American Spirit
Daughters of the American Revolution

January/February 2008

Baker’s Chocolate
A Rich Tradition

Charting a Hobby:
The Roots of Genealogy in America

Eliza Pinckney’s Indigo World

David Bushnell and His Turtle:
How a Colonial Inventor Launched Era of Submarine Warfare

St. Louis Journey to Prosperity
DO YOU HAVE A Revolutionary Patriot IN YOUR FAMILY TREE?

Consider membership in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution (NSDAR), a volunteer women’s service organization that honors and preserves the legacy of our Patriot ancestors. More than 200 years ago, American Patriots fought and sacrificed for the freedoms we enjoy today. As a member of DAR, you can continue this legacy by actively promoting patriotism, preserving American history and securing America’s future through better education for children.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR MEMBERSHIP?
Any woman 18 years or older, regardless of race, religion or ethnic background, who can prove lineal descent from a Patriot of the American Revolution is eligible for membership. DAR volunteers are willing to provide guidance and assistance with your first step into the world of genealogy.

HOW IS PATRIOT DEFINED?
DAR recognizes Patriots not only as soldiers, but as anyone who contributed to the cause of American freedom. To find out if your ancestor is recognized by the DAR as a Revolutionary Patriot, a request form is available online at www.dar.org by clicking on “Membership.”

HOW MANY MEMBERS DOES THE NATIONAL SOCIETY HAVE?
DAR has 165,000 members in nearly 3,000 chapters worldwide, including chapters in 11 foreign countries. Since its founding in 1890, DAR has admitted more than 800,000 members.

HOW CAN I FIND OUT MORE?
Go to www.dar.org and click on “Membership.” There you’ll find helpful instructions, advice on finding your lineage and a Prospective Member Information Request Form. Or call (202) 879–3224 for more information on joining the work of this vital, service-minded organization.
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Photo of hot chocolate with homemade marshmallows by Rita Maas, Jupiter Images
From the President General

Who wouldn’t want to curl up with some scrumptious hot chocolate on a cold winter morning? Grab a cup and dig into our feature on Baker’s Chocolate, a company started by Dr. James Baker and John Hannon in 1765. The company gained a following when colonists boycotted English tea in the aftermath of the Boston Tea Party and turned to the rich chocolate made in the Colonial Massachusetts mill. Almost 250 years after its founders created their first morsel of chocolate, Baker’s Chocolate remains a household name in America.

David Bushnell isn’t exactly a household name, but in 1776, he became famous for building the world’s first fully submersible warship—nicknamed the “Turtle”—earning him the title of the father of submarine warfare. Not only did Bushnell help establish the American spirit of innovation, but his Turtle has inspired modern-day preservationists to replicate his invention.

More than 400 miles from the famous pueblos of Taos, N.M., preservationists are restoring El Cuartelejo, a once-vanished settlement of the Pueblo Indians, in Kansas. Read our feature to learn how DAR is helping preserve this pueblo in the Kansas plains. Native American culture is also spotlighted in this issue’s Bookshelf department as we review a biography of Nez Perce Chief Joseph and a new Smithsonian book dispelling myths about Native Americans past and present.

Today’s genealogists can thank a group of 19th-century American scholars for revolutionizing the way we trace our family histories. Until 1845, genealogy was a pastime with a small following—until a small group of men in Boston decided to save not just the history of America but our country’s early family histories as well. Our feature explains how these historians started the New England Genealogical Society, the first genealogical society in the country, and jumpstarted a hobby that provides generations of family historians a way to connect with their roots.

We were amazed to learn more about the life of Eliza Pinckney, an accomplished Colonial businesswoman who perfected a method of preparing indigo dye and made it a staple of Colonial South Carolina. The mother of General Charles Pinckney, a signer of the U.S. Constitution, and General Thomas Pinckney, later U.S. Minister to Spain and Great Britain, Pinckney’s daily life was detailed in many of the letters she copied into a parchment-covered book that miraculously survived through the centuries.

We also feature two remarkable modern-day women in our Class Act and Today’s Daughters departments: Fifth-grade teacher Sharon Ricklic of New Philadelphia, Ohio, and Brigadier General Jodi Tymeson, member of the Iowa Legislature and retired member of the Iowa Army National Guard. We salute their work to encourage patriotism—and we applaud all of our Daughters who work tirelessly in their communities to promote love of God, home and country.

Linda Gist Calvin
Growing up in a small town in Iowa, Jodi Tymeson always knew the importance of serving her country. As a child, she listened intently when her grandfather, who served in the trenches during World War I, entertained her with stories of his service. And she watched her father, brother and three uncles give their time to the Iowa Army National Guard on the weekends.

So, in 1974, when her plans to become a teacher were derailed because of a temporary glut in the profession, she knew exactly what to do. She decided to serve her country by enlisting in the National Guard. Last October, after serving for 33 years, Brigadier General Tymeson retired as one of the highest-ranking women in the Iowa Army National Guard.

“My decision to join was the basis for so many things in my life,” she says. If she hadn’t joined the Guard, for example, she never would have married her husband, John, a Vietnam War veteran she met during her enlistment. And if not for the Guard, she never would have had the initiative to run—and win—a seat in the Iowa House of Representatives. Now in her fourth term, Mrs. Tymeson has served Iowa’s 73rd District since 2001.

“I have always enjoyed helping people and solving problems, but I certainly never envisioned running for public office,” she says. “But the Guard opened my mind to that possibility. I felt like it had given me the right education and the right experience to be a good decision maker.”

In addition to sitting on the Education, Ethics, Government Oversight and Labor committees, Mrs. Tymeson is currently ranking member of the Veterans Affairs Committee, a position that she’s honored to hold.

“It’s important to me because of my family history, but it’s also important to Iowa,” she says. “We have a workforce shortage here in Iowa, and veteran experience is what we need. Veterans certainly have a work ethic that our employers are looking for. So we’re trying to make Iowa an attractive place for them to live. We’re trying to add on to the educational benefits young veterans who are out of the military would get if they came here. We also have a new homebuyers’ program for Iraq War veterans that has been very successful.”

Mrs. Tymeson also champions patriotism in the Iowa Legislature, recently sponsoring a bill that would require the Pledge of Allegiance in all Iowa classrooms.

“I am very concerned that today’s children aren’t learning the pledge or that they don’t know the importance of putting their hands over the heart when they recite it,” she says. “These issues are important to address for the future of our country.”

Encouraging patriotism is a goal she shares with her fellow DAR members in the De Shon Chapter, Boone, Iowa. Mrs. Tymeson joined the DAR in 1996 at the urging of her mother. “I hadn’t thought about joining because I had so many other things going on in my life at the time, but I’m so glad I did,” she says. “The DAR stands for everything I think is important and everything I enjoy. I’m hoping now that I’m retired from the Guard I will have the time to make my involvement a priority.”

In particular, Mrs. Tymeson is excited to help her chapter restore an old country school. “It’s a school that’s in disrepair, so we want to move it and preserve it because country schools are such an important part of our history as a state and a country,” she says.

Mrs. Tymeson also hopes retirement allows her to break in the RV she and her husband purchased last year. Their goal is to visit National Parks and NASCAR tracks across the country. They better get started: Mrs. Tymeson has decided to run for re-election again this year, and campaigning will start soon.

To nominate a Daughter for a future issue, e-mail a description to americanspirit@dar.org.
Their love guided presidents.
Their strength shaped a nation.

Martha Washington, Abigail Adams, Sally Hemings, Dolley Madison: they wielded the power and influence to shape America’s future even as they sacrificed everything for the men they loved. This riveting novel brings the passions and politics of early America vividly to life.

“Superior historical fiction.” —Booklist


ADOPTED SON
Washington, Lafayette, and the Friendship That Saved the Revolution

BY DAVID A. CLARY

“Personal friends and political allies, George Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette had one of the most important friendships of the 18th century. In this enjoyable study, Clary ... [has] woven together grand military history with an intimate portrait of deep affection.” —Publishers Weekly

“A finely researched work on the sometimes awkward, often endearing, and ultimately historic relation between two great leaders.” —James MacGregor Burns, Pulitzer Prize-winning author of Roosevelt: Soldier of Freedom

On sale 1/29

eBooks also available • Wherever paperbacks are sold • www.bantamdell.com
Defending Patriotism

Sharon Ricklic’s fifth-grade classroom at York Elementary School in New Philadelphia, Ohio, history lessons contain more than important dates, people and events—they teach students to value their country. While soldiers defend America overseas, Ricklic defends patriotism by teaching her students to appreciate their homeland.

“Our freedom is a privilege that we have to continue to protect, so thank goodness we have our soldiers protecting us while we’re sleeping,” she says.

“I think it’s important to teach these young people about our past and present so they can see the journey through time that our ancestors have gone through,” she continues. “Patriotism will help hone these students’ citizenship skills so they’ll know what their rights and duties are as Americans.”

By writing letters to soldiers and buying bracelets to raise funds for a veterans hospital in Texas, Ricklic educates her students about giving back to their nation. The students purchased hero bracelets, recreations of POW-MIA bracelets worn during the Vietnam War, to show their support for deceased or deployed soldiers. But Ricklic’s instruction goes beyond patriotism—she has mastered the art of teaching valuable, entertaining history lessons.

You will rarely see Ricklic’s students staring into space or doodling in the margins of their notebooks during a history lesson—they are too engaged to get distracted. Ricklic overcomes students’ preconceptions that history is dry by relating her lessons to students’ lives.

“I try to grab their attention and make it relevant to their lives from the beginning,” Ricklic says. “We’re off and running once they can connect it to themselves.” Interactive lessons like reading firsthand accounts of soldiers’ experiences and writing mock letters to persuade a friend to join the Boston Tea Party give Ricklic’s students a personal look at history.

Ricklic’s efforts to be an exceptional teacher don’t go unnoticed outside the classroom. The Gilder Lehrman Institute recently named her the 2007 Ohio Preserve America History Teacher of the Year for cultivating in her students a love for American history. The prize included 60 books and 20 posters for her classroom, in addition to a $1,000 prize. The books, which Ricklic says her students are excited to read, cover all time periods in American history and are an asset to the school, since lack of funds recently terminated lending privileges in the library.

Ricklic used the prize money to deepen her own historical knowledge with a trip to Philadelphia and Boston. “It was so cool to be in Independence Hall and know Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and George Washington were there,” she says. “I just wish my kids could have been there with me, too.”
Though the design of this tea table appears English in origin, it was actually made in China for the export market to the West where exotic Chinese goods were highly sought after. This rare table, which dates to the late 18th century, is covered in red laquer with gilt decoration.

The intricate design on the tabletop border features four-clawed dragons and phoenixes among clouds. The center scene depicts an imperial pleasure garden with four groups of pavilions and distant hills in the background. Each cabriole leg is decorated with bamboo motifs accented with flower baskets, a Buddhist fly whisk and a pair of pens in a case.

The table was a gift of Mrs. Harry Clark Boden IV in honor of Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, with conservation funds donated by the California State Society.
Party Time

The New Year brings an opportunity to say “happy birthday” to two American icons

Annual George Washington Birthnight Banquet and Ball
Gadsby’s Tavern, Alexandria, Va., February 16, 2008

Standing proudly in the streets of Alexandria, Va., Gadsby’s Tavern Museum honors the success and historical contributions of the establishment operated by John Gadsby from 1796 to 1808. The center of political, business and social life in early Virginia, Gadsby’s Tavern entertained prominent American revolutionaries, including John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and George Washington.

In 1797, the tavern began hosting a Birthnight Ball to honor Washington’s birthday and his contributions to American independence. Washington and his wife Martha enjoyed the warm, thriving atmosphere of the tavern so much that they twice attended the ball. Fortunately, the celebration lived on—even without the Washingtons’ presence—and is still a stylishly celebrated event in Alexandria.

Scheduled for February 16, this year’s Birthnight Ball will include an 18th-century banquet, English country dancing, costumed re-enactors and, of course, many toasts to Washington himself.

To reserve a seat at the ball or learn more about the event, call (703) 838-4242 or visit www.gadsbystavern.org.

Betsy’s Birthday Bash
The Betsy Ross House, Philadelphia, January 1, 2008

While some doubt surrounds the legend behind the American flag’s birth, many historians agree that the first stars and stripes were produced at the hand of Betsy Ross. As the story goes, Ross was working as an upholsterer when George Washington, Robert Morris and George Ross entered her shop, presented her with a sketch of a red-and-white striped flag with 13 six-pointed stars, and asked if she could create a flag from the design. According to the oral history, Betsy replied, “I do not know, but I will try,” and proceeded to fashion the first American flag, adding her personal touch of 5-pointed stars.

The birthday bash will feature stories from a Betsy Ross re-enactor, crafts for children and birthday treats for all. For more information on the Betsy Ross house, visit www.betsyrosshouse.org.
Connecting With Soldiers

The phrase “support your troops” has a whole new meaning thanks to “My Soldier,” a Manhattanville, N.Y.-based program designed to foster communication between American citizens and deployed soldiers. Founded by an Iraq War veteran, My Soldier addresses the needs of soldiers in combat by connecting deployed military personnel with a pen pal. When enrollees agree to adopt a soldier, they receive a starter kit with guidelines for writing letters to the soldier and a red bracelet to display their support for U.S. troops. Participants in the program can directly reach deployed soldiers, giving them much-needed support and encouragement.

My Soldier also offers the “My Hero: Heroes to Heroes” program to connect soldiers with veterans who can draw from their own experience to offer seasoned advice for troops facing the trials of war. The Heroes program was created in response to many requests of veterans seeking correspondence with deployed military personnel.

To learn more about the My Soldier correspondence programs, visit www.mysoldier.com or call the My Soldier office at (914) 323–5172.

Saving Family Treasures

When disaster strikes, it’s important to ensure the safety of our most treasured belongings—family heirlooms. In the wake of the recent wildfires in Southern California, residents must take special measures to preserve family treasures. To help educate the public about conservation, the Heritage Preservation, an organization devoted to preserving historical objects, has released general guidelines for saving family treasures from soot and fire damage. The guidelines are adapted from the Field Guide to Emergency Response, which demonstrates how to properly remove soot and ash from your heirlooms and antiques.

To learn more about preserving your belongings, visit www.heritagepreservation.org.

Chocolate

Test your knowledge about America’s favorite decadent dessert, then turn to page 27 to trace its history in America.

1. When was the chocolate chip cookie invented?
2. Which country consumes the most chocolate?
3. Where does the word “chocolate” come from?
4. Which famous military leader supposedly relied on chocolate for success?
5. Which candy bar is the most popular in America?

Answers on page 11.

Victorian Visions

LOUISVILLE, Ky., might seem like an unlikely hub for Victorian architecture, but the 1,400 Victorian homes standing in the 48-block Old Louisville area indicate otherwise. Michael Breeding’s documentary “Victorian Mansions of Old Louisville” gives an intimate glimpse of America’s largest Victorian neighborhood by closely examining the beautiful architectural detail of 30 homes, churches and other buildings in Louisville’s Victorian district.

Although PBS premiered the program in October, it’s not too late to brush up on your knowledge of Victorian architecture. You can purchase the DVD through the Old Louisville Visitors Center. For more information, contact the center at (502) 637–2922.

On This Day

In History

January 1, 1863: President Abraham Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation frees the slaves in the states rebelling against the Union.

January 4, 1790: George Washington delivers the first State of the Union speech.

January 14, 1784: The United States of America ratifies a treaty with England, ending the Revolutionary War.

January 26, 1854: Hundreds of Jews flee Brazil and head for New York, establishing the first Jewish community in America.

January 27, 1880: Thomas Edison patents the light-bulb, only one of his 1,093 United States patents.

February 1, 1788: The first patent for a steamboat is granted to two American inventors.

February 3, 1870: The 15th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution is ratified, guaranteeing the right of citizens to vote regardless of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

February 13, 1635: Boston Latin School, the first public school in America, is established in Boston.

February 29, 1872: Yellowstone National Park becomes America’s first National Park.
Redefining Their Roots

No matter who you are, researching your family roots is no easy task. But what if there was no written record of your ancestors? That’s the challenge facing many African Americans tracing their family histories. Because enslaved Africans were not given opportunities to read, write, marry, vote or own land, the process of discovering their roots has been nearly impossible without the capabilities of DNA analysis.


In the new broadcast, Gates leads a group of renowned men and women—including poet Maya Angelou and actor Don Cheadle—on a path to reclaim their family history. While most of the program’s participants are celebrities, Gates carefully chose an ordinary citizen from a pool of 2,000 applicants to participate in the discovery process, proving that the desire to know our past is universal. Using DNA analysis, genealogical research and oral family histories, Gates and company will trace the ancestry of 10 African-American families through American history and all the way back to Africa.

To learn more about the series, visit www.pbs.org/wnet/aalives or tune in to PBS in February for the premiere of the new broadcast.

Creating Heroes

The History’s Heroes DVD series keeps kids’ perspectives in mind as it tells stories of historical American heroes. Its 35-minute debut title, “Patrick Henry: Quest for Freedom,” is now available for young history enthusiasts. In the video, the friendly narrator, Boomer, a comical eagle, introduces viewers to American hero Patrick Henry and his famous “give me liberty or give me death” speech. Instead of providing dry facts and dates, History’s Heroes brings the stories of our forefathers to life, inspiring a sense of national pride in children.

For history teachers, an education edition of each video is available for $39.95, and includes an additional 12-minute featurette, a discussion guide, student quizzes, classroom projects and other teaching resources. To order History’s Heroes or learn more about the series, visit www.americananimationstudios.com or call (866) 401–HERO.

Go West!

Get a glimpse of frontier life in the 1800s at the 18th annual National Festival of the West, taking place March 13–16 in Phoenix. The event has something for everyone—including more than 200 exhibitors selling unique western apparel, collectors’ items and artwork, as well as a chuck wagon cook-off with hearty food and multiple stages featuring entertaining musicians and storytellers. For more information, visit www.festivalofthewest.com.
Mardi Gras in Mobile

MENTIONING MARDI GRAS will usually spark conversation about Fat Tuesday festivities in New Orleans—unless you’re talking to someone from Alabama. While we often credit New Orleans with introducing Mardi Gras to America, the celebration’s true founders actually hailed from Mobile, Ala.

In 1703, the American Mardi Gras celebration was born when members of Mobile’s Cowbellion de Rakin Society armed themselves with rakes, hoes and cowbells, creating an uproar and exposing Mobile residents to a rowdy Mardi Gras feast.

More than 150 years later, in 1857, the society traveled to New Orleans to assist in the formation of the Krewe of Comus, a prestigious Mardi Gras society that laid the groundwork for the French Quarter celebrations we know today.

Residents of Mobile continue to celebrate Mardi Gras with a family-friendly party that includes parades, costumes and decorations. Known as “America’s Family Mardi Gras,” the Mobile celebration attracts participants of all ages and from all parts of the country. This year’s festivities kick off with a parade on January 5 and ends in time to prepare for Ash Wednesday on February 5.

For a parade schedule or other information, visit www.cityofmobile.org/mardigras.php.

Chocolate Answers to the quiz on page 9: 1. In 1930, Ruth Wakefield made the first modern-day chocolate chip cookie. 2. Switzerland; on average, the Swiss consume 22 pounds of chocolate per capita each year. Americans consume 11 pounds per person per year. 3. The word “chocolate” comes from the Aztec word “xocolatl,” which means bitter water. 4. Rumor has it that Napoleon Bonaparte never left for a military campaign without chocolate in his pocket to keep him energized. 5. Snickers is the best-selling candy bar in America.
Revisiting a Western Legend

M yth-making often follows momentous events. Fact, memory and nostalgia about individuals and specific events coalesce selectively.

Depending on who makes the myth, some parts of the story are embellished and polished, while others are shaded or obscured. The myths tend to become popular history, cemented perhaps in schoolbooks or news accounts, so that efforts to debunk them seem heretical.

Wars have always engendered myths. So have certain eras, especially as they exit history's stage. In Chief Joseph and the Flight of the Nez Perce (HarperCollins, 2006), author Kent Nerburn sets out to demythologize what was deemed the last major armed conflict between the United States and a Native American tribe.

Chief Joseph, Nerburn discovered as he began his research, does not hold the same regard among descendants of his people as he does in white popular history. Rather than a Napoleon who commanded many bands of Nez Perce, he was chief over only one group. The Nez Perce were not the single unified tribe of myth; instead, they were deeply divided in the last half of the 19th century over whether to embrace white ways and forsake their traditions.

Today's Nez Perce feel that the Joseph myth has overshadowed their place in history as an accomplished and powerful people, Nerburn says. And that's the story he sets out to tell.

If anything, the account Nerburn reconstructs is even more poignant than the popular history of their pursuit, surrender and brutal relocation from their soaring lands in Idaho to the plains of Kansas.

There's a sad irony to the fate of the Nez Perce. Nerburn's story begins with a band of the tribe encountering Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discovery. Though stunned by these strange creatures "whom we thought might be descended from dogs," the Indians nevertheless greeted them in friendship. They fed and sheltered them and provided the horses so needed for the final push to the Columbia River and the Pacific.

What would have happened had the Nez Perce reacted with hostility or refused to aid the faltering Corps? Would they have been spared, at least for some additional years, from the growing flood of white settlers who followed?

Perhaps, but their respite would have been short. The decades after Lewis and Clark's departure gradually thrust the various Native peoples of the Northwest into ever greater tension with their rapidly increasing number of white neighbors. Promises were made and broken. Worthless treaties were enacted and recanted. Violence flared, and widespread war constantly threatened.

Culture formed a key obstacle to harmony. Shaped under governments in which power was concentrated in a few hands, whites conceived of society as far more structured and hierarchical than Native peoples did. Native tribes, however, were composed of highly autonomous bands free to act as they pleased; even individuals within bands could decline to participate in a group effort if they chose.

If the white settlers and government agents in the Northwest understood this difference, they chose to ignore it. Regardless, they considered treaties signed by leaders of various bands as binding on all peoples. And that meant squeezing the Indian bands onto reservations.

The man who would become Chief Joseph was born and grew up in this era. His father,Tuekakas, was the leader of a large band of Nez Perce. When missionary Marcus Whitman arrived,
Tuekakas befriended him and later embraced Christianity. As Nerburn describes it, however, Whitman and other missionaries soon alienated themselves from the Natives and withdrew their friendship. Tuekakas was among them, rejecting white ways and goods in an attempt to return to the older ways. By the time Tuekakas died in 1871, the Nez Perce and other Northwest tribes had seen the perfidy of white settlers, miners and agents. The dying chief made Joseph and his warrior brother, Ollokot, promise never to surrender their homeland. They agreed, and the stage was set for conflict and tragedy.

Both sides tried to avoid war—Joseph by insisting his band had never agreed to live on a reservation, and the whites by trying to persuade them that it was their best and only choice. When war came, Joseph and his people outmaneuvered and outfought the inexperienced troops for a time, until finally being cornered. With his people hungry, cold, ill and dispirited, Joseph conceded the battle.

More conflict followed, as promises to return the band to their homeland were shattered. Determined to make an example of the Nez Perce that would deter any other tribe from defying federal will, General Tecumseh Sherman, head of the Department of the Army, ordered them moved to the Indian Territory in Kansas.

This could have been the end of their story, but a new chapter opened. Against all odds, Joseph continued to insist on his people being returned to their homelands. Always eloquent and astute, he continued to petition authorities and began what can only be regarded as a public relations campaign designed to make the plight of his people known to the American public.

He received considerable assistance from other Nez Perce who had fully embraced white ways as well as sympathetic whites and opportunistic ones who saw chances to make reputations and money from siding with the downtrodden Nez Perce. Joseph became a media darling, the embodiment of a romanticized ideal of the Western Indian. In a eulogy, The New York Times described him as “the noblest Indian of them all, a Washington to his people.”

Eventually, a remnant of his people resettled on reservations in the Northwest. He accompanied them and died there on September 21, 1904. His myth, however, persists.

For centuries, Native American culture has remained a mystery to many who have wondered about the truth behind the myths of our country’s indigenous people. That lack of knowledge has sometimes created stereotypes that misrepresent the identity of each individual tribe. For those who wonder if American Indians still smoke peace pipes, perform rain dances in dry weather or use smoke signals to communicate, the Smithsonian Museum of the American Indian offers Do All Indians Live in Tipis? (Harper Collins, 2007).

Native American researchers from the museum teamed up to tackle the most popular questions about Native American religious practices, dress, housing, customs and ceremonial traditions. The museum, which opened in 2004, is committed to educating the public about the often heartbreaking history and rich culture of Native Americans.

The book’s title indicates the vast disparity between individual tribes and one of the most widely held misconceptions of American Indians: that all Indians lived in tipis. Whether tribes dwelled in tipis, adobe huts, longhouses or wigwams, Native Americans generally chose housing according to their location, environment and lifestyle—making indigenous housing as diverse as the weather patterns.

The Truth Behind the Myths

The book also explains everything from powwows and totem poles to contemporary American Indian governments and education systems. Whether you want to teach your children about America’s original inhabitants or give yourself a brief history lesson, the straightforward answers coupled with engaging photographs in Do All Indians Live in Tipis? help break down the barriers between America’s native and non-native population.

—MEGAN PACELLA

—BILL HUDGINS
Letters to the Editor

Spirited comments from our readers

HISTORIC HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

The Grand Tour of Hyde Hall in the September/October 2007 issue shows what can be accomplished by the efforts of devoted volunteers to recognize and rescue an American treasure. For nearly 40 years, the house has been a “restoration in progress.” Now, it has become a vibrant house museum and regional cultural center; its full restoration is attainable and nearly accomplished.

Three generations of DAR members resided in the house and other family members, who are current DAR or C.A.R. members, cherish memories from the site. I am grateful for your coverage of this exemplary house and give thanks to all the DAR members who have been docents at Hyde Hall or who have contributed to its restoration in other ways.

With an active governing board, staff and dedicated volunteers, Hyde Hall will show generations to come not only glimpses of our past history, but also the result of well-planned and executed historic preservation efforts.

Patricia Hyde Jurey
Ardmore Chapter, Ardmore, Okla.

For many years, I was a site interpreter at Hyde Hall and came to love the house and its fascinating history. Several of Hyde Hall’s ladies were Daughters of the American Revolution. The builder’s wife, Ann Low Cary Cooper, was the daughter of Richard Cary, an aide-de-camp of General Washington. I always imagined that there were some very spirited discussions in the Clarke dining room about political issues.

On a personal note, my work at Hyde Hall gave me the opportunity to meet and become great friends with Pat Jurey, a Clarke family member and DAR member, following the publication of the article. Please tour Hyde Hall if you visit Cooperstown, N.Y., and I’m sure you will be delighted.

Melinda McTaggart
Iroquois Chapter, Worcester, N.Y.

TWO TREATIES

Thank you for producing such an outstanding magazine. I truly enjoy each issue, but I believe you might want to correct one errant item on page 7 of the September/October 2007 issue. The first item in “On This Day in History” should read, September 3, 1783, The Treaty of Peace (not Paris, for that treaty ended the French and Indian War).

 Mildred Murry
Colonel William Cabell Chapter, Newport Beach, Calif.

Editor’s Note: Actually, we’re both right. The Treaty of Paris, also called the Peace of Paris, or the Treaty of 1763, ended the French and Indian War, or Seven Years’ War. The Treaty of Paris of 1783 formally ended the Revolutionary War.

TAPPING TAVERNS

I would like to add to the interesting article “I’ll Drink to That” in the September/October 2007 issue. Our city, Corydon, was the first state capital of Indiana and very busy in the early days. I found a copy of a Corydon tavern license issued in June 1823 requiring that the applicant “David Craig shall not permit any gambling, rioting or disorderly conduct in his House but shall conform to the laws.” Also, he “Shall not suffer any unlawful assemblies nor sell spiritous or strong liquors on the Sabbath except to travelers.” He was also required to keep stabling for four horses and two good beds and furniture for travelers. It’s interesting that the stabling was more regulated than the extra bedrooms!

Lynne Morris Keasling, Past Regent
The Hoosier Elm Chapter, Corydon, Ind.

A REAL RECRUITER

I loved the article about the Real Daughters in the September/October 2007 issue, but I was disappointed that the Joseph Habersham Chapter was not mentioned. Our Lucy Peel put the whole thing in motion.

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution used to have a DAR column, and Mrs. Peel, our chapter founder, used it to encourage any woman whose father fought in the Revolution to submit their application to join the Joseph Habersham Chapter. In 1900, 16 Real Daughters belonged to our chapter, and a 1903 report said, “31 Real Daughters enrolled since the foundation of the Chapter in 1900. Nine have died.”

In 1905, Mrs. Peel was appointed the first National Chairman of the Real Daughters Committee. In 1906, the National Society granted a pension to all Real Daughters.

Jane Frazer, Registrar
Joseph Habersham Chapter, Atlanta, Ga.

Thank you for publishing the very interesting article on Real Daughters in the September/October 2007 issue. I have been pursuing Real Daughters since January 2007 and
have enjoyed every minute of the adventure. These women are the heritage of the DAR, and through their wonderful faces we see the shadow of our Revolutionary ancestors.

Wauline Quick, Chapter Regent Springfield Chapter, Springfield, Ill.

A MIND-BOGGLING MEAL

I read each issue of American Spirit from cover to cover, but I had to write about the incredible Colonial breakfast article in the September/October 2007 issue. Those are some brave women! I cannot imagine dealing with a cow bladder, not to mention stuffing all those egg yolks into one. And to think that our foremothers did this on a regular basis! How they coordinated all of those dishes with no temperature control and an open fire to work with boggles the mind. They were indeed awesome.

For our modern Daughters to put it all together was truly a cooperative effort. I imagine it’s going to be one of those stories that will pass down from generation to generation. I doubt that I will be cutting out any of the recipes to try myself, but it was so fun to read about their accomplishments and see the pictures of their final products. Way to go, ladies!

Nancy Bloomstrand
Rockford Chapter, Rockford, Ill.

Please send letters to the editor to americanspirit@dar.org.
Journey

Spirited Adventures
Known for its famous arch stretching toward the great Midwestern sky and its strategic location on the mighty Mississippi River, St. Louis has long symbolized the possibilities held by westward expansion. Today it lures visitors with big-city attractions, welcoming neighborhoods and a remarkable history. By Tracey Waddell
Long before Meriwether Lewis and William Clark launched their famous 1804 expedition from its shores, St. Louis’ story was already unfolding. In the late 1600s, perched atop 40-foot limestone bluffs and stretching down the Mississippi River lived a powerful Indian civilization of mound builders. These inhabitants later earned St. Louis the name “Mound City.” These Indian civilizations, made up of the Osage tribes and the neighboring Mississippian people, played a vital role in St. Louis’ beginnings as a lucrative fur trading post.

In 1673, Frenchmen Louis Joliet and Jacques Marquette were among the first European explorers to travel the Mississippi River valley. Five years later, La Salle claimed the entire valley for France, naming it Louisiana after King Louis XIV. St. Louis was built just south of the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers on a site perfect for trading with Indians in the fur-rich lands of the West.

French trader Pierre Laclede founded the early city in 1763. Venturing up the Mississippi after his New Orleans firm won exclusive rights to trade with Indians in the upper Louisiana Territory, Laclede found the site to be ideal for a fur trading post because of its lack of flooding. He ordered his stepson, Auguste Chouteau, and 30 other men to clear the heavily forested area for a new town, declaring “I have found a situation where I am going to form a settlement which might become, hereafter, one of the finest cities in America.”

The city kept his promise; St. Louis quickly began to emerge as a center for commerce along the Mississippi River. The settlement grew steadily after the 1763 Treaty of Paris gave England all the land east of the Mississippi; the Frenchmen who had settled to the river’s east moved across to “Laclede’s Village.” Laclede himself laid out the streets, made property assignments and governed until territorial officials arrived in 1765, making the city the capital of Upper Louisiana. Laclede even gave St. Louis its official name in honor of Louis IX, the Crusader King of France.

The city was designed similarly to New Orleans and other French colonial cities of the time. The early St. Louis had no retail centers and featured only two granaries, a bakery, a maple sugar works and a church.
More than 1,200 years ago, the Mississippian Indians of Cahokia were one of the largest civilizations north of Mexico. But by the year 1400—nearly 600 years after inhabitance—the city was mysteriously abandoned with no evidence of catastrophic war or epidemic disease. Beginning with the first archaeological dig in 1920, Cahokia Mounds Historic Park is now the largest prehistoric site in North America, stretching over 14 acres. Of the various man-made mounds on site, the largest, Monk’s Mound, is more than 100 feet tall and provides a beautiful view of the St. Louis skyline. Cahokia Mounds State Historic Park is working to uncover more mysterious mounds by acquiring the surrounding properties of the park. The park regularly schedules Indian powwows, art and craft shows, weaving classes and other events to call attention to the importance of Cahokia’s preservation. For more information, visit www.cahokiamounds.com.

A GROWING ENTERPRISE

St. Louis transferred to the Spanish in 1770. In May 1780, the city entered the Revolutionary War fray when British-led Indian warriors killed unsuspecting settlers and slaves near the town’s outskirts. The local militia rushed to stone towers built to fortify the city and drove the invaders back with cannons.

The city returned to France under a secret treaty with Napoleon, until 1803, when the United States acquired it under the Louisiana Purchase. According to legend, the city flew under three flags—French, Spanish and American—on the day of the transfer.

Understanding the importance of the lucrative fur trade, President Jefferson wanted to further explore the West and establish ties with other Indian tribes like Laclede had done. In 1803, he won the approval of Congress, which allocated enough funds for a small Army unit, known as the Corps of Discovery, to explore the land garnered by the Louisiana Purchase.

In May 1804, St. Louis became the launching point for the Corps’ two-year expedition across the unexplored West. The group, led by Army captain Meriwether Lewis and his comrade, William Clark, returned to St. Louis on September 23, 1806, bringing back vital information about the lands west of the Mississippi.
A decade after Lewis and Clark sparked St. Louis commerce by finding a way to compete with Britain’s fur trade industry, the city received another economic jolt when the first steamboat, the Zebulon M. Pike, arrived in St. Louis on July 27, 1817. It signaled the beginning of successful river commerce for the city, which now boasted approximately 40 stores: a post office, three banks, a land office, a brewery, two distilleries and several mills. Three short years later, steamboats lined the riverfront, and St. Louis had begun to take shape as an outfitting point for explorers of the West. St. Louis was the river town that Mark Twain came to know as a riverboat pilot and later as an author. It had grown into the largest U.S. city west of Pittsburgh and the second-largest port in the country, exceeded only by New York City.

THE GATEWAY TO THE WEST

In 1904, the World’s Fair was held in St. Louis with a Louisiana Purchase Exposition to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Lewis and Clark expedition, drawing nearly 20 million visitors and exhibits from 43 countries, including the introduction of ice cream cones and iced tea. Judy Garland’s famous song and movie, “Meet Me In St. Louis,” memorialized the event. In 1965, as a tribute to St. Louis’ role in America’s westward expansion, the 630-foot Gateway Arch was erected and remains the tallest national monument in the United States. More than 1 million visitors each year ascend to the top of this engineering marvel to take in the view of a city the locals like to call the “Biggest Small Town in America.”

Hundreds of years after explorers settled lands west of the Mississippi, westward expansion still conjures up dreams of discovery in the minds of Americans. Though St. Louis has come a long way from its days as a pit stop for traders and travelers, its soaring arch still reminds us of explorers and pioneers who traveled through the city’s gateway to bravely explore the unknown.

SEE ST. LOUIS

Thanks to well-spent tax dollars, many of St. Louis’s attractions are free or relatively inexpensive. During your next visit to St. Louis, don’t miss these budget-friendly activities:

LIONS AND TIGERS ... AND CLYDESDALES
Zagat Survey’s U.S. Family Travel Guide in association with Parenting magazine named the Saint Louis Zoo the No. 1 zoo in the country. It’s home to more than 22,805 exotic animals, many of them rare and endangered. Admission is free. For more information, visit www.stlzoo.org. Wildlife lovers will also enjoy visiting Grant’s Farm. Built on the home site of Ulysses S. Grant, this park features a tram ride through the 281-acre wildlife preserve, home to more than 1,000 animals representing 100 species from six continents. Visitors can also marvel at the huge Anheuser-Busch Clydesdales in the farm’s horse stables. Admission and tram ride are complimentary; parking is $8 per vehicle. For more information, visit www.grantsfarm.com.

HISTORY LESSONS

The Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in downtown St. Louis is a must-see attraction. Overlooking the Mississippi River, the national park is dedicated to Thomas Jefferson’s role in the nation’s westward expansion. It encompasses the Gateway Arch, the Old Courthouse (built in 1839) where Dred Scott sued for his freedom, and the Museum of Westward Expansion, which focuses on St. Louis’ native, colonial and commercial history. In nearby Forest Park, the Missouri History Museum (www.mohistory.org) features excellent programs on regional history. General admission is free.

WORLDS OF DISCOVERY

St. Louis’ Forest Park—opened in 1876—boasts world-class museums well worth a visit, including the St. Louis Art Museum (www.stlouisartmuseum.org), designed by Cass Gilbert as the Palace of Fine Arts for the 1904 World’s Fair, and the Saint Louis Science Center (www.slsc.org). Other popular museums include the interactive City Museum (www.citymuseum.org), housed in the 600,000-square-foot former International Shoe Company (pictured above), and the International Bowling Museum and Hall of Fame (www.bowlingmuseum.com). And ever wonder how Budweiser makes its famous brews? Don’t miss Anheuser-Busch’s free brewery tour (www.budweisertours.com).
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Eliza Pinckney’s Indigo world

By Nadine Goff
Illustration by Zela Lobb
Unlike most Colonial women, who left few traces of their daily lives, Eliza Lucas Pinckney copied many of the letters she wrote into a long parchment-covered book that survived floods, wars and fires. She may have copied some of the letters in case the ships carrying them to her father in Antigua or to her friends and family in England fell into enemy hands, in which case she could send a duplicate one. There is no obvious reason, however, why she would have also copied her letters to friends in Charles Town, S.C., (later Charleston), a mere 17 miles away. We can only be thankful she did.

Today, Pinckney’s letters, which her great-great-granddaughter, Harriet Horry Ravenel, wrote in 1896, “were literally ‘plucked as a brand from the burning’ by one pious descendant,” provide a wealth of knowledge about this remarkable woman.

Eliza Lucas Pinckney’s sons, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and Thomas Pinckney, served as officers in the Revolutionary War. Charles, a delegate from South Carolina to the national Constitutional Convention in 1787, was a signer of the Constitution. Before she assumed the roles of wife and mother, however, Eliza was an extraordinarily accomplished woman in her own right.

THE BIRTH OF A COLONIAL BUSINESSWOMAN

Born in the West Indies in 1722, Eliza was the daughter of Lieutenant Colonel George Lucas, an officer in the English army, and his wife, of whom little is known. In 1738, during a time when hostilities in the war between England and Spain had ceased, Lt. Col. Lucas, who had been stationed in Antigua, moved his wife and two daughters, Eliza and Mary, to South Carolina, while his two sons, George Jr. and Thomas, attended school in England. When negotiations with Spain broke off, he had to return to Antigua. His wife was in poor health, so he left his daughter Eliza in charge of all his affairs in Carolina, including Wappo, his 600-acre plantation with “20 able-bodied slaves” located near Charleston.

Well-traveled and educated, Eliza had little interest in abandoning her responsibility to her family farm, which she wrote in May 1740 to a friend in England, “requires much writing and more business and fatigue of other sorts than you can imagine.” Earlier that year, she told her father that she was not interested in marrying either of the two men whose names he had put forward. Of one, she wrote, “... the riches of Peru and Chili [sic] if he do put them together could not purchase a sufficient Esteem for him to make him my husband.”

That same year, she began experimenting with indigo plants, eventually perfecting a method of preparing blocks of indigo that could be turned into a high-quality dye avidly sought after by European cloth manufacturers. As a result of her efforts, indigo became an important cash crop in Colonial South Carolina from 1740 to 1790.
Indigo, with its distinctive blue color, is one of the oldest and most widely used textile dyes in the world. It was native to India, the most ancient center of blue dyeing in the world. By 450 B.C., small quantities of it had reached the Mediterranean countries. After Vasco da Gama discovered a sea route to India in 1498, indigo became an increasingly important and valuable commodity in Europe.

Although some varieties of indigo were indigenous to the woods and swamps of South Carolina, they did not produce a good dye. Carolina planters preferred the species *Indigofera tinctoria*, more commonly called the “Bahama.”

Planting, cultivating, harvesting and processing indigo was very labor-intensive. In South Carolina during the Colonial era, slaves performed most of the work. Indigo seeds were planted in furrowed trenches; the first sprouts appeared in 10 to 14 days. About three months after the sprouts appeared, the indigo reached full bloom and was ready for harvest. The long, unpleasant task of processing began after the plants were harvested.

In “The Indigo Bonanza in South Carolina, 1740–90,” published in *Technology and Culture*, G. Terry Sharrer writes that, “The dye did not exist as such in the plant, but was formed in a chemical process which the planters followed without fully understanding.” The plants were first placed in a “steeper vat” covered with water and allowed to ferment for 10 to 14 hours. The fermented plants made a putrid stink that attracted hordes of flies. The liquid created by the fermentation was drained into a second vat called the “battery,” and the rotted plants were spread in fields to dry.

Slaves beat the yellowish water in the “battery” with hand paddles until blue specks appeared, at which point some planters added limewater to speed up the oxidation process. When the liquid finally turned fluorescent blue, beating ceased, and the sediment was allowed to subside for eight to 10 hours. Then slaves slowly drained off the water, until all that remained was the rich, blue indigo mud. It was scooped into linen bags and hung in the shade to dry. The “fine stiff paste” in the bags was then removed, cut into small, square cakes and then packed into barrels for shipping to Europe.

By 1757, exports of South Carolina indigo rose to 876,000 pounds. In 1775, however, the Continental Congress prohibited further exports to England. During the Revolutionary War, fighting destroyed many indigo plantations. By 1800, dye exports fell to 3,400 pounds. Another factor contributing to the demise of indigo was Eli Whitney’s invention in 1793 of the cotton gin, which stimulated a new cash crop industry.

Today, indigo is primarily used to dye the denim cloth used in blue jeans. However, unlike the natural vegetable indigo dye produced in South Carolina in the 18th century, the indigo dye used today is a synthetic aniline dye. —N.G.
Cultivating a Cash Crop

By 1742, after several attempts to grow the plant, Eliza’s third crop was successful. Her father, by then governor of Antigua, sent a man named Cromwell from the island of Montserrat to help her manufacture dye from the plants. Cromwell tried to keep the process a mystery, but Eliza and her neighbor, Andrew Deveaux, observed him and improved upon his methods.

In May 1744, Eliza Lucas married Charles Pinckney, a widower more than two decades older. Pinckney took her standing indigo crop as a partial dowry. She later reported that her husband saved the crop for seed, which he distributed to a great number of people. In October 1744, an article in the South Carolina Gazette written by “Agricola,” a pen name used by Charles Pinckney, urged farmers to cut their acreages of rice because the profits were so low and instead try other commercial crops such as indigo. He wrote that “we are sure from some late Experiments that the West India Plant grows here as kindly and well and produces as good INDIGO as it doth in the French Islands.”

In addition to cultivating her family’s indigo plants, Eliza Lucas Pinckney gave birth to four children: Charles Cotesworth, born in 1746; George Lucas, born in 1747, who died soon after; Harriott, born in 1749; and Thomas, born in 1750. During this time, she also experimented with the cultivation of silk. The result was enough raw silk to make three dresses, which she commissioned while the family was living in England from 1752 to 1758.

In March 1758, the Pinckneys left their two sons at school in England and returned to South Carolina with their daughter. On July 18, 1758, Charles Pinckney died after an illness of three weeks. A widow at 36, Eliza once again drew upon her unusual knowledge and love of agriculture to manage her husband’s property. She continued to write to friends and relatives for a number of years, but her letterbook entries ceased in 1762, so most of what we know of her life after that time is based on information supplied by others.

Raising Revolutionaries

Although her father and brother had served in King George’s army, Eliza’s sons were Revolutionary Patriots. According to Ravenel’s biography of Eliza Lucas Pinckney, “She never set herself against her sons, or against that sentence in her husband’s will which had enjoined each of them to devote ‘all his future abilities to the service of God and his Country, and in the cause of virtuous liberty.’ ”

“Long before the end of the war,” Ravenel wrote, “she found her reward for this early forbearance. Her sympathies centered themselves in the cause for which her sons were fighting and their country became entirely her own.”

In 1791, when General George Washington was on his southern tour, he stopped at Hampton plantation in South Carolina where Eliza was living with her daughter Harriott and Harriott’s husband, Daniel Horry. The ladies greeted Washington wearing sashes and bandeaux with the general’s portrait and mottoes of welcome, and Gen. Washington dined upon an elaborate breakfast.

Two years later, when Eliza Lucas Pinckney died in Philadelphia on May 27, 1793, Gen. Washington, at his own request, served as one of the pallbearers at her funeral.

In 1989, more than 260 years after she was born, Eliza became the first woman inducted into the South Carolina Business Hall of Fame.

Nadine Goff is a freelance writer in Madison, Wis.
RICH TRADITION

The Story of Baker's Chocolate, a Revolutionary Business

By Patricia Bates
In the aftermath of the Boston Tea Party on December 16, 1773, as colonists celebrated the rebellion against the British, James Baker and John Hannon were probably too busy to partake. With the boycott on English tea, Baker, a Harvard-trained physician, and Hannon, an Irish immigrant, had just hit a jackpot. They knew that colonists would be looking for a replacement for their daily tea—and that the perfect alternative was the rich chocolate they made at their Boston chocolate mill. Today, 235 years later, Baker’s Chocolate is one of the most recognized brands of chocolate in the country.

Setting Up Chocolate Shop
Thanks to the Dutch, chocolate had been in America since the mid-1600s, but it took more than 100 years before it became a viable trade. By the time Hannon, with financing from James Baker, set up shop in 1765 in rented space in a Milton, Mass., sawmill, there had been a handful of chocolate mills in the Colonies—the most profitable one run by Obadiah Brown in Providence, R.I.—but none that would be more successful.

Baker, a physician and storeowner, had the money to start the business as well as the motive: Because he was in medicine, he was aware that chocolate was being recommended for digestion. Hannon, an Irish immigrant who apprenticed in London, had the skills. And the town of Milton had the Neponset River, which would provide power to the partners’ mill.

Baker and Hannon used cacao tree pods shipped from the West Indies. When the British embargoed trade to the Caribbean, Hannon and Baker got their supplies from merchants in Salem and Newport. Like many patriots, they often bartered for their cacao with other goods. And they may have resorted to illegal means to maneuver around the Royal Navy.

Parting Ways
In 1771, after relocating to nearby Dorchester, the business partners butted heads. Hannon was content making chocolate in small batches, but Baker saw a future in producing much larger quantities. Baker, who had learned about the chocolate-making process from his business partner, opened his own mill in 1772, while continuing to provide financing for Hannon’s still successful operation.

Where other companies in America had failed in the hulling or grinding of chocolate, Baker and Hannon found the recipe for success. They roasted the pods before cracking them open to extract the beans. Records show that Baker did this once in 1773 for Hannon, who returned the favor by making a delivery in 1774 to Baker’s mill. From the beans, they both made “chocolate cakes,” which could be shaved off with a knife into milk or water. In 1773, Baker made at least 900 pounds of cakes. Eventually, he would make squares, which could be dissolved individually.

Hannon and Baker’s sales declined around 1776, but Hannon went on the advertising attack, pitching the slogan: “If the chocolate does not prove good, the money will be returned.” Within a few months, the chocolate was once again selling briskly.

In 1779, John Hannon disappeared on the high seas, never to be heard from again. Some said he left Dorchester because of a miserable marriage. Others said he went to Europe, while other accounts had him going after cargo in the West Indies. His widow, Elizabeth, was left in charge of the mill, but she turned it over to Baker within the year.

The Fabulous Baker Boys
Baker’s Chocolate became the company’s official name in 1780, and it wasn’t long before it became a household name around Boston. Beginning with James Baker, Baker’s Chocolate would be manufactured by his extended family for the next 115 years.

The founding Baker made his 21-year-old son Edmund his partner in 1791. Four years later, they delivered their first shipment outside of New England—$1,250 worth of chocolate—to Wales & Clopper in Baltimore.

The Bakers also experimented with new formulas, including a “Common Chocolate” No. 2 in 1798. One year later, the 65-year-old Baker gave his son total ownership. The young Baker increased production by 1806, and expanded to New York and Virginia within three years. He acquired several gristmills in Dorchester and ventured beyond chocolate into cornmeal and cloth. By 1811, he had bought a fulling or woolen factory.
"The superiority of chocolate, both for health and nourishment, will soon give it the same preference over tea and coffee in America which it has in Spain."
— Thomas Jefferson in a 1785 letter to John Adams

Like the taste itself, hot chocolate seemed to be only for the rich during the early American period. The aristocrats of society used it for breakfast or after dinner at home, or drank it in coffeehouses while looking at newspapers. By the late 1700s, James Baker and others made chocolate less expensive for the working class.

While they didn’t always agree on their politics, even the Founding Fathers were often of like minds when they sipped cocoa. John Adams raved about it in his journal while visiting Spain in December 1780; Thomas Jefferson wrote to Adams about the “superiority of chocolate” in a 1785 letter.

Colonists made their decadent drink like the northern Europeans did, boiling it with milk instead of water. As with the Spanish, they may have added a few egg yolks. They also would flavor it with sugar, orange or rosewater, cinnamon, peppers, anise, nutmeg and ground almonds or pistachios.

The wealthy served theirs in a chocolatiere, a tall pot invented in the late 1600s with a hole in the lid where a rod was fitted. Since the beverage was very thick, they stirred it with the dowel before pouring it into cups.

Today, we think of hot chocolate as being the same as cocoa, but the two are different. When a genuine unsweetened to semi-sweet chocolate bar is melted into cream, you have hot chocolate. It takes pressed powder in milk or water to make cocoa from which the butter fat has been extracted.

While it hasn’t replaced tea or coffee for most of us—as Thomas Jefferson predicted—we now think of hot chocolate as our own creation. After all, it was in the United States that we first added marshmallows.

A Taste of History

These recipes represent the past and present of Baker’s Chocolate. The first is similar to what colonists in the 1700s would have made, while the second is popular among modern connoisseurs.

### Baker’s Rich ‘N’ Thick Hot Chocolate

- 1 cup water
- 2 squares Baker’s Unsweetened Baking Chocolate
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 3 cups milk
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Place water and chocolate in a heavy medium saucepan. Cook on low heat, and stir constantly with a wire whisk. The chocolate should be melted thoroughly with the water. Next, add the sugar, and mix well.

Over medium-high temperatures, bring the combination to a boil. Stir frequently for three minutes, and then gradually pour in the milk. Whisk it all together, and add the vanilla. Then, reduce the heat to medium. Cook until blended, while stirring occasionally.

*Makes 4 servings, about 1 cup each

### Baker’s Frozen Hot Chocolate

- 4 squares of Baker’s Semi-Sweet Baking Chocolate, melted
- 1 and 1/2 cups of milk, divided
- 2 tablespoons of sugar
- 2 cups of ice cubes
- 1 cup of frozen whipped topping, unthawed
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Place chocolate, 1/2 cup of the milk and all the sugar into a blender. Cover and turn on high speed until well-mixed. Add the remaining 1 cup of milk, all the ice, the frozen whipped topping and the vanilla. Cover and blend on high speed until smooth.

*Serve immediately. Makes 4 servings, about 1 cup each
Clockwise from above: An 1892 painting of Baker’s Chocolate’s Dorchester Mill. A cornucopia of chocolate was an early symbol for Baker’s Chocolate. A 1903 ad shows La Belle Chocolatiere, the beautiful chocolate girl, a Baker’s Chocolate trademark that began in the 1870s.

When the Redcoats seized Boston Harbor for two years during the War of 1812, the British would not allow Baker’s cacao beans to be transported to his war houses. He kept his doors open by limiting the cacao in his products so his kettles and molds wouldn’t go unused. After opening a new tri-level, 40-foot square, granite building in 1815, Baker was on the rebound. Three years later, his son Walter, a Harvard graduate, was making satinetts and wool cloth with him.

The 53-year-old Edmund passed Baker’s Chocolate to the next generation in 1823. Walter’s outgoing personality brought in new customers, and since he made them feel special, they rewarded him with their loyalty. Like his grandfather, Walter was attentive to the needs of the ill. In 1844, he began making Homeopathic Chocolate and concocted his nutritional Baker’s Broma and Cocoa Paste in 1849 in England. Many doctors began to substitute it for a tasteless rice and barley tonic for their patients.

Since Walter did not have a male heir apparent, he left Baker’s Chocolate upon his death in 1852 to his brother-in-law, Sidney Williams, who passed away 24 months later. Henry Pierce, the step-nephew of Walter, interceded and ran the operation for the next four decades.

In 1895, Henry Pierce took Baker’s from a private to a publicly traded commodity. When World War I was declared, Baker’s “Win the War” chocolates were sent to Europe as troop rations. The Red Cross distributed Baker’s special “D” sweets in World War II to the Allied prisoners, and the chocolates fed hungry Germans who were ignored by the Soviets during the Berlin Airlift.

Even though Baker’s Chocolate is now manufactured in Canada, its roots in the American Revolutionary era are still remembered. And today, the Quebec factory manufactures unsweetened chocolate similar to the kind that James Baker and John Hannon originated in 1775.

Patricia Bates explored Crane & Co.’s patriotic connections for the January/February 2007 issue.
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The New England Historic Genealogical Society owns this family tree of Francis Peabody, born in England in 1614. Peabody came to New England in the Ship Planter in 1635, and by 1650 he lived in Topsfield, Essex County, Mass. He had five children with his first wife, Lydia. He married his second wife, Mary Foster, about 1650 and had nine children. He died on February 19 in 1697 or 1698.
Charting a Hobby

Tracing the Emergence of Genealogy in America
By Maureen Taylor

When 24-year-old John Farmer published his first genealogy in 1813, only two other similar works were in print. But that didn’t last long. Farmer, who is now considered the father of genealogy, probably didn’t realize it at the time, but he started the first genealogy boom in the United States.
These days, it’s easy to go online to research family, pursue connections with DNA and contact relatives via e-mail, but in Farmer’s day there were no archives or published records. The first single-family genealogy published in America appeared in Roger Clap’s Memoirs of Capt. Roger Clap. Relating Some of God’s Remarkable Providences to Him (B. Green, Boston, 1731). While primarily an autobiography, a separate section, “A Short Account of the Author and his Family” contains an oral history of the original immigrant in Clap’s family. Oral traditions connected families to their history, but few could document their links to the Mayflower or other early colonization because accurate details weren’t easily accessible. Some lucky families owned diaries, letters, a family Bible and some treasured artifacts, but they were in the minority. Around the time that Farmer wrote his genealogy, like-minded individuals decided to take action to save their own American history.

Saviors of the Past
In the early 19th century, historians interested in the founding of the United States began to form historical societies to collect documents as well as study the early immigrants. The Massachusetts Historical Society (formed in 1791), the New York Historical Society (1804), the American Antiquarian Society (1812) and the Rhode Island Historical Society (1822) were all incorporated in a short time, followed by organizations in other New England states. “These historians and antiquarians felt the need to save the past because the older Revolutionary War generation was dying off and the country was changing due to westward expansion and immigration,” says David Dearborn, librarian at the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

Outgrowths of that desire to document the initial settlers were compiled in genealogies such as Farmer’s Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England (1824). His monumental undertaking, which was left unfinished after his death, created a biographical and genealogical dictionary listing prominent officials and ministers from all the Colonies as well as freemen (those with citizenship rights) for Massachusetts and some of New England. His accomplishment certainly influenced the future of genealogy. An article in The New England Quarterly by Francois Weil includes a quote from Farmer’s friend and peer, Joseph Willard, predicting that Farmer’s work would make everyone want to research his or her lineage.

A Timely Partnership
In 1843, inspired by Farmer’s example and actively pursuing their own research projects, two men—Lemuel Shattuck, a teacher, bookseller and publisher, and Charles Ewer, another bookseller and businessman—talked about starting an organization dedicated to genealogy. Shattuck’s interest in family history exposed him to disorganized records in town halls that made research difficult, if not impossible. They consulted others in their social and professional circles, eventually involving bookseller Samuel G. Drake, merchant William H. Montague and lawyer John Wingate Thornton in their quest to document history.

This group of men shared a common pursuit and purpose, and on March 18, 1845, the General Court of Massachusetts officially named their organization the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Membership rapidly expanded, and even included John Quincy Adams and the historian George Bancroft. Ewer, who was the president, had grand plans to increase membership, initiate a publishing program and add a research library with meeting space.

A year later NEHGS advertised its intent to preserve Massachusetts
town records. In 1847, Ewer published *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, which printed memoirs, genealogical tables, lists of names from documents and ancestral data. It was the turning point for genealogical study in this country. With a building in Boston that housed a small but growing library and a periodical, the NEHGS set the example for American genealogical study and scholarship.

**American Roots and Scientific Proof**

While foreign genealogies and American family history shared a pursuit of ancestors, the focus in Europe was pedigrees and hereditary titles, which were needed to prove inheritance. “The study of genealogy in England was a necessity, since property and honors were both hereditary,” said 19th-century genealogical scholar William Whitmore. However, American genealogists concerned themselves with a new focus—tracing their family back to their immigrant progenitor. It was an evolving discipline, and interest in family history was increasing.

E.B. Dearborn, one of the founders of the NEHGS, originally compiled his family history by writing letters to relatives, imploring them to tell him what they knew. His first attempts at writing were mostly based on family hearsay. In the mid-19th century, with a library at his disposal and documents in print, Dearborn changed his methods to reflect the growing scientific approach to the study of family history. Another 19th-century genealogist, Reverend Joseph Hunter, said, “No genealogy is of the least value that is not supported by sufficient evidence from records or other contemporary writing.” Whitmore referred to genealogy as a science bound by rules, but those guidelines gradually evolved. In fact, the scientific approach to family history varied by generation and researcher. Numbering systems in these works ran the gamut from simple to complicated and nonsensical, with few methods usable for keeping track of generations of ancestors. Register editor Albert Harrison Hoyt published a genealogy of the Sherman family in the January 1870 edition with a simple-to-use system of genealogical notation, now known as “The Register System.” It continues to be used today along with newer systems developed by other organizations or individuals.

Until the founding of the NEHGS, genealogy enthusiasts lacked an outlet for their studies. The organization’s founders made the society a success by pooling their resources and advertising their mission. By the time of the Civil War, genealogy was a popular pastime within the reach of members of older American families, not just dedicated scholars. NEHGS fostered this burgeoning hobby by holding meetings and printing material in their magazine, *The Register*, which enabled individuals to publish short articles on their families and then made that research widely available through subscription.

Now, 163 years later, NEHGS continues to provide a scholarly approach to the field while providing its 23,000 members with support and encouragement as well as resources to make their family research successful.

Maureen A. Taylor is writing a history of the Revolutionary War generation. Learn about participating in the project by reading her blog, www.lastmuster.blogspot.com.

The family tree of Isaac Collins and his wife Rachel was drawn and designed by John Collins of Burlington, N.J., in 1867. Isaac was born in Newcastle County, Del., on February 16, 1746, son of Charles and Sarah Collins, and died in Burlington, N.J., on March 21, 1817. Rachel Budd Collins was born May 8, 1771, in Mount Holly, N.J., daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Budd.
More than 200 years ago, America’s first fully submersible warship hit the ocean, forever changing the face of military combat. Designed by David Bushnell, who is known as the “father of submarine warfare,” the warship was so advanced that it continues to fascinate Americans today. In August 2006, the U.S. Coast Guard cornered three Rhode Island men who set their replicated version of the submarine afloat in New York Harbor. Fortunately, the mischievous adventurers were not terrorists as they were initially suspected to be, but simply a few ordinary guys trying to recreate history.  

BY ART RANDALL
Bushnell’s invention evolved at a Connecticut clock factory where he and Phineas Pratt, a fellow medical student at Yale University, had been working to help pay their college expenses. Both Bushnell and Pratt despised the British. Looking for a way to serve their country and play their part in the Revolution, the young men began purchasing clocks with hand-wound alarms. The attached alarm allowed the clock to release the cock of its flintlock mechanism at a predetermined time. The two minds simultaneously made a connection that would give American soldiers the upper hand in battle: They could make a bomb that would explode at a certain time. Having already developed the prototype, the clock needed only a few changes before becoming the first crude model of a detonator.

Though no pictures or drawings of the actual device exist, word-of-mouth renderings give clues about the device’s function, size, description and appearance. It was a simple mechanism, which was the primary reason for its high reliability and effectiveness.

Bushnell and Pratt filled a waterproof tube with black powder and placed it adjacent to a flintlock mechanism tied directly to the cock. The apparatus worked like a handgun. Pulled back in a ready-to-fire position, the cock was linked to the clock mechanism. When it was time for the bomb to explode, the mechanism would release the cock, which would strike the flint. The sparks would ignite the small tube, detonating the 50-pound bomb.
DESIGNING THE TURTLE

The Bushnell/Pratt bomb didn’t fail to explode in tests, even when underwater. The men had finally found a way to sink British warships at a time most convenient for the Americans—and least convenient for the British. Now it was time to take the last step: Finding a safe way to attach the bomb’s mechanism to the hull of the British ship.

With plans anchored for igniting the bomb, Bushnell and Pratt began designing and building a submarine in Saybrook, Conn., to deliver a bomb that would sink anchored or docked British ships in harbors or near the coast. The submarine appropriately bore the name “The American Turtle” because its shape reminded colonists of two turtle shells put together. Also known as “The Continental Navy Turtle,” “The CNS Turtle” or simply “The Turtle,” the submarine was constructed of wood that glowed in the dark, according to some accounts. A one-man crew navigated the small turtle-shaped submarine, using a hand-cranked screw for propulsion. A valve opened to immerse the tiny submarine and sink it to a desired depth. The passenger could use a hand pump to displace water, allowing the Turtle to rise to the ocean’s surface.

To carry the bomb safely inside the Turtle, it was placed at the rear of the submarine, directly above the rudder. The captain sat directly across, facing the drill bit, and used a screw handle to move the ship in the desired direction. Next to his knee were handles that could pump water out of the Turtle.

Both Connecticut Governor John Trumbull and General George Washington supported Bushnell’s submarine project, with Washington providing the funds to build it. Washington lauded Bushnell as “a man of great mechanical powers, fertile in invention and a master of execution.” With discerning perceptiveness, George Washington penned a letter to Thomas Jefferson, commenting on the future use of submarines.

Recreating The Turtle

Eighteenth-century submarine proves its mettle

MORE THAN 200 YEARS HAVE PASSED since America’s first submarine, the Turtle, has sailed in a naval battle, but its design continues to fascinate preservationists who try to replicate it. One of the most successful attempts has been by Rick and Laura Brown, directors of Handshouse Studios, an organization that uses hands-on projects to educate the public about the arts, history and science.

Relying on tools and technologies from the 1700s, the Browns and their team not only built a replica of David Bushnell’s wooden submarine, but also tested its seaworthiness with the United States Naval Academy. Before embarking on construction, they researched original letters and histories from the Revolutionary era and investigated period technologies and materials. With help from students at the Massachusetts College of Art and professional craftsmen from the Timber Framers Guild, they remade the Turtle during a 10-day workshop using 18th-century processes like copper raising, bronze casting, brass braising, blacksmithing, glass blowing and felting.

The team crafted the body of the Turtle from a single log, splitting it with wedges and hewing it with hand tools.

The submarine was tested twice—first at Snug Harbor in Duxbury, Mass., and later at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis—and proved to be watertight. When the Academy re-enacted the attack of the Turtle on the HMS Eagle, the submarine performed as originally described, proving the foresight of Bushnell’s radical idea to use a one-man submarine to attach a bomb to the underbelly of British ships. In a 2003 exercise in Duxbury, Rick Brown demonstrated how the Turtle maneuvered on the open water with its forward propeller and rudder.

The Discovery Channel captured this reconstruction of the Turtle, along with its historic underwater sea mission, in the 2004 documentary series “Machines Lost in Time.”

—Emily McMackin
Handshouse Studio’s process of replicating the Turtle begins with Rick Brown, Joe Wood and Will Truax splitting a seven-foot sitka spruce log. Matt Hincman, a student at the Massachusetts College of Art, checks the space inside half of the Turtle shell to determine scale.

(opposite page) Handshouse Studio’s process of replicating the Turtle begins with Rick Brown, Joe Wood and Will Truax splitting a seven-foot sitka spruce log. Matt Hincman, a student at the Massachusetts College of Art, checks the space inside half of the Turtle shell to determine scale.

(this page, clockwise from top left) Team members at the studio suspend the two halves of the Turtle. Greg Mullen, professor at Virginia Military Institute, installs a handmade brass forcing pump in the bottom of the Turtle. The team lowers the replica into Duxbury Harbor for its first total submersion test. A close-up shows the detail of the raised copper hatch with blown-glass windows. Chris Gunn, Justin She and Will Truax carve the body of the vessel with traditional axes.

EXCEPT WHERE NOTED, IMAGES SUPPLIED BY HANDSHOUSE STUDIOS
Once the design was completed, a plan was set. Bushnell’s brother, Sergeant Ezra Bushnell of the Continental Army, knew the inner workings of the Turtle as well as David did and underwent extensive training to become its first captain to attack British ships. Unfortunately, on the eve of the Turtle’s first attack, Ezra Bushnell was killed in battle. The Turtle was to attack the HMS Eagle, which was anchored off Bedloe’s Island, an area known today as Liberty Island.

With minimal training on the Turtle, Sergeant Ezra Lee of Old Lyme, Conn., became the first captain of the submarine and took on the challenge of sinking British Admiral Howe’s 64-gun frigate, the HMS Eagle, which had been blocking the entrance to New York Harbor. What must have gone through Sgt. Lee’s mind as he approached the 64-gun destroyer in a 7-by-4-foot submarine equipped with only one bomb? Considering the size of the HMS Eagle compared to Bushnell’s Turtle, Lee was clearly the underdog in his attempt to bomb Adm. Howe’s men.

On the night of September 6, 1776, Bushnell launched his submarine, armed with a gunpowder-laden bomb, in New York Harbor. Even though there was a change in the tide, Lee maneuvered up to the Eagle successfully without being detected. He wisely moved toward the rudder—the most vulnerable point of a ship at the time.

After a period of drilling, Lee encountered copper sheeting, which he could not penetrate. The air in the Turtle became more stifling as each moment passed, forcing Lee to surface and open his glass port. Once he did, he attracted the attention of sailors on the Eagle’s deck.

While they immediately reported to their superiors that a strange object was closing in on them, Lee moved away from the ship and escaped. Most of the British ships, however, left the harbor without investigating the report, despite rumors that the Americans had been building a submarine. Most of the British simply shrugged it off as a technological impossibility for the ragtag Americans.
Bushnell then took the Turtle up to Fort Lee, where Washington’s army was quartered. There it made another unsuccessful attempt to sink a British frigate. This time, another British ship spotted the Turtle and immediately launched two longboats to pursue Lee. He realized that he could not keep the bomb attached and still outrun the boats, so he released it, setting the detonation time as the bomb descended to the bottom of the harbor. As the two boats passed over the bomb, it exploded, scaring away the sailors in one boat while destroying the other boat.

Concerned that the Americans would cause more mischief, Adm. Howe moved his flagship to Staten Island and avoided any more activity with the Americans that day. Washington encouraged Bushnell to use the Turtle again, but Bushnell decided against it. He did, however, accept Washington’s commission as a captain in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

THE LEGACY OF THE TURTLE

In October 1776, the British found and sank the American ship carrying the Turtle. It was never recovered, and its design was never used again, ending the era of the first warship to attack an enemy vessel. The world of naval sea power had changed forever. Later came Robert Fulton’s warship Nautilus, then the era of the CSS H.L. Hunley and the Union’s Alligator of the Civil War. These designs would rule until the late 1800s when submarine pioneer Simon Lake and John Holland’s Holland Torpedo Boat Company became part of the Electric Boat Company, moving from Elizabethport, N.J., to Groton, Conn., which became the center of submarine development and construction in the early 1900s.

After trying and failing to sell his submarine designs to other nations, Bushnell went on to design sea mines. Once he tired of that, he returned to medicine and became a country doctor in Georgia, using the name David Bush. He never let anyone know that he was the man who built the first submarine to attack an enemy vessel. After his death in Warrenton, Ga., in 1824, David Bush was discovered to be the David Bushnell, inventor of the Turtle.

Though neither he nor his Turtle ever sunk an enemy vessel, Bushnell’s submarine was the first ever to be used for military purposes. Father of the first American combat submarine, the Turtle’s progeny evolved from man-power to diesel power to nuclear power, protecting America from its enemies for 230 years.

Art Randall joined the U.S. Navy after high school. He volunteered for the submarine service in 1950 and was discharged in 1955. His wife is Peri Eleanor Randall, member of the St. Louis-Jefferson Chapter.
The Adventures of El Cuartelejo

By Gin Phillips
Far from New Mexico’s pueblo villages, DAR has helped preserve a pueblo in the Kansas plains.
ground squirrels were bringing up burnt corn from the low, elongated mound on the Steeles’ property. The mound was already a curious thing to the early Kansas settlers—they’d also speculated over occasional Indian artifacts and old irrigation ditches on their land—but the burnt corn raised more questions of what lurked beneath the surface.

The mystery of the mound led Herbert and Eliza Steele to invite paleontologists from the University of Kansas to excavate the west central Kansas site. The 1898 excavation by Samuel Williston and Handel Martin was sound by today’s standards. They unearthed the remains of a stone and adobe pueblo, along with a trove of artifacts like bone tools and musical instruments. They carefully documented their find. This pueblo, it turned out, had been the intersection of Pueblo Indians, Apaches and the Spanish.

Pueblo Indians had come to Kansas. It was an unexpected discovery—and an important one. The ruins were the northeastern-most pueblo village found to date, with the closest pueblos in the Taos area of New Mexico, more than 400 miles away.

“This site shows a migration that was a direct result of Old World people—the Spanish—coming into the New World and making the Pueblo people unhappy enough that they left their homeland,” says Bob Hoard, state archaeologist at the Kansas State Historical Society. So now you have the ruins of this pueblo, which is totally out of place in Kansas. These are stories that need to be told.”

Back at the turn of the 20th century, the Steeles agreed. Wanting to protect the historical find, the couple gave the two-acre site to the Kansas State Society of the DAR in 1922. Soon after, the DAR added a historical marker to the site. And the pueblo sat—marked but largely unnoticed—until recently. In 2004, the DAR began raising awareness and funds for the eventual restoration of El Cuartelejo.

Operated by the state of Kansas under easement from the Kansas State Society of the DAR, the ruins of El Cuartelejo are located adjacent to Lake Scott State Park.

In 1925 the Kansas State Society of the DAR erected a permanent marker at the pueblo site. (El Cuartelejo is the spelling most commonly used today.)

How a Pueblo Came to Kansas

During the 17th century, the Spanish were trying to bring native Pueblans under their control throughout the Southwest, and the tribes did not submit easily. Refugees from the Taos Pueblo of northern New Mexico traveled to Kansas in the mid-1600s. They preferred to live with the Plains Apaches, their trading partners, rather than live under Spanish rule. That migration was highly unusual.

“The pueblo was New York City as far as the Plains were concerned,” archaeologist Tom Witty says. “The Pueblo had everything—they were gardeners; they had big houses. They would have very little purpose going out into the Plains, where there was none of that.”

After less than a decade, the Spanish came and escorted the Indians back to New Mexico. The Spanish called the site of the group’s Kansas home “Quartelejo,” translated as “old barracks” or “far off post.”

In 1696, a second group of Pueblo Indians, the Picuris, made the trek to El Cuartelejo. Ten years later, the Spanish brought them back to New Mexico. Simultaneously, the French and the Spanish clashed over the land and the people: The French wanted to do business, trading pelts and guns, and the Spanish wanted Indians as slaves. In the 1720s, a large Spanish expedition camped at El Cuartelejo before being
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wiped out in southwestern Nebraska by Pawnee under French direction. The Spanish wanted to fortify it, but they couldn’t defend it because of its distant location. Reports note that the Plains Apaches would go into the pueblos during the winter until the mid-1700s. Then the lonely pueblo collected dirt for a century or so.

**Quest for the Pueblo in the Plains**

By the 1900s, historians knew that somewhere out there, flickering in old Spanish court documents and personal accounts, stood a site called El Cuartelejo. The documents proved that it existed, but did not show exactly where.

The references were tantalizing: In 1704, Spanish general Juan de Ulibarri embarked on a trip to bring back the Picuris—one of New Mexico’s pueblo tribes—and his diary notes landmarks along the way to the village. Historians could attempt to retrace the path to El Cuartelejo based on the general’s information. But Ulibarri and his Apache guides hit a snag before they reached their destination.

“The Spanish were operating in the Southwest where you operate by landmarks,” says Witty, who excavated El Cuartelejo in 1970. “Then they hit the high plains and had no landmarks. The notes say their guides were men of weak character because they started crying. I think the Apaches knew they were lost.” So no one knew exactly where the site had been—some people in Colorado laid claim to the vanished settlement.

But the site at the Steele property seemed promising. That valley offers a steady supply of natural springs, a rare resource for the Plains Apaches. Regardless of drought elsewhere, the springs would have been reliable for drinking and farming. The water supply had been mentioned in Spanish notes. There had clearly been a village there at one point. Corn had been grown. The irrigation ditches mentioned in old reports could still be seen. The floor plan indicated a pueblo.

The evidence mounted throughout the 20th century that this was indeed El Cuartelejo, and by the time Witty explored the site, its identity was widely accepted.

**Piecing Together the Pueblo**

Today’s El Cuartelejo is more the imprint of a pueblo than an actual pueblo.

Witty undertook the last excavation and reconstruction of the site, using sandstone covered with adobe to restore the ruins to their appearance when they were unearthed in 1898. He found one of the stone-lined hearths outside the pueblo structure, along with 15,000 small fragments and artifacts.

Williston and Martin had photographed the site. Their photo—with the Steeles standing on either side of the pueblo imprint—was the only evidence of what the ruins looked like then.

At the time of the late 1800s excavation, remains of walls were only a foot or two high, having deteriorated from time and weather and looting. Witty explained that pueblos of the period had a stone wall base up to 3 or 4 feet, and the rest of the approximately 6-foot walls were made of puddled earth adobe. Stones lay along the outer wall of the structure.

“When we went in, we found three or four places where there were stones in place, and it cornered one part of the pueblo,” Witty says. “It had one section of wall, enough to give us an outline. It was the imprint and hearth and a few wall pieces.”

Witty could determine seven rooms, with two of them divided by wood rather than adobe walls. Each room had a hearth: Pueblos typically held more than one family. More importantly, postholes could be seen in the corner of each room. That detail cemented the idea of pueblo architecture—to guard against attack. After all, pueblos didn’t have doors.

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Arrow points (top), a flute constructed from a gold eagle bone (above left) and pottery sherds (above right) have been uncovered at El Cuartelejo.

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Ladders went up to the roof, and those ladders would be the only entry and exit points. The postholes confirmed the presence of ladders.

“The Plains Indians didn’t use their homes like we do—we spend a lot of time in our homes,” Witty says. “If you can think of this pueblo with no windows, only a smoke hole and a roof, this isn’t where you would spend your day.”

Nor was it a particularly interesting building from the outside. “A pueblo was essentially a block,” Witty said. “If you rebuilt it, you’d have people looking at a block.”

**What the Future Holds**

Even today, the restored ruins have seen better days. They continue to be weathered by exposure, and the bare signage does little to tell the story of the site’s past.

“Trash gets blown in, and [the ruins] are weathering and starting to fall apart,” Kansas State Historical Society’s Hoard says. “When you see this National Landmark site, it doesn’t encourage the telling of the story.”

The verdict is still out on what the future holds for El Cuartelejo. A renovation would cost around $1 million, and the Kansas State Society of the DAR, the Kansas Historical Society and the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks have pledged to work together to raise half that amount, with the other half coming from grants.

Hoard would like to see a building cover the reconstructed ruins, perhaps with artifacts from the site. The building would extend around the pueblo itself so people could see the ruins, though very little of the structure is above ground. In this envisioned building, a wall of windows would allow visitors to look inside anytime.

Hoard notes that others would prefer not to have a building because the scenery itself is intrinsically connected to the site. A nearby park office, already slated for rebuilding, might be another site option. The pueblo could remain in the open air, and a visitors center at the ranger’s station could provide the storytelling and background.

There are issues of running electricity and security. “If it’s open to the public, that’s great, but the public includes the occasional vandal who wants to take something or write his girlfriend’s name on the wall,” Hoard says.

But there is an even bigger issue: The Steeles deeded the pueblo and some land to the west of the pueblo to DAR, specifying the land by noting a specific number of feet from certain landmarks.

DAR placed markers around its site, and since then, that land has been accepted as DAR property. But when talk over a museum affiliated with the pueblo intensified, the park ordered a land survey, and according to the modern survey, the pueblo falls outside of DAR territory.

Major plans are stalled until the land issue is resolved, but DAR member Sammy Cope continues to promote the importance of the site. Since 2004, she’s given more than 100 speeches around the state and raised approximately $20,000, which will be matched by a grant. A larger fundraiser is also being planned.

The story always has an audience.

“It’s a very unique place in Plains history,” Witty says. “It’s a beautiful valley on its own. And you have a pueblo in Kansas.”

Gin Phillips traveled to Indiana’s Conner Prairie for the July/August 2007 issue.
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<tr>
<td>Trial Period</td>
<td>30 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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