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Cover Story

The American Red Cross, DAR's neighbor, celebrates its founding in March. From their beginnings, both Red Cross and DAR have shared many ventures.

Three women with indomitable spirit, energy and great vision were pioneers in both Red Cross and DAR—Clara Barton, Mabel Boardman and Jane Delano. Clara Barton, Red Cross Founder, held DAR National Number 160 and served as the First Surgeon General. Mabel Boardman, DAR National Number 63978, inspired the continued cooperation of DAR members and the Red Cross, especially during the war years. Jane Delano, DAR National Number 114204, saw the continuing need for an Army Nurse Corps and served as its head.

In 1959, the Red Cross unveiled a memorial to the men and women of the Red Cross who "have gone voluntarily into the thick of every battle and every disaster which has afflicted our country." Located in the garden of Red Cross National Headquarters, the seven-foot bronze statue was executed by Felix W. de Weldon, sculptor of the Marine Corps (Iwo Jima) War Memorial.

The cover photo is by Robert W. Fones, Jr. Advertising Coordinator.

Features

171 President General's Message
172 Redskins, Redcoats and Revolution, Lorna Burt
186 The Triumph of White, Alden O'Brien and M. Cricket Bauer

Departments

180 National Defense
194 Junior KeyLink
195 More Genealogy
198 Keys to Public Relations
199 State Activities
201 With the Chapters
240 States Sponsoring Ads

Special Topics

179 Pages Event, 106th Continental
184 Additions and Corrections, 106th Continental Congress
185 Gown and Glove
196 Necrology
197 Keys to the Columns
200 Member Comment Form
214 Let Freedom Ring
236 Library Procedures, 106th Continental Congress
During the 1996 holiday season, DAR was the recipient of a beautiful Christmas tree from its neighbors, the American Red Cross. Pictured around the tree are the President General and the Executive Committee with Leola Mason, Special Events Associate American Red Cross (on Mrs. Kemper’s right), and Cipriano Archuleta, Manager, Facilities Management, American Red Cross (on Mrs. Kemper’s left).
My dear Daughters,

March is "Women's History Month." For over 106 years, women in this organization have volunteered their services in the fields of education, historic preservation and patriotic endeavors. The Daughters have earned a place in the history of women. We are positive women doing positive things to help others.

The magnitude of daily activities here at our national headquarters continues to astound your President General. There is always a backlog of work to address, new letters of concern or requests for information, legal matters affecting DAR, financial matters affecting DAR, contracts to review and negotiate, personnel matters requiring immediate attention or critical issues concerning the buildings and maintenance.

The world we live in is changing so rapidly it is difficult to keep up and understand all the changes. We must make every effort to be informed of the laws affecting our National Society and attempt to abide by new Federal and District of Columbia laws. It is for this reason the Executive Committee felt strongly that a professional, experienced management team be in place. Every department in our headquarters works within a budget and every decision concerning money requires verification of funds. We now have an Administrator and Controller in charge every business day. Without professional administration your dollars could be wasted. Expenses could exceed income. Employees left without supervision could waste valuable time and money, have no goals and be inefficient. Someone must be present every day to watch over this 238 million dollar complex.

It costs the National Society approximately $28,000 a day to operate these facilities of which $13,000 every day is spent on salaries alone. Membership in DAR is declining and has been for the past 10 years. When membership declines so does income. However, the expense of operations continues to escalate. It is, therefore, imperative that we administer, supervise and manage your money in a professional way.

Your President General looks forward to her visit with State Conferences in March. She also looks forward to seeing you once more at the 106th Continental Congress in April. We are planning to inform you, share with you and entertain you! Please come!

Faithfully,

Darla Eaton Kemper
REDSKINS, REDCOATS

& REVOLUTION
A n old paperback book led me to one of the last battles of the American Revolution and the story of a beautiful girl, who helped achieve the victory.

Did she use her apron or a tablecloth? How did she carry it, around her waist or over her shoulder? Historians have disagreed about the method Elizabeth Zane used to carry the powder to save Fort Henry in the last battle of the Revolutionary War.

Perhaps the most accurate account of her brave deed was told by Zane Grey in his book, “Betty Zane” written in 1913 and first published in October, 1920. Betty Zane was the sister of his great grandfather, Ebenezer Zane. In a 1963 paperback edition printed in Great Britain for Hodder Paperbacks Limited and depicting on the cover a picture of a frontiersman in a coonskin hat, powder horn slung over his shoulder and rifle held aloft; Zane Grey notes that from time to time he had read short stories and magazine articles published about the famous exploit of Elizabeth Zane but that they were unreliable owing, no doubt, to meagre details available to historians. Therefore, he must have decided to set the record straight and relates “My grandmother loved to cluster the children round her and tell them that when she was a little girl, she knelt at the feet of Betty Zane and listened to the old lady as she told of her brother’s capture by the Indian princess, of the burning of the fort, and of her own race for life. I knew these stories by heart when a child. Two years ago my mother came to me with an old notebook which had been discovered in some rubbish placed in the yard to burn. The book had probably been hidden in an old picture frame for many years. It had belonged to my great-grandfather, Colonel Ebenezer Zane. From its faded and time-worn pages I have taken the main facts of my story.”
Zane Grey dedicated his book to the "Betty Zane Chapter Of The Daughters Of The Revolution" and tells us that in the little city of Wheeling, West Virginia, which is the site of the settlement Ebenezer Zane founded, there stands a monument on which is inscribed: "By authority of the State of West Virginia, to commemorate the siege of Fort Henry, Sept. 11, 1782, the last battle of the American Revolution, this tablet is here placed.

Here is Betty Zane's story.

On a bright morning in June, 1769, Ebenezer Zane, a broad shouldered man stood alone on the wild and rugged promontory above the Ohio river, at a point near the mouth of Wheeling creek. Beneath him was a wide, level clearing left from the ravages of a long ago forest fire. Now it was overgrown with hazel and laurel bushes, honeysuckle and wild rose. A rushing creek bordered the edge of the clearing. The scene so impressed Colonel Ebenezer Zane, he decided to found a settlement there and so took tomahawk possession by blazing a few trees. He returned home with a glowing report of his find.

A short while later, Ebenezer Zane, his wife and children, brothers Jonathan, Isaac, Silas, and a group of sturdy settlers reached this idyllic location. Sharp axes wielded by sturdy arms, soon opened the clearing and the settlers raised sturdy log cabins on the river bluff. As the little village prospered, the Indians became troublesome. Bands of these hostiles prowled around making it dangerous for anyone to leave the clearing.

General George Rogers Clark, Commandant of the Western Military Department, arrived at the village in 1774, during Lord Dunmore's War, and it was then that the settlers realized that the British were behind the Indian attacks. General Clark helped the little settlement to draw up plans for a fort for their defense and it was built by the people themselves, under the supervision of Major Angus McDonald; and later completed by Captain William Crawford. It had a stockade fence twelve feet high with bastions at each corner big enough to hold six defenders. Inside the one-half acre were barracks, a well, storehouse and cabins. They called it Fort Henry, named, of course, for Patrick Henry. Their defenses included rifles and a small cannon.

Colonel Zane's house outside the Fort was the most comfortable one in the settlement and occupied a prominent site on the hillside a short distance from the Fort. It was constructed of heavy timbers and presented a rather forbidding appearance with its square corners, ominous looking loopholes, and strongly barred doors. There were three rooms on the ground floor; kitchen, a magazine room for military supplies and a large general use room. Several bedrooms were on the second floor, reached by a steep stairway.

Betty Zane arrived in the tiny settlement sometime after the building of the Fort to join her brothers. She had completed her schooling in Philadelphia where the family originally resided.

As a young teenager, Betty was what we would call a tomboy; head-strong and pretty, with dark eyes and long black hair; inherited, no doubt, from her great-grandmother who was the daughter of an Indian Chief and had married her great-grandfather, Robert Zane, in 1678. She could run as fast as her adoring brothers, loved to ride her pony, paddle her canoe and roam the woods with her faithful, part wolf dog, Tige.

Now Ebenezer, worried that she might be captured by Indians, advised her against venturing into the woods.

"Tige, Indians! Indians!," she said. The dog growled and showed his teeth.

"Tige will protect me." declared Betty.

However, Ebenezer reminded her that her brother, Isaac, had been captured by the Wyandot Indians, who occupied the Ohio territory. They would not release him because an Indian princess, who was part French, was in love with him. Also, the Hurons, who had been at war with the Iroquois and suffered decisive defeat, traveled south and settled near the Wyandots in Ohio. With the invasion of the valley of the Ohio by white settlers, the Hurons were coerced into siding with the British in the Revolutionary War. Betty's beautiful long black hair would be a prime scalp lock for the "Hair Buyer!"

It wasn't long before the settlers began to hear stories of a renegade, Simon Girty, whom they called the "White Savage." Simon Girty, as a youth, was captured and lived for a while with the Delewares. During this time he developed a strange power over the Indians.
At the outbreak of the Revolution, Girty was commissioned an Officer of Militia at Fort Pitt; but finding this a bit too tame, he deserted and was taken in by the British under Lt. Col. Henry Hamilton at Detroit. Hamilton, known as the "Hair Buyer," used Girty to incite the Indians with bribery to undertake forays against American frontier settlers.

This proved to be just the life that suited Simon Girty. He spoke most of the Indian languages and became noted for his assisting them in marauds, midnight forays, scalpings and his efforts to capture white women as well as for his devilish cunning and cruelty. Betty Zane would have been quite a prize for him, so Ebenezer forbid her to leave the clearing.

The settlers became uneasy when a strange white man was found poking around the blockhouse one day and inquiring about their defenses. It is thought he was one of the two men who deserted with Girty. At one point, during his stay in the village, the stranger tried to goad Betty into riding her pony across the creek by betting her she couldn't do it. Betty was about to take him up on it when a grizzled old hunter in the settlement stopped her. He suspected that Indians lurked on the other side. When the Americans asked this stranger to stay and help fight the Indians, he left. Three weeks later, American troops in the vicinity were attacked by Indians and a group of British Rangers from Detroit.

An expedition under Colonel William Crawford set out from Fort Pitt for the Wyandot and Shawnee villages, charged with destroying them "with fire and sword if practicable . . by which we hope to give ease and safety to the inhabitants of this country . . ." as Pennsylvania General William Irvine wrote to Washington. In reality, according to Page Smith author of "A New Age Begins, A People's History Of The American Revolution," Crawford never intended to attack Indian villages but "only to make feint in that direction, then turn back in a wide circle to distract the Indians and British and afford relief for the frontier settlements."

This small, brave group of Americans, ill-prepared and low on supplies had to flee from a large force of the enemy and in spite of the effort of the Indians to intercept them, most reached the temporary haven of the woods. Many men deserted believing they had a better chance to get away on their own. From time to time Colonel Crawford's group heard the blood-curdling cry "Scalp Halloo" which told them a deserter had been caught and his scalp taken. Eventually the weary men were met by a relief party and were carried over the Ohio river in canoes but not before Colonel Crawford and the doctor of the expedition, along with several others, were captured and taken to the Indian village.

Stripped of their clothes and daubed black, they were tortured by men, women and children who beat them with clubs and sticks as they were forced to run the gauntlet. The next day Colonel Crawford was tied to a stake surrounded by hot coals and some of his torturers fired powder at his body and prodded him with burning sticks. This continued for two hours as Simon Girty looked on. When Crawford pleaded with Girty to shoot him, Girty replied that he didn't have a gun. Finally Crawford was scalped and with blood spurting from his head he fell down on the live coals and the Indian women heaped more hot coals over his body.

Jonathan Zane was one of the men returning home after an absence of three weeks as a volunteer with Crawford's forces. His face was worn; beard ragged and unkept, hungry and extremely fatigued. He described the fighting and said he saw Simon Girty on his white horse urging and cheering the Indians on. The Americans were forced to retreat when the Indians were reinforced by Butler's British Rangers from Detroit.

Anticipating an attack on their Fort, the settlers put everything of value inside the stockade. Wagon loads of hay, grain and food were stored in the blockhouse. Runners from Fort Pitt (near what is now Pittsburgh) confirmed the rumor that all the Indians were preparing for war. Rumors were afloat that Washington was defeated and a close alliance between England and the confederated tribes had been formed.

Warning of the imminent attack came when an American Captain and three men arrived to help the meager force of forty-two men at the Fort. They brought news that Simon Girty with four hundred Indians and two hundred of Hamilton's British
Rangers were on their way to Fort Henry. Children were secured out of the way of flying bullets, women were carrying water and baskets of food; others tearing bandages and grim-faced men peered from the port holes.

Colonel Zane, Jonathan, a Negro named Sam and two others decided to stay in the Colonel's house and fire from that position. Silas and the rest of the Zane family were sent inside the Fort.

Before noon the well known war whoop came, followed by the appearance of about 200 Indians and a detachment of British soldiers. Simon Girty rode forward on his white horse and demanded unconditional surrender. "You will never get it!," came the answer.

An hour passed. A British officer approached. "I am Captain Pratt of the Queen's Rangers. If you surrender, I will give you the best protection King George affords," shouted the officer.

"To Hell with King George! Go back to Hamilton and tell him the whole British Army could not make us surrender," roared Silas Zane.

"If you do not give up, the Fort will be attacked and burned. Your men will be massacred and your women given to the Indians," shouted the renegade, Girty. "We have captured and killed the messenger you sent to Fort Pitt, a fine young man ... Your doom is sealed."

Knowing their messenger was an old hunter, wise in the ways of the Indians, the little group took heart. If anyone could get through to Fort Pitt for reinforcements, he could.

A fierce battle ensued and the marksmen inside the stockade picked off many Indians and British, their red jackets making them a conspicuous mark for the sharp-eyed frontiersmen; but the defenders also suffered some casualties. The attackers dropped back to regroup.

Night came and not a sound could be heard, nor any sign of the enemy seen. Thin clouds drifted over the moon, allowing only a pale, wan light to shine down on the clearing.

Watching intently, Colonel Zane and his men spotted the Indians: "D--n' em! At their old tricks with fire. The grass out there is full of Indians carrying lighted arrows!"

The men waited with rifles at ready. Suddenly the Indians rose yelling and there were showers of sparks and streaks of fire as arrows winged toward the cabin. They fell short and sputtered out in the grass. Other cabins were already blazing. The Indians continued on to the Fort, Jonathan's rifle claiming one. The fiery arrows hit the roof of the blockhouse and a few hit the stockade fence.

Above the crackling of the flames came the inhuman yelling of the savages as they hopped about in fiendish joy. Zane Grey stated that the British took no part in this revelry: "To their credit it must be said they kept in the background as though ashamed of this horrible fire-war on people of their own blood."

"Why don't they fire the cannon ... why don't they do something?", Colonel Zane agonized as they watched men inside the Fort running and throwing water. They saved Fort Henry for the time being and the Indians retreated.

Morning came with the sun glinting red on the bluffs. Weary men and the women who helped them by loading rifles for nearly forty-eight hours, counted the dead and wounded. "Fifteen dead," said Silas. "Fifteen out of forty-two, that leaves twenty-seven. We must hold out until help arrives."

A young boy, standing watch, spotted Indians stealthily approaching the Fort and sounded the alarm. One Indian was trying to cut a hole through the stockade fence. There was an increasing clamor as many of the Indians were drawn to the spot and one was attempting to squeeze through the hole in the fence. Repelled for the time being by the settlers rifle fire, they retreated to the edge of the clearing.

Someone, perhaps the boy, was sent to get two kegs of powder for the cannon. "I could not find any powder!" he exclaimed. "I searched everywhere ... there is no powder. Perhaps it was stolen by that white stranger snooping around the Fort! I found where the kegs had stood. There were marks in the dust but they have been moved."

"My God," thought Silas, "How can we hold out. We need powder for the cannon." "We must send someone to Ebenezer's cabin for more powder," he told the little group. Who? They would shoot down a man or boy, even though swift of foot. "We must try. Who will volunteer?", asked Silas.

"Let me go, brother," said Betty in a vibrant,
clear voice. “You know how fast I can run. Every moment is precious and perhaps Captain Boggs is already near to help us. You cannot spare the men. Let me go!”

“Oh Betty, May Heaven bless and save you . . . you shall go!,” Silas said, knowing that death by a bullet would be more merciful than capture by Indians over-running the Fort.

A little group of white-faced men were standing before the gate and others were at ready with rifles to fire cover if necessary. Silas Zane withdrew the iron bar and men stood ready to swing open the ponderous gate. The hunter, Wetzel, spoke: “When we let you out you’ll have a clear path. Run, but not too fast. Save your breath. Tell Colonel Zane to empty a keg of powder in a tablecloth. Throw it over your shoulder and start back. Run like you was racin’ your brothers and keep on comin’ even if you get hit. Now go!”

The gate creaked and Betty darted out, looking straight ahead. She had covered half the distance when, from the edge of the clearing, came taunting yells. “Squaw! Waugh! Squaw!” No shots were fired, but the yells ran along the river front showing that Betty had been seen. She ran easily and not at all hurriedly as though there was not an Indian within miles.

Colonel Zane saw her coming and flung open the door as she bounded up the steps and into his arms. “Betts, for God’s sake, what are you doing?”, he questioned.

“We are out of powder. Quick! Empty a keg of powder into a tablecloth. I’ve got to get back. Hurry, there is no time to lose!” she answered as she slipped off her long outer skirts. She wanted nothing to hinder her run back to the blockhouse.

Jonathan brought forth a keg and split it open at the top with his axe. In a twinkling a stream of the precious black stuff was piling up on the table. Then the corners of the tablecloth were caught up, twisted and turned and thrown over Betty’s shoulder. (Some accounts say it was tied around her waist or carried in an apron but I prefer to believe Zane Grey as it would be easier to run with it over her shoulder.)

“You’re a brave girl, you are going to do it!”, cried Colonel Zane as he threw open the door. “I know you can. Run fast, faster than ever in your life.”

Betty sprang forth like an arrow from a bow. She had only gone ten yards when angry yells told her the Indians and British knew they had been deceived by a mere girl. The cracking of rifles began, spreading bullets before her, behind her, scattering pebbles and stirring up dust. The yelling and screeching was deafening. At half the distance, Betty felt a hot stinging pain shoot along her arm, but she paid it no attention. Bullets were raining all around her, one cut through the tresses of her long black hair cutting off a piece. Others zinged over her head and hissed in her ears. Past three quarters of the way, she saw the big gate swinging slowly open and Silas waiting for her: “Only a few more yards . . . on, on, on!” Another second and she stumbled; felt herself grasped by strong arms and heard the gate slam closed and the iron bar shoot into place; then all went black and she fainted away.

The Indians rushed at the Fort and attacked with fury. They were received by a deadly fire. Boom! roared the cannon. The little “bulldog” was turned on its swivel. Bang! It was scattering the British and Indians everywhere. The British flag was shot down and it was the last time the British flag was to wave over an army battle during the Revolution within the limits of the United States. Slowly, the enemy was turned away by the firepower of the cannon. Simon Girty was no longer seen. At daybreak, as the remaining Indians held a pow-wow, a mounted force was seen galloping up the creek road. The Indians and British, abandoning their dead, retreated across the river. The mounted force proved to be Captain Boggs, with eighty men. The Fort was saved in what was the last full-fledged battle of the American Revolution, thanks to the bravery of a courageous American girl named Elizabeth Zane.

Although many varying accounts of Betty Zane’s heroic run to save the Fort have been written, Zane Grey knew the facts from having heard the tale oft-told by his grandmother and from a notebook discovered by his mother that was hidden in a dusty, old picture frame about to be burned on a rubbish pile.

I am grateful to Patricia Valentine, Regent of the Elizabeth Zane Chapter, NSDAR for material she researched for this story and a copy of the article by
Curtis Carroll Davis, “Helping to Hold the Fort, Elizabeth Zane at Wheeling, 1782: A Case Study in Renown.”

Mr. Davis quotes from many of the chronicles written about Betty Zane and includes two poems about her accomplishment. Thomas Dunn English published in the New York Ledger some time between 1857 and 1880 a ten-stanza tribute to this young woman part of which is as follows:

The gate was opened, on she sped;
The foe astonished gazed, ‘tis said,
And wondered at her purpose, till
She gained that log-hut by the hill.
But when, in apron wrapped, the cask
She backward bore, to close her task,
The foemen saw her aim at last,
And poured their fire upon her fast.
Bullet on bullet near her fell,
While rang the Indians’ angry yell;
But safely through that whirring rain,
Powder in arms, came Betty Zane.

Five years later, John S. Adams, was inspired to submit another poetic interpretation. It differs with Thomas Dunn English in the conveyance of the powder. In part, Adam’s poetic endeavor goes as follows:

She snatched from the table its cloth in haste
And knotted it deftly about her waist,
Then filled it with powder—never, I ween,
Had powder so lovely a magazine;
Talk to me not of Paul Revere,
A man, on horseback, with naught to fear;
Nor of old John Burns, with his bell-crowned hat
He’d an army to back him, so what of that?
Here’s to the heroine, plump and brown,
Who ran the gauntlet in Wheeling town!
Hers is a record without stain,
Beautiful, buxom, Elizabeth Zane.

It is recorded that Betty Zane had two husbands and seven children. Her final residence was at Martins Ferry, Ohio, considered that state’s first white settlement.

In 1922, school children in Martins Ferry collected money for a suitable memorial to Betty Zane. They attained their goal in 1928 when amid appropriate festivities the monument of tapered marble six feet high was placed at the entrance to her last abiding-spot, Walnut Grove Cemetery. Atop it was her effigy, five feet, six inches tall—toting the powder in her tablecloth. The inscription beneath the figure states:

In Memory Of
ELIZABETH ZANE
Whose Heroic Deed
Saved Fort Henry in 1782

The annual “Betty Zane Frontier Days,” a municipality-wide celebration wherein the desperate run for the powder is reenacted, was inaugurated as a feature event in 1967.

In 1942, the Liberty Ship, Betty Zane, was christened as it slid down the ways at Wilmington, North Carolina, en route to support a different war.

Curtis Davis concludes his treatise, “During the Revolutionary era there were many, many women helping to hold some fort against a foe . . . . But precious few such heroines have approximated the stature of Betty Zane and taken out a lien on immortality via song, story, essay, pageant, statuary, paintings, Liberty Ships, and tissue boxes. All of which naturally prompts the query, where will Miss Elizabeth Zane turn up next?”

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Any questions, call Mary at (703) 536–2431.
Groundbreaking ceremonies were held on June 22, 1995 for the Women in Military Service For America Memorial and work progresses on schedule for the October 18, 1997 dedication of this monument to honor the more than 1.8 million women who have served or are serving in the armed forces beginning with those who served in the American Revolution.

The Women's Memorial, currently under construction on 4.2 acres at the ceremonial entrance to Arlington National Cemetery, is being spearheaded by the Women in Military Service For America Memorial Foundation, Inc., a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization, under the leadership of Brigadier General Wilma L. Vaught, USAF, Retired, who is serving as President of the foundation.

The bill to honor military women was introduced by Senator Frank Murkowski (R-AZ) and Congresswoman Mary Rose Oakar (D-OH) and was signed into law by President Ronald Reagan in November, 1986.

Designed by Ms. Marion Gail Weiss and Mr. Michael Manfredi of Weiss/Manfredi Architects, of New York City, winners of a national competition, the Memorial, with its restoration and repair of the existing main gate structures of Arlington National Cemetery, features an upper terrace with views of the cemetery and of the monuments of Washington. It will include an Education Center with fourteen exhibit alcoves, a 196-seat theater, a Hall of Honor, and a computerized Register containing the photos, military history and memorable experiences of the women registered.

During her service as VAVS National Representative and National Chairman of the DAR Service for Veteran-Patients Committee, Dale Boggs, has enthusiastically encouraged each member of the National Society to promote registration of women in her chapter, her family and her community who are eligible to have their names placed in the computer registry at The Women's Memorial. In addition to military women, those women who served with the Red Cross, USO and Special Services who were employed overseas in direct support of our armed forces during conflict are also eligible.

Through the generosity of DAR members more than 300 of the Spanish American War nurses who were recruited by the National Society have been registered, but there are 1200 more to be registered, and of the more than 1600 Daughters estimated to have served themselves fewer than 700 have been registered.

In view of the interest generated among DAR women by The Women's Memorial, it seems appropriate during Women's History Month, March 1997, to publish excerpts from “American Military Women at War” which was written for Women's History Month, March 1996 by Kathryn Sheldon, while she served as Curator of the Women in Military Service For America Memorial Foundation, Inc.

American women have always served in defense of the nation—from the creation of the United States through today. Early patriot women, while needed to provide basic care for the troops, participated in unofficial, unrecognized, and almost always, unrewarded capacities. Later, women were granted quasi-official status during crisis periods in order to secure their aid in war efforts. It was not until 1948 that military women received full military status in the armed forces. Still, women, other than nurses, were largely kept from the combat theater in the Korean conflict and Vietnam. Operation Desert Shield/Storm proved a watershed as the largest single deployment of American military women to serve with their units. It required a climate of social acceptance, as well as continued, problematic personnel shortages for American military women to gain the permanent recognition and status that had been earned even in the early years of the Republic.

Despite the barriers that restricted females from enlisting in the Continental Army and local militias during the American Revolution, records, journals, and diaries indicate a number of women did directly participate in and provide support to the military efforts of the American troops. Women took part in many ways—from small daily resistance tactics of passing information, harboring Patriot soldiers in safe houses, rudely treating British redcoats, storing arms and supplies for colonial troops, to disguised soldiers fighting on the lines. Women's attachment to the Continental Army as cooks, laundresses, nurses, and water bearers has been documented. The medical corps was authorized to employ female matrons and one nurse was slated for each 10 sick or wounded.

During the War of 1812, women were employed as military nurses, although few names or details have been documented. Commodore Decatur's ship's log reveals the names Mary Allen and
Mary Marshall, entered as nurses, on board the United States, on May 10, 1813. They were still on board when the ship sailed May 24, 1813.

Shots fired by the Confederacy on Fort Sumter launched a four-year war that opened a new phase of women's participation in war efforts. The Civil War—a total war requiring extensive female participation—remains a tumultuous, watershed event in American history, permanently changing the shape of politics, race relations, gender restrictions, and class structure in American society. Much of this profound change resulted from women's direct involvement in the war efforts of the Union and Confederacy.

At home, women stepped in and managed plantations, businesses, and households. They formed aid societies, or “bonnet brigades,” supplying uniform items, bandages, and other supplies to distributors or directly to the armies. Northern benevolent activities extended beyond local aid groups. Women helped organize and run public relief and sanitary commissions which gathered and distributed supplies to the armies. Northern women helped form and joined such groups as the Women’s Central Association of Relief (WCAR), the Sanitary Commission, the Western Sanitary Commission, and the Christian Commission. In more official capacities, over 3,200 Union and 1,000 Confederate women served in the hospitals, a small group of determined women lived in the ranks, disguised as men, and soldiered shoulder to shoulder on Civil War battlefields. Records indicate that a number of soldiers, when injured, ill or imprisoned, were discovered to be women and discharged. Some disguised women soldiers, such as Jennie Hodgers, alias Albert D.J. Cashier, were not detected until many years later. Female mascots who carried the colors or served to rally the soldiers, also lived in the ranks but did not conceal their identity. Kady Brownell served as color-bearer of the Fifth Rhode Island Infantry and was described as a skillful sharpshooter and expert swordswoman. Women also endangered themselves at the front and behind enemy lines while spying for the Union or Confederacy.

As in the Civil War, the United States entered the Spanish American War ill-prepared for the medical urgencies tropical warfare required. Typhoid, malaria, and yellow fever ran rampant in the Army camps. To alleviate epidemic conditions and to contract trained female nurses for temporary Army service, Surgeon General Sternberg appointed Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, then Vice President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to oversee the applications, acceptance, and deployment of nurses. These contract nurses served in Army and Navy general hospitals, aboard the hospital ship Relief, in stateside camps, the Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico and Hawaii. Immune nurses, who had already contracted yellow fever, were assigned to hospitals in Cuba. Spanish American War nurses worked under extreme conditions, faced long hours, miserable climate, poor sanitation, limited supplies, and never-ending cases of illness and wounds. Many succumbed to the same diseases that had felled the soldiers. Over 1,500 nurses were contracted by the Army and additional nurses were hired directly at the camps bringing the total number of nurses to around 1,700. Thirty-two black immune nurses were hired during the worst epidemics in Cuba and black graduate nurses received direct contracts from the Surgeon General. Twenty women contract nurses died as a result of their service during the Spanish American War.

When the war officially ended on August 12, 1898, nurses were still needed in all theaters. On August 29, 1898, Dr. McGee was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon in charge of all matters relating to Army nurses. In 1900, Dr. McGee began drafting legislation that would become Section 19 of the Army Reorganization Act of February 2, 1901—granting permanent appointment of women nurses to the Army. Thus, the Army Nurse Corps (all female until 1955) was established. Dita Kinney was appointed first Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps. Esther Voorhees Hasson, one of the first six nurses aboard the hospital ship Relief during the war,
went on to become the first Superintendent of the Navy Nurse Corps after the Navy followed suit on May 13, 1908. Thus, the legacy made possible by the Spanish American War—women's contributions to the armed services, roles which women expanded in new and vital ways during World War I.

At the outset of World War I, military nurses continued their legacy of service. By Armistice Day, 21,480 nurses had entered and over 10,000 of them had served overseas. Army nurses were assigned to field hospitals, mobile units, evacuation, camp, and convalescent hospitals, as well as troop trains, transport ships, and military posts. Overseas, Army Nurses served in France, Belgium, England, Siberia, Italy, Serbia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. Eighteen black Red Cross Nurses were offered assignments in the Army Nurse Corps. They were not sent overseas, but assigned to Camp Grant, Illinois and Camp Sherman, Ohio, where they lived in segregated quarters and cared for black soldiers and German prisoners of war.

The Navy Nurse Corps greatly expanded during World War I. Navy nurses served stateside, in the Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Haiti, the Virgin Islands, and in Europe in field hospitals, on troop transports, and “loaned” to Army Nurse Corps units. Medical specialists titled “Reconstruction Aides” served, without official military status, as physical therapists, occupational therapists, and dietitians contributing to the health and recovery of wounded soldiers.

Women were actually enlisted in the United States military for the first time during World War I. In 1917, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels queried why a yeoman couldn’t be a woman? Soon women were enlisted as yeomen, master-at-arms, and mess attendants mostly assigned to clerical duties. By war’s end, 11,880 Yeomen (F) had served stateside. In August 1918, faced with serious personnel shortages, the Marine Corps also enlisted women for clerical duties. Women Marine Reservists (F) received full military rank and were held prisoners of war. Women served in nearly all noncombat jobs in the Women’s Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) which soon converted to Women’s Army Corps (WAC). Navy Women’s Reserves called Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service (WAVES), Coast Guard SPARS (after the motto Semper Paratus), Women Marine Reserves, and the Women’s Airforce Service Pilots (WASPs).

Women also lent a hand in the war effort under the auspices of volunteer organizations. During the war over 4,600 American women served as war relief workers for the American Red Cross which provided funds and supplies to civilian relief. More than 10,000 Red Cross nurses served overseas with military and civilian hospitals while the Red Cross Nursing Service recruited and trained the bulk of Army and Navy nurses during World War I. Salvation Army women provided doughnuts, banking and postal services, mending, nursing, and religious teaching to the troops overseas. American Women’s Hospitals and clinics, founded by American women doctors, opened their doors to soldiers and civilians in France during and following the war. Some 350 American women doctors served overseas. YMCA women, including four African Americans, staffed canteens, nurses, sewed, baked, and provided recreational and educational activities for the soldiers. YWCA women journeyed overseas to protect and assist American women serving in the war effort by providing hostess houses, restaurants, and recreational facilities.

World War II generated an even larger and certainly more official participation of women in the war effort. While many “Rosie the Riveters” worked in munitions, defense, shipbuilding and other factories, over 400,000 women served in the military during the span of the war, ferrying aircraft, repairing weapons, and assuming desk jobs, to free male soldiers to fight. Military women served overseas and came under enemy fire. Military nurses were held prisoners of war. Women served in nearly all noncombat jobs in the Women’s Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) which soon converted to Women’s Army Corps (WAC). Navy Women’s Reserves called Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service (WAVES), Coast Guard SPARS (after the motto Semper Paratus), Women Marine Reserves, and the Women’s Airforce Service Pilots (WASPs).

World War II also created more opportunities for minority women in the military. In January 1941, the Army opened its nurse corps to blacks but established a quota of 56. On June 25, 1941, President Roosevelt’s Executive Order 8802 created the Fair Employment Practices Commission to eradicate racial discrimination in the defense program. The quota for black Army nurses was dropped in July 1944 and black nurses gained permanent, unrestricted participation in the Army Nurse Corps. The Navy dropped its color ban on January 25, 1945. Black women were also enlisted in the WAAC/WAC, WAVES, and SPARS. A group of Asian American WACs, trained and graduated from the U.S. Army Military Intelligence Service Language School, served as translators, interrogators, and interpreters. Carmen Contreras-Borak became the first Hispanic women in the Women’s Army Corps. Roughly 800 Native American women joined the WAV, WAVES, Women Marines and Army Nurse Corps.

Following the war, demobilization of the forces rapidly diminished the numbers of women in the military, but some remained stateside and overseas in the occupational forces. Congress passed the Women’s Armed Services Act of 1948 (P.L. 625) and President Truman signed it into law on June 12, 1948 giving women permanent status in the military. Although the law remains a milestone—women were granted a permanent place in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps—it retained many discriminatory practices. P.L. 625 enforced a 2 percent ceiling on the number of women in the military, restricted promotions to one full colonel or Navy captain as Chief of the Nurse Corps of Service Director, and limited the number of female officers who could serve as lieutenant colonels and Navy commanders to 10 percent. The law also granted the service Secretaries authority to discharge women without specified cause, and restricted women from flying aircraft engaged in combat or being assigned to ships engaged in combat.

On July 1, 1950, the first U.S. ground troops landed in South Korea. At the outset of hostilities, 22,000 military women were on active duty making up less than 1 percent of the total force. One-third of these military women were in the health professions. While women were not drafted for the conflict, many found their enlistments extended under presidential authorization (P.L. 624) and a number of reservist women were recalled to active duty. Other than military nurses, few women saw duty in Korea. Over 540 Army nurses served in mobile Army surgical hospitals.
(M.A.S.H.), evacuation, station and field hospitals, and on hospital trains. A handful of WACs served with Headquarters, Eighth Army, Seoul, as stenographers and interpreters, as well as one female aid-de-camp to the commander of the Pusan Military Post. Military women served in Far East Command Headquarters, in Tokyo, in regional commands throughout Japan and in general and station hospitals. They were assigned to administration, communications, medical, and intelligence jobs. They also served as telephone operators, cashiers, mechanics, and medical corpsmen.

The Vietnam conflict again demonstrated the reluctance of the military establishment to assign military women in theater, with the exception of nurses. Army, Navy, and Air Force nurses were the first women to deploy and were the largest number of American women to serve in Vietnam. Nurses served in-country in field hospitals, with air evacuation crews, on the USS Repose and USS Sanctuary, in mobile surgical hospitals, as well as in Japan, Okinawa, the Philippines and stateside. An estimated 6,000 military nurses and medical specialists served in Vietnam from March 1962 to March 1973. Eight women died in Vietnam. Five were killed in the line of duty and one, Lt. Sharon Lane, Army Nurse Corps, died of shrapnel wounds.

WAC, WAF, and Women Marines were also present—albeit in small numbers—in Vietnam. Despite heavy pressure from the women directors and numerous female volunteers, women’s deployment to Vietnam was limited to token roles in administration, personnel, intelligence, and communications. Two WACs were handpicked to help create and train the Vietnamese Women’s Armed Forces Corps. Approximately 700 WACs served in Vietnam between 1966 and 1972. The WAF, initially excluded, eventually deployed between 500 and 600 women to Southeast Asia. Sgt. Barbara Dulinsky—the first woman Marine to serve in a combat theater—arrived in Vietnam on March 18, 1967. She was followed by thirty-five additional women Marines who were mostly restricted to administrative duties in Saigon. The Navy fielded only one or two women officers on rotation at one time in Vietnam. Over 7,500 military women served in Vietnam during the protracted war.

In the early 1970s, the decision to end the military draft opened a new era—the All-Volunteer Force. Rapidly, the number of military women increased in response to heightened recruiting of women and the increased opportunities resulting from the removal of many ceilings and barriers to full military service for women. The proportion of women serving rose from 1.6 percent in 1973, to 8.5 percent in 1980, and 11.8 percent in 1993. Women soon served in many nontraditional jobs: ships sailed with mixed male/female crews; the service academies opened to women; and pilot training programs dropped their gender restrictions. Still, women found themselves restricted from many jobs and their promotions hindered by continued combat restrictions. In 1978, the Women’s Army Corps deactivated and its members integrated into their basic branches. Slowly, in the era of peace, the growing numbers of women cemented their place in the armed forces and began to knock down the walls impeding their advancement. In 1983, 170 military women deployed to Grenada in Operation Urgent Fury. In 1989, 770 women deployed to Panama in Operation Just Cause. Panama proved, yet again, that “combat” was not easily defined in a war zone. Three female Army helicopter pilots came under heavy enemy fire and Army Captain Linda Bray, commander of the 988th Military Police Company, directed her soldiers in a firefight against Panamanian Defense Forces. In doing their jobs, the combat line had been crossed.

Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm proved the catalyst for changes women needed in the military. The Persian Gulf War was the largest single deployment of women in U.S. military history, and the American public responded favorably to their role in the Middle East. The 41,000 military women deployed made up 7 percent of the forces in the Persian Gulf. Women served as aircraft pilots carrying troops, supplies, and reconnaissance missions. Women worked in logistical support, and served on supply, repair, and hospital ships. Women medical personnel served in mobile medical units and field hospitals. Major General Jeanne M. Holm, USAF (Ret.) wrote, “During the operation, American military women did just about everything on land, at sea, and in the air except engage in the actual fighting, and even there the line was often blurred... it was obvious from the beginning that the front lines were not what they used to be and noncombat units regularly took casualties. In the Gulf War there were no fixed positions or clear lines in the sand.... Iraqi long-range artillery and especially the surface-to-surface missiles were unsex weapons that did not distinguish between combat and support troops.” Five women were killed in action and two were held prisoners of war.

Today, military women are serving around the globe and in every deployment the U.S. military undertakes. With many of the combat exclusion laws repealed, military women are on combat ships and flying combat missions. While the climate for women in the military has certainly improved, military policy continues to restrict women from positions that bring them into direct combat. In recent times, military women have deployed on Operation Uphold Democracy to Haiti and with United Nation’s forces to Bosnia. One military woman, Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Eileen Collins deployed even further—as the first female pilot of a space shuttle, the Discovery.

The Women In Military Service Memorial Foundation, committed to preserving the individual and collective stories of the almost 1.8 million women who have served, will tell the history of all women in the military, regardless of race, color, age, religion, or ethnicity, and with a special focus on the diversity of women who have answered the call to service. Creation of The Women’s Memorial assures generations to come that they will have a place to learn about the service and dedication of the military women who forged an easier path for those who follow.

At the Groundbreaking Ceremony of The Women’s Memorial on June 22, 1995, generations of military women paid tribute to all women who have served. Mrs. Anne Pedersen Freeman, a Navy Yeoman (F) veteran of World War I said, “I have been so pleased to see the opportunities grow for women to serve their country. When I served, women didn’t have the right to vote.” SCPO Sandra L. O’Toole, USCG stated, “Veterans, I want you to know that those of us serving today say thank you for your many achievements... We realize your job serving our nation was just as trying, if not more so, than ours today. The service woman of today continues to reach new heights and accomplish great tasks because of the struggles, sacrifices, and successes of the
generations of women who have served in the armed forces.”

The Women’s Memorial recognizes, honors, and expresses gratitude to all the women who have served in this nation’s defense—past, present, and future—who have or will overcome the barriers to women’s full participation in the United States military.

Notes


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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS
106th Continental Congress

ALL AMERICAN DAR CHORUS: Send $6 check or money for music payable to: A. Brooks Mahoney, Director, 9909 Cedar Lane, Kensington, MD 20895. Rehearsal, April 15, Tuesday, 2-4:00 pm, Banquet Hall, 3rd floor, Memorial Continental Hall.

CONSTITUTION WEEK: Meeting 7:45-8:45 am, Wednesday April 16, C.A.R. Board Room 3rd floor Memorial Continental Hall.

CREDENTIALS/REGISTRATION/SEATING/TELLERS: Meeting, Saturday, April 12, 11:00 am, O’Byrne Room, lower level, Administration Building.

GOLDEN WEST (AZ, HI, KS, NV, NM, OK, UT): Reception, April 15, Tuesday, 4-5:30 pm, South American Room, Capital Hilton Hotel, $26.00. Reservation before Congress: Mrs. Beth Bugbee Chairman, Golden West Reception, 17239 N. 59th Pl., Scottsdale, AZ 85254. During Congress: Mrs. Patricia A. Godber, Capital Hilton Hotel.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Chairman’s Meeting, April 12, Saturday 10–11 am, C.A.R. Board Room 3rd floor Memorial Continental Hall. GENERAL MEETING: April 13, Sunday 10–11 am, Main Auditorium Constitution Hall, all members.


LONG RANGE PLANNING COMMITTEE: Meeting, April 11, Thursday, 2:00 pm, Colorado Room, 3rd floor Administration Building.

NATIONAL OFFICERS CLUB: Board Meeting, Friday, April 11, 9:30 am, NOC Board Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building. ANNUAL MEETING: Saturday, April 11, 1:30 pm, National Officers Club Assembly Room, 2nd floor.

NEW ENGLAND (CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT): Strawberry Sundae Ice Cream Social, April 13, Sunday 3–4:00 pm, Memorial Continental Hall, South Portico, $5.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Perry Manning, 160 North Seminary St., Barre, VT 05641. Include SASE for ticket return. Make check payable to NE Ice Cream Social, for benefit of Hillside School.


STATE VICE REGENTS CLUB: Luncheon, April 16, Wednesday, 12-2:00 pm, East Room, Stouffer Renaissance Mayflower Hotel, $32.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. L. Glade Anderson (Sue), 1584 Locust Ln, Provo, UT 84604-2808. During Congress: Mrs. L. Glade Anderson (Sue), Capital Hilton. Make check payable NSDAR State Vice Regents Club. Reservations MUST be made by April 1, 1997.

UNITS OVERSEAS COMMITTEE: Luncheon, April 17, Thursday, 11:30 am–1:30 pm, Presidential Ballroom, Capital Hilton Hotel, $35.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Glendon D. Gustafson, 903 South Spring St., Geneseo, IL 61259-1831. During Congress: Mrs. Glendon D. Gustafson, Capital Hilton Hotel. Send SASE with check payable to Mary Gustafson. MEETING: April 14, Monday 11:30 am–1:00 pm, Blair Suite B #119, backstage Constitution Hall.

VOLUNTEER INFORMATION SPECIALISTS COMMITTEE: Meeting, April 15, Tuesday 2-4:00 pm, National Officers Club, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall.

CEREMONY FOR ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS
12:30 pm Sunday, April 13, 1997

PRESIDENT GENERAL’S RECEPTION ROOM

Presentations of gifts of objects, books and papers to the National Society, the DAR Library, the Archives and Americana Collection and the DAR Museum will be received by the President General, Librarian General, Historian General and the Curator General. States, chapters and individuals wishing to make presentations at this time should contact the appropriate office. By April 1, 1997 to be placed on the schedule and to confirm acceptance of proposed gifts. The membership is invited to this event.

All gifts MUST be approved in advance. No other presentations to these officers will be scheduled during Continental Congress.

GIFT TO CONTACT PHONE
National Society (President General’s Office) Jan Fitzgerald (202) 879-3267
Library Eric Grundset (202) 879-3229
Archives and Americana Collection Elva Crawford (202) 879-3256
DAR Museum Diane Dunkley (202) 879-3241
Gown & Glove
Resale Boutique

Capital Hilton Hotel
Caucus Room just off Lobby
April 12-17, 1997

Bring a Gown ... Buy a Gown
to Benefit the
President General’s Project

- COCKTAIL, MOTHER OF THE BRIDE, EVENING SEPARATES, GOWNS -
- BEADS • RUFFLES • TAILORED • BANGLES • UNIQUE • FANCY • ANTIQUE • SOPHISTICATED -
- EVENING BAGS • BELTS • GLOVES • HATS -
- ALL DAY AND EVENING WEAR IN PAGE WHITE -

Bring your tenderly worn evening formal attire of color, gloves and accessories or Page Whites (day or evening) for this sale, benefitting the President General’s Project!
Each item must be clean, sized, on a hanger, in good repair.

Sales Room open for Business: (Accepting merchandise Saturday, Sunday & Monday)
Saturday, April 12 • 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.
Sunday, April 13 • 8:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m. & 4:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.
Monday, April 14 • 12:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m.
Tuesday, April 15 • 11:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.
Wednesday, April 16 • 11:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m. & 4:00 p.m.-6:00 p.m.
Thursday, April 17 • 11:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m. & 4:00 p.m.-6:00 p.m.

Items not claimed by 6:00 p.m., Thursday, April 17 will become the property of the Gown and Glove Project and will most likely be shared with our School Thrift Shops. All proceeds benefit the President General’s Project.
An IRS tax receipt will be available for all contributions. Charge Cards welcome.
Consignments available.
THE TRIUMPH OF WHITE:
The Evolution of Modern Wedding Dress

By Alden O'Brien, Associate Curator of Costume, DAR Museum and M. Cricket Bauer, Assistant Curator, DAR Museum

Say the words "wedding dress" and it conjures images of a floor-length, white silk gown, probably with a train, lavishly trimmed, with a veil and headpiece, and a floral bouquet completing the ensemble. Whatever the details of style, the wedding dress is instantly recognizable and rarely resembles anything the bride will wear at other times in her life. The 20th century wedding dress is not exactly timeless, for we can place its style within one decade or another, but it is "out of time," belonging to and one of the most essential features of the wedding day.

Now take every feature just identified as typical of today's wedding attire and its significance, and the reverse will be true for much of our history. In the Colonial period, white was not favored for American weddings. By the eve of the Civil War, white had become fashionable for the wedding dress, but was still, for many years to come, far from universally worn. Into the early 20th century, the wedding dress was consistent in style and material with what was in fashion at the time, and especially with what the bride in particular wore normally. This was because she did expect and need to wear the dress again as part of her normal wardrobe. Although the wedding day heralded an enormous change in a woman's life, and young women were intensely aware of this as they chose their husbands and approached the married state—the wedding itself was not the theatrical spectacle we make it today.

Throughout American history, families and even whole communities made a wedding an excuse for festivities; but Eighteenth century diaries reveal how simple an event the wedding often was, despite its being, as Abigail Adams' sister told Abigail's daughter, "the important Crisis, on which our fate depends." Martha Ballard, a midwife in Maine in the late 18th century, recorded several weddings in her diary. The wedding ceremony itself was just one step in a process. Six weeks before the event, the couples "published" their intention to wed. These weeks were filled with activity, especially sewing and quilting, and with buying provisions for the couple's new home. The ceremony was often simple: for her niece's, in 1792, she wrote: "Rainy. Mr. Pollard & Pitt dined here. The latter was joint in the Bands of wedlock with Parthenia Barton . . . We had no Company except our family attend." The process concluded with "going to housekeeping," and could take place...
Anna Holyoke Cutts chose an evening style for her wedding dress when she married Abel Howard in 1861. Her prominent social position enabled her to wear the dress again at society functions, especially during the first year after the wedding. The evening style was not appropriate for a church wedding; therefore, the ceremony probably occurred at her home. Gift of Knute E. Malmborg, in memory of Eleanor King Malmborg, through Potomac Chapter.
weeks after the actual wedding, when the bride left her family's house to take up residence with her husband.

Although they are rarely white, numerous dresses in museums are known or believed to be wedding dresses. Most Colonial era wedding dresses look like any other fashionable dress, and survive in a wide range of colors. Brocades and damasks, the most elaborate and expensive fabrics of their day, were used for the most formal or "dress" occasions by the fashionable class, and so would often be chosen for a wedding dress which could serve as a best dress thereafter. A dress in the DAR's collection was worn by Elizabeth Park for her 1738 wedding to Nicholas Baylies. The bride probably wore it for many years after her wedding, because it currently reflects the style of about 1770, having been remade. The fine silk fabric, imported from China, features pagodas and bamboo and was probably very expensive.

White could be used for a colonial wedding. In England by this time, white with silver was fashionable for weddings among the wealthy, and fashionable Americans would certainly be aware of this. William Eddis, surveyor of Customs in Annapolis, commented in 1771 that, "the quick importation of fashions from the mother country is really astonishing. I am almost inclined to believe that a new fashion is adopted by the polished and affluent American, than by many opulent persons in the great metropolis," meaning London.

A documented white wedding trimmed with silver in the English style is mentioned in a delightful series of letters from the 1780s. Two young sisters, Molly & Hetty Tilghman of Queen Anne County, Maryland, kept their cousin Polly Pearce abreast of family and neighborhood gossip. In 1782 Hetty reported a visit with a mutual friend who was soon to be married. "I had the Honour of seeing her Cloaths which were made in Philadelphia." The bride had a white dress trimmed with silver, and her sister, probably a bridesmaid, had one, "exactly like" her sister's. It is also interesting to note that the dresses were made in Philadelphia, some distance away, clearly the event was important enough to send to the fashion capital. The fabric itself was most likely imported from Europe. Note, too, that the attendant was to wear something "exactly" like the bride.

In the 1780s, white dresses appear more often, simply because they were becoming fashionable. After 1760, girls wore the simpler muslin frocks of their infancy until they were older, as child-rearing attitudes began to permit children to remain childlike for longer periods. By the early 1780s, fashionable London ladies were wearing white muslin gowns in public. The appeal of the white muslin dress was partly comfort, as well as being aesthetically in tune with the neoclassical styles. But its association with children's clothing also made it popular at a time when the supposed purity and innocence of childhood was being idealized. The suggestion of youth and innocence, not virginity, made white a popular choice for weddings.

Other colors, however, were still as prevalent, with the currently fashionable lightweight fabrics prevailing. Betsy Heath of Massachusetts wrote in her diary that her sister Susannah wore a lilac colored lutestring gown and petticoat as a bride in 1783. Lutestring was a thin, lightweight silk similar to a light taffeta. Betsy also noted a New England custom, "Coming Out Bride," which was the first appearance in public of the newly married couple, at church on the Sunday after the ceremony. Since few people outside the family typically came to the wedding, this was the time for the community to greet the couple; and what the bride and groom wore to this occasion was often considered as important as what they wore on their wedding day. "Went to meeting," Betsy Heath wrote. "Bride dressed in striped lutestring negligee, three white waving plumes on her hat." The term negligee meant a somewhat loose, informal dress, often, in England at least, associated with weddings.

Several years later in 1791, Betsy Heath was one of two bridesmaids at her brother Eben's wedding to Hannah Williams. She recorded that "Hannah dressed in white lutestring petticoat and muslin gown. Patty, Nancy and I wore white." The following Sunday, she added, "All go to meeting, wear silks, Hannah striped lutestring." Stripes were popular in the late 18th century.

Although "coming out bride" is generally thought of as a New England custom, it may have existed further South as well. Molly Tilghman envied her cousin Polly for, "being at Church when the Bride and her train [the groom and family] made their
pompous entry. It is astonishing to me,” she continues, “that persons in her situation can have the firmness to provoke the eyes of a crowded church, by so much parade and finery. She ought to be answerable for the envy which she raised in many a heart by her splendor.”

A memoir called “Reminiscences of a Nonagenarian” provides a wonderful record of dresses worn by bride, bridesmaids, and family at a 1796 wedding in Newburyport Massachusetts. The author, Sarah Emery, had four young aunts who all married during her childhood. For Aunt Betsy’s wedding, “Mother cut the bridal silk, a light slate silk gown and skirt, the gown was festooned at the bottom, the neck and the sleeves trimmed with lace. The bridal hat, a French beaver to match, was ornamented with two long, white ostrich plumes. Aunt Sukey and Aunt Hannah had new white muslins, cut square in the neck, and short sleeves, . . . [and] confined at the waist by a ribbon sash. Grandmam’s best silk a blue and red changeable, was newly trimmed, a tasty muslin cap constructed, and her bridal lawn half-handkerchief, richly bordered with broad, thread lace, which never saw the light excepting on high, gala occasions . . . was carefully done up . . . I wore a white muslin, and a blue sash, like Aunt Hannah’s. Mother looked beautifully in a white petticoat and brown silk overdress; Aunt Chase wore her bridal silk, a reddish brown; Miss Bailey looked lovely in a peach silk.”

This passage reminds us of how white was associated with youth, as Sarah, about eight years old, and her teenage aunts, were all wearing white. It also confirms that wedding dresses and accessories would be used for special occasions for years to come: the mother of the bride is still wearing her best lace-trimmed kerchief from her own wedding twenty-odd years before, and the older aunt was wearing her wedding dress.

At the turn of the nineteenth century, the neoclassical style dominated fashions in dress, furniture, and architecture. White dresses, especially ones made of the fine, transparent cotton called “mull,” were the height of fashion in Europe, since the mull clung to the body like the drapery on women in classical vases and statues. This clinging style was rather shocking to the slightly conservative Americans, but it was worn by some of the younger ladies. When white became the most fashionable color, wedding dresses followed suit.

In 1806, Cornelia Hopkins, a member of the Lee family, was married at Arlington. She wore white satin with lace overdress. Two of her three bridesmaids also wore white, but the third, Anne Calvert Stuart, discussed her own dress in a letter to Cornelia’s cousin Eliza Lee at Sully Plantation: “Your eccentric Friend (referring to herself) wore a Ruby crape dress, very long train and trimmed with lace . . . A Brides Maid in Ruby,” she admits, “—was exclaimed, by all the party to be a strange event, and certainly not proper, but the dress was a very beautiful one, I might not have another opportunity of wearing it.” She may have indeed had a social affair to wear the dress again; it is fair to assume that bridesmaids as well as brides could expect to get more use out of their dresses at parties and so on, just as the bride would.

This is an interesting passage because it suggests that it is the bridesmaids who are deciding what to wear, and uniformity is not necessarily observed. On the other hand, the bridesmaids might be almost identical to the bride. Elizabeth Margaret Carter of Massachusetts, and her bridesmaids, wore “white muslin trimmed with white satin and lace” at her wedding in 1821.

As an alternative to white, the new machine-printed cottons became a popular fabric within the reach of increasing numbers of Americans who were previously less able to follow fashion. It probably became a popular choice for Sunday best and weddings among poorer and rural brides. A Pennsylvania German bride in 1826 is reported to have worn a black calico dress with a bright colored floral print to her wedding. The “white wedding” was something of a status symbol, and beyond the means of many brides.

Wedding costume continued to follow the path of regular fashion. Early in the 19th century a distinction between day and evening fabrics and styles developed, with high necks and long sleeves for day, and decolletage and short sleeves for evening. Wedding dress usually followed the conventions of evening dress, as many weddings appear to have taken place in the evening and at home.

About this time something was added to the wedding costume which enables us to recognize it
immediately as such: the veil. In the 1830s, veils became ubiquitous in fashion plates of wedding dresses or, as they were called, “bridal costumes.” Veils had recently come into fashion as accessories to hats, and soon began appearing at weddings, since as Godey’s said in 1850, they, “give a peculiar grace & delicacy to the wearer.” They were closely associated with modesty. Godey’s noted that the veil was not to be worn after the ceremony, as its “significancy is lost after that interesting event.” As weddings and wedding attire became surrounded with more ritual and sentiment in the Romantic period, the veil became a popular accessory to the wedding dress. Fashion plates, showing evening wedding dresses, always showed veils arranged in an evening headdress, falling down the back of the head and held in place with a floral wreath, often orange blossoms. By 1832 a fashion plate referred to these as “the usual” orange blossoms. The description of another fashion plate stated that without the veiled headdress, this dress made a very fine evening dress—meaning, for any woman, not just after a wedding.

Fashion plates of this period suggest that white evening styles were universal for weddings, but this is far from true. Many brides were still wearing colored dresses in a daytime style, which would be their best dress for some time. An 1853 changeable blue & pink silk in the DAR Museum collection is one example. In these cases, the bride might at least wear a wedding bonnet that was distinctly “bridal,” white with orange blossoms and veiling.

Other accessories also began to be used with wedding dresses. Fashion plates from the 1840s and fifties generally picture the bride with a prayer book or a handkerchief. In the DAR Museum, we have several wedding handkerchiefs from this period. Typical so-called “dress” handkerchiefs, are made of nearly transparent, delicate linen or muslin with deep borders of embroidery or lace. Fans, although always typical accessories for evening dress, only began to be carried for weddings in the late 1860s.

By the 1840s, fashion plates show the wedding ensemble we recognize, with veil and flowers in the hair, though without a bouquet. The gowns are almost invariably white silk, often satin, and generally, for many decades to come, are highly trimmed thirty-three year old Louisa Mason married Henry M. Whitney in 1856, in the town of East Troy, Wisconsin. Although the family history does not indicate so, it is possible that she wore this dress at her wedding. Awareness of current fashions came quickly to the western states, but a white dress would have been a useless extravagance for a carpenter’s wife. This elegant silk damask would have served her well as a “best dress” for a number of years. Dress bequest of Dorothy Whitney Shute Ragan, Emily Nelson Chapter. Collar and cuffs, gift of Lucille Brown Hunter, Jane Shelton Chapter. Brooch gift of Mary Augusta Rand, Buntin Chapter.
with plenty of lace, or with a lace, tulle, or other lightweight overskirt. In 1850, Godey’s deplored this trend, saying, "If there is any time in the life of a woman when her costume should be simple, it is at her bridal, although we know an opposite taste prevails." However, surviving American wedding dresses generally reflect the restraint Godey's advises. Many, like the wedding dresses from 1837 and 1861 in the DAR Museum, have utterly plain skirts, and bodices whose decoration consists merely of pleats and gathers fashionable at the time.

About 1850, wedding dresses in fashion plates changed from low-necked, short-sleeved evening styles to day-dress styles with high necks and long sleeves. The day-dress styles were often worn for church weddings, which became popular. The simple, private ceremony held at home in the evening was considered more of a social occasion and could be more ostentatious. The trend toward the high-necked, long-sleeved dress also reflected more pious, religious attitudes towards the ceremony, typical of mid-century society.

When Sarah Cunningham married in 1914, her white silk satin dress reflected many features of current evening-wear fashion. However, it is unlikely that she wore it again, as did her 19th century predecessors. Once worn, it was carefully put away as a memento of the special event. Gift of James W. Christie, III, John M. Christie, and Stuart R. Christie.
Day dresses in colors continued to be worn though they do not show up in fashion plates. Factors other than simple practicality played a part in this decision, as Louisa May Alcott's sister Anna—the model for Meg in *Little Women*—explained in her journal. “Hoping to be married in the evening, I had prepared a very simple white dress meaning to look like a bride, but on deciding it should be in the morning and knowing myself to be neither young nor pretty I laid it aside as unsuitable.” Instead, she wore a gray silk. White was thus still not specifically virginal, but generally youthful, in its associations. Another bride, Mehitabel Berry, made a similar decision upon arrival in California. She carefully packed an organdy and satin striped wedding dress and jacket for her wedding. After traveling by boat all the way around the Horn from the East coast to meet her fiance, she was married very hastily in her traveling dress.

At the eve of the Civil war, it is clear that white had, to some extent, triumphed: fashion plates show nothing but white-clad brides, whether dressed for day or evening ceremonies, with lace or net veils, held in place with headpieces of white roses and orange blossoms. A bride today would not look out of place in any dress from the 1830s to the 1860s.

For the rest of the century, white moved from mere fashion to convention and, with new technologies, it was available to increasing numbers of brides who wanted it. After all, machine-woven silks of various qualities have made at least one silk dress a staple for most middle-class women. By the 1870s, paper patterns were widely available, making a fashionable style and fit available to all. By the end of the century, mail order catalogs brought up-to-date fashion to even the most rural Americans. Both white and non-white ones were worn in a variety of styles. A white dress worn in 1878 in the DAR Museum collection, with its accompanying photo, is a "reception dress," meaning it has 3/4 length sleeves and some exposure at the throat, more than an average day dress, and was appropriate for evening receptions and dinners.

It is also true that the white wedding dress became increasingly invested with meaning and sentiment at the same time that wedding ceremonies and receptions became more ritualized and elaborate, even ostentatious. Etiquette books told readers that a wedding dress should be simple in style, and many were, at least compared to other lavish dresses of the time. In the last quarter or so of the 19th century, some wedding dresses were indeed only meant to be worn once. This seems to be the case with Mary Howard's dress from 1889—the shoes, stockings, fan, veil, and prayer book were all saved, and the dress appears not to have been worn again. This may be partly because its Colonial Revival style was not well suited to use as a regular part of her wardrobe. But the fact that she chose a commemorative and symbolic style, not a contemporary one, heralds a shift in attitude towards the wedding dress, one we can more readily identify with.

Some brides still wore other colors—recall that Laura Ingalls Wilder of the *Little House* books was married in black, since the new black dress in her trousseau was the only one ready when she married on short notice—although she had planned to wear brown. White was never an option for her in 1880s South Dakota.

Since the turn of the 20th century, the veil, bridal bouquet and the train have become conventional features of the wedding ensemble, although they are not seen elsewhere in fashion. These vestiges of the last quarter of the 19th century are combined with a white dress that follows the cut and silhouette of fashion, but features greater elaboration. Even in the 1920s when brides wore the fashionable short lengths, long trains were often worn suspended from the shoulders or waist. White is standard enough that any other color is considered a departure from tradition, or at least an alternative one—such as Kente cloth being used for some African American weddings. Other features, such as a short length, or a dressy white suit, are viewed as appropriate for a second wedding or mature bride—but they are decidedly non-traditional.

The wedding dress of today is most often white, and is closely related to modern evening-wear fashions. Although some styles could be worn again, most women do not have the opportunity to attend functions at the same level of formality as their wedding, and if they do, they choose another dress each time. This has resulted in the most modern of bridal "traditions," that of vacuum sealing your dress in a box. Such preservation is intended to benefit the future daughters of these brides, but also to leave a physical reminder of a day unlike any other, when fantasy blended with expectations. These carefully saved wedding dresses may turn up in museums of the 21st century, visual anachronisms rather than representative examples of late 20th century fashion.
The Junior Membership Committee presents the following Junior events during the 106th Continental Congress

- **Happy 60th Birthday Junior Luncheon!**

  Please join us in celebrating the 60th Birthday of the Junior Membership Committee! Monday, April 14, 12:15-2:15 p.m. Congressional Room Capital Hilton. Reservations must be postmarked before April 1, 1997. Send $30.00 check payable to Junior Membership Committee, NSDAR to Karen Montgomery, 1636 Ladd Road, Modesto, CA 95356. Table decorations will be a MUST for every Junior!!

- **Awards and Junior Forum**

  The Junior Forum and Presentation of Awards will be held Wednesday, April 16, 7:00-8:30 a.m. National Officers Club Assembly Room (across from CAR Headquarters). We will present awards, answer your questions, and exchange ideas with other Juniors. Donuts and coffee provided!

- **National Outstanding Junior Member**

  State and Division winners of the 1997 National Outstanding Junior Member Contest will be introduced on the Platform during Opening Night of the 106th Continental Congress, followed by the announcement of the Runner-up and National winners. Join us in recognizing the service and accomplishments of this dedicated group of DAR members.

- **National Junior Bazaar**

  Be sure to visit the Junior Bazaar during Congress to purchase Junior products and handcrafted items donated by Junior members. Sales proceeds benefit specific programs and commitments at the DAR schools through the Helen Pouch Memorial Fund.

- **National Junior Doll**

  The Georgia Juniors present Miss Georgia Peach to benefit the Helen Pouch Memorial Fund. Voices may be purchased during Congress for $1.00 each or 6 for $5.00. Come visit Miss Georgia Peach next to the Junior Bazaar!

NEW NATIONAL APPOINTMENT

We are pleased to announce the appointment of Denise Korzenborn (Mrs. Charles) as the new National Vice Chairman - Sales for the Junior Membership Committee. The Committee is grateful to Susan Cislak for her service during the past 18 months and extends best wishes in her new career. We congratulate Denise on her appointment by the President General and look forward to working with her. Please contact Denise at the following address: 15890 Madison Pike, Demmosville, KY 41033 Home: (606) 356-5106; Office: (606) 491-1500

Top Ten Things Juniors Do In Colorado

1. Page
2. Become our chapter Junior Membership chairman
3. Attend chapter meetings—or we encourage a night/weekend meeting and attend
4. Attend state board meetings
5. Take our vacation to Washington D.C. from April 13-17
6. Order Innisbrook wrapping paper and wrap our presents in it
7. Find a speaker/program that interests US and tell our chapter program chairman
8. Bring a friend to a meeting whether she can belong or not
9. Besides being a DAR member, we know our community and VOLUNTEER
10. We are leaders and a mentors for others
MORE GENEALOGY

Mary Lou James, National Chairman, Genealogical Records Committee

QUERIES

Cost per line—Cost of each 6½-inch typewritten line at 12 pitch is $1. Make check payable to Treasurer General NSDAR and mail with query to Genealogical Records Committee Office, 1776 D St. NW, Washington, DC 20006-5303. 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, including non-members of DAR, 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.

CAPLINGER: Need proof one generation to tie my grandfather Samuel Caplinger to his father Adam Caplinger. Samuel b. 1821 in Jefferson Co., IN, d. 19 May 1891, m. Mary Frances Smith, b. 1826 in Madison, IN, d. 1 June 1835, m. Sarah (Sally) Herndon, daughter of Owen Herndon. Sarah, b. 9 Aug 1794, KY, d. Mar 1858. Have copy of marriage bond of Sarah to Adam signed 12 Dec 1809 in KY.—Elizabeth C. Field, 15885 S.W. 246th St., Homestead, FL 33031. Phone: (305) 247-2684.

ELLIOTT: Seek DAR descs. of Reuben Elliott who served from Fauquier Co., VA. He was b. in Prince William Co., VA in 1764, m. to Mary Renshaw (probably his second marriage) in Ross Co., OH where he d. in 1842.—Lois Marbert, 14301 Grape Holly Grove, #26, Centreville, VA 20121.


GOWAN-PUTNAM-SPOONER: Seek any info. on Nathaniel C. Gowan, b. 1804 in Warren City, NY, d. 27 Sept 1898 in Burns, OR, m. Rhoda Putnam in 1828. Rhoda b. 1809 in Allegany City, NY, d. 17 Feb 1880 in KS. Mother believed to be a Spooner from Promfret, VA.—Juness Thomas, 19750 Pinehurst Lane, Salinas, CA 93906.

GRISGOW: Seek info. on George William Grisgow (Gris-gaw) in SC during Rev. War during Mar-July 1779. G.W. Grisgaw was listed as witness on will for Michael Kline of Mecklenburg Co., NC. For purpose of compiling genealogy to determine if this person is same G.W. Griscow, who lived in Montgomery Co., NC in 1800.—Richard Criscoe, 153 E. River-bend Dr., N.E., Eatonton, GA 31024.


HICKOK: Seek parents of Cornelius Canfield Hickok, b. in CT in 1835, d. in NY in 1915. Also data on his Grandfather Canfield who served in Revolution.—Laura Young, 515 Clare-mont Place, Cranford, NJ 07016-1907.


KING: Seek parents of William King, b. 2 June 1805 in Hartford CT, d. 2 Aug 1864 in Independence Twnsp., MI, m. Eliza Cross 4 Dec 1828, possibly in Cicero, NY. Children: Eliza Jane, Caroline, George, Mary, William Henry, Ellen.—Mary Warner, 13123 W. 83rd Terrace, Lenexa, KS 66215 E-mail: prairie@gvi.net.

LIMERICK: Wish to correspond with anyone researching Limerick family, esp. early 1800s in VA. Trying to find parents of Eliza Limerick who appears in 1850 Census of Frederick Co., VA with a family. She was b. ca 1814, d. 1885 in Frederick Co., VA.—Lois Marbert, 14301 Grape Holly Grove, #26, Centreville, VA 20121.

MARTIAU: Yorktown Tribute to Nicholas Martiau—2nd reunion. April 25-27, 1997—Yorktown, VA. Descendants,
friends and history buffs are invited to a tribute to Nicolas Martiau (1591-1657) considered “Father of Yorktown”, earliest colonial ancestor of George Washington. Related surnames, Col. George Reade, Scarsbrook, Fuller, Lewis, Warner. Festivities, banquet, outings and memorial service. Slide show on dig of Martiau Fort. For details send SASE.—Novelle Cobine, Treasurer NMDA, 185 Telford Rd., Oregon City, OR 97045 or contact Mary Brown at MaryLinage@aol.com.

MICKLEJOHN-SEWALL: Robert Micklejohn m. Mary Sewall (1830?). They lived in Baldwin Co., Milledgeville, GA, but roots probably are in VA and northward. His father said to be George Micklejohn, Revolutionary preacher. Her father said to be Ezekial Sewall, Rev. veteran. Need some dates, mothers' names, places, any information appreciated. I will happily share/receive info. on other Southeastern U.S. lines I am researching which include: Moore, Harp, McMillan, Cleveland, Edmondson/Edmundson/Edmiston.—Kristina Simms, 710 Mason Terrace Rd., Timberwood Apts., #40, Perry, GA 31069.


REED: Seek proof that Abraham Reed, b. 1757/59 in North Yarmouth, ME and m. Prudence Somes is son of Capt. William Reed, b. ca 1729 in Salem, MA and m. Mary/Mercy Tuttle. They lived in Sedgwick, ME.—Ann McCurry, Box 193, N. Myrtle Beach, SC 29597-0193.

RUTLEDGE: Seek parents of Thomas Rutledge, b. 7 Dec 1802 in PA, d. 15 Aug 1855 in OH m. Mary Elizabeth Marks, b. 15 Mar 1807, d. 19 Feb 1866 in OH.—Wanda Rutledge Adams, 7752 Highway 42, Temnile, OR 97481.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY REGRETS TO REPORT THE DEATH OF

ESTHER MITCHELL HAGER MCGOHAN (MRS. J. CLIFTON) on January 26, 1997 in Towson, Maryland. Mrs. McGohan was a member of the Baltimore Chapter. She was the Maryland State Vice Regent from 1949-52, State Regent from 1952-55, Vice President General 1955-58, and Librarian General 1959-62.

FLORENCE LE VAN SPICER (MRS. IVAN REA) on November 5, 1996 in Eugene, Oregon. Mrs. Spicer was a member of the Lewis and Clark Chapter. She was the Oregon State Vice Regent from 1962-64, State Regent from 1964-66 and Vice President General from 1966-69.

CORRECTION
Notable Historic Trails
Item 3—January 1997, page 8

The Oregon Trail started at Independence, Missouri, and followed the Santa Fe Trail to Gardner, Kansas, where it struck off to the northwest... Many thanks to all of you who wrote to point out this error.
WIN
A FREE ROUND TRIP TICKET
ON CONTINENTAL AIRLINES TO THE
107th CONTINENTAL CONGRESS IN APRIL 1998.
AN ALTERNATE DESTINATION WITHIN THE CONTINENTAL U.S.
MAY ALSO BE SELECTED.
EACH VOICE $20.00

Support the President General’s Project ...

"Keys to the Columns"

Each $20.00 voice will make you eligible to win one of the two round trip tickets.

All funds benefit the continuation of the renovation and restoration of our buildings in Washington, DC. In accordance with the existing Federal laws, voices may be purchased within the District of Columbia during the 106th Continental Congress in April 1997.

The President General will draw the names of the two lucky winners at Noon on December 6, 1997.

NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION PRESIDENT GENERAL’S PROJECT COMMITTEE

Thank you for your support of the “Keys to the Columns” project.

These tickets can only be used to areas served by Continental Airlines. Travel must be completed by November 30, 1998. Aggregate Value of Prizes: $1,000.00. Odds of Winning: 1:2,000 Voice sale open to non-DAR members.
Plan to attend the joint workshop of the Public Relations and Motion Picture, Radio and Television Committees
Monday, April 14, 1997
8:00 a.m. to 8:45 a.m.
in the
Connecticut Board Room
Memorial Continental Hall

Share your accomplishments!
Explore new ideas!
Develop networks!

See how these two committees can work together effectively
Texas

Mrs. Travis T. Sheffield, State Chaplain, presided at the rededication ceremony for two King's Highway Markers in Bastrop, Texas on 28 October 1996. Mrs. William L. Stegall, State Regent, expressed her admiration for the outstanding effort in accomplishing this project in 1918. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was lead by Mrs. James M. Raymond, State Vice Regent, American's Creed lead by Mrs. J. Leon Mobley, State Curator, Pledge to the Texas Flag by Mrs. Franklin S. Dodd, State Registrar. A history of the King's Highway Markers was given by Mrs. Robert M. Minton, State Historian. Mr. Jimmy Mathison, Bastrop City Councillman, brought greetings from the City. Prayers were given by Mrs. Sheffield, State Chaplain.

There are a total of 128 Markers identifying this old but most important trail known as King's Highway, Camino Real and Old San Antonio Road, that crossed the territory, known today as Texas. Old maps dating from 1683 and Land Grants from Mexico, granting land to early Texas settlers, were used to establish the correct location of the road in settling Texas. This road is still used today to cross Texas from the Sabine River on the East to the Rio Grande on the Southwest.

In 1911, at the State Conference in Galveston, it was decided to mark this trail with boulders of Texas granite 5 feet high and 3 1/2 feet wide. They were to be placed every five miles, at turns in the trail and at river crossing. After presenting a bill to the Texas House and Senate three times, the Texas Highway Department appropriated $8,000 for the project. Texas Daughters collected $2,544 and asked the railroad to move the boulders at half price. The contract to install the stones was let to Mr. Gooch placed 118 stones and reported to the Committee, “conditions were utterly impossible to set the remaining marker.” Mrs. Norvell, Committee Chairman, reminded Mr. Gooch that, “The Daughters minds were made up and that the contract will not be broken, and for him to understand he must finish this work to receive the rest of his money.”

Only three months after the contract was signed and eight years after the decision to mark the trail, 128 markers were placed covering more than 500 miles. These markers placed by the Texas Society Daughters of the American Revolution, have served as a reminder of those who used this road in the past, and to those who use the road today. Texas Daughters are continuing to preserve history. Remarks and Benediction at the Rededication of the first marker placed at San Pedro Park in San Antonio was planned in conjunction with the Ninety-Eighth Annual State Conference in March 1997.

Indiana

Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution held their 96th annual State Conference September 28-30, 1996, at the Indianapolis Marriott with State Regent Mrs. Dawson C. Souder presiding. Special guests attending included the President General, Mrs. Charles K. Kemper; Mrs. Harold E. Orr, State Regent of Illinois; Mrs. J. Larry Douglas, State Regent of Kentucky; Mrs. James H. Woolslayer, State Regent of Ohio; and Mrs. James R. Quarles, State Regent of Tennessee. Also present were Mr. Ray Landers, Administrator, Kate Duncan Smith DAR School; Mr. Bobby Buford, KDS DAR Elementary School Principal; and Mr. Mike Mullins, Executive Director, Hindman Settlement School.

Pre-conference activities were comprised of the Junior Club meeting conducted by Melissa Christiansen and the Pages meeting with Mrs. David Teeguarden, State Page Chairman, presiding.

A beautiful memorial service was conducted by State Chaplain Mrs. Melvin Featherston. Music was provided by Mrs. Gary Eckhard, vocalist, Mrs. Jeffrey Carter, flutist, and Mrs. William Heintz, pianist.

The Indiana Officers Club meeting and dinner was held on Saturday evening. Mrs. Frederick Bennett served as president. Mrs. Henry Theile presided at the State Chairmen’s Association luncheon which was held on Sunday immediately preceding the opening session of the conference.

The welcome to the conference was extended by Mrs. Chaney Pike, Central District Director, on behalf of the Central District chapters serving as hostesses for the conference. Reports of State Officers and State Chairmen, as well as the National Chairmen and National Vice Chairmen from Indiana were presented.

The President General was the featured speaker at the formal banquet with her remarks entitled “The Key to the Future.” Following her address, Mrs. Kemper received several donations from Indiana chapters and members for the purchase of new seats for Constitution Hall. The President General also accepted a special award presented by Michael Wright, Chief of Volunteer Services, Richard L. Roudebush VA Medical Center in Indianapolis in honor of the many hours of service given by Indiana DAR to veterans. The state pages were introduced and greetings were presented by Miss Susan Cislak, 1996 Indiana Outstanding Junior; Mrs. Jack Voris, Senior State President, Indiana C.A.R.; Miss Carrie Koch, State President, Indiana C.A.R.; and Neal Chase Pitts, M.D., State President, Indiana State Society SAR. A reception in honor of Mrs. Kemper followed the banquet in the hotel atrium. Mrs. Ralph Needler, (continued on page 214)
Help us improve our service to you ...

We are interested in our members’ comments, compliments, problems encountered or improvements needed. You may send your comments by mail or fax to:

**National Society Daughters of the American Revolution**
**Member Services**
1776 D Street NW, Washington, DC 20006-5392
Fax (202) 628-0820

**Comment Form**

Please answer the following questions:

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| 2. WAS THE SERVICE YOU RECEIVED COURTEOUS? □ Yes □ No EFFICIENT? □ Yes □ No |
|If you would like to compliment us, please do so by providing appropriate information. If, on the other hand, the service you received was discourteous or inefficient, please provide details on the specific problem indicating the date, department and name of the person assisting you.|
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Name and Telephone Number (optional) Date

Thank you for your assistance in helping us do a better job.
WITH THE CHAPTERS

RICHMOND COUNTY (State
en Island, NY). The DAR Com
munity Service Award Commit
tee recognizes worthy local resi
dents from all walks of life for
outstanding achievement. This
year West Brighton resident, Ed
ward F. Norton, III, vice presi
dent of operations of Murato
Paint Co., Bayonne, NJ, was hon
ored by Richmond County Chapter
Mr. Norton was pre
sent with a DAR community
service pin by CornelM F. Bensen
(on right), National Vice Chair
man Voluntary Community Ser
vice, for his donation of paint sup
plies to the Island paint dis
tributor, Torrone Paint Store,
Stapleton at a recent monthly
meeting presided by Regent Joan
Rendell (center). As a direct re
sult of his generous gift, 35 recipi
ents, members of the Randall
Manor Association, gathered to
gether to rid the Randall Manor
community of unwanted graffiti.
"Graffiti always gives the paint
industry a bad name as paint is
used to do it," said Mr. Norton.
Special paint, brushes, rollers,
"Wet paint" signs and paint caps
were provided.—Annette Rey
naud Zickl

DAVID REESE (Oxford, MS)
the second oldest chapter in the
state of Mississippi, gave a cen
tennial salute to her elder sister
Natcher and the Mississippi State
Society in Oxford's famous July
Fourth Parade, 1996. In lieu of
the customary convertible rides,
and in tune with the tempo of the
"Olympic" theme, twenty-five
dedicated marchers braved the
heat of July's sun to commemo
rate this magnificent milestone.
"Miss. Society DAR, 1896-1996,
100 Years Old And Still Kickin'!!

proclaimed the banner, which
was heisted high by two regal
junior members.

Leading the Daughters of
David Reese, was their Regent
attired in a ribbon bedecked
blouse, bustled long black skirt,
and a haughty hat enhanced with
feathers and a rose. Although en
cumbered by a cane and wire
glasses on her nose, the "Old
Miss" (showing no shame!) was
oft' seen kicking above her head
with the ruffles of her pantaloons
exposed! Flanking her were de
lightfully identical twins in "Un
cle Sam" top hats, guarding the
United States and Mississippi
flags. Not far behind, marched a
miniature beauty, bearing the
tiny blue flag of the DAR.

Dressed in striking white and
sashed with the vibrant colors of
the stars and stripes, strutted the
"umbrella brigade." Five rows of
Daughters spinning brilliant red,
white, and blue brellas' became
David Reese's own "Dixie DAR
lings." In step at the rear, a row of
enthusiastic little girls with their
heads held high, proudly dis
played an array of patriotic post
ers promoting "GOD, HOME, &
COUNTRY, the USA, and the
DAR!!"

We applaud our elegant, agile,
ladies, Daughters and grand
dughters (from five yrs. to their
eighties) who "dared to delight"
the cheering, flag-waving crowds
along the streets and enchanting
Square of Oxford town. In claim
ning its "First Place" trophy, David
Reese "brought home the gold.
Mississippi's Daughters are, in
deed, "Still Kickin' at 100 years
old!"—Evelyn G. Crockett

SWATARA PINE FORD
(Middletown, PA) had interest
ing meetings which covered
Honor Roll requirements. The
first meeting was in Middletown's
oldest restaurant, the original
portion having been built in
1744, before the founding of
Middletown (1755). Before din
ner, the Regent presented a his
tory of the restaurant, which con
tains many interesting artifacts of
Middletown, collected over
many years.

The chapter received the Gold
Honor Roll Award. Chapter
members celebrated chapter's
76th Birthday by attending
Dessert-Theater, a fund-raising
project of the Chancel Choir of
Middletown's Wesley United
Methodist Church. The chapter
and Junior DAR benefited from
the Chapter's sale of Christmas
Wrappings.

The chapter presented one
Good Citizens Award and one
History Prize to Middletown
Area High School Seniors and
four Good Citizenship Medals to
area grade school students. A flo
ral planting was placed in front of
the Monument on the grounds of
Saint Peter's Kierch. The Monu
ment contains the names of the
area's Revolutionary War Sol
diers. Applications have been
submitted for three prospective
members, one a Junior; applica
tions have been given to two pro
spective members, one a Junior,
and the Regent is working with
another individual, which could
result in four new members.—
Eliner G. Overdeer

ISAAC SHELBY (Shelbyville,
KY) marked the graves of two
members in Grove Hill Cemetery
in Shelbyville on June 14, 1996.
Mrs. Mary Carrithers Lawrence,
the wife of Dr. Graham Law
rence, was Chapter Regent from
1932 to 1935. She died February
1938, Marian W. Boyd, was their
Regent, present at the ceremony.

Following the grave markings,
there was a Flag Day Luncheon at
Old Stone Inn, Simpsonville.
Mrs. Mary David Myles, State
National Defense Chairman,
gave the program on the Flag.—
Bert B. Matthews

CAPTAIN WILLIAM
ROWAN (Livermore, KY) par
ticipated in the dedication of a
Kentucky Historical Society
Marker honoring Revolutionary
War Soldier Charles Hansford.
Plaques listing the names of all
Revolutionary War soldiers bur
ied in McLean County, the
honor roll of regents and de
ceased chapter members were
dedicated. One was placed in
Livermore City Hall, the other in
McLean County Court House.
Participants included Dr. Doug
las Moseley, former senator Adair
County, James Hansford, Mel
bourne, Fl., McLean County
Judge Larry Whitaker, Livermore
Mayor, Eldon Eaton, Dr. Wend
ell H. Rone, Sr. from Robert

byville, from 1957 to 1968. She
was in the Administrative offices
of the Board of Education, active
in the Literacy program and vol
unteer work. Chapter Regent,
Mrs. Betty B. Matthews, pre
sided. Mrs. Dorotha Douglas,
State Regent, and Mrs. Daisy
Coleman, State Historian, par
ticipated in the ceremonies. Mrs.
Rosella Davis, Chapter History
ian, remarked on Mrs. Law
rence's life and Mrs. Mary David
Myles, Chapter Secretary, spoke
about Mrs. Boyd. Mrs. Mary
Wadlington Clark, a cousin of
Marian W. Boyd, was present at
the ceremony.

Following the grave markings,
there was a Flag Day Luncheon at
Old Stone Inn, Simpsonville.
Mrs. Mary David Myles, State
National Defense Chairman,
gave the program on the Flag.—
Bety B. Matthews

250-word limit, double-spaced 8 1/2 x 11 paper; one per year; black and white photo: $30.00; color photo: $40.00. Mail check made payable to Treasurer General to DAR Magazine.
Moseley Chapter, SAR, Stephen Hansford Riggs, McLean Co. High School and KS DAR Regent, Mrs. J. Larry Douglas, Edith Bennett, Kentucky Historical Society McLean County marker chairman and Chapter Regent, presided.

DAR members from Fort Harrold, Jane Menifee and Lexington Chapters attended the June 15, 1996 meeting at the Calhoun Cemetery.

Earlier in the day the chapter placed markers and dedicated graves of Opal Cline Crabb and Helen Galloway Faith in the Elba Cumberland Presbyterian Cemetery near Beech Grove. KS DAR Regent Mrs. J. Larry Douglas and Chaplain Harriette Jordan were in charge of the dedication and recognizing Faith and Crabb family members and friends attending.—Edith Bennett

WILLIAM WHITLEY (Williamsburg, KY). Mrs. Luther (Babe Moore) Fuson received a for membership. Mrs. Mountjoy Cumberland Presbyterian Cemetery. The graves of Opal Cline Crabb and Rudolph Williams, KY). Mrs. Luther Williamsborough, KY. Mrs. Mountjoy had a basket of letters from Mrs. Marcella (J.B.) Mountjoy when she read a letter by G.S. Moore (Mrs. Marcella). Mrs. Mountjoy announced that Dr. Chester R. Young, a former teacher at Cumberland College, was selected as the recipient of the DAR History Award by the office of the Historian General. A medal was presented to Dr. Young on March 26 at the Cumberland College Library, where he autographed his book, "Baptist on the American Frontier." His wife, Florence Alice Baird Young, attended the ceremony.

The chapter won first place in the National DAR Best Program Contest, making it the first Kentucky Chapter to win first place in the contest. It was written and presented by the McCravy County Junior ROTC. It was videotaped and edited by Dr. David Farrar (husband of member Bonnie Farrar) of Williamsburg Independent School and Joseph Reed, a Senior High School Student.—Rebecca Gibson

PONCA CITY (Oklahoma). To honor Louise Fluke, the designer of the Oklahoma flag, who was a long time member of the Ponca Chapter, Marquetta Brown, chapter member, has just written a monograph The Oklahoma Flag . . . designed by a Fluke. It was dedicated to the Oklahoma Daughters who sponsored a contest in 1925 to choose a state flag to replace a red one which was called the "quarantine signal" or the "anarchistic rag." Louise designed a blue flag displaying a Native American war shield with an olive branch and calumet superimposed on it. In 1937 when a senator tried to get the state legislature to change this motif with the state seal, the Oklahoma Daughters rallied around the state capitol. Their lobbying efforts prevented the change. In 1941 the word "Oklahoma" was added beneath the shield with their blessing. In 1995 the Daughters arranged a special recognition of the seventieth anniversary of the flag at the state capitol. The Oklahoma Daughters have been faithful sponsors of the state flag.

Sales of the monograph in the chapter benefit the Pearl Pruitt Scholarship fund. Sales at the Oklahoma DAR State Conference and workshop benefit the State Regent's fund.—Marquetta Brown

ZEBULON PIKE (Colorado Springs, CO) participated in the 175th Anniversary of the Santa Fe Trail celebration held in July, 1996. The chapter dedicated a state flag to honor Louise Fluke, the designer of the Oklahoma flag.

RHEA-CRAIG (Sweetwater, TN) celebrated its 65th Anniversary last year. Organized in 1931, Mrs. C. L. Clark was appointed Organizing Regent. The name Rhea-Craig was chosen, honoring two of her Revolutionary ancestors, Rev. Joseph Rhea and Captain Robert Craig.

Now celebrating 65 years as an active chapter in the Sweetwater Community, the Rhea-Craig Chapter has helped provide flags for various schools in the area and donated genealogical publications to the Sweetwater Public Library and to the DAR Library in Washington. The chapter has supported DAR-funded schools and advertised the celebration of our Constitution in local news media.

Promoted at local schools, the chapter also sponsors the DAR History Awards and the DAR Good Citizens Award which was established in 1934 and recognizes high school seniors for their dependability, service, leadership and patriotism in their home, school and community.

Upcoming events include a genealogical work shop which was co-sponsored with the Alexander Keith Chapter in Athens. The workshop was held at the Keith Church on September 11th, 1996. The chapter displayed the Tennessee DAR Bicentennial Quilt at its Nov. 8th meeting and hosted a reception at the Sweetwater Hotel afterwards inviting the public to attend and view the quilt. The Rhea-Craig Chapter quitted the block of Fr. Loudon in Monroe County.

The chapter is in the midst of completing a chapter history and expects to have it ready shortly.

SAVANNAH (Savannah, GA) and CORNELIA FAIRBANKS COLE (Indianapolis, IN) members gathered at Old Trails Cemetery, Indianapolis, on Monday 13 May 1996 to dedicate a new gravestone and DAR marker for Elizabeth Blue Ferguson, wife of Revolutionary War Soldier Samuel Ferguson; these two chapters co-sponsored the marker. (NOTE: Both spellings, Ferguson and Furgosn were previously used.)

Three descendants of Samuel and Elizabeth Blue Ferguson were present: Mrs. Jane Hammerling and Mr. Douglas Hammerling of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Cornelia H. Williamson of Savannah, who initiated the grave marking project.

The Indianapolis Clarence A. Cook Chapter, SAR, provided the color guard in Revolutionary War uniforms to fire the salute. Mr. Alan Wesley Spang of the Robert E. Kennington American Legion Post, led the Pledge of Allegiance; Mr. Douglas Hammerling read the biography of Elizabeth Blue and Samuel Ferguson; Mr. Tom Maren, War Township Trustee, recounted the history of the Old Trails Cemetery; Mrs. Kay Chaney, Central District Director, Indianapolis DAR, and Mrs. Clifton L. Bradley, Chaplain, Cornelia Cole Fairbanks Chapter, offered prayers. Mrs. Nancy Featherstone, Indiana State Chaplain, Horseshoe Prairie Chapter, gave the closing prayer, and a bugler from the Arlington High School ROTC band played Taps.

A reception at the Irvington Methodist Church followed the ceremony. Mrs. Lelah Keller, Re-
gent, and the ladies of the Cornelia Cole Fairbanks Chapter, organized a truly memorable ceremony.

Both the Indianapolis, IN, "News And Star" and the Savannah, GA, "Morning News" published articles covering the ceremony.—Cornelia H. Williamson

SARAH PLATT DECKER (Durango, CO). While the men were shaping the look of the west, the women were nurturing, schooling and raising the communities that gave life to the legends and significance to the exploits.

Representing the spirit of all Western women, 1996 recipient of the Durango Cowgirl Classic Western Heritage Service Award was Durango native Helen Bryce Croonenberghs.

Helen Bryce Croonenberghs was born in the ranch house that her grandmother, Effie Bryce, and her father built in 1905 on home-steaded land in the Sunnyside district of the Florida Mesa in La Plata County. Helen attended the Orr School, the Cottonwood School, and graduated from Durango High School before receiving her nursing degree from Mercy Hospital in Durango. She made a career of nursing, principally as an OR nurse at Mercy Hospital in Durango.

Mrs. Croonenberghs' American heritage does not stop as the daughter of Western homesteaders. Helen's American roots can be documented through eight generations, back to Thomas Jones who sailed from the British Isles to Plymouth, MA on the third sailing of the Mayflower in 1629, nine years after the first Pilgrims arrived in the New World.

The Durango Pro Rodeo and KRSJ-FM Radio presented Helen Bryce Croonenberghs with the Western Heritage Service Award, especially fitting on the day that America celebrates the anniversary of its independence and Durango pays tribute to the spirit of the Western woman with the Durango Cowgirl Classic.

CIMARRON (Stillwater, OK). For only the second time in its 56-year history Cimarron Chapter has awarded the DAR Medal of Honor. Regent Marsha Forbes presented the medal to Dr. Robert Kamm, president emeritus of Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, who also held other administrative positions at OSU, Drake University, and Texas A&M.

During World War II Dr. Kamm served his nation in the military, and he has served on advisory panels for US Air Force and Army ROTC programs.

He was named ambassador to UNESCO and chaired the US delegation to the UNESCO world conference in 1977 and also has served on the Board of Trustees of World Neighbors, Inc.

The list of organizations and causes with which Dr. Kamm has been involved is a long one, having held leadership positions in the United Methodist Church, YMCA, Rotary Club, Stillwater Medical Center, Boy Scouts of America, American Heart Association, Mental Health Foundation, Big Brothers/Big Sisters, United Way, the Chamber of Commerce, and others. Among other honors he was named to the Oklahoma Higher Education Hall of Fame and the Oklahoma Hall of Fame.

Among special guests present for the ceremony were Mrs. John Sterling, Jr., Oklahoma State Regent; Mrs. Robert Absher, Capital District Director; and James R. Bellatti, Stillwater newspaper publisher, the only other person awarded the DAR Medal by the chapter.

LEW WALLACE (Albuquerque, NM) was greeted by the sound of bagpipes as they arrived to pay tribute to Ernie Pyle at the Annual Ernie Pyle Memorial Ceremonies presented by the Scottish-American Military Society, Ralph L. Stevenson, Jr.; junior past president of the NMSAR, was the master of ceremonies. The Rio Grande Celtic Games are presided over by John Caldwell. Brett Davis of Los Alamos was the guest piper and both he and his son were dressed in the traditional Scottish uniforms.

The Ernie Pyle Branch Library was donated to the city by Mr. and Mrs. Ernie Pyle.

The ladies shown are: Mary Lou Sinnott; Regent, Rhoda Prall; Betty Davis; New Mexico Second Vice Regent, Phyllis Norman; Edna Ellingson and Eloda Nelson.

Dr. Richard Melzer spoke to us of the life and times of Ernie Pyle.—Phyllis B. Norman

LA PUERTA DE ORO (San Francisco, CA)—1896–1996—celebrated its Centennial on May 11, 1996 at the historic Fort Mason Officers' Club State Senator Milton Marks was present and honored our State Regent with a Certificate of Recognition proclaiming May 11th "Jean McNew Day." State President of the Sons of the American Revolution Robert Jackson presented our Centennial Chapter Regent Dixie Lee Mahy with a Certificate and Medal of Appreciation. The San Francisco Chapter gave our Chapter Plantagenet Descent (from William the Conqueror) by Moore.

Essee Peckham provided beautiful music with her family with the added lovely voice of Doris Porter leading the National Anthem and our own "La Puerta de Oro" Song written by Essee Peckham and Madge Zimmerman. Madge created our banner, bookmark favors, and head table name cards; Nedra Anogryos sponsored the yellow and blue floral centerpieces and individual French silk nosegays; Bea Hicks introduced all of the 104 attendees; and Diana Morris Saviano presented the Keynote Address "Highlights of a Century."

Prior to lunch, everyone viewed the historical memorabilia artfully displayed including scrapbooks and albums recording events for 10 decades, the framed original Charter for our Chapter, a photograph of our first Regent, Mrs. Henry Gibbons, Jr., the photograph of an original watercolor of our Victorian House by James March Phillips, a display of recent DAR photographs, the DAR Gold Chapter Achievement Award for 1995-96, and information on our Medal of Honor recipients, Chief Warrant Officer Frank R. Gore and Mildred Albronda.

HENRICOPOLIS (Tappahannock, VA), confirmed by Continental Congress 16 April 1627, flourished until the mid-1980s when the membership increased in age and decreased in size. By 1992 alarm spread through the active membership and with the concurrence of the members, application was made to National to move the chapter from Richmond to Tappahannock where most of the active members lived. In April 1995 the National Board gave its approval. With the hard work of the Regent, Mrs. Ben Longest, the past Regent, Mrs. Rush Gardner, and the Registrar, Mrs. Robert Goodwyn, the chapter has increased in size in the last year with several transfers, new members, papers awaiting approval in Washington and prospective members who are working on papers. The meeting attendance has increased from 5 to an average 15 members plus prospective members.

In order to increase awareness of the Chapter location transfer we have had articles appear in the local newspapers, the members have purchased "DAR Community" signs, placing them with the Chamber of Commerce Signs entering Tappahannock on Routes 17 and 360 and are working with local schools.

Several meetings through the year are held at noon near members workplaces in order for them to attend part of a meeting or have lunch with the group. We are working on other ideas to entice our younger members and prospects to attend.

The Chapter regrets the loss of Mrs. Lacey, aged 100, a 50-year DAR member. Her grave was marked at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond.—Patsy Crox Underhill

REPRISAL (Newport, NH). The 1995–1996 year was an interesting and exciting one. It was our privilege to hear a veteran of World War II describe his experiences at the fiftieth reunion...
the 10th Mountain Division which served with great bravery on Riva Ridge in the Italian Alps. The speaker was wounded in that desperate mission and received both the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart.

Our annual fall pilgrimage took us to the Hurd Homestead in Lempster, NH, which was a "safe house" for escaping slaves in the era of the Underground Railroad. The present owner is a descendant of the original family that owned the homestead and graciously gave us a tour of his historic home, showing us the secret room that concealed slaves.

A dramatization of an article from a 1913 magazine entitled, "Grandmother's 1850 Christmas Tree" involved several costumed members of the chapter. It gave an insight into the pleasant custom of homemade gifts and tree trimmings when Christmas trees were first introduced into homes in country towns of New England.

We were honored to have our Regent, Laura McGrillis Kessler, chosen as New Hampshire's Outstanding Junior Member and also as Outstanding Junior Member of the DAR Northeastern Division. She is also a State Officer, and with our Chapter Registrar, Joanne Tuxbury, another State Officer, spearheaded the 1996 National Junior Doll Project, "Miss Sarah." The doll was modeled after a portrait of Sarah Josepha Hale, a native of Newport, NH, who was an editor of Godey's Lady's Book and an ardent and persuasive champion of the rights of women. She campaigned successfully for making Thanksgiving a national holiday, and other important projects.

We celebrated our chapter's first century of service to our town and to the Nation in November of 1996.

EL PRESIDIO (Tucson, AZ) was honored by being asked to participate in the August 20th flag raising ceremony celebrating the 221st anniversary of Tucson's founding by Westerners. It had been home to "The Ancient Ones" for thousands of years. This beautiful annual event is sponsored by Tucson-Pima County Historical Commission. Chapter Regent, Norma A. Niblett, a longtime commissioner, was this year's Mistress of Ceremony. Past Regent Jane D. Ratsch, pictured, assisted by SRA Selmon, SRA Kubes, AIC Bohner, and AIC Warren of the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Elite Honor Guard raised the Flag of the United States. The other four flags which have flown over the city were raised by representatives of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Spanish Consulate, the Mexican Consulate, and the State of Arizona. Also, the flag of the Tohono O'Odham Tribe was raised by the Tohono O'odham Color Guard.

The National Anthem and other patriotic selections were played by the 36th Army Band from Fort Huachuca, near Sierra Vista, Arizona, and Proclamations which were later exhibited in area libraries were read by representatives of the governmental entities involved.

This event is representative of the continuing efforts of the Historical Commission to keep alive the unique history and culture of the City of Tucson.

ANASAZI (Glendale, AZ). October 1995 marked the fifth anniversary of the chapter. We celebrated by a musical play on Amelia Erhart performed by prospective member, Sara Yeager. Distinguished guests at the celebration were Gay Olen, Honorary State Regent, and Nancy Perry, Regent, Maricopa Chapter. May brought Memorial Day and Chaplain Barbara Cook and Registrar Lavinia Griffith participated in the Celebration at the Arizona Veterans Cemetery placing a wreath.

The Summer brought membership workshops for new members. Efforts brought three new members, two transfers and two new associate members. With more than 40 individuals on our prospective member list, it has been a challenge to keep their interest alive. We manage by calling them monthly about chapter meetings, including them in the newsletter mailings, and our membership chairperson checks on their progress every few months.

Registrar Lavinia Griffith obtained the 9-digit zip codes of all members. VIS Chairperson Leslie Peters obtained all e-mail addresses for the chapter yearbook. Regent Betsy Jones submitted forms for all Anasazi members to pre-qualify for the DAR insignia on their gravestones.

The 1995-6 year brought some changes. We are having meetings on different Saturdays and some at night to be more accessible to the members. We are having five business meetings in members' homes and five luncheon celebrations to have some fun and still accomplish the DAR objectives.—Betty Jones

FORT NELSON (Portsmouth, VA) celebrated its One Hundredth Anniversary, May 9, 1996.

Mrs. John B. McAlaughy, Regent, was hostess for the luncheon at Cedar Point Club which is located on the historic Nansemond River.

Guests were greeted by Mrs. David A. Johnson, Mrs. Ralph M. Stokes, Jr., Mrs. R. E. Lodge, Mrs. J. F. Windley, and Mrs. C. A. Aydelotte, who dressed in the fashions of the 1890s.

The Churchland High School Village Singers, under the direction of Mr. Craig Robertson, presented a beautiful and appropriate program.

Mrs. Gladstone Hill gave the history of Fort Nelson.

Dr. William Paquette, Professor of History at Tidewater Community College, delivered an outstanding talk on the pleasure and importance of researching one's family history.

Fort Nelson Chapter has played an important role in the preservation of history and memorializing ancestors, creating greater interests among youth with patriotic events, encouraging Good Citizenship, and promoting stronger interest in our nation's proud history.

An engagement with British troops occurred at Fort Nelson in defense of Norfolk and Portsmouth "towns," May 9, 1776.

We look forward to the next hundred years of remembering those who served in the American Revolution.—Page C.M


This was one of many stops in a day-long educational bus tour of Brooklyn, commemorating the 220th Anniversary of the Battle of Long Island. With guides Bernard Brennan and Frederick Halla, editor of the Brooklyn Record, 50 DAR and SAR retraced the steps of Washington's Army in their valiant, yet unsuccessful, August 1776 attempt to defend Brooklyn against the British and Hessians.

New York City and Fort Greene Chapters laid a wreath at the base of the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument, Interred in an underground crypt are the bones of American patriots who perished on British prison ships moored in the East River.

Other stops included Gravesend Bay, near modern-day Coney Island, the point of the British invasion. At the Maryland 400 Monument, Charles Galbraith, President of the 1st New York Continental Chapter, SAR, remembered the Maryland soldiers killed defending the American retreat. Many of their bodies remain buried beneath the streets.

The Brooklyn Record covered the tour with a front-page photo of New York City Chapter members against the Manhattan skyline near where units comprised of Massachusetts fishermen evacuated their American compatriots across the East River on the foggy night of August 27, 1776.—Diane Galbraith

(continued on page 233)
WHAT SO PROUDLY WE HAIL

NATIONAL SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
OFFICIAL INSIGNIA

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.

J.E. CALDWELL & CO
OFFICIAL JEWELER TO THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAR SINCE 1892
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Wear your DAR affiliations, offices and accomplishments with pride. These pins symbolize your commitment to our shared purpose and patriotic legacy. For over 100 years J.E. Caldwell has been proud to serve the DAR.

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   14K $150
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   14K $150
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32. Life Member "Seimes" Microfilm
   14K $135
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33. Friends Of The DAR Schools
   14K $275
   G.F. $45
34. Friends Of The Junior Membership
   14K $225
   G.F. $45
35. Friends Of The Museum
   14K $250
   G.F. $45
36. Correspondent Docent
   14K $100
   G.F. $25
37. Speakers Staff
   14K $280
   G.F. $40
38. Veteran Patients Committee
   14K $170
   G.F. $40
39. DAR Bookworms
   14K $210
   G.F. $40

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If your pin is to be engraved, give engraving instructions here (please print clearly):

Complete this form to order your DAR pin(s). Please print clearly.

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If you have any questions regarding these or other DAR pins, please call our Personal Service Line, toll-free, at 1-800-786-5890.
The Old State House (circa 1792) in Dover, Delaware, faces the Green from which the Delaware troops departed for the Revolutionary War, and where a portrait of King George III was burned in defiance of his rule. On December 7, 1787, at the Golden Fleece Tavern on The Green thirty-nine delegates gathered to make Delaware "The First State" by ratifying the Constitution of the United States of America.

Delaware State Officers:

(front row (L to R)
Recording Secretary,
Priscilla Zaller

Regent,
Patricia Marshall

Vice Regent,
Joyce Franks

(back row L to R)
Registrar,
Carolyn Mitchell

Corresponding Secretary,
Marilyn Bovis

Historian,
Mary Revels
1st Row: Pages, Miss Kelli Hosier, Vice Chairman; Mrs. Vernon F. Panei, Chairman; 2nd Row: Mrs. Roger
W. Carroll, Mrs. Jacob W. Vorous, Honorary State Regents; Mrs. Charles K. Kemper, President General;
Mrs. H. Kenneth Daly, Maryland State Regent; Mrs. Charles A. Bloedorn, Mrs. David S. Hawkins, Mrs.
Reece V. Hensley, Honorary State Regents; 3rd Row: State Officers, Mrs. Walter R. Sceery, Registrar; Mrs.
Elmer M. Jackson, Jr., Editor; Mrs. Allison G. Maye, Chaplain; Mrs. Louis S. Hyde, Jr., Historian; Mrs. Jerry
M. Wimberley, Ass't. Treasurer; Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Musgrove, Vice Regent; Mrs. Brian A. Johnson,
Librarian; Mrs. Emanuel A. Dizzia, Recording Secretary; Mrs. G. Brent Price, Second Vice Regent; Mrs.
Hugh D. Blocker, Sr., Treasurer; Mrs. William W. Herndon, Parliamentarian; Mrs. Bradley D. Taylor,
Corresponding Secretary; 4th Row: Mrs. Glen J. Thorson, Organizing Secretary; Pages, Mrs. Marshall
Peters, Mrs. Scott Gould, Ms. Jennifer Henry, Mrs. Kenneth R. Kraft, Mrs. S. Dirk Caltrider, Miss Devona
Gary, Miss Crystal S. Surber, Mrs. Michael Portillo.

Thanks to the above and all Maryland Daughters for the success of this “Star” administration.

Love,

[Signature]

Maryland State Regent
Candidate for the Office of Vice President General
106th Continental Congress, April 1997
MRS. H. KENNETH DALY

Family Four Generations
‘WISH YOU WELL’

Counter-clockwise: Mr. H. Kenneth Daly, HODAR, Mrs. Thomas J. Sisk, Jr. (sister)***, Mrs. Robert Smith (cousin)*, Miss Amie Smith (cousin)*, Mrs. David Rorabaugh (great niece)*, Jessica Rorabaugh (great-great niece)**, Mrs. Patricia McCord (niece)*, Alexander & Sarah Daly (great grandchildren)**, Mrs. Gerald Goforth (daughter)*, Robyn, Courtney & Sean Floyd (grandchildren)**, Mrs. Ashton Schiaffino (cousin)*, Mrs. Harry Mitchell (cousin)****, Mrs. Donald Romney (cousin)*, Megan Prentiss (great niece)**. Not pictured: Mrs. John Roger Eisenhart (cousin)*

* Commodore Joshua Barney Chapter
** Charles Carroll of Carrollton Society
*** Columbine Chapter - Colorado
**** William Winchester Chapter
Fort Frederick was the cornerstone of Maryland’s frontier defense during the French and Indian War (1754–1763). The stone fort named in honor of Maryland’s Lord Proprietor, Frederick Calvert, Sixth Lord Baltimore, was erected by Governor Horatio Sharpe in 1756 to protect English settlers from the French and their Indian allies, serving as an important supply base for English campaigns. During 1763, and Ottawa Indian chief named Pontiac forged a massive Indian uprising. Several hundred settlers and a militia force sought protection within the fort during this brief uprising.

Fort Frederick saw service again during the American Revolution as a refuge for Hessian and British soldiers. In 1791, the State of Maryland sold the Fort, and for the next 131 years, the fort and surrounding land were farmed. During the Civil War, Union troops spent time at the Fort and fought a brief skirmish with Confederate raiders on Christmas Day, 1861.

In 1922, the State of Maryland repurchased the fort and, throughout the 1920's, began its development as Maryland’s first state park. During the Great Depression of the 1930's, a company of Civilian Conservation Corpsmen was assigned to the park to reconstruct the dilapidated stone wall and relocate the foundations of the original interior buildings.

Maryland State Society DAR provided plantings in the 1920's and 1930's, after the State of Maryland purchased the fort but had no funds for plantings. In 1994 the fort was again in need of plantings, and the Maryland State Society and Antietam Chapter NSDAR renewed the commitment of 65 years earlier to plant trees at Fort Frederick through its conservation project "Trees for Fort Frederick."
MARYLAND STATE SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Honors Her Four Signers of the Declaration of Independence

Charles Carroll
A champion of the patriots, he had a prominent part in persuading the convention to pass an unanimous resolution for independence.

William Paca
An early Revolutionary. He aided Carroll and Chase in the effort to persuade the Maryland convention to an affirmative vote for independence.

Samuel Chase
He opposed the royal government and participated with the Sons of Liberty against the Stamp Act. His campaign crushed the opposition to the independence resolution.

Thomas Stone
A conservative Revolutionary who sat on the committee that drafted the Articles of Confederation. Served as acting President of the Continental Congress in 1784.
SHARON MARGARET LEO CLOUSE
(Mrs. Richard Mitchell Clouse)
1996 National Outstanding Junior
1987 Kentucky Outstanding Junior
1996 Pennsylvania Outstanding Junior
1996 Eastern Division Winner

Presented with Love and Pride by

John Marshall Chapter
Louisville, Kentucky
Dr. Richard M. Clouse & Children
Mr. & Mrs. Peter A. Leo

General Richard Butler Chapter
Butler, Pennsylvania
Elizabeth McKinney Society, C.A.R.
Butler, Pennsylvania
The Maryland State Society Daughters of the American Revolution
presents with pride

1996 MARYLAND STATE OUTSTANDING JUNIOR
ALICIA JANE HUMPHREYS CALTRIDER
(MRS. SLADE DIRKSEN)

National Vice Chairman of the Bazaar, National Vice Chairman of Junior Sales, State Chairman of Junior Membership; State Vice Chairman of Junior Membership, Pages, and State Conference; Chapter Regent, Vice Regent, Recording Secretary, Special Delegate, and Chairman of 10 Chapter Committees; Paged at State Conference 11 years, Paged at Continental Congress 10 years; Personal page to 3 State Regents. 1989 Maryland State Outstanding Junior.

With Love and Affection from
NEW ARRIVALS AT PLYMOUTH

Top photo: Sailor William Trevor greets District of Columbia school children in the Great Cabin aboard the Mayflower II.

Middle photo: Pilgrim Gilbert Winslow enjoys conversation during a 17th Century feast of mussels, carrot salad, cheate bread, Indian pudding, ciderkin and more.

It was "Pilgrim" weather with cold wind and rain just like days of long ago and still the new arrivals had a really great time at Plimoth Plantation!

Emphasizing education, the District of Columbia State Regent, Mrs. F. Harrison Miller embarked on a Thanksgiving adventure with a bilingual class of fifth graders from the Oyster Public School. District of Columbia DAR members paid the expenses and gave advance preparation to the students for this historic trip. The students were enthusiastic, energetic and very appreciative. Cranberries, DAR sweatshirts and a follow-up pot-luck luncheon made our pilgrim experience even more memorable.

Sharing American history was our goal. The D.C. Public School students that we met gave us hope for the future.

Mistress Alice Mullins shares the realities of Pilgrim life.
Consistently responding to the needs of children, the District of Columbia DAR provides essential home economics training at our Ruby Linn Cottage at Tamassee. Generous contributions are also made to each of the DAR Approved Schools.

Close to home the members are doing innovative work with the State Regent's Project to teach American history to DC Public School students. Ongoing efforts with DAR Good Citizens and JAC keep the members busy. D.C. Daughters are providing the senior leadership for an active CAR group with member David Campagne currently serving as National CAR President. D.C. Daughters also received White House commendation for the Literacy Challenge program and front page news stories followed telling of Mrs. Clinton's personal interest in efforts on behalf of the D.C. children.

Recently, we received an original song sung to the tune “America”. It is our pleasure to share it with all DAR members who have helped to educate America’s children.

We thank you DAR. You took us very far, on the airplane. We had a lot of fun. We met the Pilgrim’s sons. We learned from everyone. Thanks DAR!
Let Freedom Ring: An Independence Day Call for Action to Ring Bells!

Former Presidents, famous actors, renowned newscasters, and patriotic Americans from all walks of life will join in tolling the Bells of Freedom on July 4, 1997.

Where are these bells? In every church, court house, town hall, state capitol, national monument and cemetery across America. When do they become the Bells of Freedom? When they simultaneously peal 13 times at 2:00 PM EDST on Independence Day. How can you participate? Churches and other bell installations need only call 1-800-330-1776 to receive free, full color information about this event. Tell us you plan to ring and we'll send an official signed certificate and include your name on the National Bell Ringing Roll of Honor. Citizens who wish to help recruit bell ringers should call the same toll-free number and request the “Recruitment Kit.”

The Let Freedom Ring National Bell Ringing Ceremony was established to honor the members of the Second Continental Congress who risked their lives to sign the Declaration of Independence. Congress called this ceremony “fitting” and “appropriate” by passing a Joint Resolution in 1963.

Join George Bush, Gerald Ford, Walter Cronkite, Pennsylvania Governor Tom Ridge and Philadelphia Mayor Ed Rendell in celebrating this important patriotic event. Ring your bell July 4th! Call 1-800-330-1776 or E-mail your name, address, phone number and the name of the ringing institution to july4bells@aol.com.

ANCESTORS
On your local PBS station

Supported by the Three Trail West Chapter, Stilwell, KS

STATE ACTIVITIES
(continued from page 199)

Regent of the Francois Godfroy Chapter, served as reception chairman.

The Active Regents’ Club breakfast was held on the final morning of the conference. A forum was conducted for those attending with Mrs. Nicholas Bloom serving as moderator.

The focus of the Monday luncheon was “Providing Education” which was coordinated by Mrs. Fred Tenner, State Chairman of the DAR School Committee. Mike Mullins of Hindman and Bobby Buford of KDS presented the luncheon program.

All joined in singing “God Bless America” to conclude the 96th State Conference. State Regent Mrs. Souder declared the conference adjourned wishing the assembly a safe journey home reminding members to use the knowledge gained during the meetings for a productive DAR year remembering, “The wave of the Future is coming and there is no fighting it. What is our course to be?”—Janice Bolinger
District of Columbia Daughters
Honor our State Regent

State Regent 1996-1998
Veronica McMullen Miller
Mrs. F. Harrison Miller
South Carolina Daughters
Proudly Honor and Support
Mrs. Joseph A. Esposito, State Regent
Candidate for Vice President General at the
106th Continental Congress, April, 1997

H. Dean Bare and Mrs. Joseph A. Esposito dedicated the South Carolina Carillon at the NC Gibson Chapel during Founders' Day, October 24, 1996

"The South Carolina Daughters and their wonderful State Regent, Elizabeth Esposito, will never know just how much their gift of the Carillon for the NC Gibson Chapel means to those of us who live at Tamassee. Each day the sound of music crosses the campus and the valleys beyond and blesses every heart it touches. Often we are forced to dedicate every gift to the daily necessities of life. This joyful gift of music comes as a unique and joyous inspiration to every one of us at Tamassee DAR School. Thank you for caring and for sharing!"

H. Dean Bare, Administrator
ALASKA

Elspeth Johnson

Ancestors
* Samuel Cunnabell, MA
* John Cunnabell, MA
* Reuben Frizzle, MA
* Reuben Murray, CT
* Elijah Cady, NY
* Jehiel Isham, VT
* Pierce Mobbs, CT
* Peter Barnhart, PA

Elspeth Johnson

National Service- National Board of Management and the House Committee

State Service- Regent, Bylaws Committee, Resolutions Committee. DAR Good Citizens Committee, Conservation Committee, DAR Scholarship Committee, Program Committee, Literacy Committee, Commemorative Events Committee and represented Alaska on DAR tours. Elspeth is the first Regent from Alaska to visit all the schools.

Chapter Service- Regent, Vice Regent, Librarian and Chapter Chairman of two committees serving every Chapter Regent focusing on patriotic and service areas.

- Elspeth is a past president of the Alaska Library Association. She has served on State Committees reviewing library and educational grants.
- Serves on three scholarship Committees-Kappa Delta Gamma, KYPS, and AAUW
- Past President of the Friends of the Library Committee for the city.
- Member- Episcopal Church and serves on the vestry as stewardship chairman.
- Past President of Kodiak AAUW and Life member
- Member of National Officers Club
- Officer at Kodiak Motors
- Past President of Beta Sigma Phi, Preceptor Nu in Kodiak

Elspeth was born in Cambridge, MA, went to elementary school in California, graduated from Hinsdale High School and Northern Illinois University. She holds a Master's degree from National College of Education in Administration. Elspeth has spent thirty years as a teacher, librarian, and audio-visual director. She has taught fifth grade, junior high, and spent seventeen years in Kodiak High school as a librarian, gifted and English teacher.

Daughter and husband, Lyle and Debbie Refior, Amanda 15 and Katrina 13 share a business and home in Kodiak.

Alaska Society, DAR and Natalia Shelikof Chapter present Elspeth Johnson as a candidate for Vice President General at the 106th Continental Congress.

Elspeth would like your vote. Vote for Elspeth from Alaska.
THE CALIFORNIA STATE SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

proudly support

Honorary State Regent

F. ELIZABETH SPENCER HERR
(Mrs. Robert G.)

Candidate for the office of Vice President General
at the
106th Continental Congress
April 1997

Continuous service to her Chapter, District, State and the National Society
since joining the DAR confirms Elizabeth's commitment to the Society.
The Iowa Society
Daughters of the American Revolution

With Affection and Appreciation Proudly Presents

MRS. RONALD L. GOTTSCHALK
(Nola Lyn Knutson Gottschalk)

Honorary State Regent of Iowa
Tamassee DAR School Board of Trustees
Kate Duncan Smith DAR School Advisory Committee
25 Years of Dedicated DAR Service

Candidate for the Office of
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
106th Continental Congress, April 1997
Shown at the DeSoto Marker in Benton, Arkansas, that recognizes the route of explorer Hernando DeSoto and his men through the Caddo area of Arkansas in September, 1541, Mrs. Zumwalt also encourages the National Theme: "Our Heritage Is The Key to Our Future" and the mini-theme: "Preserving History".

**State Theme:**

**Membership:**

**Active and Growing**

---

**DIRECTOR**
Mrs. Hubert M. Korbus (Betty)  
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Hot Springs Village, AR 71910

**SECRETARY**
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John Percifull Chapter  
Hot Springs, AR 71901

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Arkadelphia Chapter  
Arkadelphia, AR 71923

**HISTORIAN**
Mrs. M.B. Coppock (Shirley)  
Provincia de La Sal Chapter  
Benton, AR 72015

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**JOHN CAIN:**
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**JOHN PERCIFULL:**
Mrs. Duane Vandenbergh (Feggy)  
Hot Springs, AR 71901

**MINE CREEK:**
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Nashville, AR 71852

**PARACLITIA:**
Mrs. E.E. Filippo (Leo)  
DeQueen, AR 71832

**PROVINCIA de La Sal:**
Mrs. J. W. Deere (Mary)  
Benton, AR 72013

**YEXARKANA:**
Mrs. Vio Ann Klein  
Texarkana, AR 75502
ACADIA CHAPTER
LOUISIANA SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Honors Its Own

BARBARA DUMESNIL DE LA HOUSAYE
(Mrs. Frederick M.)

HONORARY STATE REGENT 1992-1995
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN COMMEMORATIVE EVENTS 1995-1998
**NANCY HORTON DAVIS CHAPTER, NSDAR**

**Celebrating our 40th Anniversary**

**Organized March 23, 1957, Dallas, Texas**

123 Members Proudly Honor

Our 198 Revolutionary Ancestors

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>Member</th>
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<td>ABERNATHY, John, VA</td>
<td>Charlsie Maxine Adams</td>
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<td>ABERNATHY, William, VA</td>
<td>Charlsie Maxine Adams</td>
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<td>ANDERSON, Henry, Sr., SC</td>
<td>Ruth Ray Lukken</td>
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<td>AYERS, Silas, NJ</td>
<td>Mary Kay McCarty</td>
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<td>BACON, Michael, NC</td>
<td>Margaret Patten Therford</td>
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<td>BARRY, Andrew, SC</td>
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<td>BARRY, Margaret C. M., SC</td>
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<td>BASS, Thomas, VA</td>
<td>Leslie Suzanne Bass</td>
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<td>BASSETT, David, CT</td>
<td>Carolyn E. Bassett Krenz</td>
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<td>BEARDSLEY, Elijah, CT</td>
<td>Anne M. Yeckel Johnson</td>
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<td>BOONE, Squire, Jr., KY</td>
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<td>BORTLE, Philip H., NY</td>
<td>Fran Anderson</td>
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<td>BOWER, Giles, SC</td>
<td>Mary-Adelle &quot;Mimi&quot; Clark</td>
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<td>BOYNTON, Amos, NH</td>
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<td>BREWER, Sackfield, NC</td>
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Direct Inquiries to: Mrs. Fran Anderson
Regent, Nancy Horton Davis Chapter
12025 Loch Ness Drive
Dallas, Texas 75218-1327
TEXAS SOCIETY
STATE CHAIRMEN
OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Proudly Present

VIRGINIA STEGALL
(Mrs. William Leroy)

Candidate for Vice President General
106th Continental Congress April 1997
State Regent of Texas 1994-1997
TEXAS SOCIETY
STATE CHAIRMEN OF STATE COMMITTEES
Proudly Present

Virginia Stegall
(Mrs. William Leroy)
Candidate for
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
106th Continental Congress April 1997

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CENTENNIAL PARK:
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TEXAS ROOM:
Mrs. Stephen W. Pierce
TEXAS STATE DAR FOREST:
Mrs. Richard M. Townsend
TEXAS TOURS AND
TRANSPORTATION:
Mrs. E. Neil Duckworth
TEXTBOOKS:
Mrs. Billy C. Hutchens
TRIBUTES TO DAR MEMBERS:
Mrs. John W. Retting
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TEXAS ARMED SERVICES AWARDS
Mrs. Edward W. McRae
SOUTHWEST TEXAS STATE LEARNING
DISABILITIES SCHOLARSHIP:
Mrs. Anna E. seasoning
TEXAS WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY
NURSING SCHOLARSHIP:
Mrs. Nolan M. Roberts
UNIV. OF TEXAS MEDICAL BRANCH
OCUPATIONAL THERAPY SCHOLARSHIP:
Mrs. Ann E. Ewing
FORT HOUSTON AIR FORCE BASE:
Mrs. Daniel J. Dickenson
TEXAS DAR MUSEUM:
Mrs. C. S. Evans
TEXAS DAR PRESS BOOK:
Mrs. Jane Perkins Parce
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TEXAS DAR BULLETIN:
Mrs. Cassandra Jane Hager
TEXAS DAR MUSEUM:
Mrs. Harold G. Evans
TEXAS DAR PRESS BOOK:
Mrs. Jane Perkins Parce
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SCHOLARSHIP:
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UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN
SCHOLARSHIP:
Mrs. Jackson W. Beasley
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FOUNDATION (GAZONAS):
Mrs. Hoot C. Fairchild
Mrs. George L. Seitz
WARM SPRINGS REHABILITATION
FOUNDATION (SAN ANTONIO):
Mrs. Charles W. Carson, Jr.
TEXAS ARMED SERVICES AWARDS
TEXAS ARMED SERVICES AWARDS I
CORPS CHRISTI NAVAL AIR STATION:
Mrs. Clyde Richter
INDOLOPH AIR FORCE BASE:
Mrs. Horace H. Scott
TEXAS ARMED SERVICES AWARDS II
FORT HOUSTON:
Mrs. William A. Burgett
FORT HOOD:
Dr. Donnie Yielding
FORT SAM HOUSTON:
Mrs. F. J. Walters
LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE:
Mrs. J. Taylor Britte
RESE AIR FORCE BASE:
Mrs. Raymond M. Wood
Mrs. Marshall G. Davis
SHEPPARD AIR FORCE BASE:
Mrs. Edward W. McRae
TEXAS ARMED SERVICE AWARDS III
BROOKS AIR FORCE BASE:
Mrs. Lois S. Travis
GOODFELLOW AIR FORCE BASE:
Mrs. Robert C. Wallman
RANDOLPH AIR FORCE BASE:
Mrs. Horace H. Scott
RESE AIR FORCE BASE:
Mrs. Raymond M. Wood
Mrs. Marshall G. Davis
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEES - SPECIAL
PROTOCOL:
Mrs. John K. Harrell
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CONSULTANTS:
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COUNCIL:
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TSDAR GALVESTON KICK-OFF:
Mrs. Travis T. Sheffield
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Mrs. Thelma J. Mitchell
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CONFERENCE AWARDS:
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Mrs. Robert E. Harris
ACQUIST HOSPITALITY:
Mrs. Robert H. Maxwell
Mrs. Fred Schieb, Jr.
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Mrs. Miss Virginia Poffenberger
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PLATFORM:
Mrs. Jeri Pundt
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Mrs. Delwyn P. R. Hutchins
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(Mrs. William Leroy)
Candidate for
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
106th Continental Congress April 1997

STEGALL IN SERVICE TO THE SOCIETY

Virginia Stegall, State Regent of Texas, at TSDAR Centennial Celebration, Galveston, with the marker for George Washington Chapter (the first organized chapter in Texas).

Anahuac  TRINITY BAY  Houston  SAM HOUSTON
Baytown  GOOSE CREEK  JOHN LEWIS  SAMUEL SORRELL  TEJAS
Beaumont  COL. GEORGE MOFFETT  Katy  STAR OF DESTINY
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Stegall in Service to the Society
Virginia Stegall, State Regent of Texas, presents Texas Armed Service Award I, Corpus Christi Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas.

Virginia Stegall
(Mrs. William Leroy)
Candidate for Vice President General
106th Continental Congress April 1997

ALAMO:            Sam Maverick
BAY CITY:        Mary Rolph Marsh
BEEVILLE:        Medio Hill
BROWNSVILLE:     DuBois-Hite
CORPUS CHRISTI:  Corpus Christi
EDINBURG:        John Minnis
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KINGSVILLE:      Issac Gilbert
LAREDO:          Lucy Meriwether
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VICTORIA:        Guadalupe Victoria
WHARTON:         Comfort Wood
YORKTOWN:        Yorktown Bicentennial
TEXAS SOCIETY DIVISION VII
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VIRGINIA STEGALL
(Mrs. William Leroy)
Candidate for Vice President General
106th Continental Congress April 1997

Stegall in Service to the Society
Virginia Stegall, State Regent of Texas, with Capital Area Regents Council.

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April, 1997

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Texas State DAR Regent
as Candidate for
Vice President General

39-year DAR Member, served 33 years in San Antonio Area, served in many chapter offices, 4 state offices, was Southwest Division Outstanding Junior, served 3 times as national vice chairman

Serves her community. She is a mother, grandmother, and beloved wife of William L. Stegall.

Akano Chapter  Atascosa Chapter  Green Mountain Boys Chapter  Ol’ Shavano Chapter
San Antonio de Bexar Chapter  Susanna Dickinson Chapter  James McHenry Chapter
Texas Society Division VIII
Proudly Presents

Stegall in Service to the Society

Virginia Stegall, State Regent of Texas, presents the Texas Armed Service Award II, Fort Bliss, U.S. Army A.D.A. Center, El Paso, Texas.

Mrs. William Leroy Stegall
Candidate for Vice President General
Continental Congress April 1997

ALPINE: Paisano
ANDREWS: Permian Basin
BIG SPING: Capt. Elisha Mack
BROWNWOOD: Mary Garland
COLEMAN: Capt. William Buckner
EL PASO: El Paso del Norte
Rebecca Stoddert

FORT STOCKTON: Comanche Springs
JUNCTION: Chanes
MIDLAND: Colonel Theunis Dey
ODESSA: Lt. William Brewer
SAN ANGELO: Nathaniel Davis
Pocahontas
The Texas Society NSDAR
State Chairman
of National and State Committees
proudly present

KATHARINE PRATT HORTON
BUFFALO (Buffalo, NY) produced an exhibit of vintage dresses and accessories owned by the late Mrs. Horton and by members of the chapter. Mrs. Horton, who died in 1932, wore beautiful silk gowns hand-made in Paris and New York. The amount of detail in any one gown would overwhelm today's dressmaker. Even small sections used to close the garment are beautifully lined with silk. Dressing gowns, a "combing" coat worn while attended by a maid, and other boudoir clothing are no less in fine fabric with hand stitching. The decorative embellishment on all clothing inspires awe, amazement and disbelief. Ruffles of the finest illusion and lace are common, as are literally countless layers of snaps and hook-and-eye closures. It is clear that the stylish lady of Mrs. Horton's era really could not become dressed in these fashions by herself. It is sometimes difficult to match snap to snap and eye to hook in the layers and layers of silk linings, facings, and supporting panels.

During lunch members modeled gowns which were sized for the modern figure. Many gowns have waistlines found now-a-days on only a teenager. Other articles owned by members were a wedding dress, shoes and bonnet from the early 1800s, beaded silk dresses from the 1920s, wedding dresses from the late 1800s, hats, shoes no modern foot could fit, purses and kid gloves from several eras.

The chapter was delighted to have had the New York State Regent Marikay McHoul, State Vice Regent Isabel Hobba, and members of the State Board of Management as guests for the lunch and exhibit. There were numerous requests for a repeat performance from the many members and guests present.—Dorothy Kamprath

CORRECTION
The Installation Remarks quoted from the Biscayne Chapter, Florida in the January 1997 issue were by Mrs. Woodrow V. Regester, Vice Regent, Florida.
Honoring

MRS. ARNOLD E. BRIGLIA
ALABAMA STATE REGENT, 1994 ~ 1997

Our Candidate for
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
106TH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, APRIL 1997

Endorsed by

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Officers and Committee Chairmen
The NSDAR Library will be extremely crowded during Continental Congress. We are closed to the public between April 6 and 19, 1997. The Library will not be open on Sunday April 20.

PLEASE NOTE: ALL VISITORS TO THE BUILDING DURING THE 106TH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS MUST REGISTER AND DISPLAY A REGISTRATION BADGE. MEMBERS MAY REGISTER IN THE O’BYRNE ROOM ON THE LOWER LEVEL AND GUESTS IN THE LOBBY OF CONSTITUTION HALL. NO ONE MAY USE THE LIBRARY, SEIMES MICROFILM CENTER, AND OTHER RESEARCH OFFICES WITHOUT A BADGE. THIS PROCEDURE IS A SECURITY MEASURE TO INSURE YOUR SAFETY AND THAT OF NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

Husbands and other non-member relatives of NSDAR members are discouraged from using the Library during this period. All must register to gain admittance. They will be charged the daily admission fee of $5.00 each, but there is no guarantee of a seat. Seating priority is given to members. Members of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Children of the American Revolution are exempt from the user fee only upon presentation of a VALID (1997) membership card.

The Library’s hours during mid-April will be:

- **Sunday April 6:** 1:00 - 5:00 p.m.
- **Monday April 7 to Saturday April 12:** 8:45 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
- **Sunday April 13:** 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
- **Monday April 14 to Friday April 18:** 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
- **Saturday April 19:** 8:45 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
- **Sunday April 20:** ***CLOSED***

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The stacks may be closed for short periods each day to enable the staff to reshelve books. This will be based on existing conditions. Please take only THREE books from the shelf at a time.

Members returning Bookworm Project materials or submitting Genealogical Records Committee Reports should give these only to Mr. Barker for processing.

The District of Columbia Fire Marshal prohibits sitting in the aisles between the bookstacks.

Volunteers are needed to help with various tasks, particularly book shelving and photocopying during the week of Continental Congress. Please let the Department Secretary, Mrs. Evelyn Labrador, know if you will be able to help. Volunteers can earn Bookworm Credit for assisting during Congress.

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DISTRICT DAUGHTERS REACHING OUT FOR NEW MEMBERS

D.C. DAR held its annual Membership Tea Sunday, November 3, 1996 at our Chapter House. Thirty-eight prospective members were in attendance. A Lineage Workshop is scheduled January 13, 1997.

Mrs. Ferris L. French, Vice President General and Mrs. F. Harrison Miller greet prospective members Hilary Winters and Rebecca Bowers.

"I am the light of the world; He that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life."
John 8:12 KJV

We're the Daughters of the District of Columbia
Birthplace and home of NSDAR
Mrs. F. Harrison Miller, State Regent

MARCH 1997

Dear Daughters:

Continental Congress will be here before you know it! In appreciation for the tremendous support you, your chapter, and your state have shown to the DAR Magazine through the submission of articles, placement of advertising, and new subscriptions, the DAR Magazine and Advertising Offices invite you to our Strawberry Breakfast. This gathering is open to ALL Daughters and will be held April 17, 1997 beginning at 8:00 a.m.

This past year has been a success because of you. The letters to the editor let us know you appreciate the content of the Magazine and that it has enriched your life. The articles you have written help to broaden the lives of every reader. And the ads you have secured, whether they be from individuals, chapters, states, or commercial businesses, ensure that we can continue to publish this outstanding periodical.

But let us not rest on our laurels. The world is full of new information every day, and we need to share it so that it becomes part of our heritage which is the KEY TO OUR FUTURE. The 1997-1998 year is underway and through your continued support, we can exceed our accomplishments of the year past. Join us in the Magazine Office during Congress so that we can share new ideas on how to best serve the Society through the DAR Magazine.

Our congratulations to District of Columbia State Society, for being chosen as this issue's Ad Award of Excellence recipients.

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