Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine November/December 2002

American Spirit

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Quilts

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As the holiday season begins, our thoughts turn homeward and we anticipate the family gatherings that have become both a ritual and a tradition. Even though each family celebrates in its own special way, the central theme is always one of thanksgiving.

Whether we celebrate Christmas, Hanukkah or any other winter holiday, this time of year finds people drawing closer to home and family. Families gather from across the country to renew ties and celebrate their heritage.

In addition to sharing a meal together, we also enjoy sharing memories and family stories. Take a few minutes during the upcoming holidays to tell your children the stories of their ancestors and begin now to record your family tree. This issue offers helpful tips on how to begin your family research.

In this issue we take a look at quilts and how these treasured pieces of family handiwork relate a story all their own. The fabric and stitches of a quilt can tell us much about the maker, her personality and the family’s lifestyle. Quilting is an American tradition and a time-honored way of providing a heritage to be passed along to future generations.

Those of us who have Scottish ancestry will be proud to learn of the role of the Scots in the American Revolution as outlined in the article by Sandy Clunies.

The people of Scotland endured years of struggle for independence from English rule and were a decisive force in the Colonies’ fight for American Independence.

We are grateful to these patriots and to the Pilgrims who braved the unknown to establish a land where freedom could be a reality. Like those hardy pioneers, we want to provide opportunities for our families to live and prosper, to preserve the traditions from our past and to pass these special memories to our children.

In this season, let us find strength in our traditions and honor the rituals of our everyday lives. Recognizing how blessed we truly are, we will look toward the New Year with hope, optimism and abounding thanks for our families and our heritage.

Linda Tinker Watkins
President General
READERS COMMENT ON AMERICAN SPIRIT

Dear Editor:

The September/October issue arrived, and it is great! The beautiful 1991 color photo of Mrs. Yochim at the Steuben memorial plaque in Magdeburg and the 1937 photo of Mrs. Becker, both in the article "DAR and The Military in War and Peace," are of particular interest to me, because I live just two miles from the gravesite of Major General Baron von Steuben.

On August 6, 2002, our chapter regent, Jean Kraeger, produced her original play “Baron von Steuben Coming to America,” to mark the 225th anniversary year of his arrival in America at Portsmouth, N.H., on December 1, 1777. The play also fit in with programs commemorating the 225th anniversary of the Revolutionary War in the Mohawk Valley, August 1–23, including the Siege of Fort Stanwix and the Battle of Oriskany. American Spirit magazine is beautiful. Please keep up the good work!

Mary Helen Jones
Historian, Holland Patent Chapter
Remsen, N.Y.

Dear Editor:

Thanks to Hazel Kreinheder for the research she did for “Revolutionary Women Patriots.” I did a double take when I saw Abigail Hubbell listed. Until I just checked it out, I had no idea that Abigail and her husband, Samuel, were both patriots … and they are my ancestors. A woman ancestor as a patriot … what could be nicer for this WWII veteran?

Barbara C. Kruse
Ketewamoke Chapter
Huntington, N.Y.

Dear Editor:

I am a very recent member of DAR and the Amelia Island Chapter. As soon as I became a member, I sent in my subscription to American Spirit. I have found this magazine to be a first-class publication, from the layout and format to the content of the articles, which I have very much enjoyed reading. I know that many times, only complaints are heard, and it is so good to receive accolades to know that what you are doing is pleasing to many of the members.

Mili Ryan
Amelia Island Chapter
Yulee, Fla.

Dear Editor:

The new DAR magazine, American Spirit, is my choice for a meaningful Christmas gift. I plan to give it to members of my family and to the local library. Its contents are appropriate for all ages, and are a source of pertinent information for many inquisitive minds. The articles run a gamut of topics. Both the text and layout are attractive and easy to behold.

A few years ago, after I became a grandmother, the family decided we should draw names and buy just one special gift for that person. I felt I wanted to give something to the others without breaking the ground rules on one gift. A magazine subscription to each family is just the thing.

The one whose name I draw gets a special gift, but the others are treated to one of the best gifts of all—our American Spirit, magazine. Thank you for your praiseworthy product and for solving my shopping quandary.

Marie Becker Robertson
Beacon Fire Chapter
Summit, N.J.

Dear Editor:

Texas Daughters have enthusiastically welcomed the new American Spirit magazine. From all over our large state, I have received only positive remarks about the magazine and newsletter.

The librarians in my own small city have voiced how much they appreciate the subscriptions that our local chapter has given to all of them.

I am told also that more students are reading and using the magazine than ever before. One junior high school student gave an oral report to his history class using the article, “Celebrating the 225th Anniversary of the First Salute,” which appeared in the May/June issue, as one of his resources! This subject was of particular interest to the young student because his immigrant ancestors were Dutch.

I refer to this story because the American Spirit magazine makes a wonderful gift for libraries, hospitals, businesses, relatives and friends. A subscription to the magazine is a terrific gift to present to your speakers, also.

All of DAR is blessed to have such a diligent, devoted, and talented magazine committee working to enhance and improve the National Society’s image through the magazine.

Sundra (Sunny) Hall
Daniel McMahon Chapter
Athens, Texas

Dear Editor:

“Oh no, we have never done it that way!” What a tiresome phrase! With the advent of American Spirit, the DAR has a magazine that is exciting. It is appealing to everyone. The articles are interesting to read. The colors are vibrant and catch your attention. The newsletter is more informative to its members.

Congratulations to the magazine department for creating a concept that has propelled the women of the DAR into the 21st century. We have come a long way. With new ideas and innovations, we can reach for the stars!

Barbara R. Reed
Lawrence Chapter
Volant, Pa.

Please send us your questions and comments. To ensure timely delivery of your letters, we encourage you to send all letters via e-mail to the American Spirit Editor at americanspirit@dar.org.

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Spirited Adventures

If the thought of one more weekend indoors gives you cabin fever, book your ticket to the Bahamas or the sunny landscape of California’s wine country. Not only will you have a great time, but you’ll come back renewed and ready to face the rest of winter. By Susan Chappell

The Bahamas

This group of 700 islands, only 23 of which are inhabited, lies just 50 miles off the Florida coast. Here you can get your fill of sand and sea with an abundance of outdoor activities. You can get a look at the underwater world of the islands by snorkeling, swimming, diving or cruising in a glass-bottom boat. The marvelous weather affords opportunities for other outdoor action like biking, tennis, boating, golf, parasailing, windsurfing, sport fishing (some of the largest game fish in the world are found here) and eco-adventures.

Those looking for a slower pace can shell, explore the island’s villages or lounge in the sun with a good book.

Paradise Island, Grand Bahama, Cat Island, Long Island, San Salvador, Eleuthera, Bimini and Inagua boast some 2,400 inlets and cays teeming with marine life.

There are also 12 government-funded national parks, including a 20,000-acre national park on the Abaco Islands. The Bahamas are home to the largest nesting colony of West Indian flamingos in the world, as well as iguanas, turtles, parrots and other tropical birds.

There are only two indigenous mammals—the raccoon and the hutia, a tropical guinea pig.

The Bahamas offer a rich cultural history, with native artwork, local theater and historic sites and monuments. Their 275,000 citizens are primarily of West African descent, and the food and architecture reflect their African heritage as well as the British roots of some of the island’s earliest English settlers. Nassau is the center of commerce for the islands and includes several resort areas for visitors.

For More Information
Visit www.bahamas.com or www.geographia.com/bahamas

Napa Valley, California

Napa Valley, stretching from American Canyon to Calistoga, is a place to pamper your senses. The area has become one of the world’s great wine-growing regions and is home to more than 200 wineries.

Enjoy the terraced landscapes, elegant wineries and quaint towns like Oakville, Yountville and St. Helena.

Head up the Silverado Trail for a scenic route through the rolling hills and lush vineyards, or be adventurous and see it all from a hot-air balloon.

There’s no better way to relax your mind and body than with a body wrap, massage, mud bath or herbal facial offered at an array of day spas. Then savor the pairing of local wines with delicious California cuisine at a host of award-winning dining spots that dot the valley.

Food just doesn’t get much better than French Laundry in Yountville.

Whether soaring in a rainbow-hued hot-air balloon or picnicing beside a bounteous vineyard, Napa Valley offers a treat for the senses and respite from winter dreariness.

Chef/owner Thomas Keller’s famous eatery features country French cuisine in a turn-of-the-century stone building surrounded by lush gardens. The Wine Spectator Greystone Restaurant, housed within the Culinary Institute of America, is another fine restaurant, highlighting seasonal food from local vendors.

Another hot spot is Julia’s Kitchen (named for renowned chef Julia Child), located in Copia, the American Center for Wine, Food & the Arts. Organic gardens, regional dishes and Child’s personal collection of copper cookware make this restaurant worth a visit.

Stop and sip at wineries such as Opus One, Duckhorn, Niebaum-Coppola, Stag’s Leap, Round Hill and Sterling to sample the area’s fabulous vintages. To round out your stay in the valley, drop your bags at one of the wonderful bed and breakfasts in the area, many of which include their own spas and restaurants.

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CELEBRATE
YOUR FAMILY HERITAGE

A Guide to Tracing Your Family Tree

By Jean Dixon Mann
GENEALOGY
is a happy disease we like to share.
Once you contract this disease, it is almost impossible to cure. You find yourself going through cemeteries looking at tombstones and inscriptions even when you know your ancestors never lived anywhere near the locale. When you go to the library, your first stop is the family history section to see if any new books have been added to the collection. You read the obituaries to see if there is anyone who could have been related to you whose survivors will give you clues to further your quest. But these are symptoms of the disease after you’ve got it. How do you actually catch the bug in the first place?

Novice family historians always hear: “Start with yourself.” You are the first twig on a vast family tree. Unless you’re descended from royalty or a famous historical figure, it is unlikely your family history has been published. Most of our ancestors were ordinary people who led ordinary lives.

But these ordinary people had an impact on their communities during their lifetimes. Clues to their existence are chronicled in many different sources: church records, marriage records, deeds and wills, military records and newspapers. You must work backward from yourself to ensure you don’t adopt someone for your family line that doesn’t belong.

Four roots of family trees
Remember that you are concerned with four key items in the various documents of recorded history. You are looking for names, dates, places and relationships. You want to identify people by their names in records, the dates of the events in their lives, where they lived and their relationship to others, whether stated or implied in the records.

Looking for these four key items becomes even more important as you expand your search. Clues to your family tree may not always be straightforward, because historical records are often vague and unclear.

For instance, nearly every beginning genealogist has thrown up their hands at some point and said, “That’s not my ancestor; the name’s not spelled correctly.” Anyone who makes this statement is missing out on the possibility of finding vital and interesting information about an ancestor.

Many of our ancestors could neither read nor write. They did not know how their names were spelled. It seems that, when reading early official documents, the only qualification for the county clerk was that he be able to hold a pen. Few people had adequate education and much of the spelling was done phonetically, thus providing a number of spelling variations for the same name. A 1783 deed for one of my ancestors has his name spelled three different ways in the same document.

Can you imagine the difficulty of spelling names if you were an immigration officer listening to new immigrants who had not learned to speak English? The names of many families changed forever when
they immigrated to this country for just this reason. So be willing to look at all possible spellings of your ancestor's name in order to find the clues to his or her presence in a particular community at a particular time.

Here's another example of the vagaries of records. Until the 20th century, it was unusual for women to hold property in their own names. Any inheritances would go to her husband. Thus, when you find a list of heirs, unless the men have the same name as the decedent, they are usually sons-in-law.

If the event occurred after 1850, you could then go to census records to learn the name of the wife. Though relationships were not stated in census records until 1880, the relationships can be implied from the order in which the family is listed in the census.

Where to start

One of the best ways to begin your search into family history is to talk to family members. Ask them to help add pieces to your puzzle. If your grandparents are still alive, you are truly fortunate. Take the opportunity to get them to talk about their early life.

Tape-record the conversation so you can go back and listen again and again. This will allow you to pick up clues you missed while you were having the conversation. When I did this with my own grandmother, I learned that my grandfather proposed marriage in church by using the hymn titles.

If there are any family Bibles, use them as guides for your conversation. In talking with a great-aunt, she brought out a family Bible, and we discovered interesting hand-written notes scattered throughout the Bible, including the date her grandfather was "paroled" at the end of the Civil War. This led to a search for Civil War pension records, which gave me even more information about an ancestor who I had thought too old to participate. More important, these conversations made my ancestors "come alive" as I learned about their early years.

While having these conversations with older relatives, ask if they have any family photographs they could share. Identification of relatives in old photographs is an excellent way of extending your family tree. If old photographs exist, try to get permission to make a copy. Color copiers are excellent for this purpose. Or use a digital scanner, which will enable you to share the image widely with others who may help in identifying the person.

Should it not be possible to take the photograph for a reproduction, at least take a photograph of the photograph, zooming in as close as possible. Many times, this is the only way you will be able to have a copy; something is better than nothing.

As you extend your family contacts, you may be fortunate to find a family member who has already done some genealogical research. When asking for information to be shared, be sure to reciprocate. When you share, you will receive much more information.

Get involved with your local genealogy society. Many local groups sponsor workshops that will give you additional ideas on how to extend your search. Join a genealogy society in the area where your ancestors lived. The society's publications could provide information you would not have found otherwise.

As the editor of our genealogy society's quarterly, I once published an obituary I had found in an old newspaper collection that gave the names of 17 children and the history of the family's travels from California to Alaska to Georgia to Florida. A reader of the quarterly called to thank me for providing a document for which she had spent years searching.

Today's family genealogist has the benefit of sitting at home and using the computer and the Internet to further the search for more leaves and twigs on the family tree. If you can't sleep at 2 a.m., you can go to your computer and look for your relatives on the Internet. The resources found on CyndisList.com, Roots.com, Ancestry.com, FamilySearch.com, Genealogy.com and others are extraordinary. There is a wealth of actual records that have been scanned or digitized and stored online, enabling you to obtain a copies of records as though you had physically gone to the source.

Whatever the source, evaluate each piece of evidence you find. Determine if the information is truly about your ancestor. Is the information from the locale where you know your ancestors lived, or is it from a locale a thousand miles away? The name may be the same, but could this logically be the same person?

Have fun! And learn something new today! One never knows what can be found on your family tree. Some things will be exciting, others will be troublesome, but all will be interesting.
In 1759, a surveyor named John Strong arrived in the town of Addison with his wife, Agnes McClure Strong, and their three small children. On a 250-acre tract on Lake Champlain, he built a cabin until he could construct larger quarters for his growing family. But the Revolutionary War changed their plans. Mr. Strong grew active in Revolutionary politics and became a colonel in the Continental Army. He later rose to the rank of general in the militia. He traveled to Albany, N.Y., to try to buy beef to feed his men.

While he was away, in July 1777, British Gen. John Burgoyne sailed down Lake Champlain with an Indian war party to reclaim Fort Ticonderoga on the New York side of the lake, burning the settlements ringing the shores. The local settlers fled south, including the Strong family, which by then included six children. Mrs. Strong and the children made their way to Dorset, some 50 miles to the south. He continued fighting until the British surrendered at Saratoga in 1777.

An unknown number of years later, the battle-weary John Strong found his family again when he chanced to enter an inn in Dorset, where Mrs. Strong had taken a job. When she spoke, Mr. Strong, bearded and bedraggled, recognized his long-lost wife’s voice.

The reunited family returned to Addison and proceeded to build a two-story Federal brick mansion on their lakeside land between 1790 and 1796. He kilned the bricks on his property, and when he finished his house, it was among the most elegant in the area. In the back of the building, a Flemish bond brick pattern identified the house to illiterate barge operators who delivered provisions.

Today, visitors can see four downstairs rooms, which include an office, parlor, dining room and kitchen. The second floor houses an assembly room where Mr. Strong, by that time a judge, held court in the early 1790s. A bedroom and two other rooms lie on the other side of the upstairs hall. A grand Palladian window in the second-story hallway faces out from the front of the house.

State Regent Faye Mitchell Lawes says Strong’s descendants occupied the home until about the time of the Civil War, when they sold it out of the family. In 1934, the Vermont State Society NSDAR bought the John Strong Mansion and converted it to a museum staffed by DAR volunteer docents.

“The rooms display period furnishings and artifacts, including notable paintings by Vermont artists,” says Mrs. Lawes. “Our exhibits tell the story of a Colonial family’s life in the Northern wilderness.”

In 1950, DAR deeded most of the surrounding 250 acres to the state, which manages the property as a park.

The John Strong Mansion Museum is open to the public from Memorial Day through Labor Day, on Saturdays and...
Sundays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission is $3 for adults, $2 for seniors, $1 for students and $5 for families. Tour group rates are available upon request, and tours can be arranged outside regular hours. Contact the museum at (802) 759–2309.

THE SAMSON MEMORIAL
Mary Baker Allen Chapter
CORNWALL

In 1915, the Mary Baker Allen Chapter dedicated a dignified Colonial Revival building to serve as both a chapter house and the public library for the village of Cornwall, in South Central Vermont.

The single-story, red-brick structure, designed by Burlington architect Frank Lyman Austin, was trimmed with white Vermont marble and roofed in green Vermont slate.

Carved in a marble arch over the front door’s leaded-glass fanlight were the words “Samson Memorial,” in honor of one of the town’s early settlers, William Samson, a Revolutionary War soldier (1732–1778). The front portico featured four elegant Ionic columns and recessed wooden steps. A cupola and balustrade decorated the roof.

The memorial, better known today as the Mary Baker Allen Chapter House, was a gift from Samson’s descendant, Martha Elizabeth Samson Porter. Unlike many chapter houses, it was specifically commissioned and designed to suit the needs of chapter functions. Although the town has since relocated the library to another building, the chapter house remains the same today as when originally constructed.

Inside, the first floor contains a lobby, coatroom and a spacious chapter room, which is illuminated by ample windows facing south and west and is adjoined by a separate serving room.

The first floor is finished in Southern pine, and the floors are made of birch. The original oak furnishings, which are still in use, include a library table, a settee, straight-back chairs and desks. The chapter displays historical artifacts from a variety of periods in this area.

The Samson Memorial House is open from May through October by appointment. Call Chapter Regent Sheila Foote at (802) 462–2781.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS BIRTHPLACE
Lake Dunmore Chapter
BRANDON

Most people today remember Stephen A. Douglas as the senator from Illinois who lost the 1860 presidential election to Abraham Lincoln. They may also recall his reputation as a powerful orator. But few know that Douglas was born in Brandon, Vt.

The Stephen A. Douglas Birthplace was only three years old when Douglas was born in 1813. His mother’s family, the Fisks, built the modest, one-and-a-half-story Cape-style house. Young Douglas lived in the house only a short time; the family moved to the outskirts of the village when he was still an infant.

At the age of 15, he moved to upstate New York with his mother and stepfather, where he studied law. At 20, Douglas headed west, winding up in Illinois, where he was elected senator in 1846.

It was here that Douglas met his famous political opponent. Lincoln and Douglas were rivals from their first meeting, and they remained so for the rest of Douglas’ life. In the famous Lincoln-Douglas presidential campaign debate of 1858, the contrast in their styles and appearances created a sensation. Lincoln, at 6 feet, 6 inches, towered over Douglas, “the Little Giant,” who stood only 5 feet tall. Douglas, an impeccable dresser, out-styled the folksy Lincoln. Douglas spoke rapidly, with passion and...
excitement, while Lincoln delivered a few well-chosen words with measured calm. In the end, the people favored Lincoln. Douglas, always of fragile health, died at age 48, only a year after losing the 1860 presidential election.

Douglas’ birthplace served as a single-family dwelling throughout most of its history. The Lake Dunmore Chapter purchased it in 1917, but continued to rent all but one room, which was used for chapter meetings, until 1993. The house today reflects changes made over the years.

Among the building’s intriguing features is the entrance. A small, latticework frame over the front steps leads to a pair of narrow doors with large iron hinges. Inside, the entry hall has curved walls and low ceilings, creating the feeling of a ship. A curving staircase with wainscoting and a mahogany railing, elongated windows with latticework, and a very early diamond-shaped window continue this shiplike feeling. However, historians say these details probably do not represent a conscious attempt to emulate nautical architecture.

The house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Since 1993, the Lake Dunmore Chapter has been restoring and preserving the house as a museum and still holds chapter meetings and functions there. “One room has been restored to the 1800s, and we are currently working on the restoration of the other rooms,” reports Chapter Regent Kim Nelson.

The museum boasts an original bureau made and signed by the young Douglas while he was apprenticed to a cabinetmaker, other Douglas artifacts and biographies, and items from the battle at Fort Ticonderoga.

The Stephen A. Douglas Birthplace is open to the public annually during Brandon’s July Fourth Festival and by appointment throughout the rest of the year. For more information, call Sheila Martin at (802) 247–6332.

MAINE

BURNHAM TAVERN
Hannah Weston Chapter
MACHIAS

“Fire and be damned!” These words sparked the first sea battle of the Revolution. It was the Sunday morning of June 11, 1775, and the crew of the British schooner Margaretta hurled them at an angry group of patriots in Machias, Maine, who stood on shore demanding the surrender of the armed British vessel. The patriots had just missed capturing the British commander, a “Lieutenant Moore,” and his officers in church, when Lt. Moore and his men escaped through a window. Now they taunted the rebels as they sailed away.

The skirmish had started brewing almost 10 days earlier, when the colonists in this lumbering settlement saw a long-awaited American merchant ship pull into the harbor bearing supplies from Boston. Accompanying the ship was the Margaretta, charged with ensuring the settlers send back a load of Maine lumber for British barracks.

The owner of the cargo ship brought news of the recent battles of Lexington and Concord, and the inflamed patriots met at the Burnham Tavern to discuss how to deal with the British ship. Their leader was Jeremiah O’Brien, whose sister, Mary, ran the tavern with her husband, Job Burnham.

And so, on June 12, as the Margaretta moved into open water, 40 patriots gave chase in two vessels, armed with pitchforks, axes, swords and muskets. The Americans rammed the British ship in Machias Bay and, led by O’Brien and his five brothers, battled the British hand-to-hand.

An hour later, with heavy casualties on both sides, the Americans emerged
victorious. The patriots brought three wounded British sailors back to the Burnham Tavern, where Mrs. Burnham tended them. In his *History of the United States Navy*, James Fenimore Cooper referred to the battle as the “Lexington of the Sea.”

Today, the Hannah Weston Chapter meets in the Burnham Tavern, which they have owned and maintained as a public museum since 1910. The Department of the Interior designated the tavern as a National Historic Site in 1973, and the following year it was selected as one of the 21 homes in the United States with the most significance to the American Revolution.

The two-and-a-half story, wood-frame building, built in 1770, has a gambrel roof and is painted Colonial yellow. Inside, five fireplaces open off a central brick chimney. One of the most distinctive features is the “Good Morning” dual staircase descending from the two front bedrooms. Two short sets of stairs meet at a landing where people coming out of the bedrooms could offer a “good morning” greeting. The house furnishings are from the Colonial period.

The Burnham Tavern Museum is open to the public for guided tours from early June through Labor Day, Monday through Friday. Tours run from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Admission is $2.50 for adults and 25 cents for children under 12. In the winter, the museum is open by appointment. Call (207) 255–4432.

**Rhode Island**

**Daggett House**

**Pawtucket Chapter**

**Pawtucket**

Few houses in America can trace their roots as far back as Daggett House in Pawtucket, R.I. The land on which this simple New England-style clapboard house stands—now a park—was the spot where the colony’s first settler, Roger Williams, set up camp during his first winter in 1635.

The first member of the Daggett family moved here from Massachusetts and established a farm in 1644, but his house burned during the Indian war waged against the colonists by the great chief, Metacomet, also known as King Philip, in 1675–1676. The present Daggett House succeeded the early homestead and dates from 1685, although later generations of the family altered it several times.

During the Revolution, Col. John Daggett and Nathan Daggett, another family member, were among the 310 men and 27 officers from the town—then called Rehoboth, Mass.—who fought in the war.

Family legend holds that during a journey from Newport to Boston, George Washington stopped here. During that visit, he is said to have washed his hands in a Wedgewood Pearlware bowl now on display in the house.

In 1894, the heirs of Hannah Dorman Daggett sold the deteriorating building and about a dozen outbuildings to the City of Pawtucket, ending 240 years of family ownership. The city planned to simply raze the house until members of the Pawtucket Chapter intervened. The chapter leased the house from the city in 1902 and began restoring it. Three years later, Daggett House opened to the public as a museum.

The roomy two-story house has an ell, a full attic, and a full basement—nine rooms altogether. Six fireplaces vent into the central brick chimney. Now surrounded by the 197-acre Slater Park (originally called Daggett Park), the house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It has been totally restored to its early 1700s design, both inside and out. “We chipped paint back as far as we could chip and repainted it in the original colors,” says Chapter Regent Joslin Brooks. The work, she adds, was given a boost with grants from the Champlin Foundation.

Revolutionary War objects displayed inside include the dress and dancing shoes of Catherine Greene, wife of Gen. Nathanael Greene; a set of French china belonging to the Greenes; and a washing machine from about 1750, made out of a hollow tree trunk. The collections also include artifacts from the War of 1812 and the Civil War.

“We have pieces of the Civil War ironclad ships, the Merrimac and the Monitor, as well as Civil War uniforms, china, portraits, furniture and many historical documents,” says Mrs. Brooks, who enjoys dressing in Colonial-period costume to give tours. “The first three weekends in December every year we give candlelight tours, and hundreds of people attend,” she says.

Chapter members give tours by appointment, April through December. Admission is $2 for adults and 50 cents for children under 12. For more information, contact Joslin Brooks at (401) 722–6931.
GIFT-GIVING WITH A FLAIR for FAMILY HISTORY

By Margie Markarian
AN IDEAL WAY TO SHARE your passion for family history with loved ones is to give gifts that somehow reflect the discoveries you have made about your family's past. Whether it's framing a copy of the family tree, refurbishing a pocketwatch or restoring a turn-of-the-century photograph, there are numerous ways to turn attic treasures, family documents and cherished memories into gifts.

The secret to giving great gifts is to give something that will be meaningful to the other person,” according to Leah Ingram, author of You Shouldn't Have: How to Give Gifts They'll Never Forget.

“Gifts that reflect family history have lots of meaning because they're personal in nature,” she says. “One of the best gifts my mother ever gave to her brother and sister was a set of notecards featuring a 1940s picture of her with her siblings and parents in the apple orchard her family once owned up in Maine. Whenever you can give a gift that reflects a person's heritage, that's a gift that can touch someone at a deeper level.”

“Family history gifts are gifts from the heart,” adds Kimberly Powell, who is the "Guide" to genealogy at About.com and an avid giver of family history gifts. “Gifts from the heart are usually much more appreciated because they show that you put time, effort and thought into them.”

The holiday season is an especially good time to give family history gifts because the holidays are all about celebrating the family,” Ms. Powell says.

Here are some creative ways you can turn your family's past into gifts that will enrich and enlighten for years to come:

**Artistically Rendered Family Trees**

Let's face it. A black-and-white printout of genealogical information isn't the sort of thing most people want to hang on the wall. But a colorful, visually stimulating representation of the family tree is something that can be displayed proudly.

Saundra Diehl, a Park City, Utah-based artist, specializes in creating customized watercolor paintings of family trees for clients all over the country through her company, Family Tree (fmylytree.com). These works of art are painted on aged parchment and feature an oak, maple or pine tree laden with name-filled branches and flanked by images of significance in the family's life.

“For a descendent of Stephen Hopkins, who sailed on the Mayflower, I painted a tree that rises like a mast from the Mayflower ship while the names of 12 generations sail amongst its branches,” says M. S. D. ieilh. “For another family, I included a covered wagon and a rough drawing of an old map that depicts the family's migration west to Texas several generations ago.”

**Family History Calendars**

An extremely useful way to pass on keepsake photos and data about ancestors' birthdays and anniversaries is designing a commemorative photo calendar. Many photo and copy shops offer photo calendar printing services.

If not, check out an online or mail order business such as the Calendar Company (photo-calendars.com). The upfront legwork involves gathering a selection of old photographs, deciding which dates in your family's history to include and organizing materials in a way that the printer can easily format. A word of caution: Don't entrust one-of-a-kind photos with unfamiliar vendors. Make reproductions and let the printer work with those copies.

**Antique Maps**

It's quite possible that there is a city or town that holds a special place in your family's history or in the heart of a particular relative: The Colonial city your Revolutionary War ancestor defended in 1776. The mining town your great-great grandparents moved to during the Gold Rush. The immigrant enclave your relatives called home upon their arrival in America. The farming village your cousins grew up in 50 years ago. Chances are you can track down a map depicting the way this special place looked way back when.

To start your search, check out local libraries, historical societies and reputable antique map dealers such as Baldwin's Maps & Charts, Vineyard Haven, Mass. (baldwinsmaps.com), and Barry...
Memorabilia Collages and Shadow Boxes

If you’re on the crafty side, consider making a collage or shadow box to honor an older relative or memorialize a deceased one. This one-of-a-kind gift can feature documents, photos, postcards, news clippings, small objects and personal possessions that recall a noteworthy aspect of the person’s life.

“My father-in-law has never really been interested in family history, but after I found his name in the 1920s census, I decided to create a collage using the census record and an old photo of the neighborhood he grew up in that I found at the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh,” explains Ms. Powell. “It’s a gift that got him talking about his past and reminiscing about his neighbors. He really enjoyed it.”

In a somewhat similar vein, Ms. Powell created a collage for her mother-in-law. This one included a copy of her naturalization record, a photo of the ship that brought her to the United States (ordered from ellisisland.org) and a few trinkets or needlework that are especially appreciated because they can be worn on special occasions or used to decorate the home. One of the most precious gifts Ms. Powell ever received was the christening gown she wore as an infant.

“I received it at Christmas just before my oldest daughter’s christening,” she recalls. “What was even more touching was that my mother embroidered my daughter’s initials right next to the initials she had embroidered for me.”

As far as refashioning vintage garments and fabrics, the options are numerous and largely depend on ingenuity. Consider making decorative pillows out of lace curtains, framing an arrangement of crocheted doilies, piecing a quilt from Victorian-era fabrics, trimming a christening gown with lace from a wedding veil or creating doll clothes from old baby clothes.

Another option is sewing “new” heirloom items based on patterns from bygone eras. For inspiration and ideas, check out (marthapullen.com), the Web site of heirloom sewing expert Martha Pullen, who is a member of the Huntsville, Ala., Chapter of NSDAR.

Restored Furniture, Jewelry, Dolls and Other Sentimental Treasures

Professionally restoring a worn-out treasure and presenting it to a loved one is another way to spread family history around. Perhaps a recently married nephew and his wife would appreciate having that chest of drawers in the attic if they didn’t have to refinish it themselves. Maby the preteen girls in your family would be thrilled to have sparkly earrings made from the jewels that used to adorn great-grandfather’s tie tacks. Possibly one of your sisters or cousins would be delighted to receive a refurbished doll from the collection you found hidden away at your grandparents’ summer cottage. Depending on what you have stockpiled, there’s no limit to the thoughtful ways in which you can bring long-forgotten items new life.

Digital Family History

Although putting together a family history is a time-intensive project, there are few family members who wouldn’t appreciate having a copy. So, take some of that information you have been gathering and present it to loved ones in a media format that they can readily enjoy. Don’t worry if you can’t include every last detail. Family histories are continuing sagas.

For instance, Gordon Clarke is the owner of Web Family Media, a multimedia company that specializes in helping people organize, digitize and preserve family history on all forms of media. He recently helped a family put the recordings of its band leader grandfather on audio CD s to create a permanent legacy of the man’s talents (webfamilymedia.com).

For do-it-yourself types, there are numerous ways to jumpstart efforts to produce a family history:

• Memory Grabber, by Michael Boyter, is an electronic book that offers questions, formats, lists, scripts and other resources intended to simplify the writing process (familyhistoryproducts.com);

• Gift of Heritage, by Mary Lou Peterson, is an instructional video detailing how to produce a family history documentary (giftofheritage.com);

• Family Tree Maker Version 10 is a leading software program that helps you create and publish family history books (amazon.com).

Family History Board Games

To interest the younger generation in their family history and encourage adults to share anecdotes, consider putting family history-oriented board games on your gift-giving list. The games are fun to play any time, but are also an ideal activity at holiday get-togethers and family reunions. Some of the most popular games are:

• LifeStories, which asks players to recall memories and talk about their hopes (giftofheritage.com);

• FutureStories, an imaginative game that prompts players to share dreams and aspirations (giftofheritage.com);

• Generations, a mystery game in which players search seven regions of America for make-believe kin (genealogy4fun.com).

Of course, you can never go wrong giving scrapbooks, memory books and framed photos. “The most important thing to keep in mind when giving family history gifts is to customize for the individual,” sums up Ms. Powell. “Give them something they will want to receive as much as you want to give it. Think about their personality, hobbies, age and interest in family history.

“Older relatives especially enjoy gifts of family history because they show how rich their lives have been and how much they are loved.”

Another of Saundra Diehl’s family trees incorporates images significant to her clients.
Forgotten Patriots

By Diane L. Dunkley
A LONG-OVERDUE EFFORT TO RECOGNIZE THE CONTRIBUTIONS THAT AFRICAN AMERICAN AND AMERICAN INDIAN PATRIOTS MADE DURING THE REVOLUTION IS CELEBRATED IN THE EXHIBITION, “FORGOTTEN PATRIOTS: AFRICAN AMERICAN AND AMERICAN INDIAN SERVICE IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, 1775-1783.”

The exhibition, organized by the DAR Museum in cooperation with the DAR Library and Genealogy Department, opened with a gala reception on the evening of October 17, 2002, and will continue through August 2, 2003, in the DAR Museum’s Main Gallery.

“Forbidden Patriots” illuminates, in many cases for the first time, the varied roles that members of these groups played in our nation’s fight for independence. The decision to fight for America against the English was a difficult one for many Americans of all ranks and ethnic backgrounds.

For the American Indian tribes, and for enslaved and free African Americans, it was especially problematic. The simple fact that these men and women served at all is a powerful testament of their devotion to our new nation in difficult and uncertain times. According to the “chiefs, sachems, and young men of the River St. John’s,” when explaining in August 1778 to a British commander their reason for fighting alongside the Americans, “You know we are Americans; that is our native country.”

Featured in the exhibition is a portrait of John Neptune, one of the many Penobscot men who fought for the Americans during the American Revolution. Neptune’s portrait was painted when he was lieutenant governor of the Penobscots. Gen. George Washington was especially interested in seeing that the Penobscot Indians joined the patriotic cause. He wrote to Congress on July 4, 1776, that he thought it “advisable to take measures to engage those [Indians] of the Eastward, the St. Johns, Nova Scotia, Penobscot &c. In our favor ... It will prevent our Enemies from securing their friendship, and further,

Pay certificate for Nero Hawley. Courtesy of Hugh B. Price, Hawley’s descendant.
they will be of infinite service, in annoy-
ing and harassing them should they ever attempt to penetrate the Country.”

Of the Six Nations of the Iroquois confederacy, only two, the Oneidas and the Tuscaroras, chose to fight for the Americans. As Washington wrote in 1778, “The Oneidas and Tuscaroras have a particular claim to attention and kind-
ness, for their perseverance and fidelity.”

Oral history from the Oneidas and Tuscaroras record that the Oneidas brought bushels of corn to Washington’s troops at Valley Forge during the winter of 1778–1779. The Oneidas’ 400-mile walk from their central New York home to Valley Forge with food supplies helped save many of Washington’s men from starvation, thus making a difference in the outcome of the war. Between 1807 and 1810, New York State Gov. Daniel Tompkins presented Oneida Chief Oskanondonha (also known as Skenandoa) with a silver pipe.

James Armistead Lafayette, a slave from New Kent County, Va., served the Marquis de Lafayette near Portsmouth and Yorktown, and functioned as a double agent in the camps of British General Arnold and Cornwallis. His portrait, painted in 1824 during the Marquis’ triumphant return visit to America, is on display as is a portrait of Agrippa Hull, a free black who served as an orderly for Polish nobleman Gen. Thaddeus Kosciusko, Washington’s chief engineer.

Another such patriot was Garshom Prince, a servant or slave of Robert Durkee. Both of them died at the Battle of Wyoming. The powder horn Garshom Prince carved and used during the French and Indian War as well as during the Revolution is on display.

“Forgotten Patriots” also illustrates the methods used by the DAR to identify these men and women. In doing so, it recognizes the work already done by the DAR Genealogy Department and the DAR Library, which is published in African American and American Indian Patriots of the Revolutionary War. This volume lists, state by state, the names of identified patriots as well as the types of service given to the patriotic cause. The exhibition includes the names of all the forgotten patriots identified thus far.

What happened to the forgotten patriots after the War? Some slipped back into the anonymity of the ages. Others were remembered for their work as ministers, educators, writers or artisans. For example, the Reverend Lemuel Haynes, a Minuteman during the Revolution, is depicted in an engraving from the frontispiece of a book. He preached in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont.

(Top) Skenandoa’s pipe (courtesy of Oneida Indian Nation). (Left) John Chavis petitioned the South Carolina legislature for a pension based on his Revolutionary service. (courtesy of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History). (Below) James Armistead Lafayette, circa 1824 (courtesy of The Valentine Richmond History Center).
During the war, he wrote a poem describing the Battle of Lexington, as well as an anti-slavery essay, neither of which was published until the 20th century. His essay, “Liberty Further Extended,” took the position that the natural outcome of the Revolution was the abolition of slavery.

Many others took the lessons from the Revolution and began working actively for abolition and for the rights of their people.

The legacy of the forgotten patriots is carried through to current generations with photographs and documents from descendants of men such as Nero Hawley, who received his freedom for his service and later became a brickmaker, and Charles Lewis, who served both as a soldier and seaman in Virginia and whose descendant is today a DAR member.

A seminar on the forgotten patriots will be held on January 11, 2003, at NSDAR headquarters in Washington. For more information and to download a registration form, visit the DAR Web site at www.dar.org.

(Top) Eighteenth-century wampum (courtesy of the Oneida Indian Nation). (Right) Silver badge of the Bucks of America (courtesy of The Massachusetts Historical Society). (Below) At the opening reception for Forgotten Patriots, DAR President General Linda Tinker Watkins exchanged gifts with representatives of the Oneida Nation and the Black Patriots Foundation. Left to right: Daryl Gillette, Marilyn John, Rolfe Towle Teague, Brian Patterson, Ray Halbritter, Linda Tinker Watkins, Clint Hill, Mark Gresham, Marie Yochim, Keller George, Dan Umstead.
SCOTLAND AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
“For so long as a hundred of us remain alive, we will yield in no least way to English dominion. For we fight not for glory nor for riches nor for honour, but only and alone for freedom, which no good man surrenders but with his life…”

The leaders of Scotland, seeking recognition as an independent nation, sent these stirring words in a letter to Pope John XXII in 1320. The words of the Declaration of Arbroath echoed down through four centuries and served as one of the inspirations for American colonists seeking their own independence. As tensions between England and its American colonies escalated in the 1770s, those of Scottish heritage living on either side of the Atlantic ocean found themselves on both sides of the conflict.

by Sandra MacLean Clunies
Strong links between Scotland and America were forged early in the Colonial period. A Scots charitable society was established in Boston in 1657 to serve those exiled from Britain by Oliver Cromwell. The first Scottish Presbyterian ordination took place in Freehold, N.J., in 1706. And promising American students attended Scottish universities because the English universities of Oxford and Cambridge limited entry to Anglican students.

In 1775, there were 3,500 people practicing medicine in the United States, although only 350 or 400 actually held degrees. And most of the doctors with degrees were educated in Scotland, which provided the finest medical education available in Britain.

The absence of immigration statistics prior to 1820 makes it hard to accurately estimate ethnic origins. Perhaps as many as 250,000 Scottish or Scotch-Irish people migrated to the American Colonies in several waves prior to the American Revolution, making it the largest movement of any non-English ethnic group in the 18th century. There were large settlements in New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas, and others scattered across the Colonial frontier.

There were three distinctive groups of Scots who immigrated to America—the Scotch-Irish, the Lowland Scots and the Highland Scots.

**Ulster Scots and Scotch-Irish.** The Irish counties of Antrim and Down, closest to the coast of Scotland, had been colonized in the 16th century. In the early 1600s, King James I, himself a Scot, tried to colonize more of Northern Ireland by removing tenant farmers to what was called the Ulster Plantation, which included additional counties.

The families who were relocated from the Scottish lowlands to Northern Ireland in the 17th and 18th centuries are called Ulster Scots in Europe, describing the Irish province to which they moved. Donegal and Tyrone counties were populated primarily by Scots, while the counties of Armagh and Derry were colonized by the English, and a mixture of Scots and English settled in the counties of Fermanagh and Cavan.

**Lowland Scots.** Other families arrived in America directly from cities and villages in Lowland Scotland, seeking new freedoms and opportunities in the Colonies. Many of these Scottish Lowlanders and Scots-Irish families pledged themselves to the patriot cause in 1775. They were staunchly anti-British in sentiment and would prove to be invaluable aids to the military efforts and in forming and structuring the new government.

**The Highland Scots.** Most of the Scottish Highlanders remained loyal to the Crown. It’s estimated that about 20 percent of the Loyalists during the American Revolution were Scots. Many who were living in New England and upper New York moved north to Canada. There were large settlements of Highland expatriates in the Carolinas, which raised troops in support of the king.

Most notable was the Royal Highland Emigrants Regiment formed in North Carolina by Allen MacDonald, husband of the infamous Flora MacDonald, whose exploits in 1746 to aid the escape of Bonnie Prince Charlie had made her a celebrity. At the end of the war, most of these Loyalists left for Canada or returned to Scotland.

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**REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS**

**James McHenry** was born to a Scots-Irish family in the province of Ulster. He came to America in 1771 and studied medicine in Philadelphia with Dr. Benjamin Rush. When hostilities broke out in New England in 1775, Mr. McHenry served his adopted land as a volunteer civilian assistant surgeon in Cambridge, Mass.

He then became a military surgeon in the 5th Pennsylvania Battalion. He was captured by the British in late 1776 and exchanged in 1778. Mr. McHenry rejoined the Continental Army at Valley Forge, and later became secretary to George Washington. In 1780, he transferred to the staff of the Marquis de Lafayette.

After the war, he chose a career in politics and served 13 years in the Maryland Legislature. He also served concurrently in the Continental Congress from 1783–1786, representing Maryland at the Constitutional Convention. In 1796, President Washington appointed Mr. McHenry as Secretary of War, a position he held into the administration of John Adams in 1800.

A staunch Federalist, Mr. McHenry opposed America’s position in the War of 1812, although he lived to see his son follow in his footsteps as a wartime volunteer. Ironically, Mr. McHenry’s son participated in the 1814 defense of the Baltimore fort named for his father, the battle that inspired Francis Scott Key to write “The Star–Spangled Banner.” James McHenry died in 1816 and is buried at the Westminster Presbyterian Churchyard in Baltimore.

**John Witherspoon** was a minister and patriot of the Revolution, the only clergyman to be a signer of the Declaration of Independence. From 1776–1782, Mr. Witherspoon was a leading member of the Continental Congress. Born in Yester, near Edinburgh, Scotland in 1723, Mr. Witherspoon was a descendant of famed Scottish reformer John Knox. Mr. Witherspoon graduated from the University of Edinburgh and was ordained at the parish of Beith. He later moved to Paisley, immigrating to America in 1768 to assume the presidency of the College of New Jersey, now known as Princeton University.

When John Adams stopped in Princeton on his way to the first meeting of the Continental Congress in 1774, he met Mr. Witherspoon and pronounced him “as high a Son of Liberty, as any Man in America.” In 1776, he was elected to serve in Congress. His reply to another member of Congress who argued that the country was not yet ripe for the declaration of independence was that it “was not only ripe for the measure, but in danger of rotting for the want of it.” Mr. Witherspoon was an active member of Congress, serving on more than 100 committees during his tenure.
John Witherspoon of New Jersey
John Witherspoon never led an army into battle, nor did he accept high national office after the Revolution. However, he developed Princeton University, whose graduates have included one U.S. president, many members of the U.S. Congress, governors and other national leaders.

Richard Montgomery was born in 1748 near Dublin. The Montgomery family of Scotland was given land in Ireland in the 17th century in acknowledgment of service to the British king. His father was serving as a member of the Irish Parliament for Lifford in County Donegal.

After 16 years of service in the British Army, which included service in America during the 1758 campaign against the French in Quebec, Mr. Montgomery sold his commission and immigrated to New York in 1773. He married into the powerful Livingston family, staunch patriots, and in 1775 was selected as one of the eight brigadier generals for the new Continental Army.

Mr. Montgomery was assigned as field commander of the campaign to secure New York fortifications and Quebec as a 14th colony, but was killed during a failed invasion of Quebec on December 31, 1775. As the first general killed in the Revolution, he became a hero for the patriot cause. In 1776, Maryland named a county for him, the first of 19 states to honor him in this way.

A memorial tablet ordered by Congress in 1777 was installed in 1787 at St. Paul’s Chapel in New York City, where George Washington prayed during his inauguration in 1789. Mr. Montgomery’s remains were transferred from Quebec in 1818 to rest beneath the memorial.

St. Paul’s Chapel, located next to the World Trade Center, miraculously escaped any damage in the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. A refuge station for rescue workers was set up beneath the Montgomery memorial.

Andrew Pickens was born in 1739 in Pennsylvania to emigrants from Ulster. Mr. Pickens’ family moved to the Carolinas when he was young. In 1775, he was a successful farmer and served as a justice of the peace. He became a captain of the militia in the town of Ninety Six in 1775 and served a major role in the battle of Cowpens in 1781. He later served in the state legislature and one term in the U.S. Congress. For his service, Mr. Pickens was awarded a sword by the Continental Congress and promoted to the rank of brigadier general by South Carolina.

Hugh Henry Brackenridge was born in Scotland in 1748. Mr. Brackenridge came to York County, Pa., with his parents. He studied at Princeton, where he was a classmate of James Madison. On his commencement day in 1771, Mr. Brackenridge gave the welcoming speech and read a poem he had written with another classmate titled, “The Rising Glory of America.” He later completed training for the ministry, although he was never ordained, and served as headmaster of a Maryland academy.

During the Revolution, he served as an army chaplain, preaching patriotic sermons to the soldiers and writing plays such as “Bunker Hill” and “Death of General Montgomery at the Siege of Quebec.” He was a powerful and popular orator and gave a speech entitled “Eulogium of the Brave Who Fell in the Contest with Great Britain,” delivered in Philadelphia on July 4, 1778.

That same year, he established a magazine in Philadelphia, which soon folded for lack of subscriptions. Mr. Brackenridge acquired a law degree and moved to the new small town of Pittsburgh. There he was founder of the first Western newspaper, The Pittsburgh Gazette, and was elected to the state assembly, where he supported adoption of the U.S. Constitution. He was a leader in the founding of the Pittsburgh Academy, now the University of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Brackenridge was appointed as a judge of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and served from 1799–1844. He continued to publish sermons, satires, narratives and other works that placed him in the early ranks of notable American writers. Moving from Pittsburgh to Carlisle in 1801, he was an active Trustee of Dickinson College from 1803 until his death in 1816.

The Scots were a valuable addition to a developing world. Their past experience of working in the harsh conditions of rural Scotland combined with their strong religious beliefs, made them ideal people to serve the Colonies in the struggle for independence and to help build the new America.

Recognizing the inspiration that the Declaration of Arbroath, which was signed on April 6, 1320, provided for the American Declaration, the U.S. Senate in April 1998 honored that date when it declared April 6 “National Tartan Day.”
Several signers of the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution were of Scottish birth or descent. Among these were:

**DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE 1776**
- Thomas McKean of Delaware
- George Read of Delaware
- George Ross of Delaware
- Edward Rutledge of South Carolina
- James Smith of Pennsylvania
- George Taylor of Pennsylvania
- Matthew Thornton of New Hampshire
- James Wilson of Pennsylvania
- John Witherspoon of New Jersey

**UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION 1787**
- James McHenry of Maryland
- William Paterson of New Jersey
- George Read of Delaware
- Hugh Williamson of North Carolina
- James Wilson of Pennsylvania

For more information

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he more likely scenario is numerous meals during a weeklong harvest celebration that included three days of feasting with Native Americans. This non-religious event was clearly initiated by the 52 Pilgrims who survived their first year in the New World, but only 16 were Pilgrim men. Four were women, 23 were children, nine were servants and the rest, hired seamen. So, in reality, 90 Wampanoag men dominated the scene.

These are just a few of the revelations presented at Plimoth Plantation’s new exhibit, “Thanksgiving: Memory, Myth and Meaning.” The exhibit, which opened in August, sheds new light on what really happened in the fall of 1621 and how stories about a somewhat spontaneous gathering of English settlers and Native Americans came to be associated with the beloved Thanksgiving holiday we now celebrate.

Indeed, the exhibit begins by examining the way Americans currently celebrate Thanksgiving and travels backward through the generations until visitors are immersed in an audio–visual presentation that dramatically reenacts the sights and sounds of that historic autumn day in 1621 Plymouth. The exhibit also takes great care in presenting Thanksgiving from two cultural perspectives—the English colonists and the Wampanoag natives.

“Thanksgiving is a favorite American holiday, but its history is so complex that most Americans don’t know the real story,” says Kathleen Curtin, Associate Director of museum programs and a food historian at Plimoth Plantation. “Americans know what they were taught as children and what familiar images and popular culture say about the first Thanksgiving. The reality is Thanksgiving developed separately from the events of 1621. The two were not linked together until the 1840s.”

Historian Alexander Young gets the dubious credit for linking the 1621 harvest feast with Thanksgiving, a New England–based Puritan custom that started in 1623 and was characterized by prayer and fasting rather than feasting and festiveness. Mr. Young incorrectly connected the two events.
“THANKSGIVING IS A FAVORITE AMERICAN HOLIDAY, BUT ITS HISTORY IS SO COMPLEX THAT MOST AMERICANS DON’T KNOW THE REAL STORY. THE REALITY IS THANKSGIVING DEVELOPED SEPARATELY FROM THE EVENTS OF 1621. THE TWO WERE NOT LINKED TOGETHER UNTIL THE 1840S.”

in *The Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers*, a collection of documents detailing Plymouth’s beginnings that he edited, which was published in 1841.

Among those documents was the only existing eyewitness account of the 1621 harvest feast—a single paragraph in a letter written by colonist Edward Winslow, who later became the fourth governor of Plymouth. That letter was published in 1622 in *Mourt’s Relation*, an English journal describing the beginnings of the colony. It reads as follows:

“Our harvest being gotten in, our governor sent four men a fowling, that so we might after a special manner rejoice together after we had gathered the fruit of our labors. They four in one day killed as much fowl as, with a little help beside, served the company almost a week.

“At which time, amongst other recreations, we exercised our arms, many of the Indians coming amongst us, and among the rest their great king Massasoit, with some ninety men, whom for three days we entertained and feasted, and they went out and killed five deer, which they brought to the plantation and bestowed on our governor, and upon the captain and others.

“And although it may not always so plentiful as it was at this time with us, yet by the goodness of God, we are so far from want that we often wish you partakers our plenty.”

From this account, as well as their vast knowledge of Pilgrim and Wampanoag ways of life, historians and researchers at Plimoth Plantation have developed a clearer picture of the historic gathering that took place some time between September 21 and November 9, 1621.

“The governor sent four men a fowling” means they went hunting for wild birds,” says Ms. Curtin, noting that Pilgrim men probably went into the marshlands with their muskets to shoot geese, ducks and swans. “They also ‘exercised [their] arms,’ an indication that they performed military drills, a form of entertainment for the times.”

Undoubtedly, all the shooting raised the concern and curiosity of the nearby natives, who told their sachem or leader, Massasoit. As 1621 *A New Look at Thanksgiving*, a recently published book from Plimoth Plantation and the National Geographic Society, argues: “Perhaps Massasoit wondered if the English were celebrating. Massasoit sent some of his men out to hunt deer for meat to contribute to the feast. Once it was seen to be safe, it is likely that Native women and children ... joined them.”

All in all, that first harvest feast appears to have been a largely secular and diplomatic affair. While it was customary for both cultures to thank a higher power for their blessings, a traditional English day of Thanksgiving would have been more solemn and involved fasting. Since both cultures also honored visiting dignitaries, Ms. Curtin speculates that there was a head table with the best food for Gov. William Bradford, Massasoit and their advisers. “But everyone else was probably with their own comfort group,” she says. “After all, there was no common language.”

In fact, when Plimoth Plantation reenacted the 1621 harvest feast for the creation of this Thanksgiving exhibit, historians seated actors playing Gov. Bradford, William Brewster, Capt. Miles Standish and Edward Winslow at a table with Native Americans playing the roles of Massasoit, Quadequina (Massasoit’s brother), Squanto (an English-speaking Wampanoag) and Hobbamock (Massasoit’s warrior counsel).

On the entertainment front, Plimoth Plantation historians believe that sports, games, music, singing and possibly dancing were part of the festivities. They also believe Native Americans must have built themselves some sort of temporary shelters for sleeping since there were only seven houses in the settlement at this time.

Some of the biggest misconceptions about the harvest feast have to do with the foods served. As the Winslow passage clearly states, key items on the menu were venison and wild fowl, which may have included turkey but definitely goose and duck. From the ocean, there was probably cod, mussels, eels and other shellfish. From the garden, there were English staples like turnips, cabbage, parsnips, onions and sage, along with New World vegetables like corn, squash, pumpkins and beans. On the sweet side, there were likely to be cranberries, grapes and dried fruit.

Other popular misconceptions revolve around attire. That’s because many 19th- and 20th-century artists were under the impression that Pilgrims wore black clothes, white shirts with wide, biblike collars and tall hats with buckles.
A reenactment of the harvest feast at Plimoth Plantation attempts to portray the event as it likely occurred. According to the only record of the event, English colonists hunted for waterfowl and, after the meal, performed military drills, in which drums signaled maneuvers.
They simply didn’t know that the Pilgrim wardrobe included lots of bright colors, including red, yellow, green and purple, as well as black and gray. Collars were round and ruffled, and hats were made of felt from beaver pelts and often featured a decorative sash but no buckle.

Traditional artistic images of Native American dress were also often incorrect. They tended to depict Native Americans with woven blankets over their shoulders and large feathered headdresses. Painters got these ideas about Native American dress from western plain Natives, according to the exhibit. More appropriate attire would be exquisitely painted deerskin and simpler headpieces with a few feathers tucked into a suede strip tied around the forehead.

In an effort to give the public a truer picture of how many people were there and what was worn, the exhibit showcases several more accurately drawn images of the harvest feast, including a painting called “First Thanksgiving” (shown below) by Karen Rinaldo, an artist based in Falmouth, Mass. “This piece shows about 150 people and the right balance of Native Americans to Pilgrims, which was a two-to-one ratio,” says Ms. Curtin.

Plimoth Plantation also commissioned the creation of a 30-by-8 foot mural depicting the arrival of the 90 Native Americans at the English settlement. The mural is the work of Garry Meeches, a Connecticut artist of Ojibwa descent. It is placed at the entrance of the “Thanksgiving: Memory, Myth and Meaning” exhibit.

As far as the modern Thanksgiving Day is concerned, Americans have Sarah Josepha Hale, editor of Godey’s Lady’s Book, to thank for its existence as a national holiday. In 1846 she began campaigning for an annual national Thanksgiving holiday. The exhibit points out, “as the editor of a popular women’s magazine, Sarah Josepha Hale set trends in decorating, fashion and cooking. She promoted Thanksgiving as the yearly centerpiece of a woman’s domestic skill.” She strongly believed that “women of the country should take this day under their peculiar charge, and sanctify it to acts of piety, charity and domestication.”

In 1863, her efforts paid off when President Abraham Lincoln declared two national Thanksgivings—one in August to commemorate the Battle of Gettysburg, and the second on a Thursday in November to give thanks for general blessings. Every year since, Americans have celebrated a November Thanksgiving Day.

Amen and pass the gravy, please!

**DAR Contributes to Plimoth Plantation’s Thanksgiving Exhibit**

A wonderful surprise awaits DAR members who travel to Plymouth to see the new exhibit on “Thanksgiving: Memory, Myth and Meaning.” On display is an old copy of the DAR Handbook for Citizenship, opened to pages 16–17, pages that explain the Pilgrim story. The book is in a section of the exhibit detailing how “Thanksgiving Claims the Nation.” Signage explains that during the wave of immigration from 1880–1924, “the Pilgrims were held up as both model immigrants and ideal citizens,” and that the DAR felt that the Pilgrim story was part of “what every new American needed to know.” The book is from the private collection of Elizabeth Buel.

IT IS NO WONDER that a recent MSNBC and Prevention magazine poll ranked the stress many people feel during the holidays just one point below anxiety over a job interview and five points below getting a speeding ticket. And not surprisingly, the poll found women were carrying the brunt of this stress. Even so, 62 percent of the respondents in the survey said they look forward to the holidays.

So what is a woman to do? “People have beliefs about what the holidays should be like rather than enjoying the moment,” says Lauren Liberti, stress reduction coordinator at Griffin Hospital in Shelton, Conn. “Women have all these thoughts about what they need to do, and they fail to take time to enjoy the moment.”

According to Ms. Liberti, holiday stress has two components—what’s actually going on around you and your perceptions of events. “While we may believe that holiday stress is something that happens, we should realize that our thoughts actually augment the stress.”

For J. Vincent Peterson, an education professor at Indiana University, South Bend, the key is to acknowledge the stress and use healthy techniques to manage it. These include deep breathing, exercising, keeping a positive attitude, managing your time, asking for help, eating a balanced diet and, most of all, remembering to laugh, especially at yourself.

“Acknowledge the stressors and what this time of year can take out of a...”
Some people call the weeks between Thanksgiving and New Year’s Day the eating season. It’s the one time of the year when all nutritional bets are off and forbidden foods are abundantly available. That’s no reason to panic, according to experts at the American Dietetic Association. Seasonal dishes are one of the pleasures of the winter holidays and just because you’re trying to eat healthfully doesn’t mean you need to avoid celebrations or accept a few extra “party” pounds. All foods—even traditional holiday treats—can fit into a healthy eating plan. The secret is moderation and balance. Put these tips to work:

**Plan ahead.** Eat small, lower-calorie meals during the day so you can enjoy celebration foods without overdoing it.

**Beware of beverages.** Drinking alcohol can dramatically increase your calorie intake and contribute to overeating. Watch eggnog consumption, too. A half-cup serving contains about 200 calories.

**Give up “the good old days.”** Each holiday season is different. Be willing to retire traditions that are no longer appropriate or workable.

**Shift your focus.** Rather than dwelling on your own negative feelings, help others make the season more meaningful. Possibilities include volunteering, bringing gifts to local children’s hospitals, and the perennial favorites: shopping, decorating and baking. Contact someone you’ve lost touch with or make a new friend.

**Be realistic.** Just because you put it on the list doesn’t mean you’ll have time to do it. Assign tasks to others and look for ways to simplify, such as buying cookies instead of baking or getting gifts wrapped in the store.

**Pace yourself.** Make lists and prioritize the most important activities. Remember to allow plenty of time to decompress between commitments.

**Realistic.** Just because you put it on the list doesn’t mean you’ll have time to do it. Assign tasks to others and look for ways to simplify, such as buying cookies instead of baking or getting gifts wrapped in the store.

**Prevent yourself.** Before heading to a food-focused event, take the edge off by eating a low-fat snack, such as fruit or a bagel.

**Eat strategically.** At sit-down dinners, make first helpings small so you can have seconds. Then the total amount will be about the same as a normal-sized portion. At buffets, either take small portions or limit yourself to one trip.

**Be brave.** The best part of putting old traditions to rest is that you get to create new customs that are a reflection of you and your family. This year, celebrate at someone else’s house. Serve an afternoon brunch instead of a sit-down dinner. Take a trip.

**Find free fun.** To recapture the spirit of the season, embrace free holiday outings such as community concerts, admiring the lights or window-shopping.
HOLIDAY TRAVEL

For millions of people, the time between Thanksgiving and New Year’s means travel. Before you go over the river and through the woods, here are some tips for safer, less frazzled travel:

Be rested. Fatigue is a major factor in traffic accidents. Rest before setting out on a long trip—you’ll be safer and feel better.

Be courteous. Drivers are less courteous today. Don’t drive aggressively or try to get back at those who do. Let others merge or change lanes, signal turns and lane changes, and mind those high beams.

Be prepared. Winter weather can turn nasty fast. Prepare an emergency kit for your car that includes flashlight, extra batteries, blankets, bottled water, snacks, collapsible shovel, jumper cables, cat litter (for traction on slick spots), handwipes, paper towels. Take your cellphone and make sure it’s charged. Check tire pressure (including the spare), oil, coolant, windshield wipers and washer fluid.

Be safe. Besides driving under the influence, many drivers would say the most dangerous and aggravating behaviors on the road are speeding, tailgating, cutting off other vehicles, driving too fast or too slow for conditions, improper lane changes and driving on the shoulder. Big vehicles such as tractor-trailers have large blindspots from the cab down each side, up to 200 feet to the rear and 20 feet in front. Don’t linger in the blind spots; if you can’t see the driver in the truck’s mirrors, he can’t see you should he need to change lanes or stop suddenly or if a tire blows. They also take longer to stop, so don’t cut in front and then brake hard.

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FOR BLENDED FAMILIES, the holidays can be a mixed blessing, says Renee Rivera, LCSW, director of community services for the Mental Health Association of Colorado. “That’s because the more people who are involved, the more and differing expectations there are,” says Ms. Rivera.

With multiple sets of grandparents and half- and step-brothers and sisters, often in separate locations, the challenge lies in adhering to the spirit of the season. “Children get caught in the middle and often witness their parents’ arguments about where to spend the holidays, who gets the kids Christmas Day versus Christmas Eve,” she says.

“Even very young children know when there’s conflict and when they’re at the center of that conflict. For children, that’s stressful because they want to please their parents.”

Ms. Rivera encourages families to look at the process of holiday planning as an opportunity to instill ethics and values. “Even though your family may drive you crazy, they’re still your family,” she says. “Every family has a lot of history; and that’s what makes the holidays a good time to practice tolerance.” She recommends these approaches for blended families:

Communicate. Start planning well before the holidays. Determine who is going where and for how long, then build in flexibility.

Allocate, compromise and follow through. There’s no way all the kids can be at everyone’s house for holiday dinners, so create alternatives, such as going to different families’ homes for activities such as gift-wrapping, cookie baking or tree decorating.

Play fair. Withholding holiday visits as a way of “getting back” at an ex-spouse or other family members is hurtful. Remember that when kids are used as pawns, they are the ones who suffer most.

Avoid competition. It’s tempting to try to make up for lost time with family or to one-up one another by doling out multiple and/or expensive gifts. Set limits and keep your focus on spending time together.

Enforce normal rules. Children thrive in a stable, predictable life. Keep mealtimes and bedtimes consistent. This helps minimize stress and reinforces your regular routine even in unusual circumstances.

Live in the present. As much as possible, leave past hurts behind you. Focus on celebrating the spirit of the holidays and don’t dredge up old resentments. It sets a good example for younger family members and allows healing to occur.

Use these resources to help keep the holidays in perspective:

Kicking Your Holiday Stress Habit by David and Nancy Tubesing
Simplify Your Christmas: 100 Ways to Reduce the Stress and Recapture the Joy of the Holidays by Elaine St. James
Christmas Shortcuts by Adeline Rosemire
Survival Strategies for the Holidays by Barbara Griffin
Organize and De-Stress the Christmas Season by Helen D. Volk
For a humorous take on changing holidays traditions, read Skipping Christmas by John Grisham
For safe winter driving tips, visit http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/hot/winter/ and www.aaafoundation.org/
THE 1800 HEWSON QUILT
The DAR has been collecting quilts since the National Society was founded in 1890. With approximately 350 quilts, scholars acknowledge this collection as one of the most significant in the world. Recognized both as works of art and important historical markers, the quilt collection fulfills the National Society’s important goal of documenting the achievements of American women. What follows are just a few of the jewels in the collection.

Quilt images courtesy of DAR Museum
Key Counterpane
Mary Tayloe Lloyd Key, whose husband wrote “The Star-Spangled Banner,” created this bedcover in Baltimore during the 1840s. Mrs. Key is one of the most prominent quiltmakers represented in the DAR Museum’s collection. This counterpane, using a pattern her family called “five blazing stars,” is pieced together from a multitude of tiny cotton prints, and gives historians good examples of the types of fabrics available in Baltimore during that time. The bedcover was in storage from 1858 until 1925, when it was discovered with Mrs. Key’s personal belongings. The best friend of Mr. and Mrs. Keys’ granddaughter presented the counterpane to the DAR Museum in 1942.

Floretta Vining Quilts
Floretta Vining donated the contents of her family’s Massachusetts estate to the DAR Museum around 1915. Filled with Revolutionary War and Federal period furniture, silver, ceramics and textiles, the estate also contained two historically significant quilts. Both have been signed and numbered in cross-stitch on the quilts’ linings. This was a common practice during the 18th and 19th centuries and helped families keep track of their linens.

Amelia Lauck Quilt
This appliquéd and pieced quilt has now faded from its once vibrant reds and deep greens to a soft pink. The quilting and stuffing were expertly rendered—clearly the work of a highly skilled needlewoman. An embroidered inscription reads, “Made by Amelia Lauck in the 62nd year of her age, April 15, 1823.” Mrs. Lauck lived in Winchester, Va., where she and her husband Peter, a Revolutionary War veteran, owned the Red Lion Inn. It is widely believed that Mrs. Lauck created this quilt for her daughter and son-in-law, Rebecca and John Cunningham. Their initials are embroidered on the wings of an eagle stitched beneath the quilt’s central wreath.

Maze Quilt
Probably the most unusual quilt in the museum’s collection is this red and white appliquéd bedcover designed circa 1850 as a reproduction of the mosaic labyrinth once embedded in the floor of the Amiens Cathedral in France. However, unlike the mosaic, the quilt is designed as a maze and not a labyrinth, as a maze has many stops and starts but only one way...
out, while a labyrinth has only one unobstructed path to the finish. The quiltmaker was Margaret McClelland of Virginia, the daughter of a governor and possibly one of the many Americans who traveled to Europe in the early 1850s.

Anna Catherine Hummel Markey Garnhart Quilts

The DAR Museum is home to nine quilts made by Anna Catherine Hummel Markey Garnhart (1773–1860), perhaps the most highly skilled and prolific quilter of the 19th century. Her signature style is a technique called reverse appliqué or inlay work, and most of her quilts illustrate this process. Some of her quilts in the museum collection have central baskets and some have eagles inlaid in their centers. The eagle design was taken from a large Liverpool transfer-printed pitcher, which was passed down to her family along with her beautiful quilts.

Eliza McKee Quilt

This quilt was made either by or for Eliza McKee in 1836. Her initials and the date are appliquéd on the quilt, along with appliqué floral designs indicative of the Germanic design tradition seen on 19th-century decorative arts in Western Maryland, where she lived. Eliza McKee’s community contained German and English immigrants, and her quilt represents the assimilation of the time period, as it combines the traditional German design with the popular English classical tradition.

Uniform Quilt

One of the most memorable quilts in the museum collection is (as family history tells it) made from the wool military uniforms of British soldiers who fought during the War of 1812. The designs are sparse and not done with great skill, perhaps because the quiltmaker had to sew through three layers of fabric—one being a heavy wool. The quilt lining is a cotton 1840s print, indicating that the quilt was assembled decades after the war.

Catherine Parker Custis Quilt

Catherine Parker Custis made this quilt around 1820 at her home on Virginia’s Eastern Shore. The appliquéd flowers and pheasants are held down with a very fine and tight buttonhole stitch. She signed her initials and last name at the base of a tree in cross-stitch. The fabrics in this quilt are block-printed linens made in England between 1760 and 1780. The pieced-border fabrics are roller-printed linens from the early 1800s. Mrs. Custis died in 1840 and was buried at her home. Listed in the household inventory taken shortly after her death are four bed quilts, appraised at between $2 and $4.

Silk Crazy Table Cover

In the late 19th century, not all quilts were made as bedcovers. This quilt from the 1880s was made as a table cover or to rest over the back of a piano or sofa. Its edging is a thick silk braid with four handmade corner tassels—perfect for a Victorian table.

Hewson Quilt

Dating from approximately 1800, this rare quilt was owned by Dr. Tobias Watkins of Baltimore in the early 19th century. The quilt’s rarity stems from its cotton chintz, produced in the late 18th century at John Hewson’s Print Works in Philadelphia. Mr. Hewson was a British printer who immigrated to America during the Revolutionary War. He married...
an American woman whose brother served in the Continental Army; and Mr. Hewson also joined, eventually being commissioned as captain in the Philadelphia militia in 1776. He was captured by the British and escaped two years later to find his print shop destroyed. After the war, Mr. Hewson reopened his shop and retired in 1810, handing the business over to his son. His customers included many prominent Americans of the day, including Martha Washington.

Emma Fish Quilt
At 18, Emma Fish received her “album quilt” in 1842 as a gift from her family. The album quilt, popular in the 1840s and 1850s, is a tactile version of the popular autograph album. This cotton chintz version was made of 72 small squares and one large square. Family and friends from Trenton, N.J., where Ms. Fish lived, signed each square.

Margaret English Wood Dodge Counterpane
At the age of 81, Margaret English Wood Dodge made this pieced and appliquéd counterpane as a commemorative bedcover for the Brooklyn Sanitary Fair of 1864. Her son, John Wood Dodge, a well-known painter of miniature portraits, painted the eagle in the center. A similar quilt made by mother and son was given to President Lincoln that year as a gift from the Brooklyn Sanitary Fair.

Mary Mannakee Quilt
This quilt is signed and dated, “Mary Mannakee remember me, 1851 and 1852.” Mrs. Mannakee lived her entire life in Rockville, Md., a suburb of Washington, D.C. After her death in 1916, her estate ended up in a junk shop in D.C., where a woman found this quilt and disassembled it to hang in her dining room. Mrs. Mannakee used the outer panels as window curtains and the center section as a wall decoration. When she donated the quilt to the DAR Museum during World War II, she left a note explaining its condition. The museum put the pieces back together, and it is now a staple of the quilt collection.

The DAR quilt collection is now available on video. “The Story of America: Quilts from the DAR Museum Collection,” ($25, 17 minutes) can be ordered by calling Kathy Van Orden at (202) 879-3208, or by e-mailing her at kvanorden@dar.org. Or write to: DAR Museum, 1776 D Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
CLASSROOM CHAMPIONS
Since 1982, the National Society has honored teachers of American history and related fields for their service. Meet four recent award-winning educators and learn how they inspire and shape young minds.

UNSUNG HEROES
Special report uncovers the contributions and significance of African American patriots and other peoples of color during the Revolutionary War.

HISTORICAL FIRSTS
The Battle of Rhode Island, although a tactical defeat for the Americans, saw the first-ever African American army unit go into combat against the British forces.

TRACING YOUR FEMALE RELATIVES
Finding records of women who lived more than a century ago can be a daunting task. So how do you find records on your female ancestors? Discover ways to successfully uncover the women in your family tree.

COLLECTIVELY SPEAKING
In the 19th century, Baltimore, New York City and Philadelphia were major production centers for painted furniture. Examples of these pieces can be found in museums today—including the DAR museum—but there are plenty of pieces available for aficionados. Here’s a look at the DAR museum’s collection and tips for starting your own furniture collection.

GENEALOGY SOFTWARE
Find the best software for your genealogy needs. Get tips straight from fellow DAR members.

BALANCING ACT
Find out how women create balance in their lives between work and family and the pros and cons of these arrangements.
CARE AND PRESERVATION OF QUILTS

By Susan Chappell
Quilts are an intimate part of family life. In many instances, these keepsakes are passed from generation to generation, bringing a bit of history into everyday life. Whether you want to store your quilt or display it in your home, the care and keeping of your heirloom requires some knowledge of preservation. “In a domestic setting, objects are permanently on display and are permanently subjected to light, climate changes, dirt and dust, infestation and occasional handling,” says Patsy Orlofsky, who has repaired quilts for the DAR for nearly 25 years. “Although the textile is not housed in a museum, its care and maintenance should not be considered casually. As collectors and conservators, we have the power to change mere rags and tatters into meaningful objects.”

Here are some guidelines to help you keep your quilts in tip-top shape

Materials. Examine your quilt thoroughly before treating it to determine the fiber content and method of construction, the kinds of decorations, and whether it has loose or missing stitches, spots or stains. Once you analyze your quilt, you can make better decisions about how to care for it.

Climate. A steady temperature is recommended when storing your quilts, which is hard to obtain in a home setting. Moist air, warmth and lack of air circulation can cause mold and mildew, which can stain fabrics and cause them to deteriorate. Ideally, temperatures should be between 55 to 65 degrees, with approximately 50 percent humidity. Extreme fluctuations in temperature can be harmful. Inspect your heirloom from time to time to check for mildew or drying.

Light. Like most furnishings, any quilt exposed to natural or artificial light will fade over time. Ultraviolet rays and fluorescent lights can damage fibers and cause deterioration. It’s best to store your quilt in a low-light or dark area and out of the path of direct light and its reflected glare.

Pests. Your quilt makes a warm place to nest for mice, rats, squirrels and other small mammals, particularly in the winter, so make sure your quilt is stored in a secure location. Insect pests like dark, undisturbed environments such as attics, basements and closets, so check these rooms thoroughly before storing your quilt there. Moth crystals can be used, but the chemical shouldn’t come in contact with the fabric.

In general, it’s best to avoid long-term use of any insecticides that might harm quilt materials. Some people prefer a medicinal herb called southernwood, which keeps away moths and other insects. Hang a bunch in the quilt storage area. Periodic vacuuming also can eliminate insect larvae, cocoons and eggs as well as dead insects.

Cleaning. How much cleaning a fragile quilt can withstand depends on its condition. Often, if your quilt is dusty, you can air it in a well-ventilated room or outdoors, away from direct sunlight. Lay a sheet below the quilt and another on top of it to protect it from blowing leaves, paw prints and bird droppings.

In general, you can vacuum it with a low-suction vacuum to remove loose dirt and dust. It’s best to vacuum through a fiberglass screen (available at hardware stores), making sure to cover the screen edges so they won’t tear the quilt. Check with a conservator or other professional before using wet cleaning or dry cleaning.

Folding. The best way to fold your keepsake is to first lay the quilt top-up on a clean surface. Place a sheet of acid-free tissue paper on the center of the quilt. Place a roll of crumpled acid-free tissue paper in a line across the quilt, breaking it into thirds. Fold the first third over the roll. Place another line of crumpled acid-free tissue paper at the edge of the first fold. Fold the second third over the roll. Place two shorter rolls across the folded quilt, breaking it into thirds. Fold the left side and then the right toward the center. The quilt is ready to store.

Storage. Ideally, if you have the space, store your quilt unfolded, flat and unstacked. Short of that, it’s best to use acid-free materials for storing your heirloom. When folding your quilt, make sure all folds are well padded with crumpled acid-free tissue paper. Be sure to reposition the folds several times a year so the quilt won’t get permanent creases that can cause fiber breakage.

If acid-free materials aren’t available, try using cotton sheets and pillowcases or washed, unbleached muslin to wrap, pad and protect your textile. Don’t use plastic bags or containers because they don’t allow air to circulate and can lead to the formation of mildew. Plastics also can give off by-products as they decompose, which can destroy the textiles.

Don’t let your quilt come in direct contact with wood, either. The acid from unsealed wood—such as cedar chests—is harmful to the fibers of your quilt. It’s important to label your heirloom when you store it. Include any historic information such as date, maker’s name or area of origin.

Mounting and Exhibition. If you want to display your quilt, it must be supported and suspended. You can use a Velcro® strip, make a lining or mount the quilt on a framework. The most protective and stable way is to use a sealed wooden framework covered with a stretched, washed cotton cloth secured to the frame back with rust-free staples. Attach the quilt to this cloth by hand-sewing in zigzag patterns, which will run parallel to each other throughout the body of the quilt. Contact a conservator if you have questions about mounting.

You can visit the Textile Conservation Workshop on the Web at www.rap-arcc.org/welcome/tcw.htm for more information. The site contains links to suppliers of quilting needs and additional recommendations about preserving your quilt.
Jessica Simmons quilts heirloom treasures, inspired by special memories and times with her friends and family. As she honors the wisdom of generations of women’s art, she passes on the heritage to her daughter Chandler (facing page).
I was about 8 years old
the first time I remember looking at a quilt and recognizing it for some value beyond its warmth. Actually, I was forced to recognize this. I had accidentally spilled a cup of apple juice onto the very center of my bedspread—a quilt handmade by my great-grandmother when she was a young girl. What I remember about the experience was that my mother was angry, the quilt was old and part of my history lay hidden somewhere in the fading pink fabric.

This history of the women in my family seemed important for my mother to share with me, if only by keeping their heirlooms in plain view. The quilt in my room covered an antique bed in which my great-great-grandmother had birthed each of her 15 children. Of course, wooden slats and a standard mattress had long since replaced the thick ropes and straw-stuffed bedding, but the bed and quilt stood as a visual reminder of the strong women in my past.

Back then I didn’t really understand the tradition of art I had been born into. I didn’t relate these things to my mother’s remarkable flair for home decorating, her framed cross-stitch all over the house or the appliquéd pillows she would give as Christmas gifts. I didn’t look at any of these things as symbols of art—they were just my bed, my bedspread and other “stuff” that women do.

Even as I got older, I never identified with this type of creativity, perhaps because I never thought enough about these everyday objects to attach real value to them. I had decided that my writing, particularly my poetry, was where my artistic ingenuity manifested itself.

It wasn’t until I got to college that I started taking a new and different look at women’s art. I started taking women’s studies courses and was particularly attracted to a class called Women, Culture and Creativity. In it we examined the history of women’s art and the ways women expressed their creativity. I realized that women had not had the same access to education as their male counterparts, and they were therefore less likely to participate in the so-called “high arts.” Their art was useful art—the kind that holds the soup or keeps the family warm on cold winter nights. Their materials were not fine paints and canvases, but clay found in the earth or bits of fabric shed from clothing their children had outgrown.

After learning these ideas, I developed a new interest in my great-grandmother’s quilt and began attaching value to the little ways in which my mother’s creativity surfaced. Suddenly I became very interested in learning the secrets of tucking beauty into the everyday.

For my final class project, we were required to try our hand at one of the traditions of our female ancestors. Naturally, I decided to give quilting my best shot, though I had no idea what I was doing. I didn’t have a sewing machine. I didn’t know anything about fabric, or thread, or needles, or if there were any important differences between them. And I didn’t want to use just anything to make such a special project. I wanted it to mean something—to be the symbol of this awakening that I had had through the literature and the art of my family.

I decided to use the baby clothes of my then 2-year-old daughter as the quilting squares. I picked out the clothes she wore on important days, like the day I brought her home from the hospital, her first Christmas, her first Easter and dresses that she had received from special members of my family. I used some instructions for quilting that I had found on the Internet and cut each piece of fabric into a small square, binding them together by hand.

This process took an extremely long time, and the lines I had sewn were not as straight as they could’ve been. But when I was done I was so proud of that little quilt. I began wondering if I could make this into a much larger project—one that celebrated my daughter’s life with remnants of the clothing she had worn throughout her life. So I began separating her outgrown clothes into piles—one to give away and one to add to her quilt.
In the meantime, I started creating experiments with fabric in my head. A friend's birthday was coming up, and she was in love with the images of the sun, moon and stars. I spent hours in the craft store picking through glittery fabrics, settling on a blue-and-rust colored cloth with gold details. I made the quilt in alternating squares, as I'd made the small quilt of my daughter's clothes. This time though, without the mismatched color variance of her wardrobe, the quilt seemed bland and lifeless.

I decided to try my hand at appliqué, a technique of sewing shapes or patterns over the top of the quilt's shell. For this first experiment, I used a shiny, gold fabric for a sun and moon. I sat for hours pinning and re-pinning the fabric in various positions until I had it the way I wanted it. Once I had applied this new fabric, I still felt that it needed something else, something more ornamental. I headed back to the craft store and was delighted to find little, gold charms with the same sun, moon and stars on them. I used a different charm to knot the center of each square through the quilt batting.

This was the way I first developed what I consider to be my "technique." Usually I choose a project to be a gift and base the theme around the occasion or whatever is special to that person.

First I pick the fabrics I want to use for the base, and they can be many or few. They might be childlike images for the baby quilt, or they might be very symbolic of different things about the person for whom the quilt is intended—like music, sports, flowers, books, etc. Then I'll spend hours cutting and piecing them together, finally sewing the squares together with an old sewing machine that I acquired at an auction for $10.

Once the squares are together, the base of the quilt becomes my canvas. I will cut shapes of various colors, sizes and textures and sew them in any and all directions across the squares. I may sew on various items like buttons, rhinestones, ribbons, lace or whatever I think of for a 3-D effect. Sometimes I embroider words of poetry in my own handwriting across the expanse.

My favorite quilt is one I did for my mother. I chose fall colors, which remind me of her, and chose fabrics that had patterns of things that held importance for her personally. I alternated these with white squares, on which I embroidered things from a scrapbook of my life that she had made for me: a note to Santa I had written as a child, the first time I scribbled my name and a representation of the handprint the doctors had made when I was born. Each fabric, color and image had been specifically chosen to represent something—the symbol of her life, my life and mine through hers. It was important for me to give her a gift in this medium, one that I had taken from her and the women in my family before her.

I had thought that the creativity of these women was passed on to me only in a literary way. These days I find it hard to differentiate the ways in which I express my creativity at all, whether it is quilting, poetry or decorating cookies to send to my daughter's school. I find that my quilts are so similar to my poems—every word contemplated in the same way as the colors and fabrics, every line break chosen like every texture, the form as important as the layout of the squares, so that each can live up to its metaphor, its message, its purpose.

For me, quilting is the same as writing in that it establishes a voice. My quilts have a presence and a meaning that could only be from my brain. For this reason, I have never taken a quilting class, and I have never tried to learn new techniques beyond opening a book here and there for help with the basics. I am afraid that if I learn the "real" way to quilt, my creativity will be limited to what is deemed correct by those who know the methods.

Each time I go to the store to buy fabrics, I’m reluctant to tell the lady at the counter what I’m making. I don’t want her to tell me that this type of fabric won’t work for quilting or that this length will be much too long or short. I don’t want to follow rules. I don’t want to measure fabrics, I just want to sit on the floor for hours and pin and sew and create color and chaos and metaphor and meaning to what were only scraps of cloth.

I was commissioned to make my last quilt for a friend who wanted to give it to his fiancée as a wedding gift. He gave me $200 to make it; it was the first quilt I’ve ever sold. He, like most of the people I have given my work to, will not use the quilt on his bed the way that my mother used my great-grandmother’s. He will hang it on the wall to display it the way you might display any piece of artwork you are proud to own.

This I consider this to be a great victory for the quilting tradition—a great victory for all the women who ever made exquisite designs on quilts made from leftover flower sacks and flannel bits from their husbands’ work shirts. I am a lucky product of women’s history, and I am extremely grateful for the luxury of creating art for art’s sake, no matter what form it takes.
Organizing & Preserving Your Heirloom Documents
Katherine Scott Sturdevant
238 pages. $21.99 paperback

Every family historian or genealogist amasses a large quantity of paper materials in the course of their research. What may begin as a simple collection can quickly escalate into mounds of paper, photographs, letters and other documents. Many people let this material accumulate and then find themselves inundated. Overcoming this situation is daunting and time-consuming. Starting with a system would be a better approach.

Katherine Sturdevant has produced a straightforward guide to help the average researcher organize and preserve all of those wonderful pieces of paper that they collect. She addresses such general topics as where to find the materials you need to document your family history, how to consider your research as a literary effort, and what you can do to protect these sources for future generations.

Examining the subject further, the author discusses ways to organize a research project; the transcription, editing and annotation of documents; and how to use illustration to amplify the meaning of your work.

Finally, she offers advice on what you can do with all of that material, on the basics of book publication and on the uses of the Internet for information distribution. A short glossary; a list of suppliers of archival products; a selection of addresses for major publishers, organizations and libraries; a few useful forms; a bibliography; and an index round out this publication’s useful supplemental information. True to her own advice, the author has included many illustrations that enhance the text in meaningful ways.

This is a handy guide for those just beginning a genealogical or historical research project. It is also useful for all those seasoned researchers who have gathered materials that are badly in need of organization. Researchers would do themselves a favor by reading this book and applying its advice.

The Sixty Years’ War for the Great Lakes, 1754-1814
David Curtis Skaggs et Larry L. Nelson, editors
278 pages. $49.95 hardcover

Historians have always dubbed military conflicts using terms reflecting the duration of hostilities: The Hundred Years’ War, the Thirty Years’ War, the Seven Years’ War. This latest addition to the literature is a fascinating collection of essays examining the ebb and flow of Native American, French, British and American attempts to control North America’s inland seas and neighboring territories.

Bringing together the stories of frontier conflicts, the French and Indian War, the American Revolution and the War of 1812, the editors have gathered insightful essays by several historians. Collectively, they provide a rich narrative of events throughout the region during this volatile period and place these conflicts in their international context.

Historians of the Great Lakes region will find this book essential reading. Genealogists whose families settled the region will also find important background for their research.

Students of American history will find much here of both general and specific interest concerning the history of one of our continent’s great regions.
Family Ties

SHARING FAMILY MEMORIES ONLINE  By Jennifer Fuqua

A family Web site can enable you to:
• establish a central location to share memories
• create fuller, easier channels of communication between widely separated relatives
• share, preserve and pass on family histories and family trees
• safely store digital copies of irreplaceable or fragile papers and photos.

Family Web sites can be the perfect way to share your findings as you trace your family’s history, but it is important that ancestry information collected online is authentic by having it documented before it’s published.

“Genealogy without documentation is mythology,” says Nedra Dickman Brill, who is a Certified Genealogist (see bgcertification.org) and member of the Portland Chapter in Oregon.

If you are not skilled at genealogy, someone in your family may be or another DAR member may be. Or you may wish to consult a certified genealogist. Once you have accurate information, you can build your family tree and add it to your site by using special online software.

As you get started, think of your family Web site as a virtual scrapbook. With a paper scrapbook, you must first decide on the content, then determine what tools you need to accomplish your task. The same principles apply when designing a Web site.

Your choices for content are almost as wide as your imagination, limited mainly by how large a Web site you and your family want to create and maintain. Content can include:
• family contact pages
• journals
• family history
• family tree
• calendars
• photo galleries
• message boards
• online chat rooms
• special links.

Keeping Private or Going Public

Once you have decided on content, you must decide whether your Web site will be private or public. The main difference between a public and private Web site is accessibility.

A public Web site can be viewed by anyone who has the address. Therefore, you should avoid publishing too much personal information such as home addresses and phone numbers or children’s last names, their photos and where they attend school.

Private Web sites are password-protected and relatively more secure. They provide a safer means for posting private information. Members can enter the site only by logging in with an assigned username and password.

These sites may also be interactive—that is, they can be set up to allow all members—not just the site’s creator—to add their own content. You can incorporate password-protected areas on your site by using services such as AuthPro.com.

Now you’re ready to create your family Web site. For many people, the easiest methods is to build it through an online service that provides easy-to-use design, registration and hosting services. A second, somewhat more challenging option is to use an HTML editor. And finally, you can learn how to write HTML from scratch to design your Web site for a completely customized look.

IF YOUR FAMILY IS LIKE MOST, RELATIVES ARE SCATTERED ACROSS THE COUNTRY AND EVEN OVERSEAS. THE DISTANCE BARRIER MAKES IT A CHALLENGE TO SHARE SPECIAL EVENTS AND MILESTONES TOGETHER. INTRODUCING A FAMILY WEB SITE TO YOUR CLAN CAN BE THE SOLUTION THAT BRIDGES THE MILES.

Tech Tools
Online Services

The Internet offers a mix of free and fee-based Web site services with design software, registration and hosting services, giving you everything you need to create a public or private site without having to learn any special programs.

Geocities.yahoo.com offers a variety of Web site design, registration and hosting services ranging in price from free to $8.95 per month for a personal domain site or $11.95 per month for a password-protected site. This service has a built-in HTML editor and a choice content and page format options.

Itsmysite.com has registration and hosting services along with MySiteBuilder online software to design your site using tools that require no special training. Packages are available for $3.99 and $4.99 per month.

Sightrightnow.com also offers design, domain registration and hosting services for a $24.95 monthly fee plus applicable domain registration fees. Web builder control panels let you create the look and feel for your site.

Homestead.com is a complete web building and hosting solution. It gives you everything you need to build a Web site with prices ranging from $6 to $13 per month.

Secure Interactive Sites

Interactive sites differ from public sites in that they provide an online environment allowing family members with a username and password access to the site to exchange and add content such as messages and photos. The advantage is that several family members, as opposed to just one Webmaster, share the responsibility of maintaining the site.

Genealogy.com offers a free service for families to build a secure site where family members can post photos and contact information, research family history, and have Family Tree Maker software to create a family tree.

Rootsweb.com, another genealogy site, gives users access to additional genealogy resources such as message boards, mailing lists, family tree builders, surname lists and the World Connect Project database.

Familymoment.com is a free service with content features that include file sharing, family gallery, calendars, photo albums, message boards, chat rooms and a family tree builder.

Familybuzz.com is free and gives families the tools to create their own virtual and private meeting place. The site has group calendars, family phone books, message boards, free e-mails, family photo albums and real-time chat.

Myfamily.com offers a Super Site package for $109.95 per year, giving family members access to post photos and messages, add events to an online calendar, conduct chats with other online family members and build a family tree.

HTML Editors

HTML (hypertext markup language) is the code that makes up every Web page on the Internet. HTML editors take the guesswork out of writing HTML code. While you design your pages using easy-to-learn tools and commands, the software intuitively writes the corresponding HTML code.

To download an HTML editor for free, go to: personalweb.about.com. If you choose to purchase an HTML editor, Cnet.com provides comprehensive ratings and reviews of current products on the market and gives you pricing information for each.

HTML—The Language of the Internet

A final way to design a Web site is by learning to write your own HTML code. About.com contains several educational articles and how-to guides including free enrollment to an HTML101 training class. Other useful sites:

- builder.com
- 2createawebsite.com
- htmlgoodies.com
- make-a-web-site.com

Registration and Hosting

If you design a Web site with HTML, the final steps to publishing your site include registering your domain name and attaining a host. Find an accredited registrar by visiting internic.com. Hosting services usually charge a monthly fee. Reputable hosts offer services such as 24-hour support, money-back guarantees, 99.9 percent uptime guarantees, fast connection times, web publishing tool support and high bandwidth levels.

Search for a host on any of these directory sites:

- comparewebhosts.com
- hostindex.com
- cnet.com/internet/0-3761.html
- hostcompare.com

Other Tools of the Trade

Digital cameras allow you to skip the film development stage by importing images directly from the camera to your computer, making it faster to post them on your Web site.

Scanners allow you to convert paper-based documents like certificates, handwritten letters or printed photographs into an electronic format so they can be posted on your Web site. Refer to the September/October 2002 issue of American Spirit for more information about personal scanners.

Online Connection

No matter how you create your Web site, establishing an online presence for your family can be a fulfilling experience and a central place to celebrate your family and share special memories and milestones with your loved ones.

Sharing pictures of her son’s wedding day was one way Susan Tillman of the San Jacinto Chapter in Tomball, Texas, used her family Web site.

“Even the relatives unable to attend the wedding could go online and see the bride and groom’s expressions as they opened gifts. This made them feel more connected to the event,” Mrs. Tillman recalls.

Whether your relatives live across the street or across the country, a family Web site can bring them together by virtually making the miles disappear.
The following ancestors were approved in July 2002, by the NSDAR Board of Management after verification of documentary evidence of service during the American Revolution.

NEW ANCESTORS July 2002

AYER:
Solomon b 6-17-1729 CT d 12-23-1798 PA m (1) Hannah Punderson PS CT

BADE:
John b c 1755 d 4-7-1827 TN m (1) Media Brown Sol NC

BAER:
Jacob b 6-12-1758 PA d 2-28-1837 PA m (1) Catherine Roland Pvt PA

BARRON:
James b c 1753 MD d 4-5-1800 GA m (1) Jemima X PS PA

BARTLETT, BARTLET:
Joseph b 6-25-1759 NH d 6-2-1828 ME m (1) Rhoda Stearns (2) Nancy Munsey (3) Hannah Phibb Pvt MA PNSR WPNS

BISHOP:
John b c 1746 d 7-28-1812 NY m (1) Mary Snyder Ens NJ

BLAIR:
Richard b c 1750 d a 3-13-1815 KY m (1) Deborah X Sol VA

BREDEL:
Elihu b c 1731 MD d a 1-18-1823 DE m (1) Rachel Evans Capt VA

BURG, BERGER:
Henry b c 1727 d 3-1-1792 PA m (1) Anna Rosina Farra Fohrer PS PA

BURRELL, BURRIS:
Samuel b c 1753 SC d a 6-8-1812 m (1) Mary X Sol SC

BYANT, BUAT:
Antoine b c 1745 FR d 3-13-1798 NT m (1) Genevieve Chevalier dit Pascal X PA

CADDEN:
Hannah (Ogden) b c 1745 d 6-7-1780 NJ m (1) James Caldwell WS NJ

CHAMBERLAIN:
Aaron b 8-23-1725 MA d 9-27-1816 m (1) Thankful Adams CS PS MA

COLE:
Abraham b c 1745 d 7-20-1778 VA m (1) X Capt VA

CORBIN:
Martin b c 1757 d 3-18-1724 KY m (1) Nancy Scott Sol KY

DOGGETT, DOTTET:
Bushrod b c 1747 d 11-22-1791 VA m (1) Ann Stribbling PS VA

de DAVID BEAUREGARD:
Alexander b c 6-9-1765 FR d 2-12-1805 FR m (1) Jeanne Charlotte de Corbieres Mar FR

FAUST, FOUST:
John b c 16-10-1740 GR d 3-10-1807 PA m (1) Elizabeth Berger Pvt PA

GARDNER:
Isaac b 11-10-1761 d 5-30-1834 CT m (1) Martha Rogers (2) Esther Palmer Pvt CT PNSR WPNS

GILMORE:
Stephen b c 1735 d 1-18-1816 NC m (1) Amy X CS PS PA

GREGORY, GREELY:
John b c 1730 d 1798 PA m (1) Magdalena (X) Toelzer Pvt PA

HAMMET:
Edward b c 1760 d 6-30-1791 GA m (1) X Pvt GA

HANBURY:
Thomas b c 1710 VA d a 4-21-1807 PT m (1) X PS VA

HARRIS:
Archelaus b c 6-9-1736 d 9-30-1792 GA m (1) Frances/Fanny Smith PS VA

HARVEY:
William b c 1740 d a 2-2-1792 MD m (1) Rachel X PS MD

HAWLEY:
John b c 1737 d 3-13-1815 VA m (1) Mary X PS MD

HENBERGER, HENNERBERGER:
John b 12-7-1750 PA d 10-28-1845 PA m (1) Maria Berger Pvt PA PNSR

HIPP, HIPS, HEP:
John b 12-25-1750 NC d 11-8-1835 NC m (1) Judah Hicks (2) Jane X Pvt NC

HOLMES:
Cornelius b 12-2-1753 MA d 17-18-1787 MA m (1) Elizabeth Lanman Pvt MA

HORSTON:
Thomas b c 1760 d 9-4-1821 GA m (1) Elizabeth Walker Pvt NC

HOUK:
Ambrose b c 4-2-1754 CT d 6-30-1825 CT m (1) Eunice Holt PS CT

HOWARD:
Clement b c 1750 d 8-15-1798 NY m (1) X Pvt PA

HURLBURT, HURLBUT:
Josiah b 12-25-1760 MA d 1-30-1847 NY m (1) Polly Emerson (2) Polly Harrison (3) Hannah (Staley) Davis Sgt MA NH VT PNSR

JONES:
James b c 1735 d 11-17-1783 NC m (1) Mildred/Amy/beef/Adma X Ad NC

KEMPION:
James b 6-28-1752 MA d 11-18-1797 MA m (1) Mary X (2) Grace Pickering Pvt VA

JOYNER, JOINER:
Ashbel b 6-22-1748 CT d 10-26-1820 NY m (1) Eunice X Sgt VA MT

KOLLENTZ:
Herman b 4-16-1735 d 7-31-1806 MD m (1) Julianna X PS MD

LAWRENCE, LORENTZ:
Moritz b c 1740 d 7-4-1814 PA m (1) Mary Apollonia Reppert PS PA

LEAVITT:
John b 7-24-1706 NH d a 5-26-1779 NH m (1) Abial (Marston) Hobbs PS NH

LEE:
Seth b c 1-25-1755 CT d 10-14-1790 CT m (1) Eunice Chapman Hull Pvt CT

LEN:
Albert b c 1739 d 2-11-1814 NY m (1) Christiana Thiesse Pvt NY

LOUZ, LOUTS, LOUS:
John b c 1740 d 9-28-1786 VA m (1) X Cpl VA

LYNN:
John b 8-29-1760 MD d 3-18-1813 MD m (1) Eleanor Edelin/Echlin Lt MD

MADRID:
Antonio Xavier b c 1743 SA d 3-1-1813 SA m (1) Teodora Apolonia Bustos-Valedez PS SA

MAXSON:
Stephen b 5-3-1735 RI d 18-1789 RI m (1) Martha Stewart PS RI

MOLLER:
Joseph b 1765 CD d 3-14-1840 LA m (1) Osita Barbara Rosa Blanchard (2) Magdalena (Breax) Landry PS LA

MORGAN:
William b c 1745 d 11-17-1782 SC m (1) Mary Chanler Lt SC SC

MASON:
Nathaniel b 1751 MA d 18-1800 NH m (1) Alice Menden Sol MA

NEVITT:
Joseph b 1752 MD d 10-25-1834 DC m (1) X Pvt MD PNSR

NEWMAN:
Samuel b c 1745 d a 2-24-1795 GA m (1) Eve X PS GA

NICHOLS:
Jonathan b 3-28-1748 MA d 3-6-1857 PA m (1) Rhoda Martin Sgt NJ

PATHO:
James b 3-3-1727 MA d 2-16-1812 MA m (1) Mary Brown Capt MA

PATTER, PATTON:
Robert b c 1737 d 11-17-1807 SC m (1) Sarah X Col CS PS SC

PITTMAN:
Arthur b c 1710 MA d 10-22-1803 VA m (1) Betsy Carr Lt VA

TRENT:
John b 1758 VA d a 4-18-1827 AL m (1) Ann Kerr PS NC

STEEL:
James b 1760 NC d 4-1-1828 NC m (1) Martha Lucky Sol NJ

STEVENS:
Solomon Jr b c 1747 d 7-28-1817 NC m (1) Anna Nancy X CS NC

TEBBS, TIBBS:
Willsoughby b c 1759 d 10-2-1803 VA m (1) Betsy Carr Lt VA

THOMPSON:
David b c 1737 d 7-2-1801 NC m (1) Eleanor X PS NC

TIPPILS, TIPPENS:
John b c 1760 d 3-9-1818 SC m (1) Eleanor X Lt SC

TRENT:
John b c 1758 VA d a 8-2-1827 AR m (1) X Pvt VA

TUCKER:
James b 4-25-1751 MA d 10-14-1825 CT m (1) Sarah Clark Sgt MA

VAN BASSUM, VAN BUSSUM, VAN BOSSE:
Johann Heinrich b c 4-20-1754 PA d 2-11-1823 VA m (1) Anna Veronica X Pvt PA VA

WILLCHART:
William b c 1746 PA d 9-18-1837 PA m (1) X Pvt PA DE PNSR

WILLIAMS:
Samuel b c 1754 MD d 3-12-1793 KY m (1) Ann Lee Pvt PS MD VA

For further information, contact the Genealogy Department, Office of the Registrar General, (202) 879-3268

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

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To receive complete details including benefits, costs and limitations on the NSDAR-recommended Long Term Care Insurance Plan for you or a loved one, return the coupon below. A LICENSED GENERAL ELECTRIC CAPITAL ASSURANCE COMPANY INSURANCE AGENT WILL CONTACT YOU. The National Society is reimbursed for its services necessary for the program which is strictly used for the benefit of the DAR membership. Advertising not approved in CA, LA and TX.
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   (Embossed w/ DAR insignia 20" * 34" Comes in Navy or Cognac)
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3. Bosca, Leather Business Card Holder, $40
   (Comes in Navy or Cognac)
4. Gold Wire Necklace, $499
   (14K Gold w/ DAR insignia charm 14k Gold 18" Wire, 2" adjustable)
5. Sterling Silver Wire Necklace, $150
   (w/ Sterling Silver DAR charm 18" Wire, 2" adjustable)

6. Handblown Cut Crystal Bowl, $90
   (etched with DAR insignia, 20% lead crystal)
7. Custom Base with engraving plate (black), $60
8. Halcyon Days Box with Memorial Continental Hall on Front, $220
   (w/ custom blue sides DAR insignia placed on inside lid J.E.C. inscribed on bottom. Official certificate and numbered box)
9. Solid Brass Insignia Clock Collection (can be engraved)
   a Small carriage clock, DAR insignia, quartz movement, $100
   b Round desk clock, w/ swivel cover, DAR insignia, quartz alarm movement, $160
   c Carriage clock, DAR insignia, quartz movement, $210

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