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COVER STORY

October, the Birthday Month of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, brings to mind outstanding women—from the time of the American Revolution through today.

Anna Hyatt Huntington, National Number 282,431, was a Life Member of the National Society through the New Netherland Chapter, New York City. She was one of the most remarkable women sculptors of the 20th century.

Intrigued by the story of Sybil Ludington, “the Female Paul Revere,” Mrs. Huntington executed a magnificent bronze statue of the Revolutionary War heroine. The statue was dedicated on June 3, 1961 by the Enoch Crosby Chapter, New York. Mrs. Huntington also gave the Chapter a 30-inch bronze replica which was placed in the corridor outside the New York State Room in Memorial Continental Hall.

Located on the shore of Lake Glendal, Carmel, New York, the cover photo of the Sybil Ludington statue is by Gerard Friedrick Grosse, New York.

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DAR Constitution Hall was the setting for the first annual presentation of awards to outstanding American athletes. The President General and her daughter, Major Cindy Woodling, are shown with the President of the United States Bill Clinton and Mrs. Clinton. Far left, Arnold Palmer, renowned golfer, was an Award recipient as was the "Greatest," Muhammad Ali. Also honored were Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Wilma Rudolph and Ted Williams with a special tribute to Arthur Ashe.
Dear Daughters,

As we observe the turmoil and suffering on so many of the world's continents, and as we contemplate the vast differences between our American experience and those of less fortunate populations, we are struck with a renewed sense of appreciation of the basic ideals and cultural guidelines that have led this country of ours to such greatness.

We, the Daughters of the American Revolution, know these ideals and cultural guidelines well, and have long promoted increased emphasis on individual freedoms, increased personal responsibilities, increased individual initiatives, the nurturing of the free enterprise system, and the strengths of a free market economy which provides so much of our national wealth. We know that this country of ours will continue to guide the world in the right direction as long as we remain committed to those ideals of our founding fathers.

We also know that without eternal vigilance these concepts will erode from under our society. We know that the youth of our country must be taught the words and deeds of those great statesmen who populated so much of early American History. They must be taught and taught again those principles of individual responsibility, respect for the rights of others, respect for the law, respect for our great country. They must be taught patriotism, early American History, ethics, free enterprise and the American culture if our country is to remain a bright beacon for good in the world.

I am aware of the many, many thousands of hours our Society contributes toward spreading the word of the firm foundations upon which this great country is founded. The task is well worth the effort. Keep up and expand your good work and increase your efforts in behalf of our school programs at your local schools, school boards, and local news organization through letters to the editor, presentations, and speeches throughout your community and through promotions of our Junior American Citizens, DAR Good Citizens, DAR Scholarship and American History essay programs.

With so many special interest groups promoting their less important agendas, it is extremely important that we promote the most important agenda of all . . . the preservation of our American culture. We, the Daughters of the American Revolution, are uniquely situated to beneficially influence our local institutions of learning, from pre-school to college, through direct personal appeals, local campaigns, extensive use of the local news media, etc. to encourage them to increase their individual efforts to teach the youth of our country those timeless values of American culture.

If we don't take the initiative, who will? If we don't increase our efforts today, when will we act? I encourage all of you to become more active in this nationwide effort.

Sincerely,

Wayne D. Blair
A small bronze replica of the heroic statue of Sybil Luddington was presented to the National Society by Anna Huntington through the Enoch Crosby Chapter, New York. Also presented was the painting of Mrs. Huntington at work on the statue, a gift of the artist, Herbert Bonhert. Photo by Robert W. Pones, Jr.

By Rum STOWELL BROWN

THIRTEEN COLONIES CHAPTER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Anna Vau(hn Huntington

Sculptress

I am prompted to write this article about Mrs. Huntington because, as a Docent, it has been my experience that of the hundreds of DAR members and others who visit the DAR Museum in Washington, D.C. only a few have any previous knowledge of Mrs. Huntington.
nineteen hundred and ninety-three will be the twentieth anniversary of the death of DAR member, Mrs. Anna Hyatt Huntington (New Netherland Chapter, New York City) so it is time once again to review the many accomplishments of this remarkable woman. Even more remarkable when one considers that her dedication to country and humanity continued throughout her entire life. Even in her 80s she was climbing and continuing to work on her larger-than-life size sculptures. Furthermore, not since May 1962 has an article appeared in the DAR Magazine so it is indeed time to become reacquainted with this lady.

A few of Mrs. Huntington's monumental works—many of which are scattered over the face of the earth—confirm that Mrs. Huntington, through her art, achieved big things and illustrate that she indeed cared deeply for her country and humanity.

Israel Putnam

Her statue "Putnam's Escape at Horseneck," life-and-a-half size is located in Putnam Memorial State Park, Connecticut. Putnam will be remembered as a general in the Revolutionary War in America. He was a strong opponent of the British Government and became a leader in the Sons of Liberty. He fought in the Battle of Bunker Hill. It is said that he stopped his plowing to join the
On June 3, 1961, Enoch Crosby Chapter, Carmel, New York, dedicated a magnificent bronze statue of Sybil Ludington, Revolutionary War heroine. Anna Hyatt Huntington created and presented the statue to the chapter. Guests at the 1961 ceremony on the green along the shore of Lake Glenida, Carmel, included then New York State Regent, Mrs. Frank B. Cuff; Mrs. Thurman Warren, Vice President General; Miss Page Schwarzwaelder, past Treasurer General. Photo courtesy Syracuse University Library, Department of Special Collections.
coin's kindly spirit shown in his face is incorpo-
rated as a symbol of union and democracy. His
courageous willingness to risk death in the service
of his country is apparent and is also apparent in
the Ludington and Putnam statues. In addition,
the Lincoln statue has a strong naturalness of look
and pose reflecting his self-confidence.

Andrew Jackson
As with Lincoln, Mrs. Huntington chose once
again to sculpt Andrew Jackson as a young man
rather than seventh President of the United
States. The statue, "The Young Jackson," 1965,
is located in Andrew Jackson State Park, Lan-
caster, South Carolina. Jackson's early years were
a powerful influence on his life—his father died a
few days before Jackson's birth and never saw his
son and namesake; furthermore, his mother's early
death of prison fever caught while nursing the
Revolutionary soldiers and one brother killed in
the war left Andrew practically alone in the
world. Jackson, the young man, was already the
man he would later become and "The Young
Jackson" sculpture illustrates this fact for us.

To round out Mrs. Huntington's work a bit it is
necessary to mention her many animal sculptures.
If one wished to become acquainted with this as-
pect of her work the National Museum of Women
in the Arts in Washington, D.C. has a small out-
standing example, "The Yawning Panther." Oth-
berwise, there is the Brookgreen Garden, George-
town, South Carolina. The garden was established
by Mrs. Huntington and her husband Archer as a
gracious gift to the people of America; now a
profitable organization which exists to exhibit and
preserve American sculpture and the plants and
animals of the region. Over forty works of art are
exhibited (many of which are Mrs. Huntington's)
on the grounds which now is listed in the Na-
tional Register of Historic Places.

Another not well known fact is that Mrs. Hun-
tington donated to the permanent collection of
the Tamassee DAR School in South Carolina one
of the miniatures of her grandmother and a small
sculpture of her favorite elkhound.

Many honors were bestowed upon Mrs. Hun-
tington during her lifetime. Among them the Na-
tional Academician (the highest honor bestowed
upon an artist in the United States, honorary de-
gree of Doctor of Fine Arts by Syracuse Univer-
sity. She was the recipient of the gold medal of
Honor of the National Sculpture Society. She was
honored as a top contributor to a development
fund of Danbury Hospital. One of her contribu-
tions was a sculpture "In Honor of Nurses" lo-
cated in the lobby at Danbury Hospital. In addi-
tion she designed a medal which was presented to
each of the contributors honored. In 1958 Mrs.
Huntington was made the Woman of the Ameri-
cas. There were many other honors by French,
Cuban, Spanish Governments.

An article in the New York Times appeared not
long ago in which the city sought adoptive par-
tents for twenty orphaned monuments almost
abandoned by the public treasury that was sup-
posed to care for them. Among these orphans was
Mrs. Huntington's bronze statue of Joan of Arc
located at Riverside Drive and 93rd Street in
Manhattan, New York City. Luckily, some time
later this particular equestrian statue of Joan of
Arc was rededicated having been refurbished,
washed and buffed with the addition of spurs and
reins restored. All of which proves that not only
do memories fade but even stone and metal will
deteriorate in a lifetime if not cared for.

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A new study by Donald L. Huddle, professor emeritus of economics at Rice University in Houston, has reported the sensational fact that immigrants residing in the United States cost U.S. taxpayers at all levels of government $45 billion annually above the taxes the immigrants paid. In his study entitled “The Costs of Immigration,” Professor Huddle projects that the net cost to the U.S. taxpayers of all immigrants in the United States in the 1993-2002 period will total over $450 billion. That's nearly as much as the five-year deficit-reduction package that Congress has been wrangling about. If Congress were really serious about reducing the deficit, Congress would declare a moratorium on all immigration until we have put our own finances in order.

Daniel James, a specialist in Latin American affairs and author of a 1991 study called Illegal Immigration—An Unfolding Crisis (University Press of America), says that Professor Huddle’s calculation is too conservative because it is based on an annual influx of 1.1 million immigrants—810,000 legals and 300,000 illegals. Tulane University demographer Leon Bouvier says we will have 1.5 million immigrants yearly in the 1990s.

Professor Huddle’s study covered the 18.1 million immigrants who were in our country in 1992, legals, illegals, and refugees. The study examined costs at all levels of government that year, above and beyond the taxes they paid, so his figure is for net costs. In 1992, the elementary and secondary education cost was $12.8 billion, public higher education was $2.4 billion, and bilingual education was $2.8 billion.

When we examine the portion of these costs that is due to the 4.8 million illegal aliens, Professor Huddle says that U.S. taxpayers coughed up $12.5 billion in “major outlays” in 1992. That figure includes $4 billion for elementary and secondary education, $820 million in Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), $828 million for teaching English to illegals, and $7 billion in unemployment assistance.

An escalating number of illegals bear children on U.S. soil, becoming automatically entitled to food stamps and other benefits collected by their parents. In Los Angeles County alone, the Administrative Office reported that, in fiscal 1990-91, 42.6 percent of all births in the county (35,912 out of 57,366) were “undocumented alien births,” costing the county an extra $30 million.

Professor Huddle estimates that more than two million American workers were displaced in 1992 by the 18 million legal, illegal and amnestyed immigrants. The U.S. taxpayers had to pony up $15.7 billion in Medicaid, AFDC, food stamps, unemployment compensation, and general assistance for these displaced Americans.

BILLIONS POUNDING ON OUR DOORS. The crackup of the ship called the “Golden Venture” off the coast of New York in June of 1993 was a dramatic illustration of what illegal immigration means and to what lengths people on the other side of the globe will go to come to America. The gangsters who ran the immigration traffic extorted up to $20,000 a head from each of the several hundred Chinese on board and fed them two bowls of bad rice a day for a grueling five-month sea voyage. Some drowned, several were hospitalized, several disappeared in New York City, and the rest are detained awaiting deportation proceedings. According to one pitiful Chinese who survived the ordeal, “Everybody said life in America is wonderful, that everyone has a big car and a big house.”

There is no end in sight. The week before, two fishing boats with hundreds of illegals from China were arrested in San Francisco. The month before that, the Coast Guard seized a ship in San Diego with more hundreds.

William Slattery of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York says, “I have 62,000 people under deportation proceedings in this district. I deport 750 a year. At this rate it would take me 80 years to clear the system out.” Meanwhile, of course, American taxpayers are picking up all the costs.

WHY HAS THE PROBLEM BECOME SO ACUTE? The watershed event in causing Americans to lose control of our borders was the 1965 Immigration Act,
AMERICA SHOULD ADDRESS THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

which overturned the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act and completely changed the strategy and tactics of our national immigration policy. These dramatic changes were accompanied by considerable deception on the part of the sponsors of the new law. For example, Senator Edward Kennedy, purporting to describe "what the bill will not do," said, "First, our cities will not be flooded with a million immigrants annually. Under the proposed bill, the present level of immigration remains substantially the same. . . . Secondly, the ethnic mix will not be upset. . . . Contrary to the charges in some quarters, [the bill] will not inundate America with immigrants from any one country or area, or the most populated and deprived nations of Africa and Asia. . . ."

His promises proved false. In the 1950s, about 230,000 immigrants arrived each year, and they were mostly legal. By the 1990s, one million immigrants a year are coming in, and the ethnic mix has changed dramatically. Between 1971 and 1980, 85 percent of legal immigrants were from the Third World. In 1990, only 8 percent of the legal immigrants came from Europe.

America today has 250 million people and demographic projections tell us our nation's ethnic makeup is changing rapidly.

The law that was intended to halt the flow of illegal aliens, mostly from Mexico, has not done the job. The number of people apprehended at the border is exceeding the peak levels recorded before the law was passed. More than a million illegal immigrants are apprehended each year, and that is estimated to be only a minor percentage of those who are trying to cross the border illegally.

The California Governor has been pleading for federal aid because his state is so overwhelmed by the arrival each week of nearly 6,000 legal immigrants, not counting illegals. Los Angeles County funded a study released in November 1992 which found the country was $808 million in the red, comparing the taxes paid by immigrants with the government benefits they received.

BUT AREN'T WE A NATION OF IMMIGRANTS? A recent column by Don Feder is revealing. He said that, until recently, he personally identified with the cause of hoards of immigrants because his grandfather immigrated to America as a poor Jewish tailor, "a decent, gentle man who worked hard all of his life and struggled to become a good American." What would his life have been, says Feder, if too strict immigration laws had kept out his grandfather?

But times have changed, and types of immigrants have changed. As Feder says, "That was then; this is now. Chinese wading ashore in New York and HIV-infected Haitians released from Guantanamo Naval base may elicit sympathy, but are symptomatic of a crisis that must be confronted. Unlike past immigrant waves, those currently walking, wading and floating to these shores are a net economic detriment."

Feder concludes that we are fast approaching the point where generosity and blind allegiance to the "nation of immigrants" mystique verges on national suicide. These new arrivals of legal and illegals are producing 16 percent of our native births.

The new immigrants are impoverished, unskilled, poorly educated and far less-assimilable than immigrants of earlier generations. Of the 11.8 million legal immigrants who arrived in the past 19 years, 85 percent came from the Third World, people from societies that are culturally far different from ours.

There is an enormous difference between today's immigrants and those who arrived when Don Feder's grandfather came. Most earlier immigrants came from societies with a strong work ethic; if they didn't have it when they arrived, they soon learned it because, if they didn't work, they went hungry. It's very different today. While the number of Supplemental Security Income recipients grew 38.5 percent between 1982 and 1992, the number of immigrants enrolled in a welfare program rose 370 percent. Economist George Borjas estimates that each year immigrants receive $1 billion to $3 billion more in welfare benefits than they contribute to our economy.
While many Third World immigrants have strong family ties and respect for authority, others are living off of public services or going into crime. Of course, all immigrants don’t go on welfare, but those who work are a problem, too. According to Feder, they tend to be low-skilled and far more likely to take jobs than create them. In 1992, nearly 1.3 million foreign workers were certified for employment here, more than net job creation that year.

A major problem is that today’s immigrants don’t assimilate. Thanks to the bureaucracies of bilingualism, multicultural education, and easy welfare, far too many immigrants remain part of an alien subculture. They don’t learn our language, history, culture, or laws. As Feder says, they are unlikely to develop “the commitment to the American ideal that led my grandfather to lie about his age in an effort to enlist in the U.S. Army at the outset of World War I.”

REVOLVING DOOR FOR TERRORISTS? Congressman Elton Galleghy has been forced to confront the immigration issue because he is a member of the House International Law, Immigration, and Refugee Subcommittee. He says that “our borders are a revolving door for anyone who really wants to come here, including international terrorists.”

One effect is the crime problem. In 1987, 20 percent of the total arrests in our six largest cities were foreign nationals. Nearly a third of the first 6,000 arrested in the 1992 Los Angeles riot were illegal aliens, and no effort was made to deport them.

Just two Los Angeles street gangs, heavily composed of illegal aliens, are alleged to be responsible for more than 100 murders. Police officials in Nogales, Arizona, told reporters that 90 percent of the crime in their community was committed by illegal aliens. The tragic bombing of the World Trade Center in New York City appears to be the result of lax immigration policies.

According to Daniel James, one of the many problems with illegal immigration is “the development of a foreign underclass with its implications of non-assimilable ethnic enclaves and unlawful acts in association with criminal elements including drug traffickers.”

The 1986 Immigration Act provided for sanctions against employers who hire illegal immigrants and penalizes the illegals themselves. But the illegals have found many ways to circumvent the law.

Daniel James reports that counterfeiters apprehended in Harlingen, Texas in 1990 “had employed a laser scanning device to produce near perfect copies of ID documents such as Social Security cards. The market for documents of that kind is enormous, as indicated by the seizure in Houston in January 1990 of a single cache of 25,000 counterfeit ID documents.”

James believes that there is a “conspiracy of silence” that is closing off serious debate about the ramifications of immigration. He believes that the illegals “already constitute a threat to our very sovereignty. . . . If, by definition, the movement of people from one nation to another without the latter’s consent is a violation of its fundamental laws, that constitutes a breach of its sovereignty. . . .”

James continues, “A dangerous side effect . . . is that it tends to create a foreign underclass. People who do not have proper documentation live in fear of detection by authorities and of resultant imprisonment or deportation to their homelands. It is to protect themselves that they resort to false identification papers. . . . Fear of detection makes them pliable victims of unscrupulous employers as well as unscrupulous compatriots, both of whom exploit their helplessness in a variety of ways.”

A recent Gallup Poll found that two-thirds of Americans want greater restrictions on immigration.

WE NEED PUBLIC DEBATE. No country in the world accepts foreigners as freely as America does. Other countries patrol their borders and strictly limit both the numbers and kinds of people who are admitted. And the trend is toward more restrictions, not less.

Europe is manifesting its growing concern about the swelling tide of immigration from the East and the Third World, and the impact it is having on the West. Winston Churchill’s grandson has called for a halt to the “relentless flow of immigrants” into Great Britain. France’s interior minister has called for “zero immigration.” Germany has voted to amend its asylum law.

Just as one example of how our free immigration policy is so different from that of other nations, most countries of the world require that a mother of children born in that country be a citizen or legal resident for her children to automatically receive that country’s citizenship. Not the United States. Pregnant women move heaven and earth to get on U.S. soil for their babies to be delivered.

On all sides we hear the demand for such Politically Correct policies as “multiculturalism,” “diversity,” and “ethnic solidarity.” But those are not, or should not be, ends in themselves. The result of exalting those goals over a common culture is the breaking apart we have seen in Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Russia, India, Canada, and South Africa. Some of those countries have not been able to survive ethnic diversity; others have a festering sore in their national fabric.

Rational discussion about U.S. immigration is often obscured by ugly epithets thrown at those who raise the issues of immigration, culture and national unity. “Racist,” “nativist,” and “xenophobe” are some of the weapons used to intimidate anyone who suggests limiting immigration.

But a public debate about the consequences of large-scale immigration and how our laws should deal with it is long overdue. We should debate such proposals as calling “time out” on legal immigration, closing our borders to invading illegals, and toughening our asylum laws.

We need time to assimilate the tens of millions who have come into America in the last several decades.
George Washington: The Man Behind the Image

Just as today we mourn the loss of our natural environment and recognize the importance of trees for life on earth, so George Washington cherished his garden at Mount Vernon. Some of the trees he planted himself, trees like this grand tulip poplar, ca 1785, still thrive on the grounds of his Virginia home. Your support for the DAR Museum's upcoming tribute to this nation's first president will entitle you to a small branched tree or 12 boxwoods taken from those nurtured by Washington himself.

Your gift of $500.00, which can come from a state, chapter or individual, will entitle you to choose from either a small branched red maple or tulip poplar tree or 12 boxwood plants. The trees and boxwoods are taken from those planted by George Washington himself at Mount Vernon and are the closest physical link you can have with the Father of Our Country. Your choice will be shipped to you for planting at your home, chapter house, or historic site. Should you feel able to donate $1000.00 you may select two plants. A gift of $2500.00 entitles you to two plants, your name in the donors' place of honor in the Museum, and in the catalogue, and invitations to receptions, lectures and evening entertainments held during the exhibition. If you are unable to attend, you may designate someone to go in your place.

Your contribution, however big or small, will be most appreciated and will help the DAR Museum honor our country's first president and most honored citizen. For more information, please write to DAR Museum or call 202-879-3241.

Donor Name: __________________________ Telephone: __________________________
Address: ____________________________ Chapter or State Organization: __________________________
Amount Given: __________________________

Please check one if you are giving $500 and two if you are giving $1000 or $2500. Below, include name and address to ship plants if different from donor, and if you are giving $2500 and are passing on your invitations, include that name and address as well.

Red Maple ________ Tulip Poplar ________ Boxwoods ________

Name and address to ship plants if different
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I’VE KNOWN

From the podium at the 102nd Continental Congress, Shirley Temple Black enchants the audience with a description of her OSCAR. Photo by Renee Bouchard

Remarks by
HONORABLE SHIRLEY TEMPLE BLACK
102nd Continental Congress, April 20, 1993

It seems like years ago that your President General offered me a chance to address you.

I apologize for taking so long to arrive.

But a funny thing happened on my way to see you. A revolution happened.

You’re no stranger to revolutions, of course.

Nor am I.

Revolutions come in all sizes, don’t they?

When small, they’re called uprisings. Like when Afghan tribesmen seized control of the Khyber Pass from the British raj in India. As Wee Willie Winkie, I helped sort that one out, although Rudyard Kipling must have spun in his grave when movies converted his original boy into a girl with ringlets and dimples.

When revolutionaries seem to be winning, opponents like to call it war. Like the Boer War in South Africa.

I well recall searching for Daddy who suffered amnesia after the Battle of Mafeking, and getting a smile from Queen Victoria in the bargain.

When revolution becomes fratricide, we call it civil war.

Here again I am experienced. Perched on Lincoln’s lap while pleading for amnesty for my Confederate father languishing in a Union jail.

And when political thought swerves too sharply from its accustomed path, it is called revolutionary.

That’s what happened with Alexander Dubcek’s 1968 Prague spring—socialism with a human face—a swerve revolting enough for Brezhnef to order a midnight invasion of Czechoslovakia by Warsaw Pact troops.

Once again, I was there, this time rousted crudely from my DAR 93 ()CT 600.
bed by the crackle of gunfire
and rumble of tanks.

Sometimes I feel like Joe Bif-
steck. Remember him? A small
man in the Li'l Abner comic
strip. A small grey cloud always
hovered over his head. Wher-
ever he went, it rained.

Like you, I well recall revolu-
tions I've known.

Tonight, permit me to share a
few personal insights of the
1989 Czechoslovak Revolution.

In the liquid sunshine of
April in Prague, so goes local
lore, spring comes, but winter
doesn't leave.

High hopes at the moment of
triumph inevitably are calmed
and shaped in realities which
follow.

In particular, transition from
communism to freedom can
never be easy or rapid.

Other uprisings, revolutions,
and wars typically involve sov-
erainty, taxation, territory, or
social principle. They end with
independence, adjusted borders,
a changed social attitude, or
revised balance of power.

All revolutions impact the
external lives and attitudes of
both winners and losers. But, to
my way of thinking, no revolu-
tion so profoundly affects the
mind, spirit and human soul as
does the acceptance of freedom
by those who have never known
it.

Perhaps I'm getting ahead of
myself.

You recall Czech dissidents
gathered in the basement of
Prague's Magic Lantern Theatre
in late 1989 to organize the cre-
cendo of citizen revolt against
their communist masters. In
Bratislava, Slovaks formed a
companion organization.

Two recent events helped
provok this decision: in Octo-
ber, 20,000 citizens had rallied
in Prague's Wenceslas Square to
commemorate the founding of
their republic.

My husband and I chanced to
be there.

Communist riot police do not
only disperse crowds. They also
pummel and punish. Attack
dogs, water cannon, billy
clubs—the works.

Pursued down a side street,
we sought refuge in doorways
and courtyards, but found all
clogged with other fleeing dem-
onstrators. We hesitated,
crouching before a shop win-
dow, which happened to be
festooned with hanging hams.

A phalanx of police bore
down on us, jackboots slapping
across the cobblestones. The air
filled with curses, cries, and the
thud of truncheons on bare
flesh. In our exposed position,
we had no choice. Rising to run
again, I glanced back into the
shop window, and laughed as I
ran.

Wasn't that the right place
for a former actress to wind up?
With the rest of the hams!

The second event was the
flashpoint. Communist goon
squads again savagely attacked,
this time overwhelming a
throng of marching students.

Indignant citizens all over the
nation came down from safe
upstairs windows and flooded
into the streets. Workers
mounted a general strike.

During a snowstorm, one mil-
lion people rallied in a park
three blocks from our residence.

Bundled against the bitter cold,
everyone stood for hours, while
speakers urged courage and soli-
darity.

Nobody there can easily forget
that moment. Periodically a
hush fell over the crowd. Then
a million people jangled their
key chains over their heads. It
was an eerie chorus through the
falling snow, sending a symbolic
message to the communists: free
us from our national jail!

Those were days of faith in
the Czechoslovak future, and of
national solidarity.

Three weeks later, the revolu-
tion was won. Or was it?

Twenty-one years before the
uprising, fate had first placed
me in Prague. Lugging my suit-
case off a train that August day,
I stepped into fairyland. An
ancient city of crooked, cobble-
stoned streets, wrought-iron
gaslights, and golden tipped
spires.

Dowdy, perhaps, but a haunt-
ing beauty glowed from the
soot-stained walls and crumbling
masonry.

For 1000 years, Prague was an
historic center of cultured Eu-
rope, former seat of the Holy
Roman Empire, wellspring of
charm, music, art, and un-
quenchable energy. Except for
23 of their past 300 years,
Czechs and Slovaks knew only
bondage. Despite servitude, in
1919 Czechoslovak CNP was
7th largest in the world, bigger
than England, for example.

We all recall the infamous
1938 sell-out of Neville Cham-
berlain, dismemberment by Hit-
ler in 1939, a brief taste of free-
dom after World War Two,
betrayed again at Yalta, by 1948
Czechoslovakia was isolated.

The Iron Curtain clanged
down.

The 1968 setting may have
been fairyland, but the living reality was grim. Passing on the streets, people kept heads down, staring at paved stones. No eye contact, no exchanged greeting. No smiles, little conversation on a packed tram. Quiet children.

Strangers were a danger; everyone seemed furtive with everyone else. Not until years later did I learn that 142,000 communist agents and informers were silently watching, ready to knock on doors at night.

The culmination of my 1968 visit was a late-afternoon call upon Alexander Dubcek, father of the star-crossed Prague spring. I had hoped to enlist Czechoslovakia in an international health federation of which I was co-founder. In mid-afternoon, my meeting was postponed until the next day. "Mr. Dubcek is all tied up," excused my interpreter. By midnight, he was indeed "all tied up." In fact, handcuffed, trussed, under guard and on a Soviet plane enroute for Moscow.

The sudden invasion by Warsaw Pact tanks and troops was an historic savagery which engulfed us all.

It took me two decades to keep that date with Dubcek. When I returned to Prague, as ambassador, it was still a Stalinist backwater. We did what we could, nurtured hope among dissidents, railed at government abuse of human rights and lived with our frustration. Little escaped the notice of our shepherd, the secret police. Even in the darkness.

The ambassador's residence in Prague sits in a garden, but is cupped by looming apartment blocks, popularly believed bulging with police informants. We had acquired a 2-month old boxer puppy whom I christened Gorbi.

One freezing nighttime at 2:00 AM, Gorbi signaled a call from nature. Rising, I downed my absent husband's long wool bathrobe and took the puppy outside.

He promptly ran off.

"Gorbi, come home," I shouted and went racing across the frozen lawn, my robe flowing wraithlike out behind.

"Gorbi, Gorbi, come home," I kept yowling into the darkness. All around, lights went on in apartment windows, and window-sash rattled up. It was the late show.

As dogs will do, Gorbi finally returned.

Meanwhile, my reputation with the communist secret police was established: an eccentric American witch given to racing around her darkened yard in the middle of a winter night, wearing only a flowing robe and calling for comrade Gorbachev to come home.

Well, the rest of the Czechoslovak story, you know. At year end, Vaclav Havel, our close friend and dissident leader, took office as the President of the new Czech and Slovak Federative Republic. I cheered, returned to my office and inked out the word "socialist" on all my remaining calling cards. The revolution was over.

But is it won?

Two new political titans appeared: the Czech Vaclav Klaus, ardent reformer and free-marketeer, looking to the West. And Slovak Vladimir Meciar, ex-boxer, ex-communist, apostle of decelerated reform, sovereignty for Slovakia, and markets in the East.

One hundred-twenty days ago, this odd couple divorced, cleaving Czechoslovakia into two states.

The revolution didn't show how good we were, commented a friend. It just showed how bad the communists were. Now our revolution has devoured its young.

Surely, all is not roses. Revolution leaves rough edges. The shabbier adornments of freedom arrived first: libertine behavior, shady deals, crime, drugs, and personal irresponsibility. Democratic constraints on freedom arrive second, and slowly.

Yet, the revolution was obviously well worth it. The people show a rebirth of energy, enthusiasm, and determination to make freedom work. Czech political leadership is competent and stable. Economic restructuring in full swing. Economic indicators—inflation, unemployment, trade, currency all at tolerable levels. Czech debt is low, and credit rating high. Foreign capital investment in both parts of old Czechoslovakia provide a shining indication of international confidence in the character of the people, and the durability of the revolution. American capital agrees.

In my final year as ambassador, our investors accounted for the lion's share of all foreign investment, 40%. In three years since revolution, our total in -
Continuing the Commitment

Maximizing Your Gift for the Renovation of Constitution Hall

DAR Constitution Hall, our own national treasure, was completed in 1929. This unique structure houses our annual Continental Congress and has a seating capacity of nearly 3,700. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Constitution Hall is sought after by many event promoters, and currently is the home of the Washington Civic Symphony. It is also used for school graduations, swearing-in ceremonies and many other events, contributing to the esteem in which the DAR is held in our Nation's Capital.

Time and hard use take their toll. The “grand old lady” looks a little shabby—but much more importantly—she is in serious need of repair under the surface. Constitution Hall needs extensive renovation to meet federal and local building standards and to provide a modern facility.

It is fitting that this Administration in “Continuing the Commitment,” has chosen for the President General’s Project the complete “Renovation of Constitution Hall.” The 102nd Continental Congress approved this three-phase project.

The National Society is a 501(C)(3) organization. Contributions are deductible to the full extent allowed by the law. Please send your contribution to this important project to the Office of the Treasurer General, clearly marked for the Renovation of Constitution Hall.

Many foundations, corporations and companies offer matching fund contributions to their employees. Members are encouraged to contact those in their respective geographic areas and request that funds be contributed toward this major renovation project. In this way, members and chapters will be able to double the amount of their contributions. It should be noted that some corporations do not require the contribution to be matched.

Send the necessary forms from your company to the Office of the Treasurer General for validation of the contribution. You and your employer will both be contributing to the restoration of a major historic landmark.

Challenging the Future
The Topic for 1993 was
Famous Landmarks of the American Revolution

Excerpts from the Journal of Thomas Wheatley 1781
By Daniel W. Oster
Grade 5
Saint Martin of Tours School
California
Sponsored by Beverly Hills Chapter

The Old North Church
By Caitlin Hansen
Grade 6
Saint Francis Solano School
California
Sponsored by Sonoma Valley Chapter

Sept. 20th—Today we arrived at the camps outside of Yorktown. We have been marching for nearly two months. Unlike many who are grumbling about leaving New York and not getting paid, I am happy just to be at my home, in Virginia. These are thousands of troops here at the camp. These include Continentals, militia, and many French. There is also a French Fleet in Chesapeake Bay. The British hold Yorktown, but we have them surrounded.

Oct. 6th—For the past two weeks we have been digging trenches. Each time we dig a new trench, we place our cannon closer to the British lines. Now they are almost in cannon range. We have dug trenches all around the British, and we have them completely surrounded, with the French troops on one side and our troops on the other.

Oct. 9th—Today we finally came in cannon range of the British, and the first cannon was fired by General Washington. Most of the cannon fire was aimed at the strongest points in the British lines called redoubts. The cannon fire continued all day and into the night. If the cannons do not destroy the redoubts, we will have to attack them one by one.

My poor tired body has seen era after era, time after time, year after year. I was originally built in 1723 by Puritans who traveled across deep, stormy, dangerous waters for religious freedom. When they reached Boston, they built me as a comforting shelter in which they experienced the joys of worshiping as they pleased. Ah, I was a glorious young one then. At that time I was the tallest building in Boston. Though that honor has since been claimed by enormous skyscrapers, and my name has been changed to Christ Church, I will always call myself "The Old North Church."

Although I have seen many nights, I will never forget the cold night of April 18, 1775. A great many things happened that night, including the start of the American Revolution. Dr. Joseph Warren, who gathered information on the British troops, lived right within my shadow, so I could see what a clever, talented man he was. Since Warren had men patrolling the streets and bringing reports back, he knew the British were planning a surprise attack. For that very reason he called upon Paul Revere and William Dawes, Boston's best express...
Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to Philadelphia, the "City of Brotherly Love." Our tour will begin here in Germantown and take you over cobblestone streets to the docks of the largest port in the United States of America. From there we will travel to the State House and the Bank of the United States. The midday meal will be served at a local inn before we begin our trek to Christ Church. I will be your guide to these historical landmarks which influenced the outcome of the Revolutionary War.

Philadelphia was founded in 1682 by William Penn. The city is about one hundred twenty-nine square miles and received its charter in 1699. The people of Philadelphia were originally Quakers. However, German, Scots-Irish, and other English colonists have settled here. They were drawn to this city because Philadelphia has a policy of religious tolerance; there are no whipping posts in this city for people of other religions. The people here take part in governing the city.

On September 26, 1777, during the Revolution, Philadelphia was captured by the British. General Howe won the Battle of Brandywine and took control of this city. He claimed... (continued on page 606)

Newman! Robert Newman!" a voice called softly, but with a hint of urgency in the dark. "Are you there?"
"Yes, I am here," Newman's quiet voice answered from the shadows. "Is that you, Paul Revere?"

Slowly the two men walked toward the corner of Sheafe and Salem Streets. They reached the corner at the same time.
"Yes, it is I. The British are moving by water, so the signal is two lanterns," Revere informed the young sexton before hurrying off into the dark night.

Cautiously Robert Newman crossed Salem Street and hurried toward the yard of Christ Church. He hesitated for a brief moment. He remembered all of the happy times he had experienced as both a member and as the caretaker of the church and its grounds. In reality it could all be over if he were caught tonight.

Silently Robert approached the door of the church. It was not until then that he noticed the cool breeze that was blowing. He began to shiver, not knowing if it was the result of the cool air or from the excitement he felt. He fumbled in his pockets for the key to the church door. Suddenly he... (continued on page 607)
Oct. 14th—Tonight Lt. Col. Alexander Hamilton led a surprise attack on Redoubt 10 with about four hundred troops, including me. He ordered us not to load our guns, but to attack with bayonets alone. It was a dark night and a quick and bloody battle. Many of my friends were injured, some killed. But at the end of the battle we took Redoubt 10. We also learned the French have taken Redoubt 9. The noise is tightening on the British. This is good news but still I am saddened at the loss of my friends.

Oct. 17th—Today, during more cannon fire, a British drummer boy risked his life by climbing onto the ramparts to signal that the British wanted to parley. But the drum could not be heard over the cannon fire. So the cannons continued to fire until he was seen, and we got the message that they wanted to talk about surrender.

Oct. 19th—This afternoon the British officially surrendered! The British troops marched out playing the tune “The World Turned Upside Down.” Lord Cornwallis was not at the surrender ceremony because he claimed to be ill. British General Charles O’Hara held out a sword that symbolized their surrender to give to Count de Rochambeau, commander of the French troops, but the French leader explained that General Washington was in command. Then General O’Hara held out the sword for General Washington but the General let General Benjamin Lincoln, who had suffered a terrible defeat at Charleston, be the one to accept it. At Yorktown we have seen our battlefield become “Surrender Field” for the British, but a place of great victory for us. Here, I believe the war may have finally ended so that the United States can become a free and independent nation.

These journal entries are fictional, but I believe that my great-great-great-grandfather, Thomas Wheatley, who actually fought at Yorktown, might have kept a journal such as this.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**


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(continued from page 605)

that taking over the capital would help Great Britain win the war. The Americans tried to recapture Philadelphia here at the Battle of Germantown. They were not successful. One might ask how this battle was important to the outcome of the war since it was lost. It proved to the British that the colonists were determined to fight for their beliefs and that the loss of any one city or area would only cause the colonists to move their headquarters to another area and continue the fight. On June 18, 1778, General Howe withdrew his troops to keep from being caught by French ships sent to help the colonists.

We have now reached the port to which those same French

Hansen

(continued from page 604)

riders.

Dawes arrived first and was sent to Lexington to warn Samuel Adams and John Hancock of the attack. Revere arrived next and was sent to warn the rest of the colonists.
ships were headed. The ships you see being loaded with products from our inland farm areas are bound for the West Indies. This port is the center of the trade industry of the United States. The ship now arriving is bringing more immigrants to this new country who are hoping to find prosperity and freedom.

As we travel to the State House, perhaps you would like to see this week's copy of the Pennsylvania Gazette, published by Benjamin Franklin. Philadelphia has twenty three printers and publishers. It is the capital and largest city in the United States. It is also the medical center of the new world. Many physicians from Philadelphia joined the Revolutionary Committee of Safety which rendered service to the Revolutionary Army.

The red brick building before you may seem plain, but it has played a major part in the short history of the United States. Here, at the State House, the Declaration of Independence was drafted and signed. On July 8, 1776, just twenty years ago, the official public proclamation of independence was read, and the Liberty Bell, which hangs in the tower here, rang out the news. The first and second Continental Congresses met here to decide whether the colonies should fight for independence and what form of government would be best for this new country. On October 14, 1774, the delegates adopted a declaration of rights that formed the basis for the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution of the United States of America. These included the rights to life, liberty, property, trial by jury, and representation in government.

It is now time for the midday meal. Our stop at the inn will give you a chance to sample Philadelphia's excellent hospitality. Cold cider is served to everyone who enters here. Many residents have changed from drinking ale or wine to the local cider. Diners may choose from a menu of duck, ham, chicken, or beef. Also offered are jellies, sweetmeats, tarts, fools, trifles, floating islands, whipped sallabubs, cheese, punch, wine, and ale.

Ladies and gentlemen, our next stop is the Bank of the United States. The bank was established in 1791. Its purpose is to coin money, establish a common currency for exchange, and to allow our new government to pay off the national debts. This is being done through loans and taxes.

Our last stop will be at Christ Church. Many of our founding fathers worshipped at Christ Church. On our tour today, you have seen many individual landmarks within the city of Philadelphia. However, Philadelphia itself is a landmark of the Revolution. The beliefs and philosophies that were practiced here, such as religious tolerance and government by the people, inspired many of the delegates to the Continental Congresses. Stopping here at Christ Church will give you the opportunity to give thanks to God for this magnificent country, for the freedom fought for in the American Revolution, and for the privilege of being a citizen of the United States of America. May we all pray together that this nation will be an example of government by the people, of the people, and for the people for many centuries to come.

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jumped at the sharp bark of a dog in the distance and smiled to himself because of his nervousness. Finally he felt the cold brass key in his pocket, pulled it out, and with a shaking hand tried to put it into the lock.

As the key turned in the lock, two men came up behind him. Robert whirled around and found himself face to face with Tom Bernard and John Pulling, members of the Sons of Liberty.

"Is everything well so far, Robert?" John Pulling asked, while looking around. "Have you seen any British patrols?"

"No, but let's hurry inside," Robert Newman whispered, hoping they could retreat into the church without being noticed.

The three men stepped inside and closed the door. Silently yet carefully they walked up and down the rows of empty wooden pews checking to be absolutely sure no one except themselves were there.

"Pulling and I will keep a close look out for any passing patrols," Tom Bernard whispered quietly.

"Good luck my friend." John Pulling added patting Robert on the shoulder in a gesture of friendship.

Robert quickly went to the place where he had hidden the lanterns Sunday night after a meeting and picked one up in each hand. He turned and headed toward the stairs that led up to the top of the tall steeple.

Robert knew the stairs like he knew the back of his own hand, but tonight everything seemed so different to him. The stairs appeared to go on forever and every creak in the steps sounded very loud as it echoed off the walls in the silent, narrow passage.

Once Robert stopped because he thought that he had heard footsteps following him, but all he heard was the blood pounding in his ears. He finally forced his thoughts onto other things. He thought about the Intolerable Acts the British had pushed upon the Americans such as the Boston Port Act, the Massachusetts Government Act, the Administration of Justice Act, the new Quartersing Act, and the Townshend Act. They all made his blood boil.

"Those acts brought us nothing but trouble," Newman thought angrily to himself.

Then he thought about all of the ways the patriots were fighting back. They held secret meetings in taverns and private homes, spied on the British whenever they possibly could, and warned people of the British's next plans and moves. Some people even displayed their anger at the British in public by yelling nasty insults and throwing many things like bottles and rocks at British soldiers and Loyalists. Then there was the dumping at the Boston Tea Party.

As Robert Newman reached the top of the steeple, the
Vice

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STATE ACTIVITIES

Oklahoma

The Eighty-Fourth Annual State Conference of the Oklahoma State Society was held at the Marriott Hotel, Oklahoma City with State Regent, Mrs. William H. Hunter, Jr. presiding.

Special guests for this Conference were Mrs. Donald Shattuck Blair, President General; Mrs. James E. Haynes, Vice President General; Mrs. Gabriel O. Saavedra, Chairman, Advisory Committee Tamassee DAR School; Mrs. Ruth Keys Clark, Kansas State Regent, and Mrs. Ruth Keys Clark.

Conference host was the Great Plains District, Mrs. Arthur Kruger, District Director for the following chapters: Anne Lee, Black Beaver, Chickasha, Duncan, Hobart, Lawton, Malcolm Hunter, One Hundredth Meridian and Washita.

Pre-Conference activities included a reception honoring State Regent, Mrs. William H. Hunter, Jr., and Executive Board Meeting, a State Officers' Club Luncheon, and a Juniors at Heart Club Meeting.

The Memorial Service was conducted by Mrs. Donald S. Blair, President General; Mrs. William H. Hunter, Jr., State Regent; and Mrs. Walter G. Scott, State Chaplain assisted by the District Directors and the Fifty-Year Members State Chairman. A special tribute was given for Mrs. Joel A. Kelley, Honorary State Regent. Music was provided by Mrs. Lee E. Reusser, Candy Hunter Hines and Gayela Bynum.

The Conference officially opened with the Challenging the Future Banquet on Monday evening. Mrs. Hunter welcomed the assembly and introduced guests, Honorary Regents, State Officers, and State Chairmen. Mrs. Blair was our special speaker: she urged and motivated us to “Challenge the Future” for improving and strengthening Oklahoma DAR. Greetings were brought from the Oklahoma State C.A.R. and representatives of other Patriotic and Historic Organizations were recognized. Mrs. Jimmy White was recognized as Oklahoma’s Outstanding Junior Member.

Immediately following the banquet, a reception honored Mrs. Donald Shattuck Blair, Mrs. James E. Haynes, Mrs. Gabriel O. Saavedra and Mrs. Ruth Keys Clark.

The Conference continued on Tuesday morning with a breakfast meeting of the Chapter Regents’ Club. Mrs. Ruth Keys Clark, State Regent of Kansas, spoke about the Santa Fe Trail.

The general business session began at 9:00 am with reports from the State Officers, State Chairmen and Special Committees. The first report of the Credentials Committee was given, followed by the reading of the Standing Rules and the presentation of the Conference Program. Proposed amendments to the Oklahoma State Bylaws and proposed Resolutions were presented to be voted on during the Wednesday morning business session.

Mrs. Gabriel O. Saavedra was the featured speaker at the Youth Awards Luncheon. She highlighted the “Contrasts in our Youth.” Mrs. Clarence Miller introduced Oklahoma’s Outstanding History Teacher, Deena Fleck. The winners of the American History Month Essay contest were announced by Mrs. John Kennedy, State Chairman. The C.A.R. report was given by State Chairman, Mrs. George D. Thompson. Mrs. William Dobbs introduced the DAR Good Citizen winner. Mrs. Merrill Poison presented the DAR State Scholarship. Mrs. Jerry Poison gave the JAC state report. The DAR School report was given by Mrs. Jacob Touchstone; she introduced Mr. Joseph Mitchell from Crossnore, who brought greetings.

“This is My Country” Chapter Regents Banquet was opened with a processional including all Oklahoma Chapter Regents. Mrs. James E. Haynes, Vice President General, was the featured speaker for the evening. District Directors introduced the Chapter Regents for the presentation of their annual reports.

The Wednesday morning business meeting began at 9:00 am. The final report of the Credentials Committee was given. The Resolutions were read and acted upon. The Amendments to the Bylaws were read and acted upon. Chapter winners of
the Press Book and Scrap Book contests were announced. The
Conference Treasurer reported a record attendance had regis-
tered for the Conference.
An invitation to the 1994 State Conference was extended
by Mrs. Jack Hardie, Capital District Director. Mrs. Hunter
expressed her appreciation to Great Plains District for the
success of the Conference.
The Eighty-Fourth Oklahoma State Conference was closed
with singing, "Bless Be The Tie That Binds," a benediction,
and retiring of the Colors.—Lola D. Ames

Tennessee

The Tennessee Centennial State Conference held in Nash-
ville, March 5–8 was an overwhelming success. Mrs. Robert
W. Watkins, State Regent, presided. We were honored to
have as our guest President General Wayne Blair, who on
opening night was an inspiration to all in attendance. Her
address, titled "Challenging the Future," reminded us we all
have a common bond, with no regard for age or status in
life—the caring concern for the United States of America
One Nation under God.
We were also honored to have as distinguished guests, Mrs.
Phyllis Schlafly, National Chairman, National Defense Com-
mmittee, Mrs. Glendon D. Gustafson, State Regent, Illinois,
Mrs. Ollie L. Tracy, State Regent, Missouri, and Mr. Ray
Landers, Administrator, Kate Duncan Smith DAR School.
The 98th Senate—State of Tennessee—issued a resolution
honoring our centennial, signed by Lt. Governor John
Wilder, which was read on opening night. Greetings from the
Mayor's Office were also read.
Watauga Chapter, Memphis, Tennessee, Mrs. Ira Bailey
Regent, was honored to have sponsored Mrs. Virginia Dunn-
away for the DAR Medal of Honor, the highest award DAR
can give to a non-member. Mrs. Dunnaway was presented this
award on opening night by President General Blair. Mrs.
Dunnaway was the organizer of the Memphis Food Bank
which now has a record of over a decade of feeding the needy.
State officers and chairmen presented interesting, thorough
reports and many honors were given to chapters across the
state for their work throughout the year.
Mrs. James Chaffin, Regent of Chief Piomingo, Tennessee's
youngest chapter, brought the response on opening night.
Miss Cornelia Trice, Regent of Hermitage, the oldest Chap-
ter, was chairman of the Centennial committee. The celebra-
tions held by each district culminated in the Centennial
Conference. From the oldest to the youngest chapter Tennes-
see was well represented at this conference with over 400 in
attendance.
During our Centennial Luncheon Sonia Andrews, Histori-
cal Productions Company, presented "America's First Ladies
on Parade." Tennessee Daughters modeled detailed replicas
of the gowns worn by our nation's first ladies from Martha
Washington to Hillary Clinton, who had "Bill" on her arm.
There were tears of sadness while Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs.
Kennedy grieved over the loss of their husbands but the show
ended on a happy note with the young and handsome couple
of "Bill and Hillary" taking the stage. This was a wonderful,
professional production, thoroughly enjoyed by all.
The Conference committee, chaired by Mrs. Robert A.
Brown and co-chaired by Mrs. Geoffrey E. Hemmrich and
Mrs. Louis Kingman Edge, received many accolades for the
well planned, fast paced weekend.—Elizabeth Ann Stoddard

Arizona

Arizona's 91st State Conference opened with the Call to
Assembly played by trumpeter and State Vice Regent Cindy
Wiren, presentation of the Colors by the Lake Havasu City
Detachment #757 Marine Corps League Color Guard, and a
procession with music from the Havasu Community Choir
directed by Mr. Bob Clawges. The conference was called to
order by State Regent Mrs. Henry Conyers Ruling on March
5, 1993 just steps away from the scenic London Bridge in Lake
Havasu City, Arizona. This conference's theme was "Bridging
our Past to the Future" and was dedicated to the 42 State
Regents of ASDAR since 1901, of which eleven are living.
Messages were read from Arizona Governor Symington and
the President General. Lake Havasu City Mayor Langerveld
and Parker Mayor Hoffman (who is a DAR member) wel-
comed the assembly.
Distinguished Arizona Society DAR members who attended
the Conference were introduced, including: Vice President
General, Mrs. James Earl Haynes, Jr.; Past Vice President
General, Mrs. Franklin C. Dilley; Arizona Honorary State
Regent, Mrs. Paul G. Hinrichs.
Distinguished out-of-state visitors were also introduced and
included: Vice President General, Mrs. Allen J. Bush; Cali-
omnia State Regent, Mrs. Harry H. Jones; Illinois State Regent, Mrs. Glendon D. Gustafson; Maine State, Regent Mrs. Joseph F. Ramos; Massachusetts State Regent, Mrs. Donald T. Baker; Nevada State Regent, Mrs. Dale C. White; New Jersey State Regent, Mrs. Carol Webber; Nevada Honorary State Regent Mrs. William G. Dimmitt; Washington Honorary State Regent Mrs. Larry O. Grothaus, Sr.; New Jersey State Historian, Mrs. Joseph Tartaglia; National Vice Chairman Commemorative Events, Eastern Division, Mrs. Frances R. Klacik.

During the Conference, the State Regent's projects and the accomplishments of the Chapters and Committees were highlighted. ASDAR is now listed in the Genealogical Helper and has participated in the Federation of Genealogical Societies Conference. Members have received significant media exposure through participation in Public Broadcasting television station activities and newspaper publicity. A state project is well underway to develop a video program of the 35 ASDAR-dedicated plaques and their locations throughout Arizona. An informational flyer about ASDAR has been developed. An Arizona bus tour is being planned for 1993 which will focus on the historic Fort Huachuca area.

Arizona achieved a net increase of 27 members since 1992, with total membership of 1,725. Mogollon Chapter received the National Chairman's Certificate for greatest percentage increase of new members by application, the Jane Mackey Anderson Trophy for greatest net increase, and tied with Fort Mohave Chapter for the Greta Gamble Award for greatest net increase by percentage. Five chapters share the Katherine Hudson Dilley Award for the greatest increase in Junior membership. However, Mogollon Chapter enjoyed the greatest increase by percentage in Juniors.

ASDAR awarded the Good Citizens Award to Mariana Amaha from Copa High School in Yuma. The Outstanding American History Teacher award was presented to Mr. Darwin Stiffler from Crane Elementary School in Yuma. American History Essay Winners included: 5th Grader Joshua Obano, 6th Grader Jeremiah J. Franks, 7th Grader Joelle R. Tonnis, and 8th Grader Sam Andress. Mr. John Forsythe was the winner of the Mary Ann Tallman American History Scholarship, and Miss Melissa Stone received the Arizona DAR American History Scholarship.

A special moment occurred when the DAR Medal of Honor was awarded to Mr. Thomas Claw. Mr. Claw, a Navajo, served as one of 420 Code Talkers during World War II, and is one of only 42 remaining to tell their story—and to receive recognition for their service. Code talking, kept secret by our government for 37 years, was a secret Navajo language-based code of 400 words. It remains the only code unbroken during modern warfare.

An entry to the Literature competition of the National American Heritage contest was read by its author Mrs. Richard D. Nielsen; a poem entitled, “My Personal Heritage.”

A medieval banquet, complete with jesters, jugglers, dancers, an exotic dancer, and jousting was held instead of the traditional dinner. The “court” feasted in authentic costume, using only large wooden spoons to eat—which were also useful to bang on the table to demand that the next course be brought.

A Service of Remembrance paid special tribute to Mrs. Ruth McKesson, Honorary State Regent 1952–54 and Mrs. Lucille Worm, Honorary State Regent 1956–58. A total of 31 members were remembered during this ceremony, led by Chaplain M. Susan Word, with music from the Lake Havasu Pipers, soloist Ms. Marcia Whipkey, and Mrs. James R. Gunkel.

Conference Vice Chairman Mrs. Emanuel L. Klein announced that the 1994 State Conference will be held in Tucson, hosted by Tombstone, Madera, El Presidio and Tucson Chapters.—Cindy Wiren

Virginia

Over 500 Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution attended the 1993 State Conference held at the Roanoke Airport Marriott Hotel on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, March 19, 20 and 21.

Mrs. Robert S. Lipes, Virginia State Regent, presided.

The prevailing conference theme was the 1993 donation of $2,000 to the Kate Duncan Smith School, fulfilling one third of the State Regent's three year project of financial aid to DAR sponsored schools.

Honored conference guests were Mrs. Jerido Ward, State Regent of Georgia; Mrs. Joel M. Wagoner, State Regent of West Virginia and Lt. General M. Collier Ross, USA (Ret.), Opening Night Banquet speaker.

In his address, "The 'Good Old Days Are Now" General Ross reviewed the attitudes and life styles of Americans born pre-World War II and compared them to present day attitudes of American youth. His overall conclusion that the youth of today will rise to the challenge of America's tomorrow was warmly received.

Seven white gowned C.A.R. debutantes were presented to the State Regent in a lovely and impressive ceremony conducted by Ralph E. Sweeney, III, State President, Virginia Society C.A.R.

Among the distinguished Virginia Daughters and guests introduced were Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim, Honorary President General; Mrs. H. T. N. Graves, Vice President General; Lt. Colonel Paul B. Cassell, Jr., USAR, who served as official escort for the State Regent and representatives of lineage societies.

Preceding the Opening Night activities a Memorial Service on Friday afternoon honored the 181 Virginia DAR who died in the previous year. Mrs. John E. Harvey, State Chaplain, conducted the service.

Saturday was Report and Award day.

Mrs. James C. Farley, State Vice Regent, presented at the Youth Breakfast where the following awards were presented: Outstanding Virginia Junior—Mrs. Warren A. Stewart, Regent of Chancellor Wythe Chapter; Virginia DAR Good Citizen—Aaron Goldsmith, sponsored by Freedom Hill Chapter; $1,000 American History Scholarship—Sarah Gregg, sponsored by Fairfax County Chapter; Virginia Tynes $1,000 Scholarship—Tammy L. Harwood, sponsored by Amherst Chapter.

Thirty-three JAC contest winners were honored. (continued on page 656)
MY CENTENNIAL

By

MARIAN CAMPDBHRE
JEAN NICOLET CHAPTER,
WISCONSIN

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

INSPIRES THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Christopher Columbus' voyage to the Americas was, the voyage that opened the doorway to the New World; and the New World opened the doorway to all men's dreams of freedom and equality which, in turn, opened the doorway of these United States of America.

This period is, also, my 100th Anniversary, my Centennial. You see, I am the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.

The concept to be vowed, sworn or pledged has existed since civilization began with symbols of this dedication developing first from colors, to shields and then to banners and flags.

So it was in 1492 when Christopher Columbus sailed the ocean blue. Although he was Italian born (with the family name of Colombo), his sponsors for the voyage were King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain. Therefore, it was the Spanish flag that was flown on all three ships, the Pinta, the Nina and the Santa Maria. However, on his ship, the Santa Maria, the personal banner of the King and Queen was also flown as a symbol of his pledge to the sovereigns.

On October 12, 1492, Christopher sighted and landed in the New World; this even may have been his birthday as it is only known he was born sometime between August 25 and October 31, 1451. On this same day, I, the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, to be a twinkle in my forefathers' eyes.

But I had to wait—and wait I did, for 284 years—to be born in 1776 along with the symbol for our new Republic. Although I existed unofficially for the next 116 years with no change, my symbol, the Flag of the United States of America, underwent continuous changes of adding a new star for every new state; and in 1892, there were 44 proud...
stars in the beautiful blue field.

Even though I was short in stature and length all that time, I was long on vows of dedication. This was me in my youth:

“I give my hand and heart to my country,
one nation, one language, one flag.”

My growing pains were satisfied the summer of 1892 when two men, James Upham and Francis Bellamy, made a great effort to revive the patriotic feelings of the American public. They started preparations for a special celebration of the 400th Anniversary of Christopher Columbus’ discovery of the Americas.

Congress was convinced to pass a joint resolution authorizing President Benjamin Harrison to declare October 12, Columbus Day. It would be a legal holiday with celebrations centered in the schools.

They felt I should be re-written into a special Pledge to the Flag for this very special celebration. It was hoped I would be re-written so fundamentally and so stirringly that I would live long after this one occasion. After some debate, Francis Bellamy was finally accredited with writing:

“I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the Republic for which it stands—one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.”

The first words Mr. Bellamy decided on were “I pledge allegiance to my flag” as he felt that “pledge” was a better school word than vow or swear. Then, he questioned, should it be, “country, nation or Republic”? Republic won because it distinguished the form of government chosen by our founding fathers; so he added, “and to the Republic for which it stands.” Feeling it necessary to describe the Republic, he added: “One nation indivisible” as the Civil War between the States had settled that the States could not be divided. Then, a closing line was written to tell the united idea of the American people and assemble the past with the promise of the future. The last line read, “with liberty and justice for all.”

Everyone loved me, but when would I be official?

There was a review and discussion 32 years later which helped me grow more in stature. The National Flag Conferences of 1923 and 1924 made one change in my wording. Delegates from civic organizations and patriotic societies decided that instead of the phrase, “my flag,” the meaning should be unmistakable by substituting the phrase, “Flag of the United States of America.” Mrs. Anthony Cook, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was Vice Chairman of the Flag Code Committee.

It was only 18 years later, not a long wait considering my past since my state of infancy, I was finally officially adopted by Congress. I, the Pledge of Allegiance to the United States of America, was incorporated into the National Flag Code in 1942.

Just one further incident brought me to my absolute maturity. It was just a hop, skip and a jump (12 years) to 1954 when President Dwight D. Eisenhower sat in worship at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church in Washington, D.C. This is also the church where President Abraham Lincoln worshiped, and where Dr. Peter Marshall preached his famous sermons.

The Rev. George M. Docherty, in commemorating Lincoln’s Day, reminded the congregation that day in 1954 of President Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address in which the very words “This nation under God” were used. Thus, the phrase “under God” was added on June 14, 1954.

Something wonderful happened shortly thereafter and I was elated! The House of Representatives commissioned Irving “Tea for Two” Caesar to set me to music and printed 300,000 copies of the sheet music. It was the Singing (Air Force) Sergeants who first sung me in the House Chambers on Flag Day, June 14, 1955. It was a fine tribute!

Since that first voyage in 1492 by Christopher Columbus and since that special celebration of Christopher Columbus Day 400 years later, I have matured by important changes and glorious additions; and, I can even be sung! Now man’s thoughts of dedication, liberty and freedom can ring even more clearly for God, home and country.

As we continue to celebrate Christopher Columbus’ Quincentennial, please help me celebrate my Centennial by Continuing the Commitment, Challenging the Future and Re-dedicating your vow:

“I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.”
JUNIOR IDEAS—from CA:
Junior Endowment Trust Fund: interest from which is designated to deserving Juniors attending Continental Congress—separate event at State Conference for Juniors—Chapters in a district honored Juniors from all chapters at a special tea—Juniors treated as guests at Chapter meal—from DC: Luncheons to which members invite friends, prospective members, or husbands. Charge a small entrance fee, have food and door prizes, give a brief history of Helen Pouch Memorial Fund (HPMF), the National Outstanding Junior (OJ) Contest, and Jr. Membership.—A doll party: everyone is to bring a favorite doll for display.—An apron party: prizes given in several categories—from FL: Junior breakfasts held in different parts of the state—Get DAR in the Public Eye—from IN: pictures in the newspaper recognition for things accomplished—from KY: “Sunshine Member Club”: A new Junior member who has been in DAR for less than 24 months and has begun to work with the chapter/district/state/national levels (awarded a gold Sunshine disc charm at State Conference)—work with older C.A.R. members: Junior Pages—give genealogical workshops at schools and Scouts—paging workshops—from MD: a BBQ for new members—from PA: a JR/Page Dinner at State Conference which is free for anyone paging—from TN: many chapters have one meeting a year designated as a Membership Luncheon to which prospective members are invited to enjoy an especially good program—from TX: give a gift subscription to the state Junior Newsletter (The Lone Star Regalia) to a new Junior pool parties, Christmas parties with husbands and children, Saturday meetings—from VA: chapter Constitution Chairman writes articles on Constitution for local newspaper—a group of chapter Juniors supports a temporary shelter for women and children through the donation of toiletries and baby items, personal hygiene and staple food items—from WA: free hotel accommodations at State Conference for pages—from WY: speak to other community organizations about DAR Suggestions made: 1. Have a “big sister” for new pages 2. More Saturday and evening meetings 3. Community involvement of DAR chapter to help with community relations and community projects 4. Be friendly to new members

The Cherokee Chapter junior members in Atlanta, Georgia recently held an art show in the home of junior Chairman, Trisha DuBoise. Local artists were featured and gave a percentage of their profits to the junior committee. These juniors are extremely interested in Tamassee DAR school. The art show, called “Hands for the Children” was a fun and profitable project for Tamassee and a great way for the Cherokee junior members to work together.

Also from the great state of Georgia
Oh, to be a junior again—by Dorothy Boyer
Oh, to be a junior again;
With cheeks unlined and body so thin.
White dresses, short and long,
And anxious to do nothing wrong.
Marching and message delivered;
Wraps cared for along with purses.
Glasses of water provided, politely,
No duty shirked, not even lightly.
Late night sessions with the girls;
Wisdom shared ... some real pearls.
Talk of boy friends, often harries
Or of babies ... if you’re married.
Making articles for Junior Bazaar.
Selecting items, near and far.
Selling, selling for Helen Pouch.
You’ll never say we are a slouch.
Yes, oh to be a junior again.
To this, we all can say “Amen.”
Learning much from seasoned DAR
You helped us go oh so far,
We now appreciate all your care
Which guided us ... everywhere.
After all is said and done
WE WILL ADMIT WE HAD MUCH FUN!

This poem was dedicated to all Juniors—young and old—brave and bold whether they were Jr. members or remain juniors at heart.
The National Society has a pressing need for and very much appreciates the generosity of Daughters as expressed through gifts and bequests to the Society. Such gifts and bequests serve as memorials to you and enables the Society to perpetuate its historical, educational and patriotic programs.

The tax laws encourage you to make gifts to charitable organizations, such as the National Society, during your lifetime as well as under your will. Through a gift of appreciated assets, you realize savings on capital gains taxes and may even gain current income. There are several means of achieving these goals, and there is tremendous flexibility available in planning.

While unrestricted gifts and bequests are most helpful to the National Society because they enable the Society to meet changing needs, many Daughters are pleased to discover that they can contribute to the future of the Society while providing fully for loved ones. This brochure provides information on simple giving and on how you may make gifts to the National Society without diminishing your cash flow or financial security. We invite you to discuss with us the specifics of your situation and which giving opportunities will best meet your current and long-term goals. You should also consult your attorney or other tax advisor as to which of these options is best for you.

**Bequests by Will or Codicil**

It is important for you to have a will. Often people are surprised to learn what would happen to their property if they died without a will. (In the District of Columbia, for example, a spouse would inherit one-third of the estate, while children would inherit two-thirds; if there are no surviving children, a spouse would inherit one-half and parents, or siblings if parents are deceased, would inherit one-half of the estate. This type of division is not uncommon.) If you already have a will, you generally should review it every few years, particularly if your personal or financial situation has changed, or if there have been changes in the tax laws.

You may make a tax-free bequest to the National Society in your will, either as a stated dollar amount, as a percentage of your estate, or by giving a specific asset. Not only does a bequest to the National Society serve as a memorial; it also enables the National Society to continue its programs while meeting its ever-changing needs. Any of the options described in this brochure for lifetime gifts, including the charitable remainder trust and the charitable lead trust, also may be used for bequests under your will. Such bequests may reduce the estate tax due on your estate, yet may allow your loved ones to continue to receive an income stream from the donated assets or to receive the assets back after the National Society has received an income stream for a period of years.

**Special Gifts and Named Funds**

With a Special Gift to the National Society, either during your lifetime or in your will, you may create an endowment fund, named in your honor or in the manner you designate, to be used by the National Society for purposes that you specify, including scholarships. The minimum level for such gifts is $25,000.00. Gifts of any amount, during your lifetime or in your will, are critical to the continued success of the Investment Trust Fund, which helps to maintain our three historic buildings, Memorial Continental Hall, the Administration Building and Constitution Hall, and to the success of the Second Century Endowment Fund, which pays for current operating expenses, scholarships and awards.
Gifts of Income

You may have assets that you wish to keep in the family or pass to loved ones in younger generations. If you transfer such assets to a charitable lead trust, the National Society will receive the income from your property for the term you specify. At the end of that term, that property will pass to the people you designate without having to go through probate. The amount of the charitable contribution deduction is the present value of the National Society's income interest in the trust.

Gifts of Stock

If you have stocks that have appreciated but pay little or no dividends, you can get increased income from your investment, get a charitable contribution deduction and avoid the capital gains tax you would have to pay if you sold the stock. This may be accomplished by making an irrevocable gift of the stock to a charitable remainder trust.

If you give stock or other appreciated assets to a charitable remainder trust, the trust may sell the assets without paying capital gains tax. You can receive income for your life, and ensure the same for a loved one, if you would like, as a percentage of the value of the stock when the trust is created; such a gift is called an “annuity trust.” You may also ensure that the amount of income can grow as the assets appreciate by choosing a “unitrust.” With a unitrust, you specify the percentage of the annual value of the assets you put in trust to be paid as income. On your death, or on the later death of a loved one, the assets in the trust pass to the National Society. With both the unitrust and the annuity trust, the amount of your charitable contribution deduction is the actuarial value of the National Society’s remainder interest in the trust.

Gifts of Life Insurance

You can make a gift of life insurance to the National Society in several ways: most straightforward, you can take out a new policy naming the National Society as the beneficiary and owner of the policy. You may then deduct the full amount of premium payments each year as a charitable contribution. If you have a life insurance policy already in force, and you feel your loved ones are sufficiently provided for through other means, you can donate the policy to the National Society as revocable beneficiary. You can then deduct the cash surrender value of the policy immediately, and, as with a new policy, future premiums are deductible each year as you pay them. If you make a gift of a policy that is fully paid up, you may deduct the policy’s replacement value.

Gifts of Real Estate

You can give your real estate, including your primary residence, a vacation home or a farm, to the National Society while retaining the right to live there for the rest of your life. If your residence has appreciated in value, you can avoid tax on any of your gain in the property. Of course, you also may be able to take a current income tax deduction for the value of your gift, less the “value” of your right to live there or otherwise use the property.

Gifts of Retirement Plan Assets

Even if you are unable to part with significant assets during your lifetime, you can make a gift to the future of the National Society by designating the National Society as the beneficiary upon your death of retirement plan assets such as Individual Retirement Accounts. Retirement plan assets generally pass outside your will. Designating a charitable beneficiary for such assets involves little or no cost, and no complicated instruments are necessary. There is no current income tax deduction for a gift of retirement plan assets, but significant income and estate tax savings may be realized by your estate, as these assets can be taxed at combined rates of up to 80%.

Outright bequests of a specified sum to the National Society may be made in the following form:

“I give and bequeath to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a corporation created by Act of Congress of the United States, the sum of $____, to be used at the discretion of said corporation.”

We would be happy to provide you or your attorney with more information regarding any of the planned giving options described in this brochure. For more information, please write or telephone:

Office of Treasurer General-Accounting
1776 D Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006-5392
(202) 628-1776

Additional copies available free from the Office of Corresponding Secretary General.
Questions and Answers


QUESTION: If a person calls out “Question, Question” does this stop debate?

ANSWER: NO. The chair should either ignore this or ask if the member would like to make the motion to stop debate. The motion to stop debate is called the previous question and should be made in this fashion: After recognition, a member says, “I move the previous question . . .” A second is required. The motion is not debatable or amendable and requires a two-thirds vote. A two-thirds vote protects the democratic process in not allowing a majority to deny the right of members desiring to continue to debate the motion. If the previous question is adopted or ordered, it stops all debate and amendments on the motion or motions. The chair immediately takes the vote on the motion or motions affected. If the motion is lost, the debate continues. R.O.N.R. Page 195–196, 205.

QUESTION: Does anyone, even the regent, have the right to two votes in an assembly?

ANSWER: NO member is entitled to more than one vote. The chair cannot vote twice, once as a member, then again in his capacity as presiding officer. R.O.N.R. Page 401.

QUESTION: If the chair takes the vote so hurriedly that a member who has been trying to obtain the floor is not heard, is there anything that can be done.

ANSWER: Yes, even if the chair has announced the vote, and it is found that a member has diligently tried to get the floor, then the vote is null and void and the question is in exactly the same position as before the vote is taken. The member is then assigned the floor and another vote is taken. R.O.N.R. Page 382.

QUESTION: The budget was adopted at the first meeting of the chapter year. How may we change an item?

ANSWER: The budget may be amended to increase or decrease an item. A motion should be made to amend the budget by striking out the amount and inserting the desired amount. This is an incidental main motion, a motion to amend something previously adopted, and without previous notice, requires a two-thirds vote or a vote of a majority of the membership for its adoption. With notice, the motion to amend something previously adopted requires a majority vote. R.O.N.R. Pages 299–301.

QUESTION: What can be done when a nominee for office cannot be obtained?

ANSWER: The election is assigned to a particular meeting by the bylaws. The nominating committee report is given, announcing that the committee was unable to obtain a nominee for the office or offices. The regent conducts the election, asking for nominees for each office as usual, and when the office is reached that has no nominee, says: “There is no nominee for the office of . . ., are there any nominations for the office of . . .?”. At this time, you might be lucky and receive a nomination, but if not, you would continue the election and fill the other offices. This is not a vacancy, but an unfilled office. The office cannot be filled as a vacancy. If the assembly wishes to adjourn before the election is completed, an adjourned meeting should be provided for by making the following motion: “I move that when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet again at day and time.” This time should be previous to the next meeting, and could be a few minutes before the next meeting. Even though the nominating committee has presented its report, its work is not done, the committee is revived and meets to attempt to find a nominee. If the office is still unfilled at the adjourned meeting, your bylaws hopefully provide a remedy. To ensure the continued services of officers, it is well to provide in the bylaws that officers shall hold office for a term of . . . year(s) or (or “and”) until their successors are elected. If the bylaws contain only the unqualified phrase “for a term of . . . year(s), at the end of that time there would be no officers if new ones had not been elected. R.O.N.R. Pages 436, 427.

QUESTION: Who assumes the office of regent if the regent resigns or in the case of death or incapacity?

ANSWER: “In case of the resignation or death of the
regent, the vice-regent (if there is only one) or the first vice-regent (if there is more than one) automatically becomes regent for the unexpired term, unless the bylaws expressly provide otherwise for filling a vacancy in the office of regent. The second vice-regent becomes first vice-regent and so on, with the vacancy to be filled occurring in the lowest-ranking office of vice-regent.” Under these conditions, if the office of regent is vacant, the only way the vice-regent(s) can refuse to assume the office is by resigning. An incomplete election is not a vacancy, but an unfilled office and another election must be held, with notice to the members of the election. R.O.N.R. Page 448–449.

**QUESTION:** Define meeting and session?

**ANSWER:** "A meeting of an assembly is a single official gathering of its members to transact business for a time during which they do not separate longer than for a recess of a few minutes. A session of an assembly is a meeting (a session may be one meeting such as a chapter meeting) or series of connected meetings (such as a state conference or Continental Congress) devoted to a single order of business, program, . . . , in which each succeeding meeting is scheduled with a view to continuing business at the point where it was left off at the previous meeting.” R.O.N.R. Page 82–83.

**QUESTION:** How long does an adopted main motion remain in effect?

**ANSWER:** “Unless an adopted main motion specifies a time for the termination of its effect, it continues in force until it is rescinded.” R.O.N.R. Page 108, footnote.

**QUESTION:** May a motion be laid on the table until the next meeting?

**ANSWER:** The motion to “lay on the table” allows the pending question to be laid aside temporarily when something else of immediate urgency has arisen and cannot be qualified in any way. It is the most misused motion. The motion to postpone to a certain time would be the proper motion to use. There must be a reason for laying the motion on the table, i.e. “The speaker must catch an early flight.” The motion must be seconded, is not debatable or amendable and requires a majority vote. R.O.N.R. 207–210.

**QUESTION:** When an office remains unfilled after the first ballot, should all the nominees remain on the second ballot.

**ANSWER:** Yes unless the bylaws require the removal or the nominees withdraw. R.O.N.R. Page 433.

**QUESTION:** Are amendments to the NSDAR Bylaws binding on chapters whether they approve or not?

**ANSWER:** NSDAR Bylaws, ARTICLE XXX. Section 3: “Any amendment of the Bylaws of the National Society shall become the law of the chapters and states without further notice.”

**QUESTION:** Is the registrar of a chapter an officer?

**ANSWER:** Not only is the registrar an officer, but she fills one of the most important offices in the chapter. See ARTICLE V, Section 8 of the suggested model for chapter bylaws on page 229 of the 1990 Handbook.

### The Handling of a Motion

1. **Before** a member can make a motion it is necessary to obtain the floor, that is, be recognized by the chair. The member makes the motion, “I move that . . . ”

2. Another member seconds the motion. The purpose of a second is to prevent time being consumed by the assembly’s having to dispose of a motion that only one person wants to see introduced.

3. The chair states the question on the motion: “It is moved and seconded that . . . Are you ready for the question? (Is there debate?—Is there discussion?) After the motion is stated by the chair it becomes the property of the assembly, and cannot be withdrawn or modified without the consent of the assembly.

4. Members debate the motion. Debate must be confined to the merits of the “pending” question (motion). Each member has the right to speak twice on the same question on the same day, but cannot make a second speech on the same question as long as any member who has not spoken on that question desires the floor.

5. The chair puts the question to a vote, making clear the exact motion the assembly is called upon to decide. “The question is on the adoption of the motion that . . . All in favor, say aye. (Am many as are in favor, say aye.) All opposed, no” (The chair calls for the negative note, no matter how nearly unanimous the affirmative vote may appear, except in motions of a complimentary or courtesy nature.) A majority vote in the affirmative adopts any motion unless it is one of the particular motions that require a larger vote under parliamentary procedure (such as the vote to “limit or extend debate” or the “previous question” which stops all debate and amendments), or the rules of the organization.

6. The chair announces the result of the vote. “The ayes have it, the motion is adopted and . . . ” Or “The noes have it, the motion is lost.”

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**DAR 9 3 OCT 620**
MORE GENEALOGY

Nancy Garrison Hemmrich, National Chairman, Genealogical Records Committee

QUERIES

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


JENKINS: Seeking information on Sterling Jenkins. He was a Revolutionary War soldier from GA. Did he come from Southside, VA or were his ancestors John or Francis Jenkins from MD?—Eleanor J. Hartstone, P.O. Box 933, Marion, MA 02738.

SHAW: Seek info about John Shaw, m. Hannah White, and their sons Abner Shaw, b. 11 June 1751 in Middleboro, Oxford Co., ME, m. Abigail Eaton; and John Shaw, b. 7 May 1761, m. Polly Eaton. Will share Mayflower data.—Carol Woo, 600 Bedfordshire Rd, Louisville, KY 40222.

STILLWELL-WILLIAMS-JOHNSON: Nicholas Stillwell descendant seeks data on Peter Williams and Margaret Johnson Williams, parents of Harriet Ann Williams Stillwell (1835-1925). Harriet Ann was probably from Eatontown, NJ, and m. Jacques Stillwell of Brooklyn, NY. Their 10 children: Elveretta, m. Wm. Lindley; Harriet, m. Reuben Lindley; Clara; Lunetta, m. Andrew Derby; Grace, m. L. Dingman; Edmund, m. Carrie J; Nelson; Francis; William; and Walter.—Irene Lindley Edwards, 610 East 20 St. 6C, New York, NY 10009.

MCKINNEY: Seeking information about the parents of my grandfather, Thomas M. Rankin McKinney, believed to be Alexander, son of David McKinney, and Rebecca Hutchinson. Alexander and Rebecca were married 28 Jan 1825. Thomas was b. in Livonia, Washington Co., IN, 27 May 1827, and was baptized in the Livonia Presbyterian Church on 24 Aug 1828. I need documentary evidence.—Wilbur McKinney, 421 Cottonwood, Caldwell, ID 83605.

FULTON: Seeking parents and/or information re Abel Fulton, b. 4 Mar 1796, d. 1 Dec 1863, m. 13 Apr 1819, probably in Lancaster Co., PA, Hannah Shroger, b. 5 Nov 1792, d. 30 Nov 1878.—Mary Hagel Naish, 348 Markway Ln, Pomona, CA 91767.

ROYAL LINE: Genealogy to Charlemagne, William the Conqueror, Henry Plantagenet, and Crusaders by way of DuBois, Delamater (le Maistre), and allied families. Connections through Billiou, Van Meter(en), Van Den Bos, Hite, Prall, Stillwell, Curtis, Larzelere, Martlet, Van Ness (Everts), Bussing, le Conte (le Compt, de Graef). For information, send SASE with two stamps.—Matthew Hilt Murphy, NSSAR, P.O. Box 453, Claverack, NY 12513-0453.


BURUS/TANDY: Seeking ancestry of Caroline Burus, b. 8 Aug 1808, poss. KY, d. 18 Nov 1887 in TX, m. 25 May 1851 to James Alfred Tandy, and had eight children.—Mrs. G. H. Bacon, 5809 Apache Ln, Lynchburg, VA 24502-4901.

WALLACE: Seeking ancestry of Martha Wallace, b. 1836 in AL, m. firstly on 17 Sept 1851, Cherokee Co., TX to A. H. Wright, secondly on 2 Sept 1868, TX, to Cumberland F. Clabaugh, and thirdly .—Mrs. G. H. Bacon, 5809 Apache Ln, Lynchburg, VA 24502-4901.

ASHBY: Seeking any information on T.J./L.J. Ashby, b. 1803, SC; living in 1860 in Chickasaw Co., MS; m. S.A.A., b. 1807, SC. Children: Titus Green Fain Ashby, b. 1841, SC, d. 18 Jan 1901, TX; N. A. Ashby, b. 1845, SC; and Byrum V. B. Ashby, b. 1847, SC, d. 27 Apr 1862, VA.—Mrs. G. H. Bacon, 5809 Apache Ln, Lynchburg, VA 24502-4901.

ROSS: Seeking any information on Francis M. Ross, b. 1826, MS, d. 31 Mar 1882, TX, parents b. in TN, m. poss. secondly 4 Apr 1868 in E. Carroll, LA, to Mrs. Elizabeth Jane (Kent) Hatch. Their children Ada and Katherine Elizabeth.—Mrs. G. H. Bacon, 5809 Apache Ln, Lynchburg, VA 24502-4901.
BALL: Seeking parents and grandparents of William Ball, b. 1750 in VA, d. 1805 Laurens Co., SC, and his wife, Sarah Martin (possibly daughter of Henry Martin) of Germanna, VA.—Martha Bourland, 205 S Franklin St, Aberdeen, MS 39730-3044.

PEARSON-HARRIS: Seek information on my grandfather Harris Leander Pearson, b. ca 1828 TN; John R. Pearson, age 44 in 1856 census of TN, F.1226-641; and Jane Harris, head of household, age 40-50 in 1830 census, Rutherford Co., TN.—Lena Mae Amacker, P.O. Box 136, Poplarville, MS 39470.

PERKINS: Who were parents of Capt. William Perkins of Old Pendleton District, SC? Mother's given name was Sebia/Sabra/Sabret. Father believed to be Joshua Perkins who settled on Ceded Lands in Wilkes Co., GA in 1773, shown to be from Roan (sic) NC.—Evelyn Thomson, 1635 No. Formosa Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90046.


CROWELL: Request any information regarding Joseph Crowell, b. 1795 in NJ. Need his parents' names. Joseph m. Margaret White in 1832. He served in the War of 1812.—Millicent R. Smith, 4649 Paramount Blvd., Lakewood, CA 09712.

BLALOCK/BLAYLOCK: Julius Blaylock of Chatham Co., NC, served in militia during the Revolutionary War.—Millicent R. Smith, 4649 Paramount Blvd., Lakewood, CA 90012.

MAY-CHAFFEE: Who was Hannah, 1st wife of Ephraim May, mother of Hannah May, b. 1 Oct 1704, Swansea, MA, m. Joseph Chaffee?—Donna Grothaus, 15035 -29th Ave SW, Seattle, WA 98188.


CHRISTOPHER-STONE: Need parents and documentation of James Marion Christopher, b. 1854/56 in GA. Census records state parents b. SC. Death Cert. states names Robert and Maggie Christopher b. NC. James Marion Christopher m. Martha Jane Stone, b. 1849 in SC. Census records state her parents b. SC, death cert. states father was Moses F. Stone b. NC. Will pay or exchange info.—Anita Little Gerra, 3505 Calvend Lane, Kensington, MD 20895-3110.

McNAIR-MCDONALD: Seeking information on John McNair, b. ca 1750 in Scotland. Emigrated briefly to Ireland, then Frederick Co., MD, Strasburg, PA, and Franklin Co., PA. He d. at Chambersburg, PA at 97 years. He m. Mary, d. at Brown Mill, PA. Children: Andrew m. Mariah Miller, Catharine Bruce, and Susannah Sahm, then d. 1900; Rebecca m. Isaac Miller, 1835; Mary; Benjamin m. Amelia West, d. 1881; and Samuel.—Graechen B. Stewart, 1083 Canterbury Road, Grosse Pointe, MI 48236.

ANDREWS: Seek ancestors of Ephraim Andrews, b. 4 Feb 1720, d. 1809.—Mrs. R. G. Rickert, 3535 Hanover Road, Louisville, KY 40207.

BROOKS: Seek parents of Leah Brooks, b. 1746/7 VA, d. 1832 Hawkins Co., TN, m. Robert Kyle ca 1774 VA; Castleton Brooks, b. 1750 VA, d. 1777 Washington Co., VA m. Elizabeth Kincannon ca 1775 VA; Littleton Brooks, b. 1758 VA, d. ca 1840 Hancock Co., TN, m. Betsey Wallen ca 1791 TN.—Mrs. R. G. Rickert, 3535 Hanover Road, Louisville, KY 40207.

COLE: Seek death date of Jane Cole, m. Col. John George before 1632 in England, d. Isle of Wight, VA. Was Sarah George Lewis Pennington, b. 1647, the daughter of Jane Cole & John George, or was she the daughter of John George and 2nd wife, Anne ?—Mrs. R. G. Rickert, 3535 Hanover Road, Louisville, KY 40207.

CARY/CAREY-NORTH-DEVOE: Seeking information/relatives of Elihu Cary, b. 10 Nov 1743, Rev. soldier in Orange Co., NY, and his wife, Catherine North. Any family Bibles or old Cary pictures available? Can't make connection to Elihu's parents, John Lemuel Cary & M. DeVo.—Tamara Burton, 11302 NW 44th St, Coral Springs, FL 33065.

GEE-STEWART-LOVELAND-PRATT: Need proof: Joseph Gee, b. 1731/32 in Westchester Co., NY, d. 1810/12 Herkimer Co., NY, m. ca 1753 in Dutchess Co., NY to Rachel ?. Her birth, death, parents? Son Reuben, b. ca 1775 Ulster Co., NY, m. Mary Davis ca 1808 Delaware Co., NY. Her parents, birth date and place? Need information on Samuel Stewart, b. when and where? He m. 6 May 1835 in Trumbull Co., OH to Elizabeth (Gee) Bunts. He d. by 1845, possibly Trumbull or Starke Co., OH. Daughter Mary Jane, b. 9 Apr 1836 in Marlboro, Starke Co. Others? Is there a current Stewart Family Association? Need information on Solomon Loveland, d. 20 Oct 1820 at Pompey, Onondaga Co., NY, m.

VAN RENSSELAER-ROE: Seek information on lineage of George Clinton Van Rensselaer, b. Oneida Co., NY 1816, son of David Van Rensselaer and Nancy Roe, both b. 1794. They went to OH in 1830s, on to MO by early 1840. George deposed that his paternal grandfather was Stephen Van Rensselaer. (I find no other Stephen in that period other than VAN RENSSELAER-ROE: Seek information on lineage of area; seeking a marriage record of David Van Rensselaer and Nancy Roe ca 1815. Much information to share.—Patricia Minton Bettis, 4621 Line Ave, Shreveport, LA 71106.


MERRITT: Seeking ancestry of Nathaniel Merritt who enlisted at S. Hadley, MA. He served as a Sergeant from 1777-1779. He m. Hepsbiba Cummins Apr 1782 at Petersham, MA. Hepsbiba d. in Athens (now Vinton) Co., Ohio. Children: Calvin, Lydia or Lyda, William, Betsa, Martha, Reuben, Nathaniel, and Curtis.—Martha Latko, 8809 Prairie Avenue, Highland, IN 46322-1527.

HUNT-UPTON-WHITTLESEY: Need proof and documentation of Eli Hunt, b. 28 July 1797, son of Joshua Hunt and Elizabeth Whittlesey. Eli m. Mary Upton 3 June 1819 in Grafton Co., NH. Joshua was a private in the NH Militia during the Revolution and d. 3 Mar 1814 in Ryegate, VT.—Scott Baker, P.O. Box 411, Upper Sandusky, OH 43351-0411.

SOMES: Steven or Samuel M. Somes, b. Brighton, MA 1794, m. Lucy Cook, who drowned 5 Jan 1850. He d. possibly in Watertown MA on 19 Jan 1857. Need information on his parents whom we believe are descendants of Morris Somes, of Gloucester, MA.—Virginia P. Moore, 634 Edgewater Dr. #344, Dunedin, FL 34698.

CLOODDING: Seeking link bet. RI Gov. Wm. Coddington and Benjamin Coddington (1759-1840).—Alice Eady, Rt 5 Box 2332, Oakland, MD 21550-9536.

SQUIRES-BEACH-SUTLIFF: Seek information on parents and ancestors of David Squires, b. 4 July 1804 in Berlin, CT, d. 2 Nov 1852 in Hartford, CT, m. Elizabeth Ann Beach 10 Nov 1829 in CT. Also seek information on parents and ancestors of Joel Beach and wife Lydia Sutliff Beach, probably of Burlington, CT. Lydia Sutliff Beach d. 12 Oct 1849 in Burlington, CT. Children were J. (Joel) M., Elizabeth Ann, and Lydia M.—Lucille Terry Morris, 2222 Thornburg Rd, Paradise, CA 95969.

PAYNE: Our Zebediah Payne is the child of (Anica) Yannaka Ayers, b. 1742, the second wife of Thomas Payne, Sr.; They m. ca 1760. Need proof of parents of Thomas Payne, Sr.—Jeanette Pittman, Rt 5 Box 353, Jasper, TX 75751.


VAN ETTN: Seeking info on Anna Maria, wife of John Van Etten (Netten). His will dated 2 June 1836 at 68 yrs. of age, Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., NY. Who was Anna Maria?—Lillian M. Swingle, Magnolia Towers #1110, 100 E. Anderson St., Orlando, FL 32801.

ADAMS: Seeking info on Nancy Jane Adams, b. 1820, Ashe Co., NC, d. Dickenson Co., VA, m. 1840 Peter Reedy. It is possible that she was Cherokee and left NC to avoid “Trail of Tears” to Oklahoma. There were also many “Melungeons”. Could she have been one of them? Need parents, any other info.—Gwen R. Blair, Rt. 1 Box 6105, Bean Station, TN 37708.

BERRY: Seeking any info about Augustine Berry (Rev. Soldier) and Mary Short (d/o Thomas), parents of Lucy Berry, d. 1822, Scott Co., VA, m. 1798 Abraham Compton, Jr.—Gwen R. Blair, Rt. 1 Box 6105, Bean Station, TN 37708.

BLACKBURN: Who is Nancy Ann Blackburn, 1823-1898, who m. James Gammon of Danville, VA, and moved to Thorn Hill, TN? Need parents, marriage date and place, anything.—Gwen R. Blair, Rt. 1 Box 6105, Bean Station, TN 37708.

CARHART: Seeking any info about Robert Carhart of NJ and Lydia Franz (m. 2nd John Compton), parents of Mary Carhart, who m. 1st 1771 NJ Abraham Compton, Sr.—Gwen R. Blair, Rt. 1 Box 6105, Bean Station, TN 37708.

VOORHEES: Seeking information on children of Pvt. Garrett (Van) Voorhees, Jr., b. 11 Mar 1748, m. Leanna Halstead.—Betty E. Greffet, 4630 Hacienda del Sol, Tucson, AZ 85718.

FORTNER: Seeking information on descendants of Peter Fortner, b. 1761, m. Nancy Groves, possibly NJ.—Betty E. Greffet, 4630 Hacienda del Sol, Tucson, AZ 85718.

Dear Editor:

Those who criticize the amount of advertising in the DAR Magazine should realize the reason for it. What would have to be the price of the Magazine without it?

Anyway, the chapter and state advertisements often are both interesting and informative, especially when they picture historical sites. Even if they just have pictures of officers, etc., etc., or merely name them, we are in a sense “meeting” those women.

One thing puzzles me, however, we are cautioned when using the DAR Insignia on Yearbooks, for instance, to be certain to place it so that a line drawn between the two dots (one before Daughters, one after the) will be parallel with the top of the page. It isn’t so placed on the cover of the Magazine.

Congratulations on the good work you are doing. I usually read the Magazine from cover to cover and always find help in it.

ELIZABETH PICKETT
Slate Hill Chapter, VA

Dear Editor:

Thank you and the Staff of DAR Magazine for another magnificent issue. The article, “America’s Man For All Seasons,” is thrilling for those of us who love our beloved Washington. I look forward to the Magazine each month and thank God for people who know how great our heritage is and all our early patriots did for our blessings these 200 years. We must save and defend our Constitution now—the greatest document on earth . . .

JANE M. HUDSON
Chicago Chapter, IL

Dear Editor:

You and all of the ladies responsible for the publication of our DAR magazine are to be congratulated on an excellent, newly informative production. I, like so many other, was becoming discouraged with the content of the magazine. I hope subscribers will spread the good news of vast improvement in our magazine so those who may have dropped subscriptions will renew and ENJOY!

Today my May copy arrived mid-afternoon and I put it down only for mealtime. I have read every article: Features—all seven are well written and documented history; Departments—current things all members need to know; Special Topics—appreciated information, and still plenty of state publicity. Many of the latter, which used to be uninteresting, are now informative histories-with-pictures of states we can all learn more about. Eric Grundset’s quarterly Continental Columns is a welcome addition for those who use the library often and for non-locals who can now access more material. Maybe the museum could have such a quarterly section, including docent news too.

Last but not least: the type size and spacing of the featured articles is excellent, encouraging easy reading for all ages. I do agree with the Utah correspondent who believes readability is more important than decoration—the pages on non-white paper, though attractive, are harder to read. The excellent pictures are enough enhancement.

DORIS P. SCHULTZ
Dr. Elisha Dick Chapter, VA

Dear Editor:

I read with great pleasure the article on the Blennerhassett Island and their Mansion on Blennerhassett Island. I visited the island twice last summer and was tremendously impressed by the magnificent restoration. I had a vested interest in the mansion, in that a Revolutionary ancestor, Asa Dains (1764–1843), of Windham County, Connecticut, was one of the construction foremen during the original building of the mansion. He had been a militia man as a lad of 14 and served a year aboard the “Oliver Cromwell,” out of New London, before marching to the alarm as Benedict Arnold and his Tories burned that city. His father, Ebenezer Dains, was a sergeant in the 8th Connecticut.

Blennerhassett Island is approximately seven miles down river from Marietta, Ohio, the oldest American city/town (1787) in the Northwest Territory. As a part of the Ohio Company, it was settled primarily by officers and soldiers of the Revolution from New England. More Revolutionary officers are buried in Mound Cemetery, Marietta, than in any other cemetery. The architect of the mansion, Col. Joseph Barker, and Elijah Backus, who sold the island to the Blennerhassett, were both New Englanders. (Backus was from Norwich, Connecticut, where my Dains family had originated.) Most of the master craftsmen were recruited from Marietta and from Belpre (which lies on the Ohio shore across the narrow river channel from the island).

On 10 October 1798, Asa Dains was one of two witnesses who signed the papers when Harman and Margaret Blennerhassett adopted a little eight year old boy, Jean Claudius Petit, from the French Colony. Jean Claudius was the son of Jean Gilbert Petit, a native of France. The French Colony was a community, a few miles down river (now Gallipolis, OH), which had been settled by refugees from the French Revolution.

There is further record of Asa Dains suing Harman Blennerhassett for “back wages,” however he, like most others, was unable to collect.

Those master builders left a worthy legacy of craftsmanship, now beautifully restored and displayed on Blennerhassett (continued on page 655)
The Oregon State Society DAR Honors
Ellen Maring Benedict
State Regent

Elaine Warmington Wagner
Vice President General

and the 1992 - 1994 Executive Committee

First Row
Seated: Ruth Schultz, State Organizing Secretary; Elaine Wagner, Vice President General (1990 - 1993); Ellen Benedict, State Regent; Elsie Duncan, State Vice Regent; Betty Morris, State Chaplain.

Second Row
Standing: Bernice Teeter, State Treasurer; Virginia Burgh, State Curator of Museums; Dorothy Schriever, State Registrar; Mimi Stang, State Recording Secretary; Juanita Fairelo, State Historian; Beverly Robinson, State Librarian; Carol Wilson, State Custodian. Not pictured: Nancy Traskell, State Corresponding Secretary.

“The 150th Anniversary of the Oregon Trail”
Robert & Rebecca Newell House
Rebuilt 1955 - 1959 by the Oregon Daughters

By the 1950s the Newell House was in ruins. DAR State Regent Mrs. Albert Powers purchased the land from the Zorn family, and proposed to the March 1955 state conference that the Oregon Daughters restore this historic home as a museum. After four years of effort and a cost in land, labor and materials of approximately $75,000, the House was completely rebuilt with the inside doors and the fireplace being all that remained of the original House.

In 1840, Robert Newell (1807 - 1869), a mountain man, saddler, trapper and friend to the Indians, brought the first wagon cut down to two wheels across the plains and mountains to Walla Walla and the next year to the Willamette Valley. On May 2, 1843, he was among the men at Champoeg who voted 52 to 50 in favor of organizing a Provisional Government for Oregon. Newell helped frame the first laws of the Territorial Government. He platted the town of Champoeg on his Donation Land Claim, and in 1852 built Newell House which sheltered the townspeople after the great flood of 1861.

To visit Newell House, take Donald/Aurora Exit off I-5, follow the signs to Champoeg State Park; continue west 1/4 mile on Champoeg Road to the Robert Newell House. Open: Wednesday - Sunday, between February and November. Hours: 12:00 noon to 5:00 p.m. Admission fee: $2.00 for adults and 75 cents for children. Phone: (503) 678-5537.
Charles & Lucinda Caples House
Opened to the public in 1970 by the Oregon Daughters

This historic house, built in 1870 by Dr. Caples, was occupied almost continuously by his family until 1959, when his daughter Dell Caples Houghton who lived there willed it to the Oregon State Society DAR. Mrs. John Y. Richardson supervised the restoration of the house, and directed the building of the Knapp Social Center which is rented out for receptions, meetings and parties.

A pioneer of 1844, Charles Green Caples (1831 - 1906) came across the Oregon Trail as a boy. After a trip to the gold fields of California and his marriage to Lucinda McBride, he studied medicine in Portland with Dr. Giltner and passed the examination of the Board of Physicians for his MD degree. Dr. Caples returned to Columbia City where his family had settled earlier and built his two-story home overlooking the broad Columbia River with a view of Mount Saint Helens.

Caples House contains a parlour, doctor’s office, old-fashioned kitchen, pantry, and three upstairs bedrooms all furnished with antique furniture. Pioneer tools are displayed in the Wash House and Shed. A Doll Museum in the old carriage house contains two floors of dolls, toys and clothes. And the historic orchard still produces excellent fruit!

“Preserving Oregon Pioneer History”

The Caples House Museum complex occupies a whole city block in historic Columbia City, 1/4 mile east of U.S.- 30. Open: Wednesday - Sunday, between February and November. Hours: 12:00 noon to 5:00 p.m. Admission fee: $2.00 for adults and 75 cents for children. Phone: (503) 397-5390.

Oregon State Society, Multnomah Chapter

Ruth Rose Richardson
National Number 119792
Multnomah Chapter Regent 1929 - 1931
State Regent 1932 - 1934
Reporter General NSDAR
Chairman Caples House Restoration
Dalpheus & Lula Schminck House
Owned Since 1962 by the Oregon Daughters

The Schminck Memorial Museum is a gold mine for historians, e.g., seven of the quilts pieced by Lula’s mother, Elizabeth Currier Foster, are pictured in Mary Bywater Cross’s new book, Treasures in the Trunk: Quilts of the Oregon Trail (Nashville, TN: Rutledge Hill Press, 1993).

Lula’s parents, Elizabeth Currier and James Foster, traveled the Oregon Trail as children, in 1845 and 1846. Lula, the youngest of their 15 children, spent her early years on a ranch at Summer Lake in southeastern Oregon. In 1901, she married Dalpheus Schminck in Lakeview, where he clerked for over 50 years in a general mercantile store.

The Schmincks were inveterate collectors of pioneer artifacts, turning their home into a museum. In their dining room, they exhibited 60 American pressed glass goblets, no two alike, representing the glass industry from 1830 - 1920. They spent hours recording, labeling and displaying their finds - tools, barb wire, tack, buttons, dolls, cloths, pictures, kitchen ware, dishes, quilts. To perpetuate the collection of more than 5,000 pieces, Lula willed their bungalow and its contents to the Oregon State Society DAR.

“One of the Most Unusual Collections of Pioneer Life”

Lula Foster Schminck
National Number 306040
Lake View Chapter Regent 1944 - 1945
Cofounder of Schminck Museum

The Schminck Memorial Museum is located 1/2 block south of the Lake County Courthouse, at 128 South E St., Lakeview, OR 97630. Open: Wednesday - Sunday, between February and November. Hours: 12:00 noon to 5:00 p.m. Admission fee: $1.00 for adults and 50 cents for children. Phone: (503) 947-3134.
Oregon State Regents' Project
Pioneer Mothers Memorial Cabin Museum

This $75,000 renovation project is an ongoing commitment for the 1,735 members of the Oregon State Society DAR. As State Regent, Estel Vaughn raised $32,360, and she and her husband, the late Dr. Kenneth Vaughn, donated Douglas fir logs worth thousands of dollars. Work completed includes replacing rotted logs, restoring the back porch and installing a new furnace. Additional repairs to the “shell of the Cabin” will be made as weather permits and funds are available.

Work and fund raising continue under Ellen Benedict’s administration, thanks to the Financial Planning Committee, chaired by State Vice Regent Elsie Louise Duncan. State Curator Virginia Gloyd Burgh is enhancing exhibits and planning new ones. The new electrical wiring is half completed. A “Curator’s Work Area” with storage cabinets, sink, and water heater is planned. New display cases are being built with funds from a $500 grant from the Oregon Department of Economic Development and a $3,500 challenge grant from the Collins Foundation.

All contributions are tax deductible. Please mail your check or money order to: OSSDAR State Treasurer, Bernice Woodworth Teeter, 2891 Chester Avenue N. E., Salem, OR 97303.

To visit the cabin, take the Donald/Aurora Exit off I-5 and follow the signs to Champoeg State Park. Within the Park, follow the signs to “DAR Museum.” Open: Wednesday - Sunday, between February and November. Hours: 12:00 noon to 5:00 p.m. Admission fee: $2.00 for adults and 75 cents for children. Phone: (503) 633-2237.
DAR Seminar To Train Volunteer Genealogists To Verify Supplementals

October 21 & 22, 1993
Portland, Oregon

The Oregon and Washington State Societies invite you to the Heritage Inn/Portland Airport for a seminar on “completing and verifying supplemental applications” taught by NSDAR’s Genealogists, Rose Mulville and Jean Strahan. This is a comprehensive course, and you must know genealogy. Then you will be eligible to go to Washington, D.C. at your own expense to take a one-day-in-house course to complete your training, and verify supplementals under the supervision of the staff genealogists. For information, contact Ellen Benedict, State Regent of Oregon DAR, 8106 S. E. Carlton St., Portland, OR 97206.

Seminar Registration fee: $50.00 (lunches & information/study kit) plus $12.50 for Thursday dinner - mail checks (payable to “OSSDAR State Treasurer”) to Dorothy Person, Washington State Registrar, 30200 N. E. 123rd Place, Battle Ground, WA 98604. Deadline October 12th; no refunds after October 1st. Special rates at the Heritage Inn / Portland.

The Oregon State Society DAR Honors
Chemawa Indian School

Fulfill DAR Honor Roll Requirements
Contribute to Chemawa Indian School of Salem, Oregon

Chemawa dancers at the 1993 Oregon State Conference in Medford
Oregon Honors
C.A.R. State President

Janelle Lynn Watts

State Recording Secretary 1991 - 92
State Chaplain 1990 - 91, 1992 - 93
Second Vice President 1989 - 90

Past State Chairman:
Historic Places & Landmarks
National Magazine Fund

Charter Member of Joseph Fontaine Society
President 1989 - 93

Other activities include: Honor Society, Varsity Cheerleader, Editor of School Newspaper

Sponsored by Oregon State Societies DAR & C.A.R., and the following C.A.R. Societies: Donald McKenzie, Joseph Fontaine, Kalapooia, Oregon Trail, Takelma, & Winnemucca

MEMBERSHIP MESSAGES
From Mindy Kammeyer, National Chairman of Membership

Following is a letter I received from Verna Baker Banes of Huntsville, Texas referring to the names of members. Mrs. Banes is a member of the Mary Martin Elmore Scott Chapter, Texas, president of the local genealogical society and is a “gene” columnist! She brings up a good point which we should put to use while continuing to remember that proper etiquette is always important!

You asked for suggestions about how the DAR might relate better to the modern woman. My suggestion is that we begin by addressing members by their own name rather than their husband's name.

Soon my husband and I will celebrate our 50th wedding anniversary. I make that statement so you will understand that I respect him very much and have always been proud to carry his family name and in social situations be known as Mrs. Anthony V. Banes. He and I both agree, though, that in an organization where heredity is the key to membership, I should be referred to as Verna Baker Banes and when necessary for further identification then as (Mrs. Anthony V. Banes).

In the business world, women must use their given names along with the married name. One reason is that in this time of changing family patterns, there may be more than one “Mrs. John Doe”, and mistakes could be made as to whether a wife or former wife is being addressed. Genealogical research would be easier, and more accurate, if in former years women had always retained their maiden name along with the married name. We appreciate those who did because we are able to identify them correctly. Heritage organizations should be the first to recognize how important this is.

If we refer to members as I have suggested, we can avoid the modern custom of titles, which range from Ms., Dr., Mrs. Capt., to Miss, etc. And who knows what may be “invented” in the future! Most newspapers have dropped the use of titles before names and require that women be referred to by their given names instead.

I believe, therefore, that we should bring ourselves into the present world by recognizing that women are not necessarily “appendages” of their husbands. We belong to heritage organizations because of our own family lines, not those of our husband's family.

Editor: Lynn Young, 856 Augusta Drive, Houston, TX 77057
CINCINNATI CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Honors

PATSY JOHNSON GAINES
(Mrs. Price Gaines, Jr.)
Cincinnati Regent
1991 - 1993
EXPLORE INDIANA

Lincoln's Indiana Neighborhood

Walk the woodland paths that Abraham Lincoln and his neighbors walked in the 1820's. See the Noah Gorden Homesite and the Gorden Mill where eleven-year-old Abraham was, "kicked by a horse, and apparently killed for a time." See Little Pigeon Baptist Church and the grave of Abraham's sister, Sarah Lincoln Grigsby and her baby in the church cemetery. Enjoy Young Abe Lincoln and/or Big River in the modern covered outdoor amphitheatre in summer.

The Lincoln Parks include the Lincoln State Park established to protect the Thomas Lincoln family homestead and the grave of his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln. These have been transferred to the National Park Service and renamed Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial.

SPONSORING CHAPTERS

JOHN HOULTON
OLD RIDGE ROAD
OLDE TOWNE
RACHEL CAMPBELL WILCOX
SCHUYLER COLFAX
WEA LEA
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WILLIAM TUFFS
OUIBACHE
RICHMOND, INDIANA
RUSHVILLE

SARAH WINSTON HENRY
TWIN FORKS
VEEDERSBURG
WA-PE-KE-WAY
WINCHESTER
FRANCIS VIGO
GENERAL CHARLES SCOTT
GENERAL JOHN GIBSON
GREEN TREE TAVERN
VANDERBURGH
WILLIAM CLENNY
EXPLORE INDIANA

Spring Mill State Park

A Pioneer Village Meets Outer Space

"Molly Brown", the space capsule piloted by Hoosier astronaut, Virgil I. "Gus" Grissom, as part of the Mercury Space program marks Spring Mill State Park near Bedford, Indiana.

Visit the restored pioneer village. Explore the Twin-Bronson-Donaldson cave system famous for its population of northern blind cave fish. See its very large water-driven grist and sawmill, its large operating loom and other pioneer crafts.

SPONSORING CHAPTERS

ANN ROGERS CLARK
BLOOMINGTON
CAPTAIN JACOB WARRICK
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CRADLE OF LIBERTY
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FORT VALLONIA
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JOHN WALLACE
JOSEPH HART
LAFAYETTE SPRING

LONE TREE
LOST RIVER
MAJOR ABRAHAM OWEN
MARY ANTHONY McGARY
MUSCATATUCK
OUISKA RUN
PIANKESHAW
SPIER SPENCER
SPRINKLESBURG
10 O'CLOCK LINE
THE HOOSIER ELM
**EXPLORE INDIANA**

**Wyandotte Caves - Spelunkers Attractions**

*Wyandotte Caves*, are located near Corydon. They are among the most interesting and most accessible in the Midwest. Big Wyandotte has one of the largest underground mountains in the U.S. There is evidence that it sheltered life almost 3,000 years ago. Indian tribes used it for shelter, food storage, calcite mining, flint or chert quarrying and ceremonies. It was a source of potassium nitrate, an ingredient in black gunpowder, throughout the War of 1812. The Garden of Helictites was discovered in 1941. The caves, the recreation area and the Harrison-Crawford Forest have been consolidated into the Harrison-Crawford Wyandotte Complex.

**SPONSORING CHAPTERS**

AGENS PRUYN CHAPMAN
ANTOINE RIVARRE
CAPTAIN WILLIAM WELLS
COLONEL AUGUSTIN de LA BALME
DR. MANASSEH CUTLER
FOWLER
FRANCES SLOCUM
GENERAL FRANCIS MARION
GENERAL JAMES COX
GENERAL VAN RENSSELAER
HAW PATCH
JULIA WATKINS BRASS

KENTLAND
LaGRANGE De LAFAYETTE
MANITOU
MARGARET BRYANT BLACKSTONE
MARY PENROSE WAYNE
MESSHOWKE-TO-QUAH
METAMONONG
NINETEENTH STAR
OBADIAH TAYLOR
POTAWATOMI
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON

*For more information about these sites write for a free Indiana State Parks Guide at 402 West Washington St., Room W298, Indianapolis, IN 46204 or call (317) 232-04124.*
Southern Indiana is home to some truly memorable geological formations. **Clifty Falls State Park** near Madison sits high atop a bluff with a magnificent view of the Ohio River. Its beautiful waterfalls include Big Clifty, Tunnel, Little Clifty and Hoffman. Big Clifty Falls can be viewed from both atop and from the plunge basin at the bottom.

More than 300 million years ago, Indiana was at the bottom of a shallow tropical sea. Today, the evidence of the life that existed then is the focal point of these world-renowned fossil beds. The beds are actually located in the Ohio River but changing water levels bring them 'above water' during the summer and fall each year. Several hundred different kinds of fossils are embedded among the thousands and thousands found there. The park is expected to be completed by late 1993.

**SPONSORING CHAPTERS**

ALEXANDER HAMILTON  
BRANDYWINE CREEK  
CAPTAIN HARMON AUGHE  
CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON  
CORNELIA COLE FAIRBANKS  
DOROTHY Q  
EAGLE CREEK  
ESTABROOK  
FORT HARRISON  
FRANCOIS GODFROY  
GENERAL ARTHUR St CLAIR  
GENERAL De LAFAYETTE  
HORSE SHOE PRAIRIE  
INDIANA RESERVE  
IRVINGTON  
JAMES HILL  
JOHN CONNER  
JONATHAN JENNINGS  
KIK-THA-WE-NUND  
MAJOR HUGH DINWIDDIE  
MARY MOTT GREEN  
MISSISSINEAWA  
NATIONAL OLD TRAILS
INDIANA DAUGHTERS

Congratulate

Mrs. Douglas Carey (Susan)

Past Regent
Spier Spencer Chapter
Rockport, Indiana

Indiana Outstanding Junior
1992
The Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution
Thank their National Chairmen, National Vice Chairmen, State Chairmen of National Committees
and the State Regent for their dedicated service

Mrs. Robert Rehl, Mrs. Melvin Featherston, Mrs. William Dearing, Miss Genille Darrell, Mrs. Robert Gillan, Mrs. David Bixler,
Mrs. Donal Bolinger, Mrs. Charles Jones, Mrs. Neal Smith, Mrs. D. Wm. Henry, Mrs. Frederick Jazyk, Miss Carrie Jones,
Mrs. Roy Waldron, Mrs. George Hipps, Mrs. Mary Pickel, Mrs. Charles Kinney, Mrs. George Vickery, Mrs. F. Noble Ropkey,
Mrs. James Margedant, Mrs. Joe Groves, Mrs. William Trabits, Mrs. John Fane, Mrs. Marion Kitchel, Mrs. William Zach,
Miss Mary Lou Winsett, Mrs. William Van Horn, Mrs. Richard Shelley, Mrs. Russell Kay, Mrs. Douglas Vose,
Mrs. Howard Mendenhall, Mrs. James Zach, Mrs. Eugene Schroeder, Mrs. John Rayburn, Mrs. Merle Rush, Mrs. Hubert Bruce,
Mrs. Arthur Beineke, Mrs. Joseph Burrell, Dr. Corinne Walker, Mrs. Howard Morris, Miss Mary Morgan (State Regent)
THE INDIANA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
THANK THEIR NATIONAL CHAIRMEN, NATIONAL VICE CHAIRMEN, STATE CHAIRMEN OF STATE COMMITTEES
AND THE STATE REGENT FOR THEIR DEDICATED SERVICE

Mrs. Robert Rehl, Mrs. Melvin Featherston, Mrs. William Dearing, Miss Genille Darrell, Mrs. Robert Gillan, Mrs. David Bixler,
Mrs. Donal Bolinger, Mrs. Dawson Souder, Mrs. Tom Werner, Mrs. Richard Creedon, Mrs. Donald White, Mrs. Marion Miller,
Mrs. Willard Avery, Mrs. Charles Miller, Mrs. Jimmie Clifford, Mrs. Charles Keen, Mrs. Ralph Watkins, Mrs. Robert McClure,
Mrs. Thomas Fitzgerald, Mrs. Donald Fontaine, Mrs. Kenneth Knight, Mrs. Peter Cislak, Mrs. Gail Burchfielld,
Mrs. Harry Kilander, Mrs. Leonard Cupp, Mrs. Arlie Burchard, Mrs. Frances Martin, Mrs. Charles Jones, Mrs. George Lambert,
Mrs. Eugene Schroeder, Dr. Corinne Walker, Mrs. Michael Zink, Mrs. John Fane, Mrs. Chaney Pike, Mrs. Frederick Bennett, Jr.,
Mrs. Jeffrey Souder, Miss Trea Curtis, Mrs. William Lonnberg, Miss Mary Morgan (State Regent)
PRESENTED WITH PRIDE, AFFECTION AND ADMIRATION

by the

CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON CHAPTER

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
Indianapolis, Indiana

INDIANA STATE REGENT - Miss Mary M. Morgan
INDIANA FIRST LADY - Mrs. Evan Bayh
Janet was a charter member of the Tequesta Children of the American Revolution Chapter, founded April 1942 by the Coral Gables Chapter.

She became a member of the Coral Gables Chapter 5 February 1965.

Her grandmother, Daisy Sloan Hunter Wood, was Regent of this Chapter 1935–1936. Her aunts, Daisy Wood Winslow and Winifred Wood, were also members of this Chapter.

Janet was born in Miami, educated in Miami schools, obtained a degree from Cornell University, and graduated in 1963 from Harvard Law School.

January 20, 1978, she became the State Attorney for Dade County, Florida.

March 12, 1993, she was sworn in as Attorney General of the United States of America.

Her Patriot: Henry Hunter.
I pledge allegiance

of the United States of America

and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God,
indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Francis Bellamy

Alaska Society NSDAR

Christ Church
(continued from page 607)

moon shown brightly through the window, casting odd shadows around the small enclosed area. He sighed with relief as he quickly hung the lanterns and wiped his sweaty hands on his pants. Robert then reached into his pocket, felt for the tinderbox, and pulled it out so he could strike it and light both of the lanterns.

A minute later, Robert blew out the lanterns and began to make his way carefully back down the stairs. At last the brief signal had given and he prayed that the right people had seen.

The events had gone as the Patriots had planned at the meeting that had taken place on Sunday. It was now well past ten o'clock on Tuesday night, April 18, 1775. Whether his signal had been successful, Robert Newman would have to just wait and see. He also hoped that Paul Revere and William Dawes had successfully gotten through to their destination and passed along their messages.

He paused in the church yard, turned and looked up at the steeple. A feeling of accomplishment and satisfaction overspread him as he slowly made his way back home. From this day on, the steeple of Christ Church would hold a special memory for him. He hoped there would not be a long wait to find what the outcome of this night would be.

Little did Robert realize that when he ignited those two lanterns in the Christ Church steeple that he was helping to spark the cry for freedom which would be "heard around the world" and give the Old North Church its place in Revolutionary War history.

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Letters
(continued from page 624)

Island. Thanks for bringing it to the attention of the Daughters.

KATHERINE LEE COLBURN
Vice President General from Ohio

Dear Editor:

Your article on Washington's Army in the May 1993 issue was very appropriate recognition of our neglected heroes. It is difficult to realize that General Washington had the time and energy to administer the spy system of the Revolution.

One of his best agents could have been mentioned. Still a secret is the real identity of "Harvey Birch" the hero of James Fenimore Cooper's book "The Spy" (1821). One of the principal claimants to being the real Harvey is Enoch Crosby.

The enclosed reprint from the NY Genealogical & Biographical Record, Volume 18, 1887, supports the claim of Enoch Crosby. There is an Enoch Crosby Chapter of DAR in New York. The name Enoch Crosby does not appear in any of the publications of the Patriot Register. This would mean that his name has not been used to support application for membership or that the DAR does not recognize him as a contributing patriot. Can you tell me which of these is the condition at present?

A more detailed account of Enoch Crosby's service is contained in the "History of Putnam County, NY" by William S. Pellettreau, pages 482-487, copies enclosed.

Another account is contained in Vol 52, Jan 1948, of the NEG&B Record.

Appreciate the opportunity to respond to the excellent article in your May issue.

MARY V. MCCRARY
Governor George W. P. Hunt Chapter, AZ

Dear Editor:

Oregon Lewis and Clark County, OSSDAR, is looking for the words and music to a patriotic song that was popular in the early 1900s. We think the name is "In My Dream of the U.S.A." Some of the words are: "I saw Washington crossing the Delaware, Warren at Bunker Hill, Andrew Jackson at New Orleans, and they all fought for our Liberty in my dream of the U.S.A."

We wish to include this song in a future Flag Day Ceremony. This is the third year our Chapter has sponsored a public Flag Day celebration incorporating many community Patriotic organizations. These include Youth Organizations, Color Guards from Army, Marines and Sea Cadets, Veteran Groups and Fraternal Organizations.

Anyone able to help us locate the song, please contact: Dorothy Williams Long, Flag Ch. 1800 Lake wood #91, Eugene, OR 97402.

DOROTHY WILLIAMS LONG
Oregon Lewis and Clark Chapter, OR
State Activities
(continued from page 613)

Following the morning business and report session a luncheon honoring State Chairmen and 50-year members was enjoyed. Mrs. John Victor Buffington, Honorary Virginia State Regent, presented a Regent’s guide to “DAR Protocol.” The Outstanding American History Teacher, Miss Marie Waller, sponsored by Blue Ridge Chapter was presented with a silver tray. Four first place American History Month essayists were announced.

An afternoon session completed Conference business.

Saturday evening featured the Regents’ Night Banquet and the reports of 127 Regents on special Chapter projects and accomplishments.

The Directors of the seven Virginia Districts reported at the closing Conference Breakfast on Sunday morning.

Conference hostesses were the 15 chapters of District VII, Mrs. Micajah P. Lacey, Director. Local Conference Chairman was Mrs. Paul Hollyfield; local Conference Vice Chairman, Mrs. Joseph L. Bush.

Piano and vocal music were presented by Mrs. J. Glenwood Strickler, Dr. Jaye F. Harvey, Mrs. Lee Scruggs, Mrs. Peggy Looney and Lois Ayres. Worth Jenkins was trumpeter.

—Marian Perlot

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<table>
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<td>$14.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>S/M/L/XL</td>
<td>Sweatshirt</td>
<td>$25.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cat Dancer</td>
<td>FREE Merchandise</td>
<td>Total Amount</td>
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<td>(2.95 value)</td>
<td>NC Residents: 6% Sales Tax</td>
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See Qt. × Price × Total
Cat Dancer NC Residents: 6% Sales Tax Total Amount

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GREETINGS FROM FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN TOMBIGBEECHAPTER ABERDEEN, MS

GREETINGS
Chuquatonchee Chapter MSSDAR
Houston, Mississippi

HONORING
BERTHA HALL CHAPTER DAR
LEESBURG, FLORIDA
HONORS
RUBY JOHNSON KELSEY
REGENT

HONORING D'ARBONNE CHAPTER
FARMERVILLE, LOUISIANA
TENTH ANNIVERSARY
October 14, 1983—October 14, 1993

IN MEMORY
GEORGIA WHITMAN CUMMINS
JANE SWAYZE HOGUE
YAZOO CHAPTER
YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI

To Past Regents
of Deane Winthrop Chapter
Winthrop, MA

UNOBBEE CHAPTER NSDAR
Taylorsville, MS
honors her
Two-Term Regent
Mrs. James H. Bush
1980–83
1992–95

CELEBRATING
Birthday Greetings
Josie Q. Wortelle
Lorena H. Christian
Opelousas Chapter
Opelousas, La.

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General William Floyd
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Boonville, New York

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Gordon, GA 31031

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John Ball Chapter
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In Memoriam
Sisters
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ALICE MEEK INKLEY 1902–1992
DAVID HILL CHAPTER
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Lucy Erickson Lilly Mason
Elizabeth Nelson Martha Sick
Evelyn Thomas
Rainier Chapter, Seattle, WA

In Loving Memory of
Mrs. James T. Stevenson
(Martha Jane Moseley)
Dec. 16, 1918 March 16, 1993
Ponce de Leon Chapter DAR
Winter Haven, Florida
Life Member of Florida Chapter of the Regents Club DAR
James T. Stevenson SAR
Major Samuel T. Stevenson SAR
Mrs. Samuel T. Stevenson DAR
Master Graham Stevenson C.A.R.
Miss Laura Stevenson C.A.R.
Loved and missed by all.

In Loving Memory of
Stephanie (Marshall) Stalker
(Mrs. Donald L.)
Member 74 years - No. 137473
John Wallace Chapter Bedford, Indiana
Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter Indianapolis, Indiana

In Commemorating our
75 Anniversary
Robert Rosemond Chapter
El Dorado, Arkansas

In all central Europe’s revolutions, progress from communism toward democracy has provoked intense dialogue to define attitudes towards the communist past.

In Slovakia, history resonates not only post-Communist trauma, but post-Nazi trauma. From 1939–45 Slovakia was a puppet state of Hitler and dealt harshly with its own population.

Am I optimistic or pessimistic about all this?

As someone who helped in small ways to make this Czechoslovak uprising happen, I cannot imagine living on without hope.

What now happens, I only guess. But a lifetime of optimism forces me to believe that Czechs and Slovaks will continue to seize the better alternatives and struggle successfully to make them come true.

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HONOR ROLL 1994
Closing Dates
Advertising
February 3, 1994
Subscriptions
February 15, 1994
The State Regent’s pin was designed in the shape of the District of Columbia in honor of George Washington, who surveyed for the Boundary Stones in 1791.

The caravel is in honor of Christopher Columbus’ Quincentennial.

"... declare His works with rejoicing."
Psalm 107:22 KJV

DEAR DAUGHTERS,

We know you are all busy with the many facets of your DAR work. Don’t forget the importance of your DAR Magazine and its advertising pages. The number of advertisements are what determines the size and content of the magazine.

Soliciting advertising from the businesses in your community are important to the magazine. Spend an afternoon showing our magazine to the businesses in your area and if you are an enthusiastic subscriber you will receive a positive response. The DAR Magazine has a distinctive circulation in the professional and educational fields and because of this it provides an exceptional advertising medium. If a business has questions that you are unable to answer they can certainly call our office at 202-879-3284 or 202-879-3286 for further information.

We look forward to seeing the advertisements of our commercial advertisers this year!
Most hearty congratulations go to Oregon State Society, winner of this month’s Ad Excellence Award!

Sincerely,

Ann F. Andersen
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Advertising

ALASKA—$250.00, 4 Chapters
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State Chairman—Mrs. Hazel Daro
*100% Participation

OREGON—$2,415.00, 36 Chapters
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State Chairman—Mrs. Robert Hilbers
*100% Participation

WASHINGTON—$1,330.00, 40 Chapters
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State Regent—Mrs. James R. McCartney
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Miscellaneous ads for the October Issue—$11,943.92
Total for October Issue—$16,298.92
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NSDAR Exclusive Distributors of Pin Protectors
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<tr>
<th>If your order totals</th>
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<tr>
<td>Up to $10.00</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>$10.01 to $20.00</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over $20.00</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
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