

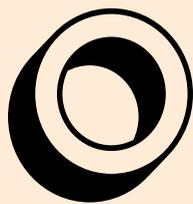
Statue of a Slaveholder

Robert E. Lee has more monuments dedicated to him than any other Confederate. More than 100 public schools are named after him and other Confederate leaders throughout the South and as far afield as California and Washington State.



One year after
a hate-filled
Unite the Right rally in
Charlottesville, Virginia,
110 Confederate icons have
been removed from
public places. More than 1,700
remain. And some of the most
powerful people working
to preserve them look
more like *your grandmother*
than skinheads marching
in the streets.

By SHAUN ASSAEL



N AUGUST 12, 2017, A COMMUNITY organizer from North Carolina named Heather Redding drove to Charlottesville, Virginia, to protest the white nationalist jamboree known as Unite the Right. Redding, then 39, was already involved in a push to remove

Confederate imagery from her kids' school district and supported city leaders who had voted to take a statue of Robert E. Lee out of a public park. She felt even more strongly that the white nationalists who were fighting to keep it needed to be shouted down, and she came with a sign that read, "I'd hate to see the world through your eyes."

What Redding didn't expect was that it would be so hard for her to tell the supremacists from the counter-demonstrators. It was as if they'd all shopped at the same outlet

mall: "It was very unsettling not knowing who was who," she says. At past rallies defenders of such monuments had typically been men draped in Confederate flags. This new class, well-scrubbed in their chinos, carried tiki torches and looked as if they'd just spilled out of a college sports bar, drunk on their own power.

After the white supremacist Dylann Roof murdered nine black worshippers at a South Carolina church in 2015, the conversation about Confederate monuments, flags, and other symbols changed dramatically. Flags started coming down from state capitols, and by the time of the Unite the Right rally, 45 monuments to rebel leaders had been removed from public spaces, with several states pushing to relocate dozens more. But a year after the violence that left three dead and 35 injured—and as the same organizers have laid plans for an anniversary march in Washington, D.C.—Ameri-



cans are more divided on this issue than ever: 61 percent of Southerners recently told NBC News that they favor keeping the tributes in place, even as a recent Quinnipiac poll suggests that nearly two thirds of African Americans support removal. Activists go even further, saying the monuments are crucibles of intimidation and a selective telling of history.

The group most responsible for cementing that history is also the one that appears the least threatening: the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC). The organization is filled with grandmothers who pose for photos in modest skirt suits framed by rebel sashes, smiling under Kentucky Derby-worthy hats. They insist their main job is education. But critics say that as soft power brokers they've done more to spread the secessionist gospel than all the skinheads who stole the spotlight in Charlottesville.

THE UDC WAS FORMED IN 1894 BY WIDOWS WHO spent the post-Civil War years going door-to-door to collect money for cemetery stones to honor their loved ones. They had lost much—more than 30 percent of their men who served had been killed—and their economy was decimated. Who could turn down a kindly war widow collecting nickels or dimes?

The memorials were generally plain columns with modest inscriptions that gave family members a place to gather and grieve. But by the turn of the century, statues of Confederate soldiers began appearing in more elaborate war poses, recasting the conflict as a worthy, even necessary, battle for Southern values. According to the Southern Poverty Law Center, in 1910 and 1911—about the time Jim Crow laws were sweeping the South—the UDC helped finance and build 85 monuments, most of which were put in the heart of public squares. More tributes went up over the years, particularly in the 1950s, part of the backlash against the civil rights movement. All in all, the UDC has been responsible for erecting more than 700 monuments and other memorials to the Confederacy. Its mission: “Honoring the memory of its Confederate ancestors; protecting, preserving, and

marking the places made historic by Confederate valor; collecting and preserving the material for a truthful history of the War Between the States.”

The riots in Charlottesville, however, suggested a turning point. While the UDC, a group with about 20,000 members nationwide that is famously press shy, didn't comment for nine days, it finally posted a statement on its website, saying, “We are grieved that certain hate groups have taken the Confederate flag and other symbols as their own,” adding that the organization “totally denounces any individual or group that promotes racial divisiveness or white supremacy. And we call on these people to cease using Confederate symbols for their abhorrent and reprehensible purposes.”

Left unsaid was what purpose these monuments in particular still serve. Peggy Johnson, 74, who runs the UDC's North Carolina division, argues that anyone who sees them as symbols of white privilege “lacks education” and “has no interest in history.” “They were never put there to intimidate anyone,” she says. “They were put there for grieving mourners. That's why I don't think it's ever appropriate to remove one.” (She offers one concession: “Unless they have to widen a road and it's in the way, and then it needs to be put in a place of equal prominence.”)

Her line in the sand has become a litmus test for Southern politicians, much like an NRA rating or their position on Planned Parenthood. In Alabama, for example, Kay Ivey is running for reelection as governor with commercials that tout a bill she signed last year, the Memorial Preservation Act. It bars the removal of any memorials, buildings, or street names that have been in place for more than 40 years.

Alabama was the latest of seven Southern states to enact laws like that, even though as recently as 2016 Ivey's predecessor, Republican Robert Bentley, took four Confederate flags off the statehouse in Montgomery. Bill Britt, editor-in-chief of the *Alabama Political Reporter*, believes UDC nudged Ivey to the right. “Their influence, while not overt, is the kind that comes from social settings, and from people she's known for years,” he says. “They pushed her on this.”

“THE UDC HAS DONE MORE TO BOLSTER THE IMAGE OF THE CONFEDERACY THAN ANY OTHER ORGANIZATION.”



Incomplete History

In April 2015 UDC members gathered at the Alabama State Capitol for Confederate Memorial Day. Governor Ivey has said, “We can't and shouldn't try...to tear down our history.”

Now Ivey's administration is suing the city of Birmingham to prevent them from covering a UDC monument that was put up near City Hall in 1905. On the campaign trail, Ivey was in lockstep with the UDC when she told reporters, “We can't and shouldn't even try to change or erase or tear down our history.”

WHILE THE DAUGHTERS PREFER TO WORK BEHIND the scenes—“We're not political,” Johnson insists—they haven't been bashful about asking the courts to advance their agenda. When Vanderbilt University, in Nashville, tried renaming a dorm called Confederate Memorial Hall back in 2002, the organization sued to enforce an agreement that dated all the way back to 1935. The deal stipulated that if the building's name was ever changed, the Daughters could get a full refund of its \$50,000 investment. A federal judge agreed, and in 2016 the chapter was paid \$1.2 million,



Justice, With a Price

Top: In Shreveport, Louisiana, the UDC is suing to keep this monument in place near the courthouse. Bottom: Vanderbilt University was forced to pay the UDC \$1.2 million to rename Confederate Memorial Hall; it is now called Memorial Hall.

the current value, so the university could get rid of the name.

After the riots in Charlottesville, the head of the UDC branch in Shreveport, Louisiana, Jackie Nichols, 67, filed suit to stop her parish from removing a statue in front of the local courthouse. Nichols was one of several volunteers selected to sit on a citizen's advisory panel that was tasked with deciding what to do with the statue, which includes the military trinity of the Confederacy: Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and P.G.T. Beauregard. After nearly a year she signed on to a compromise in which the monument would remain beside new signage that would express different points of view and two new statues, one to the civil rights movement and one to reconstruction. Parish commissioners, however, felt that didn't go far enough and voted seven to five to relocate the statue. "That made a lot of people mad, even little old ladies," Nichols says. "The commission seemed to think we would buckle." Instead she launched the lawsuit, which claims the land beneath the monument was deeded to the Daughters long ago and is theirs to do with what they want. At press time, a decision about whether the case would go to trial was still pending.

President Donald Trump has tweeted that taking down the tributes is "sad" and "so foolish," breathing new life into organizations like the UDC. "The appeal of these groups is how America used to be and used to look, and when the President says he wants to make America great again, he

makes such groups current again," says Melissa Deckman, a professor at Maryland's Washington College who has researched women in the Tea Party. Says Nichols: "We are getting members in their thirties and forties who are interested in joining because they decided it's time for them to step forward and get their views out there."

Nichols is unapologetic about the UDC's monuments being called divisive. "*Divisive* isn't too bad a word if it makes one curious about the history of events," she says. Rhondda Robinson Thomas, Ph.D., a professor of early African American literature at Clemson University in South Carolina who has researched the UDC, also believes a curiosity about history is important—so long as it's clear-eyed. "These are monuments to a government that was based on slavery," she says. "You can't say this is about your heritage when your heritage is about owning blacks. If this is really about heritage, why aren't we putting up monuments to Frederick Douglass or African American women?" For the UDC, Thomas says, "There's no narrative that says what this is really about: the oppression of black people."

Indeed there is little about the black experience in the information the group disseminates. Membership newsletters, for example, celebrate holidays like Confederate Memorial Day and feature articles like Peggy's Reading List, in which Johnson, a former teacher, reviews books about "the War Between the States [that] will help our members learn more about our glorious heritage, and share with our detractors."

In fact, the group's biggest success may not be the war over its monuments but its battle to influence generations of school kids. The UDC awards prizes to students who write essays about Confederate history. And for years the group has taught the Confederate Catechism, a series of call-and-response questions like, "What did the South fight for in the Civil War?" with answers about states' rights and self-government that mostly deny slavery was the cause of secession. "[UDC] members elbowed their way onto school committees that gave them a chance to influence what kids read and wrote about," says Karen Cox, author of a history of the UDC called *Dixie's Daughters*. All that set the stage for a remarkable law in Texas. Since 2014 the Texas Board of Education has minimized the role of slavery in the Civil War in district textbooks by ranking it as the third cause of the fighting, behind separatism and states' rights.

As Heidi Beirich of the Southern Poverty Law Center puts it: "The Daughters have done more with monuments, textbooks, and other propaganda to bolster the image of the Confederacy than any other organization."

THE UDC'S 33 STATE DIVISIONS ARE TIGHTLY controlled by a national leadership that is easy to caricature as out of touch. Its current president, Patricia Bryson, is 78 and pictured on the UDC's website under the name Mrs. George W. Bryson, her own name relegated to a parenthetical: (Patricia M.). In some ways the organization is like popular ancestry websites and (for a fee) provides research services to anyone who wants to prove their link to the Confederacy. "We're mostly a genealogy society," Nichols insists.

But the UDC clings to rules that are, at best, limiting and, at worst, racist. To be accepted as members, applicants are required to prove they are blood →

McCain

(continued from page 122) here are wonderful.” And none dwells on the discord. Indeed, less than a week after the fracas over the primaries, Behar struggles to even recall that particular contention. “She and I are very similar,” Behar says of McCain. “We’re direct. We speak our minds.” The cameras beam their disputes into millions of households nationwide, and then the women move on.

A FRIEND ONCE TOLD MCCAIN that a person in anguish “is like a snake shedding its skin. You’re still the same snake, but you have new skin,” she says. “I’m not the same person I was when my dad was first diagnosed. I’m not. The innate person inside of me hasn’t changed, but I don’t look at the world in the same way.” It was he, the “maverick” in the Senate who wasn’t afraid to make enemies, who gave her license to be fearless. “My father is the sun in my universe,” she says, hugging her knees to her chest. “He’s the absolute center.” But all the stoicism she inherited from him evaporates when she realizes there will be a future to face alone. “He’s the last person who needs to be sick now because I so need him here, fighting for all the things that we believe in,” she says. “I’m scared of America without him.”

Sometimes she lets herself inhabit a pretend world in which John McCain’s presidential run had played out differently. “I have these moments where I wonder if my father could have become president if he’d had to do it [how] the Trumps did,” she says. “It 100 percent wouldn’t have been worth it to me. I would not have signed on for it. And he wouldn’t have done it. If you have to win that way, it’s not worth winning, from my perspective. Because when you’re out of office, what does your life look like?” Her father could have been savvier, she admits. He made mistakes. But this is her relief—whatever his missteps, he will leave politics with his own sense of honor intact.

In the meantime, both McCains have resisted what Meghan calls “the invasion of the body snatchers,” the phenomenon that has driven once-principled conservatives to support the President over their values.

Meghan’s and her father’s criticism has been strident, albeit driven as much (if not more) by Trump’s disdain for the norms of the office as his actual policies. “There are people I know who love President Trump and think that he’s the greatest thing that’s ever happened to America. I understand those people. I’m not shocked by them. I defend their right to love him,” McCain says. “But I do think character and rhetoric matter. What’s put out into the world and the universe matters. I’m just glad I don’t have to reconcile with those kinds of demons.”

McCain has found a few comrades in arms. She is in near constant communication with HLN host and conservative S.E. Cupp. (The two are “an island,” as Cupp puts it, women without a tribe.) And she has come to treasure Joe Biden, who consoled her on live television for close to five viral minutes in December. The former vice president and her father have known each other for decades, but the on-air moment ushered in “a different kind of relationship” between Biden and her. “I talk to him all the time, and he checks in on me all the time.” It’s not quite the bipartisanship revival she craves, but it’s a personal salve: “He truly gets it.”

McCain has steeled herself for what’s next. In late April her father was sent back to the hospital. He would have to have another serious operation, and doctors wanted to prepare Meghan: If there were conversations she needed to have with him, it was time to broach them. Meghan hesitated, then told her father’s team, “We’ve done that. He knows I love him more than anything, and I know he loves me more than anything. There’s nothing else. What’s next?”

She tells me that, in that brief moment, she’d been flooded with the memories of a childhood indignation. Her father had been as strict with her as he was with her brothers. Why hadn’t she been given special status, a daughter’s reprieve? His relentlessness, she knows now, made her resilient. “I realize now he did it so I could survive this.” ●

Mattie Kahn is a senior editor at Glamour.

Monuments

(continued from page 146) descendants of “men and women who served honorably” for the South or gave “material aid to the cause.”

Heidi Christensen, a veterans caregiver who joined the Washington State chapter in 2004, left eight years later in disgust over those rules and what she calls “the death grip of the ruling oligarchy.” Christensen’s tenure coincided with a troubled time in her life, including two failed marriages, one to a man who belonged to a white nationalist group. She rose quickly through the UDC’s ranks, first making care packages for troops in Iraq, then getting named to head its national monument commission, where she collected reports from local chapters about what they’d done to beautify the statues in their area.

Her feelings began to change when she read a memoir by Essie Mae Washington-Williams, the biracial daughter of the late pro-segregationist and senator Strom Thurmond and Carrie Butler, who had been a family servant. Washington-Williams wanted to open the UDC to women of color, and applied herself. Christensen championed Washington-Williams’ cause, only to watch in frustration when she died in 2013 without getting her wish, because, Christensen says, her father’s name wasn’t on her birth certificate. Even after Christensen resigned her UDC membership, she continued pushing for Washington-Williams to be admitted posthumously. If the UDC is truly about genealogy, she says, “We’re ignoring people, or cutting them out of their family history.”

For her efforts, the 47-year-old received a cease-and-desist letter from an attorney representing the UDC, warning, “If you continue these activities, my client will have no alternative than to consider legal action to protect its rights, including litigation against you.” Says Christensen: “I prize that more than my master’s degree.”

Christensen didn’t give up. In March she appeared before the Seattle city council to support moving a Confederate monument from a cemetery, where it was being vandalized, to a private camp in Portland, Ore

gon. “The problem with the UDC is its mission is supposed to be ‘historical, educational, benevolent, memorial, and patriotic,’” she says. It’s the historical message that is a “sticky wicket,” she says. “The Daughters I know in California and Arizona are spending their time donating to veterans’ hospitals. If there’s redeeming value in what the UDC still stands for, it’s there, in that ideal. Not in statues. We don’t need to be dancing around in hoop skirts anymore.”

HEATHER REDDING, THE community organizer, tried to make the same point to Peggy Johnson two months after the Unite the Right rally at a UDC convention in Durham, North Carolina. Redding, who is Asian American, brought with her Maya Little, 25, an African American doctoral student who’d later get arrested for throwing a mix of red ink and blood on a Confederate monument in Chapel Hill known as Silent Sam. Johnson says Little screamed at and harassed her, but that’s not how Little recalls it. Little says she was firm but respectful, saying, “We’d like to talk to you about moving Sam,” and handing her a letter making the case. Little believes the UDC’s work to keep statues like Sam is racial bullying: “Their refusal to remove their monuments is at the expense of black lives and our dignity.”

The meeting did not end on friendly terms. Redding isn’t deterred and says she’ll keep supporting the larger movement to remove Confederate imagery from classrooms and public spaces. “I want to be able to look my kids in the eyes and tell them that when our nation’s leaders were eroding the safety and freedom of marginalized communities, I didn’t stay quiet,” she says. But Redding recognizes what a tough adversary Johnson is. To that end, Johnson says she is resolved to defend her history. “People think we’re a bunch of prejudiced, narrow-minded women,” she says. “But we’ve always been about taking care of veterans and widows, and educating the children left behind. We haven’t changed since we started.” ●

Shaun Assael is an investigative reporter in North Carolina whose latest book is The Murder of Sonny Liston.

Cover: Cinq à Sept jacket, \$1,595, saks.com; dress, \$495, cinqsept.nyc for similar. ASOS Design sweater, \$56, asos.com. Annie Costello Brown earrings, \$363, creaturosofcomfort.com. Wolford tights, \$67, wolfordshop.com. **Page 9:** ASOS Design sweater, \$45, asos.com. 525 America turtleneck, \$82, 525america.com. Maryam Nassir Zadeh dress, \$778, mnzstore.com. Baublebar hoops, \$38, baublebar.com. A New Day nules, \$25, target.com. By Malene Birger sweater, \$410, bymalenebirger.com. Tibi pullover, \$450, tibi.com. Staud skirt, \$205, staud.clothing. Ben-Amun by Isaac Manevitz hoops, \$245, ben-amun.com. Charles & Keith boots, \$69, charleskeith.com. **Page 12:** David Hart sweater, \$595, davidhartnyc.com. **Page 52–53:** LoveShackFancy sweater, \$395, loveshackfancy.com. 3.1 Phillip Lim dress, \$995, 31philliplim.com. Bow&Arrow ear cuff, \$70, silver ring, \$95, bowandarrownyc.com. The2Bandits silver necklace, \$78, cuff, \$68, the2bandits.com. Miranda Frye necklace, \$88, mirandafrye.com. The Shiny Squirrel ring, \$40, theshinysquirrel.com. Shashi pavé rings, \$46 each, shophashi.com. Hunter boots, \$150, hunterboots.com. On Smith: Officine Générale sweater, \$525, unionmadegoods.com. Levi’s jeans, \$70, levi.com. The Shiny Squirrel bracelet, \$60, theshinysquirrel.com. **Page 54:** La Vie by Rebecca Taylor sweater, \$295, rebecca.taylor.com. Whistles sweater on shoulder, \$230, whistles.com. Joie shorts, \$498, joie.com. Stetson hat, \$245, stetson.com. Diesel belt, \$280, select Diesel stores. Little Rooms midi ring, \$50, silver ring, \$65, littlerooms.com. Shashi eye bracelet, \$56, pavé rings, \$46 each, shophashi.com. Eye M by Ileana Makri cord bracelets, \$45–\$60 each, eye-m-ileanamakri.com, maisonrogue.com for white; gold bracelet (at right), \$590, gold ring, \$135, eye-m-ileanamakri.com. Bow&Arrow ring, \$95, bowandarrownyc.com. Isabel Marant boots, \$1,350, isabelmarant.com. **Page 55:** Coach 1941 dress, \$895, coach.com. The Frye Company shirt, on waist, \$148, thefryecompany.com. Eye M by Ileana Makri earring, \$250, gold bracelet, \$590, eye-m-ileanamakri.com; cord bracelets, \$45–\$60 each, eye-m-ileanamakri.com, maisonrogue.com for white. Donni scarf, \$65, shopdonni.com. Miranda Frye necklace, \$88, mirandafrye.com. Little Rooms silver rings, \$85, \$65, littlerooms.com. Alex Monroe pinkie ring, \$237, alexmonroe.com. Shashi gold bracelet, \$56, midi ring, \$46, shophashi.com. Diesel belt, \$280, select Diesel stores. Jenny Bird loop cuff, \$85, jennybird.com. Falke socks, \$30, falke.com. Minnetonka boots, \$56, minnetonka.moccasin.com. **Page 56:** H&M Studio coat, \$199, jeans, \$70, hm.com. Zadig & Voltaire shirt, \$270, zadig-et-voltaire.com. Doen dress, \$458, shopdoen.com. Jenny Bird choker, \$85, jennybird.com. Bing Bang NYC silver necklace, \$225, bingbangnyc.com. Gorjana long necklace, \$78, gorjana.com. Escudo bag, \$250, escudo.pe. Coach 1941 ring, \$145, coach.com. Alex Monroe pinkie ring, \$237, alexmonroe.com. Dinosaur Designs thumb ring, \$180, dinosaurdesigns.com. The Shiny Squirrel red ring, \$40, theshinysquirrel.com. Pippa Small Turquoise Mountain ring, \$135, pippasmall.com. Figue moccasins, \$450, bergdorfgoodman.com. **Page 57:** Calvin Klein 205W39NY dress, \$4,900, skirt, \$390, boots, \$2,800, calvinklein.com. Ventrone Chronicles earrings, \$45, ventronechronicles.com. Jenny Bird cuff, \$85, jennybird.com. Eye M by Ileana Makri gold bracelet, \$590, eye-m-ileanamakri.com; cord bracelets, \$45–\$60 each, eye-m-ileanamakri.com, maisonrogue.com for white. **Page 58:** COS blazer, \$275, cosstores.com. Closed cardigan, \$422, closed.com. Tory Burch dress, \$1,498, toryburch.com. Coach 1941 ring, \$145, coach.com. Longchamp boots, \$1,080, longchamp.com. On Smith: Todd Snyder jacket, \$995, toddsnyder.com. A.P.C. jeans, \$220, apc.fr.

Page 59: Scotch & Soda coat, \$345, sweater, \$225, scotch-soda.com. Juicy Couture dress, \$350, juicycouture.com. The Shiny Squirrel ring, \$40, theshinysquirrel.com. Shashi pavé rings, \$46 each, shophashi.com. Bow&Arrow ring, \$95, bowandarrownyc.com. Longchamp boots, \$1,080, longchamp.com. **Page 60:** A.P.C. coat, \$645, apc.fr. French Connection shirt, \$78, frenchconnection.com. 3.1 Phillip Lim skirt, \$550, 31philliplim.com. Annika Inez necklace, \$225, ring, \$190, annikainez.com. Tory Burch ring, \$148, toryburch.com for similar. Lele Sadoughi ring, \$125, lelesadoughi.com. Sarah Chloe bangle, \$139, sarachloee.com. Ragen Jewels cuff, \$85, ragenjewels.com. Flynn bag, \$450, shopflynn.com. Boden pumps, \$180, bodenusa.com. **Page 62:** Babaton for Aritzia blouse, \$80, aritzia.com. Suistudio pants, \$199, suistudio.com. Shashi earrings, \$42, shophashi.com. Jennifer Zeuner Jewelry necklace, \$176, jenniferzeuner.com. Flynn bag, \$450, shopflynn.com. Suistudio dress, \$399, suistudio.com. Zara blazer, \$129, zara.com. Bing Bang NYC earrings, \$379, bingbangnyc.com. Legier ring, \$350, legier.la. Cuyana bag, \$375, cuyana.com. **Page 64–65:** Ulla Johnson top, \$645, skirt, \$645, ullajohnson.com. COS blazer, \$175, cosstores.com. Eckhaus Latta top, shorts, eckhauslatta.com for similar. Banana Republic turtleneck, \$118, bananarepublic.com. **Page 66:** See by Chloé jacket, \$1,250, select Saks Fifth Avenue. Smythe sweater, \$550, shopmythe.com. Equipment shirt, \$278, equipment.fr. Derek Lam 10 Crosby pants, \$365, dereklam.com. Rag and Bone sweater, \$495, rag-bone.com. French Connection dress, \$148, frenchconnection.com. Ulla Johnson pants, \$475, ullajohnson.com. Clyde beachie, \$196, clyde.world. Chelache scarf, \$85, chelache.com. **Page 67:** Marina Rinaldi blazer, \$925, Marina Rinaldi, NYC. French Connection hoodie, \$138, frenchconnection.com. Mother pants, \$238, motherdenim.com. Gents cap, \$69, gentsco.com. Tommy Icons trench coat, \$345, tommy.com. Derek Lam 10 Crosby blazer, \$495, pants, \$375, dereklam.com. Equipment shirt, \$228, equipment.fr. Eric Javits hat, \$250, ericjavits.com. **Page 68:** Simon Miller jacket, \$880, nordstrom.com. Cynthia Rowley dress, \$465, cynthiarowley.com. Rockins London LTD scarf, rockins.co.uk. Cinq à Sept jacket, \$695, select Neiman Marcus. COS turtleneck, \$125, cosstores.com. Closed pants, \$273, closed.com. **Page 69:** Frame blazer, \$595, pants, \$395, frame-store.com. Giu Giu turtle-neck, \$288, giugiugiu.world. Mango boots, \$80, mango.com. Diane von Furstenberg dress, \$698, dvf.com. Jill Stuart turtleneck, \$360, jillstuart.com. Shady Lady Eyewear, \$250, shadydadyeyewear.com. Marc Fisher LTD flats, \$120, marc fisher footwear.com. **Page 101:** Gucci dress, \$14,500, select Gucci stores. Emporio Armani boots, \$825, armani.com. **Page 102–103:** Diane von Furstenberg jacket, \$998, culottes, \$298, dvf.com. A.L.C. turtleneck, \$365, alcltd.com. Dinosaur Designs hoops, \$125, dinosaurdesigns.com. Lacoste gloves, \$98, lacoste.com. **Page 104:** Valentino cape, \$8,400, similar styles available at select Valentino stores. Studio Uribe ring, \$199, studiouribe.com. Oscar de la Renta dress, \$2,990, select Oscar de la Renta stores. Wolford tights, \$67, wolfordshop.com. Zimmermann boots, \$1,500, zimmermann.com. **Page 105:** By Malene Birger coat, \$740, bymalenebirger.com. Tory Burch dress, \$1,298, toryburch.com. **Page 107:** Cinq à Sept jacket, \$1,595, saks.com; dress, \$495, cinqsept.nyc for similar. ASOS Design sweater, \$56, asos.com. Annie Costello Brown earrings, \$363, creaturosofcomfort.us. Tory Burch ring, \$148, toryburch.com. Wolford tights, \$67, wolfordshop.com. Giuseppe Zanotti boots, \$1,795, giuseppezanotti.com.

All prices are approximate.

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