Grow With Us

American Orchid Society

Beginner or expert, share your passion for orchids by joining the American Orchid Society today!

Since 1921, the American Orchid Society has been considered the premier resource for orchid information. Join this select group of individuals who have discovered the rare and exotic world of orchids.

Dues: Individual: One year $65
      Individual: Two years $125
      Joint: One year $80
      Joint: Two years $155

For additional information, please go to www.aos.org or call 305-740-2010
Refer to code AS2012

American Orchid Society at Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden,
10901 Old Cutler Road, Coral Gables, FL 33156
Table of Contents

features

19 Angel of the Delta
Irish immigrant Margaret Haughery's philanthropic efforts on behalf of orphans in disease-ridden 19th-century New Orleans imbued her with near-saintly status. Preservationists are working to ensure the memory of her sacrifice lives on.

BY SHARON MCDONNELL

24 Early American Women Artists: The Peale Sisters
Anna Claypoole Peale and her sister Sarah Miriam Peale found distinction as highly skilled 19th-century portrait artists, which enabled them to support themselves in a field overwhelmingly dominated by men.

BY KAREN WHITEHAIR AND ANNE SUE HIRSHORN

28 Taming a Wilderness
Whether fleeing religious persecution in France or emigrating from other countries seeking a new life, Huguenot women arriving in America in the 17th century might have been surprised by the harshness of their new world, but they worked diligently to bring culture to their settlements.

BY KAREN EDWARDS

About the cover:
1821 watercolor on ivory miniature of Margaret Oliver Hicks by Anna Claypoole Peale
MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS BOSTON
12 Spirited Adventures
Charlottesville, Va.
Home to some of the most important figures of the Revolutionary period, charming Charlottesville is still full of Thomas Jefferson’s influence.
BY COURTNEY PETER

32 Historic Homes
The Harrison Home
The National Historic Landmark home of the 23rd U.S. president and the first DAR President General has been painstakingly preserved to honor their achievements.
BY SHARON McDONNELL

38 Genealogy Sleuth
What’s in a Name (Change)?
Name changes can be frustrating roadblocks even for the most experienced genealogists. Learn how to forge through the maze to discover missing branches of your family tree.
BY NANCY MANN JACKSON

42 Our Patriots
‘Mercury of the Revolution’
A brave courier, Paul Revere spent many nights before and after his famous ride spreading news about the brewing revolution.
BY BILL HUDGINS

in every issue
4 President General’s Message
5 Today’s Daughters
6 National Treasures
8 Whatnot
16 Bookshelf
18 Class Act

2 Daughters of the American Revolution
Don’t miss even one issue of this great publication.

American Spirit
MAGAZINE OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Save 24% off the cover price of $3.95/issue. Please allow 4–6 weeks to receive subscription. Canada and Mexico, $23/yr., $44/2yrs. or $63/3yrs. Other international subscriptions, $30/yr., $58/2yrs. or $84/3yrs. First Class Air Mail, add $20/yr., $40/2yrs. or $60/3yrs.

☐ New  ☐ Renewal  ☐ Gift

☐ YES! Send a one-year subscription of American Spirit (6 issues) to the person below. I’ll pay $18, a 24% savings off the cover price.

☐ Instead, send a two-year subscription (12 issues), $34.

☐ Instead, send a three-year subscription (18 issues), $48.

NAME ____________________________________________________________
ADDRESS __________________________________________________________
CITY ___________________________ STATE _______ ZIP ____________
PHONE (_____) _________________ E-MAIL ____________________________
DAR CHAPTER ___________________ NATIONAL # ____________________

Gift Subscription (Please complete for gift card.)
Donor’s Name ______________________________________________________
DAR Chapter (for DAR records) ___________________ National No. (for DAR records) ______________

You may pay by check or credit card.
Please send form and payment in a stamped envelope to:
Make check payable to: American Spirit, NSDAR.

Credit Card # _____________________________________________________ Security Code #: __________
Expiration Date:____________________ ☐ MC ☐ Visa ☐ AmEx ☐ Discover

* All payments must be in U.S. funds.

For Faster Service, Call Toll-Free: 1 (866) DAR–MAGA (327–6242) or subscribe online at www.dar.org/americanspirit
From the President General

Our third annual issue dedicated to Women’s History Month features fascinating details about women many of our readers know—Caroline Scott Harrison, the first President General of our National Society, for instance—as well as stories about brave and groundbreaking women whose lives may be less familiar.

Our cover feature looks at the lives of Anna Claypoole Peale and Sarah Miriam Peale. The sisters not only found distinction as highly skilled 19th-century portrait artists, but they also were remarkable in another respect: They were able to support themselves financially in an age when women were supposed to be homemakers, not artisans.

Though Irish immigrant Margaret Haughery’s early life was marred by tragedy and she had no formal schooling, she persevered to become a successful entrepreneur in 19th-century New Orleans. We focus on how she dedicated her life to helping orphans in that disease-plagued city, inspiring many of her fellow citizens to call her the Angel of the Delta.

Many of the Huguenots who arrived in America in the 17th century were educated and some were professionals, so the physical toil the New World demanded must have come as a shock. Our story highlights the efforts of Historic Huguenot Street in New Paltz, N.Y., to remember those women who worked diligently to carve out a home and bring culture and civilization to the wilderness.

Solving genealogical research problems is one of the strengths many of our DAR members share, but name changes put up frustrating roadblocks to even the most experienced genealogists. For those trying to break through the maze of altered names and errant spellings to find missing ancestors, we offer commis- sion—and helpful ideas.

This issue also takes us to Benjamin and Caroline Scott Harrison’s National Historic Landmark home in Indianapolis. With the invaluable assistance of the Caroline Scott Harrison DAR Chapter, the home of the 23rd U.S. president and the first NSDAR President General honors their numerous achievements.

We are proud to honor Frances Hesselbein as our Today’s Daughter in this special issue. She was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom for her leadership as CEO of Girl Scouts of the USA from 1976–1990 and her service as a “pioneer for women, volunteerism, diversity and opportunity.”

Rounding out the issue are stories with connections to our Founding Fathers. Generations of schoolchildren have heard of the midnight ride of Paul Revere on April 18–19, 1775. Our Patriots explains how Revere spent many days and nights both before and after that fateful day spreading news about the brewing revolution. Spirited Adventures travels to Charlottesville, Va., home to some of the most important figures of the Revolutionary period, including the ever-influential Thomas Jefferson.

Merry Ann T. Wright
FRANCES HESSELBEIN was never president of her student council, and she grew up wanting to be a poet. Yet she went on to become an inspiring and collaborative leader. “I never saw myself as a leader,” says Mrs. Hesselbein. “In my case, someone opened a door for me, and I went through it.”

That door was the opportunity to lead Girl Scout Troop 17 in Johnstown, Pa., which had lost its troop leader and was in danger of being disbanded. Mrs. Hesselbein did not want the job at first. “I protested, but this woman recruiting me pleaded with me that 30 little 10-year-old girls were going to lose their troop if I didn’t take the job,” recalls Mrs. Hesselbein, a member of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York, N.Y.

She agreed to take the position for six weeks, but Mrs. Hesselbein ended up staying on for eight years until the girls graduated from high school.

In 1970, Mrs. Hesselbein became the executive director of western Pennsylvania’s Talus Rock Girl Scout Council. From there, she continued to climb the ranks within the organization, serving on a variety of committees and boards that took her around the world. In 1976, she became CEO of Girls Scouts of the United States of America.

In her 13 years as CEO, Mrs. Hesselbein is widely credited for turning around the organization and bringing the Girl Scouts into a new age. Among her accomplishments was increasing diversity among the membership and staff. Taking guidance from Peter Drucker’s management teachings, Mrs. Hesselbein also transformed the management structure to encourage teamwork and collaboration.

In 1998, President Bill Clinton awarded Mrs. Hesselbein with the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation’s highest civilian honor, recognizing her for her role with the Girl Scouts and her service as “a pioneer for women, volunteerism, diversity and opportunity.”

Mrs. Hesselbein says receiving the award was one of the greatest moments of her life, and she wears the medal on her lapel every day.

The award also recognized her work in founding the Peter F. Drucker Foundation for Nonprofit Management (now called the Frances Hesselbein Leadership Institute), which provides leadership training and resources to nonprofit leaders and their partners in business and government. Since its founding in 1990, the organization has published 29 leadership books in 30 languages. Mrs. Hesselbein used to travel regularly to lead seminars or give speeches to audiences around the world, but now she uses global webinars to reach her audience. (A recent webinar was attended by 400 leaders from 40 countries.)

Last year, Mrs. Hesselbein completed a two-year appointment as the Class of 1951 Chair for the Study of Leadership at the United States Military Academy at West Point. She is the first woman, as well as the first nongraduate of West Point, to serve in this role.

“That was one of the greatest honors of my life,” she says. “I do a great deal of work with the military, and I was inspired working with the cadets.”

Mrs. Hesselbein is proud of her family’s service to their country. Her ancestors fought in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812 and the Civil War. More recently, her father and brother were both soldiers, as was her son, John, who died in 2011.

Mrs. Hesselbein’s love of country is what drew her to the DAR. “I love the DAR because they’re keeping the history of our country alive in a way that no one else is,” she says. “They’re living it.”

In her free time, Mrs. Hesselbein is dedicated to improving the public education system in America. She “adopted” a New York City school, raising money for a new library and new textbooks. The following year, the school graduated 52 seniors, nine of whom received college scholarships. “It always has been and always will be about opening doors of opportunity,” she says.
National Treasures
Step inside the DAR Museum for a closer look at its fascinating collection.

Reviving The Stone

THIS STUNNING BROOCH AND EARRINGS SET features emeralds and pearls set in gold with black enamel decorative details. Matching jewelry pieces—sometimes including necklaces and other pieces, but most often brooches and earrings—were extremely popular in the 1800s. Throughout the period many areas of design, from architecture to decorative arts such as jewelry, drew inspiration from the past. This set, which dates to the third quarter of the 19th century, is an example of the popular Renaissance Revival style. The use of enamel, the circular design and the pendants are borrowed directly from 16th-century jewelry designs. The ensemble was a gift of past Curator General Rolfe Towle Teague.
“American Sparkle” Tote Bag

Custom American flag artistry shimmers with hundreds of clear sequins

A silvery charm dangling from the handle shows off your heartfelt American spirit

Top-zip closure and crafted of soft, poly-woven fabric

Fabric-line interior includes two pockets to protect your valuables

Actual size of tote is 14” wide with a 9” drop.

Star-spangled pride for the red, white and blue!

Celebrate your patriotic spirit with the bold style of our “American Sparkle” Tote Bag. This unique carryall is expertly crafted of a soft, poly-woven fabric that features striking art. Covering the entire front is a waving American flag that shimmers with clear sequins to create a stunning display. A zippered closure on top and two interior pockets keep you organized when you’re on the go. A silvery heart charm with the letters “USA” dangles from the double handles to complete the look. It’s a brilliant expression of the American spirit you hold most dear. Imported.

Superb value... Satisfaction guaranteed

Strong demand is expected for this designer-style accessory, so act now to acquire yours at the $69.95* issue price, payable in three installments of $23.32 each. Send no money now. Just mail the Reservation Application today, or you could miss out!

YES. Please reserve the “American Sparkle” Tote Bag for me as described in this announcement. Please Respond Promptly.

RESERVATION APPLICATION

9345 Milwaukee Avenue · Niles, IL 60714-1393

YES. Please reserve the “American Sparkle” Tote Bag for me as described in this announcement. Please Respond Promptly.

Signature ____________________________

Mrs. Mr. Ms. ____________________________

Name (Please Print Clearly) ____________________________

Address ____________________________

City ____________________________

State ____________________________ Zip ____________________________

©2013 BGE 01-15882-001-BIR

*Plus $9.99 shipping and service. Please allow 4 weeks after initial payment for shipment. Sales subject to product availability and order acceptance.

www.bradfordexchange.com/usatote

A silvery heart charm with the letters “USA” dangles from the handles

A patriotic designer-style exclusive from The Bradford Exchange

RESERVATION APPLICATION SEND NO MONEY NOW
Mary Pickersgill's Inspirational Talent

Born in Philadelphia on February 12, 1776, Mary Young Pickersgill is best-known as the maker of the flag that flew over Fort McHenry during the War of 1812, inspiring Francis Scott Key to write “The Star-Spangled Banner.” She also left an important legacy to the women of Baltimore.

Pickersgill’s mother, Rebecca Young, was a famous flag maker in her own right. During the Revolutionary War, Young fashioned standards and colors for the Continental Army. Young’s most famous work was the Grand Union flag that flew over General George Washington’s headquarters in Cambridge, Mass., on January 1, 1776.

Mary Young built on her mother’s entrepreneurial and flag-making acumen. Married at 19 to John Pickersgill, a merchant, she had four children, though only Caroline survived childhood. When Pickersgill became a widow at age 29, she and her daughter moved to Baltimore and set up a flag-making shop in a rental house, eventually earning enough to own her home outright.

In 1813 Major George Armistead, commander of the forces at Baltimore’s Fort McHenry, anticipating an impending British attack, commissioned Pickersgill to sew a flag “so large that the British will have no difficulty seeing it from a distance.”

The garrison flag was to measure 30 by 42 feet, including 15 stripes and 15 stars with each star measuring more than 2 feet across. It required 400 yards of wool material to complete. Such quantities were difficult to come by during wartime, so Pickersgill turned to her brother-in-law, a reputed privateer, who some have suggested procured the needed bunting through less than scrupulous means.

Pickersgill, Caroline and other members of her household set to work on the task. Every stitch was sewn by hand. The operation soon outgrew Mary’s home, so she moved the assembly to a nearby malt house. The women did much of the work in the evening after the brewery closed, sometimes working until well after midnight. Mary and her cohorts accomplished the enormous task in just six weeks and delivered the flag to Fort McHenry on August 19, 1813, a full year before the Battle of Baltimore. Weighing in at about 50 pounds, it took 11 men to raise it onto its 90-foot flagpole.

In September 1814 ships under the command of British Admiral Alexander Cochrane readied themselves to open fire on Fort McHenry. On September 14, 1814, while negotiating a prisoner exchange aboard a British vessel, American lawyer Francis Scott Key was forced to remain onboard and watch the British attack. While being held captive, Key could see Pickersgill’s flag from the ship eight miles down the Patapsco River. After seeing the flag still waving after more than 24 hours of heavy bombardment, he was inspired to compose the poem that would become the national anthem.

Her creation of one of the nation’s most revered flags put Pickersgill in the history books, but it doesn’t tell the full story of her inspiring life. A pioneering businesswoman, she used her fame to address important social issues. Pickersgill helped destitute women find employment and housing, and assisted in sending their children to school. She served as the president of the Impartial Female Humane Society, a benevolent society created to assist “the deserving widow and deserted wife,” for nearly 25 years. Under Pickersgill’s leadership, the society opened an Aged Women’s Home in 1851, one of the nation’s first retirement homes, eventually incorporating men and evolving into the Pickersgill Retirement Community.

When the 81-year-old Pickersgill died on October 4, 1857, an obituary described her as a woman imbued “with feelings of true patriotism ... and love of country.” Today her famous flag can be visited in the Smithsonian Institution’s National Museum of American History. Her home at 844 E. Pratt Street in Baltimore, a National Historic Landmark, is now open for visitors as the Flag House and Star-Spangled Banner Museum (www.flaghouse.org).

— Matt Ward
Florida will reach a significant milestone this year: The 500th anniversary of Juan Ponce de León’s arrival on Florida’s east coast, a land he named La Florida in 1513. The Florida Department of State is commemorating the year’s significance with Viva Florida 500, an initiative marked by special events highlighting the state’s historic people, places and cultural achievements.

While Florida’s American Indian heritage dates back more than 12,000 years, Spain’s claim in 1513 began a new era. The legacy of Spanish Florida started with de León and was further established by Pedro Menéndez when he founded St. Augustine, the oldest continuously occupied European settlement in North America, in 1565.

The Spanish settlers were preceded by the French, who established the military base Fort Caroline in 1564. The Spanish were then temporarily displaced under English rule in the late 18th century. Florida was cultivated by settlers of multiple nationalities, and Viva Florida 500 seeks to chart their impact on the history of Florida.

A few of the planned events are listed below. For more information and for the latest calendar, visit www.vivaflorida.org.

March 9–10, 2013
Old Florida Festival
Collier County, Near Naples
www.oldfloridafestival.com

The Old Florida Festival is held annually on a five-acre South Florida site. The two-day living history festival gathers together some of the state’s finest craft workers, folklorists, musicians and historical re-enactors to recapture everyday life on the Florida frontier.

March 20, 2013—April 22, 2013
Primavera 2013
Gainesville
http://primaverafestival.us/

At this monthlong campaign to celebrate springtime in Florida, more than 60 venues and 200 events in the north central region will highlight the creative arts, natural features, culinary history and historical assets of the area.

April 2–7, 2013
Ponce de León Celebration
St. Augustine Historic District

The event will include a commemorative landing re-enactment, a ceremony honoring de León at his statue east of the Plaza de la Constitución, concerts, tall ships, and historic military and equestrian demonstrations. Re-enactors representing many of Florida’s historical periods will attend.

Abigail Randolph, the fictional great-granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson, carries on his legacy working for women’s suffrage. But when she learns that many Mormon women have been forced to choose to work in the brothels of Salt Lake City, she secretly joins a group dedicated to rescuing these women from the scourge of prostitution. Abby’s insistence on helping these women places her own life in danger and jeopardizes her fragile relationship with her father, the commanding officer at Fort Douglas. And the romance that develops between Abby and a young captain is nearly destroyed by the secrets she keeps. Eventually she finds herself forced to choose between the two men she has come to love. Only events completely outside her control will resolve her dilemma.

Nancy Foshee is a member of River City NSDAR in Millington, TN, and teaches part-time at Dyersburg State Community College in Covington, TN. She lives with her husband in Drummonds.

Fort Douglas

Fort Douglas is available to order from AuthorHouse.com or your preferred online distributor in both soft cover and e-book. Ask for it by name at your local bookstore.
“She is friendly to all progressive movements, especially so in the progress of women.”

This quote from an acquaintance of Mary Smith Lockwood, one of the four original founders of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, reveals Mrs. Lockwood’s dedication to the work of women’s organizations. She served as both the founder of the Washington Travel Club and president of the Women’s Press Club. The widow of a Union soldier, she was a member of the Woman’s Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic. Friend and advisor to Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Lockwood was active in the women’s suffrage movement. She also held the position of Lady Manager at Large at the World’s Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893.

Mary Smith was born on October 24, 1831, in Hanover, Chautauqua County, N.Y. Her mother died when she was 4 years old, and she became devoted to her elder brother, to whom she dedicated her book *Historic Homes in Washington: Its Noted Men and Women*, published in 1889. She and her husband Henry Lockwood moved to the nation’s capital about 1878. They lived in Strathmore Arms, where she hosted many well-known Washington personalities.

In July 1890 after reading an account of a meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution in *The Washington Post*, Mrs. Lockwood, a regular newspaper contributor, wrote an editorial noting the apparent presence of women at the meeting even as they were excluded from S.A.R. membership. She wrote: “If this be the case, why do men and women band themselves to create a one-sided patriotism? If these were true patriotic women, why is not the patriotism of the country broad and just enough to commemorate the names of women also?—were there no mothers in the Revolution; no dames as well as sires whose memories should be commemorated?” The letter produced immediate results and several women were inspired to create a patriotic organization of their own.

The formal organization of NSDAR took place at Mrs. Lockwood’s home on October 11, 1890. The DAR Constitution was signed and all national officers were elected. This meeting also established Washington, D.C., as the location of the Society’s national headquarters. Inspired by Mrs. Lockwood’s commitment to historic preservation, the Society resolved on October 18, 1890, to “provide a place for the collection of Historical relics which will accumulate … and for historical portraits, pictures, etc. This may first be in rooms, and later in the erection of a fire-proof building.” The movement to build Memorial Continental Hall developed from this resolution.

During the Sixth Continental Congress in 1897, a resolution was introduced that named Eugenia Washington, Mary Desha, Mary Lockwood and Ellen Walworth as the Society’s founders. Although there was some discussion about whether or not to include Mrs. Lockwood among the founders, she received her pin along with the others at the Seventh Continental Congress in 1898. From the summer of 1890 until their deaths, all four founders continuously served the Society in one capacity or another.

So devoted was Mrs. Lockwood to DAR that she attended Continental Congress mere months after her only daughter, Lillian M. Lockwood, died in 1909. She said, “I cannot live without my Daughters. I love them all and they will comfort me.” When speaking at Congress, it was Mrs. Lockwood’s custom to stand at the edge of the platform and address the members as “girls,” rather than “ladies” or “Daughters.” For their part, the Daughters thought of her affectionately as “Little Mother.”

Mrs. Lockwood served the Society as its first Historian General. She also served as Surgeon General, Assistant Historian General, Chaplain General and State Regent of Washington, D.C. At the time of her death she held the offices of Honorary Chaplain General and Honorary Vice President General. Ironically, Mrs. Lockwood had difficulty proving her DAR eligibility. Although she owned personal items that had belonged to her ancestors, it took almost a year to find the required documentary proof.

The 91-year-old Mrs. Lockwood died in Plymouth, Mass., on November 9, 1922, and is buried in Glenwood Cemetery in Washington, D.C. At her passing, the Society she helped found had grown to a membership of almost 140,000 women.

— Tracy Robinson, Director of Archives and History, Office of the Historian General, NSDAR
**WHAT’S IN A NAME**

Discover the meaning behind some of the DAR chapters’ interesting names.

The namesake of **Helen Hinman Dwelle Chapter**, Northwood, Iowa, became the first DAR member in Worth County well before the chapter at Northwood organized in 1926. Helen was born into a Vermont family that included early New England settlers and Revolutionary characters such as her grandfather, Timothy Hinman. In 1861 she became a schoolteacher in Bristol, Iowa, a town to which several family members had relocated the previous year. In 1864 she married Horace V. Dwelle and moved to Northwood. The Dwelle name is closely associated with the educational progress, material development and politics of early Worth County.

**Marie Therese Cadillac Chapter**, Cadillac, Mich., is named for Marie-Therese Guyon Cadillac, who was born in Acadia, now Nova Scotia, in 1671, and married Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac in 1687. After France and the Iroquois Nation signed a peace treaty in 1701, her husband was appointed administrator of le Detroit. She journeyed from Quebec to join him at Fort Pontchartrain, covering 750 miles of uncharted Iroquois territory in the course of more than seven months. As one of the first women in the Michigan Territories, she had many responsibilities, such as serving as a doctor for the 200 residents and 4,000 American Indians living nearby. Marie-Therese was inducted into the Michigan Women’s Hall of Fame in 1994.

**Mary Chilton Chapter**, Sioux Falls, S.D., borrows its name from the teenage girl who, according to family tradition, was the first female to step ashore at Plymouth Rock in 1620. The claim has not been substantiated by documentary evidence, but it is depicted in Henry Bacon’s 1877 painting “The Landing of the Pilgrims.” Born in Kent, England, Mary crossed the Atlantic Ocean aboard the Mayflower together with her parents. Neither of them survived the first winter in Massachusetts, leaving Mary an orphan in the New World. In the mid-1620s she married John Winslow, who arrived in Plymouth on the ship Fortune in 1621, and they had 10 children. The family resided in Plymouth for many years, eventually ending up in Boston.

The organizing regent of the **Susanna Randolph Chapter**, Vandalia, Mo., decided to name the chapter in honor of her ancestor. Susannah Beverly, born about 1692 in Colonial Virginia, married Sir John Randolph, a prominent Colonial Williamsburg attorney. He served in the House of Burgesses and was knighted by the Crown. Although Susannah died before the Revolutionary War began, many of her descendants played vital roles in the war effort. Her son, Peyton, chaired the first Continental Congress, and her grandson, Edmund, became governor of Virginia in 1786. Today the Peyton Randolph House, where Susannah and John lived most of their lives, is one of the oldest and most beautiful of Colonial Williamsburg’s original 18th-century homes.

If your chapter has an interesting story, send it to americanspirit@dar.org.

---

The Paul Revere House in Boston, Mass., recently received a $10,000 NSDAR Special Projects Grant to help fund its new education and visitor center. The facility, to be housed in a neighboring two-family structure dating to 1835, will include modern educational program spaces, displays, restrooms, a museum shop and staff offices. Along with changes to the grounds, the new space will make the complex fully handicapped accessible and increase the capacity for outreach via low-cost and free programs serving local schools and the community.

Through exhibits showcasing Paul Revere’s silver shop, his famous midnight ride and Revere family artifacts, visitors will learn more about Revere’s Revolutionary activities and his career as a silversmith and early industrialist. The educational endeavor reflects the Patriot’s own conviction about the importance of remembering, honoring and learning from the past. On March 5, 1771, Revere presented a “striking exhibition” in the windows of his North Square home, showing scenes from the Boston Massacre and the death of Christopher Seider the year before. According to the Boston Gazette, “Thousands were struck with solemn Silence, and their Countenances covered with a melancholy Gloom.”

Since opening the Revere House as a museum more than 100 years ago, the Paul Revere Memorial Association (PRMA) has welcomed more than 10 million people to the small wooden home Revere owned from 1770–1800. As the PRMA works to raise the final $800,000 needed to complete the project, construction is scheduled to begin in early 2013, with a planned opening no later than April 2014. The education and visitor center portion of the project was sponsored by the Paul Revere DAR Chapter, Boston, Mass.

Visit www.dar.org/grants for more information. For more on Revere, see the Our Patriots story on page 42.
With its collection of presidential residences, wineries and orchards dotting the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, as well as a vibrant pedestrian mall and the University of Virginia campus anchoring the town itself, Charlottesville, Va., is the micropolitan jewel of Albemarle County. Although it’s named for an English queen, the city of 40,000 once was home to some of the most crucial figures of the Revolutionary period and the early days of our country. Chief among them is Thomas Jefferson.
Jefferson’s influence helped shape the town and remains a pervasive presence today. “A worldly community of men and women interested in science, music, arts, literature, architecture, politics and education developed in Charlottesville, gravitating first toward Jefferson, and later toward the university he built,” Fred T. Heblich and Mary Ann Elwood write in Charlottesville and the University of Virginia: A Pictorial History (Donning Company, 1982). Like its most famous resident, modern Charlottesville possesses a deep appreciation of history and education, as well as the adventurous spirit to explore a wide variety of interests.

A Young Town Faces Early Tests

The area’s earliest inhabitants included the Saponi American Indians, who migrated to North Carolina at the turn of the 18th century. Settlers from Virginia’s Tidewater region and the Shenandoah Valley arrived about 1730 in search of land for growing tobacco. The proximity of the Rivanna River, part of an important waterway transportation system leading to Richmond, enabled access to distant markets for local goods and also mill power for the settlement.

In 1762, the town of Charlottesville was established as the new county seat. Notable early citizens included Peter Jefferson (father of Thomas Jefferson), Dr. Thomas Walker, Joshua Fry, William Cabell and Nicholas Meriwether II (great-great-grandfather of explorer Meriwether Lewis), whose land patent encompassed much of the town site. Rather than frontiersmen, “They were worldly, self-reliant men, and often they combined various occupations such as agriculture, medicine, surveying, business and military service into one career,” Heblich and Elwood write. Later, men such as Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, George Rogers Clark and Meriwether Lewis followed suit by working toward advancements in government, education, exploration and agriculture.

Charlottesville was still a very small town at the time of the Revolution. In January 1779, its population surged suddenly when nearly 4,000 British and Hessian troops previously commanded by General John Burgoyne became temporary residents. After Burgoyne surrendered to General Horatio Gates at Saratoga, N.Y., in October 1777, his force, known as the Convention Army, was taken prisoner. The soldiers were held in Massachusetts for about a year before being relocated to Charlottesville, where they would be farther from the fighting and unlikely to be rescued. The men made the journey on foot. Officers boarded in private homes while the enlisted men lived in log huts called the Albemarle Barracks. Even as the foreigners infused the local economy with cash, their presence stressed the town’s resources and the burden of guarding the captives taxed the local militia. By February 1781 the prisoners had been moved again. Charlottesville’s involvement in the Revolution did not end with their departure, however.

When the fear of British advancements led the Virginia legislature to flee Richmond in mid-1781, lawmakers planned to reconvene in Charlottesville. British General Charles Cornwallis learned of the plan. He sent Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton to raid the city and capture prominent officials such as Jefferson, who was governor at the time. Although the Patriots were unable to keep their relocation plans
secret, they benefited from a bit of good luck. On the evening of June 3, 1781, Charlottesville native Jack Jouett saw Tarleton’s force in Cuckoo, Va., about 40 miles from the temporary seat of government. Jouett guessed their destination and rode through the night to warn the assembly of the approaching threat. The British managed to capture seven legislators, but Jouett’s warning allowed most to escape ahead of Tarleton’s arrival. (For more about Jouett, see the Our Patriots story in the May/June 2011 issue of American Spirit.)

Industry Grows and Evolves

In the decades after the Revolution, the town’s expansion was driven in part by its production of wheat. Farmers needed improved roads to transport their goods to market, and the developing town required upgraded facilities. In 1803, a multi-story brick courthouse replaced the original wooden building where Jefferson, Madison and Monroe all had conducted business. The structure still stands at Historic Court Square in downtown Charlottesville.

Another major development can be traced directly to Jefferson, who in his retirement undertook a task that for most would represent a life’s work—the founding of the University of Virginia. Like the construction of his mountaintop home, his quest to establish a system of public education in Virginia lasted for decades. Jefferson believed that independence could endure only with the support and participation of an educated public. He submitted a “Bill for the More General Diffusion of Knowledge” to the state legislature back in 1779. On January 25, 1819, the state granted a charter establishing the University of Virginia in Charlottesville.

Jefferson was the central figure in the design and planning of the university. He envisioned the campus as an “academical village” where the faculty and students would live in close but separate quarters and come together for classes, meals, study and fellowship. His design for the university’s Central Grounds included a main building—the Rotunda, modeled after Rome’s Pantheon—connecting to two long, parallel rows of dormitories with an open field known as the Lawn sprawling between. The dormitories are interspersed with “pavilions” where, originally, professors both lived and held classes. White columned, covered walkways complement the red-brick complex.

The University of Virginia opened March 7, 1825, with five professors and approximately 40 students. Consistently rated as one of the nation’s top public universities, today its enrollment exceeds 20,000. “The University of Virginia can be viewed as a summation of Thomas Jefferson’s manifold architectural endeavors along with his political concerns regarding the independence of the human mind,” Commonwealth Professor of Architectural History Richard Guy Wilson wrote in the essay “Jefferson’s Lawn: Perceptions, Interpretations, Preservation, Meanings,” published in Thomas Jefferson’s Academical Village: The Creation of an Architectural Masterpiece (University of Virginia Press, revised 2009). Historical tours of the Rotunda, which remains open during the current roof renovation, are offered daily.

Education was not the only industry to blossom in Charlottesville in the 19th century. Mills produced lumber, silk and wool. One of the most prominent was Charlottesville Woolen Mills, which manufactured more than 20 different fabrics, including material for military and railroad workers’ uniforms. Agriculture remained an important component of the local economy, but by the mid- to late 1800s farmers shifted away from single-crop production, diversifying their output to serve the needs of the community.

Contemporary Charlottesville Takes Shape

In the 20th century, as downtown districts in many small cities suffered from disuse, Charlottesville managed to revitalize its historic district and capitalize on the tourism potential of its historic sites. The success of Colonial Williamsburg intensified efforts to convert Jefferson’s Monticello into a historical attraction. In 1923 the Thomas Jefferson Foundation purchased the mountaintop property that Jefferson began constructing in 1768. Charlottesville’s flagship attraction provides an immersion course on Jefferson’s life via exhibits and interpretations throughout the mansion, garden and grounds.

Ash Lawn-Highland, the restored home of fifth President James Monroe, sits several short miles from Monticello but provides a vastly different historic home experience: The 550-acre estate recreates the atmosphere of a working farm. It’s possible to visit both Monticello and Ash Lawn-Highland in a single day, possibly with time left over for a tour and a meal at the circa-1784 Michie Tavern situated just one-half mile from Monticello. Those with more time can continue their tour of central Virginia’s presidential homes by visiting James Madison’s Montpelier, 30 miles away in Orange, Va.

Continuing into town from the countryside, Charlottesville can be divided into three main regions: the University of Virginia campus, the adjacent business district known as The Corner and downtown. To reinvigorate the historic downtown area, landscape architect Lawrence Halprin—creator

14 Daughters of the American Revolution
of landmarks such as the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial in Washington, D.C., and Ghirardelli Square in San Francisco—converted a portion of downtown Charlottesville into a tree-lined pedestrian mall. Completed in 1976, the Downtown Mall is packed with boutiques, restaurants, performance spaces and unique businesses such as Timberlake’s Drug Store, a throwback small-town pharmacy with a soda fountain and lunch counter.

A legacy of small-scale agricultural production thrives in Charlottesville today. The foothills surrounding the town are speckled with orchards growing apples and peaches, dairies producing their own cheese, breweries and cideries crafting specialty libations, as well as many local wineries.

Jefferson aspired to turn Virginia into a respected wine region, but he never realized that goal. Only later did his vision develop into reality. The Monticello Wine Company began production about 1870. Its wines soon won medals at international competitions, but Prohibition forced the company out of business. Now the Charlottesville area’s dozens of wineries beckon to oenophiles. The Monticello Wine Trail, which groups wineries by

region, offers help for visitors unsure of where to begin their tasting adventure.

For those eager to venture farther into the countryside, the southern district of Shenandoah National Park and the Blue Ridge Parkway are each a short drive away, and the Rivanna Trail encircling the city offers an option accessible from town.

Clockwise from right: Downtown Mall dining • Roseland Polo • Barboursville Vineyard

Spring Events

As the weather warms, popular annual events draw locals and visitors to Charlottesville.

Virginia Festival of the Book
March 20–24, 2013
www.vabook.org

The Virginia Festival of the Book brings together writers and readers in a celebration of books, reading, literacy and literary culture. The Virginia Foundation for the Humanities partners with bookstores, schools, libraries, area businesses and committed individuals to present author readings and book signings in addition to programs on topics such as running a book club and publishing a novel. All programs are open to the public, and, except for a few ticketed events, most are free.

Historic Garden Week
April 20–27, 2013
www.vagardenweek.org

Virginia’s Historic Garden Week, one of the oldest and largest statewide events of its kind, celebrates its 80th anniversary in 2013. Local events will take place at Monticello, Morven Estate and the University of Virginia’s East Lawn Pavilions and Carr’s Hill. Several properties in nearby Nelson County will be featured as well. All funds raised benefit the restoration and preservation of historic public gardens in the state. Look online for details, including a schedule of events, directions and ticket information.

Foxfield Races
April 27, 2013
www.foxfieldraces.com

Since 1978, crowds have gathered to watch the biannual spring and fall horse racing events at Foxfield Races. The nationally sanctioned steeple-chase races give mounts and jockeys the opportunity to test their skill and provide plenty of drama for the thousands of tailgating spectators who circle the track. Festively attired and impressively provisioned for a day at the races, many attendees have held their reserved parking spaces for years. Foxfield Racing Association selects local charities to receive a part of the race proceeds.
For most Americans, 1776 reigns as the most significant year of the Revolution because of the Declaration of Independence. But, says historian Kevin Phillips, most of the rest of that supposedly banner year saw defeats on the battlefield and darkening days for the Patriots.

In his new book, *1775: A Good Year for Revolution* (Viking, 2012), Phillips asserts “… that in many respects 1775 was more important than 1776. The earlier year’s cocky optimism, its advance guard of hundreds of new grassroots Patriot committees, its political gambles and its unsung military successes enabled and entrenched de facto American independence.”

Phillips notes that when historians talk of pivotal years, their definition of time is somewhat elastic and a “year” may be longer than 12 months. For his purposes, he defines “1775” as starting in the late summer of 1774 and running through the spring of 1776.

Everyone who is familiar with the basic history of the period knows that years of British missteps and arrogance in trying to tighten control over the Colonies stoked resistance and, ultimately, rebellion.

In 1775, Phillips demonstrates convincingly how the rising anger at the mother country began to coalesce starting in 1774 and accelerating through 1775 and into 1776. Aimed primarily at Boston, the Coercive Acts of 1774, also known as the Intolerable Acts, outraged and frightened the region’s Patriots and hastened their preparations for possible armed resistance.

Phillips focuses much of his attention on what he calls the vanguard Colonies in the run-up to Revolution—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia and South Carolina. These Colonies were among the oldest and collectively possessed about half the total population, more than half the wealth and the majority of the Revolution’s leadership, he writes.

Pennsylvania and New York also receive considerable attention, the former as the original center of Revolutionary government and the latter as Britain’s North American military and administrative hub. New York state was also the locale of key early battles.

1775 delves deeply into the political, economic and philosophical sources of American displeasure toward Great Britain. In doing so, Phillips also traces how these factors tended to dispose Americans either to support or oppose British actions.

This in-depth look also provides fascinating context: For instance, resistance to the Stamp Act sprang not only from a belief that it was unconstitutional because Americans had no representation in Parliament, but also from the fact that the tax had to be paid in hard cash, not paper money. This was an extra burden on colonists because British mercantile and financial policies were designed to pull cash out of its Colonies, so the American money supply had been dwindling for years.

In another example, Parliament’s ongoing flurry of onerous legislation included measures designed to cripple or eradicate fledgling American industries. Parliament sought to keep the Colonies dependent on goods from Britain and to protect English business owners, even at the expense of American entrepreneurs.

Phillips also explores how ethnicity, occupation, social class and religion figured into support for the Revolution. In South Carolina, for instance, rice planters favored the Patriot cause, while indigo growers tended to be Tory sympathizers, each for complex economic and political reasons. Tailors also leaned toward Great Britain, in large part because they depended on it for textiles.

This depth of detail also illuminates conditions within the Colonies rarely discussed in works of popular history. For example, immigrants had poured into the Colonies after 1750, especially Scots-Irish, Irish and Germans. This influx created considerable tension between “native” Americans and the new arrivals: Phillips notes that German immigrants in Pennsylvania were so unpopular that Benjamin Franklin complained, “Why should Pennsylvania, founded by the English, become a colony of Aliens, who will shortly be so numerous as to Germanize us?”

Though compelling in its attention to detail, 1775 is not light reading. It will appeal most to the serious students of the era who want more explanation of the forces that shaped the Revolution and its aftermath. By focusing on Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and South Carolina, 1775 should have special appeal for those whose Revolutionary ancestors lived in those Colonies. 

—Bill Hudgins
Your legacy can aid others in finding personal links to their Revolutionary patriot.

**CREATE YOUR LEGACY TODAY**

The DAR Library is one of the world’s premier genealogical research centers. Please fill out and return the enclosed postcard to learn how you can create your legacy to support access to our many research sources for generations to come. Or visit us online at [www.dar.org/giving](http://www.dar.org/giving) for more information.
THE GRANDDAUGHTER OF Sicilian and Northern Italian immigrants, Yvonne Beatrice remembers hearing her grandparents’ stories of coming to America through Ellis Island in 1912 and 1913. “I was impressed with their courage and by the changes that the family went through over the generations.”

She says the desire to learn more about her family’s roots was one of the reasons she was drawn to history. A U.S. history and honors constitutional law teacher at Mahwah High School in Mahwah, N.J., Beatrice has always found the 19th century to be of great interest. “That part of American history is filled with social, legal and economic changes. There were causes to fight for; prejudices to overcome.”

To elicit that same kind of interest in her students, Beatrice relies on creativity and an understanding of what captures young people’s attention. When she taught the Louisiana Purchase, students played a poker game to help them understand the economic and political maneuvering involved. To capitalize on the lessons of the 2012 presidential election, Beatrice conducted a campaign project that had students select a candidate of their choice and volunteer in a campaign office.

She also created the Mahwah Project to encourage students to act as historians of their town. “They’re required to investigate the town by reading its history, visiting historic homes and landmarks, touring the cemeteries, locating its slave graves, interviewing longtime residents, and attending township meetings and municipal court,” Beatrice says.

Those first-hand interviews make a difference in helping educational instruction stick with students. “Using primary sources has always been a part of my lessons because it allows students to get closer to the people who came before us,” she says.

However, she cautions teachers using primary sources to consider the interest level of the class, the length of the document, whether or not it should be excerpted, and how it is to be read. “Sometimes it’s better for the teacher to do a dramatic reading and have the students listen to the document instead of stumbling over unfamiliar language rhythms. Passionate readings of primary source material such as Sojourner Truth’s ‘Ain’t I a Woman’ speech or the Supreme Court decision in the Dred Scott case evokes an emotional connection for the students that is meaningful and long-lasting,” she adds.

She and her husband, a local attorney, coach the school’s mock trial team. She has written a course called Case Studies in Constitutional Law, nicknamed the CLAW. Students in the class analyze landmark Supreme Court cases and are required to write mini-briefs for several cases.

“It’s exciting for me watch them mature in their ability to analyze and apply the law,” she says. “They are required not only to read and write at a higher level of thought, but also to articulate their thoughts accurately and persuasively.”

Beatrice is always tweaking her lessons to make sure they’re effective. “Thanks to the openness of today’s youth,” she says, “I’m able to measure my success on a daily basis. I spend a significant amount of time revising and refining my lessons. If I’m bored with a lesson, I will not be able to teach it well, so I try to engage myself first of all.”

Beatrice was named the 2012 New Jersey DAR Outstanding Teacher of American History and the 2010 New Jersey State Preserve American History Teacher of the Year by the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History. She credits some of her reverence for American history to Dr. Helen Royer, her history professor at Montclair State University and a passionate member of the DAR.
Angel of the Delta
MARGARET HAUGHERY

By Sharon McDonnell
he monument includes no description of one of America’s most extraordinary 19th-century women philanthropists and entrepreneurs, affectionately called the “Mother of Orphans,” “Bread Woman of New Orleans” and “Our Margaret.” She founded four orphanages and donated money and food to people of all religions, races and ethnicities in New Orleans, her adopted city. One orphanage later became famous when Anne Rice, the New Orleans-born novelist, purchased it.

Perhaps the first monument honoring a woman philanthropist in the United States, it’s of neither an heiress to a fortune nor the wife of one—but of an Irish immigrant orphaned at age 9, left destitute after her husband and baby died when she was 23, and who never learned to read or write. These tragedies didn’t embitter Margaret Haughery; instead, they fueled her generosity to people in need.

“She was the most deservedly eminent, the most justly famous, of all the women of New Orleans, of our generation or of any other, in the whole history of the city,” read an editorial in New Orleans’ *Daily Picayune* written after Haughery’s death in 1882. Her obituary appeared on the front page of the same newspaper.

“She was the most deservedly eminent, the most justly famous, of all the women of New Orleans, of our generation or of any other, in the whole history of the city,” read an editorial in New Orleans’ *Daily Picayune* written after Haughery’s death in 1882. Her obituary appeared on the front page of the same newspaper.

“Margaret is the positive female role model whom everyone is always looking for, especially for young children—an entrepreneur, a true liber- ated woman, the ultimate good Samaritan, who always had compassion for others no matter their race, religion, color or creed,” says Meredythe Dee Winter, an Encinitas, Calif., woman who is making a documentary on Haughery.

**The Immigrant**

Born in 1813 in Carrigallen, a village in County Leitrim, Ireland, Margaret was the fifth child of William Gaffney, a small farmer, and his wife, Margaret. Her parents emigrated to America with three of their six children in 1818 when she was 5, leaving the oldest siblings with an uncle. The Gaffneys settled in Baltimore, where a Welsh woman named Mrs. Richards befriended the family.
Margaret’s parents died a few days apart, during a yellow fever epidemic that struck Baltimore in 1822. Their youngest child had died soon after their arrival. The family’s household possessions were burned, as was customary, to prevent the infection from spreading. Margaret’s older brother Kevin disappeared, leaving her alone and homeless. Mrs. Richards took in the orphaned Margaret, and she worked for room and board.

With no formal education, she became a domestic, a common occupation for Irish immigrant women. At age 21, she married fellow Irish immigrant Charles Haughery, and moved with him to New Orleans in 1835. The couple believed warm weather would be better for his failing health, but when his health didn’t improve, his doctor recommended a sea journey. Charles traveled to Ireland alone, but died not long after reaching there. A few months later, their baby, Frances, also died.

“My God! Thou hast broken every tie: Thou hast stripped me of all. Again I am all alone,” Margaret was reported to have said.

The widowed Margaret went to work as a laundress in the St. Charles Hotel, joining other Irish immigrants flocking to the port city. New Orleans in 1836 was one of, if not the, biggest cities in the South, and by 1860, the Irish accounted for 14 percent of its population. Irish men dug canals and built levees and railroad tracks in the swampland, jobs slaves were considered too valuable to do.

Thousands died in epidemics that swept New Orleans in the 19th century, and the tide of orphans swelled. Sympathetic to their plight, Margaret approached the Sisters of Charity, an order of Catholic nuns, and offered to help them run their orphanage. She was given a free room in the orphan asylum and tasked with collecting food, money and furnishings from any available source. Her industriousness soon made an impact.

The Entrepreneur and Philanthropist

To ensure the orphans had enough milk, the enterprising Margaret bought two cows and a small delivery cart with money saved from her earnings. She established a dairy at the orphanage and drove around New Orleans delivering the milk herself, asking hotels and homeowners for leftover food for the children.

It wasn’t long before she also sold butter and cream, and she owned 40 cows within two years. In 1858 she moved the dairy to Seventh Street between St. Charles Avenue (then named Nayades Street) and Prytania Street, where she eventually built a two-story home.

With the help of donations she had solicited, Margaret helped finance the New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum, opened by the Sisters of Charity in 1840 on a site donated by a benefactor. She then helped finance St. Theresa’s Orphan Asylum for the nuns on Erato Street in the Lower Garden District.

The 1850 Census lists Margaret as living at the New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum, believed to be renamed the Louise Home for Girls on Clio Street. In a letter from that year, Sister Mary Irene implores New Orleans Archbishop Anthony Blanc not to make the orphanages co-ed; if so, “Their dear good Margaret is going to leave them.” The nun adds, “Slaving from 3 in the morning till 7 or 8 at night, she thought she was doing a great deal … To let her go would leave the children without bread … The Sisters of Charity think it is one of the most unreasonable things they ever heard of.”

Ever thrifty, Margaret also granted loans to businesses. After becoming the major shareholder of the D’Aquín Bakery, which was close to bankruptcy, she took it over in 1859. She
changed the name of the bakery at 74–78 New Levee Street (now South Peters) to Margaret’s Steam and Mechanical Bakery. She sold the dairy and began delivering bread door-to-door from her cart. Always focused on feeding orphans, she also sold bread at rock-bottom prices to New Orleans’ orphan asylums.

Bread from Margaret’s Bakery grew in popularity, earning her a fortune and spurring the “Bread Woman of New Orleans” nickname. She later expanded her product line to crackers, cookies, cakes, flour and gingerbread. She convinced ship merchants to use her bread on board, and she found a way to package and ship crackers fresh to other cities.

Her flour plant was able to manufacture 800 barrels of flour for sale each day, in addition to flour needed for her bakery products.

“In the inundations to which New Orleans is subject from the overflow of the Mississippi River, Margaret could be seen clearly in a large boat, standing in the midst of great piles of bread … as she dispensed her loaves to the half-starved families. She never asked what their race or creed. All alike shared her bounty. Her life-motto: ‘God has been so good to me, I must be good to all,’” Sarah K. Bolton wrote in her 1888 book Successful Women.

During the Civil War, Margaret donated large amounts of bread, flour and milk to locals hungry due to wartime food shortages. When the Union Army occupied New Orleans in 1862, martial law meant barriers and curfews. When Margaret repeatedly ignored these obstacles to help the needy, she was summoned to appear before General Benjamin Butler.

As the story goes, when Butler warned that if she defied his law again that she would be shot or hung, she asked if it was President Abraham Lincoln’s will to starve the poor. When Butler said she was not to cross the barriers without his permission, she replied, “Quite clear.” Impressed by her feistiness and good works, the general replied, “You have my permission.”

After yet another epidemic in New Orleans, Margaret was so struck by how many children were orphaned, she wanted to open what she called a “baby house.” She helped finance St. Vincent’s Infant Asylum, which opened at Magazine and Race Streets in 1862.

To help older orphan girls learn to sew and do other domestic tasks, Margaret helped the Sisters of Charity buy a former private girls’ school and convert it to the St. Elizabeth House of Industry around 1870. A grand three-story brick building at 1314 Napoleon Street fronted by Corinthian columns, it later expanded to fill the entire block. The Italianate-style home, part of the Uptown National Historic District, is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places. (See story on page 23.)

“She was a mother to the motherless; she was a friend to those who had no friends; she had wisdom greater than schools can teach; we will not let her memory go from us.”

Honoring Her Memory
When Margaret died in 1882, she was given a state funeral. New Orleans Mayor Benjamin Flanders led her funeral procession, two lieutenant governors of Louisiana were pallbearers, and thousands of people lined the streets to watch it pass. All stores, city offices and businesses were closed to honor her, and Archbishop Napoléon-Joseph Perché gave her eulogy.

Margaret’s will left all her money to orphanages and homes for orphans, widows and the elderly, whether Catholic, Protestant or Jewish. “They are all orphans alike,” she said. Her will was signed with a cross, since she was illiterate. She was first buried at St. Louis Cemetery No. 2, in the same tomb as Sister Frances Regis, a nun with whom she worked closely in helping orphans. She now rests in St. Louis Cemetery No. 3, after the nuns’ communal tomb was moved.

“She was a mother to the motherless; she was a friend to those who had no friends; she had wisdom greater than schools can teach; we will not let her memory go from us,” according to the Monumental Task Committee, Inc., a nonprofit which preserves New Orleans monuments. (Learn more about the committee at www.monumentaltask.org.)
Right after her death, a committee was formed to erect a public monument honoring Margaret. Her statue, at the intersection of Camp, Prytania and Clio streets, was unveiled in 1884 in a ceremony attended by orphans and dignitaries alike. Portraying Margaret as short, heavy-set, in a simple gingham dress, a shawl draped over her shoulders and thick shoes, it was designed by sculptor Alexander Doyle. Doyle also designed the city’s statues of two Confederate generals: Robert E. Lee at Lee Circle and the equestrian statue of P.G.T. Beauregard at the entrance to City Park.

“Most statues of women before Margaret were idealized figures, like Liberty or Justice—not real women who did good things,” Winter says. “I’m shocked most people don’t know about her. Her story should be taught in all schools, and she really should be considered for sainthood as well.”

“It’s amazing how forgotten she is. In my tour training class, when they mentioned Margaret, everyone knew her statue, but none of us knew who she was or what she did,” says Dave Roberts, a guide for Historic New Orleans Tours, who discusses her in his Garden District tour. “She was an amazing woman.”

Margaret’s deteriorated statue and a small roundabout park dedicated to her are being restored by the Monumental Task Committee, thanks to its fundraising campaign and a National Trust for Historic Preservation grant. The committee persuaded local bakeries and supermarkets to donate some of their sales during Mother’s Day week in 2012 to the restoration.

Her admirers created a Facebook page, “Beloved Margaret Haughery.” In her ancestral home, in Carrigallen, Ireland, Margaret’s birthplace cottage was rebuilt from scratch using original stone by volunteers from the Margaret of New Orleans Tully Committee. The first-known play about Margaret, “Our Story of Margaret of New Orleans,” featuring original songs, was performed in 2009 by the Leitrim Youth Theatre Company.

Margaret’s Bakery burned down in 1892. “This is the old stand where the famous Margaret Haughery made the fortune which she gave to orphan asylums irrespective of creed when she died and to whom a monument was erected for her good deeds,” The New York Times reported. Bernard Klotz, who became her business partner in 1878, rebuilt the bakery. Klotz crackers were sold in New Orleans until 1963.

Margaret and Louis Armstrong are my favorite New Orleans heroes: They’re the ultimate self-made people, from the worst possible circumstances, who end up doing so much good,” Roberts adds.

After St. Elizabeth’s House of Industry closed, it was bought in 1993 by another New Orleans Irish Catholic: best-selling writer Anne Rice. In a press release announcing her purchase of the 47,000-square-foot building on Napoleon Avenue, with its drawing rooms, ballroom and two-story chapel with stained-glass windows, Rice said, “Usually Americans have to go to Europe to obtain an old villa, palazzo or chateau ... We have found one right here.”

Rice’s family lived in the building, which appeared in two of her novels, The Witching Hour and Memnoch the Devil, and it was the site of many charitable and other noteworthy events, such as the National Mayors Conference. Rice later wrote, “I have such happy memories of St. Elizabeth’s and what we were able to achieve there. Many great charitable benefits were held within those walls, and thousands raised for charity by various groups and causes.”

Today, St. Elizabeth’s contains luxury condominiums. The Female Orphan Asylum, later Louise Day Care, behind Margaret’s statue, houses rental apartments. St. Vincent’s Infant Asylum is now St. Vincent’s Guesthouse. While St. Theresa’s Orphan Asylum was torn down, St. Theresa of Avila Church, which Margaret also helped build, remains.
A young man named Colonel Thomas Snowden with curly brown hair, wearing a high-collared dark coat with large brass buttons, looks out at you from a painting only 2 inches by 2 ¼ inches in size. (See image on page 25.) The primary support for this painting is an oval disk of ivory encased in gilt silver covered in glass. A magnifier reveals a tiny signature 3 millimeters high on the bottom right-hand side. It reads, “Anna Peale, 1825.” Who was Anna Peale and how did she come to paint such a small but perfect portrait?

Anna Claypoole Peale was born into one of early America’s artistic dynasties on March 6, 1791, in Philadelphia. Her mother, Mary Claypoole Peale, came from a family of painters. Anna’s father, James Peale, was a prominent portrait painter. His brother, Charles Willson Peale, was one of the most significant artists of his day, painting noteworthy portraits of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and other Revolutionary leaders.

Anna could not avoid being exposed to art, and after spending her childhood looking over her father’s shoulder and learning his style and technique, she took to painting with ease. By age 14, Anna had copied two oil paintings by the French landscape painter Claude-Joseph Vernet and sold them in Philadelphia for $30, quite a sum in 1805, making her a professional painter.

Originally, Anna focused on still-life paintings, yet quickly turned to miniature portraiture. One reason for this switch may be that as Anna’s father’s eyesight began to fail, she assisted him in painting miniatures and developed a taste for it. Another possibility is James Peale recognized his daughter’s painting talent and knew she could make a living on her skill, but worried that some would take offense at a female painter in an age in which women were supposed to be homemakers, not artisans. He concluded that “painting in ivory [was] the most suitable employment for a lady,” and he encouraged her to switch.

A third option may be the changing art market in America. With the growing industrialization of the United States came a rapidly growing middle class who craved material possessions to affect the look of the very wealthy. The wealthy sought portraits of themselves, especially miniature portraits, and the middle class followed suit, leading to portraiture’s growing popularity in the early 19th century.

Whatever the reason, by age 17, Anna had turned to miniature portraiture, which rivaled full-sized portraits in their detail and complexity of the imagery. In 1818, her uncle Charles Willson Peale promoted her growing career by bringing her along with him to Washington, D.C., for a three-month stint. While he painted oil portraits of President James Monroe, General Andrew Jackson and others, she painted miniatures of the same subjects.

Historical Development of Miniature Portraiture

Many scholars believe medieval manuscript illumination to be miniature portraiture’s direct ancestor. It took until the 15th century for these small images of people to move from their places in manuscripts to become individual portable artworks. They were often painted on vellum mounted on cardboard or even old playing cards. In the 16th century the French initiated the custom of wearing miniature portraits of loved ones near their heart. These ornaments were encased in metal frames and either hung around the neck on a ribbon or were pinned on like a cameo. In some cases, miniatures were used as a form of currency: The powerful would bestow their image on court favorites or European royal families would exchange them for diplomatic reasons such as in negotiations for marriage.

Top left: Anna Claypoole Peale, about 1825, by James Peale (1749–1831); oil on canvas; 36 x 28 ½ in.; gift of Elizabeth B. Wolf (2006.1926). Center: Red leather case for Anna Claypoole Peale’s Mrs. Nathan Endicott (Margaret Oliver Hicks), about 1821; gift of Miss Anna Gower Endicott (24.343).
It took a while for the interest in miniature portraits to reach Great Britain, but once it did, during the reign of King Henry VIII, the British made miniature portraiture their own. Art historians disagree as to exactly how miniature portraiture came to England. Many believe the practice came from Flemish artists such as Lucus Horenbout, who arrived in England in the late 15th century. It is thought that it was Horenbout who taught Hans Holbein, a famous Tudor painter, to paint miniatures. By the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, miniature portraiture had become extremely popular, with portraitists such as Nicholas Hilliard and Isaac Oliver being some of the most prominent Elizabethan painters.

During the early years of portrait miniatures, the images were painted on vellum, copper, silver, slate or wood. Artists created the images using oil, watercolor, graphite and even enamel. Most of the portraits looked dark and flat because of these supports.

But by the 18th century, ivory had become the medium of choice because of the translucent effect created by watercolor on ivory. Ivory was first introduced by the Italian miniaturist Rosalba Carriera around 1700. The first known English artist to use ivory in portrait painting was Bernard Lens III in 1707.

Miniature portraiture came to America through Great Britain.
Its popularity grew slowly at first, but by the 1740s, it had become fashionable. Charles Willson Peale is credited with perfecting the watercolor-on-ivory method in America and expanding the market for miniature portraiture starting in the 1770s.

Yet, unlike in Europe, where the miniature was treated more like a jewel or an ornament with little emotional attachment, late 18th-century Americans began to connect the portrait itself with increasingly strong sentiment. Many metal casings contained compartments for locks of hair of an absent or deceased loved one. Some even included images on the verso showing loved ones in mourning standing over graves or epitaphs proclaiming the desire to meet again in heaven. By the first quarter of the 19th century, many miniature portraits in America had become personal symbols of grief and mourning.

The advent of photography in 1829 changed the trajectory of miniature portraiture drastically. Few worried about the new medium at first, but as photography quickly gained success, miniature portrait painters scrambled to compete. They tried to make their likenesses more photo-like and less painterly. However, because of the ease with which portraits could be created with photography, the miniature portraitist, by the mid-1850s, had become a quaint relic of the past. Yet, the craftsmanship required to create these tremendous works of art has always been hard to duplicate.

**Widespread Recognition**

Anna became a master of miniature portraiture techniques, according to Maymie Eschwey, who contributed to the 2000 guide for Yale University’s online exhibition “American Portrait and Mourning Miniature.” (View it online at: [http://cmi2.yale.edu/ym/archive](http://cmi2.yale.edu/ym/archive)) And it didn’t take long before the art world recognized Anna’s talent. Her work was displayed at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1811 and again in 1814. She would be a regular exhibitor until 1832. Charles Willson Peale wrote of her work, “Her merit in miniature painting brings her into high estimation. And so many Ladies and Gentleman desire to sit for her that she frequently is obliged to raise her prices.”

Anna opened her own studio in Philadelphia that she shared with her sister Sarah Miriam, a still-life artist. (See story on page 27.) She traveled to Boston, Washington, Baltimore and New York to meet the demand for her work. In a letter written on April 7, 1819, to her cousin Titian Ramsey Peale, she wrote, “I have so much work that I hardly know what to do with myself.” She became even better known after rendering a portrait of Andrew Jackson in 1819. The background effect of white clouds impressed the art community and demonstrated just how far she had perfected her skill, according to art historian Anne Sue Hirshorn in her essay “Anna Claypoole, Margaretta and Sarah Miriam Peale: Modes of Accomplishment and Fortune” in The Peale Family: Creation of a Legacy, 1770–1870 (Abbeville Press, 1996).

In 1824 she and Sarah were elected academicians at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts—the first women to be so honored. In 1829 Anna married the Reverend William Staughton, who died three months after their wedding. She painted prolifically until she married General William Duncan in 1841, then retired in 1842.

Anna died on December 25, 1878. With more than 200 known works of art to her credit, she left an indelible mark on the art world. Of her work, Hirshorn wrote in *Legacy of Ivory: Anna Claypoole Peale’s Portrait Miniatures* (Detroit Institute of the Arts, 1989), “She had an ‘anxious eye,’ alert to capturing the expression of the sitter and the technical demands of hatching and painting on ivory.” In an article produced by the National Women’s History Museum, the author wrote that she “left a great mark on the artistic world and on the world as a whole. Even after her death, Peale’s artwork remains highly appreciated and valued.”

Karen Whitehair is collections manager at Montpelier Mansion in Laurel, Md.
Sarah Miriam Peale
PORTRAIT OF AN ARTIST
By Anne Sue Hirshorn

Sarah Miriam Peale, the youngest child of James and Mary Claypoole Peale, was born in Philadelphia in 1800, and by early childhood she was beginning to follow a path already set by her artistically talented family. Both she and her sister Anna Claypoole Peale were trained by their father, but Sarah chose painting in oils on canvas as her medium.

In 1817 Sarah made her debut as an artist at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts with a still-life painting titled “Flowers,” followed in 1818 with two attempts at a full-size painting called “Portrait of a Lady.” In 1818 she spent three months studying with her cousin, the noted painter Rembrandt Peale. In 1819 she exhibited “Portrait of an Artist,” which was possibly her self-portrait (shown above, now in the National Portrait Gallery’s collection). She wrote to her cousin, Titian Ramsey Peale, on May 1, 1819: “I have been very busy for a week finishing my pictures for the Academy today. I have been assisting papa with one of his, which has tired me very much. I must leave off as I am too tired to write any more.”

In the early 1820s, both sisters traveled to Baltimore and were commissioned by several families—the Howells of Philadelphia and the Briens, Mariotts and Jessops of Baltimore—to paint miniatures and oil portraits. Anna painted four miniatures and Sarah painted four paintings of various members of the Jessop family.

In 1822 Sarah and Anna traveled to the Baltimore Peale Museum, owned by Rubens Peale, where both women exhibited works. From 1822 to 1825 the sisters sought out public figures for their respective portfolios. Portraits of Commodore William Bainbridge in 1822 were followed by joint sittings of the Marquis de Lafayette. The sisters’ portraits of Bainbridge, hero of the War of 1812 and commander of “Old Ironsides,” were an early experiment in joint sittings, and were probably painted in Philadelphia while Bainbridge was commandant of the Navy Yard. But by the mid-1820s, scheduling became so onerous to both women that they devised separate travel arrangements.

Both artists were extensively reviewed by John Neal in The Baltimore General Advertiser from October through November 1822. Though it’s likely he began a courtship of Sarah, it was apparently short-lived. Sarah painted two portraits of Neal. The first one, titled “Mr. Neal, author of Randolph &c.,” was painted in 1823 and was exhibited at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1824. Sarah’s portrait of the author is gently satirical. Neal faces the viewer, his arm resting on a chair; on the right, his finger points upward in a didactic gesture. In his left hand, he holds an open book; a red drapery behind him lent further emphasis to an interpretation of Neal as author and critic.

Sarah’s second portrait of Neal is straightforward, suggesting a friendship between the writer and artist. In a letter to his sister Rachel, Neal described it as an image of “An older and more characteristic portrait of the artist as a young man in love—more or less.” Neal’s blue eyes are emphasized by frown lines on his brow, and he is dressed in outdoor traveling garb. However, typical conventions in Sarah’s portraiture, especially her preference for red as either a backdrop or fashion accessory, were omitted.

After several visits to Baltimore in the 1820s, Sarah decided she preferred to live there rather than in “snobby” Philadelphia, as she put it. In 1831 she opened a studio in Baltimore, and many diplomats, congressmen and other well-known individuals sought her out to paint their portraits, including Massachusetts Senator Daniel Webster and Missouri Senator Thomas Hart Benton. Sarah continued to exhibit paintings at the Baltimore Peale Museum, and in the 1830s, shared her studio for a few years with her widowed sister Jane Ramsay Peale Simes and her niece Mary Jane Simes.

Missouri Senator Trusten Polk and other patrons persuaded Sarah to move to St. Louis in 1846. Her distinction as a painter preceded her arrival: Her portraits of four statesmen were exhibited at the Missouri Bank, as the St. Louis Weekly Reveille reported on July 27, 1846.

In 1877 she returned to Philadelphia, where she lived with her sisters Anna and Margaretta Angelica. She lived in the city until her death on February 4, 1885. She never married, but she was able to support herself throughout a career spanning almost 60 years. 😊

American Spirit | March/April 2013 27
Taming a Wilderness

Huguenot women brought civilization to a new America

Life in Colonial America would have been a chore for any woman—but for those women who immigrated to America with their Huguenot husbands, fathers or other family members, it must have seemed especially tedious.

“These were not peasants,” says Nancy Brennan, registrar general of the National Huguenot Society. “They were professionals or would have had a skill or trade of some sort.” The hard labor and drudgery involved in carving out a new life in a new country, far from the familiar, might have seemed even more difficult.

In fact, many of the Huguenots who came to America were aristocrats, points out Mary Bertschmann, executive director of the Huguenot Society of America. “They would have had titles and chateaus in France.”

So why come to America at all? To answer that, you need to understand who the Huguenots were, and their chaotic ride through France’s history.

**Tumultuous History**

The Huguenots were French Protestants who embraced the Reformation movement that swept through Europe during the early part of the 16th century. The Reformation was sparked by Martin Luther’s posting of the Ninety-Five Theses in 1517, which protested the doctrines and structure of the Catholic Church. At the time, the Reformation movement was respectable and championed by the royal houses of Navarre, Valois and Conde. Marguerite d’Angouleme, sister of Francis I, was a supporter of the Huguenots, and Francis I is said to have held the Huguenots in high regard because of their status and economic contributions to France.

But France was predominately Catholic, and it was another woman, Catherine d’Medici, who helped build a faction that represented the interests of the Catholic Church. Ultimately, that faction would slaughter thousands of Huguenots on St. Bartholomew’s Day in August 1572.

Persecution of the Huguenots continued until King Henri IV issued the Edict of Nantes in 1598. Once again, Huguenots were given the freedom to worship as they pleased, but by 1685, King Louis XIV had revoked the edict and Huguenots were hunted down, their property was seized and many were killed. As a result, many Huguenots fled the country for other Protestant-friendly countries nearby, including Switzerland, the Netherlands, Germany and Great Britain.

“It was France’s loss,” Brennan says. “The country lost many of its best and brightest people as a result of the purge.”

While some Huguenots may have emigrated directly to America’s shores as refugees from France’s persecutions, most arrived here from other countries, and, like other colonists, came to America seeking new opportunities. “These were business people,” says Susan Stessin-Cohn, director of the Huguenot Society of America.
of education for Historic Huguenot Street in New Paltz, N.Y.—the site of one of the country’s earliest Huguenot settlements. “They would have wanted to be a part of the new growth taking place in America.”

New York City, or New Amsterdam as it was called in the 17th century, was the primary entry point for Huguenots, Bertschmann says. From there, they either stayed in the area or resettled in areas nearby, such as New Paltz or New Rochelle, N.Y., or farther away in New Jersey, the New England Colonies, Virginia, Maryland and South Carolina.

Unfortunately, there is little record of Huguenot women, says Cheves Leland, archivist for the Huguenot Society of South Carolina. “Most women sort of disappear and don’t often appear in the records,” she says.

Piecing together bits of information about Huguenot women and the life they would have led in Colonial America has been taken on by archivists like Leland, members of the national Huguenot societies and the preservationists of New Paltz, which has taken an active approach to preserving not only the history but also the property of Huguenots in the area.

Marriages and Children

“Most women would have traveled with relatives or friends and not alone,” Leland says. That doesn’t mean, however, all of these women were married or even attached. While it may be difficult to prove, Leland says, there’s a general belief there may have been some shipboard romances that resulted in marriages once the refugees reached America. And it’s possible that some women reached these shores as widows, or were widowed soon after arriving.

“It appears that most women who lost their husbands remarried fairly quickly,” Leland says. “Some are known to have married up to four times and to have borne children to their successive husbands.”

Remarriage was actually a practical solution for both sides, Leland continues. The widow would have had children and land to take care of and would have needed help with both. Plus, “with land and possibly tools from a deceased husband, a widow with children might not have been a bad choice” for a man, she says.

But because many of the Huguenot women were educated—and “pretty savvy,” according to Leland—they were careful about protecting themselves and their families. “They actually had marriage settlements drawn up, usually for a second marriage, to protect the children of the first spouse,” she says.

According to Bertschmann, reportedly the first European female baby born in New Netherland (on July 8, 1625) was to a Huguenot woman who had arrived on the first boat of settlers. The child, a girl, was named Sarah Rapalje.
Colonial Life

Sarah would have lived a life that was not unlike other women of the time period. It was a difficult existence with few conveniences.

“There is a story of one of the early settlers in the Giton family,” Leland says. “Of the wife’s helping her husband with the two-handed saw as they cleared the land. Women settlers, especially the early ones, did have to work both clearing land and in the fields, planting and harvesting, cooking, and housekeeping.”

Stessin-Cohn agrees that life for the Colonial Huguenot would not have been easy. However, the Huguenots in New Paltz did own slaves—typically three. Because researchers aren’t aware of any exterior slave houses, the slaves would likely have lived in the cellars.

The Huguenots were middle-income to upper-middle-income people, so they would have had the money to own slaves, Stessin-Cohn explains. “That doesn’t mean the Huguenot women sat around and let their slaves do all the work,” she says. “The women would have been just as busy because there was so much to do.”

The slaves probably did some of the heavier housework and cooking, while the women would have spent much of their time with light housekeeping, cooking and working with textiles. “There were shops in town where women might have gone to purchase material, but most of it they made themselves,” she says.

“A few of the early Huguenots in South Carolina did have slaves,” Leland says, “but I think it’s safe to say that, at least in the early years after their arrival, they probably did not.” However, she continues, a number of early arrivals came as indentured servants, some to pay for passage money, some indentured to their own relatives, other Huguenots or English settlers. “Sometimes in the early records, the term ‘servant’ might refer to indentured servants, sometimes to slaves.”

Still, Leland says, “I would think that first arrivals had to work next to their slaves to get things going.” Even later, when land had been cleared, houses built and fields plowed, “there would have been work cooking, cleaning, making wool and sewing,” she says.

Education and Culture

Such labor would have left little time for school, yet because of their prior status in Europe, there were Huguenot women who would have studied with tutors in France, knew Greek and Latin, and could read and write. In Charles Towne (later Charleston), S.C., Elizabeth Villin (Vilain) became one of the first women publishers and editors in America, taking over her husband’s printing business after he died.

Not every Huguenot woman was able to read and write, Stessin-Cohn says. “Although we have diaries kept by early Huguenot women, there were other women in the community who signed official documents with an ‘X.’” To some extent, says Brennan, they were educated according to their skill level—apprentices learned what was needed for the job, but little beyond that.

Still, education was valued by the Huguenots, if for no other reason than for reading and interpreting the Calvinist Bible, Bertschmann says. Some women may have been taught at home, but records show that a Huguenot school was built in New Rochelle in the 18th century, says Stessin-Cohn, and it accepted both male and female students.

Nevertheless, much of the education for Huguenot girls in early America fell within the realm of what Bertschmann describes as “the dainty arts.”

“They would have been taught to do needlework and embroidery, and they would have learned about art and music,” she says. The women also cared about small niceties, like having curtains at the window and preparing delicacies to eat. “They would set a lovely table,” Bertschmann adds.

Curtains and lovely tables may seem small to us today, but in a New World filled with hardships, hard work, illness and death, there’s something to be said for the Huguenots’ efforts to lighten the spirit and civilize a still-untamed wilderness.

“Huguenot women were interested in the quality of life. They brought culture to the settlements,” Bertschmann says. “It’s that kind of cultural sensibility that may be one of the Huguenots’ greatest gifts to America.”

Karen Edwards explored the art of making faux food for historic homes for the November/December 2011 issue.

The Register of Slaves (1799–1825) was kept by the New Paltz town clerk as a requirement of the New York State Manumission Act of 1799. In keeping the slave register, the town clerk recorded the births of children born to slaves owned by the town’s inhabitants. Located in the final pages of the book is an entry titled the “Record of Disbandments,” which list the dates that the slave owners freed, or “abandoned,” individual slave children in accordance with the 1799 act. Image part of “The Missing Chapter” exhibit available online at www.hrvh.org/exhibit/aa07.
A HOME OF TWO PRESIDENTS

Family Home of U.S. President Benjamin Harrison and DAR President General Caroline Scott Harrison Honors Their Achievements

By Sharon McDonnell | Photography courtesy of the Benjamin Harrison Presidential Site

The Indianapolis home of the president who established Ellis Island as the first federal immigration station, preserved 13 million acres in the West as national forests and established the first major Civil War battlefield memorial had another esteemed resident: It was also the home of the first President General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Benjamin Harrison’s wife Caroline Scott Harrison, who gave the first public address by a first lady at the first DAR Continental Congress, was also a talented artist. She designed French Haviland Limoges china for the White House, started a collection of china from earlier administrations and remodeled the White House. Caroline also helped Johns Hopkins University raise funds for a medical school only under the condition women would be admitted. Fittingly, an exhibit on women’s suffrage is now featured in the Harrisons’ carriage house. (See story on page 37.)

“I talk about how progressive the Harrison and Scott families were,” says Elaine Sholty, regent of the Caroline Scott Harrison DAR Chapter, Indianapolis, Ind., who portrays Caroline at house events. Her family felt women should be educated. Not only were her mother and father both teachers, but her father, a Presbyterian minister, also founded a school for girls and was fired from a college for his abolitionist views. “Caroline was very active in social causes, and helped found an orphanage in Indianapolis,” Mrs. Sholty adds.

A Long Record of Public Service

Harrison’s heritage was filled with illustrious public servants. Harrison’s great-grandfather Benjamin Harrison V, born on Berkeley Plantation in Virginia, in 1726, became governor of Virginia and signed the Declaration of Independence. His grandfather William Henry Harrison was born on Berkeley Plantation in 1773. He headed west, became the first governor of the Indiana Territory and won fame in the Battle of Tippecanoe against a group of Shawnee American Indians led by Chief Tecumseh. He went on to become the ninth president of the United States, though he died in 1840 after only a month in office. Benjamin’s father,
John Harrison, was a two-term Ohio congressman.

Born in North Bend, Ohio, on his grandfather’s estate in 1833, Benjamin Harrison attended Farmers’ College in Cincinnati, graduated from Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, then studied law in Cincinnati. Caroline was born in Oxford in 1832, to Reverend John Witherspoon Scott and Mary Potts Neal Scott, who made sure the education of their three daughters equaled that of their two sons. Caroline’s Scotland-born great-grandfather, John Scott, served in Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary War.

After John Scott’s break with Miami University over his anti-slavery views, he taught at Farmers’ College. Benjamin Harrison met Caroline there when he was a freshman, and he courted her for five years before wedding his “charming and loveable Carrie” in 1853, when she was 21 and he was 20. The arts-loving, spirited Caroline, who loved to dance, graduated from Oxford Female Institute, the school her father helped found, with a music degree.

A year later, the couple moved to Indianapolis, and Harrison’s brilliant law career—he was deemed the most successful lawyer-turned-president in a 1977 American Bar Association Journal article—began humbly. His fee for prosecuting an 1854 case was only $5; appointed court crier that year, his pay was $2.50 per day. Later Harrison won one of Indiana’s most famous criminal cases, convicting Nancy Clem for the double murder of a businessman and his wife, after her first trial ended in a hung jury. His final argument to the jury lasted eight hours.

In 1862, during the Civil War, when President Abraham Lincoln begged for 300,000 more soldiers for the Union Army, the governors of 18 states promised to help, including the governor of Indiana. Harrison volunteered to form a state regiment, and in a month he recruited 1,000 men for the 70th Indiana Regiment of Volunteers. After being stationed in Kentucky and Tennessee, his regiment joined General William T. Sherman’s Atlanta campaign in the Army of the Cumberland. He was appointed brigadier general for his victories at Peachtree Creek and Resaca. Believing his Civil War service to be his most important contribution, he improved veterans’ pension benefits when he became president, and he attended many Civil War reunions. (In later years, he preferred to be called “General,” not “Mr. President.”)

After the Union conquered Atlanta, Indiana’s governor recalled Harrison to Indianapolis, where he campaigned for Lincoln and for himself as Indiana’s Supreme Court reporter. He was appointed by President Ulysses S. Grant to defend the U.S. government in 1871 in the Ex Parte Milligan case, in which an Indiana civilian sued the government for being imprisoned and convicted by a military court after he made a speech urging men not to join the Union Army. Harrison got the cash settlement reduced to $5, winning him national fame. He was elected a U.S. senator in 1881 and president in 1888.

In 1892, during Harrison’s one term as president, the federal government opened Ellis Island in New York Harbor.
as an immigration center. Before Harrison established the U.S. Bureau of Immigration, states regulated immigration. In New York state, the most popular steamship destination, Castle Garden (also called Castle Clinton, now a national monument) at Manhattan's southern tip, welcomed 8 million immigrants from 1855–1890, most from England, Ireland, Germany and Scandinavia. Ellis Island was chosen to replace Castle Garden, which was ill-equipped to handle the massive onslaught of Europeans fleeing poverty, lack of opportunity, political instability and restrictions on religious freedom.

To conserve the vast public lands and natural resources of the West, Harrison signed the Forest Reserve Act of 1891, which created the first national forest, Yellowstone Timberland Reserve in Wyoming (today called Shoshone National Forest), next to Yellowstone National Park. The law also provided for the creation of Yosemite, Sequoia and General Grant (now known as Kings Canyon) national parks in California, and named Pike’s Peak in Colorado as a forest reserve. To honor the Civil War battlefield where 34,000 died, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park was established in northern Georgia. In the Arizona desert, Casa Grande Ruins, a prehistoric settlement, was placed under federal protection after concerns about vandalism. Rock Creek Park in Washington, D.C., was established as one of the first federal parks.

Harrison also required the U.S. flag to fly over all schools and public buildings. He enlarged the U.S. military to become a world power—the U.S. Navy rose from the world’s 20th-largest to the fifth-largest. Six states were added to the nation during his term: North and South Dakota, Montana, Washington,
Idaho and Wyoming. Oklahoma, formerly Indian Territory, was opened for settlement. Due to concerns that monopolies were dominating American business, Harrison signed the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890. It’s been the foundation for most federal anti-competitive lawsuits ever since.

After his presidency, Harrison commanded huge fees as a lawyer and lecturer. One of only three ex-presidents to argue a case before the U.S. Supreme Court, he also lectured on law at Stanford University in California in 1894 and represented the country of Venezuela in a border dispute in 1899. He published the book This Country of Ours a year later. He died of pneumonia in 1901.

**Caroline’s Charitable Work**

Caroline was able to manage a “four-generation home with part of her day and still find time for fine needlework … china painting and orchid culture,” wrote *The New York Sun*, referring to a White House where her 90-year-old widowed father, two married children, three grandchildren, sister Elizabeth Lord and niece Mary Lord often visited.

For the White House china Caroline designed, she chose corn stalks to adorn the cobalt blue border because corn is a “crop indigenous to the North American continent,” she wrote in a letter to her daughter Mary Harrison Mc Kee. The china’s 44 stars represented the 44 states. The Harrison china became a favorite of both Edith Roosevelt and Jacqueline Kennedy, who used it often.

Caroline painted hundreds of porcelain pieces for Washington locals as souvenirs, and painted such White House household items as milk pitchers, candlesticks and even her grandchildren’s bathtub. Flowers and birds were her favored themes. Because orchids were her favorite flower, the White House greenhouses began growing them for the first time, for use in flower arrangements at official receptions. (Later, the DAR honored her by adopting the orchid as its unofficial flower.)

Her watercolor of a white orchid, which she dedicated to the “mothers, daughters and wives of America,” was lithographed and distributed.

While Harrison House owns the largest collection of her art, pieces also are included in the collections of the DAR Museum and the White House.
Because she enjoyed painting so much, Caroline wanted to share it with others. She brought Paul Putzki, a German-born artist with whom she studied in Indianapolis, to the White House to teach painting to her relatives and Cabinet members’ wives.

During the Civil War, she had volunteered with local groups who cared for wounded soldiers. She continued that charity work after the war, serving on the Indianapolis Orphans Asylum Board of Managers for more than 30 years, heading the Aid Society of Garfield Hospital in Washington, D.C., and working with the Washington City Orphan Asylum. In 1890, the newly formed National Society DAR asked Caroline Scott Harrison to be its first President General. “Our hope is in unity and self-sacrifice,” she urged in her speech to the organization’s first Continental Congress, noting men who “make a country are made by self-denial,” and women should behave likewise. The DAR had blossomed from 30 charter members to more than 1,200 members in 31 states, she noted.

Later that year, ill with tuberculosis, Caroline went to New York’s Adirondack Mountains to recuperate with her niece, Mary Lord, who tenderly cared for her. She died in the White House in 1892.

Their Indianapolis Home

The Harrisons built their red-brick Italianate-style home in 1874–1875 in the Old Northside neighborhood, where the business, political and social elite of Indianapolis lived. Today, that neighborhood is about a mile northeast of downtown. At least 75 percent of the furnishings displayed in the home today are original, including the long Eastlake-style walnut table and chairs where the Harrisons dined with their daughter Mary (“Mamie”) and son Russell. A mahogany Empire-style sideboard contains their silver tea set from the White House, and the china cabinet features Caroline’s White House china, plus other porcelains she and Putzki painted.

The formal front parlor features the original blue-and-gold brocade sofa and chairs. An original Indian Agra rug is in the center, and inlaid parquet floors run along the edges. A portrait of Harrison by Indiana artist T.C. Steele, the most popular depiction of the president, hangs to the left of the fireplace, with a winter landscape watercolor by Caroline on the east wall above a curio cabinet. The room’s replica wallpaper is based upon photographs of the original. On the mantel is a decorative decanter from Hungary, and two other porcelain pieces were gifts to Harrison. The piano is a gift from their son Russell.

In the back parlor, a portrait of Harrison’s grandfather William Henry Harrison hangs above the fireplace.
The library served as Harrison’s home office, where his campaign committee brainstormed, he received election returns by telegraph, and guests came to speak to “the General.” The room contains an uncomfortable-looking chair made of animal horns—a gift from a Texas rancher—as well as Harrison’s library table from the White House, a wood walking cane portraying heads of all presidents before Harrison, and Caroline’s black lacquer Eastlake-style writing desk, featuring incised floral designs.

In their daughter Mary’s second-floor bedroom, a log cabin quilt in magenta, green and white lies on the mahogany bed, beneath a “half-tester” (a bed with half of a canopy). The room features a charming photograph of the Harrison grandchildren in a cart pulled by the family’s pet goat, Mr. Whiskers, with the White House in the background. Next door, Mary’s dressing room is now a nursery that contains a canopied wood crib used by Harrison when he was a child, passed down to his grandchildren and used in the White House. It also contains a cradle used by William Henry Harrison’s children in the governor’s mansion in Vincennes, Ind.

A portrait of Caroline as first lady in a long blue gown, a DAR pin on her lapel—the biggest painting in the house—hangs in the second-floor sitting room. The pearl bodice and shoes on display were worn by Mary when she met Queen Victoria in 1891. The room also contains Caroline’s black lacquer Eastlake-style easel and a big ostrich-feather fan, a gift from President Grant’s daughter-in-law.

The master bedroom on the second floor features rosewood and satinwood furniture that belonged to Harrison and his second wife—Caroline’s niece, Mary Lord, 24 years his junior, whom he married in 1896. The bedspread features Harrison’s face and that of George Washington and the years 1789 and 1889, the years each became president. An amusing list of beauty tips from the 1800s (“for bad breath, take a half-teaspoon of charcoal daily for a few days”) lies on a dresser.

A portrait of Elizabeth, Harrison’s daughter by his second wife, in a black sleeveless dress hangs in the third second-floor bedroom. Only 4 when he died, Elizabeth became a lawyer and New York radio talk show host who advised women on finance. A lacy fan and floral prints, all painted by Caroline, adorn the walls. The third floor, once used as a ballroom for campaign parties and daughter Mary’s wedding reception, now hosts exhibits. (Dresses worn by first ladies will be displayed at the home through December 2013.)

Mary Lord Harrison lived in the house until 1913. After renting it until 1937, she sold it to the Jordan Conservatory of Music, under the condition the house and its furnishings be preserved. The music school used it as a dormitory, keeping some rooms as a presidential museum. A renovation and restoration of 10 rooms was completed in 1974 by the Benjamin Harrison Foundation, a nonprofit foundation formed in 1966 to operate the house as a public history site, with generous support from the Arthur Jordan Foundation and Lilly Endowment Inc., headquartered in Indianapolis. The museum’s curator is Jennifer Capps, a member of the Caroline Scott Harrison DAR Chapter. Other members have served as docents, photographed 50 of Caroline’s paintings for the house website and tended the herb garden.

Women’s Rights Movement Remembered at the Harrison Home

An exhibit on the women’s suffrage movement in the Harrisons’ Carriage House, a replica of the original red barn, displays biographies, photographs, a timeline and cartoons of activists, and propaganda tracts from both sides. One activist was Belva Lockwood, a lawyer and DAR member in Washington, D.C., who ran against Harrison in the 1888 presidential election—though women did not yet have the vote nationally. The first woman lawyer to argue before the U.S. Supreme Court, Lockwood was the candidate of the National Equal Rights Party of California. When National University Law School refused to issue her diploma in the early 1870s, Lockwood was forced to ask President Ulysses S. Grant to intercede.

A poster from the New York State Association Opposed to Women Suffrage illustrates the depth of the opposition, urging, “Guarding the family is hand-picking the fruit. Voting is shaking the tree.” However, by 1875, 11 states and territories allowed women to vote.
When Zipra Morgan discovered that one of her husband’s ancestors had changed his name from Benjamin Sturkey to Benjamin Starkey, “a brick wall came crashing down,” she says.
A longtime genealogist and member of the Thankful Hubbard DAR Chapter in Austin, Texas, Mrs. Morgan had located B.L. Starkey and his family on the 1860 and 1870 censuses, as they moved across the South. One of the sons, Napoleon Starkey, was a known ancestor of Mrs. Morgan’s husband. However, research stalled when what appeared to be the same family was registered as the family of B.L. Sturkey, with a “u” rather than an “a,” in the 1850 Census.

“It was assumed that the census taker had misspelled the surname on the 1850 Census,” Mrs. Morgan says. “We were sure this was our Benjamin Lewis Starkey. However, we remained stuck at the 1850 Census.” But through correspondence with a distant cousin, Mrs. Morgan discovered a letter written by “Uncle Jefferson Sturkey” to his nephew Napoleon Starkey, dated 1883.

“A copy of this letter was proof that the name had really been changed, not misspelled,” Mrs. Morgan says. “Upon further investigation, we learned that a huge amount of documented research had already been completed and published on the Sturkey line [with several alternate spellings, including Starkey], “revealing several more generations and information on their immigrating from Switzerland.”

Such name changes are familiar but frustrating roadblocks to experienced genealogists. But they can lead to eye-opening discoveries that make research all the more rewarding.

One Name, Many Spellings

Nancy Kampe, an experienced genealogist who also is a member of the Thankful Hubbard DAR Chapter, says she runs into unexpected name changes in almost every lineage she studies. In some cases, spellings were changed or “Americanized” by immigration officials or immigrants themselves, in an effort to avoid difficult spellings or pronunciations in English.

“Some of these name changes just reflect the inability of a clerk to spell the name as it was heard,” Ms. Kampe says. “Many of our ancestors were not able to write their own names, as evidenced by ‘X,’ their mark signing documents, so they would have been unable to tell the clerk to make a correction. They didn’t even know how to spell their own names. Regional accents also played a role in how a clerk or census taker heard a name pronounced. All of these influenced the various spellings.”

Illiteracy could have played a large part, echoes DAR Head Genealogist Darryn Lickliter, but “sometimes there are just clerical errors. For example, I have wills of ancestors in which the name is spelled more than one way. This doesn’t mean that my ancestor didn’t know how to spell his name. The recorded will is a copy, and the clerk may not have transcribed the original will accurately.”

Several of Ms. Kampe’s German ancestors’ names were Americanized, perhaps in their eagerness to adopt the customs and naming styles of their new country. Heinrich Brünkner became Henry Brinker, Peiter Heyl became Peter Hoyle,
Ludwig Leinburger became Lewis Lineberger, and Gerhardt Wiltz became Garrett Wills. “Many Germans were literate since mandatory schools were operative in Germany in the mid-1700s,” Ms. Kampe says. “The German immigrant would sign his ethnic name on the ship’s register, but then later, he would sign the Americanized version of his name on deed documents in his community, once settled.”

“The quality of German education was affected by the lack of standardized spelling rules,” Lickliter explains. “Many of the ‘name changes’ in German surnames result from this irregularity. German dialects are far more distinctive than English dialects. For example, the dialect spoken in Switzerland is so different from the rest of the German-speaking world that it is not easily understood by other German-speaking people. The surname Brünkner being changed to Brinker may be a result of the German dialect of the individual transcribing the name. The umlauted u in German is pronounced in some dialects like the ‘i’ in the English word ‘lid,’ for example.”

In addition to attempts to Americanize foreign names, some immigrants’ names were changed due to errors in paperwork, says Stephanie Moulton Sarkis, Ph.D., a psychologist and member of the Estahakee DAR Chapter in Boca Raton, Fla. “In some countries, surname rules may have been different than in the country of origin,” Sarkis says. “For example, upon arriving in a particular country, one family was told they had to change their surname to the first name of the husband’s father.”

For census takers and immigration officials, French names were especially challenging, “with a string of silent vowels and consonants,” Ms. Kampe says. As a result, immigration clerks or census takers often recorded those names phonetically. For example, Raundeaux became Rondo. Even one of Ms. Kampe’s English ancestors, William Byars, has multiple variations of his name. He was from North Carolina, and Ms. Kampe suggests that a British or Southern accent might have influenced the spelling of his name. Various documents spelled his surname Byas, Byers, Bias, Buyers, Bios, Buise, Bayors and Byres.

The use of language changes throughout the history of a country, Dr. Sarkis says. And those larger changes in language use or pronunciation also affect name changes. “For example, after the Norman conquest of England [in 1066], many French names became Anglicized, and vice versa,” Dr. Sarkis says.

Bev Martin, a member of the Martha Jefferson Randolph DAR Chapter in Sherman, Texas, says Prevatt, the name of her French Huguenot ancestors, “was spelled in the various ways it was pronounced once in the Colonies, including Privette, Prevatt, Preval, Prevol, Presol and Presal.”

In addition to changes in spelling over time or across continents, names were also changed as a result of marriage or adoption, which presents additional challenges for genealogical researchers. For instance, genealogist Janice Sellers of Ancestral Discoveries in Oakland, Calif., teaches an entire course on the subject of finding a married woman’s maiden name in genealogical research. In addition to birth, marriage and death records, she says other avenues to search for a maiden name include diaries; bookplates; Bibles; scrapbooks; church and court records; the census; newspapers; land and military records; organizations such as fraternities, sororities and lineage societies; naming patterns; Social Security number applications; and published sources. “No stone should be left unturned, because a clue could be anywhere,” Sellers says.

“Keeping Research Credible"

With all these possibilities for changing names throughout a lineage—leading to potential research mistakes—what’s a responsible genealogist to do? “Genealogists don’t, and shouldn’t, rely on names as the definitive foundation on which to build a lineage,” Ms. Kampe says. “Names can be [used as] street signs and huge clues on where to guide the steps down the path backwards, but they cannot be proof alone. Even a ‘Junior’ with an exact name match is not definitive proof. Some cousins were named ‘Junior’ after a common grandfather.”

In addition to depending on name research, “the paper trail is so important,” she continues. “On older documents, it is important to match names and places, and see if migration or property transfer comes into play, based on ages at inheritance or someone’s widow.”

It’s also important to consider the larger picture of history. “Things that were going on in a particular area, like war or economic depression, or a free land giveaway will influence matching people up with the same name,” Ms. Kampe says. “For example, would a 60-year-old or a 25-year-old, with the same name, be more likely to uproot home
and family and move across the country for the promise of new land to start a new life? Were there cousins in the same generation with the same name? Was there a child who died in infancy, and a later child was given the dead child’s name? These are all questions that could be considered in a particular case.”

Keep in mind that a census taker often may have obtained information about a household from someone other than a family member or a younger member of the household, while everyone else was working out in the field, Ms. Kampe adds. “That person may not have known exact family names and ages,” she says. “We all have seen many variations of names on the census for the same individuals in subsequent years. One has to make a calculated judgment as to what seems logical, and to try to back those judgments with some kind of document support.”

Moving Forward

When encountering name changes in genealogical research, don’t get discouraged. “Name changes are the rule, rather than the exception,” Dr. Sarkis says.

Start by simply brainstorming the different ways a surname can be spelled, based on the country of origin and century, Dr. Sarkis recommends. “Get together with other genealogists to learn their tips and suggestions for wading through this potentially frustrating part of family research,” she adds. “Keep in mind that name changes usually have some good stories behind them, creating a more colorful family history.”

Once you’ve exhausted your list of ways to spell—or misspell—a name, “ask a child,” Ms. Martin says. He or she may come up with variations you would not have considered.

Pay attention to naming patterns, or onomastics, Ms. Kampe says. For instance, many families named one son using the mother’s or grandmother’s maiden name as his first name. Discovering such a pattern “can be a huge clue that you’re on the right path, though it isn’t always definitive,” she says. A unique first name could be the mother’s maiden name; however, that isn’t always the case. Some people named their children for famous people—Thomas Jefferson Williams and Jefferson Davis Jenkins, for example—but that doesn’t mean the namesake was a relative.

Other common naming patterns may include biblical names or naming children after the parents, which means you may find multiple people with the exact same names in the same locations. “Try to sort out who is who by when they participated in the business of the local community,” Ms. Kampe says. “There were rules [about] when a citizen began paying taxes, when they could serve in the military, when they might be an officer or official, when they could marry without parental consent, when they could own property, their qualifications for serving on a jury, et cetera. The trail of sorting out who is who, all with the same name, can be done, sometimes, by their activities and what made sense for each station in life.”

In some cases, it can be helpful to use the Soundex indexing system to track a misspelled name. Ms. Kampe suggests putting all your key surnames into Soundex format and substituting different vowels. (Learn more about the Soundex coding system on the National Archives website: www.archives.gov/research/census/soundex.html.)

While verifying names often can be done online, traveling to view original documents in person can add credibility to your research. “A careful genealogist cannot always rely on the abstracts or compiled lists of information published in books or indexes,” Ms. Kampe says. “There are plenty of errors in the census indexes, both online and in the Ronald Vern Jackson printed series in most libraries. Ancestry.com’s indexes have been shown to have a wrong spelling on their index of the actual name in the census; the individuals who prepared the index misread the old handwriting. It is very important to look at the original source document, where possible, to see for yourself how the names may be spelled.”

While the changing spelling of a name is likely to give genealogists pause, don’t let it cause undue anxiety. “In this country, it wasn’t until the Social Security Act that people really started spelling their names the same way consistently,” Sellers says. “So minor changes in spelling usually aren’t significant. The best thing to do [with the various spellings] is to keep an open mind.”

Nancy Mann Jackson wrote about criminal justice in Colonial America for the January/February issue.

Taking the census in a small town in 1870
Longfellow’s poem took liberties with the facts and, in doing so, fixed Paul Revere in the public mind as a lone horseman inspired by patriotic fervor to this single daring act. In fact, Revere’s midnight ride to warn Lexington and Concord of advancing British troops was only one of a number of important and delicate missions he undertook mainly for Boston’s committees of Correspondence and Safety between December 1773 and the end of 1775.

He spent so much time on the road during that period that he became known as “The Mercury of the Revolution” after the winged Roman messenger god.

And Revere was more than a mere errand boy. The man whom Longfellow’s poem describes as “a voice in the darkness, a knock at the door,” was a well-established, longtime member of the inner circles of Revolutionary Boston.

His peers considered him an emissary—discreet, honorable, trustworthy, privy to sensitive information and empowered to act on behalf of the Patriot leaders.

Born around January 1, 1735, (by the Gregorian calendar) to a French Huguenot father and Yankee American Puritan mother, Revere learned the silversmith trade from his father, Paul Revere (née Apollos Rivoire). In 1754 his father died, and Revere took over the family business in early 1756, following his 21st birthday.

The business thrived and, like many successful men of that era, Revere became involved in civic affairs. He was “a great joiner” who believed in serving his community in whatever capacity he could. This included being a public health officer and a member of a committee that installed the first streetlights in Boston.

Revere also helped found an insurance company and helped organize fellow artisans and “mechanics”—skilled craftsmen—into the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, which aided the poor and needy.

He served in the militia in the French and Indian War, and in 1760 became an active, avid and devoted Mason, rising to be master of his lodge in 1770. Revere seemed to know everyone, up and down the social scale. Being a Mason helped facilitate this—the secretive order promoted equality among its members, regardless of their rank outside the lodge walls, and created bonds that transcended class.

The renowned Boston Patriot and Mason Dr. Joseph Warren became one of Revere’s close friends. As tensions grew between Great Britain and the Colonies—and especially Massachusetts—Warren and Revere joined other secretive patriotic groups such as the Sons of Liberty, who were united in resistance to British policies and, eventually, British rule.

Revere was a doer, a man who “was an organizer of collective effort in the American Revolution,” writes David Hackett Fischer in Paul Revere’s Ride (Oxford University Press, 1994).

“During the pivotal period from the fall of 1774 to the spring of 1775, he had an uncanny genius for being at the center of events,” Fischer adds. “Like Benjamin Franklin, another Boston-born descendant of Puritan artisans, Paul Revere became highly skilled at the practical art of getting things done.”

For instance, Revere mobilized his mechanics association to spy on the British army and royal officials and relay the information to Patriot leaders, and to carry out other acts of defiance.

Their best-known coup was the Boston Tea Party, whose organizers and leaders included Warren and Revere.
According to Esther H. Forbes’ Pulitzer Prize-winning biography, *Paul Revere and the World He Lived In* (Houghton Mifflin, 1942), when the merchant vessel Dartmouth docked in Boston on November 28, 1773, the captain was warned not to unload his cargo of tea.

Revere and his comrades kept watch to ensure the tea stayed aboard Dartmouth and two other ships that arrived over the next two weeks. Fearing other tea ships would try to land at nearby port towns, the Committee of Correspondence on November 30 sent Revere and five other riders to warn neighboring towns not to allow them to unload.

Riding for Revolution

On December 17, the day after the Boston Tea Party, the Committee of Correspondence asked Revere to take news of the event to New York and Pennsylvania. He also was to encourage them to support Boston’s actions by refusing to allow unloading of tea at their docks—not the kind of task with which a simple messenger would be entrusted, Fischer notes. Revere succeeded in both tasks.

Though Fischer writes that Revere sometimes rode his “own large gray saddle horse,” the Paul Revere Memorial Association says the peripatetic Patriot may not have owned a horse during the Revolution. Whenever called on to make a ride, he rented a steed. He did so for the first trip, and his bill for the ride still exists—he invoiced the committee for 14 pounds, 2 shillings, for expenses, hiring a horse and his time.

Whenever called on to make a ride, he rented a steed. He did so for the first trip, and his bill for the ride still exists—he invoiced the committee for 14 pounds, 2 shillings, for expenses, hiring a horse and his time.

Revere rode to New York and to Philadelphia again in May 1774, bringing news of the Intolerable Acts, Britain’s response to the Boston Tea Party. Also called the Coercive Acts, the laws closed the port of Boston, appointed General Thomas Gage as temporary governor while Royal Governor Thomas Hutchinson sailed to England to discuss the situation in person, put the town under control of British troops, and replaced many key local officials with royal appointees.

Revere was dispatched to advise New York and Philadelphia of what had happened—and that they could be next. New York had already received a copy of the orders, and its Patriot leaders promised full support.

Philadelphia leaders also promised support, and began moving toward calling the First Continental Congress. Revere returned home after 12 hard days on the road, arriving just before Gage carried out his orders and closed the port.

In the summer of 1774, Revere made at least one trip to New York to attend discussions about the upcoming Congress. Then on September 11, he again rode south to New York and Philadelphia, taking copies of the Suffolk Resolves to the First Continental Congress.

Drawn up by Warren and endorsed by Patriot leaders in Boston and other towns in Suffolk County, Mass., the Suffolk Resolves denounced the Intolerable Acts as unconstitutional, and called for open defiance of them, as well as for a boycott of British imports and curtailing exports to Britain.

The resolves further demanded the resignations of the newly appointed officials and declared Massachusetts would not pay taxes until royal control of local government was lifted. Perhaps most incendiary, the Suffolk Resolves proposed to set up an autonomous Massachusetts government and urged other Colonies to begin raising militia.

Revere covered the 350 miles of crude roads to Philadelphia in just five days. The Continental Congress overwhelmingly endorsed the resolves, and Revere left for home with that good news on September 18. On September 29, he headed back to Congress with news of Boston’s response to the British actions. He returned to Boston in mid-October.

A Literal Powder Keg

On December 12, 1774, Revere braved winter roads to warn Patriots in Portsmouth, N.H., that British troops were en route to reinforce the tiny garrison at Fort William and Mary in nearby New Castle and to seize suspected caches of Patriot arms and gunpowder. The warning gave the local Sons of Liberty enough time to attack and take the lightly defended...
Uncover Your Roots With These Genealogy & History Resources!

Soft-cover magazine format publications offering great research resources and historical context!

- Phone Toll-Free 1-888-326-2476 EST. Please have your Visa or MasterCard ready.
- Visit our online bookstore at www.familychronicle.com
- Mail checks payable to: Family Chronicle, PO Box 194, Niagara Falls, NY 14304

Tracing Your Female Ancestors — $14.45, 68 page
Tracing Your War of 1812 Ancestors — $14.45, 68 page
Tracing Your Ancestors Using Google — $10.45, 56 pages
Tracing Your English & Scottish Ancestors — $10.45, 56 pages
Tracing Your Civil War Ancestors — $14.45, 84 pages
Tracing Your Irish Roots — $10.45, 56 pages
More Old Dating Old Photographs — $20.45, 120 pages
Life During the Civil War — $14.45, 96 pages
Heroes & Desperados — $13.45, 60 pages
Outlaws & Villains (not shown above) — $10.45, 56 pages

Payment by: [ ] Check (enclosed)  [ ] Credit Card: [ ] Visa  [ ] MasterCard
Card Number __________________________ Expiry Date ______ / ______

Signature ____________________________

Your Credit Card will indicate MAGAZIN 888-326-2476. Transactions are processed through our Canadian office and foreign transaction fees may apply.
Please allow 3-5 weeks for delivery.

First Name __________________________ Last Name __________________________
Address ______________________________ City __________________________
State ______ Zip Code ______ Phone Number __________________________
Email ______________________________

PayPal, VISA & Mastercard are accepted on our website, www.familychronicle.com

We do not rent or sell customer information to outside companies.
fort, seize some five tons of munitions stored there and carry them away. But the Redcoats did encounter the stockpile a few months later—the guns and powder from New Hampshire were used by Patriots at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Though most accounts say Revere simply carried the warning and returned the next day, there’s evidence that he stayed a full five days to help the Portsmouth Patriots in one of the earliest confrontations with British army forces, according to historian Peter Flood.

“He was there for both the Patriots’ attacks on the fort, during which more than five tons of gunpowder and many cannon were taken on flat-bottomed boats by tidal flow all the way to Major John Sullivan’s dock on the Oyster River at Durham, N.H.,” Flood says.

“Revere was undoubtedly involved in helping to foment the attacks,” Flood adds, “coaching the participants to exercise great restraint [no one was killed], and being the ‘messenger’ that Sullivan reported as arriving at his house with 110 barrels of gunpowder after the first attack.”

Details about this and some other trips Revere made are sketchy, Flood notes. “Many of the Patriot leaders in New Hampshire, including Sullivan, were Masons,” Flood says. “It is probable that Revere took an oath of secrecy about his mission and other Masons, informed of that secret, would also keep that secret for life.”

The events at Portsmouth enraged King George III and led to Parliament’s passing harsh punitive measures designed to bring Boston in line. Instead, they caused the Colonies to explode into open rebellion.

Ill-kept Secrets

Despite oaths of secrecy, Revere’s trip to Portsmouth did not go unnoticed. British authorities had already identified Revere as a troublemaker and concluded that wherever he went, trouble followed. “He was known as a storm warning,” according to Forbes.

But unknown to Revere and the others, their efforts at secrecy were in vain, because Gage had a spy at the heart of the Patriot establishment. Dr. Benjamin Church, who served on the Committee of Safety, was a paid British agent.

Church was so successful in his duplicity that he was appointed as chief physician and director general of the medical service of the Continental Army from July 27, 1775, to October 17, 1775. It was only after an encrypted letter of his was intercepted and decoded that he was arrested and court-martialed.

Though Gage possessed inside information on many clandestine Patriot activities, he nevertheless allowed them to continue instead of arresting the rebellious Bostonians. Perhaps he was protecting his highly placed source or likely he was trying not to provoke a further rebellion. He may have worried that others would take the place of those he arrested, and the alarmed remaining leaders would improve their security.

The Midnight Ride: Myth vs. Fact

Revere’s famous midnight ride was actually the third time that he galloped from Boston to warn of possible British attacks in April 1775.

On April 8, Revere went to Concord with what proved to be a false alarm, though it put Patriots on guard. They began to hide military supplies, and the Massachusetts Provincial Congress, which had been meeting at Concord, adjourned and left town.

On April 16, he rode to Lexington and Charlestown to apprise Samuel Adams and John Hancock of new, ominous British movements. On this trip, Fischer writes, Revere and his colleagues discussed how to warn local towns of sudden British movements. Their plans included numerous fast riders, clandestine routes and “a backup system of lantern signals from Boston to Charlestown.”

The British knew about the Patriots’ early warning system and especially about Revere’s central role in the supposedly clandestine communications network. And when Gage decided he would move on Lexington and Concord on April 18, he took steps to thwart the Patriots’ messengers.

On the morning of April 18, Gage sent out a mounted patrol with orders to stop any American couriers. The patrol divided into smaller groups to monitor the main routes from Boston to Concord and Lexington.

The Patriots in Boston soon learned about this activity. Warren summoned Revere and another rider, William Dawes. As Revere wrote years later, Warren “begged that I would immediately set off for Lexington, where Messrs. Hancock and [Samuel] Adams were, and acquaint them of the movement, and that it was thought they were the objects.”

Dawes left Boston on horseback through the heavily guarded main entrance to the town on Boston Neck. With the help of two trusted friends, Revere planned to take a boat to Charlestown, then borrow a horse and ride on to Lexington.

As the Paul Revere Heritage Project notes, Longfellow’s account of the night contained many errors that have become part of the Revere myth.
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 as Patriots not only soldiers, but also anyone who contributed to the cause of American freedom. To find out if your ancestor is recognized by the DAR as a Revolutionary Patriot, use the request form available online. Visit www.dar.org and click on “Membership.”

How many members does the National Society have? DAR has 173,000 members in nearly 3,000 chapters worldwide, including chapters in 13 foreign countries and one territory. Since its founding in 1890, DAR has admitted more than 900,000 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 this vital, service-minded organization.
For instance, the poem doesn’t mention Dawes. It also says that Revere was in Charlestown when the famous “one if by land, two if by sea” signal was flashed; and that he made it all the way to Concord.

In fact, the lantern signals had been planned in advance and were sent at his orders to Patriots in Charlestown, while he was still making his way there.

Perhaps the biggest misstatement was that Revere rode, unmolested, all the way to Concord. In fact, soon after leaving Boston he ran into a British patrol and raced away as they pursued him. He eluded the soldiers and took a long detour through the town of Medford without seeing more Redcoat patrols.

Revere got to Lexington before Dawes and found Adams and Hancock at the home of a local clergyman. Dawes arrived as the three talked about the situation, and he and Revere decided to ride to Concord to warn Patriots that the British might try to seize military stores there.

As they left Lexington together, they encountered Dr. Samuel Prescott, who was returning to Concord from Lexington. After determining his political views, they told him what they were doing and he agreed to help.

Soon, however, they ran into another British patrol and tried to flee. Prescott managed to escape and made his way to Concord. Dawes also got away, but his horse threw him and ran off, leaving him stranded on foot in the countryside.

But the British captured Revere. When they interrogated him, he candidly told them that the countryside was being alerted and warned them that attempting to enter either Lexington or Concord would end in disaster.

Fischer argues that Revere’s aim was to prevent their capturing Adams and Hancock, and that the ploy disconcerted the already edgy Redcoats. As they escorted Revere and some other captives toward Boston, they passed near Lexington, where bells were ringing and militia were already assembling. The British—under no orders to hold anyone for long, just to prevent anyone from getting through to Concord to warn the town that British troops were headed their way—released him and the others, though they took their horses.

**Last Rides**

After the battles at Lexington and Concord, Revere spent 17 days—April 21 to May 7, 1775—on the road doing what was described as “out of doors work,” this time for the Committee of Safety.

No detailed records have ever been found of where he went or his specific actions. But Fischer notes the committee was trying to raise an army, so Revere’s work likely related to that. If so, he was successful—fighting men streamed into Boston in the prelude to Bunker Hill and the eventual siege of the town.

Revere was never paid for the midnight ride, but he did bill the rebel government 5 shillings a day for those subsequent 17 days. His request got caught in the bureaucratic machinery. “A tight-fisted Yankee committee insisted on reducing his daily allowance from five shillings to four,” Fischer notes. The entire Massachusetts House of Representatives had to vote on the payment, and 16 officials had to sign the payment authorization, including Warren, Samuel Adams and John Adams.

Revere’s final trip took place between November 12 and 24, 1775, when he rode to Philadelphia to learn how to manufacture gunpowder, which the Colonies constantly lacked.

Although his career as a political cartoonist ended in 1775, Revere remained deeply involved in the fight for independence. He worked as a commercial engraver and engraved money for the Massachusetts government during the war.

After the Revolution, he diversified his business, building an iron and brass foundry in 1787 that produced household items as well as cannon and bells. He inscribed the bell he made for his church (the Second Congregational Church, also known as the New Brick Church) with the legend, “The first bell to be cast in Boston 1792 P. Revere.” The Revere foundry manufactured more than 900 bells of all sizes between 1792 and 1828. One of those bells, cast in 1816, still rings each Sunday in Boston’s King’s Chapel. Paul Revere called it “the sweetest bell we ever made.”

In 1800, Revere converted an old iron mill into a copper rolling mill. Copper had been scarce throughout the Revolution, and the growing nation needed a reliable source. A loan from the federal government helped finance the venture, and soon he was producing sheets for U.S. Navy ships, the dome of the Massachusetts State House and boilers on Robert Fulton’s newfangled steamships.

Besides being profitable, the foundry and rolling mill helped provide the new nation with urgently needed materials—a proper Yankee mix of business savvy and patriotism and completely in keeping with Paul Revere’s can-do character, Fischer notes.  

---

The spire of Old North (Christ) Church in Boston in which two lanterns glowed on the night of April 18, 1775, as a signal that the British were leaving Boston by water.
The Invention of the Year is Great News for your Ears

Perfect Choice HD™ is easy to use, hard to see and doesn't cost a fortune... it's like reading glasses for your ears™!

New Personal Sound Amplification Product is an affordable way to “turn up the volume!”

Even the best inventions can get better. Cordless phones have gotten smaller and feature better sound... televisions have gotten sharper and more affordable. Now, the Personal Sound Amplification Product (PSAP) that has enabled countless people to “turn up the volume” is better than ever.

Perfect Choice HD is NOT a hearing aid. Hearing aids can only be sold by an audiologist or a licensed hearing instrument specialist following hearing tests and fitting appointments. Once they have you tested and fitted, you could pay as much as $5000 for the product.

Reading glasses for your ears. While some people need hearing aids, many just need the extra boost in volume that a PSAP gives them. Now, thanks to the efforts of the doctor who leads a renowned hearing institute, there is Perfect Choice HD. It’s a PSAP designed to accurately amplify sounds and deliver them to your ear. Because we’ve developed an efficient production process, we can make a great product at an affordable price. The unit has been designed to have an easily accessible battery, but it is small and lightweight enough to hide behind your ear... only you’ll know you have it on.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Original Design</th>
<th>New Perfect Choice HD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sound Quality</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Better – It Reduces Feedback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume</td>
<td>up to 30dB</td>
<td>35dB – 15% Louder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearing Tubes</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>3 to choose from for different situations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ear Buds</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>2 to choose from for better fit and sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One-on-One set up instructions</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes – if needed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Affordable, Simple to use, Virtually impossible to see product purchase price. Don’t wait... and miss out on another conversation... call now!

Perfect Choice HD™

Call now for our lowest price and get FREE Bonus Hearing Tubes.

Please mention promotional code 49663.

1-888-282-7955

1998 Ruffin Mill Road
Colonial Heights, VA 23834
Perfect Choice HD is not a hearing aid. If you believe you need a hearing aid, please consult a physician.
HAMilton Jewelers is proud to be the official jeweler of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

To order, please call us at 1.800.786.5890, or shop online at hamiltoninsignia.com • 215 S. Broad Street • 3rd Floor • Philadelphia, PA 19107