

## TWO SUPERIOR CREDIT CARDS DESIGNED TO BENEFIT THE NSSAR ... AND YOU!

Now you can support The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution while receiving value-added benefits from these specially designed NSSAR credit cards. Through an exclusive arrangement with First National Bank — and at no extra cost to you — the Sons of the American Revolution will receive a royalty fee every time you make a purchase with your NSSAR VISA or MasterCard. The more you use your NSSAR credit card, the more you benefit your organization.

What is more, whenever and wherever you present one of these beautiful and distinctive NSSAR cards you will be recognized as a member of your organization.

### HERE'S HOW YOU BENEFIT...

#### ■ No Annual Fee The First Year

The annual membership fee of \$16 will be waived for the first year.

#### ■ Interest-FREE Grace Period For Purchases

No interest is charged on new purchases when you pay the balance in full by the due date.

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The Annual Percentage Rate on purchases and cash advances is a low preferred rate of just 16.9%.

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Use them as you would your personal bank checks to access your credit line. When received by First National Bank, they are treated as a cash advance. Use your first check to pay off other credit cards that charge more and offer less.

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Annual Percentage Rate for Purchases	16.9%
Variable Rate Information	Not Applicable
Grace Period for Repayment of Balances for Purchases	25 Days
Method of Computing the Balance for Purchases	Two-Cycle Average Daily Balance (excluding new purchases)
Annual Fee	\$16
Transaction Fees	Late Payment Fee - \$5.00 Over-the-Credit Limit Fee - \$10.00

The information about the costs of the card described in this application is accurate as of 11/89. This information may have changed after that date. To find out what may have changed, call us at 581-7525 in Louisville, or 1-800-727-8686.



**YES!** I want to apply for a specially designed NSSAR  MasterCard or  VISA.

#### Applicant Information

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

This statement is submitted to obtain credit and I certify that all information herein is true and complete. I authorize the bank to obtain further information concerning my credit standing. I understand that the application will be retained by the bank whether or not it is approved.

Applicant's Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Co-Applicant's Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Social Security # \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ No. of Dependents \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone # \_\_\_\_\_ Monthly Rent/Mtg. \_\_\_\_\_ Yrs. at Present Address \_\_\_\_\_

Previous Address \_\_\_\_\_ How Long? \_\_\_\_\_

Bus. Name/Employer \_\_\_\_\_ Years Here \_\_\_\_\_

Bus. Address \_\_\_\_\_

Position \_\_\_\_\_ Ann. Salary \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Bus. Phone # \_\_\_\_\_

\*Alimony, child support, or separate maintenance need not be revealed if you do not wish to have it considered as a basis for repaying this obligation. Other Income: \_\_\_\_\_

**Co-Applicant**

Co-Applicant's Full Name \_\_\_\_\_

Social Security # \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Previous Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Bus. Name/Employer/Address \_\_\_\_\_

Position \_\_\_\_\_ Yrs. There \_\_\_\_\_ Ann. Salary \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Bus. Phone # \_\_\_\_\_

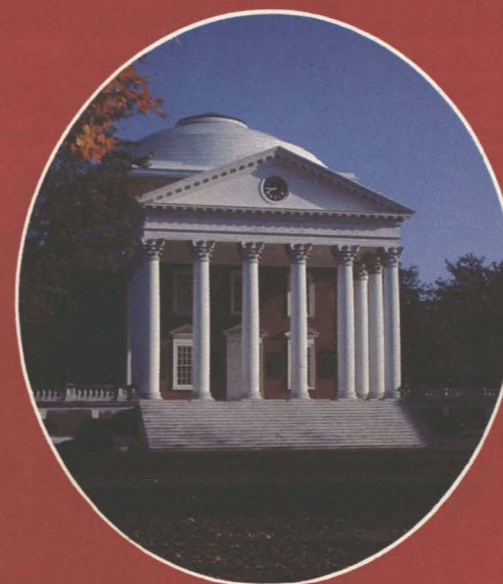
\*Alimony, child support, or separate maintenance need not be revealed if you do not wish to have it considered as a basis for repaying this obligation. Other Income: \_\_\_\_\_

Detach This Coupon And Mail To: First National Bank, P.O. Box 36210, Louisville, Kentucky 40233-6210

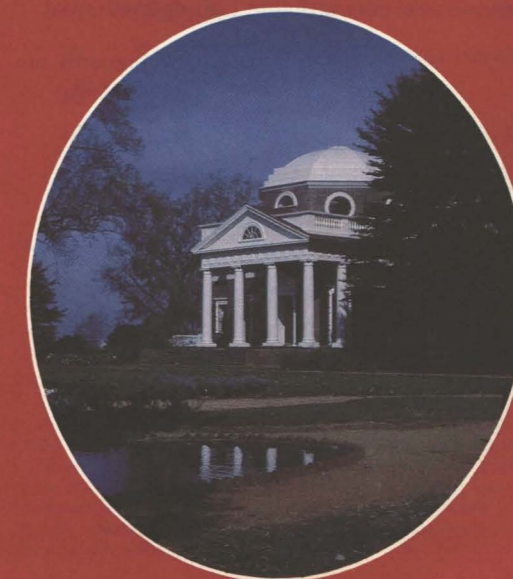
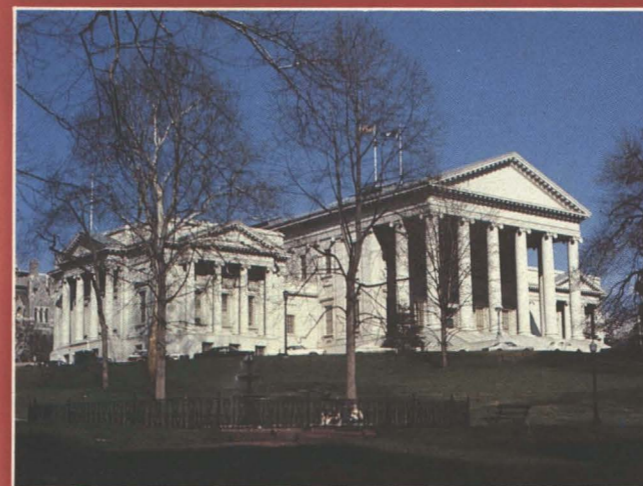
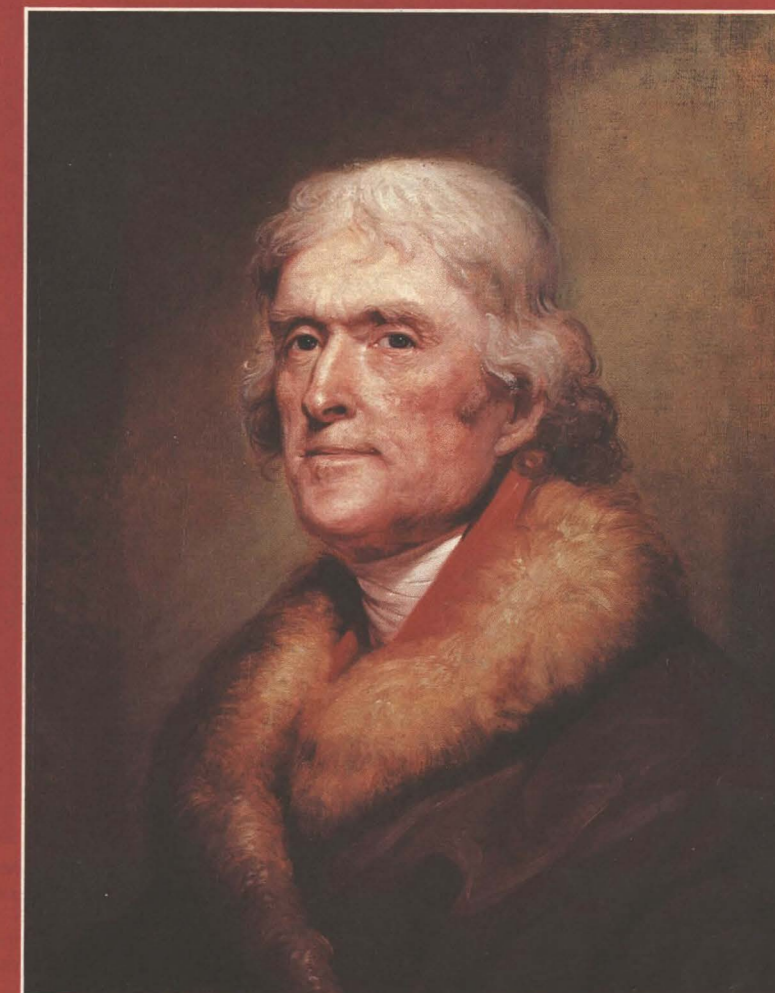
# The SAR MAGAZINE

Spring, 1990 VOL. LXXXIV, No. 4

Sons of the American Revolution



## Thomas Jefferson Father of American Architecture



National Society  
Sons of the American Revolution  
LIBRARY



# The PRESIDENT GENERAL'S MESSAGE...

Dear Compatriots:

As this is written, we are completing our year end reports on membership. The Society is approaching the 26,000 active member level, a new high. However, the drops due to unpaid dues have too often set us back. I encourage you to contact all delinquent members with a winsome appeal to stay with us. There is impact in numbers. As we grow, we speak with a voice that has more meaning.

Other projects are being completed this year which will hail the completion of our Centennial period as a banner year. Also our Centennial Congress is being planned with extra added items that we believe will make it a memorable occasion. Plan now to attend!

For the future, my appeal this year has been to encourage developing a broader vision and to think bigger thoughts. There is nothing we can't accomplish if we focus our resources on it. We have tried to build a greater national impact. Our Centennial Video will help in this regard. All Chapters are encouraged to buy one and use it. At \$24.95, it is within the reach of virtually everyone. Show it to any who will watch. It is a good public relations tool and will encourage recruitment.

My term will soon be finished. This experience as President General is a pinnacle for me and for my wife. We have so enjoyed the warm hospitality and fraternal spirit of the many meetings we have been able to attend. For the future, I encourage all of us to keep the momentum going. We can be proud of our history and we write our own future. Let's do it with style!

My warmest regards are extended to you all.

*Jim W*  
J. R. Westlake  
President General



In mid-November President General James R. Westlake (right) visited Wellesley, Massachusetts to attend the regular meeting of the New England Council and the Yorktown Victory Dinner sponsored by the Massachusetts Society, whose President, Duane T. Sargisson, is shown here with the PG.



Members and guests of five western Chapters of the Florida Society joined with several local DAR Chapters to provide a luncheon in February designed to salute George Washington's Birthday. When the PG completed an address on Washington, he was presented this replica of a colonial flag by Program Chairman Robert L. Groves.



The coveted Patriot Medal was presented to Past Georgia Society President H. Bennett Brown (right) by President General Westlake when the Society held its George Washington's Birthday Celebration in February. The gathering took place in Waycross.



# The SAR MAGAZINE

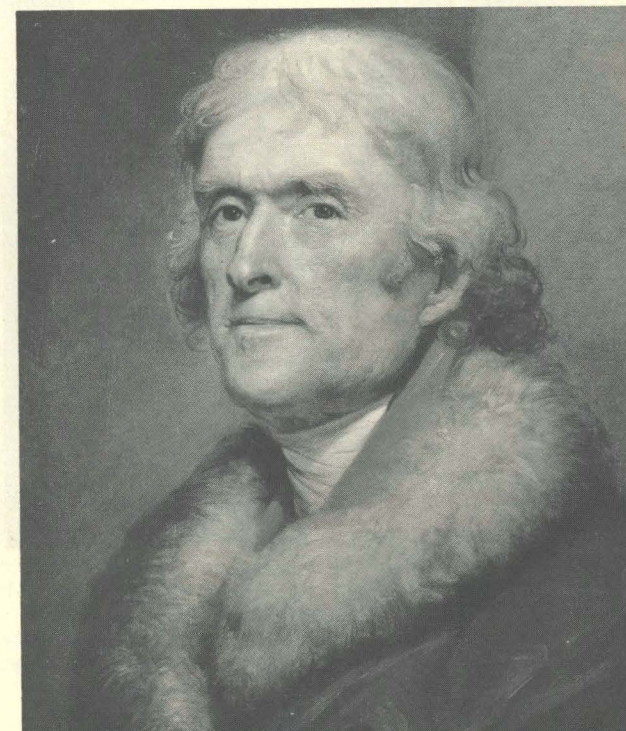
Sons of the American Revolution

SPRING, 1990 VOL. LXXXIV, NO. 4

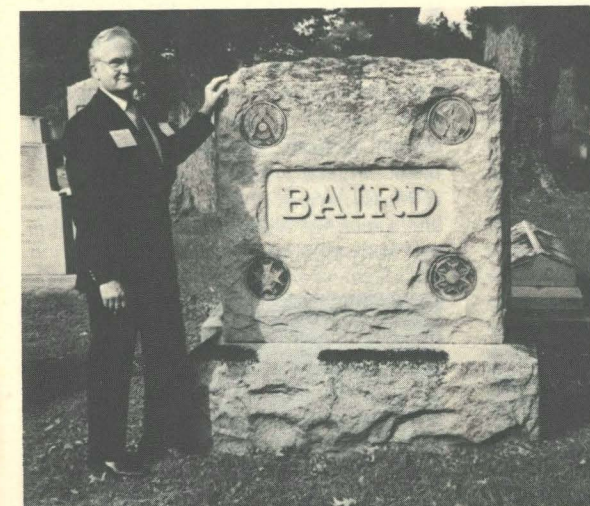
National Society  
Sons of The American Revolution  
LIBRARY



Paintings of famed Patriots given to the Museum at Headquarters. **Page 4**



Thomas Jefferson brought a new look to architecture in America. **Page 16.**



Many distinguished Compatriots are buried in Arlington National Cemetery. **Page 26.**

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# NATIONAL NEWSLINE



Through the generosity of Pennsylvania Society Compatriots, the Museum has two more handsome paintings. **LEFT:** The one of Benjamin Franklin was viewed during the March 3rd meeting of the National Trustees by (from left) Museum Board Chairman James A. Williams and Pennsylvania Society Past President Ernest K. Bossert (now Vice-President General for the Mid Atlantic District), Trustee Marshall E. Lignian and Past President Warren G. Hayes, Jr., who



became President General in 1983. **RIGHT:** Taking time at the meeting to observe the Charles Thompson painting were Pennsylvania Society Past Presidents Grafton Duvall, Jr., and Earl W. Traster and Henry B. Brown, Jr., Past President of the Philadelphia-Continental Chapter. Both works are hanging in the Executive Director's office; copies of originals, they were rendered by artists commissioned by the Pennsylvania Society.

## New Gifts Enrich National Society Museum

It has become traditional for Compatriots, Chapters and State Societies to make a variety of noteworthy gifts to the National Society's Museum at the beginning of Trustees meetings. The March 3rd meeting at Headquarters was no exception.

The Pennsylvania Society unveiled paint-

ings of Benjamin Franklin and Charles Thompson, perpetual Secretary of the Continental Congress and designer of the Great Seal of the United States. Artists commissioned to render them were compensated through contributions from Pennsylvania Compatriots. The one of Franklin was copied by Gregory Stapko of McLean, Virginia after the original done by Jean Baptiste Greuze in Paris in 1777 and now on display at the State Department Diplomatic Reception Rooms in Washington. The original of Thompson, created by Charles Willson Peale and now in the Independence Hall collection at the Second National Bank in Philadelphia, was copied by Baltimore artist Stanislaw Rembski.

The Virginia Society donated a painting of James Monroe, a copy by Stapko after the original by James Peale now hanging in Patriot Monroe's law office in Fredericksburg, Virginia. It was paid for by the Society's Knight-Patty Fund.

Compatriot George S. Knight, after whom the Knight-Patty Fund is partly named, contributed three very valuable sterling silver pieces from his private collection: a tankard crafted by Richard Gooney and Thomas

Cook in London in 1736 and weighing 26.56 ounces; a 1950 reproduction of an antique tankard, weighing 90.71 ounces, of the original produced by Thomas Hurst of Massachusetts in the early 17th century; and a mug by William Grundy of London in 1748 weighing 10.94 ounces.



Virginia Society Compatriot George S. Knight gave the Museum the tankard shown being held by President General James R. Westlake, one of three he donated.



Admiring the painting of James Monroe at the Trustees meeting were Virginia Society Alternate Trustee Walter W. Brewster (left) and Past President George S. Knight.

## President General Leads Delegation To Special Congress Held In France

On March 20 President General and Mrs. James R. Westlake arrived in Paris, France with a delegation of Compatriots and guests to participate in a Special Congress. From then on the group attended nearly a week of varied activities that had been arranged by the France Society under the leadership of President M. Michel de Rochambeau.

Topping the list of cultural events were visits to the D'Orsay Museum, which features 19th century French paintings; the famed Louvre, which houses thousands of

constructed along with a chapel to perpetuate the memories of her grandfather, her mother, her sister Louise and 1,300 other martyrs beheaded a few hundred feet away and thrown into a common grave only days before the fall of Robespierre. The United States Flag has flown over Lafayette's grave site since he died in 1834 — even during the German occupation of France in World War II.

Also on the agenda was a reception at the residence of U.S. Ambassador Walter L.



The PG offered remarks and a prayer of commemoration at Lafayette's grave.



Those from the United States attending the Special Congress were (from left): GASSAR George Walton Chapter President and Mrs. Robert L. Murrah, Sr.; FLSSAR National Trustee and Mrs. Raymond Haas; PG and Mrs. James R. Westlake; and Dr. and Mrs. George W. Orton, Vice-President General for the Rocky Mountain District. Not present when this photo was taken were Switzerland Society National Trustee Horace R. Jordan (currently residing in Germany) and Dr. Dwight Wilson, a member of the Empire State Society.

fine works of art including the Mona Lisa painting; the Chateau de Versailles, former home of the Royal Families; and the Hotel Trianon Palace in Versailles, which was used by French Kings and Napoleon as a get-away resort.

An SAR trip to Paris would be incomplete without a patriotic visit to Picpus Cemetery where Lafayette and his wife, Adrienne, are buried. The entourage could not help but be touched by the fact that Adrienne was responsible for having Picpus

Curley and a gala banquet attended by nearly 150 people at the Automobile Club. A highlight was presentation to the France Society of a handsome, framed print of George Washington prepared by NSSAR Museum Board Chairman James A. Williams.

The week concluded with a meeting with the France Society's Board of Managers in the offices of Past President Comte Rene de Chambrun. That evening a farewell dinner was held in the apartment of Compatriot and Mrs. Denys Dignac in Paris.



President General James R. Westlake presented various medals to these dignitaries at the Automobile Club. **LEFT:** France Society President M. Michel Rochambeau. **CENTER:** U.S. Ambassador Walter L. Curley; traditionally the Ambassador is Honorary President of the France Society. **RIGHT:** M. Alain Polner, President of the



French Senate. Receiving the Meritorious Service and SAR Centennial Medals was France Society Past President Comte Rene de Chambrun; he had held that post for 25 years prior to the 1989 election of Compatriot Rochambeau. The colorful dinner was attended by Compatriots and guests from the United States and France.



The group's official guide at the Chateau de Versailles, Madame Rochefoucauld, conducted a tour through rooms not generally open to the public. Residents during the 18th century included Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette.

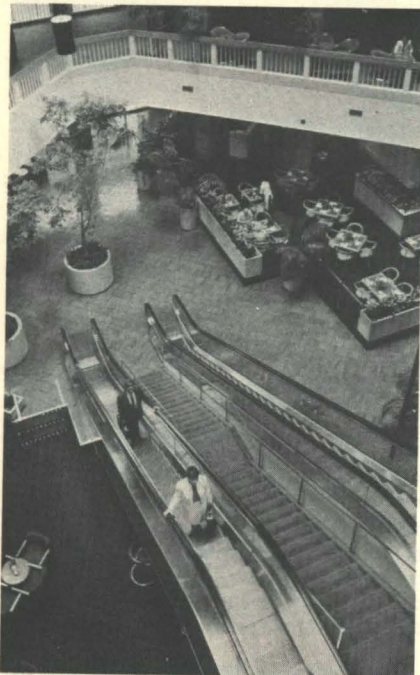


## 100th Annual Congress to Feature Variety of Events

Louisville, Kentucky — the 1890 locale of the 1st Annual Congress of the National Society — is the appropriate site for the 100th such gathering this coming June 16-20. This year, however, will see delegates coming from far more than 28 State Societies represented at the 1890 event — attesting to the fact that our Society has had broad growth since those early days.

Dozens of Compatriots have already pre-registered themselves and guests. If YOU have not done so, you are urged to mail in the form on page 9 of this issue of the magazine — the cost is less than at the door. Hotel reservations may be made by sending in the form on page 10. A number of interesting special tours are being offered, as described on page 4 of the Winter 1990 Issue.

The Hyatt Regency Hotel, where most Congress activities will take place, is at 320 West Jefferson Street (a one-way street going west). Access to the entrance is gained by automobile through a covered drive that exits south off Jefferson, not far



The Hyatt Regency is a luxurious 20-story hotel convenient to shops and restaurants.

from where Third Street is crossed. A garage adjoining the Hyatt is operated by the City of Louisville. Those who will be flying to Louisville are advised that the Yellow Cab Company has a limosine service between the airport and Hyatt for \$4.50 per person; departures are on the hour from 7:00 am to 6:00 pm.

Nine, all-new trolleys, dedicated reproductions of turn-of-the-century streetcars, connect Louisville's central business district with the waterfront. This service of old-fashioned charm is offered free of charge to passengers who may board at various stops throughout downtown. Those

wishing to visit National Headquarters may avail themselves of complimentary shuttle van service from the hotel.

Registration for the Congress will take place beginning at 9:00 am and continue to 5:00 pm Friday, June 15 through Monday; until noon on Tuesday. This desk will be in the Foyer on the Mezzanine Floor (at the top of the escalator).

The National Headquarters Office will be in the Churchill Room. It will be open starting at 1:00 pm on Friday and then every day at varying times. The Staff Genealogist will be available at certain hours for consultation.

SAR merchandise may be purchased in the Derby Room every day commencing at 10:00 am on Friday. A wide variety of items will be on display for inspection.

The Ladies Hospitality Room will be open every day beginning at 10:00 am on Saturday. It will be hosted by local members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Subject to last-minute changes, here is the schedule of Congress events:

### Saturday, June 16

**6:00 pm to 7:30 pm** — National Society Reception at the Humana Building

### Sunday, June 17

**8:00 am to 10:00 am** — Vice-Presidents General Breakfast

**9:00 am to 11:00 am** — 1989-90 Trustees Meeting

**1:45 pm** — Parade to Cathedral of Assumption leaves hotel for Memorial Service

**2:00 pm to 3:00 pm** — Memorial Service

**8:00 pm** — Douglass G. High Oration Contest

### Monday, June 18

**7:15 am to 8:45 am** — Council of State Presidents Breakfast

**9:00 am** — Opening General Session, preceded by half-hour concert by band unit from Fort Knox

**12:30 to 2:00 pm** — Luncheon; Eagle Scout Scholarship Award; Guest Speaker: Webb Garrison, history columnist for Atlanta, Georgia newspapers and noted author of books

**2:00 pm** — Planned Giving Seminar; Surgeon General's Program; Meetings of Committees, Council of State Presidents, State Society Secretaries

**5:00 pm to 6:00 pm** — Candidates Reception in the hotel Foyer

**8:00 pm** — Recognition Night

### Tuesday, June 19

**9:00 am to 11:30 am** — General Session

**11:30 am** — Shuttle vans leave for Ladies Luncheon at Pendennis Club

**Noon to 2:00 pm** — Ladies Luncheon (Reservation required)

**Noon to 5:00 pm** — Balloting

**1:15 pm to 4:00 pm** — General Session

**6:00 pm** — Reception (cash bar) and Banquet (white or black dinner jacket); Guest Speaker

### Wednesday, June 20

**9:00 am to 11:00 am** — Final General Session, followed by brief meeting of 1990-91 Trustees

**11:30 am to 4:00 pm** — Afternoon Outing. Bus trip to Fort Knox for luncheon and tour of Patton Museum of Cavalry and Armor

**6:00 pm** — Reception (cash bar) and Banquet (white or black dinner jacket); Principal address by the newly elected President General

## Suggestions for Savoring Louisville!

By James S. Harriman, Congress Publicity Chairman

Those who wish to research their Kentucky roots will want to visit one or more of the excellent facilities available in the area — as listed later in this story. The following information and brief pioneer history may help in your search.

The majority of Kentucky ancestors came from Virginia, Pennsylvania and North Carolina and were poorly educated beyond the scant ability to read and write. Many of those from North Carolina, western Pennsylvania and Virginia were Scotch-Irish or Presbyterians. About 1785 a small colony of Catholics settled in Nelson County near present Bardstown, KY. Few of the pioneers were Episcopalians.

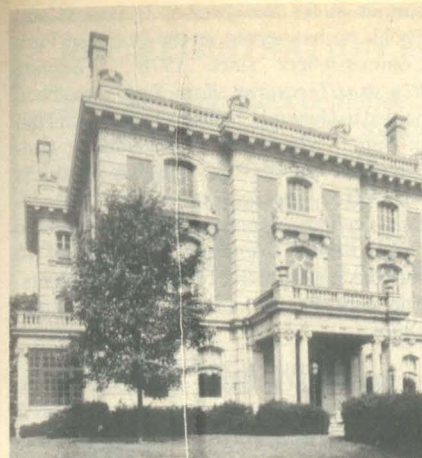
After General George Rogers Clark's victories in Illinois during the Revolution, a migration of immigrants from well-to-do

families and veterans hurried to Kentucky County, Virginia, to claim land because of rich values or in payment for military service. Among these were young lawyers lured by the prospect of thousands of cases involving land titles that would develop from 1780 until the end of the century. George Nicholas, Henry Clay and John C. Breckenridge are remembered by street signs in the Louisville area. In those early days, in order to claim land, men had to make a clearing, build a cabin, and plant a crop, and then look out for unprincipled men rather than the Indians.

Consider these excellent facilities:

• **Sons of the American Revolution Library**, 1000 South Fourth Street. Monday through Friday, 9:30 am to 4:30 pm.

• **Southern Baptist Theological Semi-**



The Library at the Filson Club, which contains 50,000 research books, is noted for its genealogical holdings, files on individual families, abstracts of wills, deeds and marriage and court records from many Kentucky counties. A carriage house on the grounds houses a museum of Kentucky art and artifacts.

nary, 2825 Lexington Road. Monday through Friday, 7:35 am to 11:00 pm.

• **Presbyterian Theological Seminary**, 1044 Alta Vista Road. Monday through Friday, 8:30 am to 5:00 pm; Saturday 10 to 5; Sunday 3 to 10.

• **The Filson Club**, 118 West Breckenridge. Monday through Friday, 9:00 am to 5:00 pm; Saturday 9 to noon.

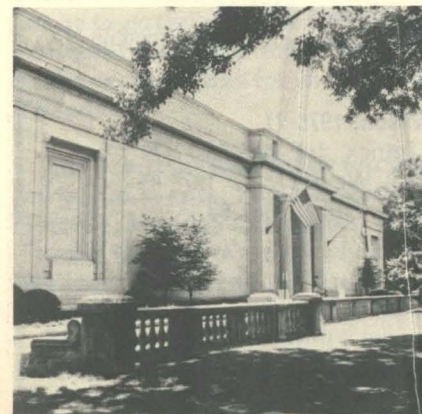
• **Louisville Free Public Library**, 700 South Fourth Street. Monday through Friday, 9:00 am to 5:00 pm; Saturday 9 to 9.

• **University of Louisville**, 2301 South Third Street. Monday through Friday, 8:00 am to 11:00 pm; Saturday 10 to 2; Sunday 1 to 11.

### What to Visit

Louisville abounds with interesting and educational places to see. Here are a few.

• **J. B. Speed Art Museum**, 2035 South Third Street. Kentucky's largest and oldest



Since its opening in 1927, the J. B. Speed Art Museum has collected treasures by the world's great artists. The permanent collection boasts over 3,000 works, from ancient to modern. Also featured are an art library with over 13,000 volumes, gift shop and a restaurant serving fine cuisine.

art museum, it is known as one of the major museums outside of the East Coast and has treasures by Rembrandt, Rubens, Monet, Picasso and Henry Moore.

• **Museum of History and Science**, 727 West Main Street. Collection features items from pre-historic Indian artifacts to Apollo and Gemini mission space suits. Upstairs is the new IMAX Theater, whose four-story screen and six-track sound system offer programs that surround the audience with light and sound.

• **Louisville Zoo**, 1100 Trevilian Way. Located in a park-like setting near downtown, the zoo offers more than 800 species of wild animals in their natural habitats.



The Louisville Zoological Garden boasts a new HerpAquarium with a rain forest and reptiles in their natural environments.

• **Butchertown**, from Market and Clay Streets to Story Avenue and Brownsboro Road. An early suburb of the city, Butchertown features an abundance of shotgun and brick camelback homes.

• **Locust Grove**, 561 Blankenbaker Lane. Last residence of General George Rogers Clark, famed soldier and Indian fighter. Set on 55 rolling acres, this Georgian plantation built c. 1790 is a National Landmark.

• **Kentucky Derby Museum**, 704 Central Avenue, Churchill Downs. The world's largest equine museum features a 360-degree audio/visual presentation about the Derby, a Thoroughbred exhibit, gift shop and cafe for lunch.

### Shopping Tips

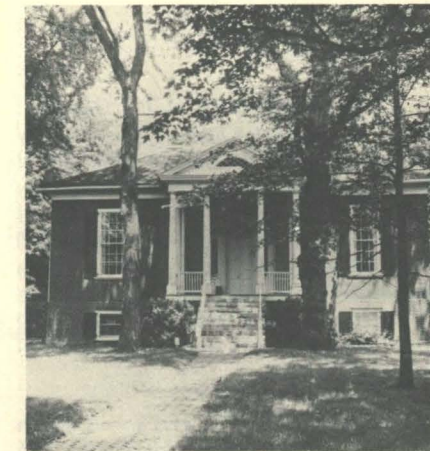
• **Galleria**, Fourth Street between Liberty Street and Muhammad Ali Blvd. May be reached by a skywalk from the Hyatt. Features more than 80 retail shops and restaurants.

• **Kentucky Art and Craft Gallery**, 609 West Main Street. Located in the heart of

a collection of mid-19th century original cast iron buildings, the gallery is a showcase of contemporary and traditional work by more than 400 of Kentucky's finest craftspeople.

• **Louisville Antique Mall**, 900 Goss Avenue. Over 15 dealers display thousands of antiques and collector items.

• **Oxmoor Center**, 7900 Shelbyville Road. Over 120 fine stores, including Hess's, Sears and Lazarus.



Farmington, built in 1810 and located at what now is 3033 Bardstown Road, was the home of Louisville's John and Lucy Speed. Designed from a plan by Thomas Jefferson, it was visited by Abraham Lincoln in 1841 to recover from a broken engagement to Mary Todd. Open for tours.

## COMPATRIOTS INVITED TO JOIN OUR RANKS!



Numerous SARs are already members of our distinguished organization, which boasts similar patriotic, historical and educational goals.

Identified as Associates, F&PAs are lineally descended in the male line of either parent from an ancestor who settled in any Colony now included in the U.S. prior to May 13, 1657; and whose forefathers in the same male ancestral line adhered as Patriots to the cause of the American Revolution from 1775 to 1783.

To receive a descriptive brochure, write to Augustus L. Baker, Jr., M.D., 14 Sharps Rock Dr., Hopatcong, NJ 07843.

# Compatriots in the Public Eye



**KANSAS SOCIETY** — *Dr. Daniel F. Rex, Washington Chapter*, was recently named winner of the Alumni Achievement Award by the Wichita State University Alumni Association. During World War II he served in the Navy as a meteorologist and later became well known for his work in atmospheric chemistry. He retired from the Navy as a Captain in 1962 and helped found the National Center for Atmospheric Research.

**KENTUCKY SOCIETY** — *Captain Jacob Cooper Chapter Compatriot Jack Foster* won the individual "Award of Distinction" for his contributions in preserving state and local history, at a joint meeting of the Kentucky Historical Society and Historical Confederation of Kentucky.

**NEBRASKA SOCIETY** — *Past President Thomas Creigh* has been appointed to the Nebraska State Historical Society Executive Board.

**NEVADA SOCIETY** — *Past Chancellor General John Mowbray*, a Nevada Supreme Court Justice, was featured in a major news story that appeared in a February edition of the *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. The story reviewed his distinguished law career and emphasized that he is considered a constitutional scholar.

**OHIO SOCIETY** — *Former President General Nolan W. Carson* was recently sworn in for his fourth term as a Hamilton County Park District Commissioner. A

partner in the law firm of Dinsmore and Shohl, he has served on the Board of Park Commissioners since 1978. . . . *Society Registrar/Treasurer Bert Sells* has been named to General Electric's Propulsion Hall of Fame, which honors outstanding contributions to the jet engine business. . . . *Past Chaplain General Kenneth Kettlewell* has authored a new book entitled "Your Ethical Compass" consisting of 12 sermons based on the Ten Commandments. The publisher is Fairway Press of Lima, Ohio.

**TEXAS SOCIETY** — "Texas Litigator's Handbook" is the title of a new book written by *Edward F. Butler*. It is a trial strategy guide designed especially for Texas attorneys handling tort, contract and business litigation and divorce and custody suits. The publisher is Butterworth Legal Publishers of Austin, Texas.

**WASHINGTON SOCIETY** — *President Kenneth W. Slaker*, a retired USAF LTC, was featured in an illustrated article that appeared in a September edition of the *Berliner Morgenpost*. While attending the 40th Anniversary Celebration of the End of the Berlin Airlift, he was interviewed by one of the paper's reporters. His story, at the time declassified, told about how his aircraft was shot down on his sixth flight, following which he escaped from East Germany with the aid of three Nationals.

**The WEST VIRGINIA SOCIETY — founded in 1889 — has provided the National Society with many important people of leadership quality. We are proud to acquaint our National Compatriots with them.**

\*\*\*\*\*

**President General, Secretary General and Treasurer General**

Charles F. Printz: 1985-89

**Vice-Presidents General**

John J. Jacobs: 1889-90  
P.C. Washington: 1889  
Martin Stutler: 1965-66

W.G. Tetrick, Jr.: 1969-70  
C.A. Walworth: 1973-74-77-78

Robert R. Weiler, M.D.: 1981-82  
James Johnson: 1985-86  
Dwight P. Cruikshank, M.D.: 1989-90

**National Trustees**

Kenneth Martin: 1962-63  
Martin Stutler: 1963-64-67-68-72-73  
Dwight P. Cruikshank, M.D.: 1964-65  
Wendell Holt: 1965-66

C.A. Walworth: 1967-70  
H.G. Weiler, M.D.: 1970-72  
K. Brent Johnson: 1973-76

R.L. Wilson: 1976-77  
W.G. Tetrick, Jr.: 1968-69-77-79  
Robert R. Weiler, M.D.: 1979-81  
Charles F. Printz: 1981-83

**Genealogists General**

W.G. Tetrick: 1948-49  
1951-53

C.A. Walworth: 1965-67  
W.G. Tetrick, Jr.: 1971-73

**Surgeon General**

Robert R. Weiler, M.D.: 1982-84

With these personages West Virginia has gladly supported all of the National programs with our personal efforts. We are now entering a new phase of growth and development and continue to cooperate and prosper with all of our National Compatriots.

**THE WEST VIRGINIA SOCIETY of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

**PRE-REGISTRATION FORM — Please Print**

**For Office Use Only**

Enclosed is my check or money order for \$\_\_\_\_\_ payable to the "Treasurer General, SAR" for the following:

- My registration at \$130.00
- Guest(s) registration at \$130.00 each
- Reservations for the Ladies Luncheon at \$10.00 each

Mail to NSSAR, 1000 South Fourth Street, Louisville, KY 40203.  
Pre-Registration closes on May 24.

SAR Member's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

State Society Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_

SAR Title or Rank \_\_\_\_\_

Guest Name \_\_\_\_\_

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(Wife's first) \_\_\_\_\_

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

During the Congress, I/we plan to stay at \_\_\_\_\_

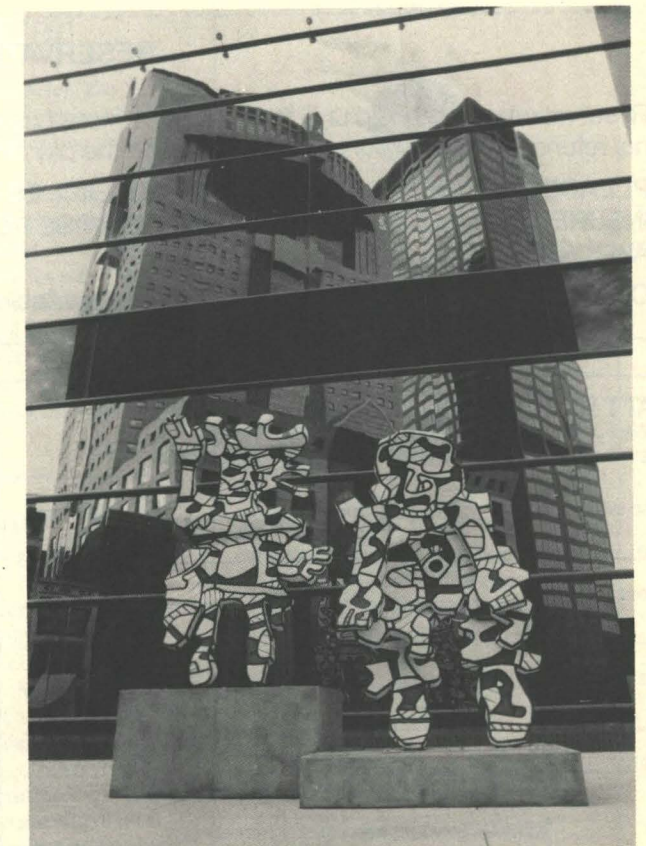
**PRE-REGISTRATIONS FOR ANNUAL CONGRESS CLOSE ON MAY 24TH**

As this issue of the magazine was going to press, a large number of Compatriots from across the SAR spectrum had already submitted their pre-registrations for the 100th Annual Congress scheduled for Louisville June 16-20. They're smart — for by registering before May 24th, a savings of \$15 is realized! And note on the form above that you may make reservations for the Ladies Luncheon on Tuesday.

The pre-registration fee encompasses entry to a variety of events: Two Receptions, Sunday Memorial Service, Monday Luncheon, Tuesday and Wednesday Formal Banquets and the Fort Knox Scenic Tour on Wednesday afternoon. You'll enjoy all of them!

The Congress Planning Committee has assembled an overall program befitting a celebration of our 100 years as an organization. Everyone will agree that this Congress is the best one yet.

The complete Congress schedule is detailed on pages 6 and 7 of this issue of *The SAR Magazine*. Business sessions and other events will take place at the Hyatt Regency located in downtown Louisville — in the midst of fine shopping and dining.



The late Jean DuBuffet's three-dimensional art greets visitors to the \$23.5 million Kentucky Center for the Arts, the only state-operated facility of its kind.

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**PLEASE BE SURE YOUR RESERVATION REACHES THE HOTEL BY THE CUT-OFF DATE OF MAY 24 TO INSURE YOUR ACCOMMODATION. OTHERWISE ROOMS WILL BE PROVIDED ON A SPACE AND RATE AVAILABILITY.**

Check out time is 12 noon. Rooms may not be available for check-in until after 3:00 p.m.

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(Day-date) (Day-date)

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## President Carter Becomes SAR

During this SAR Centennial Year — on March 26 — Jimmy (James Ray) Carter became the 14th United States President to join our Society, with a National Number of 134672. His Membership Certificate was signed by President General James R. Westlake, who served with Compatriot Carter in the Georgia State Legislature in the late 1960s.

President Carter was born in Plains, Georgia on October 1, 1924. He served as Governor of Georgia from 1970 to 1974 and as President from 1977 to 1981.

President Carter was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1946 and served in the submarine service. He was selected to work on the first nuclear submarine project and became an aide to Admiral Hyman Rickover. He resigned his commission and returned to Plains to manage the family business when his father became terminally ill in 1953.

In 1637 the Carter Family migrated from England to Isle of Wright County on the James River in Virginia and later settled in Georgia.

President Carter's Revolutionary War ancestor was Perry Scott who served as a private in Captain Allen McLane's Company of the Delaware Militia. The Scott Family, of Irish descent, migrated from Maryland to Georgia after the Revolutionary War.



Carter inherited his interest in politics from his maternal grandfather, James Gordy, who was active in his local politics. As Governor in 1973 he cooperated with the Stony Point Chapter of the Empire State Society to reinter the remains of Colonel William Few, Signer of the Constitution, to Georgia. Officers of the Empire State Society were the personal guests of Governor Carter at the ceremonies which took place in Augusta.

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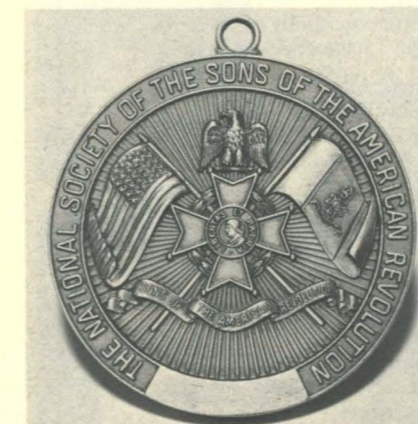
## New Orations Contest Medal Offered

Beginning at the 100th Annual Congress to be held this June in Louisville, the three top winners of the Douglass G. High Orations Contest will be presented a newly designed medal measuring 2½ inches in diameter. The first place winner will receive a gold-plated medal, second silver-plated and third bronze. Each will be suspended from an Olympic style ribbon.

The medal is being offered in pewter for State Societies and Chapters to present.

Measuring 1¾ inches in diameter, the Society medallion is suspended from a yellow neck ribbon, while the Chapter one comes with a buff neck ribbon.

The medal was conceived by Former President General Clovis H. Brakebill and designed by him and Donald J. Pennell, Chairman of the Medals and Awards Committee. Funding for the dies and medals has been provided by Compatriot Brakebill during his lifetime, and forever after through income from insurance policies on him and his wife that have the National Society designated as beneficiary.

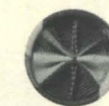


This prototype of the new medal does not feature the word "ORATIONS" which will appear at the bottom of the item when struck in its final version.

## Slides With Script On Headquarters Tour

Our National Headquarters in Louisville is the topic of a new full-color slide presentation for showing at State Society and Chapter meetings. Prepared by Museum Board Chairman James A. Williams, the show comes with 80 35-mm slides and a script. The complete package may be purchased from the Merchandise Department for only \$24.95, including handling and shipping.

For the first time, SARs will now be able to tour Headquarters without being there and view the American Heritage Collection that is on display and holdings in the Library.



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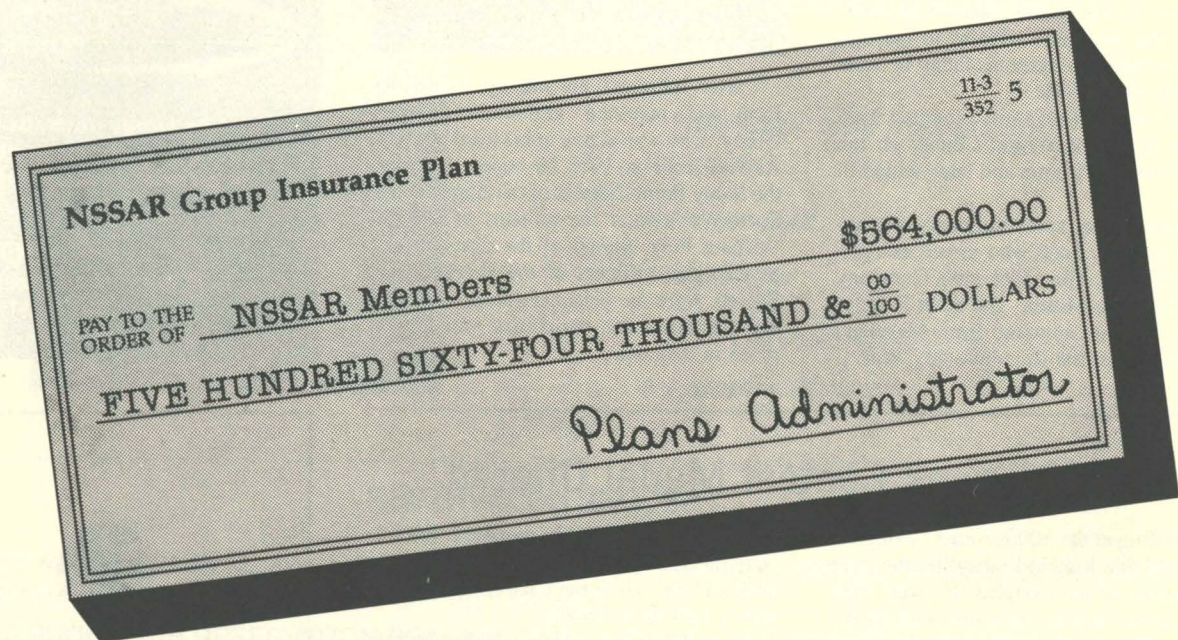
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## Forty-five Patriotic Organizations Meet To Consider Agenda For 1990s

The first National Congress of Patriotic Organizations, held on April 5th at DAR Headquarters in Washington, DC, witnessed 45 hereditary societies and veterans groups gathering together to discuss a unified patriotic action agenda for the 1990s. The meeting was moderated by Maryland Society Past President Henry P. Laughlin, M.D.; he is Chairman of the NSSAR National Roundtable Committee, which was appointed by President General James R. Westlake and planned the overall program.

A widely diverse assemblage of societies were represented — ranging from the DAR, SAR and C.A.R. to Sons of the Revolution, Washington Family Descendants, Founders and Patriots, Descendants of Washington's Army at Valley Forge and Americans of Armorial Descent. Hosting

the event was Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim, DAR President General.

The program began with the keynote address by U.S. Senator and Compatriot Orrin G. Hatch, who chose as his topic "The Constitution's Third Century." He was introduced by SAR President General James R. Westlake. The remainder of the Congress was largely devoted to consideration of proposed Bylaws for the organization and such topics as the teaching of American History to all students as a requirement for high school graduation and support for retention of "The Star-Spangled Banner" as our National Anthem. A proposal to meet again next year was approved.

It was reported to attending delegates that their societies represented a total membership of 3.4-million men and women.



Some of the dignitaries participating in the Congress were (from left): Joseph L. Loughran, General President of the General Society Sons of the Revolution; Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim, President General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution; and James R. Westlake, SAR President General.



LEFT: When U.S. Senator Orrin G. Hatch (left) completed his address, he was presented a Certificate of Appreciation by Dr. Henry P. Laughlin, Congress Moderator. RIGHT: Serving as Registrar for the Congress was Compatriot Wilson King Barnes, Jr., a member of the SAR Maryland Society.



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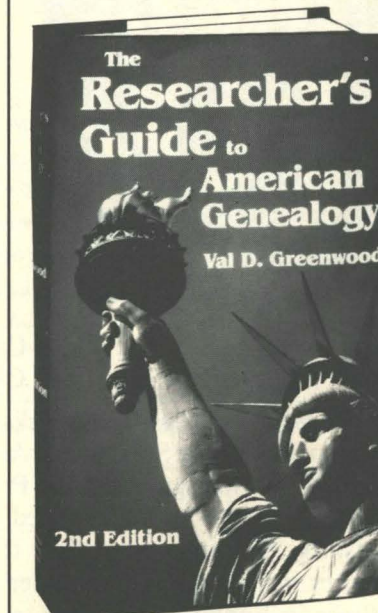
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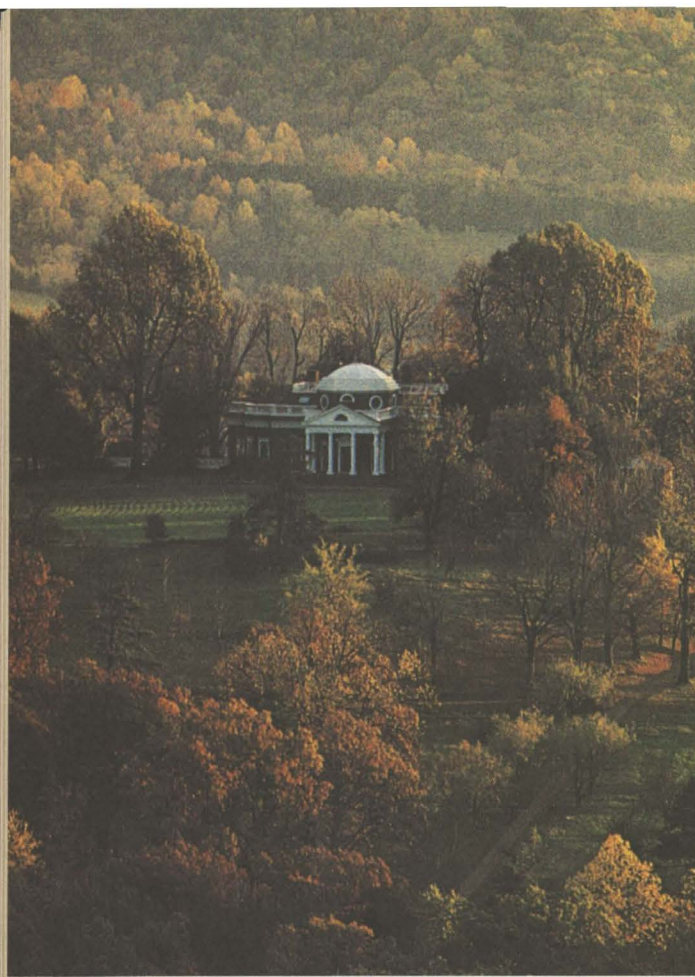


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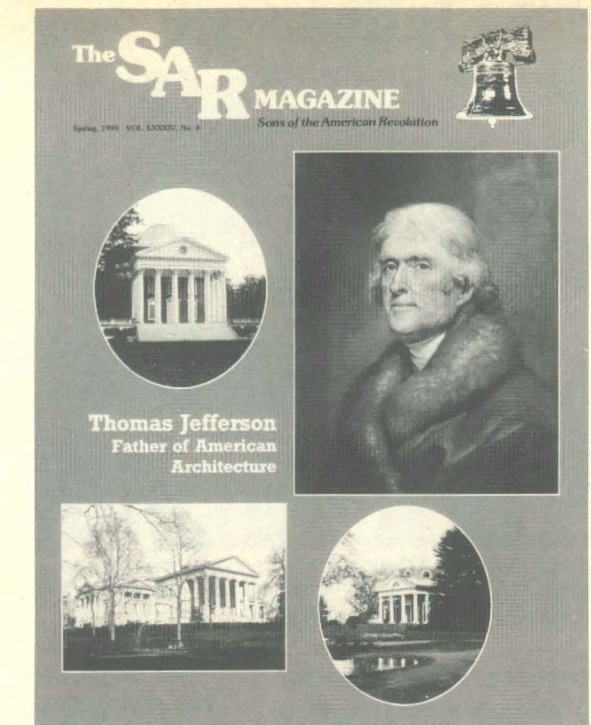
Thomas Jefferson located his beloved Monticello where a commanding view of the countryside could be seen. To the east stretch the Virginia Piedmont farmlands. To the west are the City of Charlottesville, the University of Virginia that he founded and made the "hobby" of his old age, and beyond it the Blue Ridge Mountains. The photo above shows his bedroom — his sanctum sanctorum — with a bed that is open on both sides although in an alcove; in this room, as is the case throughout the house, virtually all of the furnishings belonged to Jefferson or his family. (Courtesy the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, Inc., a private, non-profit organization headquartered at Monticello.)

Palladio's works entitled **Four Books of Architecture**, originally published in 1570, became the "bible" and he advised others to "stick very close to it." Jefferson would become Palladio's lifelong disciple.

Why Palladio? His works, based on inspirational Roman antiquities, set out definite rules or immutable canons which dictate a correct design. If the rules were followed, the result would be a structure of beautiful proportions. Jefferson's analytical mind could relate to this ordered set of formulas and precise measurements to erect buildings which would yield symmetry and elegance — features he found rare in the British capital.

Soon Jefferson's library would include Robert Morris's **Select Architecture** and James Gibbs **Rules for Drawing Orders**, a book owned before 1769. One of the earliest studies for Monticello, dating from 1769, notes that "the pediments should be in height two ninths of their span," a rule found only in Palladio's work. Local Virginia builders would not be familiar with this rule.

Largely from his arduous study regimen and self discipline Jefferson develops a critical eye of the buildings in the British capital. "The genius of architecture seems to have shed its maledictions over this land." His remarks reveal a precociously discerning eye. "The Capitol is a light and airy structure... it is crowned with a pediment which is too



Highlighting the cover is a handsome portrait of Thomas Jefferson rendered by Rembrandt Peale at the President's House — now The White House — in 1805. Painted in oil on canvas, it was completed in three sittings on January 23, 24 and 25. On March 3, the eve of Jefferson's second inauguration, the portrait was displayed at a special illumination of the Peale Museum in Philadelphia. (Courtesy the New York Historical Society, New York.) The photographs feature three of his best-known architectural accomplishments: (top) the Rotunda, University of Virginia, Charlottesville; (lower left) the State House, Richmond; and Monticello, Charlottesville.

# Thomas Jefferson — Father of American Architecture

By Compatriot William L. Irons

This remarkable Patriot from Virginia is probably best remembered for such achievements as drafting the Declaration of Independence and serving as President of our nation, but his genius also had a profound influence on the design of a wide variety of structures.

Thomas Jefferson was born in 1743 in the wilderness of the Colony of Virginia. Thirty-three years later the words he wrote would shape a republic. But had he never penned a word, it would be said he shaped the spaces, dimensions and taste of the American nation.

Just as Jefferson left the world a design for free men to govern themselves, he also left a legacy in timber and brick which reached the sublime. As he led a revolution against the most powerful colonial power, likewise he led a revolution in architecture, rebelling from the English style to establish a new order based on the ancient classical lines of beauty and grace taken from Rome. With remarkable creative genius he took the raw materials of the American wilderness and molded them into graceful lines of tranquility,

symmetry and rhythm which still inspire like rare objects of beauty, yet are practical structures fully functional in a modern world. Such was the genius of America's first architect.

As a student at the College of William and Mary, the words of Patrick Henry ringing out in the House of Burgesses fell on young Jefferson's ears. As Henry torched the fires of political rebellion, Jefferson lashed out at the established English architecture, "as the most wretched style I ever saw." His life was devoted to creating a new order which today is the symbol of the American nation. From his earliest drawings of Monticello, at age 24, until his final days, Jefferson believed architecture was an "elegant and useful art... an enthusiasm of which I am not ashamed as its object is to improve the taste of my countrymen."

At the time Jefferson entered the only college in the British colony of Virginia in 1760, there were no schools for architects. Even the College of William and Mary where Jefferson studied, had no architecture courses. Most buildings were constructed by housewrights or cabinet makers. Occasionally a pattern book might be referred to for guidance. Rarely were formal plans used.

Jefferson visits Westover, plantation home of William Byrd II, and is exposed to a valuable source of architectural designs — books. For the first time Jefferson's eye envelops a new world of form not present in the primitive wilderness of Virginia.

From the scarce architecture books, Jefferson discovers, only one writer would make an indelible impression — Andrea Palladio, the 16th century Italian architect.

high for its span." The Governor's Palace, where he would later reside as Virginia's second governor, "is not handsome without, but it is spacious and commodious within, is prettily situated, and with grounds annexed to it, it is capable of being made an elegant seat," he would write. Perhaps his most critical remarks were reserved for the spaces he saw most often, "the College and Hospital are rude, mishapen piles, which, but that they have roofs would be taken for brick kilns." And for the other structures, "there are no other public buildings but churches and courthouses, in which no attempts are made at elegance."

Later Jefferson observed, "Virginia houses are rarely constructed of stone or brick, much the greatest proportion being of scantling and boards, plastered with lime. It is impossible to devise things more ugly, uncomfortable and happily more perishable." Nor could a workman "scarcely be found here capable of drawing an order."

## GEORGIAN ARCHITECTURE POPULAR

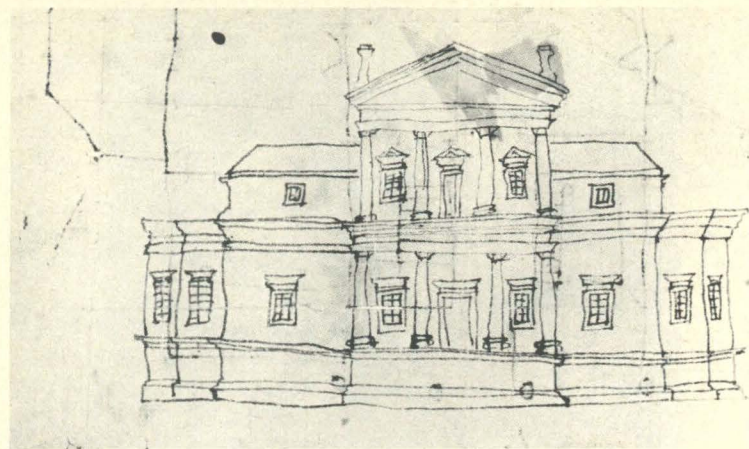
There were extant in Tidewater, Virginia several plantation homes of grand proportions: Tuckahoe (1712), Westover (1730), Carter's Hall (1730) and Mount Airy (1760). Williamsburg's public buildings were not insignificant: The Capitol (1701), College of William and Mary (1705), Governor's Palace (1706), Bruton Parish Church (1711), President's House at the College of William and Mary (1723). By the end of the 17th century, Virginia had become the most populous and richest colony in Colonial America. Indeed, it would build more celebrated Georgian

manor houses than any other English colony during the first half of the 18th century. While these buildings were of magnificent proportions, generally they were unimaginative boxlike designs built by carpenters without drawings. While some had verandas or porticoes — like Shirley — there was little evidence of classical design. Jefferson of course was not immune to the political tide rising against the prevailing English Georgian architecture and his political "animus" is revealed



A Past Vice President of the Alabama Society and Past President of the Birmingham Chapter, Compatriot Irons is also a member of the Virginia Society's Thomas Jefferson Chapter, which serves Charlottesville (where Monticello is located). A DuPont Regional Scholar at the University of Virginia, he received his Doctor of Jurisprudence from Samford University's Cumberland School of Law; he is a member of the Alabama and Federal Bar Associations, American Trial Lawyers Association, Bar of the United States Supreme Court and the Court of Military Appeals in Washington, DC. A seasoned trial and appellate advocate, Compatriot Irons has won numerous hard-fought victories in federal and state court litigation with major decisions before the Supreme Court of Alabama and the United States Court of Appeals in New Orleans, Louisiana.

# Thomas Jefferson



Jefferson's sketch of the elevation of the first Monticello, c. 1770. It was said that he could not make a straight line by freehand, as evidenced here. However, his final drawings were mechanically perfect. (Courtesy the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, Inc.)

in his commentary on the spaces surrounding him.

A small mountain across the Rivanna River, from Jefferson's birthplace at Shadwell, was a favorite haunt of his boyhood and became the focus of his adult dreams. Even then he hunted its steeply forested slopes and under an ancient oak on its north face made a pact with friend Dabney Carr to be buried in the sublime haunt of their youth.

When 14 he inherited the land from his father, and named it Monticello, Italian for "little mountain." By age 24, he conceived an imaginative plan for building a house on its summit.

## WORK ON MONTICELLO BEGINS

If a place can shape destinies, then Monticello was the heart of Jefferson's visionary genius. Long before the Declaration of Independence, Governor of Virginia, Minister to France, President of the United States or founding the University of Virginia, there was a place that honed his earliest dreams. Monticello was the first manifestation of his genius and in the 40 years he lavished on its design and construction, Monticello became recreation for his boundless intellect.

Most sites for great houses were on lower land accessible to water for transportation — never a mountaintop. But Jefferson boldly chose this summit above the clouds with a commanding view of the Blue Ridge mountains and his beloved Virginia countryside which later afforded him as wartime Governor of Virginia a vantage point to escape British dragoon Banastre Tarleton. Jefferson's description is still true:

*"How sublime to look down into the workhouse of nature, to see her clouds, hail, snow, rain, thunder, all fabricated at our feet! And the glorious sun, when rising as if out of a distant water, just gilding the tops of the mountains."*

Self taught, Jefferson does the Palladian calculations for what would be an art gallery, a library, a house — the first Monticello.

As a young lawyer and member of the House of Burgesses in Colonial Virginia, Jefferson begins building in 1769. Three years later on a snowy night, he brought his bride, Martha Wayles Skelton, a wealthy widow, by horseback to an unfinished house with only the dining room under roof. The newlyweds were content to occupy a one room brick outbuilding or south pavilion called the Honeymoon Cottage. It had been used earlier as the

bridegroom's bachelor quarters.

The house had a two story portico flanked by slightly lower wings. Later he designed octagonal bays to the garden front and sides. The main room on the upper floor was the library, from which he could walk out beneath a free standing portico and gaze at the monumental view or retire with his books.

Progress was slow since construction was by hand and lumber cleared from the mountaintop. During the Revolution, he urged its completion and on election day as Governor of Virginia, 12 years later, it was nearly complete in 1779. But for Jefferson, whose home was his "essay in architecture," it would be in a constant state of rebuilding.

After a visit to Monticello, in 1782, General Marquis de Chastellux wrote:

*"The house resembles none of the others seen in this country, so that it may be said that Mr. Jefferson is the first American who has consulted the Fine Arts to know how he should shelter himself from the weather."*

In 1782, after ten years of "unchequered happiness" in marriage, Jefferson wrote, "a single event wiped away all my plans." His memorandum book contained this entry for September 6, 1782: "My dear wife died this day at 11H 45' A.M." He later told a friend:

*"My history... would have been as happy a one as I could have asked could the objects of my affection have been immortal. But all the favors of fortune have been em-*



The Tea Room at Monticello is a semi-octagonal projection off the northern end of the Dining Room. Jefferson called this his "most honorable suite" because he kept the likenesses of many American heroes in display. (Courtesy Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, Inc./James Tkatch.)

*bittered by domestic losses, of six children I have lost four, and finally their mother."*

## NAMED AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE

This domestic tragedy renders Jefferson disconsolate, and his friends are concerned. But an event occurs which would change his life and the face of the American nation — Jefferson is appointed as an American diplomat to France.

In 1784 Jefferson sails the Atlantic to succeed Benjamin Franklin as the American Ambassador in Paris. Like no other visitor he is smitten by the arts and scenes of this universal city. He wrote, "behold me at length on the vaunted scene of Europe... were I to tell you how much I enjoy their architecture, sculpture, painting, music, I should want words."

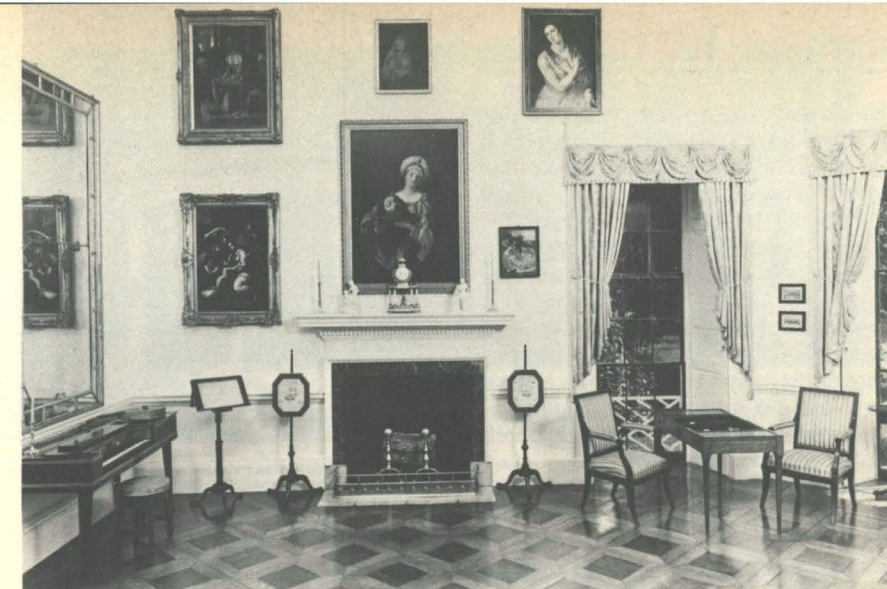
About a mile from his Parisian residence, he pauses often to watch the construction of a building which would become one of his favorites. "I was violently smitten by the Hotel de Salm," he wrote, "sitting on the parapet each day, twisting my head around to see the object of my admiration, I generally left with a stiff neck." This was the first dome he has seen under construction but it would become the symbol of Monticello and the American nation.

In 1776 Jefferson, as a member of Virginia's House of Delegates, had written a bill to move the Virginia capital to Richmond, ridding remaining vestiges of British rule in Williamsburg. This bill provided for separate buildings for the three branches of the new government. While the bill failed, a similar one passed in 1779. When the move was made in 1780, Governor Jefferson was selected to construct the buildings. He drew plans for enlarging the town on a grid basis, and made studies for necessary buildings. The capitol, he envisioned, in the then unimagined form of a rectangular classical temple with porticoes at both ends. War delayed completion of these plans. When Jefferson sailed for France July, 1784, no construction had begun in Richmond.

## DESIGNS VIRGINIA CAPITOL

As a diplomat in Paris, he was asked to select a design for the new building. Traveling to southern France, Jefferson becomes immersed in antiquities he had read so much about. He wrote, "from morning to night I have been nourished with the remains of roman grandeur. Were I to attempt to give you the news I would tell you stories one thousand years old."

In Nimes, Jefferson encounters the Roman temple of Maison Carree — built during the reign of the caesars in the first century. He is smitten by it and gazes for hours, "as a lover at his mistress." His letters describe it as the "most perfect model of ancient architecture remaining on earth." A model is made and ship-



Jefferson hung his finest paintings in the Parlor at Monticello. He designed the parquet floor consisting of cherry squares bordered by beechwood. Many of the furnishings reflect his purchases in Paris between 1784 and 1789. (Courtesy the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, Inc./James Tkatch.)

ped to Richmond. Jefferson prepares drawings for a public building which would change forever the architecture of the fledgling nation 4,000 miles away in the Virginia wilderness.

Today his unique design of his State's capitol is followed in 48 of America's state capitols. Virginia profoundly influenced architecture throughout the nation. The Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt called the Richmond capitol, "beyond comparison the most beautiful, the most noble, and the greatest in all America." This was the first attempt to create a large public building in the form of a Roman temple. Undoubtedly Virginia's capitol was a landmark of the first importance.

Jefferson designed changes for every house in which he resided including his rented Parisian Hotel de Langeac on the Champs Elysees. While in Paris Jefferson was introduced to the vanguard of "modern" neoclassical architecture. These French designers stripped Roman architecture of unnecessary ornament and reduced it to pure geometric form — the cube, the sphere, the pyramid. This visionary work appealed to Jefferson.

## MONTICELLO DOUBLED IN SIZE

Upon his return from France, Jefferson was appointed Secretary of State in President Washington's cabinet and there was time to replan Monticello. Jefferson probably could not wait to return and try out the new images he had seen on Monticello. Just as President Jefferson later doubled the territorial size of the American nation, he now doubled the size of his home, installed 14 new skylights, indoor water closets, two piazzas and added a dome. He reduced the heights of the rooms and arranged windows to give the illusion it was a one story house — not three.

Jefferson built a new entrance hall which would later serve as a museum for countless visitors to examine Indian ar-

tifacts and mammoth bones — treasures from Lewis and Clark's epic expedition. The two stairs were relocated to make them invisible from the public rooms. He extended the east side's outer wall, creating a recessed porch beneath the portico. On both sides of the entrance hall a second pair of balancing rooms with bays were added. And he added a mezzanine on the second floor for easy lateral passageway upstairs.

The primary axis of this plan contained the "rooms of entertainment" (parlor, entrance hall, dining room and tearoom) — all uniformly full height. Jefferson occupied the entire south wing, his "sanctum sanctorum" which comprises a bedroom, cabinet (study), greenhouse and library, containing 6,000 volumes until sold to form the Library of Congress. The south wing and northeast bedrooms are only half as high as the core rooms, conveying the sense of an apartment not a mansion. Above there are a series of bedrooms paralleling the central core.

While the exterior of the house is symmetrical, the interior spaces are not. Jefferson's rooms are unified as though virtually one space. Even his bed, recessed in an alcove, may be entered from either room. On the opposite side, the dining room and tearoom flow together but unlike the southside prohibit free passage-way to the adjoining rooms, increasing privacy. The north bedrooms are also different in shape. A rectangular "north square room" and "north octagonal room" are cut off to insure privacy.

On the outside the east entrance is recessed, creating a spatial volume which penetrates the main wall of the house. This effect tends to dissolve the wall and draw one inside. On the garden side, Jefferson creates just the opposite effect. Rather than a recessed porch, the central octagonal room is projected boldly with a portico two columns deep, accenting

# Thomas Jefferson

the outward thrust of the central core.

This outward movement is countered by the dome, arising above the central core. This becomes the culminating motif of the entire design. Partially screened behind the combined horizontals of the entablature and ballustrade, the dome's ultimate effect is to enhance rather than counteract the long extended mass of the house. Simultaneously, its outward upward thrust (dome and portico) is just the reverse of the inward penetrating movement of the portico and recessed porch on the entrance side.

Jefferson has masterfully created a spatial inversion, a juxtaposition of contrasting thrusts which fascinate and express from another point of view the fundamental separation on the interior of the public from the private rooms.

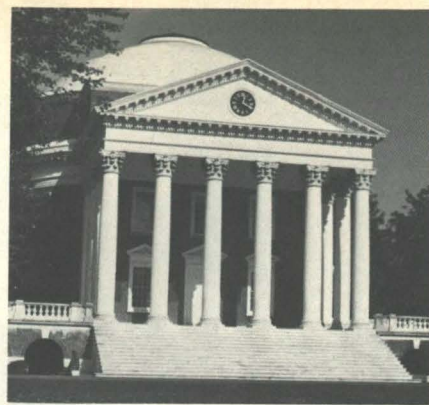
In the final version of Monticello, Jefferson reveals he was no slavish imitator, but pragmatic, experimental, willing to revise and if necessary to tear apart to perfect. He was a measurer, a designer, an engineer, and a draftsman, fascinated by detail as much as by the total creation.

He made mistakes, but refused to yield to his error. Eventually he would tear the house apart at great inconvenience, rebuilding until he completed the perfection of the Monticello Americans see today, a miracle of light, elegance and symmetry.

Jefferson has been described as a classicist, but this does not mean he was a conservative. He built like no other Virginian in his day. His revolutionary taste was an expression of his total architectural experience from the ancients to the most "modern" neoclassicists. His complex, sensitive and expressive design relationships make Monticello one of the most provocative houses in American architectural history.

## HELPS FORMAT WASHINGTON, DC

While Jefferson was Secretary of State,



Finished in 1826 the Rotunda at the University of Virginia has long been considered one of the most distinguished buildings in America. It is the institution's focal structure and Jefferson's major architectural triumph.

(Photo by the author.)

legislation was passed to place the new capital city on the Potomac in Virginia. Soon he was advising Washington on the city's design. Jefferson's plan of a rectangular grid was ultimately adopted with modification for diagonal avenues by Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant. Jefferson assisted by supplying town plans of the European cities of Frankfurt, Karlsruhe, Amsterdam, Strasbourg, Paris, Orleans, Bordeaux, Lyons, Montpellier, Marseilles, Turin and Milan. Not one British town was tendered.

In 1791 Jefferson wrote L'Enfant conveying his views on two structures which when built would be national landmarks:

*Whenever it is proposed to prepare plans for the Capitol, I should prefer the adoption of some one of the models of antiquity... and for the President's House I should prefer the celebrated fronts of modern buildings, which have already received the approbation of all good judges.*

Later it was Jefferson who determined the sites for the Capitol and the Presi-

dent's House (later called The White House). When erection of a President's House was proposed, he established an architectural competition and laid down its rules. And he submitted his own unsuccessful entry into the competition, anonymously, based on Palladio's Villa Rotunda.

A competition was also held for the nation's Capitol. Jefferson, though not an entrant, passed along a sketch for a domical structure with four wings projecting based on the Pantheon in Paris. The winning design was quite similar.

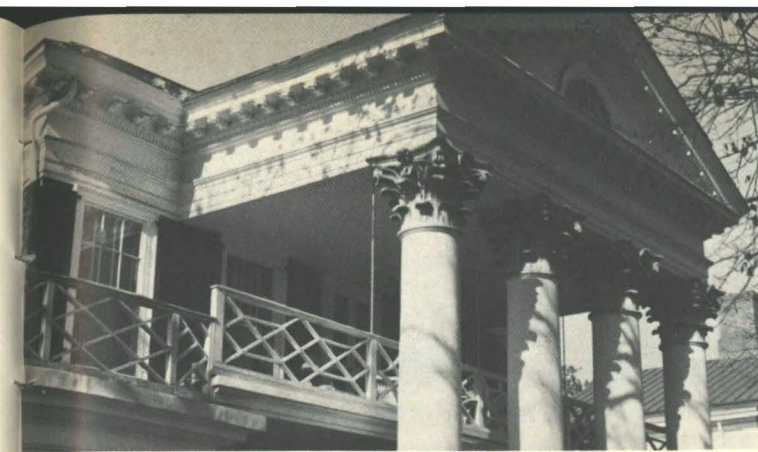
As President (1801-1809), he set his stamp of approval on classical architecture for the nation's capital. Professional architects were recruited to the government and Jefferson created the post of surveyor of the public buildings and appointed the well-trained Benjamin Latrobe. As occupant of the President's House, he had Latrobe add terrace pavilions, like the President himself had designed for Monticello and later the University of Virginia. He was responsible for the additions of the rectangular North Portico and rounded South Portico designed by Latrobe. Those were completed in 1829. The interior was furnished with exquisite French pieces — many purchased while in Paris. And his own inventions were installed. In the dining room he installed dumbwaiters so guests could serve themselves and not be interrupted by servants who might overhear important diplomatic exchanges. Aware of his interest in natural science, Lewis and Clark sent him a collection of bones from their exploration of the West (1804-1806). The bones were placed in a room where Jefferson spent hours examining them. They also sent him grizzly bears, which for a time were kept on the grounds.

Jefferson also played an active role in landscaping the grounds, planting elms and magnolias. He added a wall around the grounds to provide some privacy. Today with its porticoes, terraces and columns and ballustrades, The White House is a simple yet elegant house for our nation's Presidents.

## PLANS UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

After completing two terms as President in 1809, Jefferson returned to Monticello. While for most retirement is not reserved for one's crowning achievement, Jefferson's most monumental legacy had yet to begun. At age 75, Jefferson's dream of building an "academical village" would become his most enduring achievement dedicated to the "illimitable freedom of the human mind" — the creation of the University of Virginia. He would refer to it simply as the "hobby of my old age."

Jefferson was not only its architect, he selected its site, purchased the land, drew the deed, designed its buildings, supervised its construction and rode daily by horseback from Monticello to oversee the workmanship. Later, he planned its cur-



Pavilion III at the university features Corinthian capitals atop its two-story portico; like those of the Rotunda, they are of Carrara marble carved in Italy. (Photo by the author.)

riculum, recruited its faculty and prepared a list of nearly 7,000 volumes to be acquired for the first library.

Its architecture would be revolutionary, forsaking all well established American models, such as Harvard, Princeton or his own school, the College of William and Mary. Also rejected were English models of collegiate architecture at Oxford and Cambridge featuring quadrangles or cloisters. Historically, American universities were housed in single buildings which Jefferson denounced as "common dens, always ugly, inconvenient, exposed to the accident of fire, and bad in cases of infection." Jefferson captured a bold new scheme for educating America's future generations:

*A small and separate lodge for each professorship with only a hall below for his class, and two chambers above for himself. Joining these lodges by barracks for a certain portion of the students, opening into a covered way to give dry communication between all the schools. The whole of these arranged around an open square of grass or trees.*

Jefferson's unique plan was for the students and professors to live together in one "academical village", with free exchange of academic ideas during and after class hours. Moreover, the gardens and elegant architecture were to enhance the educational experience and improve the taste of the students. More innovative was to design classrooms designated "pavilions", which would "teach" or serve as models of "chaste and correct architecture as specimens for the architectural lecturer." By "specimens of good architecture," Jefferson meant the columns, capitals and entablatures of ancient temples, which were from books by Palladio and Freart de Chambray's *Parallele de L'Architecture Antique avec le Moderne*. But the forms of the buildings would come from the ingenious imagination of Jefferson alone. Only three "pavilions" germinated from others. Pavilion VII was suggested by Benjamin Latrobe;



The massive two-story, six-column portico of Pavilion V at the university is generally considered the most impressive of the pavilion facades. It is Ionic, after Palladio. Like all of the Pavilions, it was originally designed with a study and "lecturing room" — as Jefferson called it — on the main floor, living quarters for the professor's family above and kitchen, laundry and storage space below. (Photo by the author.)

Pavilion VIII was suggested by William Thornton, architect for the U.S. Capitol; Pavilion IX — the most advanced design — was based on the Parisian Hotel Guinard seen by Jefferson four decades before in France.

In Jefferson's plan, there were ten temple-like pavilions with rooms for professor's lodging and classes. Next to the pavilions in smaller units were lodges for students connected by colonades in parallel rows. Behind this rectangular area referred to as the "lawn" — not campus — were gardens enclosed by serpentine walls, also unique. Paralleling the lawn were two ranges, to the east and west, providing additional lodges for students and six "hotels" or dining rooms.

At the focus of the lawn would be the Rotunda, a temple based on the Roman Pantheon, which would house the source of enlightenment and knowledge — the library. While the Pantheon served as the model, Jefferson improved its design by reducing the number of columns, halving its size to avoid dwarfing the pavilions, adding windows and steps while using materials from Albemarle county — his native soil.

Inside the Rotunda is the Dome Room, a white circular chamber housing the original library, and described as the "most beautiful room in America." The Rotunda was restored in 1976, and appears today substantially as it did in Jefferson's lifetime.

Today the Lawn is reserved for 54 outstanding upperclassmen or women who have distinguished themselves by service to the University. The residents are chosen by their fellow students. Former notable residents include Edgar Allen Poe (Room 13, West Range), and Woodrow Wilson (Room 31, West Range), 28th President of the United States.

## NEW TYPE CURRICULUM INTRODUCED

But Jefferson created more than an architectural gem. He introduced a radically different educational curriculum challenging prevalent practices. His courses included agriculture, sciences, modern lan-

guages, as well as the classics. Space was also provided for martial arts and a gymnasium for exercise, in the Rotunda. Discipline was by self government and the individual's honor.

By rare fortune Jefferson, unlike other statesmen, could translate the "inalienable rights of man" into mortar and brick as an architect and educator. In his complex architecture, incomprehensible to his contemporaries, the "academical village" symbolically sustains the dignity of the individual. Perhaps there has never been a more eloquent expression of the fundamental nature of the American democracy.



In addition to being the oldest building on the university's Lawn, Pavilion VII is the only one fronted with an upper two-story portico over an arcaded first floor. When the cornerstone was laid in 1817, three Presidents of the United States were present: Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. (Photo by the author.)

In 1976, the American Institute of Architects cited Jefferson's "academical village" as the most outstanding achievement in American architecture in 200 years. Even among European universities founded after centuries of educational experience, there is no equal to Mr. Jefferson's "academical village." A foremost architectural authority described his University as "one of the most enlightened and visionary conceptions in the history of man." Considering the work was done by manual labor with no modern machinery, its achievement is incredible. To recall it



The Dome Room on the third floor of the rotunda is the most impressive feature in Jefferson's academical village. In its unadorned simplicity, this white circular chamber with its ring of 15-foot double columns and two rings of galleries intended to hold the books forming the university's library has been called one of the most beautiful rooms in America. So cleverly did he fan out the cases behind the columns that from the center of the room not a book is visible. (Courtesy the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, Inc./Dan Grogan.)

# Thomas Jefferson

was the dream, creation and execution of a man between the ages of 74 and 83, is even more astounding.

## DEATH COMES ON JULY 4, 1826

On his final visit to the University he created, the 83-year-old Jefferson rode his horse, Eagle, from Monticello to the Rotunda. Atop the Dome Room stairs he gazed over the Lawn from the window. Beyond Pavilions IX and X lay open country. Below workmen were lifting the first marble Corinthian capital which he had awaited from Italy. Jefferson sat for an hour watching its placement. When finished, he rose, descended its stairs, mounted his horse and rode away. A few weeks later, on July 4, 1826, he died where he wished "at Monticello." Adams and Jefferson were the last founding fathers to die.

Today the Lawn and Rotunda look just as they did when Jefferson walked the "grounds" and his boundless intellectual spirit truly survives. "Thomas Jefferson still lives," as Adams proclaimed the day of his death. To this day students refer to their founder as "Mr. Jefferson" as though present in his village of scholars.

Jefferson's vision of a national university remains a living legacy. With nearly 18,000 students from all regions of the American nation, the University is distin-



Fifty-four outstanding university students are selected to occupy single rooms located behind roofed colonnades adjacent to the Pavilions and facing the Lawn. Each room is one-story measuring 12½ feet square and has a usable fireplace. Although they now have central heat, every autumn stacks of firewood appear outside many of the doors.

(Photo by the author.)

guished for its professional schools of law, medicine, architecture and the fine arts. The "academical village" remains, as he dreamed, a "natural aristocracy of virtue and talent." As Mr. Jefferson wrote, "the earth belongs to the living." So does his architecture and final gift to a young nation — the "academical village."

## OTHER ARCHITECTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Jefferson's erudite passion for archi-



Designed by Jefferson, this serpentine wall leads to the university's East Range. (Photo by the author.)

ture did not confine itself to the capitols of this state or nation.

**The Governor's Palace.** The Palace was built by the British in 1709 as the Royal Governor's residence in Williamsburg. Jefferson prepared several design improvements between 1721 and 1781, which were never carried out. His drawings would have converted the Palace into a temple form by adding pedimented porticoes at both ends. If built it would have been the first temple form public building of the modern world. Clearly his fascination for the classic style predated his European experience. As the second Governor of the Virginia Colony he occupied the Governor's Palace prior to its move to Richmond in 1780. Jefferson contended the Palace was "capable of being made an elegant seat." Its destruction by fire in 1781 ended these hopes.

**Governor's House (Richmond).** Before 1780 Jefferson made studies for a new governor's house in Richmond using again the temple form. Five drawings survive. In his final plan, the rotunda house was adapted for the traditional Virginia plantation house design with wings connected by short colonades. There is a circular room in the center of the house two stories high. This design followed Palladio with a four column portico. The original of the rotunda house was Palladio's villa rotunda near Vicenza, Italy, one of the most famous houses in the world. Even as his architectural skills advanced he never lost admiration for this villa. Jefferson's culminating design — the Rotunda on the Lawn of the University of Virginia — contained a circular room which has been described as the most beautiful room in America.

**William and Mary College.** In 1772 Jefferson designed a U shaped plan "for an addition to the College of William and Mary, drawn at the request of Lt. Dunmore." Dunmore was the Colonial Governor of Virginia. If constructed, it would have been the first collegiate quadrangle in America.

**Chapel.** As early as 1770, Jefferson designed a church — probably for Williamsburg — octagonal in shape with Tuscan peristyle. His notes read: "Design of a chapel, the model of the Temple of

Vesta, Pallad (Palladio), Bk 4, Pl 38, 39." If built this would have been a neoclassical landmark for the colonies. He also drew plans for two other churches which were never erected.

**Christ Church.** Christ Episcopal Church in Charlottesville was the only ecclesiastical design actually built. During most of his life Charlottesville had no church. Jefferson not only designed it in 1824, but was one of the largest contributors to its building and support of its minister. Its exterior was based on Chalgin's Saint Philippe du Roule, near his residence in Paris. Christ Church influenced the design of many Virginia churches, including St. Thomas Church in Orange and the Presbyterian Church in Fredericksburg. Christ Church was torn down in 1895 to afford a larger building.

**Penitentiary (Richmond).** Jefferson was very interested in new social theories for rehabilitation of criminals. Virginia asked Jefferson for a draught for the prison to be built in Richmond. Jefferson wrote from Paris, January 26, 1786, explaining the latest theories of European prison reform and included his drawing which featured isolation of youthful offenders from hardened criminals. A decade later, Benjamin Latrobe executed Jefferson's plan, erecting what is now called the Penitentiary (burned in 1823). The origin of Jefferson's plan was the noted French architect, Pierre-Gariel Bugniet of Lyons. Since Jefferson's drawing did not survive, he is usually not credited with this building.

**Farmington.** Jefferson's enthusiasm for "putting up and pulling down" had become well known. For his neighbor, George Divers, he designed in 1802 an addition to Farmington, a 20-year-old brick house near Charlottesville. His design included an elongated octagon containing a two story room in one end and a mezzanine in the other, a two story Tuscan portico and bull's eye clerestory window like those in the base of Monticello's dome. The circular windows are of Portland stone ordered from London in 1792 for use in Monticello's Dome Room. However, the house was not ready to receive them and they were installed at Farmington. On return Jefferson noted the col-

umn capitals were too small for the portico but this mistake was never corrected.

**Poplar Forest.** Even before Monticello was completed Jefferson started work in 1809 on one of the best house designs — Poplar Forest, a summer retreat, some 80 miles from Monticello, near Lynchburg. Octagonal in design throughout, it is considered one of America's most imaginative houses. Inside the octagonal theme includes four octagon shaped rooms surrounding a square dining room lighted by a skylight. Even the outdoor privies were domed octagons as were the outline of the terraces around the house. The octagon was a favorite geometric shape with Jefferson. It provided eight sides for windows, allowing maximum air and light, and was easy to construct. The octagon — unlike a circle — enabled furniture to be easily placed against the interior walls.

Jefferson also prepared designs for Edgehill (1798), built for his daughter, Martha; Oak Hill (1819, home of President James Monroe; Montpelier (1793), home of James Madison; and Amptill (1815), home of Randolph Harrison in Cumberland County. He designed three courthouses: Boutetourt Courthouse (1818), Buckingham Courthouse (1821) and Charlotte Courthouse (1821-23). Subsequently there were some 15 Jeffersonian Roman revival courthouses in central Virginia, many built by Jefferson's workmen.

## VARIETY OF DESIGNS CREATED

Jefferson drew 800 architectural designs which have survived. Some included drawings for elegant pieces of furniture and exquisite silver based on Roman relics. Jefferson inherited his father's drawing instruments and the surveyor's concern for precision. His early drawings were executed with pen and ink — a medium which allowed no errors

and required thorough planning before touching the pen to paper.

After arriving in France (1784) he switched to a hard-pointed pencil, an easier more creative medium. His measurements were carried out to one-thousandths (1/1000ths) of an inch, an accuracy which could not be met by his workmen. His freehand drawings were considered terrible. Jefferson seemed incapable of drawing a straight line or joining two lines together. These freehand sketches were only used to allow the play of his creative genius. But his prepared drawings, not sketches, were mechanically perfect consistent with his standard of absolutes and ethics of architecture.

## JEFFERSON'S LEGACY

Jefferson's residential designs not only stimulated substantial housebuilding, they furnished models requiring large masses, good configuration and conventional detail superbly adapted to local conditions. His designs stamped their imprint on virtually every southern house of distinction before the Civil War.

Similarly, his visionary style met a real need in American public architecture, which the naive and delicate colonial style could never have satisfied. For the monumental requirements of a powerful nation and its great capital, antiquated Colonial forms were inadequate. Jefferson's urgings led to classical design in America's most celebrated buildings establishing the style of the early republic.

Few can question why noted architect Fiske Kimball referred to our third President as the "father of American architecture." While relying on the inspirational grandeur of Roman antiquities, the Sage of Monticello surpassed even those ancient masterpieces. While creating practical useful structures — a home, a church, a capitol and a university — Jefferson at-

tained an aesthetic eloquence not seen since the birth of the Republic over 200 years ago.

The bright red Albemarle brick with clean white trim of Jefferson's Rotunda suggests a raw primitive strength and frontier innocence like the new nation he had founded. Its traditions and reputation in the community of nations lay in the future not past. The young republic was not saddled by past cultures or codes generations old. With rare genius Jefferson captured the new spirit of his countrymen and translated it into a bold statement in timber and brick — just as he had done in Philadelphia in 1776.

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# NOMINATING COMMITTEE NATIONAL OFFICER SELECTIONS FOR 1990-91



## **PRESIDENT GENERAL — James R. Calhoun**

Now completing a term as Secretary General, Compatriot Calhoun is the Immediate Past Treasurer General — a post he held for two terms. He has served on the Executive Committee (3 years); Audit, Budget and Finance Committee (1 year); Budget Committee (4 years); Finance Committee (3 years, Chairman 1 year); Magazine Advisory Committee (1 year); Membership and Membership Retention Committees (2 years); Nominating Committee (1 year); Merchandise Committee Chairman (4 years); Life and Youth Membership Committee (2 years). Col. Calhoun was Vice-President General for the Rocky Mountain District and served as National Trustee and President of the New Mexico Society as well as President of the Albuquerque Chapter. He has attended ten Annual Congresses and nearly 25 National Trustees meetings. He holds the Minuteman, Patriot, Silver Good Citizenship and War Service Medals. 1971 saw his retirement from the United States Army following a 30-year career.

## **SECRETARY GENERAL —**

*George H. Brandau, M.D.*



Compatriot Brandau is now Registrar General, having previously been Surgeon General. Among his numerous Committee positions, he is Chairman of the George Washington Fund and Long Range Planning Committees. A Past President and Past National Trustee of the Texas Society, he holds the Patriot, Meritorious Service and Silver Good Citizenship Medals (will receive the Minuteman Medal at the 100th Annual Congress).

## **TREASURER GENERAL —**

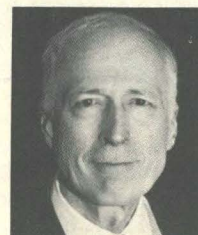
*Edward S. Hoyt  
(Incumbent)*



Now Chairman of the Audit, Budget and Finance Committee, Compatriot Hoyt serves on the Executive and George Washington Fund Committees and is completing a first term as Treasurer General. He is a Past President and Past National Trustee of the Florida Society and Past President of the Saramana Chapter. He holds the Patriot, Meritorious Service (with Cluster) and War Service Medals.

## **REGISTRAR GENERAL —**

*Paul H. Walker*



A Past Chancellor General, Compatriot Walker is now Chairman of the Planned Giving-Trusts-Bequests Committee and has served on a variety of other Committees. He is a Past President of both the Massachusetts Society and Boston Chapter and holds the Patriot, Silver Good Citizenship, Meritorious Service (with Cluster), Treaty of Paris and War Service Medals.

## **HISTORIAN GENERAL —**

*James A. Williams  
(Incumbent)*



Now completing a first term in this position, Compatriot Williams has been Chairman of the Museum Board and Director of the Museum since 1981. He is a Past President of the American Bicentennial Chapter of the Illinois Society and holds the Minuteman, Patriot and Silver and Bronze Good Citizenship Medals. He also holds the coveted DAR Medal of Honor.

## **CHANCELLOR GENERAL —**

*William R. Eddleman*



Compatriot Eddleman is a Past National Trustee and Past President of the Texas Society, as well as a Past Vice-President General of both the South Central and Foreign-Western Hemisphere Districts. Currently serving on the Legal Advisory Committee, he holds the Patriot, Silver Good Citizenship and Meritorious Service Medals. He is an attorney with Eddleman, Clark and Rosen.

## **CHAPLAIN GENERAL —**

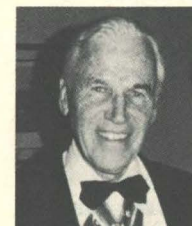
*Rev. Canon Charles L. Kratz, Jr.*



Presently Chaplain of the Maryland Society, Compatriot Kratz now serves on the Chaplains of the American Revolution and Long Range Planning Committees. Following 26 years of active and reserve service in the U.S. Army, he retired as a Lt. Col.; he received the Croix de Guerre while with the Eighth Air Force in World War II. He is former Rector, St. Margaret's Church, Baltimore.

## **SURGEON GENERAL —**

*Dr. Henry P. Laughlin*



A Past President of the Maryland Society, Compatriot Laughlin is now Alternate Trustee. He is serving as Chairman of the National Roundtable Committee and as a member of the Medical Advisory and Merchandise Committees. He holds the Patriot, Law Enforcement, Silver Good Citizenship, War Service and Meritorious Service Medals. He is a retired psychiatrist.

## **GENEALOGIST GENERAL —**

*Luther C. Leavitt  
(Incumbent)*



Now completing a first term in this post, Compatriot Leavitt is also Chairman of the Genealogy Committee and a member of the Museum Committee. He is a Past National Trustee and Past President of the Ohio Society and a Past President of the Western Reserve Society (Chapter). He holds the Patriot, Silver Good Citizenship and Meritorious Service Medals.

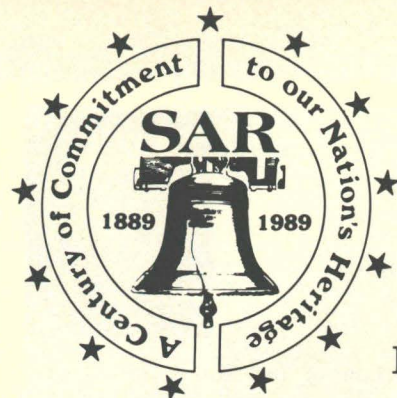
## **LIBRARIAN GENERAL —**

*Richard E. Willson  
(Incumbent)*



Compatriot Willson is completing an eighth term in this position and serves as Chairman of the Library Committee. A member of the Illinois Society, he holds the Minuteman, Patriot, Meritorious Service and Silver and Bronze Good Citizenship Medals. Professionally, he is Executive Director of the Starved Rock Library System located in Ottawa, Illinois.

Advertisement



## CENTENNIAL HERITAGE FACTS

### Distinguished Compatriots Buried in Arlington

By Former President General Carl F. Bessent

Arlington National Cemetery, the nation's largest and most honored burial ground, is located in Arlington, Virginia, just across the Potomac River from Washington, DC. Arlington House, on an apex of the cemetery, affords an imposing view of the cemetery's rolling hills with its honored dead.

Arlington was the property of the grandson of Martha Washington, George Washington Parke Custis. In the early years of the 19th century, he built Arlington House as a memorial shrine with eight doric columns to honor George Washington.

In 1831 Custis's daughter, Mary Anna Custis, married 21-year-old Lieutenant Robert Edward Lee. Arlington House became the home for the Lee Family for the next 30 years. Title to the Arlington estate passed to Mrs. Lee upon the death of her father in 1857.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Colonel Lee was offered command of the Union Army, but his first allegiance was to his home state of Virginia. When Virginia seceded from the Union, Lee resigned his Union Army Commission and became Commander of Virginia's military forces. Later, Lee became Commander of the Confederate Army.

When the Lee Family left Arlington at the outbreak of hostilities, Arlington House became the headquarters of the Army defending Washington. Federal troops occupying the estate pilfered many of the Washington and Lee Families' artifacts.

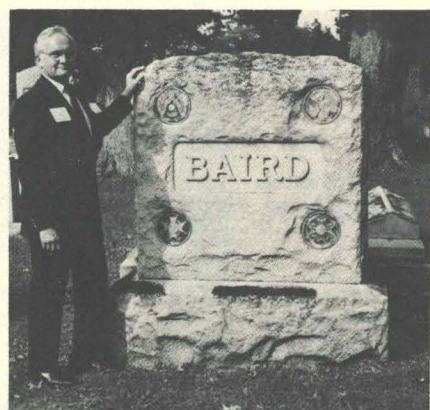
The Arlington estate was seized for non-payment of federal war taxes, and sections of the property were used to bury the dead from the nearby battles of the war. Both Union and Confederate soldiers were buried in the cemetery.

After the war, George Washington Custis Lee, oldest son of General Robert E. Lee, sued the United States

Government for return of the estate to the Lee Family. In 1882 the United States Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Lee Family. As there were now 16,000 graves on the property, Lee decided to sell Arlington to the United States Government for \$150,000. Arlington became an official National Cemetery. Through the years many of the missing Washington-Custis-Lee Families' articles have been returned to Arlington House. In 1925 Arlington House was designated as a Memorial to General Robert E. Lee.

Arlington National Cemetery comprises 612 acres where rest 200,000 of America's celebrated and great, the famous and the inconspicuous. The accounts of the lives of these many men and women buried in this cemetery tell the history of our great nation. Many of the illustrious Compatriots of the Sons of the American Revolution rest in Arlington.

**Admiral George W. Baird** — Vice-President General NSSAR; President, District of Columbia Society NSSAR,



Pointing out the grave site of Compatriot George W. Baird is Col. Donald R. Perkins, a Past President of the District of Columbia Society.

SAR National #12679. Admiral Baird was born in Washington, DC on April 22, 1843. He entered the Navy early in the Civil War and continued his career in the regular service. He retired with the rank of Admiral. As Chairman of the SAR Memorial Committee, he was instrumental in securing federal legislation for the John Paul Jones crypt at the Naval Academy and the Thomas Jefferson Memorial at the Tidal Basin in Washington. Admiral Baird died on October 4, 1930.

**Colonel Alva Jennings Brasted** — Chief of Chaplains, United States Army; Chaplain General NSSAR; SAR National #17734. Chaplain Brasted was born at Findleys Lake, New York, on July 5, 1876. He graduated from Des Moines College in 1902, and from the University of Chicago Theological School in 1905. Chaplain Brasted joined the Sons of the American Revolution as a Charter Member of the Oklahoma Society in 1906. He later transferred to the Minnesota Society. He was appointed First Lieutenant, Chaplain Corps, in the regular army in 1913 and served in France in World War I. Chaplain Brasted was appointed Chief of Chaplains with the rank of Colonel on December 23, 1933. He was elected Chaplain General, NSSAR, at the 47th Annual Congress in Portland, Maine, in 1935. Chaplain Hill is a section of the Arlington National Cemetery reserved for chaplains. Chaplain Brasted died on May 27, 1965 and is buried in this reserved section.

**Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd** — SAR National #50430, Tennessee Society SAR. Admiral Byrd was born in Winchester, Virginia, on October 25, 1888, to a prominent Virginia family. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1912 and served in the



A Good Citizenship Medal was awarded in 1955 to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd (second from right), a member of the Tennessee Society. Making the presentation were Charles R. Fish, President of the Pennsylvania Society's Philadelphia Chapter (left) and Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell. Also receiving the award was Frank M. Folsom (right), President of the Radio Corporation of America.

Naval Air Service in World War I. Admiral Byrd was the first person to fly over both the North and South Poles. In 1926 Richard Byrd flew over the North Pole and was awarded the Medal of Honor for the achievement. In 1929 Byrd flew over the South Pole and was promoted to Rear Admiral for the adventure. He later led three other expeditions to the antarctic.

Admiral Byrd served on the Staff of the Chief of Naval Operations in World War II. He died on March 11, 1957. A life-size statue of Admiral Byrd wearing arctic attire is near the Main Gate of the cemetery.

**General Jacobs Loucks Devers** — SAR National #72220, Pennsylvania Society SAR. General Devers was born in York, Pennsylvania, on September 8, 1887. He graduated from the Military Academy in 1909. In World War I and after, he was engaged in artillery development and training, and in 1939 he was promoted to Colonel. In 1943 General Devers was selected Commander of American forces in Europe. Later, he was named Deputy Supreme Commander in the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations, and then Commander of the Sixth Army Group comprised of American and French Regiments. General Devers was promoted to Four Star Rank. He died at the age of 92 on October 15, 1979.

**Admiral William Rea Furlong** — Executive Committee, NSSAR; National Trustee, NSSAR; President, District of Columbia Society, NSSAR; SAR National #71282. Admiral Furlong was born on January 26, 1881; he graduated from the Naval Academy in 1905. He served in both World War I and World War II. Admiral Furlong developed a keen interest in the history of the American Flag which resulted in his appointment as the Navy's representative on the Uniform Flag Code Committee in 1923. President Eisenhower selected Admiral Furlong to design the Star arrangement for the United States Flag when the 49th and 50th states joined the Union. Admiral Furlong was co-author of the comprehensive history of the Flag of the United States, "SO PROUDLY WE HAIL." The book presents a complete evolution of the Flag. Admiral Furlong died on June 2, 1975.

**Admiral William Frederick Halsey, Junior** — SAR National #67259, New Jersey Society. Admiral Halsey was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, on October 30, 1882. He was the son of a naval officer and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1904 following his father's footsteps. Halsey was assigned to the *USS Kansas*, one of the ships in the Great White Fleet which sailed around the world. Halsey was a destroyer squadron commander in World

War I and won the Navy Cross. He earned his "Navy Wings" at the age of 52 and became the oldest person to achieve this distinction. In World War II he led the first attacks on the Japanese with attacks on the Marshall Islands. In the fall of 1942 Halsey's forces defeated a superior Japanese fleet and allowed military operations in the Solomon Islands. Continuing to conquer the Pacific, Admiral Halsey defeated a Japanese fleet in the Battle of Leyte Gulf, allowing American air power to strike the Japanese mainland. The Japanese surrendered aboard his flagship, the *USS Missouri*. In December 1945 Admiral Halsey was promoted to Fleet Admiral with the Five Star rank. He died on August 16, 1959.

**Senator Kenneth Bernard Keating** — SAR National #69358. Joined the Empire State Society SAR in 1947. He was born in Lima, New York, on May 18, 1900 and was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1915. He served as a sergeant in World War I. Compatriot Keating was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1923 and engaged in the practice of law in Rochester. He served as a Brigadier General in World War II and as a United States Congressman from 1947 to 1959 when he was elected to the United States Senate and served in that body until 1965. He was appointed Ambassador to India and later Ambassador to Israel. He died on May 5, 1975.

**Senator Harley Martin Kilgore** — SAR National #76322. Joined the West Virginia Society SAR as a life member in 1954. He was born in Brown, Harrison County, West Virginia on January 11, 1893 and was graduated from the West Virginia School of Law in 1914. Compatriot Kilgore served as a Captain of Infantry in World War I. He organized the West Virginia National Guard in 1921 and retired as a Colonel in 1953. Compatriot Kilgore was elected to the United States Senate in 1940 and served until his death on February 28, 1956.

**General Nelson Appleton Miles** — SAR National #7153, Empire State Society. General Miles was born in Westminster, Massachusetts, in 1839. When the War Between the States broke out, Miles joined the Union Army as a Captain. He participated in all the major battles of the Army of the Potomac, was wounded four times, and was awarded the Medal of Honor. He was a Major General at the conclusion of the war; he elected to remain

in the regular army. He directed the campaigns against the Indians in the West, capturing both Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce Indians and Geronimo of the Apache Indians. He was selected Commander-in-Chief of the Army in 1895. Miles commanded the expedition to Puerto Rico during the Spanish-American War. In 1901 he was promoted to Lieutenant General; he retired in 1903 and died in 1925. In February 1895 General Miles was honored by the Empire State Society at a banquet held in Delmonico's in New York City. He spoke: "The higher mission of the Sons of the American Revolution, its grander purpose is to assist in keeping alive in this country where we need it so much, the spirit of true Americanism that animated the men of '76, and to hand down untarnished to future generations the institutions founded by our fathers. We are all one, and we will maintain our nation as it was handed down to us, the most priceless heritage that ever sons inherited."

**Commander John H. Moore** — Vice-President General, NSSAR; Executive Committee, NSSAR; President, District of Columbia Society; SAR National #10413, Commander Moore was born in Buffalo, New York, on February 18, 1849. Moore graduated from the Naval Academy in 1869. In 1879 he organized the Navy Mutual Aid Association to render assistance to widows of naval officers. He was promoted from grade to grade in the regular navy and served in the Spanish-American War. Commander Moore retired in 1899 and entered the banking business in Washington. He served as President of the Army-Navy Club in Washington.

Commander Moore was often urged to stand for the office of President General. When pressed he stated: "I would rather help run the organization than have to run it." Commander Moore's major SAR contribution was as Chairman of the Alien Education Committee, which was an early effort of Americanization service. Through his untiring efforts a pamphlet was prepared on America and its institutions to assist aliens to prepare for American citizenship. The pamphlet was translated into 15 languages. The pamphlet was adopted and printed by the United States Government and millions of copies were distributed. Commander Moore died on February 3, 1923.

**General John Joseph Pershing** — SAR National #60693, enrolled in the Ohio Society SAR and later in the Georgia Society SAR. General Persh-



Attending the Annual Ladies Night Banquet of the District of Columbia Society in 1928 was General John J. Pershing (third from right), who was affiliated with both the Ohio and Georgia Societies. He gave a brief address.

ing was born in Linn County, Missouri, on September 13, 1860. He was graduated from the Military Academy as Captain of Cadets and President of his class in 1882. In the Spanish-American War he served with the Tenth Regiment. He fought the Moro rebels in the Philippines. Pershing earned his nickname, "Black Jack," when he commanded and championed black troops. Pershing was selected to command the American Expeditionary Force to France. He preserved the unity of the American Army in combat. Pershing trained the American Expeditionary Army for fast and driving warfare. Pershing was promoted to General of the Armies, the Army's highest rank only previously given to General George Washington in 1799. General Pershing served as Chief of Staff of the Army from 1921 to 1924. His two-volume memories, "My Experience in the World War," won a Pulitzer Prize for history. At his death, July 15, 1948, his body lay in state in the National Capitol Rotunda.

**Admiral David Dixon Porter** — Organizing President, District of Columbia Society SAR, SAR National #1801. Admiral Porter was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1813, the son and grandson of naval officers. Porter's naval career began when he accompanied his father on an expedition to suppress pirates in the West Indies at the age of ten. A few years later he served as a midshipman in the Mexican Navy, and at the age of 16 transferred to the American Navy. In the Civil War he was assigned to Commander of the Mississippi Squadron and assisted General Grant in the siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and opened up the Mississippi River. He was rewarded with the rank of Rear Admiral. Later he captured Fort Fisher in North Carolina.

At the conclusion of the war he was promoted to Vice Admiral and assigned as Superintendent of the Naval Academy. In 1870 he was promoted to Admiral and then served as Chairman of the Naval Board of Inspection. When the National Society SAR was organized, Admiral Porter was elected Vice-President General. In the Spring of 1890 he was asked to organize a Society in the District of Columbia. He gave his prompt consent, stating, "the Sons of the American Revolution is bound to be one of the leading organizations of the United States. It enables the man of the North and the man of the South to stand on the same platform. We shall see an electric current of fraternal interest from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande." At the first DC Society meeting on April 21, 1890, Admiral Porter remarked, "Let us be so noble in our aspirations, so useful in our accomplishments, that all good men who are eligible to membership will feel they cannot afford not to be with us. Our work is noble, and as the men we represent stood shoulder to shoulder, let us be worthy of the blood that courses in our veins."

**General George Miller Sternberg** — SAR National #12691, District of Columbia Society SAR. General Sternberg was born on June 8, 1838. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City in 1860. He entered the Union Army as an Assistant Surgeon in 1861 and tended the wounded at the First Battle of Bull Run. After the war he continued a career in the regular army. In 1890 Sternberg was selected to be the Surgeon General of the Army. Sternberg's major achievements included establishing the Army Medical School, the Army Dental Corps and the Nurses Corps. He organized the Yellow Fever Commission

which discovered the cause of the disease. He retired from the Army in 1902. General Sternberg died on November 3, 1915.

**General Charles Pelot Summerall** — President, South Carolina Society SAR, SAR National #44404. General Summerall was born in Blount's Ferry, Florida, on March 4, 1867. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1892. As a Lieutenant in the Boxer Rebellion in China, he led the assault charge on Peking, the Forbid-



A graduate of the United States Military Academy, South Carolina Society Compatriot Charles P. Summerall had a distinguished career for many years in the U.S. Army.

den City and Capitol of Imperial China. He blew open the Imperial Gates in the four successive walls of the city. Summerall was a General in World War I and commanded the Aisne-Marne offensive.

General Pershing gave Summerall command of the Fifth Army Corps which occupied the center of the American line which pushed the German armies back and led to the armistice. In 1926 Summerall was appointed Chief of Staff of the Army and then promoted to Full General in 1929. He retired from the army in 1931 and became President of the Citadel, military college of South Carolina. President Summerall established the first SAR college chapter at the Citadel. He died on May 14, 1955 at the age of 88.

**President William Howard Taft** — 27th President of the United States, Connecticut Society SAR, SAR National #26674. President Taft was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on September 15, 1857, and was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School. In 1900 he was appointed Solicitor Gen-

eral of the United States. Taft was appointed Governor of the Philippine Islands. Later he became Secretary of War and oversaw the construction of the Panama Canal. He was elected President in 1908; lost reelection to Woodrow Wilson. In 1921 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He died on March 8, 1930.

**General Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright** — Empire State Society SAR, SAR National #66232. General Wainwright was born in Walla Walla, Washington on August 23, 1881. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1906 as had his father before him. He was assigned to the cavalry and saw combat service in the Philippines against the Moro rebels. He served with the 82nd Division in France in World War I. In 1940 Wainwright was assigned to the Philippine Division. He commanded the American forces when they surrendered to the Japanese in April 1942 and was held prisoner for three years. General Wainwright was given the honor of receiving the surrender of Japan from General Yamashita on the USS *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay on September 2, 1945. On his return to the United States he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. General Wainwright died on September 2, 1953.

**General Joseph Wheeler** — Confederate General, United States Congressman, United States General, District of Columbia Society SAR, SAR National #10425. General Wheeler was born in Augusta, Georgia, in 1836. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1859. Wheeler served in the Indian campaigns before joining the Confederate Army at the outbreak of the Civil War. During the war Wheeler scored a brilliant record and was promoted to General at the age of 26 in 1862. He was wounded three times and had six horses shot out from under him. After the war he practiced law in Alabama. Wheeler was elected United States Congressman for eight terms. During the Spanish-American War, he served as a Major General in command of cavalry units in Cuba and the Philippines. General Wheeler died in 1906.

**This is a story of only a few of the many SAR Compatriots resting in the beautiful Arlington National Cemetery among our nation's celebrated great. Among the rows of the headstones are many other Compatriots. The SAR is proud of the service of all of its members.**

## Indiana Society Marks 100th Year

The Indiana Society celebrated its 100th Anniversary at its Annual Winter Meeting held in downtown Indianapolis during mid-January, with the Clarence Cook Chapter hosting. Following a business session and luncheon, attendees toured the State Capitol Building.

The tour included a stop at the office of Secretary of State Joseph H. Hogsett, who read a Proclamation from Governor Evan



Observing the Secretary of State reading the Proclamation were (from left): Society President Howard Pyle, Harvey Jones, Lowell Reed, Clark Roggie, Wilber Eno and William Hawley.

Bayh designating the date as Indiana Society of the Sons of the American Revolution Day. It was in this same office that the Society was organized, the Constitution and Bylaws adopted and officers elected on January 15, 1890.

Another highlight of the tour was viewing the bust of William H. English, Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives 1851-52; he later served four terms in the U.S. House of Representatives and in 1880 ran for Vice President of the U.S. At the formation of the Indiana Society, he was assigned Indiana Serial #1 and elected to the National Society Board.



Viewing the bust of Compatriot William H. English were (from left): Society President Howard Pyle, Lowell Reed and Garry Echard.





## State Society & Chapter NEWS & EVENTS...



All news stories about State and Chapter events appearing here and elsewhere in the magazine are prepared from materials submitted through a variety of means, including press releases and newsletters (which should be directed to the Editor at the address shown on the bottom of page 3).

Black-and-white, glossy photographs are preferred. However, color photos are acceptable if they are of good quality, especially in contrast. They will be returned upon request if accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Individual Compatriots are encouraged to submit ideas for historical feature articles they would like to write. Each will be given careful consideration.

**DEADLINES FOR FUTURE ISSUES: Summer (August) — June 15; Fall (November) — October 1; Winter (February) — January 1; Spring (May) — March 15**

### Alabama Society

The Society staged a successful 1990 Convention during February at Orange Beach, with the **General Galvez Chapter** serving as host. Among the honored guests were President General and Mrs. James R. Westlake, Southern District Vice-President General Phillip R. Allin and Louisiana Society President and Mrs. John M. Gonzales. The gathering featured a Friday evening black tie reception, Saturday business session that saw a run-off of the Douglass G. High Oration Contest Chapter winners and an Awards Luncheon at which the Bronze Eagle Trophy was presented to Eagle Scout Rollin T. Gentry. PG Westlake gave the principal address.



Greeting President General James R. Westlake (right) at the Society's Convention was Society President Malcolm J. Babb, Jr.

### Arizona Society



**Saguaro Chapter** President Manley Hawks recently presented the Bronze Good Citizenship Medal to 9-year-old Ban Lee Thomas, who probably saved his mother's life when he calmly called "911" to report her unconsciousness. Paramedics found the woman had struck her head after suffering an epileptic seizure. Young Ban is shown with Police Officer Janet Boberg and Peoria Police Chief Don Cuker.

### Arkansas Society



Highlighting the November meeting of the **Bayou Bartholomew Chapter** was awarding of the Law Enforcement Commendation Medal to Sgt. Richard M. Knox of the Pine Bluff Police Department. Doing the honors was President William W. Doak, Jr.

### California Society

At the **San Fernando Valley Chapter's** Annual Installation Dinner in January, Donald N. Moran was named "Patriot of the Year"; he serves as Editor of the Chapter's newsletter and Vice-President General for the Western District.



During the February Annual Meeting of the **Riverside Chapter**, Past President Howard E. Lohnes (right) was presented the Silver Good Citizenship Medal by President Rev. John H. Case (left) and Society President Arthur W. Barrett.

### Delaware Society

Delaware Governor Michael N. Castle and Lieutenant Governor Dale E. Wolf declared January 29 as "Sons of the American Revolution Day" in recognition of the Society's 100th anniversary. A ceremony which saw signing of the Proclamation was attended by President Howard F. Horne, Jr., National Trustee Ernest H. Ellis and Historian Edward E. Gray.

### Florida Society

During mid-February, the **Clearwater, St. Petersburg, Suncoast, Tampa, Lakeland** and **Devane Chapters** jointly sponsored the "President's Day Holiday" in

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Clearwater. Speaking about Washington and his contributions to our country was President General James R. Westlake.



Dignitaries attending the **Saramana Chapter's** George Washington's Birthday Dinner in Sarasota in February were (from left): Treasurer General Edward S. Hoyt, Secretary General James R. Calhoun, Former President General Benjamin H. Morris and President H. Clay Gardenhire. Compatriot Calhoun was guest speaker, while FPG Morris gave brief remarks.

When President General James R. Westlake visited the **Miami Chapter's** President's Banquet in February, he was pleased to install newly elected officers and witness the presentation of these awards: Silver Good Citizenship Medal to Chancellor General and Chapter Genealogist Frederick R. Snyder, Jr.; and Meritorious Service Medal to President Frank S. Easter.



Members and guests of the **Palm Beach Chapter** were treated to a photographic tour of The White House at the 48th George Washington Birthday Banquet presented by White House Curator Clement Conger (center), who recently became a member of the Virginia Society. Shown with him were Past President Gregory Parkinson and his guest, Margaret Tryon. Compatriot Conger is responsible for acquiring furnishings and other items for the home of the U.S. Presidents; the Chapter presented a substantial contribution toward further acquisitions.

SPRING 1990

### Georgia Society



Society National Trustee Robert B. Vance, Sr. (right) had the honor in January of presenting the **Etowah Valley Chapter's** Charter to President Larry B. Gaines, making the Chapter the 18th in Georgia. The ceremony took place in Cartersville, with nearly 20 Charter Members on hand. Three Georgia DAR ladies who were instrumental in helping the Chapter form were also present: Mrs. W. W. Belew, Regent of the Etowah Chapter; Mrs. Robert B. Vance, Sr., Habersham Chapter, Atlanta; and Mrs. David E. Bishop, Etowah Chapter.



All five male members of the **James C. Hatch family** became members of the **Atlanta Chapter** in February (from left): James C., Jr.; Kevin; James C., Sr.; Robert; and Benjamin. The senior Hatch is a retired U.S. Navy Captain.

### Illinois Society



The November Annual Meeting of the **Kishwaukee Chapter** saw presentation of the Law Enforcement Commendation Medal to Illinois State Highway Patrol Trooper Jose Rangel (right) by Registrar Roger Russell. The officer was shot while apprehending a fugitive.

### Indiana Society

Compatriot Thomas B. Williams, dressed as George Washington, was the featured speaker at a recent meeting of the **Clarence A. Cook Chapter** in Indianapolis. He chose as his topic "George Washington and His Mother", emphasizing that their 57 years together were stormy ones.

In February the **Continental and Anthony Halberstadt Chapters** met jointly in Royerton. The guest speaker for the occasion was Robert V. Van Trees, an Indiana author who discussed the Northwest Ordinance of 1787.

### Kansas Society



At the 99th Annual Meeting of the Society during March in Wichita retiring President V. Dean Schwartz (left) congratulated incoming President George Easter.



Honored to receive the Bronze Eagle Trophy at the Society's Annual Meeting was Eagle Scout Kevin Rabas. Making the presentation was Robert E. Burt, Chairman of Eagle Scout Awards.

### Louisiana Society

The Baton Rouge Country Club was the delightful setting for the Society's Annual Meeting in early December. Hosting the event was the local **General Philemon**

**Thomas Chapter.** Southern District Vice-President General Philip R. Allin installed newly elected officers. Receiving the Patriot Medal was Historian Bruns D'Aunoy Redmond.



The gavel of office was transferred at the Society's Annual Meeting from outgoing President Dalton L. Woolverton (right) to incoming President John M. Gonzales.

### Massachusetts Society

The Society has opened a library containing a large assortment of genealogical and historical volumes in a room located in the Massachusetts National Guard Depot at Natick, about 17 miles west of Boston. Open to the public, it has been organized largely through a nearly five-year effort by Compatriot Harold E. Merriam, who is serving as Librarian. The collection ranges from vital records and histories of Massachusetts towns to publications issued by a variety of hereditary societies.



Serving as Librarian is Compatriot Harold E. Merriam, shown sorting and checking volumes for proper arrangement on shelves.

The New England District held its Fall Meeting in the Norwood First Baptist Church Parish House in mid-November, with Vice-President General Raymond F. Fleck presiding. Among the distinguished guests were President General and Mrs. James R. Westlake. Following adjournment

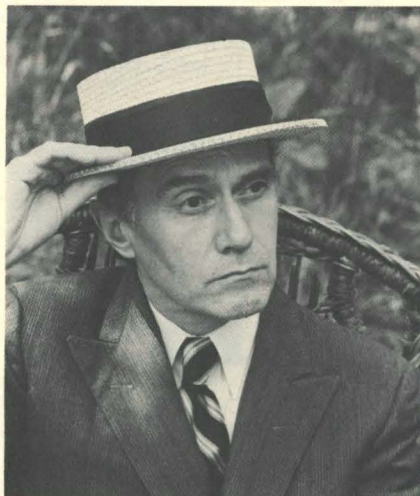
of the meeting, many participants moved to the Treadway Wellesley Inn for the Annual Massachusetts Society Yorktown Victory Dinner. The PG was the principal speaker; he detailed the Battle of Yorktown and defeat of Cornwallis.

The gala October 23, 1989 event that commemorated the Bicentennial of George Washington's visit to Worcester in 1789 was the brainchild of the **Col. William Henshaw Chapter**. And what a commemoration it was, including participation by the Society's Continental Color Guard. Once the Chapter launched the idea some time back, a wide variety of organizations



Actor George Moore portrayed George Washington when the City of Worcester celebrated Washington's visit in 1789.

were eager to participate — ranging from local newspapers, the Worcester Historical Museum and the police and fire departments to Olde Sturbridge Village and the Marriott Inn. Washington, performed by actor George Moore of New Hampshire, highlighted the program. Traveling about the city in a colonial carriage, he breakfasted at the Marriott — on the site of the United States Arms Tavern where the real Washington did just that 200 years before.



Entertainment at the Society's Annual Meeting at the Harvard Club in February was provided by professional actor Jim Cook who portrayed President Calvin Coolidge. Compatriot Coolidge was a Massachusetts native.

### Minnesota Society

The Society's 100th birthday was marked at its Annual Constitution Day Dinner held in September, rather than on the actual formation date in December that would have conflicted with Christmas. The Hon. David S. Bouschor, who serves as Chancellor, was speaker for the event; he discoursed on the constitutional freedoms Americans enjoy today.



Dignitaries attending the Constitution Day Dinner included (from left): President Arthur L. Finnell; Helene Teske, C.A.R. Ft. Snelling Chapter Senior President; Mrs. Nancy Moses, DAR State Regent; and Duane L.C.M. Galles, Past President.

### Missouri Society

Five Chapters serving Metropolitan Kansas City sponsored their Fourth Annual George Washington's Birthday Celebration in mid-February at the Embassy Suites Hotel, Kansas City. Four consist of Missouri Compatriots; **William C. Corum, Joseph Morgan, Harry S. Truman** and **Alexander Majors**. The **Delaware Crossing Chapter** is located in Johnson County.



During the Washington's Birthday Celebration, specially designed DAR Centennial Banners were offered to two Metropolitan Kansas City DAR Districts for display at Chapter meetings by I. Craig Uncapher, a Past Society President and member of the Celebration Committee. Accepting them on behalf of their Districts were Mrs. Lois Allen of Missouri and Mrs. Isabel McGuire of Kansas.

## 100th ANNUAL CONGRESS VOTERS!

### Raymond A. Haas for Registrar General

CANDIDATE RAYMOND A. HAAS HAS A B.S. FROM FENN COLLEGE IN CLEVELAND. HE OPENED AN APPLIANCE PARTS BUSINESS THERE IN 1951. IT IS STILL OPERATED BY HIS SON AN SAR. THE CANDIDATE'S YOUNGER SON IS A LT. COLONEL IN FT. ORD, CA. HE TOO IS AN SAR.

THE CANDIDATE'S EFFORTS AS A RECRUITER AND REGISTRAR HAS EARNED HIM THE MEMBERSHIP LIBERTY MEDAL, WHILE GAINING HIS CHAPTER 15 NEW MEMBERS, INCLUDING HIS SONS AND BROTHERS WHO LIVE IN ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, AND OHIO, AND THE UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM FLORIDA, CONNIE MACK.

TRUSTEE HAAS HAS SERVED AS PRESIDENT, SR. VICE-PRESIDENT, SOUTHWEST REGION V-P, AND SECRETARY OF THE FLORIDA SOCIETY. HE ALSO SERVED TWO YEARS AS STATE TREASURER OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, AND CHAIRMAN OF THE C.A.R. ENDOWMENT TRUST FUND.

DURING HIS TERM AS PRESIDENT, THE FLORIDA SOCIETY PASSED THE 2000 MEMBER MARK, IT IS NOW SECOND LARGEST IN THE COUNTRY. THREE NEW CHAPTERS WERE MUSTERED DURING HIS ADMINISTRATION. FOR THAT SUCCESS, FLORIDA EARNED THE NSSAR SYRACUSE AWARD.

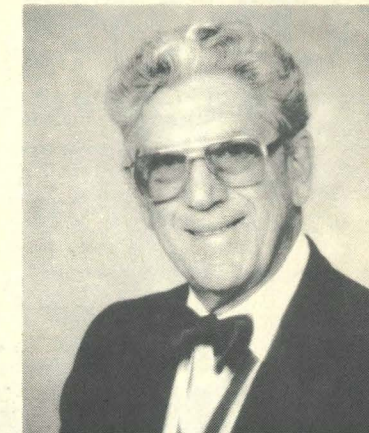
DURING CANDIDATE HAAS' TERM, THE NSSAR GEORGE WASHINGTON FUND RECEIVED \$1000; THE EAGLE SCOUT PROGRAM, \$500; AND THE DOUGLASS G. HIGH ORATIONS FUND ALSO RECEIVED \$500.

TRUSTEE HAAS IS A FOUNDER OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON FUND, AND HAS ATTENDED ALL BUT ONE NATIONAL CONGRESSES SINCE 1981. HE REGULARLY ATTENDS THE TRUSTEES MEETINGS.

OTHER ACTIVITIES YOUR CANDIDATE HAS PARTICIPATED IN INCLUDE: CITY COUNCILMAN IN OHIO, TWO TERMS; PRESIDENT, CAPE CORAL, FL HISTORICAL SOCIETY; PRESIDENT, CHARLOTTE COUNTY, FLORIDA PARLIAMENTARIANS; PRESIDENT, ST. ANDREW CATHOLIC CHURCH PARISH COUNCIL; VICE PRESIDENT, FLORIDA SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN COLONISTS; CHAPLAIN, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN FLORIDA; CHMN. EDUCATION COMM. DESCENDANTS OF WASHINGTON'S ARMY AT VALLEY FORGE. SECRETARY, FOURTH DEGREE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS. INSTITUTED PLAN TO HAVE STUDENTS ATTEND WEEKEND SEMINARS AT FREEDOMS FOUNDATION IN VALLEY FORGE.

SINCE 1984 CANDIDATE HAAS HAS BEEN HIS CHAPTER REGISTRAR. COMPATRIOT HAAS IS CURRENTLY RESEARCHING INFORMATION THAT WILL LIST THE PATRIOTS WHO WERE WITH WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE THE WINTER OF 1777-1778, A REFERENCE SIMILAR TO THE DAR PATRIOT INDEX.

FINALLY, SINCE THE OFFICES OF TREASURER GENERAL, CHANCELLOR GENERAL, CHAPLAIN GENERAL, AND SURGEON GENERAL ARE CLOSED TO ALL BUT PROFESSIONALS, CANDIDATE RAYMOND A. HAAS CAN BEST SERVE THE NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AS ITS REGISTRAR GENERAL. HE WELCOMES YOUR SUPPORT AND VOTE.



#### FLORIDA STATE OFFICES

Trustee National Society	1989-1990
President Florida Society	1988-1989
Sr. Vice President	1987-1988
Southwest Region V-P	1985-1986
Recording Secretary	1982-1984
Treasurer Florida C.A.R.	1984-1986

#### NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Teller:	96th Congress in Tampa
Chmn.	Flag Committee
Member:	D.G. High Orations Handbook Council Presidents Americanism Merchandising Registrars

\*\*\*\*\*

Attended:	Six National Congresses and Treaty of Paris
Founder:	George Washington Fund
Mustered:	Three New Chapters while State President
Fostered:	Freedoms Foundant Student

\*\*\*\*\*

Honors:	Treaty of Paris Medal Meritorious Service Medal Silver Good Citizenship Membership Liberty Medal Bi-centennial Medal Patriot Medal
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SARs: Sons in Ohio and California  
 DARs: Wife and Daughter in Florida  
 CARs: Grandchildren in Florida

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Revolutionary Ancestors; Sebastian Druckenmiller, George Zimmerman and John Haas, first time approvals by SAR and DAR.  
 Chapter Registrar 1984 to present.

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A feature of the Washington's Birthday Celebration was presentation of the Silver Good Citizenship Medal to James E. Ferrell (center), a local benefactor. Doing the honors were FPG Arthur M. King (right) and Judge R. Kenneth Elliott, a Past President of the **William C. Corum Chapter**.

Kansas. Dignitaries present included Former President General Arthur M. King, Missouri Society National Trustee Charles G. Drake, Missouri Society President Paul T. Butler (who was guest speaker) and Kansas Society President V. Dean Schwartz. The Colors were presented by the Colonial Color Guard of Company "C", 110th Engineer Bn., U.S. Army National Guard, Lexington. Over 200 SARs, DARs and guests were in attendance.



At the December meeting of the **William C. Corum Chapter** in Liberty, Former President General Arthur M. King presented the Law Enforcement Commendation Medal to the Hon. Glennon E. McFarland, Judge, Division One of the Circuit Court of Clay County, for his many years of service trying criminal cases. Observing was Mrs. McFarland.

## Nebraska Society



When the Society's 100th Annual Meeting was held in Lincoln in late February, **Lincoln Chapter** President David H. Mickey offered the Law Enforcement Commendation Medal to Marlin E. Rauscher for in recognition of his 25 years of service in the fields of fingerprints and crime detection.

## Ohio Society



"George Washington's Retirements" was the subject of an address given by David W. Robson, Ph.D., in February at the Annual Combined Washington's Birthday Celebration sponsored by the **Western Reserve Society** in Cleveland. He is Chairman of the Department of History, John Carroll University. Participating in the program were over 20 other hereditary, patriotic and service groups.



The Annual Washington's Birthday Dinner, sponsored jointly by the **Richard Montgomery Chapter** and three local DAR Chapters, featured presentation of the Silver Good Citizenship Medal to Edward J. Mechenbier (right) by President Jack H. Thacker. The award recognized his heroism and meritorious conduct as a fighter pilot, prisoner-of-war and private citizen. He spoke on the importance of preserving our American heritage.



Following his enlightening address to members and guests attending the **Benjamin Franklin Chapter's** President's Day Program in February, Dr. John K. Alexander (left) was presented the Silver Good Citizenship Medal by Past Chapter President Edwin Smith. Dr. Alexander, Professor of History at the University of Cincinnati, selected as his topic "George Washington in the Media of 1787."

## Pennsylvania Society

The Harrisburg Country Club was the site of the Annual George Washington Dinner sponsored jointly by the **Harris Ferry Chapter** and the DAR Harrisburg Chapter. Speaking on "Washington and Franklin — Noble Chieftain and Immortal Sage" was Dr. Whitfield J. Bell, former History Professor at Dickinson College and William and Mary. He is a recognized authority on Franklin.

## South Carolina Society

Over 75 members, DARs and guests turned out in December to commemorate

the 50th anniversary of the **Citadel-Charleston Chapter** in the historic Charleston home built for the Kerrison family. An anniversary cake was cut by President John Haizlip and Society President David Summers. Of interest is the fact that the Chapter was launched in 1939 as a "College Chapter" through the personal influence of Gen. Charles P. Summerall, former Army Chief of Staff and then President of The Citadel. The Chapter was the first of its kind, with many of the early members being cadets and faculty at The Citadel. Compatriot Summerall was elected the first President through polling of the membership; an open meeting could not be held because the school was quarantined due to an outbreak of infantile paralysis.

## Switzerland Society

Late last year the Society conducted a debate contest among private school students in Geneva on the United States Bill of Rights. The two winners, girls from Iran and India, received a trip to Washington, DC for four days in April. They were hosted by the District of Columbia Society, while the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution provided a two-day tour of Capitol Hill to meet and have lunch with Senators and Congressmen.

## Tennessee Society



A recent meeting of the **John Sevier Chapter** in Chattanooga saw presentation of the Silver Good Citizenship Medal to Compatriot Roy McDonald (second from left) and the Law Enforcement Commendation Medal to Chattanooga Mayor Gene Roberts (left). Doing the honors were Dr. Robert Tice (second from right) and President Joseph A. Jackson. Dr. Tice is shown giving a copy of the Tennessee Society's Centennial History he authored to Compatriot McDonald, whose newspaper firm published the work.

An address by retired Army Colonel George L. Freeman highlighted the November meeting of the **Jackson Purchase Chapter** at Union City, with almost 40 members and guests attending. He recounted his experiences in the European

Theater of Operations during World War II. Among the dignitaries on hand was Society President-elect Paul F. Acree.

## Texas Society



While Former President General Clovis H. Brakebill was vacationing recently at The Cloister, a popular resort at Sea Island, Georgia which he has frequented for several years, he presented the SAR Flag Certificate to management personnel in recognition of their flying the U.S. Flag every day at several locations. Participating in the ceremony were (from left): Vice President and General Manager Ted Wright, President Bill Jones, Compatriot Brakebill and Vice President Bill Jones III.

The **Patrick Henry Chapter** joined with local Austin area DAR Chapters to commemorate George Washington's Birthday in February. Addressing the gathering was Norman Brown, Professor of History at the University of Texas. His topic was "George Washington, Invincible Man."



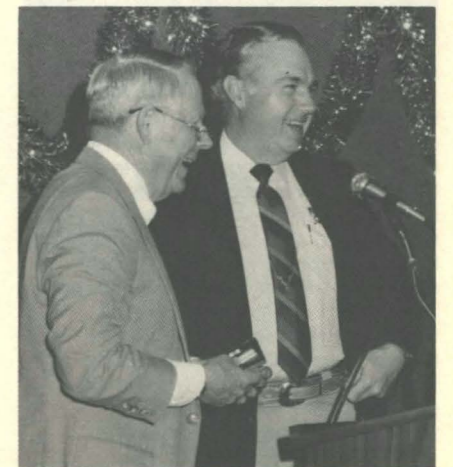
The Hon. Cynthia Kent, Judge of the 114th District, was awarded the Law Enforcement Commendation Medal by the **Captain William Barron Chapter** of Tyler in January. Making the presentation was President E. Graham Martin, Jr.



During the Society's 95th Annual Meeting in March at College Station, **Heart of Texas Chapter** President Hartzell O. Stephens (left) accepted the Outstanding Chapter Plaque from Society Secretary Joe M. Hill. Compatriot Stephens also received the Patriot Medal.



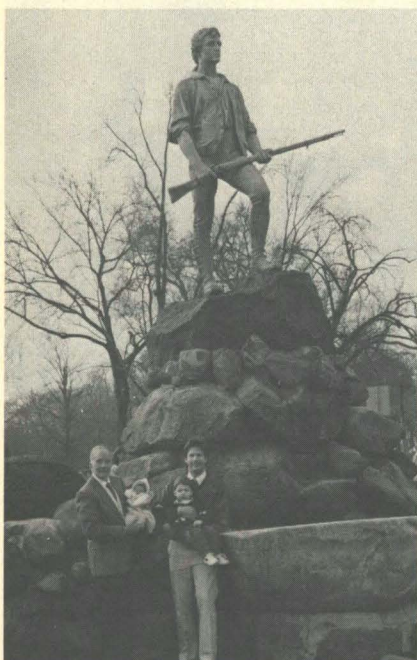
President General James R. Westlake was pleased to award the Patriot Medal to **Hill Country Chapter** Compatriot Fred F. Eubanks, Jr. at the Society's 95th Annual Meeting held at College Station in March.



Among the awards presented at the Annual George Washington Birthday and Awards Night by the **Hill Country Chapter** at Kerrville in February was the Law Enforcement Commendation Medal given to Sgt. Joe B. Davis of the Texas Rangers. Doing the honors was Vice President Billy E. Smith.



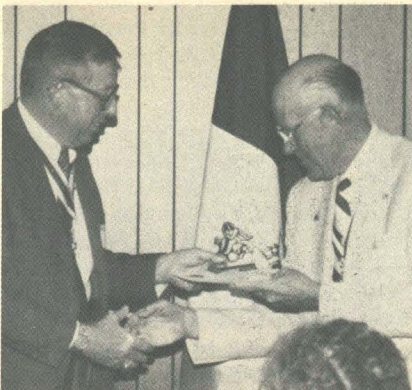
The Society celebrated its Centennial at the Annual Meeting and Banquet held recently in Richmond. Cutting a commemorative cake were (from left): Former President General Howard L. Hamilton, a member of the Virginia Society; FPG Carl F. Bessent, Maryland Society; and incoming Society President Richard G. Sanner.



Former President General Howard L. Hamilton and his family recently visited Lexington, Massachusetts where the Revolutionary War began in 1775. He, his son, Phillips, and two grandsons are shown standing before the famed statue of Captain Parker on Lexington Green, the officer in charge of the Patriot forces. Both grandsons are enrolled in the Youth Membership Program, while their father is an active member of the Massachusetts Society Continental Color Guard. Two-year-old grandson John Howard was the first youngster in the country to be enrolled.

### Wisconsin Society

The Society joined with the DAR Wisconsin Society to sponsor the Annual George Washington's Birthday Luncheon in February at the Wisconsin Club, Milwaukee.



In recognition of his noteworthy service to the Society, Past President Darryl Manning (right) was awarded the Patriot Medal by President George R. Reece during a recent meeting.



The Hon. C. Stuart Brown, Chief Justice of the Wyoming Supreme Court, was the recipient of the Law Enforcement Commendation Medal at a recent Society meeting. Presenting the award was President George R. Reece.

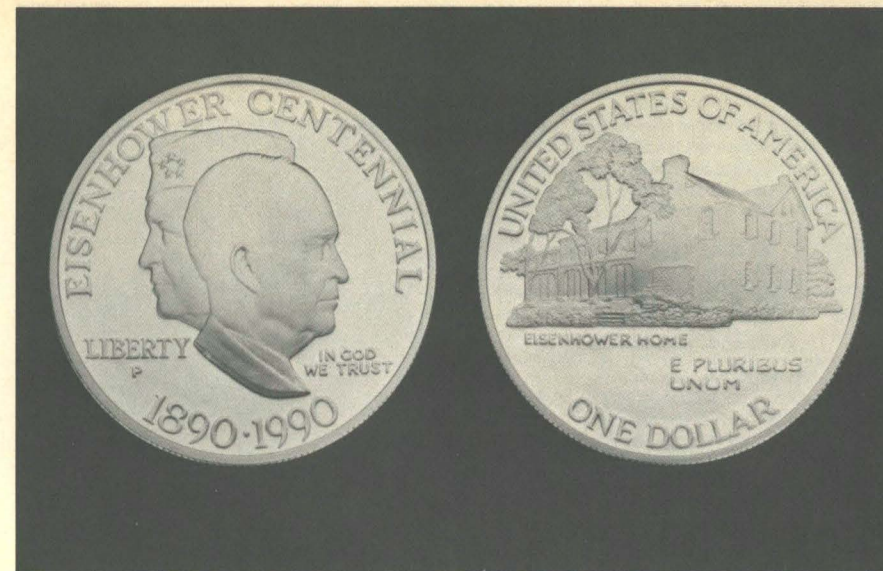
## New Applications Delete Notarization

Genealogist General Luther C. Leavitt and the National Genealogy Committee have announced the introduction of revised membership application forms for both original and supplemental applications. These were adopted by the Executive Committee in March.

The major change in each is that the long-used notarized affidavit has been replaced by a tightened statement of attestation to be signed by the applicant. It is not notarized. Several State Societies have preferred for this change for some time.

Conforming to the relentless march of time, Compatriot Leavitt reports that the new application form covers 12 generations rather than the ten currently included. Conforming to past practice, no time limit has been set for the use of the replaced forms. They will be accepted as long as they provide information and documentation that satisfy current policies. If they are used, the notarization must be completed on them, he emphasizes.

The new forms and worksheets for them are available for purchase from the Merchandise Department at Headquarters.



**NEW CENTENNIAL DOLLAR** — In commemoration of Dwight David Eisenhower's 100th birthday, the U.S. Mint is issuing the Silver Dollar shown here. He was a prominent member of the SAR. One side of the coin features a double image of Ike as a Four-Star General and President; the obverse shows the Eisenhower Gettysburg National Historical Site. It is available in proof and uncirculated quality by calling the Mint at 1-800-832-5300, Ext. 157.

## Chapter Locates 90 Patriot Graves

Were it not for the painstaking efforts of members of the Ohio Society's George Rogers Clark Chapter, it is quite probable that nearly 90 grave sites in Clark County would not now be identified as those of Revolutionary War Patriots.

The Chapters's program of locating the sites began some six years ago. The graves are scattered all over the county — from

manicured cemeteries to abandoned church and family plots in the middle of farm fields or under dense woodland growth. Many have been cleared and marked; some day their hope is that all of them will have a marker. In the meantime, they are keeping meticulous records of each location, along with photos.

## Joint Flag Program

As a means of commemorating the 100th anniversaries of the SAR and DAR, the Ohio Society's Samuel Huntington Chapter has joined with the local DAR New Connecticut Chapter to develop a U.S. and State Flag collection for display at special occa-



Samuel Huntington Chapter President Gene A. Clarke and DAR New Connecticut Chapter Regent Rosemarie Clarke are shown the joint collection of flags.

sions by either organization. Members have donated over 20 banners so far in memory of — or in honor of — some one special to them, including ancestors. Small brass plates are affixed to the pole with the name of the person being recognized. Both Chapters have taken advantage of the opportunity to show off the collection.



George Rogers Clark Chapter President Martin Whetstone (right) and Compatriot Jess Monteith have been responsible for identifying a large number of the grave sites. Here they are shown in the old Mount Zion Cemetery.

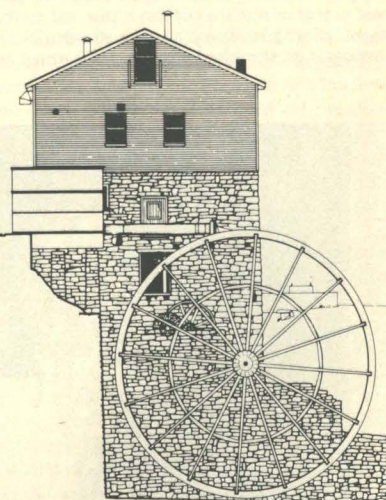


Frank Abrahamson, FL  
William B. Adams, IN  
Everett L. Alexander, IL  
John W. Allen, Jr., FL  
Thomas S. Allison, Jr., FL  
Thomas J. Arceneaux, LA  
Ross B. Atchison, PA  
Paul B. Belding, TX  
Stacey Bender, Jr., TX  
Harold J. Blowers, NY  
Merwin M. Brandon, LA  
Paul D. Bushong, KY  
Lester James Butler, NY  
Virgil T. Church, IL  
R. P. Churchill, IL  
Robert F. Cook, LA  
Ona D. Corbridge, IL  
William D. Cotton, LA  
Alexander Schenck Davis, CA  
Robert H. Duvall, WA  
Charles H. Eaton, CA  
Merritt H. Ebertson, NJ  
John P. Everett, LA

Robert Lloyd Flack, NY  
Webster Chancy Frederick, NY  
Lee Thomas Gantt, NM  
Lloyd T. Garinger, FL  
David G. Gentry, KY  
Clyde Leon Gustin, NY  
James M. Hale, PA  
Preston C. Haynes, KY  
John P. Henrie, PA  
Frederick M. Howard, NY  
Peter T. Jones, PA  
Spaulding A. Keator, FL  
Howard J. Kennard, CA  
Charles A. Kuhn, PA  
Walter J. Lee, Jr., NJ  
Emmett L. Lonergan, CA  
William D. Loose, PA  
Sharp McFarland, TX  
R. B. McIlwain, MS  
Robert K. Miller, PA  
Johnnie Boykin Mims, LA  
George J. Newcomb, CA  
Charles Stephens Norwood, NC

Willard O. Nuzum, FL  
Kyle Nye, NM  
Lamar Joseph Otis, LA  
Charles H. Pate, Jr., AL  
Richard B. Potts, CA  
Leone Bradley Prescott, FL  
Ross P. Randolph, NY  
Dr. E. Clarence Rice, Jr., NY  
John Franklin Robertson, NY  
Thomas S. Robertson, Jr., TX  
William H. Senyard, LA  
Richard G. Slagle, CT  
James H. Squires, TX  
Richmond H. Sweet, RI  
Louis W. Thomson, NY  
Jesse M. Van Law, NY  
Rev. Kenneth R. Waldron, NY  
Rev. Edward West, NY  
Harold D. White, NY  
C. Russell Wilson, KY  
Jack O. Wilson, NY  
Winslow Edwards Winans, CA  
Walter M. Woodward, TX

## PRESERVATION PLAN ON IT



Write:

National Trust  
for Historic Preservation  
Department PA  
1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036

## National Trustees Meet on March 3, Transact Wide Breadth of Business

The March 3, 1990 meeting of the National Trustees was held at National Headquarters in Louisville, KY. The Minutes presented here are edited and condensed, with those marked (\*) reported elsewhere in this issue of the magazine. Full Minutes are available from the Executive Director.

The meeting was called to order by President General James R. Westlake at 9:30 a.m. The Invocation, given by Chaplain General Rev. Carl F. Nissen, was followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America by Secretary General James R. Calhoun.

The Minutes of the October 14, 1989 meeting of the Trustees were approved as distributed.

Presentations were made to the National Society. These ranged from books for the Library to paintings of Revolutionary War-era Patriots for the Museum. (Major gifts are reported elsewhere.)

Next were comments and reports from Former Presidents General.

Reporting as Chairman of the Minuteman Committee, FPG Howard L. Hamilton offered the names of those Compatriots who will receive the Minuteman Award at the Annual Congress this coming June: Wilson King Barnes, Jr., MD; Dr. George H. Brandau, TX; Dr. William C. Gist, Jr., KY; James G. Harrison, LA; Donald J. Pennell, MI; and Dr. Homer E. Wright, GA.

FPG Carl F. Bessent, reporting for the Magazine Advisory Committee, stated that the Jennings Flathers Award has been approved for presentation each year to the State Society with 500 or fewer members producing the best newsletter. Virginia Compatriot Chester E. May then presented a check for \$5,000 from Mrs. Flathers, in memory of her husband, to continue the award in the future.

As Chairman of the Membership Committee, FPG Benjamin H. Morris reported that the Society's active membership as of March 1 was 25,725.

FPG Clovis H. Brakebill, Chairman of the Permanent Fund Committee, stated that the Fund has earned about \$55,000 during the last six months of the fiscal year; respective amounts will be distributed to the various special funds at the end of March for the six-month period. The Executive Committee passed a policy on March 1, 1990 that the various Fund Chairmen are to be accountable to the Executive Committee for expenditures each year.

FPG Charles F. Printz, Chairman of the Nominating Committee reported on the slate of officers selected for 1990-91 (\*).

Secretary General James R. Calhoun reported on actions of the Executive Committee. The Committee has agreed to a line item change in the budget to purchase a vacant lot on Fifth Street across from National Headquarters and contiguous to another lot owned by the Society. An agreement is pending with the city that it pave and maintain the lot, allowing for its use by those attending evening functions at the Memorial Auditorium. It was moved, sec-



Former President General Charles F. Printz reported for the Nominating Committee.

onded and carried to approve purchase of the lot and enter into a contract with the city.

The reports of virtually all General Officers and Committee Chairmen were submitted prior to the meeting and distributed to attendees. Pertinent remarks follow.

Treasurer General Edward S. Hoyt moved that the budget as he presented it of \$465,000 for 1991-92 be recommended by the Trustees to the 100th Annual Congress. It was seconded and carried.

Chancellor General Frederick R. Snyder, Jr. reported on a policy change in the Youth Registration Program, which now has 500 enrolled. The change as approved by the Executive Committee to be made on the application form is as follows: "This application may be filed by any blood relative, male or female, so long as the applicant has a living or deceased blood relative, male or female, through whose blood line the applicant is eligible for SAR membership."

Genealogist General Luther C. Leavitt reported that the Executive Committee had adopted the new 12-generation membership application.

Patriotic Action Committee Chairman Horace R. Jordan read a message to President Bush recommending an award program to aid in the recovering of MIA's in Vietnam, and moved that this letter be sent to the President on behalf of the SAR from PG Westlake. It was seconded and carried.

Another message drafted by the Committee and directed to the President applauded him for his foreign policy, in particular those actions taken during the recent conflict

in Panama. It was moved, seconded and carried that the PG send this message to President Bush.

The meeting recessed for lunch at 11:45 am and reconvened at 1:15 pm.

Bylaws Committee Chairman Edward Overton Cailleateau submitted proposed amendments to the Society's Bylaws.

The first proposal would amend Bylaws 19 and 20 as follows: "A member may hold membership in more than one State Society provided that National Society dues for any member shall be paid from said member's primary State Society only."; and, ". . . no member may be a Delegate from a State Society other than that State Society through which that member's dues are paid." It was moved seconded and carried to present the amendment to the 100th Annual Congress.

The second proposed amendment, by the Bylaws Subcommittee of the Finance Committee, would amend Bylaw 21, Section 3 (f), on the National Life Membership Fund, by eliminating the 25%-75% payment back to the Permanent Fund on a deceased Life Member. It was moved, seconded and carried to present the amendment to the 100th Annual Congress.



Reporting for the Executive Committee was Secretary General James R. Calhoun.

The last proposal would amend Bylaw 19, Section 3 by adding: "The annual dues by members of Societies in the Foreign District shall be 75% of the amount of annual dues provided for in this section." After discussion, it was moved, seconded and carried to present the amendment to the 100th Annual Congress.

Registrar General George H. Brandau reported on the George Washington Fund, which now has over \$41,000 in cash and pledges. There has been a good response to the \$3 voluntary contribution proposal. It has been determined by the Committee that the \$1 to be retained by the Chapter could best be handled by the dues collecting body, either the State Society or Chapter, by deducting the \$1 and mailing the balance to National Headquarters.

Centennial Observances Committee Chairman William C. Gist, Jr. presented mint julep cups to the following NSSAR employees for their assistance with the Centennial Gala: Nancy Patterson, Joni Stout and Mike Scroggins.

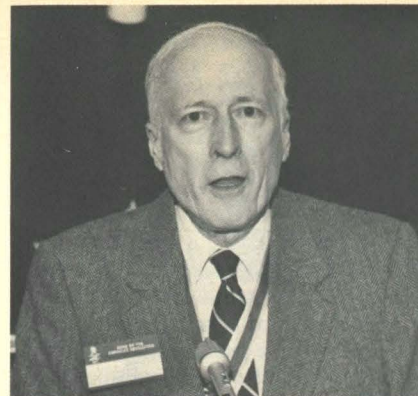
Boy Scout Committee Chairman I. Craig Uncapher announced that the winner of the 1990 Eagle Scout Scholarship is William Lugg of California and the runner-up is Duncan Hughes of Georgia. Forty-eight State Societies presented competition winners for consideration.

Dr. McCarthy DeMere, Chairman of the Essay Contest, reported that last year over 100 essays were received and that three \$500 prizes and four \$50 prizes were presented.

Thomas J. Bond, Chairman of the Congressional and Government Relations Committee, reported that Rep. Andrew Jacobs of Indiana has introduced legislation to change the National Anthem of the United States from the "Star-Spangled Banner" to "America the Beautiful." There is not currently a companion bill in the Senate. He urged that letters be sent by Compatriots to appropriate Representatives to effect action in Congress on this bill, HR 225.

Medals and Awards Committee Chairman Donald J. Pennell stated that a new pin has been approved for Vice-Presidents General. A new Orations Contest Medal has also been approved (\*).

The meeting was adjourned at 3:06 pm.



Planned Giving-Trusts-Bequests Committee Chairman Paul H. Walker urged Trustees to remember the SAR in wills.



Former President General Clovis H. Brakebill, Chairman of the Permanent Fund Committee, reported on earnings.



Essay Contest Committee Chairman McCarthy DeMere stated that over 100 essays were entered last year.



For the Florida Society, President Raymond A. Haas contributed \$500 to the Douglass G. High Endowment Fund.



For the Virginia Society, Alternate Trustee Walter W. Brewster gave a pewter Seal of the Commonwealth of Virginia to the Society. It was accepted by the PG.

## Tips From the Medical Committee

This series of "Tips" continues to be of interest to SARs across the country. Each is prepared by a member of the Medical Advisory Committee. We are pleased to publish another one, entitled "Seat Belts" and written by Surgeon General Everett H. Sanneman, Jr., M.D., of the Kentucky Society. He is also serving as Chairman of the Committee.

In the United States, injuries of all types rank fourth among the leading causes of death behind deaths from heart disease, cancer and stroke. The most important cause of injury death is motor vehicle crashes. These have produced from 40,000 to 50,000 injuries annually in recent years.

Injury and fatality rates are highest among those ages 16 to 24 years, and among those older than 70 years. Fatality rates are higher in males in all groups. In the age group 16 to 24, twice as many males are killed as females.

By the use of a simple device requiring only a few seconds to activate, these death and disability figures could be greatly reduced. This device is the seat belt. By the use of a seat belt, or safety restraint, the risk of death can be reduced by 40% to 50%, and the risk of moderate to serious injury by 45% to 55%.

The lap-shoulder belts are the best, both for the front and back seats. By 1990 virtually all new cars will have this type of restraint for the back seats, too.

One must remember that infants and small children are to be included in this type of protection. It has been said that a baby's most dangerous ride is its first ride home from the hospital. Many hospitals now have taken to counseling parents about this, and in some instances have issued child restraint systems. Unrestrained children are 11 times more likely to die than restrained children when involved in an accident.

The problem facing the solution of this dilemma is how to have 100% use of seat belts and safety restraints. As of December, 1986, all 50 states had some type of child restraint law, and 24 states and the District of Columbia had enacted seat belt laws for adults and older children. However, merely enacting seat belt laws does not solve the problem.

There remain two factors to be implemented. One is the enforcement of the law by the police and the courts, and the elimination of the many

loop-holes contained in some of the laws. The second problem is getting the general populace into the habit of using seat belts and child restraint devices. More than half of the motorists are still unprotected.

Three common excuses offered for not wearing seat belts are:

1) "Seat belts will keep me from being thrown from my car, or will trap me under water." Rebuttal: one is 25 times more likely to die when thrown from a car, and unconscious people cannot escape from a submerged vehicle.

2) "I do not want to burn in an accident." Rebuttal: less than 2% of all accidents result in a fire.

3) "Such a law violates my rights", or "interferes with my Freedom of Choice". Rebuttal: If a person has a "right" or Freedom of Choice to drive a car, that person has a right to be responsible for this right or freedom. He has a responsibility to obey the law, protecting his own life for the sake of his family, and to protect the lives of his passengers and of other people on the road in other cars.

Studies show that 75% of Americans favor safety belt laws, and 80% would like to see strict enforcement of the laws once they are passed.

Eighty per cent of the people in Australia and parts of Canada use safety seat belts, and 95% in Great Britain and Germany. In fact, in Singapore, if a driver and all his passengers are not wearing seat belts, the driver loses his license "on the spot".

Studies show that there are essentially three facets to the solution of this situation:

1) Have strict laws enacted by all city, county, state and federal legislatures,

2) Have strict enforcement of the laws for everyone — and by all policing agencies, and

3) Have all people use the seat belts.  
**BUCKLE UP.** The life you save may be your own, or that of a loved one, or somebody else's loved one.



President General James R. Westlake is now an "Honorary Lieutenant Colonel aide-de-camp with the Alabama State Militia", as ordered by the Alabama Governor in this certificate presented by Past Alabama Society President C.A. Neil Shepherd.









# CREDIT CARDS DESIGNED TO BENEFIT THE NSSAR...AND YOU!

The National Society of The Sons of The American Revolution has received approximately \$2,600 during the first year of this program. Just think, if \$2,600 has been raised with only 300 accounts opened—what could the National Society earn if there were 600, 1,200, or 2,400 credit card accounts opened?

If new accounts reached this level:	Estimated Annual Income for SAR:
600	\$5,200
1,200	\$10,400
2,400	\$20,800

One out of ten members is all that is necessary to make this contribution of \$20,800 a reality. Please represent yourself as an important contributor through this credit card program.

There is no additional expense for you.

Your organization needs funds to help continue its reputation as a Patriotic, Historical and Educational organization.



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### ■ No Annual Fee The First Year

The annual membership fee of \$16 will be waived for the first year.

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The information about the costs of the card described in this application is accurate as of 11/89. This information may have changed after that date. To find out what may have changed, call us at 581-7525 in Louisville, or 1-800-727-8686.

Annual Percentage Rate for Purchases	16.9%
Variable Rate Information	Not Applicable
Grace Period for Repayment of Balances for Purchases	25 Days
Method of Computing the Balance for Purchases	Two-Cycle Average Daily Balance (excluding new purchases)
Annual Fee	\$16
Transaction Fees	Late Payment Fee - \$5.00 Over-the-Credit Limit Fee - \$10.00

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 CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

This statement is submitted to obtain credit and I certify that all information herein is true and complete. I authorize the bank to obtain further information concerning my credit standing. I understand that the application will be retained by the bank whether or not it is approved.

Applicant's Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Co-Applicant's Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Social Security # \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ No. of Dependents \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone # \_\_\_\_\_ Monthly Rent/Mtg. \_\_\_\_\_ Yrs. at Present Address \_\_\_\_\_

Previous Address \_\_\_\_\_ How Long? \_\_\_\_\_

Bus. Name/Employer \_\_\_\_\_ Years Here \_\_\_\_\_

Bus. Address \_\_\_\_\_

Position \_\_\_\_\_ Ann. Salary \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Bus. Phone # \_\_\_\_\_

\*Alimony, child support, or separate maintenance need not be revealed if you do not wish to have it considered as a basis for repaying this obligation. Other Income: \_\_\_\_\_

### Co-Applicant

Co-Applicant's Full Name \_\_\_\_\_

Social Security # \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Previous Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Bus. Name/Employer/Address \_\_\_\_\_

Position \_\_\_\_\_ Yrs. There \_\_\_\_\_ Ann. Salary \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Bus. Phone # \_\_\_\_\_

\*Alimony, child support, or separate maintenance need not be revealed if you do not wish to have it considered as a basis for repaying this obligation. Other Income: \_\_\_\_\_

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