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The New Year brings to each of us the opportunity for a renewed purpose in life. It may be a time for new beginnings or a time for a recommitment to those things most important to our happiness and well being. As we reflect on the recent holiday gatherings, we are even more conscious of the need to focus on the priorities of our lives. Family ties are important, as are the shared memories of our time together as a family. With the passing years, these memories inspire us to record the moments of our lives for future generations. In this issue of American Spirit, you will find tips on how to write your own family’s history.

To discover the stories of our families and understand their experiences is not only nostalgic but also educational. History becomes our own family’s journey and not merely stories in a book. Through the stories of ancestors who served in Washington’s army to the accounts of loved ones involved in more recent conflicts, we come to know the heart and spirit of the American family. In the aftermath of September 11, we have become keenly aware of the pain and sacrifice of those who have given their lives to ensure our freedom. Their valor and determination was the foundation on which America’s strength was built. In truth, our greatest resource and our mightiest weapon is the resolute will of the American people. All of us remember too well the tragic result and the loss of lives of our military when public support for the Vietnam War disintegrated and there was no will to win.

We must vow that this will not happen again.

We are now engaged in another battle to secure our freedom and that of other peace-loving nations. Our President has challenged all Americans to be committed to the long-term aspect of securing our freedom. Each of us, as citizens, has an important role to play in preserving liberty and justice for all. We must not fail to measure up to the challenge of ensuring the future of our government by teaching our children the principles and ideals upon which our nation was founded. The DAR urges all citizens to emulate the example set by our Patriot forefathers and make a personal commitment to support our nation’s leaders and do our part as Patriots of 2002. Let us pledge that our strength and our resolve to win this war will not fade; and let us pray for faith and courage to see it through.

Linda Tinker Watkins
President General
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
Thoughts from New York
Dear Editor:

[Returning from the October NBM] I counted that I was on seven flights between September 25 and October 6. Out of Albany, the line to go through security took one hour. My time was calculated for that long. Noticed everyone on that line (5 a.m.) looked very clean. All wearing casual clothing but freshly pressed and neat. I thought they all looked business-like, but one friend told me they all wanted to look very American, which they did!

On one flight, Harrisburg, Penn. to LaGuardia, I was the only passenger on a Dash 8 37-passenger plane. On October 4th Delta shuttle LGA to DCA, the Captain announced there were members of the press on board, but they were unobtrusive.

The WTC holocaust continues to be the major headline. Some of New York’s members live and/or work in Manhattan and had close calls; some living very inconveniently for several weeks as they took in “refugees” (friends who couldn’t go home). All NYC Chapter Regents took stock and found all members OK. My Chapter’s First Vice Regent lost her husband whose office was on the 92nd floor. My community (Garden City) and all towns like ours lost 100 or more who worked there. We are all bedroom communities with an easy (40-minute) commute to NYC. The fire and other emergency workers from Long Island, New Jersey, etc. had a caravan of trucks with their sirens blaring on the 11th as they raced into the City to help. Even now, these units are on 12-hour shifts. They are bused down to the Brooklyn Navy Yard where they are put on boats to Lower Manhattan.

Interesting that, as we commemorate the 225th Anniversary of the Battle of Brooklyn, the very route that George Washington took to save his troops from utter ruin is that route the rescuers are now taking to dig out the WTC.

My husband had been with the Port Authority for 34 years, the final 10, when he was Director of Aviation, on the 64th & 65th floors of #1 WTC. He has been retired for 20 years, so his work force has all retired, but I can well see all those rooms whoever was the current work force. As the pictures of the disaster showed the mountain of smoke billowing through the canyons between buildings, there were many papers tumbling along the ground in the front of that force. All the records of Pat’s work and every other company were in that dust. All the talent—all the records, just gone. The people that were killed can never be replaced, nor can the records.

Take care.

With kindest regards,

Fran T. Pattarini
New York State Regent
Garden City, New York

Increasing Membership
Dear Editor:

Increasing our membership should be the top priority of the Daughters of the American Revolution. When our daughters (and granddaughters) reach the milestone of 18 years, we should give them the treasured gift of membership in the DAR—whether it’s on their birthday wish list or not.

I have four daughters ages 19, 15, 12 and 8. The 19-year-old is a DAR member and a sophomore at Indiana University. Being 200 miles from home she can’t attend many meetings, but she is proud to be a member, proud that I gave her a gift that will last a lifetime.

Sincerely,

Cheryl R. Houin
Bourbon, Indiana

The New Magazine
Dear Editor:

Accolades of praise to you, Linda and her Executive Committee, and any of those responsible for the innovations in the DAR magazine. Thank you very much!

Patricia Shelby
Honorary President General

Dear Editor:

I got my first issue of the new magazine and love the new format. I have to share this story with you.

Our chapter was having a garage sale/fundraiser. A couple of other members were here at my house and we were pricing items. My HODAR went and got a pizza for us and brought in the mail, which had the newsletter/magazine. So over pizza we poured over them both. We were excited to see that one of the books in the bookshelf column was by Ray Raphael (A People’s History of the American Revolution) as he was our guest speaker at our September meeting.

And then in the travel column was Mystic, Connecticut where my husband and I will be attending a convention in May for our pet sitting business.

Just had to share those small world stories with you. By the way, we made almost $400 at our garage sale.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lani Stites
McKinleyville, California
You've conducted all the library research, interviewed countless relatives and double-checked tons of genealogical facts. Finally, the time has come to start writing that family history you've been talking about for years. But where do you start? How do you move from the research phase to writing mode?

For some guidance, American Spirit consulted two leading experts on writing family histories: Emily Anne Croom, the author of four genealogy books, including Unpuzzling Your Past (Betterways Books, 2001), and Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, a certified genealogist who writes commissioned family history narratives and edits genealogy books, including Groom's. What follows are some of their best tips and ideas.

Organize Your Book

Decide how you are going to organize your book. The most straightforward approach is to focus on one line of your family tree, starting with your earliest ancestor and working forward through the generations. The copy you write about each ancestor becomes the chapters of the book. "It's humanly impossible to write about all your ancestors in one book," Croom cautions. "You'll never find them all. Plus, you have to keep your audience in mind. Not everyone in your family is related to the same ancestors. You have to narrow things down."

Carmack, an Ex-Regent of the Zebulon Pike Chapter (Colorado Springs, Colo.), agrees, pointing out that it's almost inevitable that as soon as you print your book, you uncover some great, new information. "You're never really done with a family history. Relatives come out and tell you things after they read what you've written. But the point is to get something into print. You can always put new material in a second edition."

Choose Your Writing Format

Certainly the narrative format is the most popular way to go. "The type of family history that I write, teach and advocate is the narrative family history that's completely nonfiction but reads like a novel," says Carmack, who recently published a family history of her own, Wild Irish Rose (Newbury Street Press, 2001). The best way to understand the format is to read other family history narratives, both fiction and nonfiction, and participate in a writing class of some sort. Besides Roots by Alex Haley,
here are some good examples of narrative family history writing:

- Slaves in the Family (Ballantine, 1989) by Edward Ball.

Consider Alternative Formats

If the narrative format sounds daunting, consider easier alternatives. “The form a family history takes depends on the individual person doing the writing—their time, their budget and what they feel they can do,” Croom advises. “There are actually several things you can do that don’t involve lots of writing.” The possibilities include:

- A series of biographical sketches of 1,000–1,200 words. The sketches can always become the basis for an expanded book at a later date.
- Collections of edited letters with annotations explaining who wrote the letters and what their lives and the times they lived in were like.
- Historical vignettes and eye-opening anecdotes about a particularly intriguing ancestor, ancestral couple or family group (i.e., their occupations/work life, day-to-day life, holiday celebrations, treasured traditions, tragedies and rivalries, journeys or life-altering events).
- A family history scrapbook filled with images of important documents such as birth certificates, marriage certificates, newspaper clippings, ship manifests and citizenship papers accompanied by descriptions and comments that provide insight on the people to whom they once belonged.
- A family history cookbook filled with recipes passed down through generations and the stories (often food-related) of ancestors who handed down recipes.
Keep It Compelling
The key to writing a family history that actually gets read by existing family members and future generations is compelling writing. This means using the same writing techniques that best-selling authors of fiction and nonfiction use to grab and sustain readers' attention—anecdotes, suspense, quotes, rich details and good flow.

"My number one piece of advice is don't start your book with the day someone was born," emphasizes Carmack. "There isn't a single novel or movie that starts with the day someone was born that holds people's attention." She recommends starting in the middle of the story and using a flashback to tell the reader how the main character got to that point. To keep a story from sagging in the middle, she suggests using cliffhangers.

Find Your Own Voice
Although reading well-crafted historical narratives and taking writing courses are extremely helpful ways to gain insight and direction on how to write, don't try to copy another writer's style. Find your own true voice (not the part of you that wants to sound more literary or educated). Ask yourself, "If I were telling this story to a friend, what would I say first? How would I organize my thoughts? How would I keep my friend interested? What would make my ancestors come to life? What makes my ancestors memorable? Why would anyone want to know these people?"

Incorporate the Times
Put your ancestors into context by weaving in the social history of their times. Doing so adds rich detail and important background to the dry facts, figures, names, dates and places that you have uncovered in your research. "It's important to do the background research on the social history that describes ordinary people and everyday life during the times," says Carmack. "Even if you don't know exactly how your Revolutionary ancestor lived, you can find out what the typical experience was for the everyday foot soldier and what life was like for the wife and kids while he was off fighting. Social history adds color."

The Necessary Critique
Before you get too far, let someone critique your work. "The hardest thing for people to do is take criticism," declares Croom. Nonetheless, it's important to "consult with another thinking person, a person who reads with understanding. You want your book to flow logically and interestingly. If that person doesn't understand something, you should pay attention. It means you haven't said it well."

"Let them be brutally honest," adds Carmack. "If they're bored, your reader will be bored."

Give Yourself Time
Writing is hard, solitary work. After a year or two of intensive research, you have to give yourself time to write the book, which can easily take a year.

Go for It
"Writing a family history is worth doing. Each person can find a comfort level, do what they are comfortable with and then challenge themselves a bit more," says Croom. "Experience is a great teacher. Success with one project may encourage you to do another."

For the most part, writing a family history is a labor of love that proves its worth over time. "It's our duty and obligation to preserve memories," sums up Croom. "Someone down the line will want to know and will care. Eventually, most people have a curiosity about who begat them."
Coronado/San Diego, California

VICTORIAN CHARM SHINES THROUGH AT HOTEL DEL CORONADO

The Hotel del Coronado, with its classic Queen Anne revival style turrets, towers and dormers, offers a tempting getaway. This National Historic Landmark sits on 26 acres of oceanfront in Coronado, California, an island connected by bridge to San Diego. The hotel, which opened in 1888, recently completed a $55 million restoration. You can't beat the sunset view of the Pacific from any number of the hotel's oceanfront restaurants, patios and porches.

One of the most architecturally distinctive rooms in the hotel is the Crown Room. This fine-dining restaurant features whimsical crown-shaped chandeliers hanging from its 33-foot-high, pine-panel ceiling. The chandeliers were designed by Wizard of Oz author Frank Baum, a frequent guest of the hotel at the turn of the century.

The Crown Room is such a standout that it was the site of the first state dinner held outside the White House in 1970, when President Nixon hosted Mexican President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz. In total, 10 presidents have visited the hotel, starting with Benjamin Harrison, who was touring the country by train and had breakfast there in 1891.

Downtown Coronado and nearby San Diego provide plenty of attractions, including:

- The Gaslamp Quarter: a shopping and entertainment district steeped in architecture from the late 1800s and early 1900s.
- Old Town San Diego: the city's original settlement, home to Mission Basilica San Diego de Alcala, California's first mission.

Perennial museum-goers should head directly to Balboa Park, home to the San Diego Zoo and 15 museums, many of which are housed in distinctive historical buildings featuring Spanish/Mediterranean architecture.

— Margie Markarian

St. Augustine, Florida

VISIT PONCE DE LEON'S STOMping GROUNDs

For a combination of history and seaside calm, escape to St. Augustine, the northeast Florida city where Ponce de Leon sought the Fountain of Youth. Founded in 1565, St. Augustine is the country's oldest continuously occupied European settlement, predating Jamestown (1607) and Plymouth (1620).

Visitors can experience five centuries of historic attractions including Indian artifacts at an archeological park, a European fortress, a district filled with Spanish Colonial homes, British reenactments and Victorian hotels and museums.

One of the city's most notable historic attractions is Old St. Augustine Village, a museum featuring nine historic homes from various periods, stretching from 1790 to 1910. Costumed guides offer insight on the homes, their furnishings and their residents, including an exiled nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, a grandniece of George Washington and writer Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Throughout downtown St. Augustine, charming architecture, art galleries and antique stores abound. The best way to see it all is by taking in a tour, be it a trolley tour, horse-drawn carriage ride, self-guided art walk or evening ghost tour. The heart of the historic district is St. George Street, which is lined with 18th-century Spanish Colonial houses and lies within an 11-block pedestrian-only area.

When the sightseeing and shopping are done, enjoy St. Augustine's 42 miles of coastline.

— Margie Markarian

FOR MORE INFORMATION...

Hotel del Coronado
1-800-HOTEL DEL
www.hoteldel.com
Coronado Visitors Bureau
619-437-8788
www.coronadovisitors.com
San Diego Convention & Visitors Bureau
619-232-3101
St. Augustine, Ponte Vedra & the Beaches Visitors & Convention Bureau
904-829-1711
www.visitoldcity.com
Old St. Augustine Village Museum
904-823-9722
www.old-staug-village.com

The Oldest House in St. Augustine
Responding to Needs in Appalachia

The Hindman Settlement School has been building brighter futures for 100 years. By Kristin Woodworth

A successful school principal in Kentucky with multiple degrees in education and just two classes away from qualifying for superintendency, Twyla Messer has been committed to education since her days at the Hindman Settlement School (HSS). Like many students, Twyla came to Hindman as a child with a high IQ who wasn't performing adequately in class. “Once I discovered I had dyslexia and got the training I needed at HSS, a world of knowledge opened up. I couldn't read long enough. I couldn't go to school enough. I couldn't earn enough degrees,” says Twyla. “That's basically why I went into education, so that no other child would have to go through the feelings that I did as a child.”

Success stories abound at HSS. The people of central Appalachia have been coming to the settlement in search of education and enlightenment since its establishment in 1902. The founders—Miss May Stone, a longtime DAR member, and Miss Katherine Pettit—would be proud to know that 100 years later, this special oasis they created continues to make life better for the people of rural eastern Kentucky.

Miss Stone and Miss Pettit established Hindman, the first rural social settlement school in the United States, in response to the needs of the people of Knott and surrounding counties in eastern Kentucky, specifically in educating their children. The women invited young teachers from New England to give a year of their time to the rural children, and soon HSS acquired a reputation for academic excellence. As roads and public schools expanded in the region, Hindman began to reinvent itself. For many years, HSS has sustained consistent goals of community service and preservation of Appalachian heritage, while allowing its educational programs to evolve.

Gradually, as the public schools took over many of the educational offerings of the settlement, HSS recognized that there were still unmet needs. HSS did what it has always done: responded. Executive director Mike Mullins explains, “The goal of HSS programming is one of responding to needs. For the past 22 years, we have been helping children with learning differences, specifically dyslexia. Our offerings started out with one afterschool program—four parents and four students who wanted a place to meet. And it evolved into afterschool tutorial programs involving multiple counties, a six-week summer school program and the James Still Learning Center, which houses a full-time school for children who need more help.” Together, these three components, which are funded by a combination of government cooperatives and donations and run by trained parents and staff, serve approximately 150 children each year. Students come from all over Kentucky as well as from surrounding states to benefit from the Settlement’s successful program.

Hindman’s top-notch staff knows that children learn differently and
that the key to educational success is to figure out how each child can best absorb knowledge. "At HSS, we take the child and say, 'What are your needs?' and then we apply a variety of strategies to meet that child's specific needs. With years of research, a dedicated staff and compassion, we meet the child on his or her level and find approaches that work," Mullins states.

Not only do the strategies at Hindman work, they change lives. Just ask Twyla Messer or Jeffrey Cress. Jeffreys story is quite typical: "I thought, 'I'm stupid and never going to be able to do much anyway. Why keep on working in school?' And then my mom said that there's this program in Hindman. And so I went and actually learned what my problem is, and I learned how to deal with it. I mean, I hated books when I was little because I didn't understand them. But now, I'm reading all the time and it's just awesome." Jeffrey's mother Karen elaborates, "In six weeks, they [HSS] did what the school system couldn't do in four years."

Teaching children with learning differences is just one way HSS changes lives and serves the community. Hindman's adult education program empowers the region's adult population. This past decade, more than 900 adults earned their GEDs through Hindman. Each year, approximately 250 adults take advantage of the programs there, from literacy to GED training.

Students of all ages enjoy Appalachian culture during HSS's notable summer programs. Preserving the rich traditions of central Appalachia is an integral part of the school's mission. Throughout the summer, HSS hosts cultural workshops such as the Appalachian Family Folk Week, Appalachian Writers Workshop, Artists-in-Residence and other programs, inviting participants from around the country to study with well-known artists in many disciplines involving the traditional arts.

This April, Hindman will kick off its 100th anniversary celebration at the Kentucky State DAR Conference. Scheduled to debut at the conference is a performance piece exploring HSS from its early history through the present day. The play will be performed several times throughout 2002.

As Hindman prepares for its 100th anniversary, it remembers the past and looks to the future. The success of Hindman starts at the core with its passionate founders, supportive benefactors and dedicated staff. One alliance that has been instrumental in Hindman's success since its founding is the NSDAR. Mullins says, "NSDAR is a key partner in the HSS programs and activities. DAR has been very involved with the learning differences/dyslexia program, with support through scholarships and funding for science equipment, books and facilities. At Hindman, the Daughters have a direct impact on children and their lives." With the friendship and support of the DAR, HSS looks forward to building brighter futures well into the new century and beyond.
Although the Daughters of the American Revolution have always been among the most patriotic of United States citizens, the September 11 attacks on America have prompted an unprecedented surge of patriotism and flag waving across the country. From main streets in country towns to inner city neighborhoods, millions of citizens are demonstrating true American spirit by hanging flags high and proud from their homes, cars, community centers and places of work. Indeed, demand for new flags is so high that the handful of U.S.-based flag manufacturers, most of which are small, family-owned companies, have been backlogged with orders since mid-September.

"The widespread display of the flag is a phenomenon we've never seen before," says David L. White, executive director of the National Flag Foundation, a Pittsburgh-based nonprofit organization devoted to responsible citizenship and respect for the American flag. "The terrorists hit the nation at the core and deeply saddened all of us. To show unity and support, people are hanging flags. People want to do something to express their sentiments. Displaying the flag is a visible sign that you stand behind the country, the president; it's a way to reach out to the victims. The flag is the unifying symbol of America."

The Continental Congress adopted the country's first official flag on June 14, 1777. The resolution called for "the flag of the United
States to be made of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

At the time, the colors of the flag had no specific meaning. However, the DAR Manual for Citizenship reports that George Washington, in reference to the design of the flag, said: "We take the stars and blue union from Heaven, the red from our mother country, separating it by white stripes, thus showing we have separated from her, and the white stripes shall go down to posterity representing liberty."

Through the years, the colors of the flag have taken on more symbolic meanings. Red stands for hardiness and valor; white, purity and innocence; blue, vigilance, perseverance and justice. The stars have always represented each state.

Although most Americans believe Betsy Ross, a Philadelphia seamstress and friend to George Washington, made the first flag, there is actually a bit of controversy regarding who should get credit for designing the first flag. Many historians believe Francis Hopkinson, a New Jersey delegate to the Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, designed the first flag.

Whatever story you favor, what was unique at the time of the flag's adoption was that the flag of our fledgling nation symbolized ideas.

As the National Flag Foundation's executive director points out: "All other flags of the day represented monarchies and dynasties; they featured religious symbols or crests. The Union flag represented an idea. The stars and stripes represented the 13 colonies, separated from the mother country but united together."

It wasn't until the Civil War that the flag began its journey toward becoming a symbol of patriotism. "Until then, the flag was flown on ships and government installations but not from people's homes like today," says White. "Before the Civil War, people had loyalty to the state and local area. The Civil War
Following are some of the most important do's and don'ts regarding flag display and care:

When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union (blue field) should be uppermost and to the flag's own right, that is, to the observer's left. When displayed in a window, the flag should be displayed in the same way, with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street.

When flown at half-staff, the flag should be first hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day.

The flag of the United States should be at the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of states, localities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs.

The flag should never be displayed with the union down, except as a signal of dire distress in instances of extreme danger to life or property.

A flag should never touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor or water.

The proper way to fold a flag is to fold it in half width-wise twice. Fold up in a triangle, starting at the striped end and repeat until only the end of the union is exposed. Then fold down the square into a triangle and tuck inside the folds.

Flag pins should be worn on left lapel near the heart.

When it is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, the flag should be destroyed in a dignified manner, preferably by burning. At least one DAR chapter, the Stamp Defiance Chapter in Wilmington, North Carolina, hosts an annual flag burning ceremony. In addition, many American Legion posts host flag-burning ceremonies on Flag Day.

brought us together. It was the consummation of America.”

During the 1890s and through the early 1900s, the flag continued to take on new meaning. For instance, it was during the Spanish-American War (1898) and in subsequent years as the country became a global power that the flag started to represent American ideals such as liberty, democracy and freedom.

In addition, as more immigrants entered the United States at the turn of the century, there was a growing concern that they wouldn't be loyal to the country. “That's when the Pledge of Allegiance was written (1892) and flags were given to new immigrants to encourage a love of country,” says White.

Without question, World War I pushed the flag to the ultimate level of patriotic expression. “The flag was everywhere, like today, even on soup cans,” reports White. “It was so ubiquitous that it wasn't getting the respect it deserved.”

For this reason, various patriotic organizations, including the DAR and the American Legion, decided to develop a code for the proper use and display of the American flag. The National Flag Conference was convened on June 14, 1923, and on May 14, 1924, a code regarding flag rules and regulations was established by Executive Order.

Certainly, the current resurgence in patriotism and flag waving is expected to continue throughout Operation Enduring Freedom. As White sums up: “By flying the flag and demonstrating patriotism, we are doing what we can to teach the next generation that freedom is not free.”
Making sense of the 1752 Calendar Change

Imagine celebrating the New Year on March 25th or having to change the date of your birthday to account for lost days in a given month. These practices sound strange, but they were a reality for many of our colonial ancestors.

Although virtually every civilization embraced some sort of calendar, for centuries the calendar was a work in progress. Perfecting it was a science that required adjustments to be made over time to ensure that the calendar was in sync with the earth’s actual position.

It was in 1752 that Great Britain and its American colonies adopted the Gregorian calendar, which is what we use today. Understanding the refinement process of early calendars and the international adoption process of our current Gregorian (New Style) calendar is important for family historians tracing their lineage. Many colonial records can be quite a mystery due to the great 1752 calendar change. To make sense of our calendar’s evolution, we must go back in time and
look at the most widely known calendars: the Julian and the Gregorian.

The Julian (Old Style) Calendar

In 45 B.C., Julius Caesar established a 12-month calendar known as the Julian, or Old Style (O.S.), calendar. Based on a solar year, this calendar designated a cycle of three common years containing 365 days and one year containing 366. Basically, every fourth year, the Julian calendar recognized a leap year. March 25th marked the first day of each year.

For many years, civilizations throughout the world followed the Julian calendar. However, scholars and religious officials eventually noted that the Julian calendar, which assumed that the earth took 365.25 days to orbit the sun, was slightly high according to solar measurement, paving the way for a new, more accurate calendar.

The Gregorian (New Style) Calendar

Pope Gregory XIII introduced a revised calendar in 1582 that acknowledged the discrepancy between the equinox and the Julian calendar as of that date. Known as the Gregorian or New Style (N.S.) calendar, it addressed the accumulation of calendar time through the centuries by eliminating 10 days from the month of October 1582—4 October 1582 was followed by 15 October 1582. To maintain the correction, the Gregorian calendar designated end-of-century years as leap years only if divisible by 400. The years 1700, 1800 and 1900 were no longer leap years. Pope Gregory XIII also ordered that January 1st, not March 25th, mark the beginning of each year.

Adoption of the Gregorian calendar varied considerably throughout the world. While Roman Catholic countries were the first to adopt the N.S. calendar, Great Britain didn't approve the new calendar until 1751 by an Act of Parliament. And it wasn't until September 1752, 250 years ago, that England and its American colonies actually instituted the N.S. calendar.

To get on track with the new calendar, some conversions had to be made. An additional day had been gained in the Julian cycle since the calendar change in 1582, so Britain and the colonies had to make an 11-day, rather than a 10-day, adjustment. Eleven days were dropped from the month of September 1752—2 September 1752 was followed by 14 September 1752.

Furthermore, to ensure that the calendar was in sync with the earth's position, America and Great Britain made the switch to a new date for the year 1752 to begin. The year 1751 began under the Julian calendar on March 25th, but it ended on December 31st so that the first day of 1752 under the Gregorian calendar could be celebrated on January 1st. In other words, America and Great Britain lost the months of January and February for 1751.

Genealogical Consequences

When tracing American colonial lines, there are a few important points to consider. For starters, remember that the Julian calendar observed March as the first month and September as the seventh month of the year—the Latin translation of September is "seventh month." Pre-1752 records
No, we didn’t book this cruise.
But we’ve been in the travel business a long time.

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Winter in Valley Forge. No other image evokes more strongly both the facts and the feeling of the American Revolution. It was here that George Washington's battered Continental Army retreated for shelter from the cold and from General Howe's troops occupying nearby Philadelphia. And it was here that the
Americans overcame demoralization, hunger and sickness and gradually formed themselves into a trained fighting force. Today one million people visit Valley Forge National Historical Park every year. Many other colonial and Revolutionary sites in and around Philadelphia make the area a place of special pilgrimage for those interested in the roots of American patriotism.

The physical traits for which General Washington chose Valley Forge as his army's winter encampment in December 1777 are the same features that make it one of the most beautiful spots on America's Revolutionary map: its glorious rolling hills and the scenic Schuylkill River. For the Continental Army, the uplands were ideal for lookouts, making the area easy to defend; the intervening valleys offered space and shelter for huts; and the river flowing along the camp's northern border provided an added protection against surprise attacks. More than two centuries later, this spectacular landscape of hills, meadows and woods can be appreciated for its natural beauty and historical significance, thanks to the efforts of the State of Pennsylvania, private historical societies, patriotic organizations and the National Park Service. First preserved as a state park in 1893, Valley Forge was designated a National Historical Park on July 4, 1976.

Visitors enter the park through the National Memorial Arch, following the same route as the 11,000 soldiers who arrived on foot along Gulph Road on December 19, 1777. The stone arch was dedicated in 1917 to honor the “patience and fidelity” of the Continental Army. Inside the park, two roads lead east from the main entrance to a modern, granite Visitors Center built compactly into the side of a small rise. The exhibits of firearms, swords and other military accessories and an 18-minute audiovisual program transport visitors back to the days of the encampment. Background information tells how Valley Forge got its name—from the iron forge that dominated the town—and describes its invasion by the British in September 1777, when they confiscated supplies from an important storage house and burned the forge and the sawmill.

The park encompasses 3,600 acres and has touring options for every age and ability, from a bus tour of the most significant sites to 18 miles of multi-use trails for walking and biking. It is possible to combine driving and walking by parking in designated areas and exploring the immediate surroundings on foot.

Highlights include General Washington's headquarters, located in the beautifully restored Isaac Potts House. Replicas of the huts that housed guards have been set up nearby. There are also 15 brigade encampment sites, where huts have been built replicating those used by
Washington's troops. The Artillery Park, where General Knox oversaw the cannon, and several fortified redoubts provide a glimpse into the life of constant vigilance necessary to the army's survival. The expansive Grand Parade ground dominates the core of the park. Here, drillmaster Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben transformed the tattered and inexperienced troops into a trained and disciplined army.

Along the northern edge of the Grand Parade, the 18th-century house occupied by General James Varnum remains open to the public, though several others (those of General Knox, Major General Lafayette and Lord Stirling) are visible only from the outside. Enhancing the preserved remains and replications are several monuments erected by a variety of patriotic organizations. These monuments commemorate the role of individual heroes, such as Von Steuben and General Anthony Wayne, and that of larger groups, such as the Patriots of African American Descent. In the northern sector, located on private land, stand the Washington Memorial Chapel, the Valley Forge Historical Society Museum, Patriots Tower and Washington Memorial National Carillon. (See the accompanying article for more on the NSDAR-funded Patriots Tower and Carillon.)

Nothing symbolizes the early despair and ultimate triumph of the Valley Forge experience more neatly than the names of the encampment's two largest hills: Mount Misery and Mount Joy. In a letter to Governor George Clinton dated February 16, 1778, Washington said that the "dreadful situation of the army for want of provisions, and the miserable prospects before us ... [are] more alarming than you will probably conceive." But by early May, when Washington learned that France had joined America's fight against the British, the morale of the army had lifted. And by the time they left Valley Forge on June 19, 1778, exactly six months after their arrival, the reinvigorated troops represented the hope of all 13 states as the Continental Army began its long but successful march to victory.

Digging into the Past

One of the unusual attractions for summer visitors is the chance to watch an ongoing archaeological dig. In 2000, archaeologists with the National Park Service's Valley Forge Center for Cultural Resources began excavations into the two Pennsylvania brigade sites, located along the southern perimeter of the encampment. With the help of students and volunteers from ages 10 to 80, they have uncovered hut floors, hearths, outdoor fire and trash pits, footpaths, military...
When General Washington and his troops left Valley Forge on June 19, 1778, the reinvigorated troops represented the hope of all 13 states as the Continental Army began its long but successful march to victory.

Artifacts and even food remains. Other discoveries include bits of clothing from uniforms, areas of recreational activity and even evidence of insubordination: Though General Washington expressly forbade cooking inside the fragile huts or near the frontline fortifications, food remains found inside hut fireplaces and cooking pits uncovered near the front lines show that the men were not always inclined to follow orders.

Some of the results from the first season of excavations can be seen on the National Park Service's Cultural Resources website at www.cr.nps.gov/Logcabin. For more information about the dig or about volunteering for a future excavation, contact The Center for Cultural Resources, Valley Forge National Historical Park, at 610-783-0252.

Finding Your Valley Forge Ancestors

In October 2000, Valley Forge National Historical Park introduced a new, computerized Muster Roll to help genealogists trace ancestors who served at Valley Forge. An estimated 30,000 men spent at least part of the winter at the encampment, and this automated roll is intended to make ancestral searches more efficient. Kiosks have been placed in the park with interactive displays allowing a visitor to type in a name and conduct a search. Because of the enormous popularity of the new record, however, Internet access is often blocked by heavy use, so a second Internet site has been set up to handle the overload.

The list was compiled over the past 50 years by volunteers using National Archives' microfilm records. Other volunteers from the Lockheed Martin Corporation set up the computer database and the website, which can be accessed at: www.nps.gov/vafo/mropening.htm. National park personnel consider the website a work in progress and plan to add bibliographical information, correct errors and deficiencies pointed out by early users and provide instructions for people who cannot find their ancestor's name on the roll. If you have trouble accessing the site, e-mail Dona McDermott, chief of Interpretation and Cultural Services Management for the National Park Service, at Dona_McDermott@nps.gov.

For more information about Valley Forge National Historical Park and the entire Valley Forge area contact the Valley Forge Convention and Visitors Bureau at 610-834-1550 or e-mail your questions to: info@valleyforge.org.
Rising 114 feet above the rolling landscape of Valley Forge National Historical Park, Patriots Tower seems to send skyward a perennial prayer of thanks to the thousands of soldiers who spent a bitter winter here in 1777/78. Crowded into dark, airless huts, waiting desperately for spring and the chance to redeem themselves as freedom fighters, Washington's demoralized men could not have foreseen their ultimate victory nor imagined this soaring monument to their courage on the very spot where they felt at lowest ebb. High in the tower's belfry, a five-octave carillon of bronze bells intones a patriotic melody during concerts performed throughout the summer, on national holidays and for special events. Both Patriots Tower and the Washington Memorial National Carillon were gifts of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which raised more than $500,000 for the historic Valley Forge project.

The bell tower stands beside Washington Memorial Chapel on private land located within the National Park. The idea for a carillon was first conceived in the early 1900s by Dr. W. Herbert Burk. In 1893, the Pennsylvania State Legislature purchased 475 acres of land around the former encampment and preserved it as a public park. Soon, a number of patriotic organizations began placing monuments in the park to honor the soldiers who died there. DAR was the primary fundraiser for a set of 13 bells, the Star-Spangled Banner National Peace Chimes, representing the 13 original states. Dedicated on July 4, 1926, to commemorate the 150th anniversary of Independence Day, the chimes became the centerpiece of a National Carillon that was housed in a wooden tower.

Fifteen years later, the carillon had grown to 49 bells, one for every state and an additional National Birthday Bell. But the wooden tower was deteriorating and the carillon was deemed unsafe to use. During World War II, patriotism was at a peak and the Rev. John Robbins Hart, chaplain of the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge, thought the time was right to raise money for a new bell tower. Appealing to the DAR, which had been working at the national level and through its chapters to raise money for the carillon bells, Dr. Hart eventually secured from the Daughters a pledge to raise $75,000 for a permanent tower. Because the war effort presented such a large and pressing need, however, the Valley Forge project took longer than expected. By 1950, the base of the tower had been completed, and finally, on April 18, 1953, the
Daughters gathered at the site to dedicate the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower, also known as Patriots Tower. The cornerstone inscription reads: "This Tower is dedicated by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution to those patriots of the Revolutionary War whose faith and courage won and established American Freedom, and to those heroes of World Wars I and II who defended and preserved that blessed heritage."

Above the arched entryway, an understated rose window, created by the D'Ascenzo Studios in Philadelphia, depicts General Washington kneeling in prayer. To the left of the entrance and overhead, just above the level of the arch, stands an impressive 8-foot, 4-inch statue of Washington, sculpted by C. Paul Jennewein.

Today the carillon is composed of 58 bells, each representing a U.S. state or territory. The largest weighs 8,000 pounds and the smallest 13 1/2 pounds. The carillonneur plays the instrument with his clenched fists and his feet. Adding to the carillon's symbolism is the fact that the 28 lower bells were made by an American foundry (Meneely Bell of Watervliet, New York) and the 30 bells above them were created by the Paccard Bell Foundry of Annecy, France. One of the major reasons for the restored morale and determination of the Continental Army at Valley Forge was the May 1778 news that France had signed a Treaty of Alliance with the United States against Britain. The American and French bells that now ring from the tower are a lasting reminder of the importance of this key Revolutionary alliance. Patriots Tower also contains an interpretive room devoted to the historic Justice Bell, a full-sized replica of the Liberty Bell. The Justice Bell was rung in ceremonial fashion between 1915 and 1920 by members of the Women's Suffrage Movement.

Throughout the tower, inscribed in stone, on stained glass, on brass tablets and in a giant Book of Remembrance, are the names of more than 10,000 patriots from the Revolution onward. In keeping with the tower's name and purpose, a new Veterans' Wall of Honor was completed last summer, which contains room for additional names. A special dedication event, Bells of Freedom Sunday, was held on June 10, 2001, and attended by President General Watkins and many NSDAR and local chapter members. As part of the program, Mrs. Watkins read General Washington's Prayer for the Nation, and the ceremony ended with a ringing Fantasy on "America the Beautiful" played by carillonneur Douglas Gefvert.

The 50th anniversary of the completion of Patriots Tower will occur in 2003, during the 220th anniversary of the end of the Revolutionary War. Conceived initially as a living memorial to General Washington and his troops, the original 13 bells have been transformed by the DAR into one of the largest and most beautiful carillons in the world. And the stone tower that the Daughters built to protect it, with its growing list of patriot names and its important collection of historical artifacts, has come to represent all Americans who have worked for freedom since the days when the Continental Army emerged from its dark winter at Valley Forge.
This picturesque country inn, located on the Old Lancaster Highway southwest of Valley Forge in Malvern, opened in 1745. First named the Admiral Vernon Inne, after a British naval hero, its name was changed in 1758 to the Admiral Warren, in honor of Admiral Peter Warren, who defended Louisbourg during the French and Indian War. During the Revolution, the inn was owned by William Penn's grandson John, a loyalist. Because of its strategic location between Philadelphia and Lancaster, the popular carriage stop became a Tory stronghold. It is believed that the plans for capturing Philadelphia were hatched here. Shortly after the Continental Army's defeat at Brandywine on September 11, 1777, British soldiers tortured a blacksmith at the inn, forcing him to reveal the whereabouts of General Anthony Wayne's camp near Paoli, one mile south of the inn. This information allowed the British to launch a surprise attack during the night of September 20, which has become known as the Paoli Massacre. This violent event won support for the Revolutionary cause from many residents who had formerly been neutral. In 1825, in an effort to put its Tory past to rest, the inn was renamed the General Warren, after an American Revolutionary hero, General Joseph Warren, who distinguished himself at Bunker Hill. The business thrived until the 1830s, when its owner turned the inn into a temperance hotel. Without the draw of spirits, the business failed and changed hands frequently until the 20th century. The current owners purchased the property in 1985 and added rooms and modern conveniences while retaining the historical flavor. The original structure still houses two dining rooms, a tavern and most of the eight two-room suites. New additions contain a third dining room and a modern kitchen. Though no furnishings remain from the 18th-century house, original wood-burning fireplaces still warm the two oldest dining rooms, and some of the original hardwood flooring is visible. Visited by history buffs, students and writers interested in its stories, the inn often welcomes a local George Washington reenactor and works closely with Valley Forge National Park to keep its piece of Revolutionary history alive.

For more information call 610-296-3637 or visit www.generalwarren.com.
IN THE HEART OF OLD GERMANTOWN

The Deshler-Morris House

This stately house, made famous by the temporary residence of President George Washington in 1793 and 1794, is considered one of the best preserved 18th-century houses in the country. It is also the oldest presidential residence still in existence. Built in 1772 by merchant David Deshler, the home was occupied five years later by the victorious General Howe after the Battle of Germantown. Later, when a yellow fever epidemic descended on the capital city of Philadelphia in 1793, President Washington moved to the house, renting it from its second owner Colonel Isaac Franks for $131.56. Washington conducted national business there and returned to the house with his family in the summer of 1794. From that point on, the residence has been dubbed "The Germantown White House."

In 1834, the house was sold to Samuel B. Morris and remained in the family until 1948, when it was donated to the National Park Service and became a remote site of Independence National Historical Park. The Park Service fully restored the house to its 1790s' appearance. Thanks to the responsible stewardship of the Morris family, who understood the historical importance of the property, the original structure remained intact. The exterior of the home, located in the old market district, is covered in its original pale-gray stucco, giving it the look of a European villa. Its yellow-beige shutters are also authentic to the period.

Inside, original fireplaces, period furnishings, original portraits and the ubiquitous venetian blinds that were popular at the time, evoke the days when President Washington worked at his desk and posed for artist Gilbert Stuart. History enthusiasts will enjoy a unique feature of the home: a backyard "necessary" or privy, constructed in the 19th century with 10 seats and four separate rooms. Of special interest to NSDAR visitors is the beautifully landscaped garden in the rear of the house, which contains a holly tree planted by the local DAR chapter in 1999 to commemorate the bicentennial of George Washington's death.

Top: President Washington's executive office on the second floor contains period furnishings resembling those in place during his residency. Center: The house retains its original stucco, made to appear like blocks of granite. Bottom: The ornate parlor contains a red camelback couch, which tradition says belonged to the family of George Washington.
WASHINGTON CROSSING HISTORIC PARK
On December 8, 1776, Washington's troops retreated across New Jersey, crossing the Delaware River from Trenton to Morrisville, Pennsylvania. A few weeks later, however, they managed a dramatic rally. Marching 10 miles up the road, they recrossed the icy river on Christmas Day and staged a surprise attack against the British, gaining a victory in Trenton. Every December 25, the famous crossing and battle are reenacted for the public. The 500-acre park contains several historic buildings and educational materials.

BRANDYWINE BATTLEFIELD
On September 11, 1777, the British Army forded the Brandywine River and surprised General Washington's Continental Army with a two-sided attack, forcing it to retreat toward the village of Dilworth. Though the Americans lost the battle, the troops were courageous, earning the confidence of the French and assuring the key alliance with France that would later help win the war. At this 50-acre commemorative site in Chadds Ford, visitors can see the headquarters of both Washington and Lafayette.

PETER WENTZ FARMSTEAD
Washington lived in this sprawling farmhouse in Worcester while planning his attack on the British forces in Germantown. To protect Washington from poisoning by his enemies, his personal cook locked himself day and night in the farm's kitchen, guarding the food supply against sabotage.

FORT MIFFLIN
Built by the British on the banks of the Delaware River to protect occupied Philadelphia, this fort was also intended to house supplies confiscated after the British victory at Brandywine. However, American soldiers secured the fort and tried to prevent the British Navy from landing supplies. After repeated bombardment from the British, the Americans set fire to parts of the fort and retreated to Fort Mercer in New Jersey. The seven-week battle to hold the fort gave Washington time to move his troops to Valley Forge for the winter.

CLIVEDEN
On October 4, 1777, the elegant estate of Pennsylvania Supreme Court Justice Benjamin Chew was turned into a war zone during the Battle of Germantown. The Continental Army made a four-pronged attack here in an effort to take back Philadelphia from British control. The initiative failed, and Washington's troops were forced to retreat. The battle is reenacted in historic Germantown each October. Holes from musket fire are still visible in the walls of the estate.

WAYNESBOROUGH
Located on Waynesborough Road in Paoli, this beautiful estate has been restored to its 18th-century appearance and decorated in period furnishings. The property was the home of General "Mad Anthony" Wayne, who led battalions in the Battles of Brandywine and Germantown.
MY GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GRANDFATHER WAS A REDCOAT

BY JEANMARIE ANDREWS

Considering that some 42,000 British soldiers fought on American soil from Vermont to South Carolina during the Revolution, it is inevitable that many modern-day genealogists might discover one of these foreign ancestors among the branches of their family tree. Just as with tracing one's U.S. roots, there is a wealth of sources for tracing British military ancestors, if you know where to look.

Begin by working backwards. Investigate any available family sources—birth, marriage and death certificates; stories of battles that have been passed down; letters or diaries; medals and uniforms. Try to narrow your search to where your ancestor served, when and in what battle.
The key to opening the treasure trove of information on British military ancestry is knowing the regiment in which your ancestor served, since most military records are filed by regiment or corps. It is equally helpful to know the period in which he served, whether he was a commissioned officer, a noncommissioned officer (such as a sergeant or corporal) or an enlisted man and when he was discharged. If you don’t know the regiment name, mine those family stories for any details about battles fought; medals, badges or military insignia on the uniform; or memories of a regiment’s unusual nickname. A nickname is important because it may have stayed with a regiment long after its formal name or number was changed. Or try to determine which regiments were stationed near where children were known to have been born. (Note that the soldier’s birthplace may not help here; the connection of a man to a particular regiment may just have been the luck of the lottery.) Armed with some of these details, you can search regimental listings to find the one (or more) that matches what you know. Even local newspapers carried information about regiments that served in their vicinities.

Two particularly helpful books in determining your ancestor’s regiment are Simon Fowler’s *Army Records for Family Historians* and Michael J. and Christopher T. Watts’s *My Ancestor was in the British Army: How can I find out more about him?* The latter offers strategies for locating military ancestors—officers and particularly ordinary soldiers—using non-army as well as army sources. There are also several books about the regiments and corps in the British Army that contain information about the names and nicknames of regiments, their uniforms and badges, dates of formation, honors attained and lists of their principal campaigns and battles. Many regiments also have histories that have been published about them. In the vast military records in the Public Record Office in Kew, London, England are Station Returns, which are yearly lists of the disposition of army regiments beginning in 1759. Station Returns are useful for helping to pinpoint a regiment if you know your ancestor was stationed in a particular place at a particular time.

Once you know the regiment, the Public Record Office is your primary source for ...
information. The PRO has a website with leaflets that can be downloaded, and many of its records are available on microfilm through the Latter-Day Saints' Genealogical Library in Utah or one of its hundreds of branch libraries worldwide. Naturally, records for officers are more readily available and more detailed. If your ancestor was an officer, you can consult The Army List, published continuously since 1754, to learn his rank, date of commission, regiment name and number and sometimes where the regiment was stationed. You can also find him in the Records of Officers' Services, first compiled in 1771. Listings include an officer's name, date of appointment, age at the time of appointment (in years and months), country of origin and date of his first army commission for each regiment. In the following section, Statement of Service, detailed personal information is available: full name, date and place of birth, regimental assignment, age upon entering the army, ranks attained, pay, regimental assignments, instances of distinguished service, medals, wounds, foreign service, details of marriage and births of children.

For enlisted men, check the Muster Rolls and the Regimental Description Books. Muster Rolls, compiled quarterly, can help determine dates of enlistment and discharge. The first entry usually indicates the soldier's age; the last shows his birthplace, nonmilitary occupation and date of enlistment. In the Regimental Description Books, entries are listed chronologically. They begin with the full name of the soldier, the number of the company in the regiment to which he was assigned, and his height and age at the time of enlistment. Other helpful columns describe the soldier's hair and eye color, complexion and any physical marks; list the country or town and parish of his birth (though not the date); give

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<td>Yorkshire</td>
</tr>
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For enlisted men, check the Muster Rolls and the Regimental Description Books.
any occupation he held outside the military; list the date, place and period of enlistment; provide details of previous military service and dates of promotion; and note desertions, transfers, discharges and, if applicable, where and when he died. The final column offers comments on his character and conduct while in the service.

Pension Records, also organized along regimental lines, contain similar information about a soldier's enlistment, service and personal history. The main types are Chelsea Regimental Registers, Soldiers Discharged through Chelsea Hospital and Applications for Widows and Children (of Officers), all available through the PRO or LDS Family History Centers.

Although far fewer British sailors than soldiers served during the Revolution, records for them are also available through the PRO. Again, it is helpful to know the rank (if any) held by your ancestor and the period and geographic area(s) in which he served, the name of the ship(s) on which he served and the date he was discharged. Individuals who served in the British Navy were either commissioned officers; the executive officers on the ship who reported directly to the Admiralty, warrant officers, heads of departments on the ships; or ratings, who ranged from petty officers to seamen.

With a few basic facts, perseverance and access to records at a Family History Center or online, it is possible to learn more about your British ancestor than you might have thought possible.

**General George Washington firing the first cannon at the Battle of Yorktown on October 9, 1781.**

**NSDAR IN THE UNITED KINGDOM**

The United Kingdom is host to two NSDAR Chapters: the Walter Hines Page Chapter and the St. James Chapter.

The Walter Hines Page Chapter, located in London, is the oldest active Chapter in Units Overseas. Founded on November 6, 1925 the Chapter has approximately 80 members. For more information about the Walter Hines Page Chapter, contact Chapter Regent Cheryl Powell at bulldog@netway.co.uk.

The St. James Chapter, in Westminster, London, was founded on October 11, 1990 and has approximately 18 members. To learn more about the St. James Chapter or upcoming events, contact Natalie Ward by e-mailing her at natalie.wardl@talk21.com.

Each of the Chapters meets frequently in support of charities and projects and for social events. Contact State Regent for the United Kingdom, Barbara Simmonds at bobbi@netcomik.fsnet.co.uk for more information.
When the torch is passed at the 2002 Olympic Winter Games in Salt Lake City on February 8, at least five Utah-based National Society Daughters of the American Revolution members will be among the 26,000 volunteers helping out behind the scenes. In addition, many will also be lending a hand at the 2002 Paralympic Winter Games, scheduled for March 7–16.

Although volunteering at the Olympic Winter Games from February 8–24 requires a considerable commitment of time, DAR members didn’t hesitate to sign up for jobs that, in some cases, require them to be available 11 of the 17 days for 8 to 10-hour shifts.

Their primary motivations are patriotism, home-state pride and civic spiritedness. In addition, they possess a strong desire to meet people from all over the world and be a part of an international event happening in their own backyard.

“It’s a very exciting time for our city and I wanted to be involved, not a bystander,” says Cindy Toone, a member of the Salt Lake Valley Chapter (UT) and organizing secretary for the Utah State Society. Cindy will be working at the Rice-Eccles Olympic Stadium during both the opening and closing ceremonies. “Volunteering at the Winter Olympics is a great way to get to know other...
people. It ties in with what DAR is all about because it’s a public service and demonstrates patriotic citizenship. I’m doing something for the country, the state and the people of Salt Lake.”

Patricia Hanson, also a member of the Salt Lake Valley Chapter, is propelled by similar motivations. “Volunteering at the 2002 Winter Olympics is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to take part in a world event and expose the heritage of America and Utah to people in this country and around the world,” says Patricia. She is particularly excited because she will be interacting directly with Olympic athletes and their coaches at the E-Center, the hockey arena where all the men’s teams will be playing. “My job is in hospitality—I have to make sure the athletes feel comfortable, at home and welcome. While they’re waiting to play, I’ll be providing snacks, drinks, coffee, pop, Powerbars, whatever they need.”

Patty Bancroft Roberts, a member of the Wasatch Range Chapter in Provo, will also be interacting with athletes. She’ll be stationed at Soldier Hollow near Park City, where the biathlon, cross-country skiing and some Nordic combined events will take place. She’ll work in the Sports Information Center checking in athletes, processing accreditation papers and posting weather reports. “I want to be a cog in the wheel of this extraordinary event,” explains Patty. “Not everyone is lucky enough to have such an opportunity. I’m proud to be an American and want to do my part to let others know we are good people.”

Also volunteering is Janis McCoid, Utah State Regent and member of the Mountain Ridge Chapter in Park City-Midway. “Even though I wasn’t really in favor of the Olympics coming here, when they asked for volunteers I decided to help,” says Janis. “I like volunteering and can run a computer and talk to people. I’ll be taking tickets, guiding people around and answering questions at the Rice-Eccles Olympic Stadium during the opening and closing ceremonies.”

Meanwhile, Krista Plott, a member of the Salt Lake Valley Chapter, will be volunteering in Wardrobe at the opening and closing ceremonies. “There are more than 2,000 performers, dancers and singers participating in the opening and closing ceremonies,” says Krista. “Since I can sew, I volunteered to work in Wardrobe. I’m not sure exactly what I’ll be doing, but it might be helping with last minute costumes, fittings, adjustments, even just sewing on buttons.”

As to why Krista, who works for the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), is so willing to use vacation time and work nights to participate, she points out: “I’m doing this because I’m one of those people who needs to do my part. It’s exciting to have all these great athletes here in one place. I’m never going to have this chance again unless I move to another host Olympic City. I don’t necessarily have the most important job, but I’m happy to be doing something. There’s a satisfaction in helping.”

One of the side benefits of volunteering is that all volunteers get to keep the spiffy Olympic uniforms they’ll be wearing while on duty. These keepsake uniforms are for volunteers only and, depending on venue, may include a ski jacket, ski pants, vest, turtleneck, knit hat, headband, leather gloves and a half-backpack for personal belongings. Volunteers are also slated to receive special pins, a watch and other Winter Olympic memorabilia upon completion of their service. In addition, all volunteers receive a ticket to attend the dress rehearsal for the Opening Ceremonies. Tickets to the official Opening Ceremony cost $885.
A Tour of the Adams Family Historic Home in Quincy, Massachusetts

The Legacy of Peacefield

It feels like a wren's house,” Abigail Adams wrote to her daughter in 1788. The wife of the patriot and rising statesman, John Adams, was referring to the seven-room farmstead, not counting the detached kitchen, she had just purchased in the rural community of Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts, about five miles south of Boston.

Though Abigail and John Adams began their married life in a six-room saltbox farmhouse near Penn's Hill, only a few miles away, John's role in launching the country's independence had lifted them into a worldlier social sphere. The revolutionary who once had a British bounty on his head left his farm and family for a decade and wound up being the chief negotiator of the treaty that ended the Revolution in 1783, and the first American minister to Great Britain two years later. Abigail had joined him in Europe and as they readied for their return to America in 1788, John Adams declared how happy he was to take up farming again. But both
Bill Regan

guessed the approaching national election held some public role for John.

Abigail probably did not foresee that her three-story Georgian "wren's nest" would be home to four generations of her family, including two presidents. Within a year of settling into his rural retreat, John Adams served the first of two vice presidential terms under George Washington and then became president in 1797. John and Abigail's eldest son, John Quincy, a prodigy who spoke 13 languages, would inherit the property in 1826 and live there part-time during a career that took him all over the world. He started diplomatic service in Europe as a teenager and continued as a statesman and senator until he was elected the country's sixth president in 1824.

The house the Adamses saw when they arrived from England sat on 95 acres of farmland and was far from bird-sized, though it was less than grand. Known to John and Abigail as Peacefield, the home later was called simply the "Old House." Abigail was the first to enlarge it, adding a wing in 1800. Four decades later the house had reached its present size of 22 rooms.

Today, visitors to Peacefield see the property the way the last residents, brothers and literary historians Brooks and Henry Adams, left it in the late 1920s: An accumulation of furnishings, paintings and...
artifacts, about 78,000 in all, mixes the styles and tastes of two centuries and many owners.

Clad in gray clapboards set off by deep green shutters, the house is surrounded by an expanse of lawns and gardens, setting it apart from a densely settled suburban neighborhood. Ancient trees and informal clumps of rhododendrons shade a rectangular boxwood-and-turf garden with perennial borders east of the house. Facing the low boxwood hedges, which date from 1731, a one-room granite library, built in 1870, houses John Quincy Adams' books. Behind it lies an orchard dating from the fourth Adams generation.

This obsessively literary family took pains to record the many stories of the Adamses' public triumphs and private losses. At Peacefield, almost every object in the house and garden conjures a story. Not coincidentally, the upstairs rooms where John and Abigail penned the early chapters of the family's opus evoke some of the most stirring details. In the president's bedroom, for instance, Abigail's writing desk recalls her correspondence with her husband, who was absent for so much of their married life. Though John pined for the grounding labor of farming, it was Abigail who most often performed it and reaped its tranquil rewards. When John entreated her to come to Washington at the end of his presidency in 1801, she wrote, likely from the bedroom desk, about her reluctance to leave "the beauties which my garden unfolds." But in the end, she made the journey, joining her husband to become, however briefly, the first occupants of the new White House. When John retired from public life, the couple at last lived together at Peacefield. John survived Abigail after she succumbed to typhoid in 1818, in the four-poster bed in the president's room.

In John Adams' private library, also upstairs, a desk and a flowered armchair conjure the closing scenes in his lifelong drama with Thomas Jefferson. Here Adams retreated to write and reflect after losing the presidency to Jefferson in 1801. The two men were comrades during the Revolution but later fell out over political differences—Adams a Federalist, Jefferson a Republican. In 1814, Adams sat at the desk in this room and resumed a correspondence with his former friend. After a flow of letters, the two grizzled patriots mended their friendship. In 1826, both were
eagerly anticipating the 50th anniversary of the nation’s independence, Adams at Peacefield, Jefferson at Monticello. On July 4, Adams was felled by a stroke as he sat in the armchair in his study. His last words voiced relief that one of them would live to see the festivities: “Thomas Jefferson survives.” He never learned that Jefferson had expired just a few hours earlier. When the day was done, the country had lost two of the souls that had fought for its freedom, but both had lived to see the morning light of Independence Day.

Brooks Adams, the great-grandson of John and Abigail Adams, established the Adams Memorial Society before he died in 1927. In 1946, the society donated the Old House and the presidents’ birthplaces to the National Park Service, which formed the Adams National Historic Park. The park is open April 19 through November 10, seven days a week. Visitors can take a trolley tour of the properties for $2. For more information, call 617-770-1175.

Center and bottom: John Quincy Adams’ library. One of the most impressive elements of this literary family’s estate is the one-room stone library. The library was built to house the expansive book collection of the Adams family.
Until now, tracing your family history has meant following a trail of historical evidence, such as birth, death, military and marriage records; photographs; tools, clothing or other items that belonged to a person; grave stones; Internet investigations and recollections from living relatives. Anyone who has attempted genealogical research knows that these chronological trails can be difficult to follow, often creating more questions than answers.
With advances in DNA research, a genealogist can now analyze family history on a biological level. DNA is the actual substance that contains our individual and familial genetic code, and it can be used to show how we are related to the people in our family.

**Using DNA in Genealogical Research**

DNA samples, taken by drawing blood or by rubbing a small brush against the inside of the cheek to gather cells, are the latest form of genealogical research material. These samples can be broken down and analyzed to identify similarities and differences of DNA strands between individuals and to determine family relationships.

Perhaps in the not-so-distant future your own family, searching for hard evidence of that long-ago Revolutionary War hero, will be lining up to provide DNA samples rather than shuffling through mountains of paperwork. In fact, DNA has already been used to help one military family.

**The Military Funeral He Deserved**

Army Air Corps Sergeant Robert Kearsey's plane disappeared after a bombing run in 1944, and the wreckage in Southern China remained undiscovered for 50 years. The crewman was identifiable only through a particular DNA match— with a sample taken from the maternal side of his family.

In Sergeant Kearsey's case, it was believed that the maternal branch of the family had died out. However, retired Air Force sergeant and genealogist Lynda Abrams was able to trace the Kearsey line back to 1800 and to find a 93-year-old female relative. Her DNA matched remains from the downed bomber, so the Kearsey family was able to give the sergeant a full military funeral and bury his remains in the family plot in Florida.

**Genetics and Your Medical History**

DNA can be used to construct a family tree that shows not only the passing on of a bloodline dating back to Revolutionary times, but the pattern of inheritance of certain diseases. In the future, it may be possible to use genetic screening to find out which living family members carry abnormal genes that could cause them to inherit a medical condition such as muscular dystrophy, diabetes or breast cancer. Tracking conditions from generation to generation could allow for earlier detection and treatment and possibly even help in preventing the condition.

The place to start researching inherited medical conditions is family death certificates, which provide a wealth of information for a genealogist—if you know what to look for. For example, if a cause of death is listed as heart attack (myocardial infarction) you can infer that the person probably had high cholesterol, atherosclerosis (hardening of the arteries) and possibly type II diabetes. A physician can help you decipher medical terms, and a good medical reference book can provide background information about many conditions.

**How DNA Testing Works**

The nucleus of each human cell holds 23 pairs of chromosomes, which contain our genetic information as DNA. There are two types of DNA. One type, which is found only in males on their Y-chromosomes, is particularly significant. The Y-chromosome is passed from father to son with small, random changes that occur over many generations. The other type of DNA, mitochondrial DNA, is passed on from mother to child unchanged.

Y-chromosome DNA can be efficiently traced back through an all-male line using surnames that were transmitted from son to son. Mitochondrial DNA is hard to trace...
because women's surnames usually change with marriage.

DNA testing only works for lines going back through a father's paternal grandfather and a mother's maternal grandmother. Since women don't carry the Y-chromosome, their paternal male line can be traced only through a DNA sample from a father or brother. Lines through other relatives can be traced through DNA samples from an aunt, uncle or cousin who descended from an all-male or all-female line.

**DNA and Your Family Tree**

The technology that uses DNA to research family trees is still new, and it is not widely available to the general public. However, new advances are being made every day, and soon you should be able to use DNA data to research your personal bloodlines. Several organizations are starting to make DNA testing available for amateur genealogists.

Family Tree DNA provides DNA tests on a commercial basis, focusing on relationships that go back several generations. Tests through this firm can determine the most recent common ancestor between people and also can help find out whether individuals with the same surname are related.

Several American universities are also conducting DNA studies. Howard University has undertaken a project to help African Americans determine their pre-slavery ancestry. At Brigham Young University, the Molecular Genealogy Research Group is using DNA to construct worldwide family trees, showing how every human can eventually be traced back to a common ancestor. In the Brigham Young study, all information is being kept blind and confidential, so participants cannot obtain individual results.

**Starting a Family DNA Bank**

The next incarnation of the family library may live on a slide or in a test tube rather than on a bookshelf. Future generations will depend heavily on DNA data when undertaking genealogical research. You can help your own research along and ease the road for future generations by starting a family DNA repository.

You can store a few drops of blood or a cheek swab from each family member on special paper, or samples can be specially sealed and archived. Talk with your physician about how to get started; many DNA samples can be simply taken and stored at home on your own. Small biopsies of cheek tissue can also be taken from recently deceased individuals by funeral directors or medical examiners.

DNA samples are the most important of family legacies because they provide a wealth of information that reduces errors and the need for interpretation. The DNA samples you provide today could provide valuable information about your family for generations to come.
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Annie Patterson has a challenge. The California mother of three just started a job she loves, after her youngest child entered third grade. Her daughter, an active fifth grader and her older son, an honor student in the eighth grade, are also busily adjusting to this year’s school activities. Everyone is making new friends, including Mom. So what’s the problem?

Annie’s colleagues are quick to name it: the two to three hours of afterschool care that millions of working parents and their children need. For many working mothers, the need is even greater, extending to additional before-school or longer afterschool hours. In fact, the U.S. General Accounting Office estimates that the number of out-of-school-time programs in 2002 will meet as little as 25 percent of the demand in some areas.

And that’s just the beginning. In addition to the lack of supervised afterschool programs, the quality, reliability, cost and proximity of care can present huge barriers.
Challenge

Once a source is found. Finally, the suitability of care—how well the individual program suits the needs and interests of the child—can make the difference between a schedule that works and one that leaves family members bored, unhappy or stressed out.

According to a poll conducted last year by the Afterschool Alliance, a Washington, D.C. coalition of public, private and nonprofit organizations working with the U.S. Department of Education, 71 percent of American voters believe it's difficult for parents to find afterschool programs in this country. A full 60 percent of voters say it's difficult for parents to find afterschool programs in their own communities. Large, bipartisan majorities of American voters support expanding afterschool programs, even if it means doubling the federal appropriation to such programs annually.

Higher taxes? The Pattersons would willingly pay for expanded afterschool programs that didn't leave them racing between meetings, ballet classes and soccer fields 20 miles apart, all before dinner.

Doing the Numbers

The need for quality out-of-school care is clear. Most children spend only about 20 percent of their waking time in school because schools generally meet just six hours per day, 180 days per year. This leaves 185 non-school days and many weekday hours for parents to find appropriate child care, according to a recent study published by the National Institute on Out-of-School Time at Wellesley College. Nationwide, as many as 15 million latchkey children have no adult supervision during these nonschool hours.

At worst, children can get into a lot of trouble. At best, they are losing valuable opportunities for enrichment and social growth. According to a 1999 Kaiser Family Foundation report, American children spend an average of three hours a day watching television. A.C. Nielsen reports that the most common activity for children after school, averaging more than 23 hours a week, is watching television.

Research shows that afterschool programs are a good investment. Study after study in the past several years affirms that children in high-quality programs have better peer relations, emotional adjustment, conflict resolution skills, self-esteem, academic grades and conduct in school compared to peer groups not attending programs. According to the Afterschool Alliance, good programs also lead to increased school attendance, lower dropout rates.
rates and better work habits. These positive outcomes cut across income levels and social settings. In contrast, a recent survey of police chiefs around the country shows that a stunning 91 percent believe America will pay later in crime, substance abuse, teen pregnancies, welfare and other costs if greater investments in afterschool and educational child care are not made now.

Types of Afterschool Programs

The good news is that with growing awareness, the quality and quantity of afterschool programs are increasing. The National Governors' Association reported in 1999 that more than 30 states had schools involved in extended learning programs during afterschool hours, and at least 26 states were increasing funding for afterschool programs and opportunities. Important differences exist, however, in the types of care available. Even if curricula and athletics are similar, other attributes can vary significantly.

School-based programs are a logical and popular choice. Children are already there, so transportation is not an issue, and facilities from classrooms to gymnasiums are in place. Although the numbers of these programs are increasing, public school districts around the country continue to be stressed with competing demands on their resources and very often need help from community partnerships. Thus, school-based programs are not necessarily school-run or located in the child's school.

Some programs located in public schools are actually operated by private, for-profit educational groups. Nationally, these are among the most expensive programs because they typically set curricula and hire degreeed staff for a variety of age levels. Not-for-profit organizations also operate afterschool centers, offering a variety of programs. Volunteer-run programs are usually community-based, housed in free facilities such as churches or town buildings, and generally offer more affordable programs. The largest provider of afterschool care in the country is the YMCA, whose programs are also among the least expensive.

Finally, workplace-based care is an option for some. Increasingly, private corporations and public-sector employers recognize that the cost of subsidizing child care is outweighed by happier, more productive and loyal employees.

Creative Solutions

The fact remains that parents of elementary and middle school children want twice as many afterschool programs than are currently available, according to the National Opinion Research Center. For most working mothers, meshing afterschool activities and appropriate supervision requires considerable ingenuity and pinch-hitting.

Some mothers have the ability to change work schedules to meet family needs. Theresa Harney, a registered nurse and mother of two from rural Massachusetts, considers herself lucky. Each year she changes shifts, and sometimes employers, in order to accommodate her children's changing schedules. Now that they are 12 and 10 she works the 7 P.M. to 7 A.M. rotation three days a week and gets home in the morning before her husband leaves. She packs lunches, drives the children to school and then sleeps until they come home at 3:30 and wake her up. At that point, she begins carpooling for the activities of the day, which include cheerleading practice, horseback lessons and lots of team sports. Usually her husband, who leaves work around 5 P.M., picks up one of the children on his way home. Most nights they manage to have dinner together.
Sound exhausting? Theresa emphasizes that this year this schedule works well for her family. Next fall, when her daughter enters high school, she suspects it will change. For mothers employed outside the home, such a routine is familiar: the keys to success are flexibility, backup plans and monitoring what's working and what's not. Children's interests and needs change—but experts are quick to point out that the needs of working mothers change, too. The first rule of thumb for setting your children's activities should be whether or not you can handle that schedule.

Safety, of course, is the primary concern of working parents. Last year, a U.S. Department of Justice study reported that children are at the greatest risk of being victims of violent crime in the four hours after the end of the school day, roughly between 2 P.M. and 6 P.M. According to the National Safe Kids Campaign, nearly 4.5 million children 14 and younger are injured in their homes every year, with most unintentional, injury-related deaths occurring when children are out of school and unsupervised.

To optimize security for their children after school, parents like the Pattersons and Harneys often share responsibilities with the parents of their children's classmates, shaping creative solutions to meet individual needs. These arrangements include:

- Having each child memorize parents' cell phone or pager numbers and expecting the children to call at preappointed times and whenever the day's activities change.
- Sharing the cost of a private driver among several families for transportation between afterschool activities.
- Hiring neighborhood teenagers for everything from yard work to housecleaning, with the understanding that they also keep an eye on whichever child is home that day. This arrangement works well for many older children, who would otherwise balk at the notion of a "babysitter."
- That old stand-by, relying on neighbors or nearby relatives in the case of unexpected circumstances, also provides peace of mind for many families.

Children's interests and needs change—but experts are quick to point out that the needs of working mothers change, too.
WEB WATCH

Enjoying History Online
Enthusiasts combine history and fun on the Internet. By Gretchen Poehlman

The Internet holds a veritable wealth of historically oriented sites that teach us how things were way back when—inspiring us to reconnect with and celebrate our past. Some are educational sites geared toward helping teachers educate students of all ages. Other sites provide a place for history buffs to trade lively discussions about historical facts and perspectives. In a variety of captivating ways, the Web is keeping history alive and entertaining online “historians.” Here are four patriotic recommendations sure to take you back in time.

Archiving Early America

History enthusiasts looking to test their knowledge or searching for a site to share with young family members eager to learn should visit www.earlyamerica.com. This site is full of intriguing glimpses into our country’s past. The Explore Early America section contains an online collection of parchments that include the U.S. Constitution, the Louisiana Purchase Treaty, historical maps of the United States in the 1800s and even obituaries of famous figures such as John Adams and Martha Washington.

Perhaps the most entertaining page on this site is the crossword puzzle at www.earlyamerica.com/crossword/index.html. The interactive puzzle is updated every day and can be printed out or played online. Players who get stuck on an answer might consider joining the site’s e-mail discussion group to confer with other history buffs nationwide. This discussion group, which is closely monitored by a moderator, provides a safe and enjoyable way to communicate with other participants about history and politics. The only requirement to join the discussion group is to join EarlyAmerica.com, a process that is easy and free.

Historical Tunes

For a whimsical trip through musical history, music enthusiasts might enjoy a site called Contemplations from the Marianas Trench. This site features an expansive collection of 17th- and 18th-century American music as well as folk music and original songs from around the world. Visitors to www.contemplator.com/america can browse hundreds of titles that have been archived by century or historic event for easy reference. A click on a title shows the song’s origin and use in the era in which it was written. Selections may be heard online or downloaded to a computer for listening. Contemplator.com also has a search engine to assist in researching other folk tunes.
Aside from music, this site offers interesting short history articles. Check out the Women in the Revolutionary Era page, at www.contemplator.com/history/revwomen.html. This page gives visitors a peek at what life was like for our 18th-century female ancestors.

Influential Women

Encyclopedia Britannica brings women's history to the Web with a page that celebrates centuries of women who have shaped our great nation. A visit to www.britannica.com/women reveals the written histories of women who documented their passions in the form of letters and poems. The site's Media Gallery holds sound clips of readings and of women leaders speaking on topics such as suffrage, historic video clips of such events as women playing professional baseball or Helen Keller demonstrating how she learned to speak, as well as clips of American trendsetters in the news. Through the use of technology, the Britannica women's site provides a unique opportunity to experience history as it was made.

The History Place

One could spend hours investigating all of the factoids, fun pages and educational resources that are contained within the pages of The History Place (www.historyplace.com). This site is equally attractive for educators looking for creative ideas to convey history in the classroom or for Web surfers looking for an engaging site. The Homework Help page for young visitors provides support for history assignments with research tips and useful tools. The Points Of View pages offer thought-provoking perspectives on events in U.S. history.

For movie buffs, the Movie Reviews page gives informative critiques of Hollywood movies

In a variety of captivating ways, the Web is keeping history alive and entertaining online “historians.”
The following ancestors were approved on July 7, 2001 by the NSDAR Board of Management after verification of documentary evidence of service during the American Revolution.

**JUDE:**
George: b 8-15-1746 VA d 12-13-1818 AL m (1) Anna Watson PS VA

**KENNEDY:**
Canady, Kennedy
John: b c 1720 — d 3-12-1768 NC m (1) Mary X Capt CS NC

**KERR:**
Carr, Kehr, Kurr
Alexander: b 6-15-1726 ST d a 4-7-1810 NC m (1) Elizabeth Rice PS NC

**LAIR:**
Laer
Joseph: b 9-12-1745 PA d 9-3-1832 OH m (1) Pensin X PS VA

**LAWRENCE:**
Larrance, laurence
Oliver: b 3-18-1728 MA d 4-2-1797 NH m (1) Mary Cumings CS NH

**LINN:**
Simon: b 1758/59 GR d a 1840 PA m (1) Anna Maria/Mary X Pvt PA

**MACADEXLER:**
Marchel
John: b 1753 — d a 10-2-1804 MA m (1) Judith Stewart (2) Lily Cook Sol NC

**MCKINLEY:**
Robert: b 1760 NC d 1818 TN m (1) Anna Agnes Burnett Pvt PA

**MCCLINTON:**
Scot
John: b 1751 VA d 8-25-1826 VA m (1) Agnes/Nancy Burnett Pvt PA

**MCDAMO:**
John: b 1762 NC d 1818 TN m (1) Judith Stewart (2) Lily Cook Sol NC

**MCCAULEY:**
Alexander
John: b 1751 VA d 8-25-1826 VA m (1) Agnes Clockstone Pvt PA

**MCLEAN:**
Samuel: b 1730 NH d 1784 PA m (1) Janet Graham PS NH

**MENSEN:**
Elizabeth (X): b 1720 — d a 1820 PA m (1) George Menser PA

**NEILL:**
Theobald/David: b 12-25-1729 NY d 12-29-1818 NY m (1) Anna Casselman (2) Elizabeth (Pfeiffer) Bell Pvt NY

**NOBLE:**
Nobles
Lyman: b 3-5-1758 CT d 10-12-1840 NY m (1) Elizabeth Roitce Ptnn NY m (1) Elizabeth Nettleton Cpl CT

**PATTERSON:**
Paddison, Patterson, pattison
William: b 9-1742 — d a 19-1826 PA m (1) Nancy McLung Pvt VA

**PETTIT:**
Petitt
George: b 4-27-1760 — d 5-10-1845 TN m (1) Martha Poindexter Wgn NC

**PETTING:**
Quine, quiin
Benjamin: b 1760 — d a 18-19-1808 NC m (1) Esther Coram PS NC

**RANC:**
Rank
Phillipus: b 1755 — d 8-29-1831 NY m (1) Maria/Marytine Masten Sol NY

**RECHON:**
David: b 1759 MA d 12-29-1831 PA m (1) Catherine Copia Pvt PA

**RIST:**
Samuel: b 1759 MA d 12-29-1831 VT m (1) Rebeckah Carpenter Pvt MA PSR WPNS

**ROBERTS:**
Robert
George: b 1745 VA d 9-9-1828 LA m (1) Rhoda Payne PS NC

**ROBERTSON:**
Robertson
Daniel: b 2-21-1748 SC d 4-21-1809 KY m (1) Nancy Agnes "Aggy" X Pvt VA

**SALTER:**
Salders
John: b 1730 — d a 8-20-1795 CT m (1) Christian Williams CS CT

**SANDIDGE:**
Sands
John: b 1726 VA d 2-21-1803 VA m (1) Keziah Gatewood CS PS VA

**SANDS:**
James: b 3-27-1746 MA d 1-21-1839 ME m (1) Lydia Fall Pvt MA

**SAYERS:**
Robert: b 1752 VA d 6-12-1847 KY m (1) Jean X Pvt VA

**SCHERTZER:**
Shertzer
Jacob: b 8-3-1712 GR d 1-19-1794 PA m (1) Appollonia Glockenberg Pvt VA

**SMITH:**
Smith
Nicholas: b 1760 — d 1-19-1818 SC m (1) Mary Snow Pvt VA

**SMOOTH:**
Smith
Edward: b 1748 MD d a 10-16-1786 MD m (1) Rosannah Hodson PS MA

**STARING:**
Staring
Adam: b c 1748 — d p 9-5-1819 CT m (1) Catharine MacGinnes Sol NY

**STAYRETT:**
Starrit
Benjamin: b 12-23-1760 — d 9-6-1849 TN m (1) Margaret Brown Pvt NC PNSR

**STILLWELL:**
Stillwell
Elias: b 1708 — d 2-4-1792 PA m (1) Marian X PS PA

**STOUT:**
Staudt, Stoud, stoudt
Peter: b 12-24-1712 GR d 12-5-1795 PA m (1) Magdalena Moll (2) Eva Elizabeth Kuechlein Sol PA

**TOWN:**
Town, towns
James: b 3-5-1753 PA d 9-9-1828 PA m (1) Elizabeth Walton Pvt PA

**THOMAS:**
John: b 3-1760 — d a 9-18-1784 VA m (1) Ann X Pvt VA PNSR

**THOMPSON:**
Thamason, tomscon
Abraham: b 1760 NC d 12-18-1805 TN m (1) Sarah Debow CS NC

**TOWN:**
Town, towns
James: b 3-5-1753 PA d 9-9-1828 PA m (1) Elizabeth Walton Pvt PA

**TRIBBLE:**
John: b 1723 — d p 8-8-1794 NC m (1) Ann X (2) Rebecca Eckhols (3) Rachel Martin PS NC

**UNDERWOOD:**
Gideon: b 1765 VA d 10-28-1827 VA m (1) Mary Dehoney (2) Margaret X Sol VA

**VALLE:**
Charles: b 11-25-1748 CD d 9-18-1814 MO m (1) Elizabeth Courtrier (2) Marie Anne Corset PS LA

**VAUGHAN:**
John: b 3-9-1733 NY d 9-5-1820 NY m (1) Elizabeth Gardner Pvt NY PNSR

Continued in the February issue of Daughters of the American Revolution Newsletter.

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Correction: Please note that there was an error in the web and email address in the Garnay ad, which appeared on page 35 of the November/December 2001 issue of American Spirit. The actual email address is: garnay@msn.com and the website address is: www.garnay.com. Our apologies for the confusion.

In the March/April issue of American Spirit

Spain and the Revolutionary War: Spain's contribution to American independence
Antique Lace: Notable collections and innovative uses
Handwriting Analysis: Handwriting experts share deciphering tricks
Financial Freedom: Reaching your financial goals
The Supreme Court
William H. Rehnquist
302 pages. $27.50 hardcover

Freshly edited and expanded since its original publication in 1987, The Supreme Court offers an absorbing read from the perspective of a veteran insider. And with national attention refocused on the balance between individual liberty and government authority, the book also serves as a valuable resource for debate.

William Rehnquist, an associate justice since 1971 and Chief Justice since 1986, updated his original work to include chapters on the New Deal and Warren courts. The main sections provide an overview of court proceedings and shed light on the backgrounds and professional leanings of the most influential justices.

Beginning with Marbury vs. Madison, a seminal 1801 case establishing a federal court’s authority to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional, Rehnquist chronicles dozens of cases that presented special challenges or established precedents. He includes behind-the-scenes information about judicial milestones, including the Dred Scott decision and FDR’s court-packing scheme. These and other cases show how the struggle for authority within the government and shifting public priorities have affected the Supreme Court’s work.

The final four chapters on the modern court are especially interesting since they describe the nitty-gritty work normally kept out of the public eye. We learn what law clerks do, how the more than 7,000 annual petitions for hearings are reduced to about 100, and how the justices interact. By the end, Rehnquist manages to show, through well-chosen examples, what Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. meant when he said of the Supreme Court: “We are quiet here, but it is the quiet of a storm center.”

Inheriting the Revolution: The First Generation of Americans
Joyce Appleby
Harvard University Press.
$16.00 paperback

For years leading up to the American Revolution, social and regional tensions in the New World were overshadowed by a more urgent desire to break free of British rule. Once independence had been won, however, a disparate group of colonials divided by religion, race, class, gender, geography and economic priorities suddenly became citizens of one nation.

From the start, America became known as a country founded on individual freedom and initiative. But, as historian Joyce Appleby shows in her well-researched and concisely written book, the attempt to forge a national identity based on the autonomous individual with unlimited opportunity did not reflect the experience of most early Americans. She shows that this first generation, born between 1783 and 1800, formed a loosely woven, multi-colored tapestry whose threads remained distinct even as they composed a single fabric.

Appleby fills her book with diaries, letters, autobiographies and fiction written by real people who lived and worked throughout post-Revolutionary America. She chronicles the role of evangelical revivals, public education, journalism, marriage and other social and political institutions in creating the American experience. Though her style is often textbook dense, Appleby’s examples are vivid and convincing, and she succeeds in showing why, after more than two centuries, we are still searching for that elusive definition of what it means to be an American.
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