country house of John Shakespeare, William's father. Viewing the countryside and thatched-roof homes was to step back 400 years in time. Then our tour of Anne Hathaway's cottage in Stratford offered architectural and picturesque appeal. The gardens are gorgeous and retain an old world charm. Anne and William Shakespeare were married in 1582.

But alas and alack, we lost two tour members while shopping in Stratford. Peter drove and we looked and looked but with no avail. Upon returning to the Warwick Arms Inn, there they were no worse for wear!

The drive through the Cotswolds (cots meaning sheep and wolds—green pasture) will always linger in memory for its sheer beauty. Brigid asked Peter to stop our coach so that we could feed the sheep breadcnuts brought from our breakfast table.

We made a one night stop in Wales at Llangollen—the double LL is pronounced th—but few of us could master that. Our evening at Ruthin Castle was very special because of a Welsh medieval banquet. With only a knife provided, our fingers did come in handy. The entertainment and pageantry of early Wales will long be remembered.

Another gorgeous drive was through the famous Lake Country where we visited William Wordsworth's quaint cottage in Grasmere.

On we went to Gretna Green, gateway to Scotland and Edinburgh, for several days to sightseeing and shopping. The tour of
Edinburgh Castle, high above the city, will be remembered for its history of Mary Queen of Scots. She gave birth to James I of Scotland who later became James I of England. We visited the actual birthing room on the anniversary of his birth, June 29, 1566. Our tour continued down the Royale Mile, past John Knox’s house and St. Giles Cathedral to the Palace of Holyroodhouse, also occupied on occasion by Mary Queen of Scots.

We loved our Scottish evening of food, dancing and song at the North British Hotel. Certainly the flying kilts lent grace to the agile steps of dancers that trousers would have prevented! The next day Peter was at his best when he carefully drove through the splendid high country to Balmoral Castle, summer retreat of Queen Elizabeth II.


We were happy to see the DAR banner on display. The banner was presented by the President General during her September 1983 visit.

Earlier the tour had visited Sulgrave Manor in Northamptonshire where the Washington Family lived from the 1500s to 1656 when Colonel John Washinton emigrated to Virginia. At both locations we saw the Washington coat of arms—a white shield with three red stars and two red stripes which undoubtedly influenced the design of our American Flag!

Things we’ll always remember are the rhododendron splashes of color and the English roses in well kept gardens; Stonehenge on the Salisbury Plain, a mysterious prehistoric megalithic monument; luncheon in the medieval Lumley Castle with Sarah as Baroness and Peter as Baron; the excitement felt by Jewel and daughter Linda when they returned from a visit to their Houston family roots in Paisley, Scotland. We’ll remember the remains of Kenilworth Castle where Elizabeth I and her court joined Lord Dudley for their celebrated eleven-day party. And the Cathedrals: at Salisbury, Chester, Coventry on a Sunday morning and Lincoln Minster.

Morning coffee/tea at Castle Combe. The tour of beautiful Castle Howard. We really helped the struggling English economy with our purchases of tartan skirt lengths, kilts, sweaters, china and souvenirs!

Our farewell evening began with aperitifs in the garden of Hatfield House while being entertained by the Court Jester. Our Elizabethan banquet was served in the Great Hall where King Henry VIII was a frequent visitor and where his daughter Elizabeth spent much of her childhood. Upon becoming Queen, she held her first Council meeting in this very Hall.

We bade fond farewells to Bridgid and Peter who made our visit very pleasant. Strong bonds of friendship had grown among the 27 tour members. We were off to Heathrow Airport and a long flight to good old Home Sweet Home!

The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:

Remembrance (continued from page 675)

New Bern, and included stories about their resident ghosts, the most ensnaring recorded. Of articles I wrote, I’ll not forget one on Benjamin Franklin. After researching him, I developed a real crush on this “man for all times.”

One role into which the NSDAR was thrust (although not literally) was as co-respondent in two divorce cases: a President General and one of her cabinet. They worked so hard for the Society during their terms of office and spent so much time in Washington away from their respective states that their husbands were practically widowers. Both couples were divorced.

After World War II approached and I added writing a weekly art column for The Washington Star to my position with the American Federation of Arts, I ceased to have any close connection with Memorial and Constitution Hall.

But once one becomes acquainted with the importance of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, its dedication to love of country, respect and commemoration of all who helped to found and build the United States of America and to sustain and protect freedom, its many concrete services, support of southern highlands and Indian schools, its educational efforts for immigrants, its work for the USO and others too numerous to mention, one has a life long love affair.
THE KING

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
1983-1986

Front row: Mrs. Eldred Yochim, First Vice President General; Mrs. Hughey King, President General; Mrs. James Robertson, Chaplain General; back row: Mrs. Gabriel Saavedra, Curator General; Mrs. Paul Long, Historian General; Mrs. Richard Creedon, Treasurer General; Mrs. Wallace Decker, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Raymond Fleck, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. James Clyde, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. James Hamm, Registrar General; Mrs. Owen Gauthier, Librarian General; Mrs. LeRoy Kaump, Reporter General.

Members of the Executive Committee are pleased to honor Sarah King, President General 1983-1986 for her dynamic leadership, her unique qualities and dedication in promoting the objectives of the National Society, with particular emphasis on the preservation of our National Headquarters. We thank her for originating the much-needed climate control project to preserve Memorial Continental Hall and the Administration Building and their priceless contents.
MRS. WALTER HUGHEY KING
PRESIDENT GENERAL
1983-1986
Independence Jubilee Administration

Mrs. Bernie Chesley McCrea
is honored to serve

Mrs. Walter H. King, President General

as National Chairman of the

President General's Project

Restoration of Constitution Hall - D. Street Ramp - Climate Control
Independence Jubilee Administration
Steering Committee
President General's Project
In honor of our President General,
Mrs. Walter H. King
In the Presidents General issue of the DAR Magazine

Mrs. Bernie Chesley McCrea, National Chairman
Mrs. Stephen Aiken  Mrs. James L. Moody  Mrs. Walter C. Pool
Mrs. Leslie O. Carlin  Mrs. George McCray, Jr.  Mrs. Alton Tatum, Jr.
Mrs. J. Lewis Fairlande  Mrs. Paul G. Peurifoy  Mrs. A. Art Williams, Jr.
Mrs. James Gardner, Jr.  Mrs. Morris Young

Madam President General,
We each express great appreciation for our appointments.
THE JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS COMMITTEE SALUTES
THE INDEPENDENCE JUBILEE ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL JAC CHAIRMAN — MRS. CHARLES C. THEIS
WICHITA, KANSAS

NATIONAL VICE CHAIRMAN
— CONTEST —
MISS SHEILA P. RICHARDS
Watseka, Illinois

National Vice Chairman — Publicity —
MRS. ENVER B. HOFF
Marietta, Georgia

NATIONAL VICE CHAIRMEN
OF SEVEN DIVISIONS

NEAR EAST
Miss Christina Elizabeth Tanner
Providence, Rhode Island

SOUTHEAST
Mrs. C. P. Stapleton
Swansboro, North Carolina

EAST
Mrs. Frederick N. Brass
Ambridge, Pennsylvania

EAST CENTRAL
Mrs. Donald R. Brumley
Findlay, Ohio

NORTH CENTRAL
Mrs. Frank D. Aerni
Lincoln, Nebraska

SOUTH CENTRAL
Mrs. Joseph E. Ingraham
Covington, Louisiana

WESTERN
Mrs. Jerry Calvin
Visalia, California

COL. HARDY MURFREESBORO CHAPTER
MURFREESBORO, TENNESSEE

Honors Its
Distinguished Member

MRS. WALTER HUGHEY KING
PRESIDENT GENERAL
NSDAR
1983-1986
The Only Tennessean to
Serve as President General

586 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Independence Jubilee Project

$200.00 Requirement for the INDEPENDENCE JUBILEE PIN
$4.00 per CHAPTER MEMBER—100% STATE—NATIONAL AWARD

Handbags

The Official King Handbag is a limited edition designed and manufactured by the internationally known COLLINS BAG FACTORY. All proceeds go to the President General’s Project.

THE KING HANDBAG $40.00

China

Haviland Limoges of France is offering a limited edition of Eagle Dinner plates, cups and saucers and salad plates exclusively for the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. The proceeds from the sale of this fine china will go to the continued preservation of our DAR Buildings.

Dinner Plate $35.00
Cup and Saucer $35.00
Salad Plate $30.00

Coasters

The blue on white, kiln fired tile coasters of DAR CONSTITUTION HALL are cork backed and are 4¼ inches in size. KISER & BLAIR Incorporated, established in 1894, have produced a limited number of coasters for the National Society. All proceeds go to the President General’s Project.

CONSTITUTION HALL COASTERS $6.00

All prices include postage. Make checks payable to Treasurer General, NSDAR and send to: Corresponding Secretary General, 1776 D Street N.W., Washington, DC 20006. Please include your name and address and indicate your selection.

MRS. BERNIE CHESLEY McCREA, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

Compliments Steering Committee Member: Mrs. George McCrary, Jr.

OCTOBER 1985
HONORING

MARY ALICE WILLIAMS JONES
(Mrs. Emmett L. Jones)
ARKANSAS 1985
OUTSTANDING JUNIOR MEMBER

MEMBER OF MAJOR JACOB GRAY CHAPTER FOR 4 YEARS
VICE REGENT, TREASURER, HISTORIAN
CHAPTER CHAIRMAN OF 12 COMMITTEES
STATE CHAIRMAN TREATY OF PARIS &
JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS
STATE CONFERENCE PAGE 4 YEARS
CONTINENTAL CONGRESS PAGE 3 YEARS

Presented with love and affection by her family
Mrs. J. Roland Williams, mother
Dr. Ronald N. Williams, brother
Mrs. Dennis Norton, sister
Mr. Emmett L. Jones, husband
THE ARKANSAS STATE SOCIETY DAUGHTERS
OF
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Lovingly Presents
Its
STATE REGENT 1984-1986
MRS. JOHN HENCE HARP
(Betty Littlejohn Harp)
MEMBER
PRUDENCE HALL CHAPTER
CALIFORNIA STATE SOCIETY, NSDAR
Honors the Memory of its
President General

MRS. DONALD SPICER

President General . . 1971-1974
Historian General . . 1968-1971
State Regent . . 1966-1968
THE DELAWARE DAUGHTERS HONOR WITH PRIDE
AND AFFECTION
THEIR HONORARY PRESIDENT GENERAL
MRS. ERWIN FREES SEIMS

Sponsored By The Delaware Chapters

CAESAR RODNEY
COLONEL HASLET
COOCH'S BRIDGE
COLONEL ARMWELL LONG
MARY VINING

CAPTAIN WILLIAM McKENNAN
CAPTAIN JONATHAN CALDWELL
COLONEL DAVID HALL
MAJOR NATHANIEL MITCHELL
AND THE STATE OFFICERS' CLUB

OCTOBER 1985
The State Chairmen
District of Columbia Society
Lovingly Present
MRS. JAMES H. COX
STATE REGENT
District of Columbia
1984-1986

STATE CHAIRMAN OF
NATIONAL AND STATE COMMITTEES

American Heritage
Mrs. William G. Dreisbach
American History Month
Mrs. Alfred J. Oddone
American Indians
Mrs. Vincent M. Mahoney
Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship
Miss Marjorie R. Shortley
Centennial Jubilee
Mrs. John A. Seymour
Children of the American Revolution
Mrs. Nancy C. Keshishian
Conservation
Mrs. David J. Kulik
Constitution Week
Mrs. Leslie Hurt
DAR Good Citizens
Mrs. William E. Triplett
DAR Magazine
Mrs. Warren F. Phelps
DAR Magazine Advertising
Mrs. Joseph E. Reidy
DAR Magazine
Mrs. Benjamin J. Fisher
DAR Scholarship
Miss Virginia E. Campbell
DAR School
Mrs. William R. Light
The Flag of the United States of America
Miss Melissa Brown
Genealogical Records
Miss May Rose Robertson
Honor Roll
Mrs. James F. Leach
Junior American Citizens
Mrs. Joseph D. Fretz
Junior Membership
Mrs. Kirk D. Riley
Lineage Research
Mrs. Gordon L. Barclay
Membership
Mrs. Gary R. Meeds
Motion Picture, Radio and Television
Mrs. Eloise T. Jenkins
National Defense
Mrs. John G. Reading, Jr.
Program
Miss Mary Frances Breckenridge
Public Relations
Mrs. C. Snowden Conkey
Seimes Microfilm
Mrs. William E. Clark
Transportation and Safety
Mrs. Ronald L. Schaeffer
Bylaws
Mrs. Robert D. Pfahler
Friends of the Museum
Mrs. F. Harrison Miller
Liberty Love Day
Miss Alice Funk
Museum Docents
Mrs. Richard C. Borden
President Generals Project
Mrs. L. Donald Simmons
Celebration of George Washington's Birthday
Mrs. May Day Taylor
Chapter House
Mrs. Carl T. Nuhn
Credentials
Miss Frances A. Davis
District of Columbia Room
Mrs. George E. Tomlinson
Historians
Mrs. Ferris L. French
Librarians
Mrs. Julius J. Ausen
Pages
Mrs. Timothy J. Falkenstein
Parliamentarian
Mrs. Martin A. Mason
Printing
Mrs. D. Pierre Paulos
Resolutions
Mrs. Walter E. Ward
State Conferences
Mrs. An Pang Wang
Telephone
Mrs. Robert S. Beall
Tellers
Mrs. George F. Putney
The News
Miss Dorothy Vernon Dillion
District of Columbia Daughters attended the Colonel James McCall Chapter Flag Day celebration with enthusiasm. Pictured immediately above are Mrs. Arthur Sanders, Chapter Regent, Mrs. Richard Powell Taylor, National Chairman DAR School Committee and Candidate for Librarian General with the Fleck Associates at the 95th Continental Congress, and Mrs. Eris T. Hand, Chapter Vice Regent.
INSPECTING
A DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
BOUNDARY MARKER
Dating from 1791

Pamelia Nelson Long (Mrs. Paul Howard)
Historian General, NSDAR
and
Doris Germane French (Mrs. Ferris)
State Historian, D.C. DAR

shown visiting the Boundary Stone watched over by Ruth Brewster Chapter, D.C., DAR. This marker is one of 40 placed circa 1791 at the behest of George Washington to mark the boundary of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Eloise T. Jenkins, Past Reporter General, NSDAR and Honorary State Regent, D.C., has prepared a colorful slide presentation of the Boundary Markers soon to be available through the NSDAR Program Office.
The Descendants of '76 Chapter, District of Columbia DAR, actively encourage descendants of American Revolutionary War Patriots to join DAR—without taking “forever” to finish work on their papers! Through chapter workshops in members’ homes help is given where it is needed and the chapter is showing consistent membership increases over the last several years.

The Descendants of '76 Chapter is especially pleased to recognize chapter member Mrs. Gary R. Meeds who is now serving as State Registrar. Membership workshops are now held regularly on the State level with attendance averaging 80 prospective members and members. Knowledge is gained through speakers and packet materials. Members are on hand after each workshop to answer specific questions from prospective members. Pictured at right is Mrs. Meeds with Mrs. James H. Cox, State Regent, reviewing application papers to be submitted.
For a Lifetime of Service
The District of Columbia State Society
Honors
Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig
Honorary Vice President General NSDAR

At the 83rd District of Columbia State Conference, Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig addressed the membership with her delightful enthusiasm and sincere love for the work of our Society. This page is dedicated as a token of our affection for this dynamic lady.
Books, Books and More Books

The District of Columbia State Society Supports Local and National Libraries

The State Librarian, Mrs. Julius J. Ausen, and the State Regent, Mrs. James H. Cox, make almost monthly donations on behalf of the Daughters of the District of Columbia to the more than 2000 new acquisitions in the NSDAR Library each year. Mr. Eric G. Grundset, NSDAR Staff Librarian, accepts the newest volumes on the Library balcony. right

Representing the District Daughters who support the Library at Headquarters are some of the Life Members from the District of Columbia State Society: Mrs. Julius J. Ausen, Mrs. Richard P. Taylor, Mrs. Eben M. Standish, Mrs. Alfred J. Oddone, Mrs. May Day Taylor and Miss Natalie J. Newell.

In addition to the contributors shown above in the first floor stacks, there are more District Daughters cleaning books and making an inventory in the basement. Cross checking with the card catalogue upstairs initially indicates that 25% of the books are not duplicates. Additional volunteers take selected books home and prepare analytical cards of family names so that more buried material is coming to light. Mr. Grundset says he looks to the District Daughters for carrying a major responsibility for keeping up the Library.

left: Mrs. Ausen, State Librarian, Miss Nell Hiscox, member of the DAR School Committee and Mrs. Cox, D.C. State Regent, present multiple copies of Black Courage and The Black Presence in the Era of the American Revolution to Miss Marie Harris, Director of the Department of Life Science, for distribution to all public senior high schools in the District of Columbia.
The State Regent of the District of Columbia Commends Mrs. Richard Powell Taylor For Her Activities On Behalf of America’s Libraries

Mrs. Richard Powell Taylor is a collector of rare and antiquarian books and manuscripts with over 5,000 scarce volumes in her personal research library and has acted as an advisor to museums and libraries in this field. In addition to her collection on the American Revolution and Western Americana, Mrs. Taylor has several internationally known scarce editions such as a first edition of the two volume folio of Johnson’s Dictionary, rare plate editions of McKenny and Hall’s three volume folio History of the American Indian Tribes, Audubon’s eight volume octavo Birds of America, and a very rare four volume quarto set of Burnet’s History of His Own Time.

Mrs. Taylor has studied Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Romanian, German, Dutch and Old English and has a reading ability of historical and educational material in those languages. In addition, her rare book collection includes 15th to 19th century works in these languages.

Mrs. Taylor has participated in several study seminars on Library and Museum Administration at the University of Denver and Columbia University. She was selected as a visiting scholar to participate in the American Antiquarian Society’s first seminar in its “Program in the History of the Book in American Culture: The Making of Literate America—Diffusion of Culture Based on Printing, 1759-1850.”

Mrs. Taylor is a member of the American Library Association, the Association of College and Research Libraries, the Library Administration and Management Association and the Library Trustee Association.
The District of Columbia Campaign Committee
For the Fleck Associates
Proudly Presents
Mrs. Richard Powell Taylor
Candidate for Librarian General
at the 95th Continental Congress

Pictured in the Library of the District of Columbia DAR Chapter House are (left) Mrs. Eloise T. Jenkins, Past Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution and Honorary State Regent, D. C. Campaign Manager, Mrs. Walter E. Ward, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent, Publicity Chairman, Mrs. James H. Cox, State Regent, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Douglas G. Dwayer, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent and Co-Manager of the Campaign, Mrs. William G. Driesbach, National Vice Chairman Museum Docents and Campaign Hospitality Chairman, and Mrs. Arthur Sanders, Chapter Regent. Not pictured are Miss Alice Wilson, Honorary State Regent and Protocol Chairman, Mrs. An Pan Wang and Mrs. Meade Snell, Pin Chairmen.
WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF YOU WERE STRANDED...”

Committee members Mrs. Douglas W. Hottel, Mrs. William A. Engstler and Mrs. Ronald L. Schaeffer, State Chairman Display Safety Banner for Mrs. James H. Cox, State Regent.

Crimes happen to people who have car trouble. Be Safe. Carry an emergency signal banner that carries the message PLEASE CALL POLICE.

The District of Columbia Transportation and Safety Committee is sponsoring this project as part of its Safety Program this year. The committee feels it is important to alert the community that one out of every three women stranded become victims of crimes.

The emergency banner should be used in case of any problems while traveling by car. Press the banner to the rear window. Immediately lock your doors. Stay with the car. Wait for safe help. DO NOT open a door, or window more than a crack or accept a ride from anyone!

Those wishing to purchase their own safety banners at a cost of $5.00 each contact:

Mrs. Ronald L. Schaeffer, State Chairman Transportation and Safety Committee DC DAR
1405 North Jefferson Street
Arlington, Virginia 22205

We wish to thank our sponsors: The District of Columbia Daughters who are safety conscious.
Mrs. James H. Cox, District of Columbia State Regent, at the 1985 State Conference with Michael Rose of the White Eagle Dancers, promotes her State Project of concern for American Indians and youth. In 1984-85 funds were contributed toward tutoring expenses at St. Mary's School for Indian Girls. For 1985-86 contributions will be used for nursing scholarships at Bacone College.

“Neglect not the gift that is in thee.”
1 Timothy 4:14

Harrison Interiors—Designing • Remodeling • Partial and complete interior furnishing
411 North Frederick Avenue, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20877 phone (301) 948-1080
THE SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL CHAPTER
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
AFFECTIONATELY PRESENTS
ITS MOST DISTINGUISHED MEMBER
ANNIE LAURIE BARNARD MARTIN
(MRS. BENJAMIN YANCEY)
TWICE CHAPTER REGENT
50 YEAR MEMBER

FORMER NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF
DAR SCHOOLS COMMITTEE
FORMER CHAIRMAN DAR SCHOOLS TOUR AND
CHAIRMAN NATIONAL DEFENSE LUNCHEONS
FOR THREE YEARS
Many Times State Chairman D. C. DAR
Served on numerous Congressional
and National Committees.
PAST SENIOR REGISTRAR GENERAL C.A.R.

The Susans are celebrating their 75th Birthday in April.
Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel was DAR Number 13.

C. SNOWDEN CONKEY
Honors with Affection
His Wife
AILEEN HARRIS CONKEY

National Chairman of Printing
50 Year Member
Past State Historian—District of Columbia
Past Regent—Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter—D.C., Beverly Hills
Chapter—California Society, Daughters of Liberty Chapter—Minnesota Society.
Recipient of: Bicentennial Patriotic Lady Award 1976
by the Polish Freedom Fighters in U.S.A., Outstanding Humanitarian
Service Award 1985 by United Indians of America

RANDOLPH LOVING CHAPTER, NSDAR
Wichita, Kansas
CELEBRATING ITS FIFTIETH YEAR
HONORS
HER CHARTER MEMBERS

Evelyn Nelson Little,
Frances Ross Willis,
Evelyn Spines Dick
(and not pictured)
Elizabeth Jager Saltzstein
MRS. JULIUS YOUNG TALMADGE
(MAY ERWIN)

PRESIDENT GENERAL, NSDAR, 1944-1947
and
HONORARY PRESIDENT GENERAL, NSDAR, for Life

Chapter Regent, 1916-1919
State Regent, 1924-1926
Vice President General, NSDAR, 1926-1929
and
President, National Society, Daughters of Barons of Rennemedee
SALUTING
WITH PRIDE AND AFFECTION
OUR FLORIDA STATE REGENT

MRS. ROBERT CLARK FOSTER

CHAPTER
Abigail Bartholomew
Abigail Wright Chamberlin
Desota
Francis Broward
John MacDonald
Lake Wales
Major William Lauderdale
Mocoso River
Old Kings Highway
Orlando
Pinellas
Ponce De Leon
Saint Joseph Bay
Tampa
William P. Duval

LOCATION
Daytona Beach
Melbourne
Tampa
Fort Lauderdale
Miami Springs
Lakes Wales
Plantation
Temple Terrace
Bunnell
Orlando
Beleair Bluffs
Winter Haven
Port St. Joe
Tampa
Winter Park
THE ILLINOIS ORGANIZATION, NSDAR
WISHES TO HONOR
WITH PRIDE, RESPECT AND AFFECTION
OUR HONORARY PRESIDENT GENERAL

MRS. WAKELEE R. SMITH
Who unceasingly gives of her time and knowledge to the National Society through her continuous devotion to the Illinois State Organization.

PRESIDENT GENERAL 1975-1977
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL 1974-1975
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL 1971-1974
STATE REGENT 1969-1971

AND ALSO TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF
OUR PAST PRESIDENTS GENERAL

Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson
1893-1895 & 1896-1898

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott
1909-1913

OCTOBER 1985
MRS. WAKELEE RAWSON SMITH
PRESIDENT GENERAL
1975-1977
HONORARY STATE REGENT OF ILLINOIS

LOVE ALWAYS

Love when days are glad and golden
Love when sorrows make them grey,
Love when health is ever splendid
Love if it should slip away.
Love when friends are fine and loyal,
Love if any prove untrue;
Whatsoever life may bring you,
May the Lord give love to you.

Loreta Inman

Presented with pride and affection by the twenty-three chapters of
DIVISION I
Illinois State Organization NSDAR, Mrs. Gary A. Davis, Director
Second Division
of
Illinois State Organization
Affectionately Honors
MRS. WAKELEE RAWSON SMITH
HONORARY PRESIDENT GENERAL

PRESIDENT GENERAL, 1975-1977
HONORARY STATE REGENT OF ILLINOIS

During Mrs. Smith's term, by Act of Congress, October 1, 1976, the Society received authorization to acquire and to hold or dispose of such property, real or personal, as may be necessary for its lawful purposes—an event of far flung importance giving non-limitation of our holdings and ensuring protection of our legal assets.

Sponsoring Chapters

Apple River Canyon
Asa Cottrell
Carroll
Dixon
Elder William Brewster
General John Stark
Illini
Morrison
Princeton-Illinois
Rochelle
Rockford
Rock River
Streator
DIVISION III
ILLINOIS STATE ORGANIZATION
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
HONOR with PRIDE and AFFECTION
OUR ILLINOIS
HONORARY PRESIDENT GENERALS

LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON
(Mrs. Adlai E.)
President General (1893-1895 1896-1898)

JULIA GREEN SCOTT
(Mrs. Matthew T.)
President General (1909-1913)

JANE FARWELL SMITH
(Mrs. Wakelee Rawson)
President General (1975-1977)

DIVISION III DIRECTOR—MRS. LYLE E. HINSHAW

CHAPTER
Alliance Chapter
Barbara Standish Chapter
Chief Pontiac Chapter
DeWitt Clinton Chapter
Governor Bradford Chapter
Governor Edward Coles Chapter
Governor Thomas Ford Chapter
Kuilka Chapter
Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter
Madam Rachel Edgar Chapter
Major General William Moultrie Chapter
Princess Wach-e-kee Chapter
Remember Allerton Chapter
Sally Lincoln Chapter
Stephen A. Douglas Chapter
Stephen Decatur Chapter

REGENT
Mrs. Victor G. Marty
Mrs. Robert Reece
Mrs. William Steimle
Mrs. Max L. Honn
Mrs. Barry L. Simmons
Mrs. Donald Coleman
Mrs. William C. DeWall
Mrs. George Bolinger
Mrs. Herman Bieri
Mrs. Harold Harmon
Mrs. Merle E. Floyd
Mrs. Raymond Dannehl
Mrs. Edgar Jester
Mrs. Leslie C. Drumm
Mrs. Ray Wax
Mrs. Jerald E. Jackson

708 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Jane Farwell Smith was President General during the Nation's Bicentennial. Her National Project, "A Bicentennial Tribute to the United States of America," was ceiling murals in the east-west corridor of the House of Representatives wing of the United States Capitol. The murals were designed and executed by famed muralist Allyn Cox.
Honoring

MRS. 

WAKELEE  

RAWSON   

SMITH  

The Bicentennial President General

Presented with Pride, Appreciation and Affection  
For Dedicated Leadership

BY DIVISION V  
Illinois State Organization NSDAR  
Director—Mrs. William Shaw

REGENT
Mrs. Mark Lasswell
Mrs. Prentiss D. Wild, Sr.
Mrs. Jeffrey Benson
Mrs. John S. Patterson
Mrs. William H. Fulkerson
Mrs. Bob Anderson
Mrs. Robert Halsey

CHAPTER
Peter Meyer
Mecupin
Christian Tillson
Reverend James Caldwell
Dr. Silas Hamilton
Salt Creek Prairie
Pierre Menard

REGENT
Mrs. Edwin L. Busch
Mrs. Chester A. Little
Mrs. Richard R. Lovell
Mrs. Doane G. Trone
Mrs. Leo A. Harrison
Mrs. Dick Little
Mrs. William Strang

CHAPTER
Abraham Lincoln
Dorothy Quincy
Nancy Ross
Be-kik-a-min-nee
Sgt. Caleb Hopkins
Springfield
Apple Creek Prairie
ILLINOIS DIVISION VI
HONORS WITH PRIDE AND LOVE
MRS. WAKELEE RAWSON SMITH
HONORARY PRESIDENT GENERAL

MISS LUANNE JOHNSON—DIVISION VI DIRECTOR

**SPONSORING CHAPTERS**
- Ninian Edwards
- Belleville
- Cahokia Mound
- Pleasant Ridge
- Prairie State
- Edwardsville
- Ann Crooker St. Clair
- Vinsans Trace
- Drusilla Andrews
- Benjamin Mills
- Silver Creek
- Toussaint du Bois
- Marissa
- Walter Burdick
- James Halstead, Sr.
- Issac Hull
- Cottonwood Grove
- Fort Chartres
- Old State Capital

**SPONSORING REGENTS**
- Mrs. Dexter Fox
- Mrs. Oscar Loescher
- Mrs. William Ford
- Mrs. Ruth Berbaum
- Mrs. Albert C. Riechman
- Mrs. Carl E. Ott
- Mrs. Leslie Hunt
- Mrs. Raleigh W. Schofield
- Mrs. Bryan Wilkinson
- Mrs. Wm. Everett Himstedt
- Mrs. Virgil Church
- Mrs. John Thompson
- Mrs. William Klee
- Mrs. Wayne Baker
- Mrs. Robert Billingsly
- Mrs. Edwin G. Ingram
- Miss Diane Schwendeman
- Mrs. Clarence Henderson
- Mrs. Clarence Forehand, Jr.
Seventh Division
of the
Illinois State Organization
of the
National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution
Salutes Three Presidents General from Illinois
Jane Farwell Smith
Julia Green Scott
Letitia Green Stevenson

LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON CHAPTER NSDAR, and
Elizabeth Stevenson Ives (Mrs. Ernest L.)
Proudly present the historic Matthew T. Scott House, in Chenoa, Il.,
which includes a DAR Room,
In memory of
LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON,
2nd President General, NSDAR
1893-1913 1896-1898
and sister,
JULIA GREEN SCOTT, President General, NSDAR
1909-1913

Scott House
Mrs. Ives in DAR Room
Phyllis Schlafly's abiding devotion to the U. S. Constitution has been recognized by Ninian Edwards Chapter since she joined NSDAR 31 years ago. She served two terms as Chapter Regent, two terms as Illinois State Chairman of National Defense, one term as State Recording Secretary and Editor of the State Yearbook. She served as National Chairman of American History Month, National Chairman of the U.S.A. Bicentennial Committee, and is now in her second term as National Chairman of National Defense. She received ten awards from Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, national patriot awards from the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution, and was named this year by Good Housekeeping as the Third Most Admired Woman in the world.
HONORING
Jane Farwell Smith (Mrs. Wakelee R.), Honorary State Regent Illinois 1969-71. Presented with deepest love and appreciation by her former Illinois State Board to our distinguished and prominent Honorary President General.

*Mrs. Robert Showers
Mrs. J. Victor Lucas
Mrs. R. Taylor Drake
Mrs. Floyd Springer
Mrs. John S. Devanny
*Mrs. Raymond D. Maxson
Mrs. Ward B. Manchester

Mrs. Robert Bills
Mrs. Stanley Rosenberger
Mrs. Francis Killian
*Mrs. E. Paul Behmer
Mrs. Glenn Castle
Mrs. James O'Daniel
Mrs. Theodore F. Carter

*Deceased

In Honor Of

MRS. WAKELEE RAWSON SMITH
We are Proud of our own Hinsdalean
Captain Hubbard Burrows Chapter
Hinsdale, Illinois

We were Pleased to Host
Illinois Division IV DAR DAY
On September 13, 1985.
We look forward to your return.

Chicago Marriott O'Hare
8535 West Higgins Road, Chicago, Illinois 60631. (312) 693-4444

SCHLUETER PHARMACY INC.
821 West Burlington Ave.
WESTERN SPRINGS, ILL.
60558
PH. 246-1330

Snip 'n' Style
BEAUTY SALON
5823 S. Madison
Hinsdale, Ill. 60521
Phone: 323-9644

RELOCATION CONSULTANTS—
SERVING ALL CHICAGOLAND
WE'LL HELP YOU LOCATE
AN APARTMENT/CONDOMINIUM
at NO EXPENSE to YOU
579 W. North Ave. 60126
312-279-1423

SCHWEIDLER & MEWHERTER INC.
PAINTS-PICTURE FRAMING
STATIONERY-OFFICE SUPPLIES
8 E. First Street
Phone 323-7000

Graue Mill and Museum
York and Spring Roads
Oak Brook, Ill. 60521
312-655-2092
Open 10-5, daily, May-Oct.

BLACK COURAGE
1775-1783
by
ROBERT E. GREENE

$8.00 (includes postage)

Order from
Corresponding Secretary General
1776 D St. NW., Washington, DC 20006

CARLISLE CATERING
Serving your social and corporate occasions
with style
312-971-9360
435 East Butterfield Road Lombard, Illinois 60148

For Distinctive Party Service
GENERAL HENRY DEARBORN CHAPTER, CHICAGO
PRESERVES,
CONSERVES,
BEAUTIFIES,
AND ENJOYS
ILLINOIS

Standing (L to R)
Mrs. Thomas Fogarty, Mrs. Irving Hertzman, Mrs. Carl Solander, Mrs. Malcolm Hall, Mrs. Edward Rickie, Mrs. Vincent Richard, Mrs. Robert Wellstead, Mrs. Leslie MacDonald.

Seated (L to R)
Mrs. Leonard Simpson, Mrs. Julius Mussil, Miss Catherine Hurd, Miss June Barekman, Regent; Miss Josephine Wilkins, Mrs. James Healy, Mrs. Earl Ogden.
THE IOWA SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
HONORS WITH PRIDE AND AFFECTION OUR DISTINGUISHED
DAUGHTER, SARA ANN BROWN Ph.D.

The Iowa Daughters are deeply grateful to this generous lady for her support and love of the Iowa Society, DAR. This beloved member is a well known lady of dedication and accomplishment.

SARA ANN BROWN, Ph.D.
Beebe Hall—Apt. 218, 616 Broad Street
Grinnell, Iowa 50112

Dr. Brown joined Sun Dial Chapter DAR in Ames, Iowa in 1923 making her a 62-year member. She is completing 6 years as Regent of her Grinnell Chapter.

She currently serves the National Society as the Adviser to the St. Mary’s School for Indian Girls as an appointee of Mrs. Walter Hughey King, President General. She is a Life Member of the NSDAR and holds membership in many allied Patriotic and numerous Professional Organizations. She has a full and busy schedule and many organizations have benefited from her philanthropies, especially the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Dr. Brown received her B.S. and M.S. Degrees from Iowa State University in Ames. She did graduate work at Coe College (Iowa), University of Iowa and University of Northern Iowa and at Chicago University and Ohio State University. She returned to the Iowa State University and received her Ph.D. in Home Economics Education in 1949. She served as Head of the Home Economics Education Program at the University of West Virginia until her retirement in 1969. In 1950 she was on the program for the White House Conference on Children and Youth. In 1954 she spent six months on a Fulbright Lectureship in Denmark.

The Iowa Society salutes this dedicated, generous and unusually talented lady.
Indiana Daughters Honor Their Past President Generals

Cornelia Cole Fairbanks (Mrs. Charles Warren)
Fifth President General, NSDAR 1901-1905
Memorial Constitution Hall was erected

Estella Armstrong O'Byrne (Mrs. Roscoe C.)
Nineteenth President General, NSDAR 1947-1950
Completed Administration Building

Mary Parke Foster (Mrs. John W.)
Third President, NSDAR 1895-1896
Established DAR Museum Committee

Caroline Scott Harrison (Mrs. Benjamin)
First President General, NSDAR 1890-1892
Envisioned & Advocated NSDAR Buildings
MRS. HENRY F. BUTTS
STATE REGENT 1983-1986
Louisiana Society of The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF
REPORTER GENERAL
ON THE SLATE OF
MRS. RAYMOND F. FLECK
Sponsored with pride and affection by Bruin·Vidal Chapter
Fort Miro Chapter, NSDAR, Monroe Louisiana
Honors its distinguished member
FRANCES VIVIAN FLANDERS
National Number 291890
for fifty years of service to the NSDAR
her community, her state, and her country.

MEMBERSHIP
Became a member on October 16, 1935, and on December 6, 1935 was a Junior Organizing member of Bon Chasse Chapter, Mansfield, Louisiana. Membership transferred to Fort Miro Chapter, Monroe, Louisiana, in 1945. Has nine established Revolutionary ancestors.

ELECTIVE DAR OFFICES
Vice President General from Louisiana 1977-1980
State Regent, Louisiana Society DAR 1974-1977
State Librarian, Louisiana Society DAR 1954-1957
Regent, Fort Miro Chapter, LSDAR 1952-1954
Chaplain, Vice Presidents General Club 1978-1979

APPOINTE DAR OFFICES

COMMUNITY SERVICE
Librarian, Neville High School, Monroe, for 10 years Director, Ouachita Parish Public Library, Monroe, 26 years; Member Monroe Bicentennial Planning Commission 1981-1983; President Louisiana Library Association, 1950-1951; Received Essae Martha Culber Award for distinguished service to libraries, 1973; Past president of Eta Chapter, Delta Kappa Gamma, Monroe Phi Mu Association, and Twentieth Century Book Club. Active member of First Presbyterian Church, Member of Session, 1984-1986. Holds membership in eight other lineage societies in which she has held local, state, and national offices. Serving as National President, National Society Daughters of Colonial Wars, 1983-1986.

COMPLIMENTS OF
OUACHITA NATIONAL BANK
Member FDIC

OCTOBER 1985
PHILIP W. BERNSTORF, M.D., F.A.C.P.
Recipient of the
DAR MEDAL OF HONOR
Kansas SAR Society’s Candidate for Surgeon General 1986-87

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Trustee, National Society, 1985-86, Alternate 1984-85
President, Kansas Society, 1983-84
President, Washington Chapter, Wichita, Kansas, 1982-83
Vice-President, Washington Chapter, 1981-82
Member, NSSAR CAR Committee, 1984-85, 1985-86; NSCAR Life Promoter, Endowment Fund
SAR Delegate to BiCentennial Celebration, Paris-Versailles
Delegate to SAR National Congresses — Dallas, Oklahoma City, Portland, Atlanta, Cincinnati, and Louisville
Patriot’s Medal, SAR Meritorious Service

PROFESSIONAL

Staff Physician, Medical Service, USVA Hospital, Wichita, Kansas, 1950-1974, Retired as Chief, Medical Service
Diplomate of American Board of Internal Medicine since 1953
Fellow, American College of Physicians since 1980
Clinical Associate Professor, Department of Medicine, University of Kansas School of Medicine—Wichita, since 1972
Gerontology Task Force, Staff Physician, Wesley Medical Center, Wichita, Kansas
Consultant to the Services for the Blind and Vocational Rehabilitation Service in Wichita
MAINE STATE ORGANIZATION DAR
Honors with pride and affection
Honorary President General
MRS. ASHMEAD WHITE

Doris Pike White
President General 1959-1962

Mary Kelton Dummer
Koussinoc
Old York
Elizabeth Wadesworth

Hannah Weston
Frances Dighton Williams
Pemaquid
Eunice Farnsworth
Rebecca Emery

Mount Desert Isle
Mary Dillingham
Ramassoc
Lydia Putnam
In Loving Memory
of
Our Member

SARA CORBIN ROBERT
(Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr.)
PRESIDENT GENERAL
1938-1941

Peggy Stewart Tea Party
Chapter
ANNAPOlis, MARYLAND

CHINA GROVE METHODIST CHURCH
TYLERTOWN, MS
FOUNDED OCTOBER 4, 1836

BALL HARDWARE Co.
D E LAMPTON Co
Pigott's Drug Store
STRINGER INDUSTRIES

BRUMFIELD'S DRUG STORE
FADS-N-FASHIONS
SIMMONS DEPT. STORE
WALTHALL CITIZENS BANK
WESTERN AUTO STORE

ESQUIRE SHOP
JONES FURNITURE
TYLERTOWN BANK
TYLERTOWN INSURANCE
Chief Little Elk of the Chippewa tribe was master of ceremonies at the powwow enjoyed by the Michigan DAR Society on their 1985 tour of Indian reservations in the State.

Michigan Indians have had a long and eventful history. They have displayed the will to preserve in a largely populated industrial state on small reservations and scattered communities.
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT I CHAPTERS NSDAR
PRESENT OUR CANDIDATES
AT THE
95th Continental Congress April 1986
FOR PRESIDENT GENERAL
FOR VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

Mrs. Raymond Franklin Fleck
Recording Secretary General 1983-1986
Historian General 1977-1980
Massachusetts State Regent 1974-1977
District I Director—Mrs. Raymond A. Duffill

Mrs. Robert Henry Lubker
Massachusetts State Regent 1983-1986
Endorsed March 29, 1985

Chapters
Agawam
Betsy Ross
Brig. General James Brickett
Cape Ann
Colonel Timothy Pickering
General Israel Putnam
Old Newbury
Samuel Adams

Regents
Mrs. W. Richard Murray
Miss Harriet White McQuesten
Mrs. Edward M. Webb
Mrs. Harry L. Walen
Mrs. James H. Scollins
Mrs. Edward F. Foster
Mrs. Frank Palazzo
Mrs. Edward V. Reed

MASSACHUSETTS DAUGHTERS REMEMBER

Col. George Moffett Chapter, Beaumont, Texas
William Diamond Chapter, Orange, Texas
Capt. William Sanders Chapter, Port Arthur, Texas
S A L U T E
THE TEXAS SESQUICENTENNIAL
1836 ☆ 1986

POTOMAC VALLEY BANK
PETERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA
HONORS
CHRISTINE MOON MAXWELL
(Mrs. Howard J.)
REGENT, SOUTH BRANCH VALLEY CHAPTER
1980-1986
REGISTRAR, WEST VIRGINIA SOCIETY
1983-1986

Mrs. Russell William Magna
President General, NSDAR
1932-1935
MRS. MICHAEL ZUK, VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
and
MR. MICHAEL ZUK
with great pride and affection, honor
THEIR DAUGHTER
MISSOURI OUTSTANDING JUNIOR 1985
PERMELIA ANN ZUK
(MISSY)

DAR ACTIVITIES
Continental Congress Page 11 yrs. 1975-1985
Continental Congress Memorial Page 1984-1985
DAR School Benefit Page 1984-1985
State Page 11 yrs. 1975-1985
State Motion Picture, Radio and Television Chrmn.
Chapter Historian
Chapter Librarian
Chapter Junior Membership Chrmn.
Chapter Motion Picture, Radio and Television Chrmn.
Chapter DAR Centennial Chrmn.
All-American DAR National Chorus

OTHER ACTIVITIES
President, Mount Holyoke College Alumnae Club
Admissions Representative, Mount Holyoke College
Asst. Air Coordinator, Kansas City Ski Club
Board Member, Kansas City Ivy League Assn.
Missouri Repertory Theater
Resident Theater
Kansas City Ballet
Guild of The Friends of Art
The Print Society
The Contemporary Art Society
Tennis Team Woodside Racquet Club
TROTTLING to the BEAT of the DRUM

Blue Ribbon Winners, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Towle, Jr. driving Shoe Me Irani hitched to an 1898 American Trap at the May 1985 St. Louis Carriage Association Horse Show.

Patience Ellwood Towle
Candidate for
CURATOR GENERAL
With The
FLECK ASSOCIATES
THE MISSOURI STATE SOCIETY
Proudly Honors Her Distinguished Daughter

ALLENE WILSON GROVES (MRS. FREDERIC A.)
of
Nancy Hunter Chapter
Cape Girardeau, Missouri

Honorary President General for Life
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

Some of the many accomplishments of the Groves' Administration, 1956-1959 include:

Allene Wilson Groves Cottage built at Tamassee with voluntary contributions.

Authorized the American History Month Committee, the Friends of the Museum, and a new Americanism Medal.

Professional inventory made of all Museum possessions.

Major improvements in size and delivery of the DAR Magazine.

Acquisition of 98 original letters, documents, and manuscripts from all 74 statesmen who attended the Constitutional Convention in 1787.
The President General's Project - A LEGACY PRESERVED - encompassed restoration and preservation of Memorial Continental Hall, Founders Monument and repair of Constitution Hall steps. Twenty-four State Societies received a Challenge Coin. Additionally, the Building Triplex was approved, Memorial Continental Hall cast bronze doors treated and repurposed and re-dedication of Founders Monument accomplished. In support of the Project, Harlem Monument with a Canoe Song by Hartungorchard design, presented blossoms of flowers indigenous to the Thirteen Colonies and replicas of Memorial Continental Hall silver and gold charms approved. Oil painting of Memorial Continental Hall by Gerald Henney presented by Robinson, Inc. Patricia Wallace-Welsh Memorial Continental Hall Permanent Fund established for future major expenditures.

Two First Day issue stamp ceremonies held in historic DAR Library by United States Postal Service honoring Dolley Madison and Phillip Meazzi and placard of Touro Synagogue presented to NSDAR. The President General participated in First Day Issue of Commemorative stamp at Yorktown Bicentennial.

The first presentation of the Medal of Honor by the National Society was to S. Dileen Ripley, Secretary to the Smithsonian Institution and the Honorable Bruce Laingen, U. S. Foreign Service Officer and Iranian hostage. Subsequent presentations were to RADM Fran McKee and the Honorable Margaret Chase Smith. Special awards were presented to Kenneth Clark, Motion Picture Association of America and Miss Lillian Gish. Initiated the Veteran Patient Award presented to Chuck Groom. Upon completion of the Viet Nam Memorial, a Poppy Wreath was placed in the Memorial on April 3, 1983. American Flag flags presented to the 1981 National Boy Scout Jamboree and the National Headquarters of Girl Scouts of America. Individual and Group flags presented to the 1982 World's Fair for July 4th Extravaganza, Knoxville, Tennessee. Pledge of Allegiance for the Defeat in American Sign printed. NSDAR presented a plaque to American National Red Cross in celebration of its 100th Anniversary. The 92nd Continental Congress recognized 10 million copies of DAR MANUAL FOR CITIZENSHIP distributed. The President General's Project of the Jones - Smith Administration, Captured Murals by Allyn Cox, "A Bicentennial Portrait of the United States of America" was dedicated.

The economic stability of the Society was significantly strengthened through fiscal studies initiated which led to:

- the highly successful Liquid Assets Management Program that resulted in the Society earning the highest rate of interest available on prepaid daily balance...an annual increase in the Current Fund balance...the Investment Trust Fund reverted to a separate fund...Major Benefactor plaque approved for contributions to the Investment Trust Fund...Fund balance March 1, 1983 was $1,030,763.96...New Dues Promoting and reducing late fees on-line conversion...
- Estate and Charitable Giving Seminars approved and implemented...Established position of Building Librarian...
- New Computer Consultant...Honeywell Fire and Intruder Alarm with access control system installed...Sonic coverage for Period Rooms installed...Building and contents insurance re-negotiated...Complete inventory of contents drafted...Energy Audit of Building Triplex authorized...U. S. Postal Bulk Rate Mailing permitted and 9-digit zip code included on official stationery envelopes...PERSONNEL: In-house Training seminars sponsored...Employee salaries upgraded...Service Pins inaugurated...Four-day work week continued during summer months...New contract benefiting building maintenance issued with on-line conversion...
- Estate and Charitable Giving Seminars approved and implemented...Established position of Building Librarian...
- New Computer Consultant...Honeywell Fire and Intruder Alarm with access control system installed...Sonic coverage for Period Rooms installed...Building and contents insurance re-negotiated...Complete inventory of contents drafted...Energy Audit of Building Triplex authorized...U. S. Postal Bulk Rate Mailing permitted and 9-digit zip code included on official stationery envelopes...PERSONNEL: In-house Training seminars sponsored...Employee salaries upgraded...Service Pins inaugurated...Four-day work week continued during summer months...New contract benefiting building maintenance issued with on-line conversion...
- Estate and Charitable Giving Seminars approved and implemented...Established position of Building Librarian...
- New Computer Consultant...Honeywell Fire and Intruder Alarm with access control system installed...Sonic coverage for Period Rooms installed...Building and contents insurance re-negotiated...Complete inventory of contents drafted...Energy Audit of Building Triplex authorized...U. S. Postal Bulk Rate Mailing permitted and 9-digit zip code included on official stationery envelopes...PERSONNEL: In-house Training seminars sponsored...Employee salaries upgraded...Service Pins inaugurated...Four-day work week continued during summer months...New contract benefiting building maintenance issued with on-line conversion...
- Estate and Charitable Giving Seminars approved and implemented...Established position of Building Librarian...
The Rosalie Board of Management
Mississippi State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
honors with our love and appreciation

Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby
President General 1980-1983

Photographed by Rheii Wilson, Natchez, Mississippi

Mrs. William Edwin O'Hare
State Regent

Mrs. Richard Lee Buford
Rosalie Chairman

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
The Mississippi State Society
Daughters of the American Revolution

proudly honors our own

Patricia Walton Shelby
President General
1980-1983
Honorary President General

OCTOBER 1985
Nahoula Chapter
Proudly Honors
CYNTHIA CLEVELAND CLAYTON
(Mrs. Gary D. Clayton)

MISSISSIPPI'S OUTSTANDING JUNIOR MEMBER
Southeastern Division Winner 1985

SPONSORS: Gary, Kyle & Andrew Clayton, Cleveland Corporation,
Mr & Mrs. Nicholas B. Roberts
Florence A. Hague Becker
(Mrs. William A. Becker)
National Number 113909
Honorary President General
President General 1935-1938
National Chairman, National Defense Committee 1932-1935
Organizing Secretary General 1929-1932
State Regent 1926-1929
Member—Nova Caesarea Chapter, Newark, her faithful service in many capacities culminated with Regent
THE NEW YORK STATE ORGANIZATION

In Memory of Our

HONORARY PRESIDENT GENERALS

MRS. DANIEL MANNING
1898-1901

MRS. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY
1913-1917

MRS. GEORGE UPHAM BAYLIES
1977-1980

MRS. DONALD McLEAN
1905-1909

MRS. WILLIAM H. POUCH
1941-1944
HARVEY BIRCH CHAPTER, NSDAR
Scarsdale, New York
Honors With Pride and Affection its Distinguished Member

ADELE WOODHOUSE SULLIVAN
(Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr.)
25th President General, Diamond Jubilee Administration 1965-1968

Initiated air-conditioning in NSDAR Headquarters by air-conditioning Constitution Hall—the FIRST air-conditioned auditorium in Washington, D.C. capable of serving the largest audience under one roof—in addition to refurbishing, completely, the Hall and its corridors and lounges.

The only President General of the Society to visit U. S. Armed Forces in combat area and hospitals during war time [South Vietnam].

ESTABLISHED: DAR Service for Veteran Patients; “Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee Award” to Army Nurse of the year; DAR ROTC Medal; “Congress Herald” estb. for Congress”; DAR Membership Committee and the compilation of “The DAR Patriot Index”; DAR Speakers Staff; U.S.A. Bicentennial Committee; Dept. of Historical Research 1775-1783; Reactivated Junior Forum and Motion Picture Committee. DAR Magazine cover redesigned with FIRST all-color cover. Flagstone approach to Founders Memorial Monument laid. Membership reached an all-time high of 188,091. Newspaper publicity totalled 2,615,291 column inches—equal to 41 miles!

Presently—National Chairman, NSDAR Centennial Jubilee Committee.
THE OTWAY BURNS CHAPTER NSDAR 3-109-NC
District IX, Swansboro, N.C.
SALUTES
"OUR OWN"
MISS GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY,
Honorary President General
and
HONORS

JEFFREY BRIAN THOMPSON and GEORGE KURT THOMPSON, JR.
N. C. STATE CHAPLAIN N. C. STATE PRESIDENT

National Society
Children of the American Revolution
Organizing Members Of
The PHOEBE STARKEY WARBURTON SOCIETY N.S.C.A.R.
and
Mrs. George Earl Thompson, Honorary Senior State President, N.C.S.C.A.R.
and Senior National Vice President, Southeastern Region, N.S.C.A.R.
The NORTH CAROLINA DAUGHTERS
proudly honor
our Honorary President General
Miss GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY
Craven County's 1985 'Distinguished Woman of the Year'

Miss Carraway in the Gertrude Sprague Carraway Garden at the Tryon Palace Restoration Complex in her home town of New Bern, N. C. For many years she has been actively involved in historic preservation.

The N. C. Daughters have previously paid tribute to our Honorary President General by establishing a valuable scholarship fund in her name for deserving D.A.R. Good Citizens.

Twelve N. C. Governors have appointed Dr. Carraway to State Boards or Commissions. She holds three honorary degrees.

Following 41 years as an active member of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, she was made an Honorary Lifetime Member.

Every year since 1926, Miss Carraway has been a Chapter, State and/or National D.A.R. officer, Committee Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and/or Member.

As President General, 1953-56, her chief project was the complete renovation of Constitution Hall, financed by surplus funds from the D.A.R. magazine, of which she had served as Editor, 1950-53.

She originated
CONSTITUTION WEEK-INVESTMENT TRUST FUND-
NSDAR HONOR ROLL

OCTOBER 1985
THE OHIO STATE SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Honors the Memory of
Edith Irwin Hobart

Those pictured, right to left: Mrs. Donald S. Blair, State Regent; Mrs. James T. Stewart, Jr., Marshal; Mrs. Walter Hughey King, President General; Mrs. Chaney Vance, Chaplain; Mrs. Joseph L. Colburn, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Joseph M. Sheldon, Historian; Mrs. Bruce H. Shaffer, Regent, Cincinnati Chapter; Mrs. Richard W. Ostrander, Mrs. Hobart’s Grand-daughter.

EDITH IRWIN HOBART
MARCH 19, 1869 – OCTOBER 25, 1958
NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
PRESIDENT GENERAL
1929 – 1932
STATE REGENT OF OHIO 1923 – 1926
PLACED BY
OHIO SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
1985

The grave marking ceremony for Mrs. Edith Irwin Hobart, 13th President General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 29, 1985. The marker was presented by Mrs. Donald Shattuck Blair, State Regent, on behalf of the Ohio Society, to Mrs. Walter Hughey King, President General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.
THE OHIO STATE SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
HONORS THE MEMORY OF TWO OUTSTANDING OHIO DAUGHTERS
WHO SERVED THE NATIONAL SOCIETY AS PRESIDENT GENERAL

EDITH IRWIN HOBART
(MRS. LOWELL FLETCHER HOBART)
President General
1929-1932
Organizing Secretary General
1926-1929
Ohio State Regent
1923-1926
Member, Cincinnati Chapter
Cincinnati, Ohio

Presided at dedication of Constitution Hall, Oc-
tober 1929, and at first Continental Congress
held there in 1930.

Unveiled two bronze tablets at Yorktown battle-
field in memory of American and French soldiers
who lost their lives during that battle in 1781.

Traveled to Paris, France, in 1931, accompanied
by a contingent of daughters, to dedicate a
bronze tablet honoring the French who gave their
lives for the cause of America's independence.

Completed and dedicated dining room pre-
sented by Ohio daughters to Tamascce DAR
School and named for Mrs. Hobart.

MARGUERITE COURTWRIGHT PATTON
(MRS. JAMES B. PATTON)
President General
1950-1953
Librarian General
1947-1950
Ohio State Regent
1944-1947
Organizing Member, Franklinton
Chapter
Columbus, Ohio

Emphasized sound fiscal planning, fundraising
and improved management.

Retired debt of $520,000 on new addition to
DAR Administration Building.

Built, dedicated and paid for Memorial Bell
Tower at Valley Forge.

Initiated National Defense Night during Conti-
nental Congress and urged chapters to devote
five minutes of each meeting to National
Defense.

Inaugurated microfilming of records of Treas-
urer General and Registrar General.

Increased significantly contributions of cash and
other material aid to DAR schools.
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE SOCIETY

Honors

MRS. EDGAR V. WEIR

STATE REGENCY

1983-1986

CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF

HISTORIAN GENERAL

with

THE FLECK ASSOCIATES

1986-1989
PENNSYLVANIA STATE SOCIETY
Honors The Memory Of
Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook
HONORARY PRESIDENT GENERAL

PRESIDENT GENERAL 1923-1926
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL 1920-1923
PENNSYLVANIA STATE REGENT 1917-1920
BROOKVILLE CHAPTER ORGANIZING REGENT 1899-1914
Archival Document Repair Tape

- Acid-Free Paper Tape
- Non-Yellowing • Reversible • Pressure Sensitive • Comes in a Handy Dispenser Box

Write to us for your free sample and Archival Catalog.

University Products, Inc.
P.O. Box 101 • So. Canal St. • Holyoke, MA 01041

THE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMITTEE
Salutes
With Honor and Affection
MRS. WALTER HUGHEY KING
PRESIDENT GENERAL NSDAR
and the
INDEPENDENCE JUBILEE ADMINISTRATION
1983-1986

National Chairman: Mrs. James R. Quarles
National Vice Chairmen:
Mrs. Thomas W. Scott
Mrs. Paul E. Hughes
Mrs. James L. Tinker
Mrs. Jack D. Dunn
Mrs. Edward A. Molteni
Miss Frances Holliday
Mrs. Raiferd L. Drew
Mrs. Herbert J. Wacker
Mrs. Wm. J. Cummins
Mrs. Harold A. Newlander

Tennessee Society
NSDAR
Presents With Pride And Affection
MRS. DAN CARMACK GARY
STATE REGENT
Candidate For The Office Of
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
at the
95th CONTINENTAL CONGRESS
APRIL 1986
THE TENNESSEE SOCIETY
HONORS
MRS. WALTER HUGHEY KING

PRESIDENT GENERAL
 TENNESSEE CELEBRATES
 "HOMECOMING '86"

Color for this picture provided by the family of the President General.
For a very fortunate few it was just a short walk down the block and across the street, but for the many others the journeys were longer, some very, very long. They came from Massachusetts, Florida and across the country by air and by land—all with one objective to meet in the church which lent its name to the now bustling city and to their beloved organization. They were meeting in the Falls Church to pay honor to their organizers and to celebrate their chapter's seventy-fifth birthday. They were to later see the document signed and sealed on June 7, 1910 which said that the Falls Church Chapter, then #961, was a formal member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. These women had a common bond that held them very strongly and proudly. They had proved that they were descended from someone who had been a part of the Revolutionary War and had helped the colonies gain their independence and respect of the other nations.

The Reverend John W. Yates, Rector of the Falls Church, offered the Invocation and welcomed the Daughters to the Church from which they took their name. He recounted that he was well aware of their good work because he had been a member of the Children of the American Revolution and he had never forgotten the experience and training! He also related some of the history of the church.

Mrs. Walter Hughey King, President General, NSDAR, brought greetings from the National Society, and remarked that it was a privilege to be meeting with them in such a historic setting and on such a joyous occasion. She commented on their accomplishments and on the challenges in the future.

It was appropriate that the chapter Regent, Mrs. William E. Youngs, read a letter from "a new HODAR," a husband of a DAR. When she read the heading "The White House," the President General stood up and the others were on their feet in seconds and remained standing while the President's Message was delivered. “Throughout the years, your organization has done much to preserve the memory of your illustrious forebears and their service to the cause of liberty. In the spirit of the patriots of the American Revolution, you continually work for the benefit of this Republic and the ideals on which it was founded. You understand that to retain the rights that were secured by the veterans of Bunker Hill, Valley Forge and Yorktown we must be eternally vigilant and never falter in our adherence to the principles that created this greatest country.”

How well this has been done was described by a chapter member who is also the First Vice President General, Mrs. Eldred Martin Yochim, in a carefully researched history of the chapter. For meeting all the goals in work objectives of the National Society—financial support of the DAR schools, promotion of Flag Day, Constitution Week, American History Month, Junior American Citizens, etc.—the National rewards the chapter with Gold Star Honor Roll status. Mrs. Yochim remarked that the Falls Church Chapter had met these stringent requirements for twenty-five consecutive years!

For her work in the chapter, state and national levels, Mrs. Yochim was honored in a tribute by Mrs. Lennart A. Gunnarson, First Vice Regent. Mrs. Yochim was presented an engraved silver tray by Mrs. Youngs.

The former chapter regents were honored in a tribute by the Regent. She read from the Bible about the qualities of a virtuous woman. And after Mrs. Youngs had described the accomplishments of each former regent, the President General pinned a jeweled crown on her. The crown is the symbol of Mrs. King's administration.

In poem and song in words she had written, Mrs. Jack C. Pamplin, honored the anniversary in “75th Anniversary” and “Our U.S.A. We Love So Well.”

The points of interest in the Church and the grounds were described by Mrs. Marvin Belden, a docent of the Falls Church.

Mrs. Alice Briggs, another docent, described and showed some of the silver used in the services.

Because of wet grounds the boxwoods and memorial plaque were dedicated in the continuing service in the sanctuary. Mrs. Youngs made the presentation in a ceremony which included the chapter chaplain, the Reverend Virginia Jones, D.D., the committee chairman, Mrs. Donald Bonham. The Reverend John W. Yates accepted the memorial for the church. Several members of the church memorials committee including Mrs. Elkins S. Dew, who held the plaque which was to be installed later, were present.

Following the service, the celebration continued at a luncheon served in the Parish Hall. On display were the original charter, yearbooks and scrapbooks covering the life of the chapter. The members had the opportunity during this social period to meet many of the national officers, visitors from other chapters and friends.
THE VIRGINIA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

In Memoriam

Marion Moncure Duncan (Mrs. Robert V. H.)
President General 1962-65

In the June-July 1963 issue of DAR magazine her message as President General ended:

"Time marches on, TAKE TIME to work—it is the price of success;
to think—it is the source of power;
to play—it is the secret of perpetual youth;
to read—it is the fountain of wisdom;
to be friendly—it is the road to happiness;
to dream—it is hitching your wagon to a star;
to love and be loved—it is the privilege of the gods;
to look around—it is too short a day to be selfish;
to laugh—it is the music of the soul."

Marion Moncure Duncan followed these precepts throughout her life.
The Virginia Daughters are proud to honor the memory of her 46 years of service.
In Honor of
MISS GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY
HONORARY PRESIDENT GENERAL
With gratitude and appreciation for her outstanding achievements in
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
and
THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION FOUNDATION OF NORTH CAROLINA

COLONEL JOSEPH WINSTON CHAPTER
WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA

RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT CHAPTER, NSDAR
New Bern, North Carolina
Proudly Honors
MISS GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY,
HONORARY PRESIDENT GENERAL
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

In Loving Memory
ANNIE NELL D. STARR
February 1, 1985

WINDSOR DANIEL ROGERS
February 13, 1985

ALVARETTA KENAN REGISTER
April 22, 1985

ARCHIBALD CHAPTER BULLOCH
Statesboro, Georgia

In Memory Of
MARY FRANCES PECK BARRETT
Wife of
MR. CHARLES A. BARRETT
Past Regent, Captain James Allen Chapter
Beckley, West Virginia
Past Director, WVDAR Southern District
National Number 589225
Ancestors: Christian Snidow Pennsylvania
Joseph Peck Virginia
Presented with love and affection
by
CAPTAIN JAMES ALLEN CHAPTER
Beckley, West Virginia

In Loving Memory

Compliments of:
First Bulloch Bank
Logan Hagan Welding Supply, Inc.
T. J. Morris Company
WASHINGTON STATE DAR Celebrates CENTENNIAL

MRS. VERNON NEEL, KDS ENDOWMENT FUND COMMITTEE
WSS, HONORARY STATE REGENT
1982-1984

MRS. BOB O. BOWER, NSDAR VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL (1984-1987)
CONSERVATION COMM., VICE CHRM.
CHAIRMAN OF WSS, NSDAR CENTENNIAL JUBILEE COMMITTEE

Pictured in Secretary of State's Office, Olympia, Washington

OCTOBER 1985
HONORING
Wisconsin's 1985 Outstanding Junior DAR

SARA CONNOR GREER
Regent, Lt. Nathan Hatch Chapter

With love from her parents, her family
and her friends in Wisconsin Daughters
of the American Revolution

Wausau Chapter and Ah Dah Wa Gam Chapter
THE MARSHFIELD CHAPTER
Marshfield, Wisconsin

Honors The Memory of
Its Distinguished Daughter

MRS. HENRY STEWART JONES
(SARA RODDIS JONES)

PRESIDENT GENERAL 1974-1975
First Vice-President General 1968-1971
Treasurer General 1965-1968
National Chairman of National Defense
1962-1965
1968-1974
Software That Works For Generations

6 Types of Charts and Sheets
Indeces
User Fields
Notes, Footnotes and Sources
No Limits
Adapts to Your Hardware
Comprehensive
Easy to Use
And Much, Much More

Send for brochure and sample printouts.

Family Roots includes detailed manual and 2 full diskettes of programs for your Apple II, IBM PC, Commodore 64 and CPM.*

Other genealogy software also available.

Price $195. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

American Express, Visa & Mastercard Accepted


LAMB SIGN
Lamb Seal & Stencil Co., Inc.
1515—14th St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
462-LAMB

Serving DAR and Nation's Capital since 1900

Plaques, Memorials and Markers in Brass, Bronze, Aluminum and Plastic

TITUS TRAVIS CHAPTER
Dallas, Texas
celebrating its 5th Anniversary
Organized October 19, 1980
with 33 members
Organizing Regent
Mrs. Thomas Romine—1980-81
Mrs. James MacPherson—1981-83
Mrs. Robert Perusich—1983-85
Mrs. Arnold Hotfleld—1985-

A SPECIAL GIFT FOR ANY OCCASION
WEB ON THE WIND
by
The Marquise de Chambrun

Web on the Wind is the third collection of the lovely and haunting poetry of the Marquise de Chambrun. This most recent book by the award-winning poet is now available, price $6.95, at the Francis Scott Key Book Store, 1400 28th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007 and the Calliope Bookstore, 3424 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008, or directly from the publishers. The College of William and Mary in Virginia (University Communications), Williamsburg, VA 23185 (telephone (804) 229-3030).

Muriel de Chambrun has given many poetry readings and, with her husband, has lectured widely across the U.S.A. and in France to the DAR and to many other societies, universities and clubs. It has been their purpose in these talks to reaffirm the historic ties between this nation and France which were begun by the ancestor of Jean-Pierre de Chambrun — General the Marquis de La Fayette.

COLORADO STATE SOCIETY,
NSDAR
Pays tribute to OUR FOUNDERS

The group of women those foresight, leadership, and devotion laid the foundation for our Great Society. May we continue to build upon it to even greater heights!

Mrs. P. W. Prior
Colorado State Regent

1789
Restaurant
French Cuisine in Historic Georgetown Setting.

"The '89 is a jewel" Dresden, Washington Post
Valet Parking
1226 36th Street, NW
965-1789

Send for brochure and sample printouts.

Send orders to:
Volumes 1 & 3
Prices include postage
Dept. MF-DAR
% General Society of Mayflower Descendants
3291 Plymouth, MA 02361

A SIGNED COPY OF THESE BOOKS IS AVAILABLE TO MEMBERS OF THE DAR.

MAYFLOWER ANCESTRAL INDEX

The MAYFLOWER ANCESTRAL INDEX, a guide to descendants of MAYFLOWER Passengers Eaton, Fuller, White, Rodgers, Soule and Brewster May be used to further research family lineages. Addenda available $2.00 ea for those presently Mass. residents add 5% tax

Send orders to:
Volumes 1 & 3
Prices include postage
Dept. MF-DAR
General Society of Mayflower Descendants
3291 Plymouth, MA 02361

French Cuisine in Historic Georgetown Setting.

"The '89 is a jewel" Dresden, Washington Post
Valet Parking
1226 36th Street, NW
965-1789

Send for brochure and sample printouts.

Please send the following:

Name ____________________________
Address ____________________________
City __________________ State _______ Zip ______

Make checks payable to:
General Society of Mayflower Descendants
Allow 6 weeks for delivery

**Library Price $20.00
**WHAT A GRANDMOTHER IS**

A grandmother is a lady who has no children of her own. She likes other people's little girls and boys...grandmothers don't have to do anything except be there.

A grandfather is a man grandmother...

They're old so they shouldn't play or run. When they take us for a walk they slow down most things like pretty leaves or butterflies. They never say "Hurry up". Usually they are fat but not too fat to be your shoes.

It is better if they don't hypenotize or play cards except with us...

They don't have to be smart. Only answer questions like,

"Why does milk come?" and "How come God isn't married?"...they don't talk baby talk because it is hard to understand. When they read to us, they don't stop or mind if it's the same story again. Everybody should try to have one, especially if you don't have television, because grandmothers are the only grown-ups who have time.

Sometimes they even give us ice cream before dinner.

A Charming Gift to Use or Display with Pride

Grandmothers everywhere will love this touching and humorous poem composed by an imaginative third grade student.

The painting, by the well known primitive artist Sandi Weckersham Renick, illustrates the poem on a 10" x 14" porcelain platter. Each platter, in this First Edition of 5,000 is numbered. It is packaged in a white gift box beautifully decorated in color with a scene of children dancing.

$45.00 each plus $4.50 each Shipping and Handling

CA Residents Add 6% Sales Tax

Allow Two Weeks For Delivery

Check Or Money Order To
1776 BICENTENNIAL EAGLE COMPANY
P.O. BOX 1698
SANTA MONICA, CA 90406

OCTOBER 1985
ENGLISH ORIGINS OF NEW ENGLAND FAMILIES

Second Series — From The New England Historical and Genealogical Register

“All living Americans with colonial New England forebears should find further English ancestors herein.” — From the Introduction by Gary Boyd Roberts.

3 vols., 3,080 pp., indexed. $137.25 ppd. Maryland residents add 5% sales tax.

Genealogical Publishing Co./1001 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md. 21202

IN MEMORIAM

CAROLYN ANNE FISHER
Regent May 1978-Apr. 1980
Nat. Seating Chairman
1971-1977

HELEN HEWITT
Regent May 1983-Dec. 1984
State Parliamentarian
Apr 1984-Dec. 1984

OLYMPUS CHAPTER
7-030-WA
Seattle, WA

HONORING

50 YEAR MEMBER

MRS. JOHN W. HICKMAN
LOYALTY CHAPTER PAST REGENT
ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA

“Memoirs of a Country Girl,” a novel of true to life stories to delight all readers from 8 to 80. Makes an everlasting gift, $9.50 Hardback—write
Amy’s Book Shop
4901 Seminary Road #1601
Alexandria, Va. 22311

Maricle named Laura Montgomery, Meridian
H. S. Jill Schaper, Bellingham, Nadine Yoder,
Lynden, Becky Olson, Ferndale, Cathy Free-
man, Sehome, Cathy Bladies, Blaine and Scott
Unger, Mt. Baker for these honors. Regent
Daisy Wikberg introduced our State Regent
who presented the students their DAR pins with
Mrs. Norma Price giving each a copy of Wash-
ington Landmark.

Thirty new citizens received U. S. flags and
Citizenship books from our Chapter in the Su-
perior Court of Judge Swedberg, Bellingham,
WA.

Members appreciated the report of Mrs.
Norma Price who attended Continental Con-
gress. We all felt encouraged by the interest-
ing and worthwhile activities.—Lois L.
Campbell.
National Defense
(continued from page 644)
either by the mass of earth covering them or by their dimension, the installations which they contain, etc. One has to exploit this diversity in order to avoid the general effect of protection measures losing simultaneously its efficacy, even in the case of the effects of unforeseeable destruction. One could thereby oppose the enemy with a varied series of means of protection of the population. Consequently, the population could hardly be gravely affected by a single attack.

Summary
The conception of civil defense originates from the idea that the eventual publicity of being touched directly or indirectly by war cannot be excluded. Civil defense is part and parcel of National Defense. Jointly with the army in particular, its mission, thanks to good preparation, is to contribute to render the possibility of an attack or an attempt at blackmail against our country less and less probable. If, in spite of all this, our country were involved in a war, civil defense must assure the safety of the majority of the population and guarantee its survival.

Museum
(continued from page 673)
will advise you accordingly. Some donors place their treasures in more than one museum.

Giving a family piece to the museum is not really giving it up, it is sharing it with others who can learn from it. As a member of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution you share ownership of every item in the collection of the DAR Museum. You just turn over the responsibility for its care to a trained, professional staff.

With your help the DAR Museum is building one of America’s finest collections of early decorative arts, one that will be enjoyed and revered by future generations. Only by the exhibition and sharing of these irreplaceable objects will our children’s children have visual access to the past. By seeing actual examples of the significant achievements of their ancestors, they will begin to appreciate the potential that resides within themselves. It is the responsibility of all of us to preserve the best of the past for the future. With your generosity and trust we will succeed in this endeavor.

DAR MAGAZINE BINDERS
New Prices and Ordering Procedure

Order DIRECTLY from:
Jesse Jones Industries
N. W. Corner D Street & Erie Avenue
DEPT. CODE: DAR
Philadelphia, PA 19134

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prices:</th>
<th>Binders</th>
<th>Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 @</td>
<td>$ 8.50</td>
<td>1@ $ 6.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 @</td>
<td>$24.75</td>
<td>3 @ $20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 @</td>
<td>$48.00</td>
<td>6 @ $36.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Professional & Educational
Group Tours
CONFERENCE AND TOUR PLANNING
Free Estimates
on State DAR Bus Tours to Continental Congress
SPECIAL EVENT
Join the Lady Liberty Celebration July 4, 1986, in New York City!!
12 Nights - 13 Days Included Round Trip Transportation on Greyhound Motorcoach
Overnight Accommodations at 12 Conveniently Located Hotels
Including: Atlanta, Georgia
New York, New York
Boston, Massachusetts

6/30/86 Tour Group Transfer from Atlanta, Ga. Airport to Hotel
- See the Statue of Liberty Rededication July 4, 1986, the Liberty Bell, the Old North Church
- Boxed Picnic Lunches (Three Included)
- Comprehensive Travel Insurance
- Breakfasts (Twelve Included)
- with Coverage On and Off our Greyhound Motorcoach
- *Special Lunch (One Included)
- *Special Dinner (One Included)
- Tour Group Prices are based on current prices of -35 minimum - 40 maximum per bus. All prices are subject to change without notice.
- Group tour prices are based on current prices of -35 minimum - 40 maximum per bus. All prices are subject to change without notice.
- $1425 $1028 $892 $824

7/12/86 Tour Group Transfer to Atlanta, Georgia, Airport

Name __________________________ Address __________________________
City __________________________ State __________________________ Zip. __________________________

TOUR CANCELLATION AND BAGGAGE INSURANCE and AIRLINE SCHEDULE INFORMATION is available upon request.

Go Greyhound and have the driving tow.

OCTOBER 1985 753
RIZIK'S
Serving the D.A.R. since 1908... offering the finest in women's fashions and accessories.

1260 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. Most charges. 223-4050
1 1/2 blocks north of the Mayflower Hotel.

The Bank To Call
In Washington, D.C., Is
The One On The Back Of The $10 Bill.

Turn over any ten dollar bill and you'll see American Security Bank's main office, just to the right of the U.S. Treasury. Our prime location and wealth of contacts makes us the bank to call in the nation's capital.

In Washington, people think of American Security Bank first because American Security, with assets in excess of $3 billion, is Washington's leader in commercial and industrial lending, in trust assets under management, in retail banking offices.

Give Robert A. Nichols, Vice President, a call at 202-624-4381.

When you need to talk to people who know their way around Washington, call the bank that's right on the money.

11111 AMERICAN SECURITY BANK
Right on the money
1501 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20003

MEMBER FDIC

MARTHA WASHINGTON
By Gilbert Stuart

Every D.A.R. Daughter—certainly every Regent—should own this portrait. Exacting reproductions on canvas, in color and handsomely framed. Ready for hanging.

About 15" by 16". $85 delivered, continental U.S.A. Vermonters add 4%.

Color print on request.

Send mailing address and check made out to:
ANTIQUE ARTS—TOWNSHEND, VERMONT 05353

FLAT TOP INSURANCE AGENCY
P. O. Box 1439 Bluefield, WV 24701
(304)327-3421

WEST VIRGINIA
*VIRGINIA* TENNESSEE* KENTUCKY
OHIO* PENNSYLVANIA* ALABAMA

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BLUEFIELD

BLUEFIELD, WEST VIRGINIA

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
**FLIP-UP MAGNIFIERS**

Enjoy your close work, hobbies, and needlework. Thread needles easily. Clip on your regular glasses for extra magnification. Flip up when they are not needed. Also fits larger lenses. Send only $12.95 plus 95¢ handling. Precision Optical, Dept 123-Z, Rochelle, IL 61068

---

**DAR PAUL REVERE CUP PLATES**

Pairpoint-Sandwich

Available in: amber, amethyst, cobalt, clear $7.00 ea. plus $1.25 postage (Mass. residents add 35¢ tax)

Order from:
Old State House Chapter NSDAR
Mrs. G. Webster Servis
74 Oakland Street
Melrose, MA 02176

---

**AMERICAN REVOLUTION DOLLS**

**DOLLY MADISON**

**MOLLY PITCHER**

**MARtha WASHINGTON**

**BETSY ROSS**

Set of four $19.95

Purchased Individually $6.00 Each

PICTURED LEFT TO RIGHT:
Dolly Madison, Molly Pitcher, Martha Washington, Betsy Ross

**SAVE UP TO 50%**

on the price of comparable collector dolls. These dolls were available at the 1984 Annual NSDAR Congress in Washington, DC where members concluded they were an exceptional value. Every consideration has been given to colorful costume details. Molly Pitcher is featured with pitcher in hand and Betsy Ross with the flag she is famous for sewing.

Each doll comes individually boxed with a stand and includes a biographical sketch of each famous lady. Dolls are 8 inches in height.

**AMERICAN BISON CORP**

14 MILE DRIVE, CHESTER, NJ 07930

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qty.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Each Price</th>
<th>Total Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dolly Madison</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Molly Pitcher</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Martha Washington</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Betsy Ross</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Set of four</td>
<td>19.95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Add $2.00 shipping costs 2.00

CHECK OR MONEY ORDER ENCLOSED
PAYABLE TO: AMERICAN BISON CORP

Send to: Name
Address

**Tell me a story...**

The response to the first edition of "Some Tales of Mother Earth and Her Children" has been most gratifying.

Reading aloud — a heartwarming experience for both grandparents and children, not only helps forge a strong loving bond between the generations, but it serves to emphasize the beauty of our "American-English" language for both reader and listener.

"Some Tales of Mother Earth and Her Children," as told by Martha Minetta Duston, compiled and illustrated by her granddaughter, Laurie Duston Musso, is a legacy in Americana.

The stories tell of Mother Earth and some of her children, told in an enchanting way, and whimsically illustrated.

This colorfully bound, three volume set will make an ideal gift for your Grandchildren, or for a friend who's a grandmother. Better yet — keep it yourself and enjoy these delightfully charming tales, relive the delights of a world less demanding, more relaxed than it is today, and experience the joy of sharing this bit of nostalgia with little folks.

A limited quantity of the First Edition is still available.

**SOME TALES OF MOTHER EARTH AND HER CHILDREN — AUTOGRAPHED THREE-VOLUME SET WITH COLLECTOR'S CASE** $29.95

Plus postage and handling charges $3.00

California residents please add 6% sales tax $1.80

RETURN COUPON — OR LETTER WITH CHECK OR MONEY ORDER TO:
MEGAN'S WORLD PUBLISHING
124 West Wilshire, P.O. Box 3399, Fullerton, CA 92634

Name
Street Address
City
State
Zip Code

OCTOBER 1985 755
Creative Custom Capes

ROMANTIC, DASHING – PRACTICAL AND AFFORDABLE. FOREVER FASHIONABLE, ONE OF THESE TIMELESS AND HISTORICAL DESIGNS IS FOR YOU.

#1 – The Cassock (17th Cent.) full sweep, small collar, frog closing.
#2 – The Cloak (18th Cent.) full, with hood, hook and eye closing.
#3 – The Mantle (19th Cent.) full, wide collar, tie closing.

All in Fashion Colors: Navy, Red, Berry or Black – fine quality double knit. Washable, packable, carefree! $175.00 postpaid.

We use UPS. To order, state style number, regular size, color and desired finished length (measure from base of neck).

Check or money order to Creative Custom Capes, Box 845, Deerfield Beach, FL 33441.

Allow 3 weeks for delivery.

Valley Forge

Major Supplier of DAR Flags for Parade Use

NSDAR Centennial Flags in 4"x6" and 8"x12" sizes.

Call or Write for Catalog

Valley Forge Flag Company, Inc.

One Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York 10020 □ Tel: (212) 586-1776

The Capital Hilton Salutes The Daughters of the American Revolution

Mrs. Sarah King, President General of Daughters of the American Revolution, with Capital Hilton General Manager Kevin Deverich at Constitution Hall during the 1985 Continental Congress. Mr. Deverich presented $1,000 for the DAR Statue of Liberty Fund.
PROTECT YOUR DAR PINS AGAINST LOSS
GARNAY* PIN SAFE-GUARDS
(Made in America)

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.

ORDER ONE GARNAY* PIN SAFE-GUARD FOR EACH PIN ON YOUR RIBBON
"NSDAR EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS OF PIN PROTECTORS"
"PROFIT SHARING PLAN FOR THE STATES" Available
California received $1099 in 1984

ORDER FORM

Name ____________________________
Address ____________________________
City, State, Zip ____________________________

Check or Money Order to GARNAY, INC.
P.O. Box 1856
Studio City, CA 91604

Regular Size $1.75 Ea.
Petite Size $1.00 Ea.
Sub Total ____________________________
CA ONLY 6% Sales Tax ____________________________
Include Shipping & Handling $1.00
TOTAL ENCLODED ____________________________

NSDAR BENEFITS FROM EVERY SALE!

BUSINESS

VALLEY NATIONAL BANK OF ARIZONA
LAKE HAVASU CITY OFFICE
602-855-3031

NUTMEG ROOTS
Specializing in Connecticut Research
Judith M. Plummer, C.G.R.S.
36 White Oak Road
Woodbury, CT 06798

PLAQUES
Write or call for free catalog
Smith-Cornell, Inc.
Auburn, Indiana 46706-6568
219-925-1172

Hart, History of Laurens County, Georgia
1807-1940
$25.00 plus $1.88 pstg. & handling
Order from: John Laurens Chapter, DAR
Virgina J. Lawrence, Treas.
213 West Drive
Dublin, Ga. 31021

GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION
INSURANCE & BONDS
419 BLAND STREET
BLUEFIELD, WEST VIRGINIA
24701
(304) 325-7168

JACK ROWE FUNERAL HOME
PO. DRAWER A, 1600 E. MAIN
LEAGUE CITY, TX 77573
Phone—713-332-1571
member of N.S.M.

COMPLIMENTS

THE FLAT TOP NATIONAL BANK of Bluefield
Federal at Raleigh Street
Bluefield, West Virginia
Member FDIC

JOSHUA STEVENS CHAPTER DAR
KISSIMMEE-SAINT CLOUD
FLORIDA

COMPLIMENTS OF
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE CHAPTER
3-015-MS
LUCEDALE, MISSISSIPPI

COMPLIMENTS OF
PUSHMATAHA CHAPTER
MISSISSIPPI

OCTOBER 1985
COMPLIMENTS
MADEMOISELLE SHOP INC.
400 BLAND STREET
BLUEFIELD, WEST VIRGINIA

GREETINGS FROM
COLLEGE HILL CHAPTER
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

CAPTAIN STEPHEN OLNEY
CHAPTER #1-004-R.I.
CELEBRATING
50 YEARS OF PATRIOTISM
NORTH PROVIDENCE, R.I.

GREETINGS
Greetings From
Hawthorne Trail Chapter
Camilla, GA

HONORING
MRS. ERWIN FREES SEIMES
HONORARY PRESIDENT GENERAL
YOUR FIRST DAR CHAPTER
SENDS CONGRATULATIONS AND
BEST WISHES
COOCH'S BRIDGE CHAPTER
NEWARK, DELAWARE

GREETINGS FROM
FORT BOWYER CHAPTER
FOLEY, ALABAMA

Greetings From
ANNANDALE CHAPTER
Madison, Miss.
Organized June 11, 1971

HONORING
OUR ORGANIZING REGENT
MRS. JOHN F. BLACK
CHOCTAWHATCHEE BAY CHAPTER
FORT WALTON BEACH, FLORIDA

GREETINGS FROM
RICHARD BAYLDON CHAPTER
CALIFORNIA

The John Ford Home
Columbia, MS
Home of Catherine Ard
Our Chapter's Namesake

"CHRISTMAS ON DEER CREEK"
DEER CREEK CHAPTER
LELAND, MISSISSIPPI

Jonathan Dickinson Chapter, Deiray
Beach, Florida proudly supports the
Statue of Liberty project.

Micaiah Pettaway Chapter
Rocky Mount, North Carolina
HONORS
Miss Gertrude S. Carraway
President General 1953-1956
Honorary President General 1956-
IN MEMORIAM

IN MEMORY
INEZ PATRICK EDWARDS
CHRISTINE CRAWFORD McKEE
BY
DRIPPING SPRINGS CHAPTER
CULLMAN, ALABAMA

IN LOVING MEMORY OF:
MRS. JOHN M. COLLETI
MRS. AUBREY COWART
MRS. J. GORDON FLOWERS
MRS. T. CLYDE PIERCE
1983-1984
OLIVER WILEY CHAPTER DAR
TROY, ALABAMA

In Memory of
Anna Beam Stout # 422554
1884-1984
Dorothy Q Chapter
Crawfordsville, Indiana
By:
Margaret Strout Vanscoyoc
Paul Stout
Grandchildren

In Loving Memory of
Alice Tuey Barnette
General Francis Marion Chapter
Marion, Indiana
Granddaughter, Elizabeth Alice Bruce

Against All Odds
The Human Spirit Endures
Dear Daughters:

The election to the office of President General has always been an honor unsurpassed by any other in the National Society. It has been said that the President General should, "represent the whole country, not merely a part of it." In this issue each state has had a chance to honor a Daughter who has gone on to represent the National Society.

Each President General begins as a member and rises through the ranks with the votes and admiration of her fellow DAR. It has not, however, always been a matter of holding several offices on the way to that of President General, as can be seen in the case of the first election held for this office.

The first organizational meeting of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held on October 11, 1890 at the Strathmore Arms, 810 Twelfth Street, Washington, DC. The meeting was called to order at 2:30 that Saturday afternoon and, by a procedure very different from that followed today, the first President General, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, was nominated and unanimously elected.

The office of Honorary President General was not created until a few years later when the Daughters decided that they wanted some way to honor a President General after she had left office. Following is an excerpt from the minutes of Continental Congress, February 22, 1895.

"Resolved, That this Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled in the City of Washington, DC... does hereby create the office of Honorary President-General, Daughters of the American Revolution, to be filled only and exclusively by retiring Presidents-General.

Resolved, That Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, the retiring President-General, be asked to accept that honorary office."

Six seconds were received for the motion which was then passed by a unanimous vote. Since that historic date the method through which an Honorary President General is chosen has been changed to election by acclamation. The pride and honor of the office, however, has remained unchanged.

This October issue, the President's General Issue, is an overwhelming success! Through the beautiful color and black and white ads we have shown our pride in ourselves and our National Society. Advertising totals for this issue have more than doubled from this time last year! Congratulations and thank you!

Enthusiastically,

Mrs. James M. Anderson
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Advertising

Grand Total for the October Issue—$35,015.22

OCTOBER 1985
AGLL
Genealogical Services

Over 60,000 Microfilm Titles
For Loan or Purchase
For use in the privacy of your home or local library

- Complete Federal Census Records 1790-1910
  Including Miracode and Soundexes
- Early Military Records
- Ship Passenger Lists
- Selected State Censuses, Slave Schedules
- Selected Tax Lists and Vital Records
- Microfilm Collection of Rare Books and Manuscripts

LOW COST: PURCHASES $11.00 per roll
RENTALS $2.50 per roll to institutions;
$2.75 per roll to individuals
(All prices include postage to you)

LONG RENTAL PERIOD: 14 FULL CALENDAR DAYS
(mailing time is in addition)

FAST, DEPENDABLE SERVICE: NO SCHEDULING OR BOOKING NECESSARY

AGLL CATALOG: A complete guide to all material in our collection.

Also Available

- A full Line of Search Services for Records in Our Collections
- Map guide to the U.S. Federal Censuses, 1790-1920
  by William Thorne and William Dollarhide
  Copyright 1984

County Outline Maps which compare the old census bounds with the modern boundaries of
today, and on the same map.
Every State and Every County will be printed and for every applicable census, 1790-1920.
This project is still in progress. All 50 states coming!
First States Now Available, as map packets, some census years are combined on one sheet,
and each packet averages 9 maps per set. All maps are loose, 8½x11 inches, printed on one side,
with a folded cover sheet.

- Microfilm Reader Sales
  Library or Personal Size Readers Available at Discount Prices

For more information contact
American Genealogical Lending Library
P.O. BOX 244, DEPT. D, BOUNTIFUL, UTAH 84010
(801) 298-5358
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
209 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60604

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

NSDAR incurs no expense for the administration of this plan.