

Iowa Society



New Member Guide

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Welcome

The Iowa Society Daughters of the American Revolution warmly welcomes you to our non-profit volunteer and service organization. Over the past one hundred years Daughters have been active preserving history, promoting education and fostering patriotism. We hope that you will join your chapter for as many meetings as you possibly can. In addition to chapter meetings, there are state meetings like Board of Management in August, State Conference in April, and the annual meeting of the National Society, Continental Congress, held in late June-early July in Washington D. C. Attending Continental Congress is a wonderful opportunity to see our incredible DAR buildings, including the outstanding Genealogical Library and Museum. This new member information booklet is intended to give you an overview of the many opportunities for you to learn about some of the many DAR activities so you can become involved in the activities of your chapter.

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

Origin: The Society was founded October 11, 1890. It was incorporated by an Act of the United States Congress in 1896.

NSDAR Motto: God, Home, and Country

Purpose of the Organization: “To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence; to cherish, maintain, and extend the institution of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for all mankind all the blessings of liberty.”

DAR Objectives:

1. To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments; by encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots; and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.
2. To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, “to promote as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge,” thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.
3. To cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution was founded on October 11, 1890, during a time that was marked by a revival in patriotism and intense interest in the beginnings of the United States of America. Women felt the desire to express their patriotic feelings and were frustrated by their exclusion from men's organizations formed to perpetuate the memory of ancestors who fought to make this country free and independent. As a result, a group of pioneering women in the nation's capital formed their own organization and the Daughters of the American Revolution has carried the torch of patriotism ever since.

The four founders of the DAR were anything but traditional. Two were single and two were widowed and all four were working women who supported either children or extended family. The four founders are Mary Desha, Mary Smith Lockwood, Ellen Hardin Walworth and Eugenia Washington.

Since its founding in 1890, DAR has admitted more than 800,000 members. There are 3000 chapters in all 50 states and Washington DC. Chapters around the world include Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bermuda, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Spain and the United Kingdom.

Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, was a member of DAR. Many of the wives of Presidents of the United States have been members, including Laura Bush, Barbara Bush, Rosalynn Carter, Nancy Reagan and Mamie Eisenhower. Pre-eminent suffragist Susan B. Anthony was a DAR member. Astronaut Rhea Seddon is a member of DAR. Anna Mary Robertson Moses, the beloved “Grandma Moses”, was a DAR Member. The first statue of a woman to be placed in the U.S. Capitol's Statuary Hall in 1905 honored suffragist, temperance leader and charter DAR member Frances Willard.

The National Society owns an entire city block in one of the most beautiful sections of Washington, DC. There are three adjoining and connecting structures; Memorial Continental Hall, a registered National Historic Landmark, built in 1905; Constitution Hall, a registered National Historic Landmark, built in 1929; and the Administration Building, with the original portion constructed in 1923 and enlarged in 1948. In 1979 eight additional offices were added to the Administration Building. The three buildings have a combined space of 450,000 square feet.

Any woman 18 years or older, regardless of race, religion, or ethnic background, who can prove lineal descent from a patriot of the American Revolution is eligible for membership.

Iowa Society DAR

The Iowa Society Daughters of the American Revolution was founded in 1890. Mary Louisa Duncan Putman was a life-long friend of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the three founders of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. After a visit to the Walworth home, Mary Louisa Duncan Putnam returned to Iowa and began to organize a Society in Iowa. Mrs. Putnam became the first State Regent of the Iowa Society, having received her appointment from the National Board soon after it was organized in 1890. Mrs. Putnam served from 1891-1893. She was a charter member of the National Society and was closely in touch with the work of the organization from its inception.

She met Maria Purdy Peck, and they were among the founders of the first Iowa Chapter, Abigail Adams, founded in 1893 in Des Moines. They both moved to Davenport and became two of the 16 charter members of the Hannah Caldwell Chapter organized on January 18, 1897. It was named for Mrs. Putnam's great grandmother Hannah Ogden Caldwell.

The first State Conference was held in Clinton, Iowa on October 17, 18 and 19, 1899. The State Regent was Ida Whalen Armstrong of Clinton who was the fourth State Regent (1899-1900).

Harriet Isadora Lake was the eighth State Regent (1908-1911). She served as Regent for five years, but at the State Conference held at Marshalltown in 1907, was appointed State Regent. This nomination was confirmed at the Congress in April 1908 and she was elected State Regent and re-elected in 1909 and 1910, serving until April, 1911 when she was elected Vice President General of the National Society. She was the first State Regent to be nominated at the Iowa State Conference. Up to this time the state organizations were not recognized by the National Society and the regents had to be nominated by the delegates to Congress. It was during her regency that Mrs. Drayton Bushnell, Vice President General, suggested to her that the Mormon Trail across the state should be marked. Miss Lake brought this matter before her last State Conference and the Historian was instructed to consult with Mr. Harlan, Curator of the State Historical Department, as to the authentic route and advisability of the marking. This was one of the most important works of the Iowa Chapters.

Before Miss Lake took office the Iowa Society had voted to purchase for \$1000.00 a room in Continental Hall to be known as the Iowa Room. During the first year of her regency the chapters finished paying this amount. Iowa was then urged to furnish the room and probably the chief work of her administration was the furnishing.

The Iowa Society presently has 48 chapters, four districts and over 2000 members. The Iowa Society at one time had as many as 147 chapters and five districts.

Chapter Officers

Chapters elect officers for a two-year term. A complete description can be found in the Chapter Bylaws and in the NSDAR Handbook.

Chapter officers are:

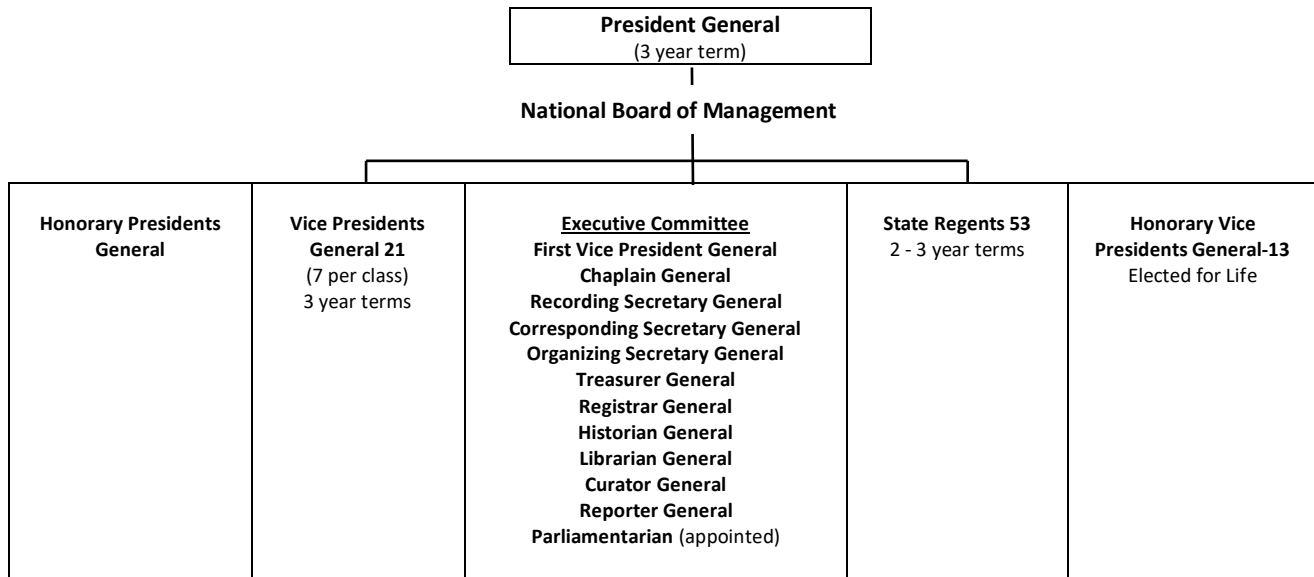
Regent	Treasurer
Vice Regent	Registrar
Chaplain	Historian
Recording Secretary	Librarian
Corresponding Secretary	Parliamentarian (Appointed)

INFORM CHAPTER REGISTRARS OF CHANGES

As a member you need to keep your chapter registrar informed of any changes in your address, phone or email. If you no longer wish to be a member of DAR, you need to send an email or letter to the Chapter Registrar informing her of this.

NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Organization and Reporting Structure – National Level



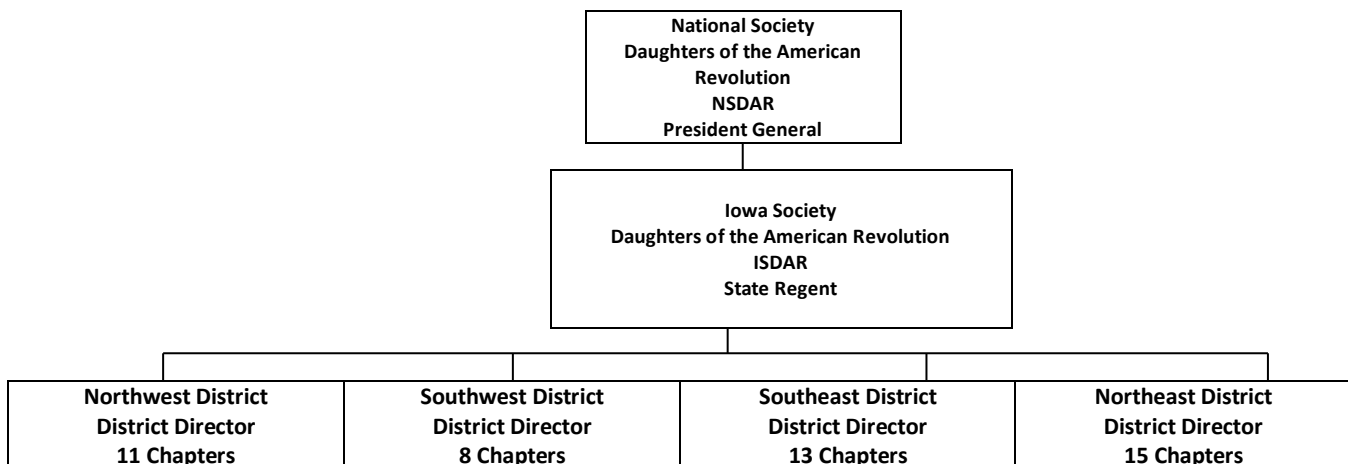
Reporting Structure for National Committees



National Committees

- American Heritage
- American History
- American Indians
- Americanism
- Chapter Achievement
- C.A.R.
- Chapter Development & Revitalization
- Commemorative Events
- Community Service
- Conservation
- Constitution Week
- DAR Genealogy Preservation
- DAR Good Citizens
- DAR Magazine
- DAR Museum Outreach
- DAR Project Patriot
- DAR Scholarship
- DAR Schools
- DAR Service for Veterans
- Genealogical Records
- Historic Preservation
- Insignia
- Junior American Citizens
- Junior Membership
- Lineage Research
- Literacy Promotion
- Membership
- National Defense
- Patriot Records Project
- President General's Project
- Public Relations/Motion Picture
- Service to America Center
- The Flag of the U.S.A.
- Volunteer Information Specialists
- Volunteer Genealogists
- Women's Issues

ORGANIZATION AND REPORTING STRUCTURE – STATE LEVEL



Iowa Society DAR Chapters and Districts

Northwest District

Algona, Algona
Ames, Sun Dial
Boone, DeShon
Cherokee, Pilot Rock
Clarion, Lucy Standish-Newcastle
Fort Dodge, Fort Dodge
Nevada, Solomon Dean
Onawa, Onawa
Sioux City, Martha Washington
Spirit Lake, Ladies of the Lake
Storm Lake, Buena Vista

Southwest District

Carroll, Priscilla Alden
Clarinda, Waubonsie
Council Bluffs, Council Bluffs
Creston, Nancy McKay Harsh
Des Moines, Abigail Adams
Des Moines, Jean Marie Cardinell
Glenwood, Glenwood
Shenandoah, Shenandoah

Southeast District

Burlington, Stars and Stripes
Davenport, Hannah Caldwell
Fort Madison, Jean Espy
Grinnell, Grinnell
Iowa City, Nathaniel Fellows
Iowa City, Pilgrim
Knoxville, Henry Knox
Mount Pleasant, James Harlan
Muscatine, Mus-Quo-Ta
Oskaloosa, Oskaloosa-Mary Marion
Ottumwa, Elizabeth Ross
Tipton, Open Prairie
Washington, Washington

Northeast District

Belle Plaine, Artesia
Cedar Falls, Cedar Falls
Cedar Rapids, Ashley
Cedar Rapids, Mayflower
Dubuque, Julien Dubuque
Eldora, Open Fire
Hampton, Candle-Stick
Maquoketa, Lawrence Van Hook
Marion, Marion-Linn
Marshalltown, Spinning Wheel
Mason City, Mason City
Northwood, Helen Hinman Dwelle
Osage, Lucretia Deering
Waverly, Revolutionary Dames
West Union, Hannah Lee

DAR COMMITTEES

Most of the volunteer and service work of the DAR is accomplished under a committee system which promotes the Society's mission of Historic Preservation, Education and Patriotism. There are more than 65 committees in DAR. Each of these has a specific purpose, but not many chapters are involved in all of these. Chapters should promote the activities that are of interest to the chapter members.

Education:

American Indians: Indian Youth of America Summer Camp Program provides American Indian youth summer programs that teach physical, cultural, personal and career growth while fostering self-esteem and pride in their heritage. DAR provides scholarships to help children attend the camp.

Scholarships & Awards: DAR provides scholarships to outstanding students in the following categories: History, American History, Political Science, Historic Preservation, Medicine, Music, Nursing, Psychiatric Nursing and Occupational and Physical Therapy. College scholarships are also offered to qualifying students graduating from DAR Schools, disabled students and to children of DAR Members

Adult Programs:

Literacy Promotion: DAR provides volunteers for literacy programs across the country that teach reading skills to adults.

Lineage Research: Specialists are available to assist in researching registered patriots who served during the American Revolution.

Youth Programs:

Junior American Citizens (JAC): Open to all students pre-K-12. JAC promotes good citizenship through teaching U.S. History and the principles of government. The programs provide practical ideas for patriotism that children can use at home, at school or in their communities.

American History Essay Contest: More than 3,000 schools participate in this annual contest for students in grades 5-8 with nearly 50,000 essays submitted yearly. Medals and certificates recognizing class participation are awarded to students and outstanding teachers.

DAR Museum Programs: DAR offers various programs for local children through their schools or Girl Scout organizations that teach students about colonial life.

Summer Camps: Quilt Camp and Colonial Camp are summer programs sponsored by the DAR Museum that teach children about their American heritage through hands-on experience.

DAR Schools:

Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, Inc., Grant, Alabama (est 1924), serves children in the Appalachian Mountain area with schooling, extra- curricular activities, clothing, health care, daily nutrition through a free breakfast and lunch program, and training in life skills through a home economics practice cottage.

Tamassee DAR School, Inc., Tamassee, South Carolina (est. 1919), provides a refuge from abuse and neglect for children from a mountain area of northwestern South Carolina by providing a home-like atmosphere, tutorial assistance, and training in life skills needed for success in adulthood.

Crossnore School, Inc., Crossnore, North Carolina (est. 1913), offers a stable, healing environment in a residential setting for children from families in crisis, while working with parents to resolve problems and restore family unity.

Hillside School, Inc., Marlborough, Massachusetts (est. 1901), is a year-round boarding school for boys, grades 5-9, who have difficulty learning in a traditional setting. Offering small classes (8-10), individualized instruction and a special program for students with attention deficit disorder, Hillside School boasts a rural setting and a working farm on campus.

Hindman Settlement School, Inc., Hindman, Kentucky (est. 1902) specializes in treating students with dyslexia, a learning disorder that hinders learning by conventional methods.

Berry College, Inc., Mount Berry, Georgia (est. 1902), was founded by DAR member Martha Berry as a boarding school for deprived rural high school age youth. The school, now a private four-year college of liberal arts and science, continues to provide educational opportunities regardless of economic circumstances through its financial aid and student work programs.

American Indian Schools:

Chemawa Indian School, Salem Oregon: This high school is the oldest boarding school in continuous operation for American Indians in the United States. DAR funds various projects and operating expenses for the school.

Bacone College, Muskogee, Oklahoma: DAR supports this college through scholarships and general operating expenses. The college attracts American Indian students from across the country. Its renowned School of Nursing specializes in medical problems endemic to the American Indian population.

Historic Preservation

Major Restorations:

Independence Hall, Philadelphia, PA: DAR contributed \$200,000 to the restoration of this historic site. The furnishings for the Governor's Council chamber and the Committee of the Assembly's room on the second floor are authentic 18th Century pieces. In addition, DAR established the Rose Garden at Independence Hall.

Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island, New York, NY: DAR gave in excess of \$750,000 to the restoration of these symbols of freedom.

Historic Homes and Other Revolutionary-Era Sites: Across the country, DAR members contribute their time and money to restore hundreds of historic locations. In addition to National Society projects, many state organizations and local chapters own and maintain local historical sites.

DAR Forests: DAR raised thousands of dollars to assist in the re-forestation project of the U.S. Forestry Service during the 1940s.

DAR Museum: Founded as a repository for family treasures, the DAR Museum has grown into one of the foremost collections of American decorative arts made or used before the Industrial Revolution, including furniture, ceramics, pewter, glass, silver, textiles and paintings. The Museum is composed of two exhibition galleries and 31 period rooms, which portray various scenes from life in early America.

DAR Library: For over 100 years, DAR members have compiled volumes of previously unpublished genealogical information. The DAR Library is home to a vast collection of highly specialized American genealogical and historical publications. With over 185,000 volumes, 300,000 files and 65,000 microforms, the DAR Library is regarded as one of the country's premier genealogical research centers.

Commemoratives and Memorials:

World War II Memorial, Washington, D.C.: DAR contributed more than \$500,000 toward the construction of the new memorial on the National Mall.

Women in Military Service Memorial to America, Arlington, VA.: Conceived by DAR member Brigadier General Wilma Vaught, and founded in part by contributions from DAR, this memorial honors all women who have served in the military.

Trail Monuments: To commemorate the sacrifices of the pioneer women who blazed the trail to the West, DAR marked 12 sites across the country with a series of "Madonna of the Trail" monuments. Various other important routes have been identified and marked, including the Santa Fe Trail, the Natchez Trace, the California Trail, the Washington Rochambeau Route, and the Oregon Trail.

Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower, Valley Forge, PA: DAR erected a memorial bell tower at the Washington Memorial Chapel in the heart of the Valley Forge National Park. The tower houses a carillon of 80 bells. Dedications and memorial plaques honoring America's military cover the interior of the tower.

Americana Collection: This treasury of early American manuscripts and rare imprints includes items such as letters, diaries, birth and marriage records, military papers, autographs, drawings, etc. Among the Americana Collection holdings is a collection of original signatures of Signers of the Declaration of Independence and the Framers of United States Constitution.

Patriotism

Constitution Week: Since initiating this government sanctioned celebration in 1955, DAR annually sponsors special programs during the week of September 17-23 to help inform and educate the public about the Constitution of the United States.

Flags and Flag Codes: DAR provides thousands of American Flags to schools, governmental bodies, military establishments, and civic organizations throughout the country. A booklet, "Flag Code of the United States of America," is published by DAR and distributed free to schools and organizations.

DAR Manual for Citizenship: In 1921, DAR compiled, published and distributed this guide to American immigrants at Ellis Island and other ports of entry. To date, more than 10 million manuals have been distributed. The Manual for Citizenship is now exclusively available on the DAR Website.

Naturalization Ceremonies: All across the country, DAR chapters participate in naturalization ceremonies for new citizens, providing flags, leaflets, manuals, and moral support.

Service to Veterans: The DAR Hospital Corps certified 1,081 trained nurses for service during the Spanish-American War. DAR later funded pensions for many of these nurses who did not qualify for government pensions. DAR members provide assistance to veterans in both VA Hospitals and non-VA facilities and provide more than 200,000 hours of volunteer time to veteran patients annually. The National Society is one of the largest groups to

serve on the Veterans Affairs Voluntary Service (VAVS) National Advisory Board and Executive Committee. DAR is proud to be a founding partner of the Veterans History Project of the Library of Congress.

Patriotic Awards: DAR presents two prestigious awards to American citizens for outstanding contributions to the nation. The DAR Medal of Honor is awarded to native-born American citizens and the Americanism Medal is awarded to naturalized citizens. Each year awards are given during the DAR annual meeting to honor those working with veterans. They are: Outstanding Veteran-Volunteer, Outstanding Youth Volunteer, and Outstanding DAR Service for Veterans.

Community Service Awards are presented on local, state and national levels to individuals and groups who have contributed to their communities in an outstanding voluntary, heroic, civic, or benevolent manner, or who have participated in or organized community activities.

DAR Good Citizens Awards are given to outstanding high school seniors for their contributions to their communities and schools.

DAR Good Citizenship Medals are presented to children in grades 5-11 who are dedicated to honor, service, courage, leadership, and patriotism.

ROTC Medals are awarded to student cadets of outstanding ability and achievement in high school and college ROTC programs.

Publications: American Spirit is the official magazine of the Daughters of the American Revolution and features articles on history, preservation, citizenship, patriotism and education. Daughters Newsletter is a bi-monthly publication that provides members with information from DAR Headquarters.

Protocol

Proper etiquette and respect is expected from all members in the recognition and honoring of those in positions of leadership and that proper protocol is observed during meetings and other Society activities. It is the responsibility of each member of the Society to use common sense and demonstrate respect to all members in DAR matters. A few helpful reminders are:

1. When the President General or a State Regent is introduced and enters a room, members should stand and applaud as they recognize the sash of the office.
2. The State Regent should be addressed as "Madam State Regent" and the local Chapter Regent as "Madam Regent."
3. Always stand when addressing the chair.
4. Members should remain standing until the Opening Ritual is completed.
5. Never enter or leave the meeting during the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America. Never hold anything in your hands while repeating the Pledge.
6. Make motions by starting with "I move..."
7. Some members may find it difficult to stand due to health reasons. Common sense allows them to remain seated.
8. Advise the presiding officer prior to the meeting if you plan to introduce new business.
9. Meetings are conducted in accordance with Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised, unless otherwise dictated by National Bylaws.
10. There is a prescribed order for the recognition of officers and guests. This information is fully contained in the DAR Manual and Handbook. In general, officers are recognized first at the National level, then State, then Chapter. Any non-member guest dignitaries would be recognized following Society dignitaries.
11. It is the custom for DAR members to wear white gloves in a receiving line. The top-ranking official in the receiving line determines whether or not one should wear gloves; if she has them on, wear them, if not, gloves are not needed. When wearing gloves, the right glove is removed during the salute and the Pledge of the Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.
12. If ever in doubt as to proper protocol, check with your Chapter Regent. Additionally, an official booklet on Procedure and Protocol is available from the Office of the Corresponding Secretary General.

Proper Attire for Meetings

Chapter Meetings: The most acceptable form of clothing is a dress, dress skirt, pant suit or dress slacks with a coordinating jacket, unless you are on your way to work and work attire is required. When wearing casual attire, it is not acceptable to wear your Official Insignia.

State Conference and Board of Management: The daytime wear is generally business attire: a dress, suit or pant suit. Dress slacks with a coordinating jacket are acceptable. Formal attire such as a long or tea-length dress is worn for State Banquets. It is customary to wear white gloves for these formal occasions which feature receiving lines.

Continental Congress: The appropriate daytime wear includes a suit, skirt and jacket or a dress. Comfortable shoes are recommended. Opening Night and the Banquet are traditionally formal attire, such as a long dress or tea-length dress. Other evening programs may be less formal but some members will wear a long dress or skirt. In the evening, an appropriate sweater or jacket is suggested since the building interior may be cool.

DAR OFFICIAL INSIGNIA

The Official Insignia was unanimously adopted by the National Board of Management on May 26, 1891 and patented September 22, 1891. The golden wheel of the Insignia represents a spinning wheel, the platinum or white gold distaff represents flax, the blue rim and distaff carry the colors of the Society, and the stars represent the original thirteen colonies.

The Insignia is the property of the National Society and may not be used for commercial purposes or as an ornament.

The Insignia pin and ribbon should be worn over the left breast and only by active members. A flag pin may be worn on the left lapel when wearing the DAR Insignia. No other jewelry is to be worn on the left side when wearing the Insignia pin and ribbon.

Active members may wear the official Insignia pin and other authorized DAR pins. They are only to be worn at authorized DAR functions and not on the street in public unless one is officially representing the DAR. There are a great number of authorized NSDAR pins and bars and there are specific rules regarding their placement and restrictions as to eligibility for wearing.

The official jeweler of the NSDAR for the Insignia Pin and the DAR Pins is Hamilton Jewelers, 215 South Broad St., 3rd Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19107; 1-800-786-5890; www.hamiltoninsignia.com.

When ordering from Hamilton, complete the order form, have the required officer sign and mail to the Office of Organizing Secretary General with payment or the credit card information for the complete amount with engraving or shipping.

WEBSITES THAT ARE HELPFUL FOR ALL DAR MEMBERS

The public website of the National Society DAR is: <http://www.dar.org>

The Members' Only Website contains specific committee and organizational information at the National Level: <http://www.dar.org/members>

The public website of the Iowa Society: <http://www.isdar.org>

The Members' Only Website for Iowa Daughters is: <http://www.isdar.org/members>

Glossary of DAR Terms

American Spirit	Name of the DAR Magazine
Achievement Awards	Annual report of contributions and activities made by chapters to the State and National Organizations for which awards are given.
Administration	Governing body of National or State societies, frequently referred to by name of the President General or State Regent.
Board	The executive board of the National Society, State Society or Chapter.
BOM	Annual meeting of chapters at which State Officers and Chairmen present programs and workshop sessions to educate members.
C.A.R.	Abbreviation for Children of the American Revolution (notice the periods after each initial).
CMR	Chapter Master Report, a consolidation of the annual Master Questionnaire and National Chapter Achievement Form
Continental Congress	Annual meeting of the National Society held in Washington, D.C. often referred to as "Congress."
GRC	Abbreviation for Genealogical Records Committee.
Handbook	Book of policies and rules published by the National Society.
HODAR	Acronym for "Husband of DAR"
Honorary	Not all past officers are Honoraries. This is an honor given to a former President General, Vice President General and State Regent. She must be elected to the position and the title carries no duties or privileges.
ISDAR	Abbreviation for Iowa Society Daughters of the American Revolution
Junior	A DAR Member who is between the ages of 18 and 36.
KDS	Kate Duncan Smith DAR School in Grant, AL
MQ or Master Questionnaire	Annual report of work by DAR chapters and committees.
National	Term frequently used to refer to the National Society and the National Headquarters in Washington DC.
NIP	Abbreviation for National Information Packet – annual publication of NSDAR containing Information about programs and guidelines for work of DAR committees and officers.
NSDAR	National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
OJ	Abbreviation for Outstanding Junior
PG	Abbreviation for President General
PG Project	Each President General focuses on a specific goal during her administration. Chapters are expected to support this project with contributions of at least \$7.50 per member during the President General's term of office.
Proceedings Book	Record of the work of each Administration, contains minutes and narrative reports of officers and chairmen.
Quorum	The least number of members who must be present at a meeting in order to conduct business.
Regent	Head of a Chapter or State Society – they govern in the absence of the National Presiding Officer – The President General.
SAR	Sons of the American Revolution
State Conference	Annual meeting of ISDAR at which workshops and business meetings are conducted for members, reports are made, and awards are presented for Chapter and individual accomplishments.
Supplemental	Patriot ancestors in addition to the original patriot proven for admission to DAR. The process is the same as for an original application.