Enduring Freedom
DAR Project Patriot Adopts USS *Stennis*

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE:
Talking to Children About Terrorism
Revolutionary Women Patriots
Family Life Since 9/11
1. Bosca, Leather Desk Pad, $135
   (Embossed w/ DAR insignia  20” * 34” Comes in Navy or Cognac)
2. Bosca, Leather Memorandum Box, $69
   (4 3/4” * 6 3/4” Comes in Navy or Cognac)
3. Bosca, Leather Business Card Holder, $40
   (Comes in Navy or Cognac)
4. Gold Wire Necklace, $499
   (14K Gold w/ DAR insignia charm 14k Gold 18” Wire, 2” adjustable)
5. Sterling Silver Wire Necklace, $150
   (w/ Sterling Silver DAR charm 18” Wire, 2” adjustable)
6. Handblown Cut Crystal Bowl, $90
   (etched with DAR insignia, 20% lead crystal)
7. Custom Base with engraving plate (black), $60
8. Halcyon Days Box with Memorial Continental Hall on Front, $220
   (w/ custom blue sides DAR insignia placed on inside lid J.E.C. inscribed on
   bottom. Official certificate and numbered box)
9. Solid Brass Insignia Clock Collection (can be engraved)
   a Small carriage clock, DAR insignia, quartz movement, $100
   b Round desk clock, w/swivel cover, DAR insignia, quartz alarm movement, $160
   c Carriage clock, DAR insignia, quartz movement, $210

For ordering information call 1.800.786.5890
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September is an exciting time as the DAR begins another year of service dedicated to God. Home and Country. Our 3,000 chapters throughout the National Society will observe September 17-23, 2002, as Constitution Week by encouraging the public to read and study the principles of this great document of American freedom.

Now, as never before, the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution has a unique opportunity to speak out for the rights granted to all Americans under the Constitution. Recent events, such as the challenge to eliminate the reference to God in our pledge to the flag, have caused many Americans to be confused about their rights and religious freedom.

Our citizens need to be reawakened to an understanding of their rights and the personal freedoms for which the American Revolution was fought.

We must not forget that this land was colonized by people from many countries who were seeking religious, political and economic freedom. They united as Americans to win and secure these freedoms.

From the beginning, our nation has looked to God for guidance and protection. A reference to God is evidenced in all three branches of our government. We also refer to God on our currency and in our nation’s most important historic documents.

Although the Constitution provides for no state-designated religion, our freedom of religion is one of our God-given unalienable rights. We take pride that, as a God-fearing people, our love for liberty promotes an understanding and tolerance for all religions.

Let us celebrate Constitution Week 2002 by reaffirming our Constitutional rights with the conviction and assurance that the people of these United States will stand firm to preserve and protect their right to remain “one Nation under God.”

Linda Tinker Watkins
President General
Dear Editor,

Hats off to Lucille Daniel, author of the splendid Valley Forge articles featured in the January/February issue of American Spirit magazine. “From Tragedy to Triumph” outlined a history of Valley Forge, and “Letting Freedom Ring” highlighted the NSDAR Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower. The accompanying photographs were beautiful.

The NSDAR Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower will celebrate the 50th anniversary of its dedication in April 2003.

To learn more about the part you, your chapter and your state society can play, visit www.dar.org and find us under the Constitution Week and Commemorative Events Committee.

The Washington Memorial Chapel, adjoining the Bell Tower at Valley Forge, has a wonderful new Web page. Travel to www.washingtonmemorialchapel.org and click on “carillon.” It offers a wealth of information about the NSDAR origins of the Tower, the carillon, carillonneur, DAR State Sundays and DAR State Prayers. There is a link in the text that will take you into the NSDAR Web site.

Thank you for the great articles. The magazine is beautiful.

Sincerely,
Lynn S. Nicklas
National Vice Chairman
NSDAR Valley Forge
Memorial Bell Tower

Dear Editor,

I have just received the March/April issue of American Spirit, and I’d like to compliment you on another excellent edition. I am the editor and publisher of my own small magazine, and as a fellow professional, I wanted to say how impressed I am with your layout, your graphics, the high quality of your photographs, and of course, your grab-you-by-the-collar contents. The whole package says “Read Me Now.” No longer does the magazine get put aside on a pile of papers to be read “someday.”

Also, being based abroad, I was delighted to read about the contribution of the Spanish patriots in your cover story. As so often happens, the DAR has opened my eyes to historical events I hadn’t known about before.

Sincerely,
Holly Smith
Honorary State Regent
United Kingdom

Dear Editor,

At first I was lost in the new format. At 98, I still like familiar things. But as I read and became more used to the magazine, I found it very enjoyable. When it comes, I go through it from cover to cover. Thank you for your dedication and hard work.

Sincerely,
Patricia R. Stebbins
El Palo Alto Chapter
Palo Alto, Calif.

Dear Editor,

Eating healthy is really the only way to lose weight and keep it off. Several years ago I weighed over 200 pounds. I could no longer get up and down the stairs in our home. I had no energy and had trouble sleeping at night. I tried many diets over the years. I’d lose a few pounds and then gain it right back. Finally, I decided it was time to change my lifestyle. Notice, I didn’t say diet, but rather a change of lifestyle. I changed what I was eating by cutting way back on foods that changed to sugar and increased the amount of protein I ate. I took the weight off slowly, one to two pounds per week. It took a year to get down to the weight I should be. What I discovered along the way was that many of the activities I hadn’t been able to participate in for years, I could now do. I can now keep up with my 10- and 11-year-old daughters. At a recent C.A.R. meeting, I taught the children how to play hopscotch and could easily bend over to pick up the pebble while balancing on one foot—something I could never have accomplished years ago. Now I have limitless energy and manage to balance a busy home life along with church, community work and DAR activities.

Sincerely,
Susan Tillman
San Jacinto Chapter
Houston, Texas

Dear Editor,

On the morning of 9/11 our nation came to a standstill as we stood in shock watching with horror the tumbling of the two World Trade Center buildings.

Within hours it was confirmed that terrorists had attacked our country on our own soil.

Our chapter scheduled a trip to visit the Newseum in Arlington, Va., for our October 2 meeting. We were one of the first groups to view the special exhibit on the World Trade Center disaster.

There were poster-sized photographs displayed of the event, beginning with the billowing smoke of the North tower to the leveled carnage of what has become known as “Ground Zero.” Another display featured the front pages of the world’s most prominent newspapers. It was overwhelming to see the entire world writing about this event in America. Chapter members’ hearts were full as we shared this moment in time and were honored to observe this patriotic media memorial to those who lost their lives, and to those who fought so bravely to save others.

We are planning our participation at “Heritage Days” in Purcellville, Va., in April to sell American flags and inform our community of the many works of our DAR chapter.

We pray that the renewed patriotism of our countrymen becomes stronger each day.

Sincerely,
Terri A. Coleman
Regent
Ketoctin Chapter
Loudoun County, Va.

Change Lifestyle to Reduce Weight

Dear Editor,

To the Editor of American Spirit:

I have just received the March/April issue of American Spirit, and I’d like to compliment you on another excellent edition. I am the editor and publisher of my own small magazine, and as a fellow professional, I wanted to say how impressed I am with your layout, your graphics, the high quality of your photographs, and of course, your grab-you-by-the-collar contents. The whole package says “Read Me Now.” No longer does the magazine get put aside on a pile of papers to be read “someday.”

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Holly Smith
Honorary State Regent
United Kingdom

A change in lifestyle to reduce weight is really the only way to lose weight and keep it off. Several years ago I weighed over 200 pounds. I could no longer get up and down the stairs in our home. I had no energy and had trouble sleeping at night. I tried many diets over the years. I’d lose a few pounds and then gain it right back. Finally, I decided it was time to change my lifestyle. Notice, I didn’t say diet, but rather a change of lifestyle. I changed what I was eating by cutting way back on foods that changed to sugar and increased the amount of protein I ate. I took the weight off slowly, one to two pounds per week. It took a year to get down to the weight I should be. What I discovered along the way was that many of the activities I hadn’t been able to participate in for years, I could now do. I can now keep up with my 10- and 11-year-old daughters. At a recent C.A.R. meeting, I taught the children how to play hopscotch and could easily bend over to pick up the pebble while balancing on one foot—something I could never have accomplished years ago. Now I have limitless energy and manage to balance a busy home life along with church, community work and DAR activities.

Sincerely,
Patricia R. Stebbins
El Palo Alto Chapter
Palo Alto, Calif.

Please send us your questions and comments. To ensure timely delivery of your letters, we encourage that all letters be sent electronically to the American Spirit Editor at DARmagazine@aol.com.

Please limit letters to 200 words.
Executive Board

The Millennium Administration

MEET THE 2001-2004 DAR EXECUTIVE BOARD

Front row (left to right): Carolyn Hanf, Gale Fixmer, Presley Wagoner, Linda Watkins, Elizabeth Haugh, Charlotte Edson, Beverly Jensen;
back row (left to right): Donna Raymond, Betty DeVries, Ann Dillon, Ellen Powley, Rolfe Teague

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First Vice President General, 1998–2001;
Registrar General, 1995–1998; Honorary State
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Reporter General, New York
Vice President General, 1996–1999;
Newport, Rhode Island

EXPLORE LIFESTYLES OF THE RICH AND FAMOUS CIRCA 1850–1900.  By Margie Markarian

he Gilded Age has long since passed, but a visit to any one of Newport’s grand mansions quickly brings the art, architecture and lifestyles of this extravagant era into focus. Most of the mansions, built as summer cottages for the rich and famous between 1852 and 1902, graciously line Bellevue Avenue and overlook the dramatic coastline.

The 70-room Breakers is considered the grandest of the group. It belonged to Cornelius Vanderbilt II and is known for its open-air terraces and stunning ocean views. The Marble House cost $11 million and was modeled after the Petit Trianon at Versailles. It was owned by William Vanderbilt, brother to Cornelius.

Rosecliff, owned by silver heiress Tessie Fair Oelrichs, boasts the biggest ballroom of all the mansions, as well as a heart-shaped grand staircase. Astor’s Beechwood was home to “The Mrs. Astor,” the creator of the country’s first social register, “The 400.” It offers living history tours and special events with costumed actors.

Newport also boasts a yacht-filled harbor, breathtaking Cliff Walk, sandy beaches, seafood restaurants and antique and gift shops. Be sure to poke around Thames Street, Spring Street and Franklin Street for antiques, crafts and jewelry.

Don’t leave without walking at least a portion of the northern end of the Cliff Walk (from Memorial Boulevard to the Breakers). This 3.5-mile National Recreation Trail takes you past the beautifully landscaped backyards of the mansions on one side and the cliffs of Newport’s rocky coastline on the other. The walk is somewhat vigorous and there are stairs to climb in spots, but the view is well worth the effort.

For More Information
Newport County Convention & Visitors Bureau
(800) 326–6030 or (401) 849–8048
www.GoNewport.com
Newport Mansions.
The Preservation Society of Newport County
(401) 847–1000; www.newportmansions.org

Seattle, Washington

GREAT NORTHWEST CITY OFFERS SCENIC SPLENDOR, COLORFUL HISTORY.  By Margie Markarian

ften ranked as one of the country’s most livable cities, Seattle also has a reputation as a fun vacation destination. It overflows with natural beauty, urban excitement and the history of the Northwest.

A ferry ride or boat cruise on Puget Sound is a must. From the deck, take in the emerald forests, the bustling waterfront and, of course, the unique city skyline with the Space Needle gracing the foreground and majestic Mount Rainier dominating the backdrop.

For history buffs, key attractions are Pioneer Square and Pike Place Market. Saloons and brothels thrived in the Pioneer Square area during Seattle’s early days. It’s also home to the original “Skid Row” (now Yesler Way), the muddy road lumbermen used to skid logs to the waterfront.

The Pioneer Square area is home to numerous galleries, antique shops and the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, a museum devoted to Seattle’s role in supporting the 1897–98 Klondike Gold Rush.

Not too far from Pioneer Square is Pike Place Market, the oldest farmers’ market in Washington State (1907). This 9-acre enclave of historic buildings is filled with the sights, sounds and smells of farmers, fishmongers, food vendors, artisans and street performers. Regularly scheduled heritage tours, ongoing performances and special events add to the excitement.

A ferry cruises on Puget Sound with Mt. Rainier in the background. The Seattle skyline glows with the Space Needle in foreground.

The Emerald City is renowned for its parks, the most popular of which is the 74-acre Seattle Center, the site of the 1962 World’s Fair and the city’s most recognizable landmark, the Space Needle. The Space Needle’s observation deck offers terrific views of the city, the Olympic Mountains and the Cascade Range to the East.

For More Information
Seattle Convention & Visitors Bureau
(206) 461–5840; www.seeeaseattle.org
Rosalie, an elegant Greek Revival mansion, perches on a high bluff overlooking the Mississippi River in the historic town of Natchez. The surrounding 20 acres, once part of the French Fort Rosalie, included the site of the earliest European settlement on the river—a choice spot with breathtaking views and summer breezes.

Wealthy lumber mill owner and planter Peter Little built Rosalie between 1820 and 1823. Mr. Little, whose grandfather had been a member of George Washington’s staff, arrived in Natchez in 1798 at the age of 17. He soon opened a lumber mill, which became one of the first in the area to harness steam power.

Rosalie reflects Mr. Little’s prosperity. The brick mansion boasts a two-story portico capped with a triangular pediment and supported by Doric columns.

Inside the house, a stairway with mahogany handrails and balusters spirals to the second floor and the attic above. Hand-carved details decorate the edges of the steps, doorframes, window casings and archways.

When Mr. Little died in 1856, the family of Natchez cotton broker Andrew Wilson acquired the property. Rosalie today reflects the 101 years of the Wilson family’s occupancy (1857–1958) and contains nearly all their 19th-century furnishings.

Union forces commandeered the mansion as their local headquarters after the fall of Vicksburg in 1863. Several Union generals visited Rosalie, notably Ulysses S. Grant, who stayed for several hours one August afternoon. Gen. Walter Gresham of Indiana eventually took charge and ordered Mrs. Wilson’s possessions stored under lock and key, preserving them for future generations.

Wilson descendants sold the property, then in need of extensive repairs, to the Mississippi State Society Daughters of the American Revolution in 1938. “The Mississippi Daughters have maintained the historical integrity of the antebellum structure and preserved the reflection of the lifestyle of a wealthy Victorian family,” says Cheryl Munyer Branyan, who manages the property. In 2001, MSSDAR also added the Scoper-Love Carriage House, a modern building housing a gift shop, kitchen and the MSSDAR Genealogical Library.
In 1972, MSSDAR bought land that was part of Rosalie's original gardens and transformed the former industrial site into the Patricia Walton Shelby Bicentennial Garden to honor Mrs. Shelby’s term as NSDAR President General from 1980–1983. The gardens around the mansion were restored in the early 1980s as a project of the Mississippi State Regent (1986–1989), Georgane F. Love. Mrs. Love became the second President General from MSSDAR, serving from 1998–2001. Today, she serves as chairman of the Rosalie Governing Board. In 1989, Rosalie was designated a National Historic Landmark.

The Rosalie mansion and gardens, located on the corner of Orleans and Canal Streets, are open for guided tours daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., except for major holidays. Call (601) 445–4555 for visitor information, or point your browser to www.Rosalie.net for an online tour.

In the 1840s, the Amos Deason family of Lancaster, S.C., built a one-story French Colonial-style cottage in Ellisville, Miss. The house was built of hand-hewn heart pine timber cut from the surrounding land. It is the oldest house in Jones County. The building featured a front porch with a rare hexagonal hipped gable over the entrance.

The timber façade also was unusual in that it was crafted to resemble stone by joining uniform horizontal planks in a masonry bond pattern—a technique that was used by George Washington at Mount Vernon. The simulated stone was painted, after which sand was applied to the wet paint. A second coat of paint completed the stone effect.

The house originally contained a parlor, a master bedroom and two small bedrooms. In the convention of the time, the kitchen was a separate building with an open fireplace. Here the family cooked and ate their meals, and the women worked on spinning, sewing and other household enterprises. An addition in the 1880s brought the house to its present size of nine rooms.

But an infamous episode before the family added the new wing has haunted the house ever since. As the region entered the Civil War, the Confederate cavalry, seeking provisions for the army, swept through Jones County, seizing food and farm animals, which rankled poor farmers in the area.

The passions of one local farmer, Newt Knight, boiled over when he discovered that men who owned 20 or more slaves could be exempted from military service. Mr. Knight, who had been serving the Confederacy at a hospital in lieu of fighting, deserted and formed an outlaw band. Confederate troops searched the local woods and swamps in vain for Knight's brigands. Desperate, they recruited the help of Jones County native Maj. Amos McLemore, who decided to stay with his friend, Amos Deason.

On a September afternoon when the major had returned to the Deason house, Mr. K night ambushed him in the bedroom, shooting him point-blank. Maj. McLemore died the next day, but his blood pooled on the rough-hewn pine floor as Mr. K night fled.

Legend holds that the bloodstain could never be scrubbed out of the pine boards, and Mr. D. Eason’s descendants eventually covered the bedroom floor with a new one of hardwood. Some family members say that since then the bedroom door of the house inexplicably flies open on the anniversary of the murder. Others dispute that, saying that it happens every night even if the door is locked.

The Deason family’s descendants continued to occupy the house until 1991, when Frances A. sounder Smith, a great-granddaughter of Amos Deason and a friend of the Tallahala Chapter, Ellisville, Miss., donated the property to the chapter with the request that it remain open to the public, especially schoolchildren.

The property joined the National Register of Historic Places in 1984 and became a Mississippi landmark in 2000. Barbara K. notts, Chairman of the house committee, says the chapter is in the midst of a fund drive to support massive renovations that will bring the house back to its 1880s condition. The renovations, which will include climate control, will allow the house to function as a museum and community meeting place.

The house is now open to the public by appointment. For visitor information, contact Mrs. K. notts at (601) 477–8646 or bknotts@megagate.com.

This sideboard is part of the original furnishings and was owned by Eleanor Deason. The Tallahala Chapter is conducting a fund drive for major renovations.
DAR AND THE MILITARY

A LEGACY OF SERVICE

By Jeanmarie Andrews
IN WAR AND PEACE, whether substantive or ceremonial, the support of the DAR for our nation’s military has never wavered. Earlier this year, American Spirit asked the current President General and the six living Honorary Presidents General to reflect on that record of support.

“It is worth noting that from the beginning, consistent with the aims of the DAR, the land and buildings have been used to provide service to our nation, in times of war and in times of peace,” wrote Patricia Walton Shelby, President General from 1980–1983, just before her death in June 2002.

Although she headed the National Society in peacetime, Mrs. Shelby wrote that she considered events honoring the military as highlights of her tenure. These included: instituting the Veteran-Patient Award; presenting the DAR Medal of Honor to Rear Admiral Fran McKee, the Navy’s first woman line admiral, and to the Honorable Bruce Laingen, U.S. Foreign Service officer, for his bravery and service as a prisoner during the Iranian hostage crisis; continuing the annual awarding of medals for outstanding achievement to candidates in the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC); and placing a wreath of poppies at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in April 1983.

During her term as President General from 1983–1986, Sarah McKelley King led the DAR delegation to Paris for the 200th anniversary of the Treaty of Paris of September 3, 1783, which had formally ended the American Revolution. She placed a marker in Yorktown Square honoring the American peacemakers John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and John Jay.

She also rededicated a bronze tablet placed by the DAR in 1932, which is engraved with the names of Frenchmen who aided our forefathers at the Battle of Yorktown. “We leave this plaque for all to see,” Mrs. King said, “that 200 years later, the citizens of the United States still remember, and revere, the French statesmen, soldiers, sailors and diplomats of that vital period for our new nation.”

Mrs. King also presented NSDAR Peacemaker Awards to the widows of General Douglas MacArthur and General Jacques Philippe LeClerc. The two soldiers had fought for their respective countries during World War II and assisted in restoring the peace that followed. The awards were created specially for the occasion to honor an individual from each country who exemplified the principles of freedom, peace, understanding and love of fellow man.

A project that was begun during Mrs. King’s term...
made significant strides during the administration of Ann Davison Duffie Fleck, 1986–1989.

Work progressed on a series of studies designed to identify and to honor Revolutionary War patriots of African and Native American descent. Initial studies of minorities from Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island were completed during Mrs. Fleck’s tenure as President General.

In peacetime, the public’s awareness of defense needs can dim. In her official remarks, Mrs. Fleck recognized this and frequently quoted her father, Major General Harold R. Duffie, a veteran of both World Wars and the Korean conflict: “We must educate all Americans on the need for adequate national defense. Unless we remain strong, the next war may be in our own land, on our own doorstep. Americans must be educated to understand that plans should be formulated prior to hostilities with well-trained manpower always available.” Though written half a century ago, his words are prescient in light of last September’s terrorist attacks on New York and Washington.

The NSDAR Centennial coincided with events abroad to present a unique and moving opportunity for Marie Hirst Yochim, President General from 1989–1992. She led a remembrance tour to the United Kingdom, Germany and France in 1991. She found the visit to Germany particularly gratifying in light of the country’s recent reunification. On that trip, she went to Magdeburg, Germany, the birthplace of Baron Friedrich von Steuben, who served as the Inspector General of the Continental Army during the American Revolution. In 1937, the National Society had dedicated a memorial plaque to Baron von Steuben at the site of the church where he had been baptized. At the end of World War II, Magdeburg became part of East Germany, and the communist government removed the plaque.

A few months after the fall of the Berlin Wall, Magdeburg’s mayor notified the National Society that the plaque had been found and remounted. He asked the National Society to join in ceremonies honoring the rediscovery and redisplay of the plaque.

Mrs. Yochim paid tribute to the ties binding the two countries and to the German heritage of many Americans who have contributed so much to their country. “This was truly a unique experience and established a continuing program by the DAR to recognize Europeans who supported the American Revolution,” Mrs. Yochim said.

World War II again provided a historical backdrop for DAR activities during the tenure of Dorla Eaton Kemper as President General (1995–1998). In May 1995, she was designated as an official distinguished visitor for all ceremonies in London to celebrate the 50th anniversary of V-E Day. She attended the “Thanksgiving, Reconciliation and Hope” ceremony at St. Paul’s Cathedral at the invitation of Queen Elizabeth.

Later that year, she attended ceremonies in Hawaii marking the 50th anniversary of V-J Day and placed a wreath honoring all veterans of World War II at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific (the Punchbowl).

In September 1997, Mrs. Kemper led a delegation to Dumphries, Scotland. They toured the birthplace of John Paul Jones on the Solway Firth, and a DAR contribution was given to the John Paul Jones Trust and Museum. In London, the House of Parliament and the Middle Temple were opened to the delegation on Constitution Day. The delegation then went to Bony, France, where they visited the Somme American Cemetery and placed a wreath to honor the 1,831 American soldiers of World War I who are buried there.

Also during her term, the DAR placed national, state and United States
territorial flags in the Hall of Honor at the Women in the Military Service for America Memorial, located at the ceremonial entrance to Arlington National Cemetery, to honor all women who have defended America throughout history.

Before ending her tenure as President General in April 2001, Georgane Ferguson Love left a lasting memorial not only to World War II veterans but also to their supporters. During her term, the World War II Memorial Challenge Committee raised more than $460,000 for the World War II memorial to be built in the nation’s capital.

The same committee also prepared a very limited edition of a six-volume Book of Remembrance, which lists the name, hometown, branch of service, and rank or wartime occupation of more than 38,000 military and civilian patriots. The DAR also published its completed study of Revolutionary War Minority Patriots.

Additionally, in April 2000, the National Society presented the first Margaret Cochran Corbin Award to pay tribute to women in all branches of the military for their extraordinary service. The award was named for a woman who followed her husband into the Revolutionary War, and when he was mortally wounded, took his place behind the cannon. In 1779, she became the first female pensioner of the United States.

The term of the current President General, Linda Tinker Watkins, began during a time of peace that was shattered on September 11, 2001, when a terrorist-piloted airliner crashed into the Pentagon across the river from DAR headquarters. Mrs. Watkins was literally “in office” when the attacks occurred.

Just after the attacks, Mrs. Watkins said, “It gives you a terribly vulnerable feeling to drive past the Pentagon and see the hole. They struck at our power center. The DAR has been preaching a strong national defense since its existence, but people were not concerned. The problem is we’re fighting the enemy within. WE’RE SO FREE, WE FAILED TO SEE THE DANGERS.”

PRESIDENT GENERAL LINDA TINKER WATKINS

“Today, we have experienced the stark reality that a strong and well-informed national defense is not a luxury, it is a necessity,” she said.

“If out of every bad event some good comes, then maybe the good is that it brought people to an awareness that we’re in this together,” Mrs. Watkins said. “We are only as strong as our commitment to remain free. We have to take our citizenship privileges and responsibilities seriously. We all have to do our part to protect our society.”

(American Spirit thanks the President General and Honorary Presidents General for granting interviews and sharing materials with us in the preparation of this article. A detailed history of DAR support of the military may be found in A Century of Service: The Story of the DAR, by Ann Arnold Hunter, published in 1991 to mark the organization’s centennial.)
“Without this school, there would be no community here, and without the DAR, there would have been no school.”

Stan Mannon
Administrator of the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School in Grant, Ala.

Perhaps, as administrator of the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School in Grant, Ala., Mr. Mannon’s comments could be written off as the slight exaggeration of a man who loves his job. But Mannon’s words ring true and are echoed by students, teachers and citizens of this tiny town atop Gunter Mountain in the north central part of the state.

Many of those citizens still remember what life was like on Gunter Mountain before the Alabama Society DAR established KDS in 1924. The school’s first graduate, Louise Kennamer Romans, can hardly believe how KDS has changed her hometown. “I notice all the beautiful homes in Grant that were not here when I went to school. And there are businesses now, and the roads are so much better.”

June Troup, who attended KDS in the 1940s, agrees. “I remember my uncle saying that there was not a house on the mountain that was fit for a dog to live in.”

But it is not only the older generations who have a sense of history. Just ask elementary student Mallory Kirkland, who says proudly, “I’m going to this school because my parents went to this school, my grandparents went to this school, and my great-grandparents helped build this school.”

Isolated by impassable roads, held back by illiteracy, poverty and a lack of medical services, Grant was chosen by the DAR for a bold experiment. As a privately owned public school, KDS gives students the best of both worlds: the financial support of the state educational system, and the focus on God, home and country that only a private school curriculum may offer.

Named for a distinguished Alabama Daughter who served as an officer at both the state and national levels of DAR, the Kate Duncan Smith School was officially designated a DAR school in 1930. Its original structure, built by local residents of stones gathered from their own fields, has expanded to a 38-building, 240-acre campus serving more than 1,200 students from kindergarten to 12th grade. The site has since been nominated for the National Register for Historic Places.

As part of the Marshall County public system, the school is free to students within its residential zone. The state provides teacher salaries, bus transportation, a child nutrition program and a portion of the utility expenses.

The DAR provides building maintenance, scholarship programs and medical assistance, which is arguably the most profound part of the DAR support. Some 50 percent of KDS students live below the poverty level. According to school nurse Jennifer Patterson Satterfield, she may often be a child’s first, and perhaps only, access to medical care.

“I get to be a part of providing some of the medical needs for students: glasses, braces, dentist visits, clothing, even shoes.
In the first two months that I was here, I helped two children get glasses,” she says. “We have helped buy prescriptions for some children whose mom was laid off temporarily.

“We’ve also bought shoes for some children whose tennis shoes were too small and were hurting their feet. It has been so rewarding to be working here supported by the DAR.”

Nurse Jen, as everyone calls her, has not only witnessed the assistance to others by DAR, she has also benefited from it. A 1993 graduate of KDS, she attended college with the help of DAR scholarships. When she was offered a chance to return to Grant, she jumped for it. “This was my chance to give back what KDS and the Daughters had given to me and my family,” she says.

Many KDS students have felt the same way. In fact, former students form more than half the faculty of KDS, including 2nd grade teacher Kim Sutphin, a 1982 graduate. “We knew as students that not everyone had someone looking out for them the way the DAR ladies helped us,” she says.

“My husband also attended here, and although we moved around with our jobs, it was always on our minds to come back. The way patriotism and love of the community is stressed here—we wanted that for our children,” she says.

Dr. Olon Tucker is a perfect example of that attitude. A KDS graduate whose education was funded by the DAR, Dr. Tucker returned to Grant in 1966 to open the community’s first medical practice. “They gave me a scholarship and helped me in every way they could. I just couldn’t have gone to school without them,” he says of the DAR. “This was a very poor area and that’s one reason the DAR built the school here, for which we’re all eternally grateful.”

In fact, some 75 percent of KDS graduates go on to higher levels of education at colleges and vocational institutes, and many of them have the DAR scholarship fund to thank.

But these students don’t wait until graduation day to begin giving back to their community. That attitude of patriotism and community service is instilled in them from the first day they enter the school doors.

Each generation of KDS students understands that they are in a unique educational environment, according to Mannon. “Our students have the same kind of loyalty and love for KDS and for this community that many people have for their college alma mater,” he says. “And because of that tradition of patriotism and academic excellence, they return to this area to raise their families and to give back what they have received.”

“We give back to the community kind of how the DAR gives to us,” says high school student Jarrod Jackson. “And that’s a really neat thing.”

Through DAR Project Patriot, KDS students sent cards, photos and letters this spring to the men and women aboard the USS John C. Stennis (CVN 74), deployed in the North Arabian Sea. As part of the school’s Patriots for Patriots Program that pairs the KDS Patriots (student body) with the Army’s 335th Signal Command, the elementary school students sent more than 350 Valentines to soldiers in Kuwait.

The KDS Middle School Student Government Association, the Junior Civitan Club and the high school Patriot Historical Society raised a total of more than $2,500 to send the American Red Cross and New York firefighters to be used for victims of the 9/11 attacks.

It should come as no surprise to learn that the school’s athletic teams’ nickname is the Patriots. “We have a strong focus on health and physical education across the board,” says Mr. Mannon. “We have boys and girls teams in basketball, baseball, softball, tennis, golf—you name it! And many of those teams have gone on to win local and state competitions.

“In addition, we are very proud of our music and art departments. In fact, one of our students has a pencil drawing which won a contest sponsored by the Alabama State Legislature, and his work now hangs in the U.S. Capitol,” he says.

“This is public education at its best. You know, public education has been widely criticized lately. It’s gotten a bad rap nationwide. But we like to think that the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School is an example of what it could be. Of course, we follow the state curriculum, but thanks to the Daughters, we can offer students so much more,” Mr. Mannon says.

“One example is our on-campus chapel. Another is we come together every morning to observe a moment of silence, say the Pledge of Allegiance and sing the national anthem,” he says.

“We truly embody the spirit of the DAR motto: God, Home and Country.”

(Please visit www.geocities.com/kdsdar in order to learn more about the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School)
With the anniversary of last year’s attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon, the constant threat of new terrorist acts and the heavy barrage of headlines about child kidnappings, American children continue to have urgent and unsettling questions about the safety of their everyday world. Consequently, today’s parents and grandparents have to be prepared to allay fears and discuss terrorism and violence in honest, compassionate and helpful ways.

“We live in challenging times and can’t isolate children from events taking place now or potential events in the future,” says Paul Thayer, assistant professor of Child and Family Studies at Wheelock College in Boston. “Although our natural inclination is to shield children from the world we live in today, 9/11 woke us up to the fact that we can’t do it as much as we’d like.”

Talking to Children About Terrorism and Violence

By Margie Markarian
“In general, it’s important for parents to be honest with kids but not overwhelm them,” points out David Fessler, M.D., a child and adolescent psychiatrist in Burlington, Vt., and chair of the American Psychiatric Association’s Council on Children, Adolescents and Their Families. “Reassure them that lots of people are working hard to keep them as safe as possible. Encourage them to talk when they are worried, confused or scared, and give realistic assurances.”

“Fortunately,” adds Mr. Thayer, “kids are much more resilient than we think but they do need our help to sort things out.” What follows are some suggestions how to help children work through their fears:

**Prepare children for what they might see and hear in the media.** Let children know the anniversary of 9/11 is coming up and that there will be a lot of retrospective coverage on the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, the downing of Flight 93 outside Pittsburgh and the rescue efforts at Ground Zero. A simple statement like, “I can’t believe a year has passed since the terrorist attack,” may be enough to start a conversation.

In addition, says Mr. Thayer, “You may want to limit television exposure, especially for young children, because for them, it may seem like it’s happening all over again. Even for older kids, seeing coverage on television and newspapers may increase their sense of vulnerability. It will bring the events to consciousness at a time when they may be thinking, ‘I thought things were back to normal and OK.’”

**Respond to questions and concerns in sensitive, age-appropriate ways.** Whether you are answering a child’s question about war, a terrorist act, violence in schools or a child abduction, key in on underlying questions.

Younger children might ask, “What happened?” but they won’t understand or need detailed explanations,” says Judy Linger, M.D., a child psychiatrist and medical director of child mental health and programming at Indian River Memorial Hospital in Vero Beach, Fla. “What they really want to know is that they are safe and that the people they love are safe. And that’s the type of assurance you have to give them.”

School-age children need similar assurances but can handle more details and usually want to know how a tragic event can happen. Answer questions directly and acknowledge fears but don’t give them more information than they are asking for or need. “Giving them information helps them manage their sense of vulnerability,” says Mr. Thayer, noting that if kids don’t have real answers they fill in the blanks with their own imaginings.

“Sometimes what they imagine is scarier than what’s true.”

**For adolescents, focus on how and why something happened.** As Mr. Thayer points out: “Adolescents have political questions and philosophical questions. Simple answers won’t do. They want help in figuring out their place in the world, how the world works and how they can make a difference.”

**Encourage children to channel feelings and fears through play, art and writing.** Almost any form of creative self-expression is a positive coping method, especially for children who are not talkative types or old enough to express themselves verbally. Drawing pictures of an airplane crash, building and crashing block towers, writing a journal entry about a recent kidnapping or using dolls to rescue other dolls or stuffed animals from danger are tangible ways for children to process emotions. A caring adult can read into these creative outlets for insights into what a child may be feeling.

**Turn negative events into positive actions.** Another way to reduce stress and anxiety over troubling events is for the whole family to get involved in supporting a worthy cause or community initiative. That’s what propelled millions of Americans to give blood, donate money and participate in candlelight vigils immediately following last year’s terrorist attacks.

The need to do something constructive is also what prompted Candace Lightner to form Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) after her daughter’s death was caused by a drunken driver. It was also the impetus that pushed John Walsh, host of America’s Most Wanted, to establish the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children after his son was abducted and murdered.
Ultimately, when children see influential adults in their lives working to make a difference, their tendency is to model similar behavior and feel better about the future.

“Even if the world isn’t always a predictable place, the smaller world of a child can be predictable. Children often find daily and weekly routines to be comforting when words can’t be.”

PAUL THAYER, assistant professor of Child and Family Studies at Wheelock College in Boston.

Share feelings. The anniversary of 9/11 and threats of a new attack can easily trigger a wave of sadness, frustration and anger in adults. Prepare yourself for a possible change in emotions and let youngsters know how you are feeling.

“It’s OK for children to know that you are anxious, confused, upset or preoccupied by local or international events,” says Dr. Fassler. “Children will usually pick it up anyway, and if they don’t know the cause, they may think it’s their fault. They may worry that they’ve done something wrong.”

Teach children about safety. As alarming as highly publicized child kidnappings and sexual abuse cases are, it’s wise to use such incidents as opportunities to review safety guidelines with children of all ages. Teach youngsters their addresses and phone numbers.

Make sure they know whose homes are safe to visit, whom they can and can’t accept a ride from, and that they should steer clear of unfamiliar adults asking directions, giving out candy or looking for assistance in finding lost pets. Teach them how to get out of dangerous or uncomfortable situations through role-playing.

Discuss the differences between a good touch and a bad touch. Explain the reasons why a child can’t visit public rest rooms, roam malls, go to video arcades and play in parks without supervision. (Editor’s Note: For tips on child safety, consult www.missingkids.com, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children’s Web site.)

Maintain routines and structure. Bedtime rituals, family game nights, Saturday morning soccer practices, birthday celebrations, holiday traditions and other routine activities in a child’s life become more important in trying times.

“Children are reassured by structure and familiarity,” Dr. Fassler says. “Even if the world isn’t always a predictable place, the smaller world of a child can be predictable,” adds Mr. Thayer. “Children often find daily and weekly routines to be comforting when words can’t be.”

Fall back on spirituality. “Whatever faith you practice, it’s beneficial to find hope and strength in a greater power,” says Dr. Linger. “Let your children see you being human and leaning on a source of strength outside yourself. When parents and children pray together, they have an extra connection. It’s a way to be prepared in times of pain and stress.”

Warning Signs a Child May Need Professional Help

Although most children are quite resilient and can rebound from frightening events that they see and hear about in the news, there are also children who have more difficulty getting back to “normal.”

Indeed, children who have other reasons to feel anxious or vulnerable, possibly because of a divorce, death, family illness or direct connection to a tragic event, may have more trouble coping than others.

If the following symptoms persist, they may be warning signs that a child needs help from a doctor or mental health professional:

• Refusal to return to school
• Clinging behavior
• Persistent fears
• Sleep disturbances
• Loss of concentration and irritability
• Jumpy, startled easily
• Behavior problems that are not typical for the child
• Physical ailments—headaches, stomach aches, dizziness—for which there is no medical cause
hen terrorists struck America on September 11, 2001, the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier USS John C. Stennis (CVN 74) was peacefully cruising the waters off Southern California in preparation for routine deployment in January 2002. By sunset on that grim day, the carrier was on full alert and would soon go to war.

The Front Lines of FREEDOM

USS Stennis Played Key Role in War Against Terrorism

by Bill Hudgins

W
the *Stennis* and its battle group of seven surface ships, two submarines and eight aircraft squadrons weighed anchor for the North Arabian Sea where they supported Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Anaconda. Deploying some two months earlier than originally planned, the battle group arrived December 15.

The USS *John C. Stennis* (CVN 74) was named for U.S. Sen. John C. Stennis (D-Miss.), who is regarded as “the father of America's modern Navy.” (“CVN” is an abbreviation of “Carrier aViation Nuclear.”) It was commissioned on December 9, 1995, and was designed to last at least 50 years.

The 97,000-ton ship carried a crew of 5,025 when it left for Operation Enduring Freedom. About 12 percent of the crew were women, and two of them had close ties to DAR.

Ensign Rebecca Bowman is a member of the Cadron Post Chapter in Conway, Ark. Petty Officer Jennifer McClellan is the granddaughter of Helen C. McClellan, a charter member of Sleeping Ute Mountain Chapter of Cortez, Colo. *American Spirit* asked the two to talk about why they have chosen military careers and about their experiences aboard the *Stennis*.

Ensign Bowman was one of about 200 female officers who graduated from the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md., in 2001. In a quirk of timing, she was ordered to report for duty on September 12.

“I was driving from Pensacola, Florida, to San Diego,” she recalls. “When I heard about the tragedy, I was in Tucson, Ariz., a day’s drive away from San Diego. Within hours of the attack, the USS *Stennis* was patrolling the west coast of Southern California, supporting homeland defense.”

She joined the ship which soon departed for Operation Enduring Freedom. Her specialty is cryptology—Ensign Bowman was one of 25 cryptologists who served on board the *Stennis*, ranging from senior officers to trainees. “The role of cryptology is to provide timely indications and warning to battle group commanders,” she says.

“It is all about information. Solid information is a force multiplier that enhances our movements and complicates those of adversaries. Cryptology is a single, but important, piece of the puzzle. Highly trained and specialized sailors working directly with the battle group are vital to the overall success in Operation Enduring Freedom.”

Much of what she does is secret and classified, notes Capt. James A. McDonell, commanding officer of the *Stennis*, “so I can’t talk about it. But I can say that Rebecca is a great American.”

Being a woman on a combat vessel wasn’t a major issue, Ensign Bowman says. “On the *Stennis* we are all sailors, marines or airmen. The greatest challenge for me was being a junior officer, it was not being female.”

Like all sailors from every time and place, Ensign Bowman endured the loneliness of being far from home.

“It was difficult to be cut off from the people I know and care about. Excellent communication—by phone, e-mail and regular mail—has been vital to remaining in touch. The occasional package and let-
Petty Officer McClellan says she enlisted in the Navy in October 1998 after graduating from high school “for the opportunity to travel, to acquire discipline and to continue my education.” After basic training, she studied repair and maintenance of fire control radar units. She reported to the ship July 10, 2000, and was assigned to the ship’s Combat Systems Radar Division. Her main job is with the primary air search and combat radar.

“As the ‘eyes’ of the ship,” she says, “we play an integral role in the ship’s mission. I do corrective and daily preventive maintenance on the radar and all associated equipment to ensure full operation and minimum down time.”

Or as Capt. McDonell describes her duties: “Every time the pilots came back to the carrier, if Jennifer hadn’t been doing her job, they would not have got back home safely.”

“The events of 9/11 made me feel a purpose and sense of pride in why I am out here and a part of what we are doing,” Petty Officer McClellan says. “I was proud of my younger brother, who followed in my footsteps in joining the Navy. He is assigned to the VP-40 airwing also deployed away from home.” She will remain on duty with the Stennis until October 2004.

“At times, things got really stressed and depressing. It was really hard spending the holidays away from home—Thanksgiving through Mother’s Day. Knowing we were out here doing our part to ensure everyone back at home were together and safe for the holidays helped pull me through.”

**Battle Stations**

The crew certainly did their part and more. During 111 days of flight operations, aircrews flew 10,600 combat sorties and dropped 275,000 pounds of ordnance. The Stennis was the first carrier to launch air strikes into Afghanistan in support of Operation Anaconda, described as the campaign to “cut off the head” of al-Qaeda and the Taliban fighters in Afghanistan.

Although steaming far from land, the ship’s crew had to remain alert to the
possible threat of terrorists attacking in small ships or boats. Its air defense crews also watched the skies for possible enemy air attacks.

Hazards are part of serving on an aircraft carrier. During the mission, crews loaded some 275,000 pounds of ordnance onto aircraft. The flight deck crew safely recovered 9,600 arrested landings—in which the aircraft must snag a cable as they land to bring themselves to a halt—and only one landing went awry. In March, an F-14 crashed in the sea while attempting a landing. The crew was rescued without serious injury.

There were some historic and moving moments. Vice President Dick Cheney visited the ship on March 15, although even his arrival did not interrupt the launching of air strikes against al-Qaeda and Taliban fighters. The vice president also ate lunch with several of the crew and participated in a re-enlistment ceremony for a group of sailors.

He watched fighters roar off the flight deck and addressed thousands of sailors, marines and airwing crew in the immense hangar bay. “The United States of America is fighting for the freedom and security of the American people and the defense of the civilized world. And let there be no doubt, no matter how long it takes, the forces of freedom will defeat the forces of terror,” said Mr. Cheney, a former secretary of defense.

On a wall near the vice president, the crew had hung a tattered 12-by-18-foot American flag that had been recovered from the smoking rubble of the World Trade Center towers. New York City Police Sgt. Karl Hagstrom, a naval reservist, found the flag on September 15, 2001. When he heard the Stennis and its battle group were sailing for the North Arabian Sea, he e-mailed the ship to ask if they wanted it as their battle flag. Absolutely, came the reply, and the flag was delivered by air to the carrier at sea. On December 7, the anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, the flag was raised and flew over the 1,092-foot-long ship.

While serving in defense of America, the crew missed holidays including Thanksgiving, Hanukkah, Christmas, Kwanzaa, New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King Day, Valentine’s Day, St. Patrick’s Day, Passover, Easter and Mother’s Day. Sixty men became fathers.

In peacetime, the ship would have made port a number of times to replenish supplies and for liberty. But this was war, and the ship made few ports; in fact, it had one stretch of 100 days of continuous operations at sea.

Support and communication from home were especially vital for the crew while they were at sea, says Capt. McDonell. “We didn’t know until just a few days beforehand when we were going home. That stresses everyone. It really helps when the crewmembers know that they are being honored and talked about back home, and that all their hard work is making a difference. The support of friends and family back home was truly awesome.”

Letters from home are almost as important to troops as food, and the carrier received some 738,308 pounds of mail. Besides letters, 4,281,164 e-mails helped ease the loneliness.

The mail included 5,300 packages from DAR members, friends and family through Project Patriot. These gifts hit a special chord, the captain says. “You could see people in town on liberty wearing the shirts. It was really fun, and the sailors were very appreciative of that great gift. We were very moved by the generosity of the DAR.”

Finally, after 177 days under way, the ship returned to its home port at the Naval Air Station in San Diego, Calif. Mission accomplished.
All of us watched television helplessly on September 11, 2001, as airplanes flew into the Twin Towers and the Pentagon, followed by the Pennsylvania crash of a fourth hijacked plane. We wondered what we could do to assist in the defense of our country and this new war waged by terrorists against the very freedoms our Revolutionary ancestors fought for,” says Beth Bugbee, National Chairman, DAR Project Patriot Committee.

“As these unbelievable events unfolded, and we saw men and women of the armed forces leaving their loved ones to head into battle, we kept asking ourselves, ‘What can we do to help?’

“Hearing about the carrier battle groups in the Arabian Sea, and particularly one of the carriers being used as an afloat forward operating base for Special Operations Forces of the Army, Navy and Air Force, our question was answered. With a support group of 170,000 members, DAR could offer to sponsor the crew of an aircraft carrier.”

DAR began working immediately with the Department of the Navy on this project. On February 26, 2002, Rear Adm. S. R. Pietropaoli, chief of information, informed DAR that Capt. James A. McDonell, commanding officer of the nuclear aircraft carrier USS John C. Stennis (CVN 74), and the ship’s crew, would greatly appreciate NSDAR sponsorship. On March 19, 2002, the DAR Project Patriot Committee was activated as the approved special committee to organize and coordinate DAR support for the crew of the USS Stennis and the war against terrorism.

In Phase One, DAR collected thank-you cards and donations for 5,200 patriot packages to be shipped to the crew during the ship’s deployment in the North Arabian Sea during Operation Enduring Freedom. Children from the DAR schools also sent letters and drawings.

DAR volunteers assembled the packages and thank-you cards in late April, and on May 10, more than 100 boxes of patriot packages were delivered to the ship in Tasmania. Almost immediately, the crew began sending DAR members thank-you e-mails such as this:

Thank you for the care and time you put into sending out the Project Patriot packages. The T-shirt and lolly are wonderful but mostly your support is appreciated. It is my honor to serve and keep America safe. It is always great to know that others, such as DAR, are joining us to maintain Independence.

Phase Two included representatives of the USS Stennis attending the 111th Continental Congress Opening Night, July 3, 2002. Rear Adm. James M.
Zortman, commander of Carrier Group Seven, was the evening’s keynote speaker. Capt. Jeffrey B. Miller, executive officer of the Stennis, accepted the Margaret Cochran Corbin Award presented to women for distinguished military service, on behalf of Lt. Ellen Hanley Duffy, an officer on the USS Stennis.

Also part of Phase Two is “Christmas in July”—the collection of Christmas cards and donations for purchasing holiday gift items to be sent to the crew. Plans are being made for an official visit to the ship by DAR President General Linda T. Watkins.

The accompanying article in this issue of American Spirit is also part of the second phase.

Phase Three, “Home for the Holidays,” is now under way. DAR clubs and chapters, as well as individual members, their friends and families, are already sending NSDAR their personally signed holiday cards along with donations to purchase 3,000 prepaid phone cards.

Volunteers will package the phone cards and holiday greetings for mailing to the men and women aboard the USS Stennis in time for the holiday season.

Children from the DAR Schools will also be participating with holiday letters and drawings. All mail must be sent to the below NSDAR address for shipment to the USS John C. Stennis. Do not send mail directly to the ship.

Personal Christmas cards and holiday letters containing donations should be mailed to: NSDAR—Project Patriot, Treasurer General, 1776 D Street NW, Washington, DC 20006-5303. Checks should be made payable to Treasurer General, NSDAR, and donations are tax-deductible. Be sure to write “Project Patriot” on the check.

Holiday cards and letters that do not include a donation should be sent to: NSDAR—Project Patriot, Public Relations Office, 1776 D Street NW, Washington, DC 20006-5303.

Donations and cards for “Home for the Holidays” should be received by NSDAR no later than November 30, 2002.

However, donations will be needed by Project Patriot throughout the year as DAR support for the crew of the USS John C. Stennis continues year-round.

For more information about Project Patriot, browse www.ProjectPatriot.com or e-mail: DARJCS@aol.com.
Dear Patriot,

On behalf of the 170,000 women of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I thank you for your courage and commitment to America. DAR is an organization that was founded in 1890 to honor the men and women who achieved American independence.

We are a charitable organization committed to patriotism, education and historic preservation. After September 11th, our organization wanted to show our support for the men and women of the United States armed forces. We were thrilled to have been granted the opportunity to officially adopt the USS John C. Stennis (CVN 74) and its embarked airwing.

America was born in the hearts and minds of men and women who had a vision of freedom and a better way of life. Today, America is at war to defend our beliefs in the value of human life and the value of our constitutional republic. You are now the torchbearers of liberty. In your hands rest the fate of our people and the fate of our republic.

The Daughters of the American Revolution truly appreciate the sacrifices that you are making to keep America safe and free. We salute your bravery. May God bless America and may God bless the men and women of the USS John C. Stennis.

Sincerely,

Linda Tinker Watkins
President General, DAR
IN SEARCH OF Homeland Security

Everyone can play a part in keeping America safe

By Bill Hudgins
In the days following the 9/11 attacks on the United States, the American people wiped away their tears and asked, “What can we do to keep something like this from happening again?” It was, and remains, a difficult question.

Unlike the early days of World War II after Pearl Harbor, we have no marching enemy armies to oppose, no grave deficit in matériel and weapons to erase. Our enemies seem as subtle and elusive as drifting smoke, raising alarms by the merest hints of their presence or activity. Our traditional tolerance of each other—“you mind your business, I’ll mind mine”—gives them their best cover.

It has become abundantly apparent that it will henceforth be every citizen’s business to be more alert to clues of possible terrorist activity.

The Office of Homeland Security and the Homeland Security Council were established by presidential order to develop and coordinate a comprehensive national—not just federal—strategy to strengthen protections against terrorist threats or attacks in the United States.

Led by former Pennsylvania Governor Tom Ridge, the Office of Homeland Security is charged with coordinating federal, state and local counter-terrorism efforts, including ways to receive and follow up on citizens’ tips of possible terrorist activities. In an online interview earlier this year, Mr. Ridge said, “There is probably not a single day since 9/11 that thoughtful, observant Americans have [not] noticed something that was out of the ordinary, out of place, something that was inconsistent maybe with the rhythm and pattern of their business or their neighborhood or what have you, and have made a referral to law enforcement, which is the best way to go” (go to www.whitehouse.gov/deptofhomeland to see the full transcript).

However, homeland security is not just “an inside-the-Beltway story,” Mr. Ridge has said. “It encompasses the air we breathe, the food we eat, the water we drink, the energy we use, critical infrastructure everywhere. It affects us every time we board a plane or visit the office or log onto our computers. It touches everyone’s lives.”

As a national strategy for homeland defense has developed, the government created the Freedom Corps as a means to foster a culture of service, citizenship and responsibility (www.freedomcorps.com). Key to this is the Citizens Corps, a program designed to channel and direct citizen participation in defending against not only terrorism but also crime and natural disasters. Components of the Citizens Corps (www.citizenscorps.org) include the following:

- The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training program will prepare neighborhoods, businesses, and schools to take a more active role in emergency management planning and help them prepare for disasters (training.cemaa.gov/EMIWeb/cert).
- Expanding the long-established Neighborhood Watch concept to include terrorism prevention and education as well as its original role in crime prevention (www.usaonwatch.org).
- Volunteers in Police Service (VIPS) will mobilize civilian volunteers to assist stretched-thin police departments in routine duties—from reading parking meters...
to clerical chores—so the professionals can devote more time to front-line duty (www.policevolunteers.org).

- The Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) will coordinate the skills of practicing and retired health professionals during large-scale emergencies to assist emergency response teams, care for victims with non-serious injuries and provide other care in their communities.

(A fifth component called Operation TIPS, the Terrorism Information and Prevention System, would have mobilized and trained workers in a number of industries such as utilities and trucking to recognize and report suspicious activity to the nearest FBI field office. However, this part of the program has been strongly opposed in Congress and at press time was being scaled back.)

While developing guidance and training materials, the federal government has asked local communities to take the lead in shaping the mission of their respective Citizens Corps. So far, about 70 communities have created Citizens Corps Councils to direct local activities.

Other ways to get involved include volunteering to help established organizations that respond to disaster or crisis, such as the American Red Cross or Points of Light Volunteer Centers (www.pointsoflight.org).

Ask your local police department, fire department and emergency medical services department how you can help in citizen programs they offer. For instance, if your neighborhood does not have a Neighborhood Watch program, you could help start one.

While asking citizens to be more alert to possible terrorist activity, the administration said this must be balanced by a jealous regard for our traditional liberties. Otherwise, the terrorists’ attacks will truly have succeeded. We are obliged to recall Benjamin Franklin’s admonition that, “They that can give up essential liberty to maintain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety.”

In explaining the mission of the Office of Homeland Security, Mr. Ridge acknowledges that delicate balancing act.

In his online chat, he said, “as long as we have a transparent democracy ...and a rule of law, and a system of checks and balances, and press that constantly probes and inquires, and citizens that probe and inquire, we can meet the goal of enhancing security and at the same time preserving our way of life, and at the heart of all that is preserving our rule of law that governs our activity and our relationships.”

In addition, Mr. Ridge said, “I am confident that America understands that this is an enduring vulnerability, that the 21st-century threat is unlike anything we’ve ever dealt with before. This is a different kind of enemy. This enemy deploys a different strategy with different tactics and it’s a different organization.

The federal Homeland Security Advisory System introduced in March is designed to measure and evaluate terrorist threats against a city, a state, a sector or an industry, help coordinate responses, and communicate effectively about them to the public.

“We value life, they value death. It gives them a strategic advantage. But as the President is fond of saying, had they considered our resolve, and our commitment, our compassion and our unity, they might have thought twice about confronting us.

“As we develop and then deploy a national effort to secure America, and I reiterate again national, not just federal, the President strongly believes that we can end up being not only a safer and more secure country but a better country as well,” he said.

Like charity, security begins at home with being prepared for possible crises. Many people already do this, especially in areas prone to storms, earthquakes and other natural disasters.

FEMA - the Federal Emergency Management Agency—offers a number of printed and online guides for community and family preparedness. See the Web site, www.fema.gov, for more information and details.

FEMA tips include:

- Create a family emergency preparedness plan. Make sure everyone understands it and practices it regularly.
- Put together a family emergency preparedness kit. This should include at least basic needs such as food, water, medication, blankets, clothing, battery-powered lights and radio, and extra batteries.
- Talk to your employer about evacuation and safety plans at work.
- Talk to your local schools about what kinds of information can be provided to children about safety.
- Join or talk to your neighbors about starting Neighborhood Watch and how the neighborhood can be safer. (See www.ncpc.org for more information.)

Preparedness recommendations are still being developed for potential terrorist attacks such as biological or chemical weapons. U.S. Sen. Bill Frist (R-Tenn.), the only physician in the Senate, has written a guidebook, “When Every Moment Counts,” that offers advice on protecting your family and home against bioterrorism.

The book describes how to use very simple materials such as plastic sheeting and duct tape to create a “safe room” in your house that could help lower your chances of exposure to biological or chemical agents. It also includes detailed lists of items that might be needed in case of a biological or chemical attack.

The book is available online at Amazon.com and at Barnes and Noble (www.bn.com). For more information about the book and its author, see www.wheneverymomentcounts.com
Patriotism

Like the legendary phoenix, patriotic fervor rose from the ashes of 9/11 as the nation mourned its losses and went to war against terrorism.
The tragedies of September 11, 2001, rekindled a sense of unity, of “We the people,” not seen since World War II. The flag flew everywhere, from lofty monuments to lunch counters. Beneath the red glare of fireworks at the opening of the 2002 Winter Olympics (previous page), we beheld the torn star-spangled banner that had flown at the World Trade Center (upper right). Our families hugged more often and more tightly, aware that the world is a dangerous place, but determined not to let fear overwhelm us. And we remembered heroes, from the brave few who stood at Concord to the ash-smeared firefighters who raised the flag amid the WTC rubble.
Our enemies believed that grief and fear would weaken our resolve. But they were wrong. We came together, we stood united. Solemnly, reverently, we removed the debris of the attacks, saluting as the last beam left the WTC on May 30. And so we honor the dead, rejoice with the living, celebrate our nation’s birthday and participate in its gift of freedom to all.

Patriotism
SEPTMBER 11TH. It’s a date that will live in our memories as one of the most terrible and tragic of all time. Images of falling skyscrapers, a burning Pentagon, and firemen hoisting an American flag amidst rubble are but a few of the many scenes that are etched in our minds forever.

The first anniversary of that fateful day gives us cause to reflect on our lives as they were then and how they are now. Here, DAR members from across the country share their thoughts on how their personal lives have changed—and in some cases, remained the same—since the attacks on our homeland.

“Since 9/11, our family has become much closer,” says Sara Cadell, Mt. Carmel Chapter Regent and Chairman of The Flag of the United States of America Committee. This mother of two, who resides in Illinois, was most concerned with her daughter’s safety during the tragic events.

Mrs. Cadell’s daughter, Nancy Ellen Uhlhorn, works for the Baltimore Red Cross, and she was very much involved in the blood drive efforts that were taking place in and around Washington, D.C., immediately after the 9/11 terrorist attacks.
“It’s her job to set up blood drives at corporations, but when this all happened, it turned into an emergency situation,” recalls Mrs. Cadell.

On 9/11, Mrs. Cadell was on the Illinois State DAR bus and had no access to a phone. “I couldn’t call her, and she couldn’t reach me,” she says. But since then the two haven’t been out of touch. “She calls home much more frequently,” says Mrs. Cadell. As does Mrs. Cadell’s son, who lives in Ohio. “I think we all suddenly realized that family is feel for them, but it’s not the same as if it happened to you.”

Ms. Wilkins continues to see her sons on a regular basis, carries on with her catering business and goes on with her life just as she had before. “Of course, we’ll never completely be the same,” she says. “We’re a little more watchful of the people around us, but we’re still comfortable.”

Jackie Plos, a member of the LaGrange, Ill., Chapter, has had a spiritual reaction to the tragedy. “My first response was to turn to God,” says this mother of two and grandmother of two. “I already had God in my life, but now I’ve drawn much closer to him. And I feel more of a need to make sure my children and grandchildren have him in their lives as well.”

Mrs. Plos and her husband live in Florida, while their two sons live near Chicago. She has flown to visit them and tend to the birth of her second grandchild, a boy born in December, but her husband, Ron, refuses to fly. “We’re going to have to drive, or I’ll have to always go by myself to see the grandkids,” says Mrs. Plos. But even she admits that flying for the first time was a bit unsettling. “I didn’t think it would bother me, but as soon as I had booked the ticket, I thought ‘What have I done!’”

Her biggest 9/11 related concern, however, isn’t with airline safety; it’s with package delivery: Mrs. Plos’ eldest son, Jason, works for an express mail service. “I’m always concerned about what he might have to deliver—anthrax, bombs or that type of thing.”

In addition, Mrs. Plos and her husband live less than 10 miles from a nuclear reactor. “They’ve had to scramble F-16s several times to divert planes that were flying too close,” she says. “But I prefer that we have that type of security.”

Overall, Mrs. Plos thinks things are pretty much getting back to normal. “The initial event was scary,” she says, adding she spent much of September 11 trying to track down her son, Brandon, who had evacuated the Sears Tower. “But I don’t consciously think about it anymore,” she says. “There will always be something to be fearful of, but you can’t let that rule your life.”

Molly Ker is also adamant about getting on with her life. Ker, Regent of the Peter Minuit Chapter, New York, N.Y., was in her office near the Empire State Building when the attacks occurred. “I immediately called both my parents in California, waking them up to tell them I was all right,” says Ms. Ker. “I think the biggest change for me and for my family is that we communicate more frequently.”

In addition, Ker was in her office near the Empire State Building when the attacks occurred. “I immediately called both my parents in California, waking them up to tell them I was all right,” says Ms. Ker. “I think the biggest change for me and for my family is that we communicate more frequently.”

JACKIE PLOS

Sara Cadell says she talks more often with her daughter, Nancy Ellen Uhlhorn, and son, Chad Uhlhorn, and that the family has grown much closer.
of any subway closings or any kind of emergency activity.”

And if there’s any kind of incident in the city that might make the national news, Ms. Ker reaches out across the miles. “Whenever something big happens, like when a building collapsed a few months ago, I call my parents in California immediately to let them know I’m all right,” she says. 

Mrs. Beckham immediately called her husband, Jimmy, who works at a nearby military arsenal, thinking the arsenal as well as the nearby NASA complex might become targets.

Since then, the arsenal has stepped up security. “It’s still unnerving,” says Mrs. Beckham, who often visits the arsenal with her husband. “Sometimes you have machine guns pointed at you, other times bomb dogs sniff your car. Nobody is admitted without a picture ID.”

But Mrs. Beckham doesn’t mind the heightened security too much—except the machine gun part. “Sometimes it’s a hassle, like when you need a tow truck on the arsenal grounds and none can get to you because they don’t have the right ID, but overall, we feel pretty safe.”

Linda McCaffrey, who serves as Maryland State National Defense Chairman and Senior State President, Maryland N.S.C.A.R., also lives near a military base. Her son, A.J., a past C.A.R. national officer, had just started his first year at the Naval Academy in Annapolis when the attacks occurred.

“My first thought was for his safety, of course,” recalls Mrs. McCaffrey, who found out about the events at the grade school where she teaches near Washington, D.C. “Parents were arriving almost immediately to be with their children, and I wanted to be with mine as well.”

Unfortunately, since the attacks, Mrs. McCaffrey and her husband have had limited time to spend with their son. “We used to be able to meet him every Sunday for mass at the Academy and then take him and his plebe friends out to brunch,” she says. “But after the attacks, we were denied access to the Academy grounds, and all of the boys were given very little liberty, or time off.”

Being so close to a target zone was intensely frightening, recalls Mrs. McCaffrey. “The idea that the Pentagon could be hit shocked us. That’s our national security base.”

The rumors about the White House being targeted didn’t ease fears either. “Just being in the area and knowing people involved personally brought it home. A lot of my students’ parents work for the government, and a teacher’s husband worked at the Pentagon. That affected us all immensely.”

“WHEN HE STARTED AT ANNAPOLIS, WE WEREN’T IN ALL THIS. HIS GOING TO WAR WAS ALWAYS A POSSIBILITY, BUT IT NEVER SEEMED REAL.” LINDA MCCAFFREY

For Mrs. McCaffrey, the most substantial effect of the bombings is the very real chance that her only son may go to the front lines. “When he started at Annapolis, we weren’t in all this,” she says. “His going to war was always a possibility, but it never seemed real.”

Now, she has to face that reality. “I don’t think we’re going to see this conflict go away any time soon, and in three years, he’s going to graduate.” Her son is planning to be a fighter pilot. “He’s my only child, and I’m very proud of him, but no mother wants to see her son go to war.”
Luanne Bruckner also feels more protective of her children since 9/11. Bruckner, past state officer, Illinois State Organization, has four children ranging in age from 12–34. “I think it’s brought our family closer,” she says. “We seem to value each other more.” Mrs. Bruckner admits to calling all of her children, including her daughter in New York City, every day for almost two weeks after the attacks. “I just wanted to hear their voices.

“My daughter in New York was probably the most affected by the attacks in our family,” says Mrs. Bruckner. “She knew quite a few people who were supposed to be in the World Trade Center Towers—luckily none of them were killed. It was traumatic for her, so it was extremely important for me to reach out to her every day and make sure she was OK.”  

Mrs. Bruckner’s other mother-child relationships have changed as well. “With my youngest daughter, Brianna, we talk about things we didn’t talk about before,” Mrs. Bruckner says. “I think everything that happened gave her a better sense of who she is, which is especially important at her age.

“It has also helped her understand what this country stands for, and why that is important. She seems to be developing a really good sense of patriotism.”

Young Brianna is not the only one showing her red, white and blue bloodlines. “There has been a groundswell of patriotism in our small town,” she says. “People are flying the flag who probably never owned a flag before in their lives, and people who never showed an ounce of patriotism before have been wearing it on their sleeves.”

Mrs. Bruckner finds all of that to be a refreshing change. “There seems to be a new sense of belonging and a new sense of pride in being American.” And maybe that’s one change for the better.

WITH MY YOUNGEST DAUGHTER, BRIANNA, WE TALK ABOUT THINGS WE DIDN’T TALK ABOUT BEFORE … SHE SEEMS TO BE DEVELOPING A REALLY GOOD SENSE OF PATRIOTISM.” LUANNE BRUCKNER

FORGOTTEN PATRIOTS
This ground-breaking exhibition focuses on the contributions of African Americans and Native Americans during the Revolutionary War. The exhibition will run from October 18, 2002 through August 2, 2003 at the DAR Museum in Washington, D.C.

 PIEcing History Together
“The Story of America—Quilts from the DAR Museum” welcomes you to the Museum’s world-famous collection of textile arts. We’ll also talk with experts on how to repair, preserve and display your precious family quilts.

Holidays in New England
See the charm and history of New England come alive in striking photos and unique stories. Also, visit some DAR Historic Homes in New England.

“I’m Too Frazzled to be Festive!”
Do the holidays seem like too much to handle? Learn how to turn down the heat and start enjoying the festivities again.

The Gift of History
This year, instead of fighting the crowds at the mall, make family holiday gifts that honor the past and will be cherished by future generations.
The following ancestors were approved in February 2002 and on April 13, 2002, by the NSDAR Board of Management after verification of documentary evidence of service during the American Revolution.
New Ancestors

For further information, contact the Genealogy Department, Office of the Registrar General, (202) 879-3268
Mary Digges Lee
American literature is replete with stories of women who nursed the sick, made bullets or cartridges, carried messages, sustained losses, were prisoners of war, lost their lives or contributed in other ways to the cause of American independence. Many of the stories are based on legends. However, countless American and some foreign women, young and old, from all walks of life, did in fact perform such patriotic activities during the American Revolution. Some, but not all, of those women have been recognized as patriot ancestors by members of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. Only a handful of women who actually went off to war as soldiers have been identified.

Margaret Corbin took over a piece of artillery after her husband, John, was killed at Fort Washington, New York City, in November 1776. She was wounded in the same battle and lost the use of one arm. Margaret Corbin was the first woman soldier pensioned by the United States. In 1779, she was granted half-pay for life and “one compleat suit of cloaths” by an Act of the Continental Congress. Thanks to the efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution and other residents of New York state, in 1926 her remains were removed from their original burial place at Highland Falls, N.Y., and re-interred a few miles away in the West Point Cemetery at the United States Military Academy.

Deborah Sampson of Massachusetts was awarded a federal pension of $80 per annum for life under an Act of March 18, 1818. Deborah Sampson enlisted in Capt. George Webb’s company of the Massachusetts Continental Line in 1781 under the assumed name of Robert Shurtleff. She remained in the service until 1783, when she was wounded and her true identity was discovered. After the war, she married Benjamin Gannett and raised a family in Sharon, Mass., where she died in 1827.

Mary Hays Ludwig McCalla was pensioned in 1822 by an Act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Although her exact service has not been conclusively proven, an obituary which appeared in the March 15, 1822, edition of the Daily National Intelligencer, Washington, D.C., states that she was “supposed to have been wounded at the Battle of Brandywine” fought in Pennsylvania in September 1777.

Anna Maria Lane, wife of John Lane of New Hampshire, was severely wounded at the Battle of Germantown, Pa., in October 1777. In February 1808,
while living at Point of Rock, Fluvanna County, Va., she was awarded an annual pension of $100 for life by the Virginia General Assembly.

Elizabeth Gilmore of Pennsylvania and her husband John Berry both served as privates — Elizabeth as a Ranger on the Frontier and John in the Continental Line. In 1932, the Pennsylvania DAR dedicated a monument in Elizabeth Gilmore Berry’s honor at her grave site in Robinson Run Cemetery near McDonald, Washington County, Pa.

Although they did not serve on active duty as soldiers, many women were employed by the military in support positions by both the Quartermaster General and Hospital departments. Sarah Parsells, Martha Ford and Catherine Montanye were employed as cooks by Hugh Hughes, deputy quartermaster of New York. The first two women cooked for a group of wheelwrights. Mrs. Montanye was the cook for her husband, Peter, and several other relatives who were “smiths.”

Ann Piatt was paid $55 by John Leahy, quartermaster at Pittstown, N. J., for mending baggage. And the Pennsylvania Navy Board paid Elizabeth Ross 14 pounds, 12 shillings and two pence “for making ships colours, etc.”

Women were also paid for making musket balls and cartridges. Janet Kinnicut, who made 9,500 musket balls and cartridges, and Sarah Cribs, who made several thousand of them, are among the men and women whose names appear in ordnance accounts. These accounts are located in a collection of Miscellaneous Numbered Revolutionary War records at the National Archives.

Several women were each paid a half dollar a day for serving as matrons in hospitals in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York. One of those women, Mary Bird Lake, was a matron at the hospital in New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y. At the same time, her husband, Archibald, was in the Commissary Department at New Windsor.

Parthena Brelsford Bessonett of Bristol, Pa., nursed the Marquis de Lafayette after he was wounded in the leg at the Battle of Brandywine. Bessonett and Lafayette were reunited at her home in September 1824 during his triumphal farewell tour of America.

Most women, in contrast to those who served on or near the field of battle, remained at home, ran their households and tended to the needs of their families. Thousands of those women exhibited their patriotism by providing financial and material aid to the cause of American Independence.

Lady Mary Pepperill of Kittery Point, Maine, on the Piscataqua River, and Ruth Coffin, a Quaker from the island of Nantucket, each loaned money to the Continental Government. Their loans are recorded in the Continental Loan Office records of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, respectively.

In the late spring of 1780, Esther Reed wrote to George Washington to report that $300,634 had already been raised.

Another contributor to the Ladies Association fund was Anne Reckless Emlen, who donated 6 pounds specie. Anne Emlen’s donation was made in addition to the taxes that she had already paid in 1779 to support the military as required by law of all Pennsylvania property owners. Catherine Klas Yost of Berks County, Elizabeth Cullerton of Cumberland County and Mary Coleman Cooper of Washington County represent only a few of the numerous women who paid supply taxes in Pennsylvania during the war.

Most of the patriotic contributions to the war from women were in the form of material aid. Sarah Griffin of Charles County delivered five three-quarter bushels of wheat to Maryland.

Leonor Delgado Flores of San Antonio supplied cattle and other farm animals for the use of the pro-American Spanish forces in Louisiana, which were commanded by Gen. Bernardo de Galvez, governor of Louisiana.

In 1783, Martha McFarland McGee Bell of Randolph County was reimbursed by North Carolina for unspecified items supplied to the colony. Ghigau, a Cherokee Indian woman whose English name...
was Nancy Ward, also provided aid to North Carolina. In addition to the beef which she supplied, Nancy Ward also warned the Americans of a raid planned upon them by a combined British and Indian force.

Molly Cole Lewis of Poultney, Vt., was one of 13 women who, with their children, were forced to flee when British forces under Gen. John Burgoyne moved toward the town. After the war, the state of Vermont awarded Molly Cole Lewis 160 acres of land for her heroism as a messenger.

Jeanette Lemont Walker in her later life related to a great-grandchild her wartime exploits as a young girl acting as a courier for Gen. Thomas Sumpter in South Carolina.

Three African-American servants, Grace, Judith and Mary, were paid by Pennsylvania for their services during the war. In addition to their regular duties, they carried messages for their master, Robert R. Livingston, United States secretary of foreign affairs.

Women also served in other patriotic roles at home. Ruth Peckham of Providence and Rachel Cranston were reimbursed by Rhode Island for housing sick and wounded prisoners of war.

Women, as well as men, suffered material losses because of their patriotism. Abigail Hubbell of Fairfield was one of 35 women from the town whose property was damaged when the British attacked and burned several Connecticut communities during the war.

In 1792, Hubbell and hundreds of other “sufferers” were awarded land in the Western Reserve area of the Northwest Territory (now Ohio), called “The Fire Lands.”

Elizabeth Conover, in an affidavit published in the New Jersey Gazette, August 12, 1778, related how her home was commandeered by British Gen. Henry Clinton for use as his headquarters. She described how Clinton plundered her home, damaged the contents and caused her great “personal indignities.”

Women patriots on the frontier endured extreme hardships and even death.

On June 26, 1780, a combined force of British and Indians under the command of Capt. Henry Bird attacked American settlers in Kentucky County, Va. The combined force captured a group of settlers living on Licking Creek, among whom were Elizabeth Alexander Duncan, her son, John, John’s wife, Elinor Sharp Duncan, and their eight children ranging in age from 18 to 2 years. The Duncan family, the families of the widows LaForce and Mahon, and the families of James Morrow and John McFall were all taken prisoner.

The prisoners were marched from Licking Creek to Canada. Capt. John Duncan’s recollections of the march from Kentucky via Detroit and Fort Niagara, N.Y., to Montreal appear in the Draper Manuscript Collection at the Wisconsin Historical Society.

In 1792, Hubbell and hundreds of other “sufferers” were awarded land in the Western Reserve area of the Northwest Territory (now Ohio), called “The Fire Lands.”

Sources:
NSDAR Application and data files
DAR Magazine
Adams, Charles Frances
Familiar Letters of John Adams and His Wife Abigail Adams During the Revolution, 1876
Reed, William B.
Life and Correspondence of Joseph Reed, 2 vol., 1847
I am delighted to have the opportunity to be with all of you to participate in the 111th Continental Congress of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

It is especially significant that you celebrate this milestone anniversary in our nation’s capital on the eve of the Fourth of July. This is a very special and poignant time for all of us.

Since 9/11, we, as Americans, are reflecting more than ever before on who we are as a people, on what we stand for, and on how we can help our country.

This is what I would like to talk about this morning: the call to serve.

Our first lady Laura Bush said, “Everywhere I go people are asking, ‘How can I serve? What can I do?’”

President Bush said that we are in a struggle between good and evil, and the fact is, we are.

I know you have heard the words of Edmund Burke, who said, “The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men [and I would add ‘good women’] to do nothing.”

We are not a do-nothing nation. It is up to each of us as individuals, as Americans, to determine how best we can serve.

As a group, you have already answered the call to serve as members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

You have made a decision to serve our country and community for over 111 years—now that is answering the call to service.

President Bush believes it is important to build a culture of service for three reasons: It is important to your neighbors, it is important to your character and it is important to your country.

I am in a privileged position as Assistant Secretary of State because I see service demonstrated every single day, starting with a staff meeting led by Secretary of State Powell. Sometimes those meetings deal with very sad issues such as Americans killed while serving their country, which include average citizens, Foreign Service officers, journalists, aid workers and more. When you visit the State Department, I recommend you stop to look at the Memorial Wall commemorating Foreign Service officers who died serving their country.

Last May, President Bush nominated me for this position, and I am very honored to serve.

On October 31st, I was sworn in by Secretary of State Colin Powell to lead the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. My goals are: to deploy our resources in a way that will support the war against terrorism, to promote mutual respect between the people of the United States and the people of other countries, to strengthen the ties between the United States and other countries and to promote international educational and cultural advancement.

Secretary Powell said that as we work to end the scourge of terrorism, let us also work to increase peace, prosperity and democracy. That is the day-to-day mission of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

Speaking at St. Petersburg University in Russia with President Putin this spring, President Bush said, “The best international relations start when people care about the other person; when they try to figure out how the other person thinks and what makes the other person’s life go forward.”

Immediately following 9/11, my bureau, which works with more than 80,000 volunteers in over 100 cities to carry out our educational and cultural exchanges, fielded hundreds upon hundreds of phone calls, e-mails, and faxes—all from men and women who were either in our country on exchange programs or were alumni. There was a theme to the calls—“How can I help? How can I serve?” These were calls of sympathy, outrage and heartbreak.

We had a group from Great Britain who was visiting the Capitol when the attacks began. When they learned what had happened, their spontaneous reaction was to stand as a group and sing the “Star Spangled Banner.”

A group of Fulbright scholars in New York ignored their families’ pleas to return home to their own countries and chose instead to stay and volunteer their help.
We received e-mails from people throughout the world, all referencing the time they spent in this country with an American family, at school, or as an international visitor.

An exchange student from Syria, Mohammad Al Kahleel, who was studying at the University of Arizona, said that exchange programs are the positive link between the people of his country and the people of the United States. It was his belief that international education was the answer to global terrorism.

Our exchange programs reach over 7 million people in the United States and abroad. At any one time, the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs is in partnership with over 1,000 organizations throughout the United States. This exchange brings almost 12 billion dollars annually to the United States economy.

We have over 700,000 men and women, including Americans and those from other countries, who have participated in our exchange programs. These are people who, over the course of time, have had the opportunity to experience America on a real level.

They come here as Fulbright scholars or as International Visitors. They come here as part of a Citizen Exchange group, Sister City program, Future Leaders high school program or the American Council of Young Political Leaders. They can then observe for themselves how Americans are free to worship and how the media works in a free society.

Thousands of young people from the former Soviet Union have come to the United States, and they return with an awareness of our strong and vital volunteer ethic. They leave with an understanding that we are a faith-based nation of many faiths. They leave us with a sense of their culture and their dreams, which are not so very different from our own.

When they return to their countries, they are able to speak with authority and integrity about their American experience.

One young woman from Turkmenistan came to the United States and worked as a volunteer with a crisis center. She said that in the United States, no one waits for the government to change things—people change things. She said, “When I go back, I will not take ‘no’ for an answer. I will just do it so I can help people, too.”

The call to service has no age limit, race requirement, economic status nor gender barrier—it can and should be answered by everyone.

Almost 20 years ago, a young man from Afghanistan had an opportunity to come to this country as part of the International Visitor program. This program provides rising leaders with an opportunity to experience democracy through programs that emphasize issues such as rule of law, conflict resolution, democracy and the media, governance and free markets.

He was able to see for himself how the media in a free society is truly free and how small business owners create enterprises. He was able to see that Americans have the right to worship as they please. He observed moms and dads getting involved in Little League, soccer, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, which connect their children to the community at an early age.

He left with a deeper knowledge of the American people and our values. Now, 20 years later, that man serves as the new president of Afghanistan—Hamid Karzai. He is working to rebuild his country, and so are we.

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs is working with the Women’s Bureau at the State Department to help the women of Afghanistan create a better society for themselves and for their families.

As part of an exchange program, we are bringing Afghan women, who bravely taught children despite threats to their lives from the Taliban, to the United States. They are courageous women who put their lives on the line. We will help them update their teaching skills so that they can train other teachers and start to build their country.

In the past 50 years, over 200 heads of state, including Margaret Thatcher, Anwar Sadat and Indira Gandhi, made their first visits to the United States on these exchange programs. These alumni include over 50 foreign leaders in office today—our partners in the war on terrorism, including the United Kingdom’s Tony Blair and Afghanistan’s Hamid Karzai.

Since September 11th, I have often heard the question as to why the United States should encourage students from other countries to come here to study.

This is a valid question, and there are many ways to respond.

MY GOALS ARE: to deploy our resources in a way that will support the war against terrorism, to promote mutual respect between the people of the United States and the people of other countries, to strengthen the ties between the United States and other countries, and to promote international educational and cultural advancement.

—Patricia de Stacy Harrison
We can say that we want foreign students to come to this country because they bring value to the campus, to our own students, and to society by expanding the horizons of those they meet—and this is true.

We can say that we want foreign students to come to this country because these exchange programs have produced prime ministers and poets, scientists and senators, journalists and jurists, entrepreneurs and educators, and 28 Nobel Prize honorees—and this is true.

We can say that we want these exchange programs because now we have an alumni base of thousands throughout the world, who are shaping opinions and building bridges of awareness and cooperation—and this is true.

That is why I truly believe that an investment in international education is an investment in homeland security—everyone’s homeland and everyone’s security.

All of these programs rely on volunteers. These are people like you, who help to house and care for the visitors to the United States. These volunteers number over 80,000 men and women around the country who decided this is how they can serve.

Following 9/11, the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs re-directed our resources to support the war against terrorism through educational and cultural exchanges.

Our goal was to increase foreign understanding of U.S. goals, to reach out to more people with accurate information about the United States, to develop a dialogue with moderates in Muslim societies, and especially to quick-start programs, when feasible, in Afghanistan.

This 9/11 will mark the one-year anniversary of the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.

During this past year, the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs wanted to take the story of September 11th around the world so that people who could not believe what had happened could see that it did. We wanted to commemorate the heroes and victims of the terrorist attacks.

We began to work with world-renowned photographer Joel Meyerowitz, who was the only photographer allowed on the site of the World Trade Center following 9/11. Joel took over 5,000 images, and we picked 25 as part of our traveling exhibit.

"After September 11: Images From Ground Zero" relates the destruction of the attacks and the physical and human dimensions of the recovery effort. It graphically and emotionally portrays the threat terrorism poses to all nations.

Secretary of State Colin Powell launched the world tour of “After September 11: Images From Ground Zero” at the State Department with members of the New York Police Department Fire and Arson Squad and the New York Fire Department in attendance. Secretary Powell stated, “We send these chilling photographs out to the world as a remembrance and as a reminder, a remembrance of those who perished, and a reminder of our commitment to pursuing terrorists wherever they may try to hide.”

The exhibit is being used by our embassies as a springboard for dealing with a range of issues related to the control of terrorism and has traveled to over 125 cities and 65 countries. These photos have now been viewed by thousands of people throughout the world.

In London, it was exhibited in the London Museum alongside photos of the Blitz; in Mexico City, the exhibit was presented in a subway station where thousands of Mexicans could view it going and coming from work; and in Istanbul, the exhibit was displayed in the Topkapi museum.

As people look reverently at the photos, they recognize and identify with the images. An example is the face of a wounded and weary construction worker, his cheek damaged by shrapnel, standing in the fading light, refusing to leave his work, even to get aid for his wound. This could be anyone’s father, husband and son. In fact, he is.

Those who see Joel’s photos recognize that terrorism respects nothing, builds nothing, and destroys everything, including hope for the future.

On the anniversary of 9/11, this exhibit will be shown in the House of Representatives. We are also planning a new education initiative.

In March of this year, I was in Marrakesh, Morocco, at a policy makers’ summit on higher education in the Arab world. This conference com-

**FIRST LADY LAURA BUSH**

"The most important gift we can give the world’s children is the gift most likely to lead to future peace and prosperity—and that is the gift of a good education."
prised male and female leaders from business, industry, government and education to talk about the future of young people in the region.

In the Muslim world, the population of Islamic youth under the age of 15 is very high. They are facing a future of unemployment and underemployment combined with a lack of adequate education.

Queen Rania of Jordan opened the conference and spoke of the “hope-gap,” a gap that separates the world’s peoples, from the earliest age, into those who have a future and those who do not. Those who do not, have no hope for work, no hope for a real education, and no hope for a productive life. Young people learning nothing but hate is a formula for disaster.

In fact, a new report by Arab intellectuals warns that Arab societies are being crippled by a lack of political freedom, the repression of women and isolation from the world of ideas.

The central theme of the conference—that every nation, every society and every faith should seek a better life for its young people, underscores what can occur when good people decide to do something.

President Bush has stated, in both national and international terms, “Our aim should be to leave no child behind.” Our first lady, Laura Bush, who has demonstrated a lifelong commitment to children and their education, has said, “The most important gift we can give the world’s children is the gift most likely to lead to future peace and prosperity—and that is the gift of a good education.”

So, in concert with this theme and in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Education, the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs announced a new exchange initiative that we are calling “Partnerships for Learning.”

Partnerships for Learning will officially launch during International Education Week in the fall. It will provide a framework for dialogue between the U.S. and countries in the region to address the “hope-gap,” and what we can do about it now.

We are finding people of goodwill in so many countries who want to be part of Partnerships for Learning and positive change. These are people who understand that if we do not invest in the successor generation, there will be no one to succeed—just a lost generation.

Through Partnerships for Learning, we will be looking for ways to reach younger, wider and deeper. We want to reach younger so that college undergraduates and high school students can have the opportunity to experience another culture.

We want to reach deeper so that America’s international engagement is not limited to traditional elites. We want to reach wider so that our exchange programs reach more sectors of society and delve into areas and themes that have only had narrow coverage in the past.

An investment in international education and exchanges must be consistent and long-term if it is to produce sustainable results. The return is guaranteed. Not many investments can make that claim.

Secretary Powell said, “We are attached by a thousand cords to the world at large, to its teeming cities, to its most remote regions, to its oldest civilizations and to its newest cries for freedom.

“This means that we have an interest in every place on this earth and that we need to lead, to guide and to help in every country that has a desire to be free, open and prosperous.”

As you meet here in this city of great monuments with courage, commitment, and conviction, let me reference another city that is part of our heritage: Philadelphia.

On that hot summer day, the delegates to the Constitutional Convention kept working in that sweltering tiny room despite the heat.

After the signing, Benjamin Franklin was leaving the hall, leaning on his cane, when a woman passed by. “Dr. Franklin,” she said, “what have you given us?”

He replied, “A republic, Madam, if you can keep it.”

That is what each of you in this room here in our nation’s capital is doing on a daily basis in your own way. You are truly full-time citizens, and through the DAR you are working to keep and strengthen the republic.

We will not flag we will not fail. May God bless you and your families, and may God bless the U.S.A. Thank you.

Patricia de Stacy Harrison was sworn in as Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs on October 2, 2001. As an entrepreneur, author and political leader, Ms. Harrison was the first Republican Party Co-chair of Italian heritage, as well as the first Co-chair who was not previously a member of the Republican National Committee. She is the founder and President of the National Women’s Economic Alliance and a founding partner of E. Bruce Harrison Co. The author of A Seat at the Table and America’s New Women Entrepreneurs, she has received many honors and awards, including the 1999 Global Women’s Leadership Award, 1999 New York Black Republican Council’s Woman of the Year Award, 1998 Hispanic Heritage Leadership Award, 1988 Entrepreneur of the Year/Arthur Young Company and Venture Magazine and 1997 Ladies Home Journal “50 Most Influential Women in Politics.” She is a graduate of American University, wife and mother of three children.
Selecting the scanner that helps you make the most of your historic documents and photos takes research, says Joan Sherwood, technology editor for Photo and Electronic Imaging.

“You have to know how you’re going to use it and the results you expect,” says Sherwood. “The prices have really come down and the range of control has increased.” She estimates a good scanner can be purchased for $300 or less. Most scanners in that price range are easy to operate and compatible with computers using either Windows or Macintosh operating systems.

A key scanner consideration is whether the scanner handles text only (an optical character reader or OCR scanner) or can scan photos; look for a scanner that can do both. Other options to consider include whether it’s a flatbed, sheet-fed or hand-held scanner, the size of the platen, the bit depth and resolution plus speed and scanning software.

**Pick Your Format**

Flatbed scanners are the most common and versatile. They work much like a photocopier and can accommodate documents and photos of various sizes. A sheet-fed scanner is much like a printer, in that it pulls pages through for scanning. Some new models have both capabilities, says Ms. Sherwood.

Although a handheld scanner that plugs into a laptop and saves text into a word processing program may seem like a genealogist’s dream, she advises otherwise.

“Most handheld scanners are more trouble than they’re worth,” she says, explaining that they’re really suitable only for scanning text and the mistake rate can be high. Handheld scanners do a poor job of scanning old documents such as newspaper clippings, because they pick up not only the type but also any discolorations, crease lines and tears in the paper. The scanner tries to make sense of these non-text markings on the paper. This can lead to jumbled content and nonsense words and phrases that need a lot of cleaning up by hand.

For similar reasons, handheld scanners aren’t suitable for handwritten documents. The irregularity of handwriting generally makes it impossible to create a readable scan. “That’s
when a photocopy may be the answer,” says Ms. Sherwood.

To ensure that the scanner you select can accommodate all your documents, check the platen dimensions—8 1/2-by-11 inches is typical and 8 1/2-by-14 is also available with general use scanners. “Sometimes, the platen surface is larger than the scanning area, so be sure you’re getting what you need,” she says.

**Resolution Solutions**

Bit depth—a measure of the amount of information that a scanner can capture—of four to eight bits is sufficient for most images. However, if you plan to scan many color images, 24 to 36 bits may be necessary.

For good resolution, she suggests scanners that read 300 dots per inch (dpi) and 256 levels of gray. (You can pay more for higher resolution, but it’s unnecessary for routine scanning.) “Most scanners have an automatic mode and a manual one,” Ms. Sherwood says, “so as you learn more about scanning you can progress and make adjustments to your scanned image.”

Beyond the scanned image are the software and the speed at which the scanner operates. Together, they determine how long it takes to scan and the editing you can do to enhance its final result.

“Look for software that’s intuitive, that’s easy to use. The only way to be sure about that is to look online at user reviews of specific scanners,” she says.

Once you’ve assessed your needs and become familiar with scanners on the market, Sherwood suggests going to Web sites (see resource box) where real consumers provide honest reviews of equipment. “These aren’t experts telling you easy it is to use. These are consumers who’ve actually used the products,” says Sherwood. “They can also tell you how responsive the manufacturers were when [users] had problems.”

**Right Tool for the Job**

When it comes to preserving and archiving genealogical documents and records, the addition of a scanner to your technology can seem like the answer. This technology makes it possible to preserve, as digital files, documents and photos.

But the real question, according to Elizabeth Kelley Kerstens, CGRS, GCL, managing editor of Genealogical Computing, isn’t which scanner to buy but what you’re going to do with this digitized information.

“Scanning genealogical material into a computer is the same as having it on paper,” Ms. Kerstens says. “If you don’t have a system for accessing it, it’s the same as having a pile of paper on your desk, unless it becomes a pile in your computer.”

The right scanner can solve problems. For instance, says Ms. Kerstens, illegible writing sometimes becomes clearer once it’s scanned by a high-resolution scanner, enlarged and enhanced. Scanned copies of relevant pages in a crumbling family Bible can preserve the records it contains. And scanned genealogical records loaded on a CD are the perfect size for placing in a safety deposit box.

When the digital scanner really shines, she says, is in preserving old photographs and making it possible to share these files with others. When scanned and touched up via Adobe Photoshop or other photo-enhancing software to minimize discolorations, folds, tears and even handwriting, these photographs can be available for generations to come.

“I really like to put scanned photos into Flip Album CD,” says Ms. Kerstens (www.flipalbum.com). “You can put a photo on a physical album page, place text on the page, then save it to the CD,” she says, explaining that it creates a complete, easy-to-use photographic record with relevant accompanying text.

**Taking Special Care**

Nearly everyone has heard staff at museums and historic buildings warn visitors not to take flash photography of delicate objects, artwork or documents. But does the intense heat and light from scanning also present a risk to genealogical materials? “Studies have found the risk is about the same as photocopying,” says Steve Puglia, a preservation and imaging specialist with the National Archives. “The light exposure is so small and brief there’s little risk.” He explains light is essentially energy and that the cumulative effect of repeated exposures of old documents and photos to this energy could damage them. But with a single scan, your materials are probably safe.

Even so, he recommends those scanning their family histories use care:

- Minimize exposure times to the scanner’s heat and light.
- Wear cotton gloves when handling items from your skin to them.
- Handle fragile documents and photos carefully.
- Store originals using acid-free paper and keep away from light, heat and humidity.

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**GET THE DETAILS BY VISITING THESE WEB SITES:**

- [http://www.pctechguide.com/18scanners.htm](http://www.pctechguide.com/18scanners.htm)
- [http://www.pctechguide.com/18scanners.htm](http://www.pctechguide.com/18scanners.htm)
- [http://www.pctechguide.com/18scanners.htm](http://www.pctechguide.com/18scanners.htm)
If you are searching for a way to permanently record the events surrounding 9/11 for your family’s archives, consider creating a commemorative scrapbook. Unlike a yellowing stack of newspaper clippings, special edition magazines or history books yet to be written, a thoughtfully designed scrapbook captures not only the dramatic images of the day but also your reaction to the terrorist attacks on America, the emotional impact on your family and the outpouring of patriotism that enveloped the nation in the months that followed.

“People want to remember where they were and how they felt the day of the terrorist attack,” points out Rebecca Ludens, a scrapbook instructor who produces About.com’s Guide to Scrapbooking on a weekly basis. “They feel the same way about 9/11 that previous generations did about JFK’s assassination and the bombing of Pearl Harbor. It’s a significant chapter of our nation’s history and definitely should be scrapbooked.”

“It’s important to pass on your own thoughts about 9/11, how it affected you, your family and your life,” agrees Debbie Mock, executive editor of Memory Makers magazine. “Future generations of Americans will be learning about what happened on 9/11 in their history classes. If your descendants can come in with something about the events written in a family scrapbook, it might be even more fascinating to the class. A scrapbook personalizes history and ties future generations to it.”

Rather than focusing on the jar-ring images of the terrorist attacks, many scrapbookers are creating pages with pictures that symbolize more positive themes and ideals such as patriotism, unity, heroism and leadership. They then hand-write captions and text to explain details, feelings and responses.

“For my own family album, I didn’t want to open it and see a building exploding,” explains Ludens. “So instead, I got two really great pictures of the New York skyline before and after and used them to help tell the story.” Ms. Ludens created an overall theme of “America United,” and the pages feature numerous pictures of American flags on patriotic backdrops. Behind her scrapbook page, she inserted a special issue of Time magazine so that anyone who wants to read a formal news report has it readily available.

Lisa Bearnson, founding editor of Creating Keepsakes Scrapbook magazine, also
Avoided the use of overly distressing images in designing scrapbook pages for her family album. “About a month after 9/11, I visited Ground Zero and took pictures that celebrated the fact that America was fighting back,” recalls Ms. Bearnson, noting that even though it was a somber sight, she felt a sense of peace and unity there. “It was just incredible to see all the volunteers working together. I created a page that was respectful, that showed hope.”

Ms. Bearnson also felt compelled to help children in her local community remember the day in a tangible way. On September 12, she took pictures of each student at her children’s school holding the front page of the newspaper and an American flag. She also asked each child to write down his or her thoughts about the terrorist attacks.

She later used the photos and each child’s written piece to design a page commemorating 9/11 for the individual scrapbooks she crafts annually for each student at the school.

“I didn’t want the children to forget the significance of the event,” Ms. Bearnson explains. “I wanted them to put down their thoughts in their own handwriting and understand that it was OK to feel scared and sorry. Years from now, the page will serve as a reminder of the great country we live in.”

Another way in which scrapbook historians have depicted this unsettling period in the nation’s history is through writing and understand that it was OK to feel scared and sorry. Years from now, the page will serve as a reminder of the great country we live in.”

A scrapbook personalizes history and ties future generations to it.

In addition, they are embellishing pages with red, white and blue papers, star-spangled borders and patriotic stickers and die cuts.

“What people scrapbook depends on what hit them the most,” says Ms. Mock. “Some are doing pages with pictures of the many patriotic displays that went up following 9/11. Others are doing hero pages.”

Some of course, are creating more personal keepsakes, especially if they lost a loved one in the tragedy or were in some other fashion directly touched by the events of 9/11.

In fact, Memory Makers recently highlighted a scrapbook page that was created by Melissa Ackerman, a New Jersey wife and mother whose husband worked at the World Trade Center and escaped injury. Ackerman titled her page “The Day the World Changed,” and featured a picture of her young daughter holding an American flag outside their home. The text explains what happened that day when Daddy went to work, how he escaped the building in time to see the second plane hit and eventually managed to find a subway station and head home to New Jersey.

Without question, one of the most important elements of a scrapbook is the journaling that accompanies whatever images you choose to use. Experienced scrapbookers urge novices to make sure they label pictures and write down personal insights on each page. Here are some questions you might want to discuss within the pages of your scrapbook:

- Where were you when you heard the news? How did you tell your children?
- What were your immediate reactions and thoughts? What were your thoughts a few days later?
- How did you feel on 9/11? How long did it take before you felt like yourself again?
- How did this experience change you, your family, your approach to life, the country, and the world?

- What actions did you take after 9/11? Did you give blood? Participate in a vigil or prayer meeting? Watch the memorial service on TV? Stay glued to the news? Donate money? Call friends in New York, Washington, Pennsylvania?
- It’s very important to include the who, what, where, when and why in your scrapbook,” she advises. “But be sure to go beyond that and talk about the emotions behind the pictures. Express what’s in your heart, what your values are.

“Scrapbooks are priceless heirlooms to be passed from one generation to the next. They aren’t something you can hire out for someone else to do because these are your memories, and you’re the only one who can do it.”

**Scrapbook Essentials**

Never had occasion to pull together a scrapbook but feeling the urge to do so now? There’s no better time to get started. The scrapbook industry has exploded in the past five years, and there are an enormous number of products, resources and workshops available for beginners. Just check out your local craft shop and pick up the following essentials:

- A binder or album with acid-free pages
- Decorative papers and colored cardstock for backing photographs and creating design elements (also acid-free)
- Adhesives (acid-free and photo-safe) to attach photos to papers and pages
- Scissors to trim photos and cut frames from cardstock
- Permanent pens for journaling. Pens should be photo-safe, waterproof, fade-resistant and quick-drying
- Theme stickers, die cuts, punch shapes and templates for added flair, creativity and color
- Archive-safe sheet protectors

In addition, consult any one of the following resources for ideas, inspiration and instruction:

Joy of Scrapbooking by Lisa Bearnson and Gayle Humphries (Porch Swing Publishing and Blackberry Press, 1998)

Memory Makers magazine and www.memorymakersmagazine.com

Creating Keepsakes Scrapbook magazine and www.creatingkeepsakes.com

MARTHA WASHINGTON: FIRST LADY OF LIBERTY  
Helen Bryan  
2002, John Wiley & Sons Inc.  
417 pages. $30.00 hardcover

For the first time in decades, readers have a new biography to turn to for an overview of the life of the first first lady. This study fills a major void in the literature on the Washingtons and in the history of Colonial and Revolutionary American women.

Writing from a 21st-century perspective, the author took a broad approach and crafted a wide-ranging and informative study of Martha Washington. The result is a volume that makes earlier attempts to examine her life pale in comparison.

Frequently, however, her life has been submerged as part of that of her husband. This biography will contribute significantly to any reader’s understanding of the role she played as a young woman, a twice-married and twice-widowed wife of successful men, a mother and grandmother, and a cook—the volume concludes with excerpts from her well-known cookbook. Martha Washington: First Lady of Liberty is a welcome study that should remain the standard for many years.

—Eric G. Grundset

REVOLUTIONARY BOSTON, LEXINGTON AND CONCORD: THE SHOTS HEARD ’ROUND THE WORLD!  
Joseph L. Andrews Jr.  
Third Edition  
2002, Commonwealth Editions  
148 pages. $14.95 paperback

Boston, one of the pivotal cities in the history of the American Revolution and the nation’s history in general, is rich in Revolutionary War sites and stories. The Hub’s suburbs also offer many such attractions.

Planning a trip to visit these historical locations in such a large metropolitan area would be difficult if one were using most standard travel guides. The entire concept of such a vacation can be much easier and much more interesting with the use of Revolutionary Boston, Lexington and Concord.

The cover touts this volume as “The only complete visitor’s guide to the Revolutionary history and sites of Boston, Bunker Hill, the Freedom Trail and the 1775 Battle Road, including Cambridge, Arlington, Lexington, Bedford, Concord, Lincoln, Acton, and Sudbury.” That’s a mouthful, perhaps, but it is also a succinct description of what one finds between the covers of this handy and informative guidebook.

Unlike most such publications, this one is packed full of historical commentary and descriptive information on sites throughout the region that played some part in the history of the struggle for independence. The volume begins with background history, followed by chapters covering the stories and locations of Revolutionary import in each city or town. A “Sources,” or bibliography, section concludes each chapter and provides references to further reading. The guide is profusely illustrated with 18th-century images and maps as well as modern photographs and maps to help identify buildings and tours.

Before the helpful index is a section titled “All Played a Part,” which presents the roles of women, children, African Americans and Native Americans in Revolutionary events in the Boston area. For anyone interested in this period and the history of eastern Massachusetts, this guide is an essential read. It weaves history with tradition and places them in the modern setting of buildings, statues, homes and sites.

Part guidebook, part history lesson, Revolutionary Boston, Lexington and Concord tells you what you want to know.

—Eric G. Grundset
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