



SAVE THE DATE

USS Hollister DD-788

2023 Reunion

September 20-23, 2023

Fairfax Marriott at Fair Oaks

Fairfax, Virginia

8

U.S.S. Hollister DD 788

APRIL 2023 NEWS AND REVIEWS



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THIRTY FOURTH USS HOLLISTER REUNION Fairfax, Virginia

Wednesday, September 20 to
Saturday, September 23, 2023

Hosts: Joe and Lisa Namie
John and Carolyn Kuykendall

Register today for the Reunion and Join the fun.

2023 PLAN OF THE DAY

Wednesday, September 20, 2023

1000 (10:00AM) Registration begins in Lobby in front of Great Falls Room
1000 (10:00AM) Hospitality room opens
1400 (2:00PM) Board Meeting
1600 (4:00PM) Welcome to Fairfax (Dean Miller)
2200 (10:00PM) Hospitality room closes

Thursday, September 21, 2023

0630 (6:30AM) Complimentary Breakfast opens
0800 (8:00AM) Busses load for day at Mt. Vernon (Includes lunch)
1100 (11:00AM) Wreath laying and Memorial Service at Mt. Vernon
1700 (5:00PM) Hospitality room opens
1700 (5:00PM) Return to Marriott from Mt. Vernon
2100 (11:00PM) Hospitality room closes

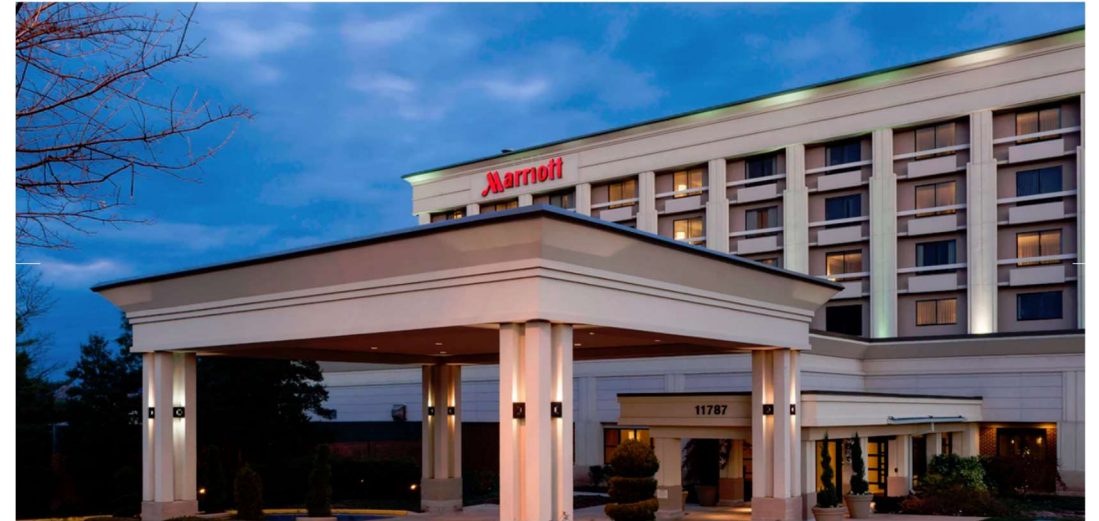
Friday, September 22, 2023

0630 (6:30AM) Complimentary Breakfast opens
0900 (9:00AM) Busses load for day in Washington DC (Capitol, White House tours, lunch)
1700 (5:00PM) Busses return to Marriott from Washington DC
1700 (5:00PM) Hospitality room opens
1730 (5:30PM) Meal in Hospitality room
1830 (6:30PM) Auction in Hospitality room
2100 (11:00PM) Hospitality room closes

Saturday, September 23, 2023

0630 (6:30AM) Complimentary Breakfast opens
1000 (10:00AM) Men's Meeting
1000 (10:00AM) Women's Meeting (Room TBD)
1030 (10:30AM) Hospitality room opens
1630 (4:30PM) Hospitality room closes
1800 (6:00PM) Banquet in Great Falls Room

Fairfax Marriott at Fair Oaks



Reservations:

Fairfax Marriott at Fair Oaks
11787 Lee Jackson Hwy
Fairfax, VA 22033
Phone: 703-352-2525

When Calling:

Press 1 then ask for the
USS Hollister Group Rate

Features and Amenities

- Complimentary hot breakfast
- Rates offered 3 days pre and post reunion
- Complimentary Wi-Fi
- Complimentary Parking
- \$139 King + tax per night
- \$149 2 Standard Doubles + tax per night

**Reservations no later than
AUGUST 23, 2023 to insure
the reunion rate.**

Presidents Note:

I wish to thank Tom Bowers, our last president, for a job well done. Looking forward to the 34th reunion in Fairfax, Virginia. Hoping to see many of our shipmates and families. Everyone take care of your health. Dave Hall

Final Muster

Richard Farrow —Passed December 1, 2022

Charles Hepner —Passed July 31, 2021

Neil Brumbelow —Passed August 3, 2022

Patricia Clark—widow of Sterling —Passed February 23, 2023

Norma Louise Agnew—Wife of Morris Passed December 31, 2022

Barbara Anderson—Wife of Vic, Passed December 28, 2022

Colleen Cole —Wife of Charles, Passed April 16, 2015

Virgil L Hornick—Passed September 18, 2022



Hats and shirts are always available for purchase in the Hospitality room.



White House



An Historical Note:

When looking at how the White House was built, an interesting fact is that it was the result of a competition. In 1791, artist and engineer Pierre Charles L'Enfant worked with George Washington to create a city plan for Washington, D.C. with 82 acres designated as "President's Park" for a presidential residence. While officials for New York and Philadelphia both campaigned to persuade George Washington to make their cities the official capital of the nation, Washington chose a place centrally located between Virginia and Maryland on the Potomac River. While George Washington chose the spot for the White House, the actual design of the building was a competition with many architects submitting proposals. The design was selected in 1792 from James Hoban, an Irish immigrant to the U.S. who had molded his design loosely on the Dublin residence of the Duke of Leinster. The original plan for a "President's Palace" house was four times the size of Hoban's design, but was scaled back during the final design approval. While it was scaled back considerably, the White House was still the largest sized house in the nation until after the Civil War.

Mount Vernon is located in Mt. Vernon, Virginia, overlooking the Potomac River about eight miles south of Alexandria. It's unclear who designed the original estate home on the site, but George Washington oversaw its many expansions and renovations until it became the iconic structure that still stands today. Mount Vernon was originally called Little Hunting Creek Plantation and owned by John Washington. John eventually passed the estate to his son Lawrence who then passed it to his daughter Mildred.

Washington's Mount Vernon Home



In 1726, Mildred's brother Augustine, George Washington's father, purchased the estate and built the main part of the plantation house—an ordinary, one-and-a-half story structure. Augustine passed the estate to his eldest son Lawrence, George's elder half-brother, in 1740. Lawrence renamed it Mount Vernon after the famed English naval officer Admiral Edward Vernon.

George Washington inherited Mount Vernon only after the deaths of his brother Lawrence and Lawrence's two heirs. Lawrence died in 1752, followed by his daughter, Sarah, in 1754 and Lawrence's widow, Ann, in 1761.

The two houses of Congress:

Congress is divided into two chambers, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate is sometimes called the upper chamber and the House the lower chamber because the Founders thought that different sorts of people would be elected to these two bodies. House members face elections every two years in smaller districts, so the Founders thought that representatives would be closer to the people. In contrast, Senators were originally chosen by state legislatures, and with elections every six years and steeper eligibility requirements, the Founders believed that the Senate would serve as a voice for the nation's wealthy and established interests.

House of Congress



To a certain extent, the Founders correctly predicted differences between the two chambers. The Senate is more deliberative, with strict rules to encourage debate, and it follows decorous norms of behavior like those of some exclusive club. The House is a bit rowdier, allowing confrontational leaders like former House Speaker Newt Gingrich to rise in influence. But in other ways the Founders were mistaken. Senators have been directly elected by voters since the Seventeenth Amendment passed in 1913 and are much more likely to lose reelection campaigns — so they must work harder to curry favor if they want to keep their positions. Members of the House, by contrast, seldom lose their reelection bids unless they have been marked by scandal or their districts have changed. They are more insulated from the popular passions that America's Founders feared they would express.