

How To Make A Pin Necklace

According to the Woman's Club of Ramsey

- Earn pins
- Buy more pins
- String them on a necklace



Every state Federation has its own collectable pins. The New Jersey pin was adopted in 1892 and redesigned in 1914 in Buff and Continental Blue. The Lily of the Valley became the official flower in 1895, and a pin was made. The State President pin was designed in 1918, and a Past State President pin appeared in 1926, with a redesign in 1992. The oval Club President pin is from 1928; it was redesigned as a square in 1959. Pins to mark Special State Projects were introduced in the 1970s. Pins also mark conventions and honor length of membership. The Heritage pin, a facsimile of the original 1892 pin, is available from GFWC.

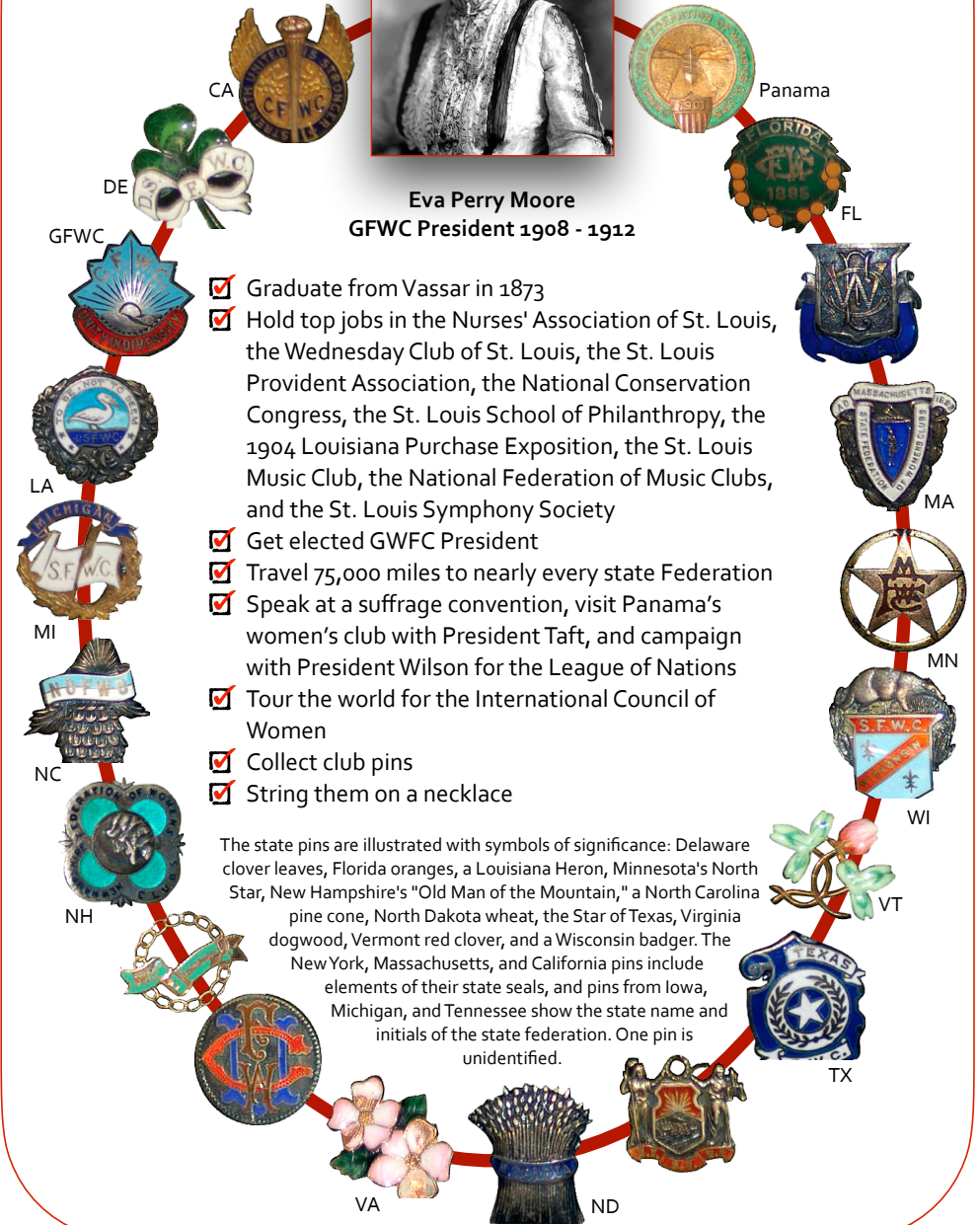
Compliments of
WOMAN'S CLUB OF RAMSEY

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According to Eva Perry Moore



Eva Perry Moore
GFWC President 1908 - 1912



- Graduate from Vassar in 1873
- Hold top jobs in the Nurses' Association of St. Louis, the Wednesday Club of St. Louis, the St. Louis Provident Association, the National Conservation Congress, the St. Louis School of Philanthropy, the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the St. Louis Music Club, the National Federation of Music Clubs, and the St. Louis Symphony Society
- Get elected GFWC President
- Travel 75,000 miles to nearly every state Federation
- Speak at a suffrage convention, visit Panama's women's club with President Taft, and campaign with President Wilson for the League of Nations
- Tour the world for the International Council of Women
- Collect club pins
- String them on a necklace

The state pins are illustrated with symbols of significance: Delaware clover leaves, Florida oranges, a Louisiana Heron, Minnesota's North Star, New Hampshire's "Old Man of the Mountain," a North Carolina pine cone, North Dakota wheat, the Star of Texas, Virginia dogwood, Vermont red clover, and a Wisconsin badger. The New York, Massachusetts, and California pins include elements of their state seals, and pins from Iowa, Michigan, and Tennessee show the state name and initials of the state federation. One pin is unidentified.

Eva Perry Moore

Dedicated to the advancement of women and their causes throughout the nation and the world



1914

Eva Perry Moore, GFWC President from 1908-1912, visited nearly every state federation, gathering pins from women's clubs to create a special necklace. That necklace is a testament to Eva's willingness to travel to organize women for social reform.

Eva was born on July 24, 1852, in Rockford, Illinois, where her schoolmaster father was later elected mayor. After graduating from Vassar in 1873, she traveled extensively in Europe. She married mining engineer Philip North Moore in 1879 and had two children. Her husband's work caused the family to move around the country for ten years until they settled in St. Louis in 1889.

Once in St. Louis, she distinguished herself in local organizations. She became president of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, a charter member and president of the literary Wednesday Club of St. Louis, and a member of the Superior Jury of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904. She was a director of the charitable St. Louis Provident Association, president of the Visiting Nurse Association of St. Louis, vice-president of the St. Louis School of Philanthropy, and held offices in the Missouri Tuberculosis Society and the National Society for Organizing and Advising Charities.

She loved music and was president of the St. Louis Music Club, vice president of the National Federation of Music Clubs, and vice president of the St. Louis Symphony Society. As president of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs (1901-1905), she organized local arrangements for the St. Louis Biennial Conference of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in 1904 and implemented the state federation decision to divide Missouri into nine districts, helping to unite small local clubs.

And then Eva Perry Moore became president of GFWC. She traveled 75,000 miles, supporting a wide range of interests: vocational education in public schools,



1902

workmen's compensation, safety for factory and mine workers, prevention of white slave traffic, conservation, creation of a federal bureau of national parks and of a children's bureau, cleaner journalism, a pure-food law, good roads, roadside planting, an employers' liability bill, women as police and immigration officers, hygiene in public schools, and uniform marriage laws. She was widely respected for her modest demeanor, zeal for service, upstanding character, and leadership abilities.

In 1906, Eva spoke at the National American Woman Suffrage Association convention in Baltimore. She saw the advantage of promoting reform while seeming to keep women's clubs above politics: "We have no platform unless it is the care of women and children, and the home, the latter meaning the four walls of the city as well as the four walls of brick and mortar."

In 1909, President William Howard Taft and his wife invited Eva Perry Moore to attend a meeting of the Panama Canal Zone Federation of Women's Clubs. She established the first endowment fund to allow GFWC chairmen to travel more extensively to improve communications.

During World War I, she served on the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense and in 1919 traveled with President Woodrow Wilson, campaigning on behalf of the League of Nations. Eva then headed the National Council of Women and became vice-president of the International Council of Women, journeying around the world to its meetings.

Eva was widowed in 1930. She died in St. Louis in 1931, at the age of 78, three days after returning from the Vienna conference of the International Council of Women, where she was awarded an honorary vice-presidency.

Eva's daughter, Elizabeth, donated her necklace of pins to GFWC headquarters, where it is now on display, a reminder of Eva Perry Moore's devotion to service.



MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE