A Patriotic Christmas
America Unites with Patriotic Fervor

PLUS: The Career Switch  Christmas in Williamsburg  Pearl Harbor
1. Bosca, Leather Desk Pad, $135
   (Embossed w/ DAR insignia  20" * 34" Comes in Navy or Cognac)
2. Bosca, Leather Memorandum Box, $69
   (4 3/4" * 6 3/4” Comes in Navy or Cognac)
3. Bosca, Leather Business Card Holder, $40
   (Comes in Nato, or Cognac)
4. Gold Wire Necklace, $499
   (14K Gold w/ DAR insignia charm 14k Gold 18” Wire, 2"adjustable)
5. Sterling Silver Wire Necklace, $150
   (w/ Sterling Silver DAR charm 18” Wire, 2” adjustable)
6. Handblown Cut Crystal Bowl, $90
   (etched with DAR insignia, 20% lead crystal)
7. Custom Base with engraving plate (black), $60
8. Halcyon Days Box with Memorial Continental Hall on Front, $220
   (w/ custom blue sides DAR insignia placed on inside lid J.E.C. inscribed on bottom. Official certificate and numbered box)
9. Solid Brass Insignia Clock Collection (can be engraved)
   a Small carriage clock, DAR insignia, quartz movement, $100
   b Round desk clock, w/swivel cover, DAR insignia, quartz alarm movement, $160
   c Carriage clock, DAR insignia, quartz movement, $210
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FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

This holiday season will be unlike any other that we have shared as Americans. Our world was changed on September 11th. We were suddenly aware that never again would we be complacent about our way of life. As Americans, we have enjoyed an abundance of freedom for so many years that we have forgotten how fragile it is. How is it that we have forgotten the reasons behind the American Revolution and the lessons we should have learned from the valor and sacrifice of the founding fathers? Why is it that there are at least two generations of Americans who know very little about American history because our educational institutions decided that it was no longer important? Does it take a national tragedy to bring us back to reality?

The heritage of freedom that we enjoy should never be taken for granted. It was dearly won at the cost of many lives. The foundations of our government were worked out after many hours of study and debate. It was then refined by the integrity of men who placed the interests of their country ahead of their own personal concerns. They understood that for the welfare of all, they should not allow special interest groups or private concerns to cloud their thinking and divert their purpose. Instead, they realized that the new republic must serve the interests of a diverse people who had come to this land in pursuit of freedom—a people who would come together as one.

From colonial times, we Americans have known that our diversity has also contributed to our strength. The customs and traditions of the many cultures that make up the American way of life are also a part of our heritage. These special traditions provide a nostalgic link with the past and remind us that the spirit of goodwill transcends time and centuries. It is our “gift” from our ancestors and it may well be the most meaningful “gift” or legacy that we will leave with our children.

In this holy season, let us pray that God will protect this United States and its many people—Americans all! May God bless you, each and every one!

Linda Tinker Watkins
President General
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
The New Magazine  
Dear Editor:

Congratulations on a fabulous new American Spirit! I have thoroughly enjoyed reading every article and all the advertisements. This magazine should be popular with members and nonmembers who are researching their "roots." I especially found the article on "The Art of Preservation--A Peek Inside Two of Concord's Notable Historic Homes" informative and loved the beautiful, professional photography. I am inspired to delve more into my patriot ancestors' backgrounds, with the help of the article found on pages 27-32.

The article about one of our new DAR members, our First Lady, Laura Bush, was informative and helpful for our teachers. What a lovely and literate First Lady we have and how perfect for her face to grace the first issue of our new national magazine!

The NSDAR Newsletter, as a supplement available to members, is great because of the outstanding photography. I am inspired to send more into my patriot ancestors' backgrounds, with the help of the article found on pages 27-32.

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The New Magazine  
Dear Editor:

Congratulations on the brand new American Spirit magazine! It is a breath of fresh air filled with really interesting articles and lavish pictures! It was plain to see from the first issue that this would be the benchmark against which other organizations would measure their own publications.

If the Daughters are as smart as I believe them to be, many subscriptions will be given to schools, libraries, beauty and barber shops, and to doctor's offices, to name but a few places that would appreciate having something really interesting to read.

The feature article "The American Village" in the September/October issue is spectacular! We who live in Alabama are justly proud of this "celebration of citizenship" within our borders. It is a dream come true that spreads the word of the solid foundation on which this country was established.

In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks, the American Village article seems almost forlorned to bring to the forefront that we, the people of the United States of America, are a large and heterogeneous people who often disagree on issues large and small among ourselves; but that there is no country that stands more firmly UNITED than when our beloved homeland is threatened!

Both young and old citizens are now more conscious, not only of our precious freedoms, but of our responsibilities to our country.

Thank you, Madame Editor, for choosing such timely subjects and presenting the information in such an exceptional new magazine! You do the Daughters proud!!

Sincerely,

Billie W. Etling  
Birmingham, Alabama

Remembering Pearl Harbor  
Dear Editor:

My compliments to you on the first issue of your new American Spirit magazine, which I had the opportunity to review recently. I understand that it is a successor to a magazine that had been published continuously for over 100 years! And my enduring gratitude to the Daughters of the American Revolution for the outstanding job you have done over the years in forwarding the causes of historical commemoration and American patriotism. Our country is great because of the outstanding efforts of organizations like yours and your 170,000 members who do so much to keep America strong.

In December we will mark the 60th anniversary of that infamous day when we were thrust into the war against Japan. While those were dark days that cost nearly all of us a loved one or friend, our ultimate victory has laid the groundwork for more than half a century of American success in bringing more freedom to more parts of the world.

Here in Arizona we feel a special connection to this anniversary because of the sinking of our namesake battleship, the USS Arizona, and the 1,177 souls who were lost with the ship. I look forward to attending, with the thoughts and prayers of all Arizonans, the ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of the USS Arizona Memorial at Pearl Harbor. Though the cost was extremely high, we know all too well there are no discount prices for freedom.

Your readers might be interested to know the Arizona Capitol Museum, located in our Arizona State Capitol building, contains many artifacts and much information about the history of the USS Arizona, its connection to the people of Arizona and our ongoing relationship with the people and events surrounding this historic vessel. If any of you intend to visit Arizona anytime in the future, we invite you to stop by the museum or spend a contemplative moment at the USS Arizona anchor memorial on the mall across the street from the Capitol.

Again, congratulations on your new look and thank you for your continued efforts on behalf of the freedoms we enjoy in our great country.

Sincerely,

Jane Dee Hull  
Governor, State of Arizona

Dear Editor:

The new magazine is wonderful. I hope that many others besides we Daughters have an opportunity to see it. Perhaps they will realize what DAR is all about.

Thank you!

Deborah Hiatt Llyle  
Scottsdale, Arizona
IN THE WAKE OF SEPTEMBER 11,
AMERICANS RESPOND IN
PATRIOTIC TRADITION.
BY LUCILLE DANIEL
The terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon occurred on a date made up of eerily familiar numerals: nine one one. The horrific events of September 11 turned the three numbers we are taught to dial in an emergency into a national cry of distress. In the hours and days following the violence, that cry became a call—for unity, for courage, for sacrifice, for justice—and Americans responded with a phenomenal show of support.

The most evident sign of the country's response was the spontaneous burst of color that turned all 50 states red, white and blue before the day was out. Flags lined Main Streets and hung from homes, schools, museums, businesses and even car antennas, while pins and ribbons appeared on collars, lapels and caps. This unprecedented display of colors allowed Americans to show their support for victims and to express their own grief and outrage at the murder of thousands of innocent people and the unbearable scenes of devastation in two of our country's familiar landscapes.

One of the most heartening elements of the patriotic feeling that overtook the nation on September 11 was the warmth it restored to human relations. Families came together, neighbors gathered, strangers exchanged greetings. In recent years, we have been haunted by the accuracy of De Tocqueville's prediction of Democracy in America, that the U.S. would produce a multitude of materialistic citizens, each "a stranger to the fate of all the rest."

These prescient words have echoed sadly, along empty suburban streets and against the isolating walls of office cubicles. But rather than turning inward in the face of these terrorist attacks, Americans everywhere ventured out to find and help one another. Of all the rallying songs played and sung in the aftermath of the tragedy, "America the Beautiful" seemed the most popular, and "Crown thy good with brotherhood" became a reality. The doomed passengers on United Airlines Flight 93 who would not let their plane be used as a missile died as patriots. The New York firefighters who risked their lives day after day lived as patriots. The photographer who donated to the relief fund all the money he earned from photographs of the attack worked as a patriot. The celebrities and media executives who donated time and air space and raised $150 million for the relief effort acted as patriots. The children who organized bake sales and car washes grew into patriots. In our pain we turned to each other, and we were not disappointed.

Moving Forward

Weeks after the attacks, the emotions of a country's citizens must shift from the desire to support victims and their families and a rallying love of what the flag represents, to tough discussions on how best to reconcile our greater need for national security with our cherished belief in individual liberties. Justice in this instance is taking on a far deeper meaning than mere revenge.

Rational people are trying to stop misguided attacks against innocent Arab-Americans and misunderstandings about Islam. Responsible citizens are educating themselves about foreign policy and trying to understand the complex reasons for the attacks. President Bush and Secretary of State Colin Powell are gathering evidence and building an international coalition to combat terrorism. All these efforts can be summed up in what the president told the nation after
the attacks: "Our emotional reaction would be to vow retaliation of equal magnitude, of equal horror. But that would satisfy our need for vengeance, not our need for justice."

These important words highlight another significant fact about the terrorist attacks: They struck during a time when we gather annually to celebrate our Constitution. Two hundred fourteen years ago on September 17, the framers of our country signed the document that, with its 27 amendments, has come to define what it means to be an American. When we look back to the seminal years, we find that the pursuit of justice in its highest moral sense is nothing new. It is part of American history. And in these troubled times, we can make another call on the wisdom of great Americans of the past.

Lessons from the Past

Writing to her young son, John Quincy, about the link between emotion and reason, Abigail Adams said: "When a mind is raised and animated by scenes that engage the heart, then those qualities which would otherwise [lie] dormant wake into life and form the character of the hero and the statesman." Aware of the fighting on his native soil during the War of 1812, John Quincy would later show both nationalism and restraint as secretary of state, seeking expansion through negotiation, not war. In an 1821 Fourth of July speech he told Americans that the U.S. "goes not abroad in search of monsters to destroy. She is the well-wisher to the freedom and independence of all." By turning the fire of his patriotism into enlightened responses, Adams made good use of his heart and his mind.

Americans found a measure of relief in a cathartic outpouring of patriotic fervor. As we try to glean lessons from September 11, we should count among them the importance of maintaining open debate. Patrick Henry, one of the men we associate most closely with patriotism, understood the necessity of upholding justice while allowing reasoned debate. Henry refused to attend the Constitutional Convention because he did not trust the rush to form a centralized government without the assurance of a Bill of Rights. Henry is credited with helping to ensure a Bill of Rights would be written.

During the past century and a half, as our nation has endured internal and external crises, we have often turned to Abraham Lincoln—that most humble of orators—for inspiration. Today is no exception. Lincoln believed that for Americans to remain true to their country's founding ideals, they must "retain their virtue and their vigilance." We have at times stumbled and erred in our 226 years as a nation, but Lincoln's words continue to light the way for the kind of patriotism we can be proud of, the kind that uses love of country to fuel love of justice.

Americans found a measure of relief in a cathartic outpouring of patriotic fervor. But, as President Bush implied, that deeply felt and natural emotion must ultimately give way to reason if we are to fulfill the ideals on which our country was founded. The return to open debate, the calls for restraint, the intolerance of anti-Arab fanaticism, the search for justice and the renewed public involvement in the country's work are giving real "proof through the night that our flag is still there."
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Heritage Continuity Series

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Thirteen monolithic columns support the portico on the south side. To date, this is the only architectural tribute to the thirteen original colonies. Memorial Continental Hall is the original building of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution (approx. 6 3/4"L x 6 1/4"W x 5"H)
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Feel the southern hospitality from this stately recreation.
(approx. 6 3/4"L x 4 1/4"W x 4 1/4H)
ROSALIE DELIVERY SUMMER/FALL 2001

GEORGE WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS, VALLEY FORGE, PA.
The focal point of camp activities was the Isaac Potts House, Washington's Headquarters. Note under the porch the detail of the rounded oven & wood stacked ready to burn.
(approx. 8"L x 4 1/2"W x 6 1/2" H)
DELIVERY SUMMER/FALL 2001

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PA. residents must add 6% sales tax
Plymouth, Massachusetts

CELEBRATE THANKSGIVING WITH THE PILGRIMS

If you're looking to experience the true flavor of Thanksgiving, there's no better place to be than Plymouth, Massachusetts, where the Pilgrims landed in 1620 and later celebrated the first Thanksgiving. This charming waterfront town is home to several attractions that commemorate the hardships and heroism of the country's early settlers:

PLIMOTH PLANTATION, a re-created Pilgrim village where costumed guides speak the colloquial English of the era and reenact colonial activities.

PLYMOUTH ROCK, the famous boulder upon which the Pilgrims stepped as they made their way to Plymouth's rocky shores.

MAYFLOWER II, the full-scale reproduction of the original ship that took the Pilgrims from the Old World to the New World.

PILGRIM HALL MUSEUM, home to actual Pilgrim possessions, including John Alden's Bible and Myles Standish's sword.

Throughout the season, visitors are welcome to dine like the Pilgrims at Plimoth Plantation. During most weekends in November, the Plantation offers a 1620 Harvest Dinner, set in an English tavern and hosted by Pilgrims. On Thanksgiving Day, the Plantation serves up a bountiful Victorian Thanksgiving dinner and buffet. Advance reservations are required and sell out quickly. Call 1-800-262-9356, ext. 8366.

While many Plymouth attractions are closed from early December until late spring, year-round activities include touring the historic district on foot, browsing antique shops and savoring seafood specialties at area restaurants. If you visit in the summer, stop by the Mayflower Society House Museum, a gracious mansion overlooking Plymouth Harbor featuring decor and furnishings from the colonial era when it was built (1754) and late 19th century (1898) when it was updated.

— Margie Markarian

FOR MORE INFORMATION...

Destination Plymouth: 1-800-USA-1620
Plimoth Plantation and Mayflower II: 508-746-1622
www.plimoth.org
San Antonio Convention & Visitors Bureau: 1-800-447-3372
www.sanantonioCVB.com

San Antonio, Texas

ALAMO CITY CELEBRATES YULETIDE WITH MEXICAN FLAIR

For one of the country's most poignant and beautiful Christmas celebrations, visit San Antonio for Las Posadas (Dec. 10). Children dressed as Mary, Joseph, angels and shepherds lead a song-filled, candlelight procession of priests, mariachis and choir singers along the River Walk in a reenactment of Mary and Joseph's search for shelter. The procession ends at the open-air Arneson River Theater with a retelling of the nativity story, more singing and a piñata party.

San Antonio also hosts an impressive Holiday River Parade and Lighting Ceremony the day after Thanksgiving, turning on more than 122,000 lights along the River Walk and parading illuminated floats down the San Antonio River.

Other attractions in San Antonio include the Alamo, the Spanish mission where 189 Texas patriots lost their lives in a 13-day siege by troops of Mexican dictator Santa Anna. The Alamo is just one of four significant missions within the San Antonio Missions National Historic Park.

Two other historic areas to explore are La Villita (Little Village), one of San Antonio's original settlements and now an enclave for artists; and the King William Historic District, a neighborhood of elegant mansions built by prosperous German merchants in the late 19th century.

— Margie Markarian

FOR MORE INFORMATION...

San Antonio Convention & Visitors Bureau: 1-800-447-3372
www.sanantonioCVB.com

— Margie Markarian
Shaking the Family Tree
A Look at Fraudulent Genealogies. By Jeanmarie Andrews

If tracing one's ancestry was straightforward and simple, there would not be such a proliferation of genealogy books, periodicals, websites, computer software and family associations—and the potential for unintentional errors and outright fraud.

Genealogies have been compiled for centuries and were particularly popular during the Middle Ages as families sought to prove their connections to royalty, nobility or other distinguished ancestors and thus improve their social status or lay claim to a lucrative estate. Missing facts might be filled in or "black sheep" overlooked in the interest of preserving the family name.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, America's centennial anniversary and subsequent colonial revival helped spur interest in Americans tracing their roots back to the founding fathers, the Puritans who arrived on the Mayflower and Revolutionary War patriots. Today, as baby boomers seek connections to a past that is rapidly fading with the loss of their parents' generation, genealogy is as popular as ever. But as hobby genealogists hasten to compile the family tree and accept the truth of any information that appears in print or on the Internet, they become prime targets for fraud.

There are two types of genealogical deception: the willful distortion or fabrication of information for financial gain, and the naive acceptance and repetition of unverified information. Both are as old as the current availability and proliferation of public and private records makes it both easier and more difficult to distinguish fact from fiction.
practice of genealogy itself. But the current availability and proliferation of public and private records makes it both easier and more difficult to distinguish fact from fiction.

The most notorious outright fraud was perpetrated in the early 1900s by Gustave Anjou, who supplied stellar family lineages with extensive documentation to Americans eager to establish a connection with New England's founding families. But Anjou himself was a fraud; arrested for forgery in his native Sweden, he emigrated to America in 1890 after his release from prison, took his wife's maiden name, invented his own false pedigree, then established himself as a genealogist for hire, charging clients as much as $9,000.

Anjou used documented information from his clients and other available sources and then invented a new "fact"—a will, a birth, a marriage, or death date, for example—connecting the family with another documented line. Clients were so overwhelmed with data that they accepted the whole as true. Research by Robert Charles Anderson, published in the Genealogical Journal of the Utah Genealogical Association in 1991, exposed Anjou's work as fraud based on four consistent characteristics:

1. A dazzling range of connections between dozens of immigrants to New England. Anjou created connections far beyond what may be seen in pedigrees produced by anyone else.
2. Many wild geographical leaps outside the normal range of migration patterns.
3. An overwhelming number of citations to documents that actually exist and actually include what Anjou says they include.
4. Here and there, an invented document without citation, which appears to support the many connections noted under item number one, above.

When the economy stalled in the 1920s and Anjou could no longer command exorbitant prices for his work, he published a catalog of mail-order ancestors, listing lineages for 192 common surnames. For $250, one could order "a complete set of forefathers running back to the Crusades," according to a feature article in the New York Times in December, 1927, the year the catalog was published. Anjou's purpose, the article noted, was "to place the distribution of aristocratic pedigrees on a democratic basis." Although the information in these pedigrees was purportedly compiled using data gathered by custodians of public and private records over the course of nearly four decades, Anjou offered no guarantees against mistakes.

When Anjou died in Staten Island, New York, in 1942, his obituary lauded his efforts as a genealogist, noting that he was fluent in 24 languages and made 60 trips to Europe in pursuit of information for his clients. Fantastic as these claims were, they evidently were accepted as fact until recently. A second article in the 1991 Genealogical Journal traced Anjou's own pedigree; his name shows on no ships manifests for foreign travel.

Anderson's article lists 103 Anjou genealogies for common surnames, with reference numbers, which can be found in the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. "An unfortunate feature of Anjou's work," he writes, "is that even in the enlightened era in which we live, there are still many who are blinded by the volume of genuine records supplied by Anjou, and swallow along with these records the few fabricated items that make the pedigrees as a whole worthless." Because this information has been accepted and incorporated into other genealogies, it is estimated that Anjou alone has tainted the lineages of more than 2,000 common surnames. Worse, because his 1927 catalog listed 192 genealogies, leaving 89 still unaccounted for, it is likely that scores or even
hundreds more as-yet-unidentified lineages are corrupt.

No one has been accused of fraud on as grand a scale as Anjou, but several printed and online articles have identified other 19th-century genealogists as being so unreliable that “nothing they say should be accepted without clear and unmistakable verification.”

While there are still professionals who will develop elaborate but false pedigrees for payment, most modern genealogical fraud results from inexperienced researchers who willingly accept published information as fact without verifying sources. Given the rapid spread of available records, novice researchers might misunderstand a document or fall victim to the “name is the same” confusion, accepting as a link someone with the right name, from the right area, at about the same time as confirmed family members. They incorporate unsubstantiated names and dates into their own family trees, then disseminate the information, thus compounding the errors and making them more difficult to identify and correct.

Using the Internet is especially alluring because it offers fast, easy access to thousands of archives, databases and websites that specialize in genealogy. Cyndi’s List, a service that catalogs genealogy links, names at least 100,000 sites. Many online genealogy organizations charge fees for membership or information, a potentially costly proposition given the estimate that more than half of the family histories posted online contain errors. It is faulty reasoning (what Anderson calls “Anjou’s trap”) that if some sources that have been checked are correct, all of them must be correct.

As great a repository as the Family History Library in Salt Lake City is, it contains another set of records that must be carefully verified before being accepted. Between 1942 and 1970, some six million genealogies were submitted for inclusion in the library’s Family Records Group Collection. Most of these, according to Elaine C. Nichols, writing in the Genealogical Journal, were compiled by descendants or relatives with minimal or no training in genealogical research who used only the sources available to them at the time. Because birth dates for every family member were required for submission, some fillers invented dates where none could be found or used fraudulent sources to substantiate family recollections. No verification of this information was attempted; the records were simply accepted and filed.

The only protection against fraud and error is to trace every listing to its original, primary source—church records, tax rolls, deeds, wills, census data, military records, immigrant ships’ logs—and obtain copies of every record cited. Modern genealogists often have access to information unavailable to their counterparts a century ago. Tracing one’s family history through myriad sources is painstaking and time-consuming, but doing it right will provide an invaluable resource for future generations.

**SOURCES**

For more information about fraudulent genealogies, a must-read is the Genealogical Journal of the Utah Genealogical Association, Volume 19, issues one and two (1991). Among the articles:

“We Wuz Robbed!” by Robert Charles Anderson. A discussion of Anjou’s deception and a list of the tainted surnames in the Family History Library, Salt Lake City.

“Gustave, We Hardly Knew Ye” by Gordon L. Remington, traces the false pedigree Anjou created for himself.

“Family Group Record Fraud” by Elaine C. Nichols, shows how fraudulent sources were used by two families who submitted their lineages to the Family History Library.

“A Twentieth-Century Genealogical Charlatan” by Neil D. Thompson, about Irishman Brian Leese and his deceptions.

“Genealogy Gone Haywire As Searchers Take to Web” by Elizabeth Bernstein, the Wall Street Journal, June 15, 2001, offers a succinct look at the dangers inherent in searching for your roots on the Internet.

“Recognizing Scholarly Genealogy and its Importance to Genealogists and Historians” by Harry Macy Jr., in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, January 1996, discusses the importance of using and producing scholarly genealogy to improve standards within the field.

An Internet search using “fraudulent genealogies” as key words yields numerous sites that summarize Anderson’s and Remington’s articles and describe other family case histories of fraud.
The Gate of Opportunity

Educating the head, heart and hands at Berry College. By Kristin Woodworth

Martha Berry was a DAR member with vision, compassion and determination. One of the most notable women in Georgia’s history, Miss Berry’s strong belief in educating the whole person inspired her to open a boarding school in 1902 to educate the rural youth of northwest Georgia, who would otherwise not have the opportunity for formal learning. Her spirited conception of education is best described as, “a vivid process of training minds and hands, of stirring imaginations, of creating character, of building souls and bodies fired with enthusiasm to serve God and country.” With Miss Berry’s strong influence and unique approach to education, over the years the school evolved into Berry College, one of the South’s leading small liberal arts colleges, about to celebrate its centennial year.

Located outside Rome, Georgia on 28,000 acres, Berry College’s expansive property is breathtaking. The campus, which is the nation’s largest, is comprised of unending fields, forests, lakes, mountains and historic sites, including the college’s famous waterwheel, the biggest overshot waterwheel in the country. The college’s serene setting, complete with deer grazing on campus, inspires its student body of 2,000 graduate and undergraduate students—many of whom hail from modest homes in Georgia.

One of the keys to Berry’s 100 years of success is the threefold mission upon which it was founded: education of the head, the heart and the hands. This mission, which incorporates academic excellence, the opportunity for spiritual development, work experience and service to others, provides graduates with an exceptional foundation—the tools for success and the practical experience to hone them. Berry College President J. Scott Colley, Ph.D. states, “An education of the head, the heart and the hands and a commitment to serving others represent the best preparation a young person can have to negotiate the complex voyage into the 21st century. Our unending challenge at Berry is to make a unique education possible for the young people it will most benefit.”

Today as visitors enter Berry College, they pass through “the Gate of Opportunity,” aptly named by Miss Berry. Founded as an interdenominational school with high Christian values, Berry has stayed true to its mandate to educate all eligible students, regardless of economic or ethnic background. One of the elements that ensures this mandate is the work opportunity program. The program allows students to gain practical experience as well as the financial resources necessary to attend college. Full-time students are offered campus employment in one of more than 120 types of jobs—from computing and accounting to food service, grounds work and administrative support. With approximately 80 percent of the
students participating, the voluntary program is quite popular. According to President Colley, the value of a strong work ethic is displayed all over campus. "If you look out the window, you're liable to see a young woman driving a tractor and a young man painting a lamp post. In the French laboratory, you'll see students running the lab. We believe in the value of lessons gained from worthwhile work done well."

One such opportunity is working as a Berry Information Technology Student (BITS). The college invests approximately $3,000 to prepare each BITS with this designation in technical specialties. BITS supplement the work of the college computing staff—and are well positioned for work after college.

While students clearly develop essential skills for the workplace at Berry, they also learn the importance of giving back to the community. "This last academic year, Berry students gave away 24,000 volunteer hours—that's 600 40-hour weeks. These students are studying for their courses, working and then giving away time. There's a real culture of volunteer service, of work and of academic achievement," says Colley.

Berry’s distinctive combination of work experience, spiritual development, high academic excellence and service first caught the eye of the DAR back in 1904. It was then that Berry became the first DAR-approved school. According to Faye Fron, DAR liaison and senior advancement officer, "For 97 years, DAR has been instrumental in Berry's success. Currently, there are four named DAR Scholarships (the Hollywood Chapter, Texas DAR, the Merritt and the Kendrick scholarships) and then a NSDAR scholarship, all of which benefit many students each year. We are most appreciative of the support DAR has given us through the years."

Berry's dynamic approach has gained the respect and support of American leaders and philanthropists including Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Henry Ford and Thomas Edison. Money magazine finds Berry College a best buy in America because of its academic excellence, integrated education and affordability. In fact, Berry costs about three-quarters of what the average private college costs. And it's clear, there's nothing average about Berry.

As Berry prepares for its centennial year, celebrations are in the works—and all DAR members are welcome and encouraged to visit. A travelling exhibit of the school will tour the country during the centennial year, spreading the message that has been blooming in Georgia for 100 years. Berry is also looking to the future with plans to increase the diversity of the student body—and to guarantee that the education of every single student continues to be marked by nurturing development of the head, the heart, the hands and service to others.

For more information about Berry College and how you can help, please contact Faye Fron at 1-877-461-0039.
Turning the Paige on the Country’s Schools

Bush’s Secretary of Education Brings Texas-Size Goals to Washington

By Lucille Daniel
Rod Paige is used to getting things done. As superintendent of the Houston Independent School District (HISD) from 1994 to 2000, he is credited with organizing a successful effort to turn the struggling system into one of the highest performing districts in the state. Since arriving in Washington, DC, last January as President Bush's secretary of education, Paige has found that getting things done isn't as hard as it used to be—it's a lot harder.

"In Houston, politics was sometimes a barrier. But it was not a barrier to be conceded to," Paige said during a telephone interview in September. As manager of the Houston district, Paige could implement programs he believed in and let the political chips fall where they may. In the nation's capital, however, Paige has less control, and he soon learned that conceding to politics is a way of life. "It's a constant struggle," he said.

But disagreements about where American education should be heading are not just fodder for partisan wrangling; ordinary citizens are debating them across America, as Paige discovered during his back-to-school tour this year. "I'm hearing support for reforming education and for President Bush's commitment to it," he reported. But throughout the 11-city "Moving Forward" tour, Paige also heard criticism of testing—one of the cornerstones of the Bush education plan—as the way to measure a school's effectiveness. His response was typical of the can-do behavior that has been noted by those who worked with him in Houston: "This tells me that we are failing to articulate properly the role of testing in pedagogical structure. We have to pick up the pace."

A native of Monticello, Mississippi, the 68-year-old Paige came to his cabinet post with an uncommon breadth of educational experience. The son of a school principal and a school librarian, he earned a bachelor's degree from Jackson State University in Mississippi and a master's and doctorate from Indiana University. After coaching football at Jackson State, the University of Cincinnati and Texas Southern University, he became dean of the college of Education at Texas Southern. During his 10-year tenure, Paige established the university's Center of Excellence in Urban Education, which supports research on instruction and management in urban school systems. From 1989 to 1994, he served as a trustee and officer of the Board of Education of the HISD before becoming the district's superintendent.

Many of the strategies Paige implemented in Houston are mirrored in the education bill that President Bush sent to Congress shortly after he was inaugurated. This is not surprising, considering that Paige, who is divorced and has grown children,
“Education is a public responsibility,” Paige said. “Even those without children at home must understand that our nation’s strength depends on its educational system.”

has been a friend and advisor to Bush for years. The bill advocates, among other proposals, encouraging states to design standards-based tests; holding schools accountable for student performance; allowing parents more choice; supporting teacher training; funding technology; creating safer school environments and promoting early-childhood education. Paige said he hoped the bill, which was being redrafted by Congress, would be passed and signed by the end of October.

Of the educational goals he espouses, Paige said the closest to his heart is accountability. “Schools have to show that they’re making good use of public money.” Testing, of course, is a key element in accountability, and Paige considers it his duty to persuade Americans that tests aren’t inherently evil. “People tend to project their own experience with testing onto these new proposals,” he said. “We need to help them understand that we are not advocating misuse of tests.” Effective tests, he insisted, begin with “setting standards and building objectives.” Once these are in place, and a curriculum is built to reflect them, “proper tests can be developed,” tests that do not disrupt learning or dictate curriculum.

Paige also stands firmly behind character education. “There’s no such thing as a value-free education,” he said. “Either we teach character in school or we leave it to the streets.” Acknowledging that Americans differ widely in what values they would like schools to teach, Paige added that schools should concentrate on the basic elements of good character: “honesty, respect and integrity.”

One of the hallmarks of Paige’s work in Houston was his outreach to business and community leaders, who took an active role in school support services. He continues collaborative work on the national level by including these constituencies in his schedule when he visits schools. “Education is a public responsibility,” he said. “Even those without children at home must understand that our nation’s strength depends on its educational system.” Complimenting the DAR for including the support of education as one of its primary missions, Paige urged people to take a role in educating children by volunteering, running for the school board or getting involved in early-childhood and literacy programs.

Though he presents the secretary of education’s role as “a member of a team,” Paige comes across—even in casual conversation—as a natural leader. His strongly held beliefs have grown out of his experience in large, urban settings and might need honing as they are presented to other types of communities. But even people with whom he struggled at times in Houston, such as Coletta Keenan Sayer, president of the Houston chapter of the Texas Classroom Teachers Association, consider him a “bridge builder” well-suited to lift consensus out of the depths of conflict. “He’s really no baloney, a real down-to-earth person,” Sayer told CNN after Paige’s nomination. And Gayle Fallon, president of Houston’s Teacher’s Federation, told ABC News, “He’s a nice person. He has integrity. He’s an honest man. I think he’s a little shy sometimes, and we have the usual strife and squabbling, but overall he’s brought this community together.”
Since 1935, Americans have traveled to Colonial Williamsburg during the holiday season to see Christmas past come to life. Throughout the town’s Historic Area, buildings are adorned with artful wreaths, windows glow with candles, taverns smell of hot apple cider and the Duke of Gloucester Street resonates with caroling voices.

Christmas in Williamsburg calls back a much simpler time—a time when attending church services, feasting with family, socializing with neighbors and dancing the minuet were the hallmarks of the season.

Colonial Williamsburg marks its 67th Christmas celebration this year. The town’s renowned exterior decorations will be up by Thanksgiving, but the merrymaking begins in earnest on Sunday, December 2 with the Grand Illumination, an 18th-century-style fireworks display preceded by the illumination of individual candles gracing the windows of the Historic Area.

Within the following pages, American Spirit highlights past and present-day Christmas traditions in Colonial Williamsburg as well as two of the city’s most elegant homes. To get into the holiday spirit, take some time out to sit by the fireside and enjoy American Spirit’s armchair tour of Christmas in Colonial Williamsburg.

BY MARGIB MARKARIAN
Christmas Then and Now

Given all the exquisite natural decorations, festive concerts and spirited fireworks that are a part of Christmas in Colonial Williamsburg today, it's easy to think that Christmas celebrations in 18th-century Williamsburg were similar. In reality, Christmas in this prosperous capital of the American colonies was quite different.

Instead of waking to find Christmas presents under a tree, a Williamsburg family may have awakened to the “firing of the Christmas guns.” This is a Virginia custom whereby colonials fired guns on Christmas morning as a way of sending tidings to distant plantations or spreading what was considered a joyful noise.

Christmas trees were not yet an American tradition, and gift giving was not nearly as widespread or elaborate as it is today. In fact, presents only flowed in one direction—from a person with some form of power, position or authority to a dependent of some sort, be it a wife, child, slave, servant or apprentice. Typical gifts were coins, sweets and books.

The morning hours would find Williamsburg citizens in attendance at Bruton Parish Church singing spiritual hymns and psalms. Although this place of worship was beautifully decorated with holly, ivy, mountain laurel and mistletoe, the Christmas decorations at parishioners' homes were sparse by comparison.

“A colonial family would only put sprigs of holly in the windows and maybe a cluster of greens with berries behind a picture or mirror,” reports Susan Dippre, the manager of floral services responsible for overseeing much of the holiday decorating in Colonial Williamsburg. Other decorating possibilities were bouquets of fresh greens in a vase atop a mantel or a strand of winter greenery roped along a railing or banister. There were no outdoor decorations whatsoever.

The modern day tradition of decorating the exterior of Colonial
Feasting, dancing and getting together with family and friends were integral parts of the Christmas season in Colonial Williamsburg.

Williamsburg's exhibition buildings with distinctive wreaths, garlands, swags, crests and plaques made from evergreens, fresh fruit, pine cones, dried pods, dried or fresh flowers, nuts and berries is "an adaptation in the colonial spirit and style," says Emma L. Powers, a historian for the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. "We use only natural materials that would have been available in colonial Virginia."

To keep the overall ambiance as authentic as possible, Colonial Williamsburg's streets are dimly lit at night with lanterns, post lamps, fire-burning cressets (torchlike iron baskets) and single candles in the windows. "It's just a wonderful, warm feeling to walk the streets of Colonial Williamsburg at night during the Christmas season," says Dippre. "You get a real sense of what it might have been like in the 18th century."

Feasting, dancing and getting together with family and friends were integral parts of the Christmas season in Colonial Williamsburg, especially for the gentry folk. While Christmas Day was a holy day, it also marked the start of the Twelve Days of Christmas, a stretch of time that lasted until January 6 (Epiphany) and was filled with dinner parties, balls, weddings and foxhunts. Indeed, both George Washington and Thomas Jefferson were among the many colonials who got married during the Twelve Days of Christmas.

Food was a focal point during social occasions, so food presentation was of the utmost importance. According to Williamsburg Christmas by Libbey Hodges Oliver, a former manager of floral service at Colonial Williamsburg, and Mary Miley Theobald, a former historian for Colonial Williamsburg, "A family's reputation rose with the number of dishes presented. Twenty or thirty per course, all precisely ordered around a centerpiece of meats or..."
EVENT HIGHLIGHTS

Throughout the holiday season, Colonial Williamsburg hosts hundreds of special events and programs as part of its Christmas in Colonial Williamsburg celebration. Following are just a few of the highlights. For complete program information and/or reservations call 1-800-404-3389.

NOVEMBER 25-27
A Williamsburg Christmas: Keeping Traditions and Creating Your Own—A weekend symposium on creating Williamsburg decorations and desserts and on entertaining in Colonial Williamsburg style.

DECEMBER 2
The Grand Illumination—18th century fireworks display, lighting of window candles in Historic Area and entertainment on five stages.

DECEMBER 4-5
An Evening with Dickens—The great-great grandson of Charles Dickens performs a one-man show of "A Christmas Carol."

Tea with Dickens

DECEMBER 24
Firing of the Christmas Guns
Community Christmas Tree Lighting

DECEMBER 25
Christmas Breakfast at the taverns:
Christiana Campbells, Chowning's, King's Arms and Shield's

FREQUENT EVENTS
Christmas Decorations Walking Tour
Christmas Decoration Demonstrations
Grand Medley of Entertainments
Holiday Afternoon Tea at the Inn with Ladies of Williamsburg
Williamsburg Palace Holiday Ball

No doubt, the ladies of Colonial Williamsburg set their tables with their finest porcelain, glassware, silver and linens. As was the custom of the day, the most elegant of dinners included two courses of meats and vegetables followed by two courses of desserts. Since December was slaughtering time, well-to-do hostesses were able to laden their tables with all the varieties of meat the colony had to offer, including Virginia ham, turkey, goose, duck and venison. Seafood from the Chesapeake was also readily available. For dessert, guests could expect an amazing array of treats—tarts, marzipan, puffs, rice pudding, gingerbread, small cookies, cakes, trifle and dried and fresh fruit.

Music and dancing traditionally began after dinner. "Colonials would push back the furniture, find a musician, dance, listen to the music and maybe play cards," says Powers. Popular dances of the time were the minuet, the Virginia reel and other country dances. Willing musicians
Rich decorations and lots of spirited entertainment can be found in Colonial Williamsburg during the holidays.

Below right: One favorite musical instrument in Williamsburg was the glass harmonica.

were not hard to find among party guests. In fact, young men and women of breeding were taught early how to dance and play an instrument, be it the harpsichord, fiddle or fife.

Before the Revolution, the highlight of the Christmas social season was likely to be a ball at the Governor's Palace, the grandest residence in town. If the Royal Governor did not happen to be hosting a gala event, the next best invitation was probably a Twelfth Night party or wedding at a gentry home. Such celebrations are thought to be similar to modern day New Year's Eve parties, with eating, drinking, dancing and socializing extending well past the midnight hour.

Throughout the colonial era when the residents of Williamsburg wanted a night on the town, there was no shortage of entertainment possibilities. The same holds true for today's visitors, especially during the holiday season. The taverns and hotels host sumptuous Christmas meals. Historic buildings open their doors to Christmas concerts featuring 18th-century instruments and music. The Capitol offers dance lessons by candlelight, and the Governor's Palace welcomes one and all to a festive holiday ball.

One of the best ways to see and experience colonial entertainment is by attending the Grand Medley of Entertainments, Colonial Williamsburg's recreation of an 18th-century traveling show.

"A medley was a group of traveling performers who went from town to town and colony to colony and set up stage at a tavern, public building, village green, vacant theater, even a street corner," explains Carson Hudson, a program production expert for the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. "These people didn't consider themselves actors and actresses. They considered themselves showmen, and the types of acts they performed are equivalent to the things you might see in a vaudeville show, at a carnival or in the circus."

Hudson notes that Williamsburg was a great place for a medley to perform because it was a prosperous city with 2,000 people. "Four times a year when Court was in session, the population swelled to 8,000 to 10,000, which made those periods especially good times for showmen to hit town."

Today Colonial Williamsburg's Grand Medley of Entertainments runs 60 to 90 minutes long. "The length of the show varies because each show is different based on audience reaction," explains Hudson. "We encourage audiences to boo and applaud during the show because that's what audiences did in the 18th century. If they liked something, they'd stomp their feet, whistle and shout 'Encore,' 'Huzzah' or 'Bravo.' If they didn't like an act, they'd boo, hiss or say 'Off! Off!'"

A typical performance includes a variety of acts, including magic, music, singing, dancing, puppet shows, fire-eating, juggling and even animal acts. "From old playbills and advertisements, we've been able to recreate the flavor of types of shows George Washington and Thomas Jefferson saw," explains Carson.

During the holiday season, the Grand Medley of Entertainments is scheduled at least once a week at the Kimball Theater. The performance is suitable for all age groups and has enduring appeal.
Touring the George Wythe House

Situated on the Palace Green and built of brick in a Georgian colonial style, the two-story George Wythe House is gracious and elegant both inside and out. George Wythe, who was a mentor and lifelong friend to Thomas Jefferson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and the first professor of law at the College of William and Mary, lived in the house for more than 30 years with his wife, Elizabeth Taliaferro Wythe. Elizabeth's father, a surveyor and builder, actually built the home in 1755 and gave the couple lifetime tenancy. The home served as the headquarters for General George Washington prior to the Siege at Yorktown. After the surrender of Cornwallis, the house played host to the French General Rochambeau for a few months when French troops were stationed in Williamsburg.

Like other houses of the time, the east and west wings of the home are separated by an impressive center entrance, which is dominated by a commanding staircase and large window on the stairwell facing the backyard gardens and outbuildings.

One of the most distinctive rooms in the house is the dining room, where George and Elizabeth did much of their entertaining. What makes this room stand out among the others is that the walls are painted bright green and bordered with a delicate strip of wallpaper along all the wood-trim edges: the wainscoting, fireplace, windows and baseboards. The wallpaper borders add a charming touch and make quite a home-fashion statement for the times. On the walls hang three copperplate prints of military scenes, as well as a map of the colonies.

The upstairs of the house includes four bedrooms. The master bedroom is decorated in a brown-and-cream striped wallpaper that was newly fashionable. The bed hangings feature copperplate print patterns of George Washington being crowned by the goddess Liberty.

Since the Wythes had no children of their own, the other three bedrooms were guest rooms, one furnished with low beds and toys, an indication that the Wythes were always prepared to host nieces and nephews. The two other bedrooms—one in a green color scheme and one in a burgundy color scheme—are tastefully decorated with high-post beds, crisp bed hangings and rich wood dressing.

During the holiday season, the George Wythe House is traditionally decorated with a large fruit wreath on the horizontal glass window above the front door. In addition, garland is usually draped around the door frame while simple green wreaths adorn the five windows on the second floor and the four windows on the first floor. Single candles are placed on the windowsills, and during the nighttime hours, fire-burning cressets by the front door often light the way for visitors.

Much of the entertaining at the Wythe home was centered in the warm and colorful dining room.
As two of Williamsburg's most prominent and wealthy citizens, Peyton Randolph and his wife Elizabeth Harrison Randolph lived in one of the most luxuriously appointed homes in town. From the outside, however, the red-brown, beaded weatherboard house has an understated appearance.

That's possibly because this two-story house facing Market Square had humble beginnings. The west wing of the house was built between 1715 and 1718. Sir John Randolph, Peyton's father, acquired the house in 1721, and in 1724, purchased the one-and-one-half-story home on the lot next door for use as a rental property. During the mid-1750s, Peyton Randolph doubled the size of the house by building a two-story central section connecting the two original homes and substantially remodeling the smaller east wing.

It is this central entrance area that is one of the home's most impressive features. Upon walking in the front door, visitors are welcomed by a grand staircase and lots of natural light shining through a church-sized, palladium window on the upper landing.

Flanking the center entrance on the right is the dining room; to the left, the parlor. Both rooms were prime entertaining areas for the socially and politically active Randolphs. Peyton Randolph's roles in public service as speaker of the Virginia House of Burgesses and president of the First and Second Continental Congresses meant the Randolph home was a center of community activity.

Elizabeth "Betty" Randolph was active socially and played the part of political wife well. The two were greatly admired and considered the first couple of Williamsburg. Even after Peyton died suddenly in Philadelphia in October 1775, Betty continued to serve her community. When General George Washington arrived to prepare for the Siege of Yorktown in 1781 along with General Jean-Baptiste-Donatien de Vimeur, she allowed the French general to use her home as the French headquarters.

Upstairs, the Randolph home has three bedrooms, including the Randolph's bedchamber in the east wing, furnished with a high-post mahogany bed draped in white Virginia cloth, which was newly fashionable in the 1760s and 1770s. Equally impressive is a small oak-paneled bedchamber in the back of the west wing. Betty's niece, Elizabeth Harrison, likely used this room, which contains a high-post mahogany bed adorned with red-and-white-striped chintz bedding. Harrison came to live with the childless Randolphs at the age of 13 after her father, Betty's brother Henry, died.

During the holiday season, the Randolph house is traditionally decorated with a sizable front-door wreath of pine, nuts and fruit. In addition, the interior of the large palladium window in the front hall is framed with garland.

Sunlight from the large palladium window brightens the stately entrance of the Randolph house.
Holiday Tea with the Ladies of Williamsburg

When in Williamsburg, do as the ladies of Colonial Williamsburg do—treat yourself to a cup of afternoon tea. Throughout much of the Yuletide season, the Williamsburg Inn serves an elegant afternoon tea in the parlor-like setting of the newly renovated Terrace Room. Each tea is hosted by a costumed interpreter representing an intriguing woman from any number of possible time periods in Williamsburg’s history.

Be it Martha Washington, the well-to-do Elizabeth Randolph, boarding house owner Catherine Orr or another woman of social, political or professional distinction, these colonial characters share fascinating insights on their day-to-day lives, husbands, families, social roles, household responsibilities and/or political concerns.

“The teas are a wonderful opportunity to meet someone from the past face-to-face and become more intimate with them,” says Sheila Arnold, manager of special and conference programs for the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

During the tea, the interpreter is initially seated at a small table on a riser, as if she is taking tea with her guests. “We usually put a candle on the table to make it seem more colonial,” says Abdul Baaghil, food and beverage director at the Williamsburg Inn. “After the Williamsburg lady welcomes guests and talks with the group a little, she might visit from table to table or handle questions and answers. The tea adds to the whole experience of being in Colonial Williamsburg.”

The menu offers 14 different teas, including a special Williamsburg Inn blend. Topping the list of delectable indulgences are finger sandwiches, scones and mini French pastries.

The recently redecorated Terrace Room now features champagne colored curtains and wall coverings as well as light green table linens, all of which work beautifully with the new china pattern on which afternoon tea is served, “Constance” by Bernardaud, a neoclassic motif of acorns and oak leaves in gold, green and white.

Colonial Williamsburg’s Holiday Afternoon Tea is held daily from 3–5 P.M. from December 10–24 and from December 26–29. Reservations are a must since seating is limited to 35 people.

For more information, contact 1-800-404-3389.

The Williamsburg Inn, which opened in 1937 and was built by J. D. Rockefeller, is decorated in the English Regency style of the early 19th century. It is designated a Historic Hotel by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
Family Food Traditions at the Holidays

BY STEPHANIE ENGLISH

What are the holidays without family and food? There’s nothing quite like the pumpkin pie that Grandma makes. If a traditional family food is missing, the entire event seems off-kilter. Why? The reason is that shared traditions, including holiday foods, reinforce our ties to family—and to our past. They bond us. And with our hectic lifestyles and our families scattered around the country, family food traditions serve as an anchor, reminding us of who we are and where we’re from.
Many DAR members carry on their family food traditions, especially during the holidays. For example, Barbara Molteni, honorary state regent, New Jersey and member of the Governor William Livingston Chapter, takes pleasure in preparing certain family recipes that have been passed down from her great-great-grandmother, Medora Dewight. For Thanksgiving, these include pumpkin, pecan and apple pies, homemade cranberry sauce, corn bread and corn pudding. Another tradition the Moltenis share is making favors, such as Jack Homers. The Jack Homer is often made to look like a pie and has ribbons in it that lead to each place setting. Family members pull the ribbon at their setting and find a treat at the end of it.

Barbara’s family celebrates their Dutch heritage on December 6, St. Nicholas Day. They put out traditional Dutch wooden shoes and fill them with either hay or carrots, which are replaced during the night with gifts. Barbara uses an antique pair of shoes that have been passed down through her family for many years. Her family gathers on St. Nicholas Day to enjoy a big pot of pea soup, salad and speculaas, a traditional Dutch cookie.

Across the country, Alba Jones Little also incorporates family recipes into holiday celebrations. A member of the Chimney Hill Chapter in Ada, Oklahoma, Alba uses recipes passed down by her mother, Alma “Mama Jones.” These traditional family foods became especially important to Mama Jones when she left a comfortable life in Mississippi in 1916 for a new home in a barren part of Oklahoma. “It was quite a culture shock for Mother,” Alba said. Mama Jones made sure to follow family holiday traditions to ease her homesickness. To this day, the family’s Thanksgiving staples are cornbread dressing, cranberry jelly and giblet gravy. “I can remember Mother always made a fresh coconut and an orange cake for Thanksgiving,” Alba added. “I still make a fresh coconut cake.”

Alba has three children and five grandchildren, all of whom are interested in preserving the family’s traditions. One of her daughters is learning to make the dressing and the gravy. “But I think my oldest grandson will be the one to continue cooking all our traditional family meals,” she said. To be sure the family recipes survive, Alba is writing them down.

In western New York, Gretta Archer’s family farm provides nearly everything her family needs for their holiday meals. Gretta, a member of the Jamestown Chapter, hosts a Thanksgiving feast that includes turkey and vegetables grown on their farm, the Archer Hill Farm in Randolph, N.Y., which has housed five generations of the Archer family. Two apple orchards on the farm supply the fruit for applesauce and apple pies. The milk and cream come from their dairy operations. Other traditional family foods the Archer family enjoys at Thanksgiving are baked beans and brown bread.

**Make Your Holiday Meals a Family Affair**

With a little thought, you can make your holiday meals memorable for the entire family. Here are some ideas.

- **Let young family members help.** It may be a little messier, but children will more likely remember the holidays fondly and be inspired to carry on family traditions.

- **Take stock of your “family foods.”** Talk with your family about which traditions you love—and which you wouldn’t miss. If no one likes Aunt Gertie’s fruitcake, replace it with a new family tradition.

- **Capture it in writing.** Be sure that treasured family recipes are written down. Consider creating your own recipe book.

- **Look for ideas.** The following books are filled with ideas:
  - *Bringing Your Family History to Life Through Social History* by Katherine Scott Sturdevant
  - *The Family Table: A Journal for Recipes and Memories* by Georgeanne Brennan
GLAZED FRUITED CARROTS
From the kitchen of Donna Marie Gish Roberts
Ingredients:
- 10 medium carrots, thickly sliced
- 1 (16 oz.) can pineapple chunks
- 1 cup orange or pineapple juice
- 1 tbsp. cornstarch
- 1 tsp. salt
- 1/4 tsp. cinnamon

In one inch boiling water, heat carrots to boiling; cover and cook about 15 minutes or until tender. Drain. Drain pineapple. In a large pan, add orange juice with pineapple. Mix cornstarch, salt and cinnamon; stir in a few drops of orange or pineapple juice and mix to smooth paste. Heat liquid, carrots and pineapple chunks, adding cornstarch mixture, stirring constantly, until thickened. Cook over low heat until hot and bubbly. Makes 10 servings.

CHRISTMAS PECAN PIE
From the kitchen of Joanne Sears Rife
Ingredients:
- 4 eggs
- 1 cup sugar
- 1/4 tsp. salt
- 3 tbsp. margarine, melted
- 1 unbaked pie crust
- 1 cup Karo® Dark Corn Syrup
- 1 cup pecan meats (whole)
- 1 1/2 tsp. vanilla

Beat eggs slightly. Add sugar, salt, syrup, margarine and vanilla, mixing gently as you go. Stir in pecan meats, coating with the custard; they will rise to the top. Pour into unbaked pie crust. Protect crust edge against excessive browning with an aluminum foil ring or with the fluted ones sold in kitchen shops. Bake at 350 degrees about one hour, until knife blade inserted in center comes out clean. (Mrs. Rife believes the secret to this pie is using Karo® Dark Corn Syrup, very good vanilla and homemade crust.)

PUMPKIN BREAD
From the kitchen of Shirley Carter Bailey
Ingredients:
- 3 1/2 cups sifted flour
- 2 tsp. baking soda
- 1 1/2 tsp. salt
- 1 tsp. nutmeg
- 1 tsp. cinnamon
- 3 cups sugar
- 1 cup oil
- 4 eggs
- 2/3 cup water
- 2 cups canned pumpkin

Sift dry ingredients, including sugar, into bowl. Add oil, eggs, water and pumpkin. Mix well. Portion batter into three greased and floured bread pans. Bake at 350 degrees for one hour or until done. Cool slightly. Turn out of pans and cool. Bread should be made a day ahead of use.
Decorating the halls with boughs of holly (and evergreens and mistletoe) may have its roots in ancient winter solstice festivals and in the Roman observance of January Kalends, when homes were decorated with greenery to affirm human connection to the spirit of growth that abided in winter-hardy plants. Unable to eradicate ancient customs, the early Christian church wisely incorporated them into its celebration of Christmas.

The decorating of evergreen trees themselves was widespread in central Europe by the 16th century, associated with Martin Luther, who placed candles at the ends of the branches to symbolize the light of Christ. When Germans emigrated to America, they brought the custom with them, first using junipers adorned with homemade tapers and small round cookies that represented the Eucharist. In 1830, the Dorcas Society of York, Pennsylvania, a women's charitable organization, charged the public six and a quarter cents to view a decorated tree. By midcentury, two publications—the 1845 children's book *Kriss Kringle's Christmas Tree* and an engraving of Prince Albert and Queen Victoria around a decorated tabletop tree—helped popularize the concept nationwide.

By necessity the earliest trimmings were homemade and usually edible—nuts, apples, strings of popcorn and cranberries and cookies shaped by tin cutters into pigs, cows, rabbits, horses, birds, fish, moons, stars, trees, tulips, hearts, angels and reindeer. As Victorians embraced Christmas, trees were also hung with tinsel and scrap paper creations, paper cornucopias filled with candy, gilded eggshells, cotton batting figures and brightly colored ribbons. "There was everything and more," Charles Dickens wrote.

Eager to satisfy this new market, German manufacturers began producing reusable ornaments from glass, wax, wood, china, cardboard, paper, cotton, tinsel and papier-mâché for export to America. Among the most beautiful, and now most collectible, were Dresdens,
Pictorials of Kriss Kringle and his sleigh were popular in children’s books, first published in Pennsylvania.

Produced between 1870 and 1910, exquisitely detailed, they were cut from embossed cardboard and decorated with silver or gold paper; some were further embellished with paint, lacquer, sequins or beads. These two- and three-dimensional trimmings came in an endless variety, from traditional holiday symbols like angels and stars, to barnyard and exotic animals, to objects of daily life.

In the early 1880s, glass blowers in Lauscha, Germany, began making heavy glass balls called kugels to decorate trees. In 1880, F.W. Woolworth bought $25 worth, on the condition that he could return them if they didn’t sell; by 1890, he was importing 200,000. Like Dresdens, glass balls, many blown into molds, came in a dazzling assortment of shapes, sizes and colors—fruits and vegetables, animals, musical instruments, vehicles, buildings and fictional and religious characters.

Less expensive were “scraps,” die-cut pieces of paper with chromo-lithographed images—used alone or combined with tinsel to make ornaments, or pasted in Victorian scrapbooks. Santa was a favorite subject, followed by lovely ladies and cherubic children. Other German ornaments included embossed tin clips to hold candles, spun cotton holly berries, icicles and angel hair. By 1881, the Pottsville, Pennsylvania, Miner's Journal noted, “So many charming little ornaments can now be bought ready to decorate Christmas trees that it seems almost a waste of time to make them at home.”

In 1882, the first electric tree was lit in New York City with bulbs made by Thomas Edison, but it wasn’t until the 1930s that an American company assumed dominance in the ornament market. Max Eckhardt, who had been importing German ornaments since 1907, anticipated the coming war with Germany and formed a company to fill the void. He convinced Corning Glass to produce machine-made glass balls, which he then had silvered and hand-decorated in his plants. By the time World War II ended, Shiny Brite had become the largest manufacturer of glass ornaments in the world.
Years Later We Still “Remember Pearl Harbor”

BY LUCILLE DANIEL

Ships remain as a permanent testament to the Pearl Harbor tragedy.
On December 7, we will mark the 60th anniversary of the devastating military attack that catapulted the U.S. into World War II. As the country honors the bravery of the Americans who died that day, we will also commemorate the courageous response of their countrymen, who turned the stunning defeat into a nationwide call to arms.

The Japanese launched two surprise attacks on Pearl Harbor that Sunday in 1941, the first at 7:55 A.M. and the second at 8:40 A.M., sinking or beaching 12 American warships, damaging nine more and destroying or damaging 323 aircraft, according to published government statistics. In the space of an hour, 2,403 Americans had lost their lives. Their average age was 23. Another 1,178 had been wounded. Even before it became official the next day, Americans knew they were at war. In his famous speech following the attack, President Roosevelt declared that the day would forever "live in infamy." It has also lived in history as a day that changed the outcome of World War II and the future of world relations.

This year, many survivors and their families will join historians for a commemorative conference in Hawaii during the first week in December. The theme for this year's events is "A Day to Remember ... A Time Not Forgotten." Nothing illustrates this theme better than conversations with people who were there. Clearly, they have not forgotten.

Sundays were "lovely days" in Hawaii, recalls Elizabeth "Betty" Strother, a NSDAR member from Alabama. In 1941, she and her husband, a Marine Corps officer, were stationed in a large house on Oahu with a beautiful view of Aloha Harbor. Each Sunday morning, Betty would take the two older
children to church while her husband stayed home with their two-year-old. Later, they would spend a relaxing afternoon at the beach. But the idyll ended on December 7. At 96, Betty still remembers the explosions. "I thought it was an earthquake. But none of the pictures on my walls had been shaken, so then I assumed it was an exercise at Hickam Field," she says. "But men with megaphones were yelling, 'All military personnel return to base,' 'All civilians stay in your homes,' and 'This is the Real McCoy!'" Betty's husband hitched a ride to the base in a neighbor's car. It was three days before he could arrange to get food to the house and weeks before Betty and the children saw him again. Meanwhile, she didn't even know if he was alive. "Everything was so confused," she recalls. The night of the attack, 34 women and children came to stay at the Strothers' home, where they provided a bit of comfort for each other. Several stayed three or four days.

Everyone who was there remembers the prolonged confusion, the repeated false alerts and the anti-aircraft fire that sometimes missed its mark and fell on Honolulu, where residents assumed it was more Japanese bombing. American tracer bullets lit up the sky like firecrackers; terrified women and children, told to stay in their homes, turned over sofas and curled up underneath for protection.

Wanda Slangerup, a member of the Joseph McDowell Chapter of NSDAR, had arrived in Honolulu in September 1941 to join her husband, a civil servant assigned to the foundry. On the day of the attack, within three weeks of delivering her second child, Wanda was planning to tour Oahu with an elderly friend who had arrived to help take care of the baby. "We were packing a picnic lunch when we began to hear commotion," says Wanda. "There were usually mock battles on the weekends, so I said to my friend, 'Let's go out and watch the show.'" Out in the yard, they saw the sky getting black and large explosives detonating within view. "It happened virtually all at once," recalls Wanda, who was living between Hickam Field and the Ewa Air Station, two prime targets for the attack. "A whole squadron flying so low that I saw the Rising Sun on the planes that started strafing our street. My husband hit the floor, and then out the door he went, just in time to jump on the running board of an open car full of men headed for the base." Wanda was lucky. Her husband returned in 24 hours before heading off to work again. "He was unpacking arms stored in boxes," she said. "That's how unprepared we were."

That unpreparedness would be the subject of much debate in the following months. With grief and shock still raw, investigations were launched under intense public scrutiny. In the end, blame was assigned to the military commanders in charge of Pearl Harbor operations, but no proof was ever unearthed to support conspiracy theories involving President Roosevelt and others in his administration. Historian Gordon W. Prange, author of *At Dawn We Slept*, a classic account of the attack, spent years studying all the documentation and interviewing military and federal personnel. He came to the informed conclusion that the success of the surprise attack was due to a complex web of factors, including meticulous planning by the Japanese and a series of tactical mistakes and errors in judgment by the United States.

Some evidence that has been published supports the theory that Japan used coded advertisements in local publications to warn Japanese nationals of the attack. Kitty Murtagh, a NSDAR member from the Adirondack Chapter in New York, remembers being carried in her mother's arms to a bomb shelter and then onto a pontoon plane to escape the strafing. Kitty's father, Lt. Cdr. Harry T. Badger, was a navy pilot. The
40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE USS ARIZONA MEMORIAL

Of the 21 American ships destroyed, beached or damaged during the Pearl Harbor attack, none suffered more human loss than the USS Arizona. Among the 2,403 Americans who reportedly died that day, 1,177 were sailors and marines serving on the Arizona. Approximately 333 crew members survived the attack. Along with the USS Utah and the USS Oklahoma, the Arizona was one of three warships that could not be salvaged. Bodies of at least 900 crewmen were never recovered and remain in the sunken ship.

When suggestions for a Pearl Harbor memorial were first voiced in 1943, it seemed fitting that the USS Arizona would serve as the centerpiece for a monument meant to honor all who died on that day. In 1949, the Territory of Hawaii established a Pacific War Memorial Commission, which took the first steps toward making the memorial a reality. In 1950, Admiral Arthur Radford, commander in chief in the Pacific, ordered that a flagstaff be erected over the destroyed hull of the Arizona, and on December 7, a plaque was placed at the base of this flagstaff. Then in 1958, President Eisenhower approved legislation to create a national memorial at Pearl Harbor. Completed in 1961, with a combination of private donations and public funds, the USS Arizona Memorial—a 204-foot-long enclosed white bridge spanning the hull of the ship—was dedicated on Memorial Day 1962. An interior marble wall contains the names of all the crew members who died on December 7, 1941. Visitors often toss colorful leis in the water in memory of a loved one named on the wall.

The memorial’s architect, Alfred Preis, has said that his design was meant to express “initial defeat and ultimate victory” by creating a structure that “sags in the center but stands strong and vigorous at the ends.” His intent was to avoid a feeling of sadness in favor of an atmosphere of serenity, which would “permit the individual to contemplate his own personal responses … his innermost feelings.”

In 1980, a visitors’ center was opened and the memorial was turned over to the National Park Service. Today, more than one million people visit the site each year. On display is an exhibit of personal objects from sailors who served on the ship, which offer glimpses into life onboard in the 1920s and ’30s.

For more information on the commemorative events in Hawaii, visit the website at: www.pearlharborevents.com.
SILVER SERVICE PRESERVED

Traditionally, the people of a state purchase a ceremonial silver service for a warship carrying its name. The USS Arizona's service was designed by Reed and Barton and paid for by the Arizona copper industry and the state's citizens. The silver was used when the ship entertained dignitaries. In early 1941, when the Arizona was being prepared for war, anything on board that was not needed in battle was removed. The silver was placed in storage before the Arizona left for Pearl Harbor and so escaped destruction during the attack. In the 1950s, the governor and congress of Arizona asked the Navy to return the silver service, which had been reassigned for use on the USS Tucson and then the USS Adirondack. Today, the service is located in the Capitol Museum in Phoenix, where portions of it are currently on display. The impressive copper and silver punch bowl contains an etching of the Roosevelt Dam on one side and the Grand Canyon on the other.

The official copper and silver punch bowl of the USS Arizona.

family's Japanese maid had made an emotional plea to take Kitty to the "Big Island" that weekend to visit her parents. She seemed agitated, and when Mrs. Badger refused her request, she sobbed and pleaded. "After the bombing, my mother felt strongly that the maid knew it was going to happen," says Kitty.

Dorothy Archer Parker, now living with her husband in Fort Worth, Texas, was seven at the time of the attack. Her physician father, Army Captain Maurice C. Archer, was the Officer of the Day on December 7 and spent 72 harrowing hours, with almost no rest, caring for the wounded and dying at Tripler General Hospital. Writing about the days preceding the attack, Captain Archer has stated that the medical staff was on 24-hour alert because of the "grave danger" of an impending war with Japan. But with peace talks continuing between Tokyo and Washington, military personnel held out hope that the Japanese were negotiating in good faith.

Dorothy remembers the billowing smoke and the blare of airplanes overhead as she, her mother and her brother were leaving for church. A phone call informed them of the emergency, but Captain Archer was already at the hospital. They would not see him for more than three days. Just like Betty Strother, Dorothy's mother welcomed homeless military wives and children into her house, all of them frightened by what they had seen. One woman told of her husband grabbing a rifle and shooting the pilot of a low-flying Japanese plane, causing it to crash nearby.

Kitty Murtagh remembers suffering nightmares for two years following the attack. In those days, no one sought counseling or treatment. "Children just suffered with them until they went away," she says. But Kitty also enjoyed a rare, redeeming experience many years after the attack, one that she cherishes to this day. Working for a marketing firm in Tokyo in 1964, she made friends among the young women in the office. On December 7, someone mentioned Pearl Harbor and Kitty told them she had been there during the bombing. "After lunch, people in the building began filing through our office door, bowing in front of my desk, saying 'gomen nassai' (I'm sorry). One of the girls said, 'They know you are a Pearl Harbor survivor and they're apologizing to you.' As soon as I heard that, I stood up and said to each one, 'I'm sorry.' After all, we had Hiroshima and Nagasaki, didn't we?"

The fact that Kitty and her new Japanese friends were free to engage in such an exchange 23 years after Pearl Harbor is a testament to the fact that December 7 has come to represent much more than an infamous attack. Mobilizing a slumbering U.S. to action, the event became the decisive moment in the fight against German and Japanese aggression and the destructive forces of totalitarianism. As military men on both warfronts and civilians on the homefront worked together to win the war for the allies, they were often buoyed by a repeated rallying cry. "Remember Pearl Harbor."
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BY LUCILLE DANIEL

COLONIAL IMMIGRATION

The challenge of finding your ancestor who emigrated to U.S. shores from pre-Revolutionary times through 1820.

When our country's history is compressed for textbook efficiency, the passage from pre-Revolutionary colonialism to post-Revolutionary nationhood appears deceptively seamless. Yet in one area at least—immigration—the new national government ushered in a change as revolutionary as the war itself. With its fight for independence complete in 1783, the "New World" was no longer a loosely related set of colonies, natural extensions of the countries that had sent settlers to them beginning in the 16th century. Once it became a sovereign nation, the U.S. began to develop an interest in its overall population figures, and Congress called for the first national census to be taken in 1790. Though it would be nearly 100 years (1862) before Congress began to institute laws restricting immigration, one key change came about earlier. In 1820, officials finally began recording the name, home country and other vital data of every immigrant who landed on U.S. shores. Before then, information from transatlantic ships' passenger lists was rare and often unreliable. For the most part, European immigrants arrived without formal acknowledgment. Colonial settlers were so busy tackling the problems of survival that in most places, with Puritan New England a notable exception, the welcome mat was permanently out for able-bodied workers necessary for that survival.

Three years after Jamestown was settled, the population of this new land was approximately 310. By the end of the century, there were 250,000 Europeans and African Americans living in the colonies. The prolific birth rate of the early settlers combined with the constant flow of immigrants increased the population to 2.5 million by 1775. The
tide of immigration ebbed and flowed during this pre-Revolutionary period depending on the politics and economy of the home countries and the needs of the early settlements. The two largest waves of immigrants arrived between 1630 and 1640 (during the Great Migration of Puritans to Massachusetts Bay) and during the 15 years preceding the Revolution, when many Irish, Scots, Dutch and Germans sought to escape unsettling times and rampant poverty in their home countries.

The term “colonial immigration” is used to cover both the pre-Revolutionary era and the early Federal period until 1820. Because of wars on both sides of the ocean, there was very little immigration from 1775 to 1815, so most of the so-called colonial influx did, in fact, occur during pre-Revolutionary times. Immigrants arriving prior to 1820 were mainly from Great Britain (England, Scotland, Ulster, Ireland and Wales) and Germany. The largest number however, an estimated 40 percent of colonial immigrants, were African Americans brought over to serve as indentured workers and, by the mid-17th century, as slaves.

Marcus Lee Hansen, in his book The Atlantic Migration, presents a vivid chronicle of the complex immigration patterns that characterize colonial times. Each colony acted independently, and Massachusetts Bay distinguished itself by immediately instituting a strict process of selection. Some hopefuls were even sent back to England “as persons unmete to inhabit here.” Providence/Portsmouth established a townwide vote as a requisite for settling there, and New Haven appointed a committee of townsmen to oversee immigrant settlement. By 1640, the immigrant influx had slowed. When a new wave began in the years preceding the Revolution, many settlers chose to avoid the scrutiny they would undergo in New England, landing instead in the South. By 1664, with a

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS BEFORE 1790

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>360,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>230,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulster</td>
<td>135,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>103,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>48,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wales</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jews</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden/Finland</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Numbers based on demographic research conducted by immigration historians. 
Source: Genealogical Research Associates published at Genealogy.com

An 1817 double map of the world.
ETHNIC MIX OF U.S. IN 1790

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Est. % of Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>47.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotch-Irish</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welsh</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on studies of the first national census. 
Source: Genealogical Research Associates, published at Genealogy.com

Population of 38,000, Virginia had overtaken Massachusetts as the largest colony.

Between 1760 and 1775, more than 220,000 people immigrated from Germany and Great Britain. Historians who have traced non-English settlement patterns report an interesting migration—from the inhospitable Northeast to the labor-hungry South. By 1775 more than half of non-English residents were living south of New England.

Finding Your Colonial Ancestors

Because of the short supply and unreliability of ship transport records, locating immigrant ancestors who arrived before 1820 presents special challenges.

The time and effort needed to locate original colonial settlers is exemplified on a large-scale basis by the methodology used by Robert Charles Anderson, author of the highly respected, multi-volume series, The Great Migration. Anderson began his research on New England's first immigrants in 1988 after more than a decade of frustration at the lack of a single genealogical reference guide to previous work. He made use of the limited passenger list information that exists and conducted his own original research on the passage of the Mary and John during the first wave of the migration. He also painstakingly scoured other resources, such as lists of freemen, colony and court records, notarial records, vital records kept in each township, land records, church records, journals and letters (particularly the 1853 edition of John Winthrop's diary, History of New England) and information from Harvard College and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. Even with his assiduous research, Anderson and his associates had to approximate birth, baptismal, marriage and death dates for certain individuals as well as reconstruct, as best they could, the chronology of whole families from incomplete data.

Anderson's project achieved its goal of providing a concise, reliable summary of information on these early settlers that will save the individual family researcher time and serve as a foundation for future exploration.

It is possible that Anderson received support to undertake his Great Migration project in part because of the acclaim that welcomed the 1981 publication of a massive research guide edited by William P. Filby, Passenger and Immigration Lists Index: A Guide to Published Arrival Records of Passengers Who Came to the United States and Canada in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries (Detroit: Gale Research Co.). According to Genealogy.com, one of the most comprehensive, practical, user-friendly websites for both beginning and experienced genealogists, "this monumental, ongoing source will eventually index virtually all published lists that document immigration to the United States and Canada." Filby began with a three-volume index of about 500,000 immigrants in 300 published sources. Yearly supplemental volumes add between 120,000 and 140,000 entries from 100 or more new sources. Each annual volume is a separate A–Z index, so the publisher issues a cumulative
supplement every five years for the convenience of researchers. All major genealogical libraries subscribe to Filby's index, but some don't receive the five-year supplements. For even greater ease of use, the index is also available on CD-ROM from Family Tree Maker.

Filby's index publishes immigrant information beyond the colonial period, but it is especially useful for finding early settlers. The reference consolidates a huge number of published sources that used to take researchers like Anderson a discouraging amount of time to sift through. According to Genealogy.com however, not every entry is equally useful. Some sources are incomplete, inaccurate and hard to find. Multiple immigrants can have the same name or different spellings of the same name. If the immigrant is a woman or a child, the name might not appear in any published source, so it will not be in Filby's at all. Still, this index will usually yield results and is universally touted as the "must-use" source for all genealogists, particularly those researching first settlers.

Another important source for information on German immigrants is Ralph Beaver Strassburger and William John Hinke's transcription of Pennsylvania German Pioneers: A Publication of the Original Lists of Arrivals in the Port of Philadelphia from 1727 to 1808 (3 vols. Norristown, Pa.: Pennsylvania German Society, 1934). According to Genealogy.com, Picton Press (Rockport, Maine) reprinted all three volumes in 1992, including the rare volume two, which includes the signatures of most of the German heads of families who arrived in Philadelphia. The Picton Press reprints also include two lists not found in the 1934 printing.

With several excellent Internet resources and Filby's index added to the large number of books, periodicals and ancillary records on early American settlements, today's genealogist is well set up to locate information about a colonial ancestor and his family with much less effort and a higher degree of accuracy than ever before. The colonial era is still the most challenging period to explore, but for that very reason it will likely continue to be the most exciting.

COLONIAL OCCUPATIONS

| ALMONER: Giver of charity | CROWNER: Coroner | MANCIPLE: Steward |
| ANANUENSIS: Secretary or stenographer | DOCKER: Stevedore | MINTMASTER: Local currency issuer |
| BLUESTOCKING: Female writer | DOWSER: Water finder | PEREGRINATOR: Itinerant wanderer |
| BONIFACE: Innkeeper | FLETCHER: Bow and arrow maker | PERUKER: Wigmaker |
| BURGOMASTER: Mayor | FULLER: Cloth cleaner/finisher | PETTIFOGGER: Irreputable lawyer |
| CHANDLER: Candlemaker | HATCHER: Flax combor or carder | PUMBUM: Worker plumber |
| CHIFFONIER: Ragpicker | HOOPER: Hoopmaker for casks | PUMBU: Worker plumber |
| COLPORTEUR: Book peddler | HOSTLER: (OR OSTLER) Horse groomer | RATTLEWATCH: Town watchman |
| CORDWAINER: Shoemaker | LEECH: Physician | SCRUTINEER: Election judge |
| COSTERMONGER: Fruit and vegetable peddler | MANCIPLE: Steward |

Adapted from Old Farmer's Almanac list reprinted in December 1986 by Roots Digest and published at www.roots.com.

IMMIGRANT SURVIVAL STRATEGY

When Cecelius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, was recruiting Englishmen to emigrate to Maryland in 1633, he wanted to avoid the problems suffered by the Jamestown and Plymouth colonists, many of whom had died of starvation. He decided to set sail not in spring, but in winter, so that settlers would arrive in time to plant spring crops. He loaded the two ships, the Ark and the Dove, with food, including wine, beer, flour, cheeses, dried fish and vegetable seeds. He also required that each man and woman take clothing for one year plus extra shoes, one shovel, one ax, one saw, one grindstone, nails, six bolts of canvas, one frying pan, one spit, one pot, one gridiron, one flask, one belt, one sword, one bandolier, one musket, 10 pounds of powder and 10 pounds of lead.

Source: Robert E.T. Pogue, Yesterday in Old St. Mary's County, cited by the University of Maryland at www.clis.umd.edu

ALMONER: Giver of charity
ANANUENSIS: Secretary or stenographer
BLUESTOCKING: Female writer
BONIFACE: Innkeeper
BURGOMASTER: Mayor
CHANDLER: Candlemaker
CHIFFONIER: Ragpicker
COLPORTEUR: Book peddler
CORDWAINER: Shoemaker
COSTERMONGER: Fruit and vegetable peddler
CROWNER: Coroner
DOCKER: Stevedore
DOWSER: Water finder
FLETCHER: Bow and arrow maker
FULLER: Cloth cleaner/finisher
HATCHER: Flax combor or carder
HOOPER: Hoopmaker for casks
HOSTLER: (OR OSTLER) Horse groomer
LEECH: Physician
MANCIPLE: Steward
MINTMASTER: Local currency issuer
PEREGRINATOR: Itinerant wanderer
PERUKER: Wigmaker
PETTIFOGGER: Irreputable lawyer
PUMBUM: Worker plumber
PUMBU: Worker plumber
RATTLEWATCH: Town watchman
SCRUTINEER: Election judge
SHRIEVE: Sheriff
SNOBSCAT: Shoe repairer
SORTOR: Tailor
STUFFGOWNSMAN: Junior barrister
TIDE WAITER: Customs inspector
TIPSTAFF: Policeman
VULCAN: Blacksmith
WEBSTER: Loom operator
WHARFINGER: Wharf owner
WHITEWING: Streetsweeper

Adapted from Old Farmer's Almanac list reprinted in December 1986 by Roots Digest and published at www.roots.com.
In search of a rewarding, fulfilling career? It's never too late to pursue your professional passion.

BY STEPHANIE ENGLISH

If you have visited Colonial Williamsburg in Virginia in the past few years, you may have run into a costumed historical interpreter named Karen Sutton. Karen, a member of the Commodore Joshua Barney-John Eager Howard Chapter in Towson, Maryland, gives tours and relates life as it was in 18th century Virginia to the visitors of Williamsburg's Carter's Grove Plantation and its Slave Quarter. Her job as a costumed interpreter and lecturer on topics such as "Enslaving Virginia" is a long way from nursing—which is what Karen did for nearly 20 years before...
hanging up her uniform in favor of colonial dress.

Karen Sutton is one of the many Americans who follow their hearts after having established a career that wasn't completely fulfilling. According to experts, some people have as many as seven or eight jobs in their lifetime and possibly two or three careers. And although changing careers might have been frowned upon 20 years ago, doing so is much more acceptable today. The following three stories represent the career soul-searching and redirection that is becoming quite common.

Responding to a Push

Growing up in Baltimore, Karen Sutton's ambition was to become a nurse. Beginning her career as an R.N. in 1980, Karen progressed through positions at several local hospitals, and as a resident nurse at corporate settings such as the U.S. Postal Service and Westinghouse in Baltimore. Though she was content with her work, she had always wondered about doing something different. During her nursing training, Karen dabbled in genealogy. "I got hooked on genealogy and started thinking of ways I could do it as a job," she says. The event that sparked her career change came in 1993, when she was laid off. "That was the extra push that I needed," she admits. Financed by her severance and a fellowship to go back to school, Karen earned a master's degree in history. She began working as an interpreter and researcher in Colonial Williamsburg's Department of African American Programs and History in 1998. "I took a 50-percent cut in pay to take this job," she confides. "I miss the money, but I like what I'm doing." A rewarding pursuit is the number one reason why so many Americans make the switch from one career to another.

Karen's career change isn't quite over. She is planning to return to nursing long enough to earn money for more schooling. Her goal is to become a history professor, teaching African American studies or American history with an emphasis on African Americans.

Jumping in with Both Feet

Like Karen Sutton, Charlie Gifford Capaccio, a member of the General Peter Gansevoort Chapter in Albany, New York, was content in the first career she chose. "I got into retail and really enjoyed it, but I always felt that you should love your job," she explains. Charlie had earned degrees in international business and business economics and became a buyer and planner for Saks Fifth Avenue, Kids 'R' Us and Bed, Bath and Beyond. When she started

“I took a 50-percent cut in pay to take this job. I miss the money, but I like what I'm doing.”

—Karen Sutton

RESOURCES FOR CHANGING CAREERS

Numerous organizations and books are available to help you make decisions about a new career. These include:

- Occupational Outlook Handbook; available online at http://stats.bls.gov
- The Rockport Institute, www.rockportinstitute.com
- Career Management Institute, www.careerinstitute.com
- The Passion Plan: A Step-by-Step Guide to Discovering, Developing and Living Your Passion by Richard Chang
- An Easier Way to Change Jobs by Bob Gerberg
- Do What You Love and the Money Will Follow by Marsha Sinetar
- Switching Careers by Robert Otterbourg
- Career Change: Everything You Need to Know to Meet New Challenges and Take Control of Your Career by David Helfand
- The Pathfinder: How to Choose or Change Your Career for a Lifetime of Satisfaction and Success by Nicholas Lore
- Is It Too Late to Run Away and Join the Circus: A Guide for Your Second Life by Marti Smye
contemplating a new career she could love, Charlie decided to take a few night classes to see what interested her before making any drastic career choices. It didn't take long—in her first class, she found her passion: teaching.

Charlie's career change progressed very quickly. She became one of the many professionals across the country who, because of the teacher shortage, found herself in a classroom without much teaching experience. "I wasn't certified when I started teaching," she says. "I decided to get a job with two classes under my belt." It was a big leap for Charlie and her husband, Andrew. They had just purchased a house that July; a month later she quit her retail job and that very September she started teaching history at Magen David Yeshiva in Brooklyn, New York, while also attending classes. "I'm very lucky my husband was so supportive of me," she emphasizes. Charlie got her master's degree from Hofstra University and now teaches at Jericho Middle School in Jericho, New York.

Charlie has never had any second thoughts about her career change. She finds teaching fun and rewarding, and her peers and students appreciate how she makes history come alive. "We sing

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<th>TIPS FOR CHANGING CAREERS</th>
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<td>Although making the change to a new career can be exciting, without proper preparation a switch can be difficult. Be sure you approach a change with all the information you need to be successful.</td>
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<td>1. RESEARCH YOUR POTENTIAL CAREER CHOICE THOROUGHLY. Find out what skills your new career requires, and think about which skills you have that are transferable. Network to find people in your field of interest and ask them about their own career paths and for advice on getting started.</td>
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<td>2. WEIGHT THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF CHANGING CAREERS. Create a list of the pros and cons, or compare such things as salary, hours, benefits, life fulfillment, room for growth, financial stability and job security. If changing careers seems too risky, consider the circumstances of a switch more closely. The sacrifices necessary to change your career may or may not be worth it in the end.</td>
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<td>3. GET SUPPORT FROM FAMILY AND FRIENDS. Changing careers can be stressful and can affect your family's finances and lifestyle as well as your own sense of well-being and happiness. Having the support and cooperation of the people close to you is vital.</td>
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<td>4. GET INPUT FROM PEOPLE WHO KNOW YOU WELL. Friends, family and associates may have insights about your new career path, or about how it would fit your personality and work habits, that could help you make a decision.</td>
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<td>5. START SMALL AND SEE WHERE IT GOES. Consider volunteer work, an internship, part-time work or a contract assignment in the field you are evaluating. Or take one class, perhaps online, that relates to your new career choice. Without investing too much, you will be able to tell if this is the right choice.</td>
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<td>6. KNOW THAT FINANCIAL HELP IS AVAILABLE. Student loans are often available from the government for individuals who are trying to go back to school. You may qualify for government aid, or perhaps your chosen career path is with a company that is willing to send you for further education part-time, while you work.</td>
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<td>7. MAKE SURE YOU HAVE ENOUGH MONEY SAVED. Many people earn less when they first change careers because they are beginners. Be realistic about your finances, but don't let worries about money prevent you from finding a truly rewarding career.</td>
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"I see so many people who for so long are in jobs they don't like. I feel fortunate that I'm so happy to go to work every day."

Charlie Capaccio
songs, analyze political cartoons, watch films—anything I can do to make the kids part of it [history],” she says. For example, to help her students learn about the United States in the 1920s, Charlie had them create a speakeasy, complete with password, and learn how to dance the Charleston. Charlie feels grateful to have found a career she's thrilled about. “I see so many people who for so long are in jobs they don't like. I feel fortunate that I'm so happy to go to work every day.”

**A Leap of Faith**

Many people agree that one of the most precious moments in life is when a baby is born. Irene Kelly gets to be a part of this regularly in her new career as a family doctor in Oakland, California.

Irene, a member of the Beacon Fire Chapter in Summit, New Jersey, first got a master's degree in biology and considered going into the biotech industry. However, when she first graduated from school she started working in an academic research lab. “I spent a lot of time doing technical things, such as growing bacteria,” Irene comments. Although she liked her job and found it interesting, a few aspects were not appealing. Irene came to realize how painstaking research is. “You can be at work for months or years and not achieve a goal,” she notes. She also found lab work too solitary. “I like working with people and felt it was isolating.”

After considering her options, Irene decided to apply to medical school at the age of 31 and was accepted at St. Louis University. Because she especially enjoyed her pediatric training and the experience of being with a family when a baby is born, she focused on family practice. She is now a doctor at La Clinica de La Raza in Oakland, a practice she finds very rewarding, and a far cry from the solitary lab work she did at the beginning of her career. Many of her patients are immigrants and people in the community without health insurance. Because of this, many of the problems she deals with are not necessarily medical but do have an effect on her patients' health and well-being. “A lot of the patients are working on becoming citizens; we sometimes help with the paperwork.” Irene advises people considering a career change to trust themselves. “Ultimately, go with what's in your heart. You have to be willing to take a leap of faith.”

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**Cascade Chapter announces a new opportunity to advance the cause of Literacy while augmenting the treasury of your local Chapter by using the book English from the Roots Up in an exciting Fund Raising Program, exclusive to NSDAR.**

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(All checks must include your Chapter name; bank cards not accepted. Publisher will pay all shipping and handling costs as a contribution to the DAR.)

Act now. The Literacy Challenge and Ways & Means Committees of your Chapter will be enthused about sponsoring this new community outreach and fund raising activity — which ends May 31, 2002.

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**Cascade Chapter NSDAR**

**Visit the publisher’s informative website at www.literacyunlimited.com. Examine English from the Roots Up and the concepts it presents. Download sample pages.**

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Navigating the Future

With many updates and new features, the DAR website is a premier resource. By Gretchen Poehlman

In this Internet age, we can't move fast enough. Technology has infiltrated virtually every aspect of our life—and the DAR is keeping pace by navigating strategically toward the future. If you haven't yet visited the DAR website, be sure to check it out. Continually updated, the DAR website, www.dar.org, not only serves as an informational resource for members, it also services the public with information about genealogy, membership in the organization and DAR historical buildings, collections and resources.

"The Internet has transformed the way we research, the way we stay informed, the way we communicate and the way we live," says President General Linda T. Watkins. "In order for the DAR to prosper, we must take advantage of this most exciting medium. The DAR website is integral to keeping members involved in all that is happening here at headquarters and throughout the organization."

Since the completion of its restructuring, the site has had an astounding response from visitors worldwide. Victor Kunze, director of information systems, who built the underlying structure of the DAR website, says that it has become a hot spot for prospective members trying to locate local chapters and research revolutionary ancestors. In the month of July alone, the DAR site recorded 129,000 visits to its server.

Volunteers Helping Online

The overwhelming popularity is in large part due to the new services offered, which are maintained and updated by hundreds of DAR member volunteers from around the world. Susan Tillman, national chairman, Volunteer Information Specialists Committee, says that without the volunteers the DAR website couldn't be the invaluable resource that it is. "The volunteers who work on this site provide a support network from all over the country. All it takes is Internet access and the willingness to serve. For members interested in volunteering, this is an excellent way to contribute," explains Tillman.

Among the most popular of the website's pages is the newly added Patriot Lookup Service. This complimentary service enables the public to submit a query about an ancestor who may have participated in the Revolution. A group of 108 volunteers log onto the DAR main site to respond to the requests, directly helping those who are interested in finding out if the DAR has previously registered their ancestor as a revolutionary patriot.
The popularity of the Patriot Lookup Service is evident from the more than 18,000 requests that were entered in the first few weeks after it commenced in early August. "When the service launched, we anticipated possibly 50 to 100 inquiries a week. In the first week, we received approximately 10,000," Kunze recounts. "The power of the volunteer system that has been established is obvious from the fact that these 18,000 or more inquiries were researched and answered within a few weeks. Such a timely response is possible because the site is structured in a way that is easy for volunteers to access."

Keeping Members Informed

It's now easier than ever for members to stay informed on all that is happening throughout the DAR with the new members' site. With regular updates to the DAR Events Calendar page and the Chapters page, members have the resources at their fingertips to stay actively involved with the DAR locally and nationally. The member volunteers post changes to site information, calendar entries and contact information instantly. "There are about 600 members on the chapter level alone who maintain chapter websites and revise links so that information is always up to date," says Tillman.

The Many Features of the DAR, Now Online

One of the key goals of the organization's online presence is to spread the word about the many outreach projects, valuable research tools and community services offered by the National Society and its local chapters. For example, to increase the visibility of the many antiquities, collections, conference and meeting facilities of the DAR, the site features the DAR Museum, Library, Americana Collection and Constitution Hall. The DAR site also provides a collection of DAR forms and brochures that can be printed or downloaded for use.

The Future of the Site

"As we work on the website, we're forever looking to the future and the endless possibilities that technology invites. For instance, we have just started to include articles from American Spirit on the site," says Victor Kunze. "We're setting our sights on bringing the DAR well into the 21st century with information available at the click of a mouse." The mission of the site is to help membership recruitment, keep members informed and increase visibility of the DAR. "We are looking to tell the public more about what the DAR does, and the website is a wonderful channel for publicizing DAR services that they may not be aware of," adds Susan Tillman.

Because volunteers maintain the site nearly 24 hours a day, it always includes the most current information. If you aren't able to find something, don't hesitate to click on the Feedback link located at the bottom of every page and submit your comments or questions.

For more information on the benefits and features of the website, visit www.dar.org or ask your state regent about the website available to members only. Members interested in volunteering on the Volunteer Information Specialist Committee should contact Susan Tillman at stillman@dar.org.
New Ancestors

New ancestors who have been recognized by the NSDAR as of July 7, 2001 are listed below.

ABNEY: Samuel: b 1765 VA d p 5-8-1819 SC m (t) Mary Riley Pvt SC

ANDERSON: J ohn: b 2-26-1746 MA d p 1820 ME m (t) Sarah Proctor CS MA

BALZLY: BALSLE, BALSLEY, BALTZLE: BALEY

BARROWS: BARROW, BARRUS, BERRUS: Ebeneser: b 2-16-1759 RI d a 3-5-1845 NH m (t) Rebecca Thshire PS NH

BARTON: BARTON: George: b c 1754 VA d 4-24-1797 VA m (t) Sarah Benedict Sol NY

BRADISH: BRADISH: Jacob: b H-1748 — d 4-24-1797 VA m (t) Catherine "Catrine" (K) : b c 1725 — d p 11-29-1782 VA m (t) James Davenport PS VA

BENTLEY: BENTLY

BLOGETT, BLOGGETT

BLODGETT: BLODETT, BLODETT

BLOT: BLOTE

BRETHERES: BURRUS

BREMER: BARMER

BROKEY: BLOWKEY

BROOKS: BROOKS

BROWN: BROWN

BROWN: BROWN

BROWNS: BROWNS

BRYANT: BRYANT

BRICKHOUSE: BRICKHOUSE: George: b c 1759/61 VA d a 12-13-1830 VA m (t) Mary/Polly Belote PS VA

CARPENTER: Josiah: b 4-21-1756 NY d 1-21-1839 NY m (t) Sarah Benedict Sol NY

CHENOWETH: CHENOWITH

CHICKERING: Samuel: b 9-28-1732 MA d 3-16-1814 MA m (t) Mary Dane Pvt MA

CLAIBORNE: CLAYBORN, CLAYBOURN, CLYBOURN

CLARK: CLARKE, CLARK, CLEMENTS

CLEMENCE, CLEMENS, CLERMONE

COCKERHAM: COCKERHAM

COLEMAN: CLEMENS, CLEMENCE, CLEMENTS

Clements: m (t) Thankful Coburn Pvt NH

CONANT: Abel: b 4-5-1747 MA d 2-5-1793 VT m (t) Elizabeth X Pvt SC

CONWAY: CONWAY

CONVERSE: CONVERS

CORNCOG: David: b c 1693 WI d 4-21-1780 PA m (t) Catherine X PS PA

CROW: CROW

CRABATH: CRABATH

CRAWFORD: William: b c 1758 IR d a 10-4-1813 SC m (t) Mary X PS SC

DAVENPORT: Catherine "Catrine" (K): b c 1725 — d p 11-29-1782 VA m (t) James Davenport PS VA

DAY: Pelatiah: b 3-27-1748 MA d 10-9-1816 MA m (t) Hannah Curtis (X) Stacy (t) Mary Marvin Pvt MA

DECKER: Frederick: b c 1740 — d 10-9-1804 MD m (t) Anna Maria X Col CS PS MD

DEMAR: DEMAREE, DEMARIS, DEMARY, DES MAREST

DEVEREAUX: DEVEREUX

DINWELL: DUNNELS, DWINNEL, DWINNEIL, DWINNEWL

EASTON: John: b 11-19-1728 RI d a 10-4-1797 MA m (t) Elizabeth X Pvt SC

EDMANS: EDMONDS, EDMUNDS

Edward: John Flood: b c 1748 VA d a 4-24-1797 VA m (t) Lucy Gray Col CS VA

FAIRCHILD: Joseph: b c 1724 CT d 10-5-1804 NJ m (t) Abigail X PS NJ

FONTOINE: FOUNTAIN

FREEMAN: FREEMON, FREMAN, FREMONT

FRY: FREY, FRYE

GALLOWAY: GALLAWAY

GIBBS: GIBBES

GOSTICK: GOSWICK

GRAHAM: Hugh Sr.: b c 1715 NH d a 2-2-1779 NH m (t) X X PS NH

GRAY: John: b 7-14-1740 MA d a 4-30-1791 MA m (t) Hannah Getchell SGT MA

HALLENBECK: Jacob Hanse/Han/John : b 4-24-1773 NY d p 10-1790 NY m (t) Anna/Annatje Van Schayk Pvt NY

HAMLET: HAMBLETON, HAMMITT

HAMILTON: HAMBLETON, HAMMITT

HAND: Joseph: b c 1765 SC d a 12-26-1850 SC m (t) Mary Anne McGill Sol PS SC

HAPPEL: Johann Heinrich/Henry: b 11-7-1728 — d a 2-9-1801 PA m (t) Catharine Miller Pvt PA

To be continued in the January/February 2002 issue of American Spirit.

For further information, contact the Genealogy Division of the Office of the Registrar General, 202-879-3268.
**American Spirit**

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Be sure to act now. This offer ends December 31, 2001.

In the January/February issue of *American Spirit*

**Valley Forge:** A winter tour of historic Valley Forge

**Presidential Preservation:** The Adams Estate in Quincy, MA

**Patriotic Neighbors:** The friendship of the Red Cross and DAR

**A Written History:** Capturing your family history in print
Walter Berns believes that love of country is the cornerstone of a healthy republic and that it should be taught early, in schools and in the home. A professor emeritus at Georgetown University and a resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute, Berns acknowledges that allegiance to country is a tough lesson to teach in a liberal democracy that places a higher value on individual expression than on public-spiritedness.

Despite the promising title, Berns provides no surefire formula for rekindling patriotism in the hearts of Americans interested more in their rights than in their responsibilities. Instead, he offers an erudite pep talk that seeks to inspire readers with stirring examples from the past and cautionary tales from the present. Urging us to remember the self-sacrificing Spartans, the visionary Founding Fathers, the World War II Nazi fighters and other citizens who acted in defense of freedom and their nation, Berns points out what he sees as contemporary hindrances to patriotic feeling: globalization, cultural and moral relativity, the disappearance of value-based education in public schools and our overtolerance for reckless self-expression.

Berns’ most effective chapter is on Lincoln and the Civil War, because Abe’s stirring words about the need to sacrifice for future generations ring true today. The challenge, says Berns, is to teach an increasingly diverse group of citizens that self-restraint in the interest of public good is a virtue and that what makes today’s patriot is a rekindled interest in civic involvement.

H. W. Brands’ book offers a fresh, candid look at one of America’s most remarkable men. Brands conveys an intimate tale of Benjamin Franklin from a carefully researched historical perspective, filled with timely quotes from Franklin’s own memoirs.

This is a story of a man and his times. When America was in its infancy, Franklin played a key role in ensuring the fledgling nation’s growth and future. A man of necessity and curiosity, his vision and imagination contributed to many of our current amenities—from bifocals, electric lights, modern stoves, rocking chairs, odometers, fire stations, post offices, libraries, mutual insurance plans and hospitals, to major universities and more.

As Brands explores Franklin’s many groundbreaking innovations and revolutionary ideas, he also embraces his wit. Many of Franklin’s clever comments and keen observations on human nature are included in this book, revealing his humanity, perception and humor.

Franklin’s story is inspired by his drive to make full use of the opportunities and freedoms offered him in a country still probing its limits. As he matures and develops, we are aware that the country is doing the same.

Franklin once wrote, “If you would not be forgotten as soon as you are dead and rotten, either write things worth reading, or do things worth the writing.”

Brands does a wonderful job of describing the relationship between Benjamin Franklin—printer, writer, inventor, scientist and diplomat—and his America, growing up together.
Avoiding The Nursing Home...

What Long Term Care Insurance Can Do For You

As we become older, health care issues take on a new importance, especially when we realize a health care crisis could result in the need for long term care. Almost everyone would prefer to receive care at home, or in an assisted care facility, rather than having to go into a nursing home.

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