VISIONS OF AMERICA
A Journey Through the Nation’s Most Iconic Union Stations

NOAH WEBSTER
Uniting America in the Language of Patriotism

MOVING (HISTORIC) HOUSE

EASTWARD HO!
America Enters the China Trade

PAPER TRAIL
Adelphi Paper Hangings Revives a Historic Craft
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 more than 180,000 members in nearly 3,000 chapters worldwide, including chapters in 14 foreign countries and one territory. Since its founding in 1890, DAR has admitted more than 945,000 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.
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**About the cover:** Grand Central Terminal, New York

**Photo Credit:** Michael Marquand, Getty Images

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**2 Daughters of the American Revolution**
From the President General

It’s always exciting to step off a train and enter the awe-inspiring, buzzing halls of New York’s Grand Central Terminal or Washington, D.C.’s Union Station. Our cover story features these iconic structures and other beautiful transportation hubs bringing people together throughout America.

The ideal fate of a historical structure is to remain intact and in place, but when a historic home or other building rich with history stands in the way of new development or infrastructure upgrades, thankfully there’s an alternative to the bulldozer. In this issue’s Historic Home department, we explore the concept of moving historical structures and what it takes to get the massive job done.

The cover shows a tantalizing glimpse of the stunning reproduction wallpaper from Adelphi Paper Hangings now on display in the DAR Museum’s New York period room. Renowned for its reproduction wallpapers in historic patterns, the company has worked on the White House’s Lincoln bedroom, several spaces at Monticello and Colonial Williamsburg, and is one of the DAR Museum’s top choices for papering its spaces.

The Founding Fathers featured in the Our Patriots department never cease to amaze me, and this issue is no exception. An aristocrat, eloquent orator and gifted writer from New York City, Gouverneur Morris is widely credited with putting the Constitution in its final form, as well as writing its preamble—and that’s only a sample of his contributions to the nation.

The opening of American trade with China has Revolutionary roots. Robert Morris, known as the financier of the Revolution, was one of the underwriters of the Empress of China, one of the first ships to sail from the New World to the Forbidden City. The story of the voyage itself is almost as fascinating as the ship’s destination.

Founded in 1637, Hartford managed to stay free of Revolutionary War battles, but it was far from peaceful on the political front. Hannah Bruce Watson kept local citizens informed of Revolutionary events happening in the Colonies by publishing The Connecticut Courant, which provided coverage of the Stamp Act and the Boston Tea Party and printed the Declaration of Independence in its entirety. The paper, now called The Hartford Courant, is still published today. More history of Connecticut’s capital city can be found in this issue’s Spirited Adventures.

Hartford was also home to Noah Webster, who published the first truly American dictionary. He’s responsible for simplifying the spellings of some common words, such as music to music, and documenting distinctly American vocabulary such as skunk and hickory. Some of his more experimental ideas on phonetic spelling—such as turning “is” to “iz”—didn’t stick, however. Read how he passed on his love of language to all Americans in our feature.

Ann Turner Dillon
Carrying on Tradition

Colorado Daughter cultivates an authentic cultural experience

Holly Kinney has been immersed in American Indian culture since she was a child. Born in Denver to advertising executive parents with a passion for western art and history, Mrs. Kinney spent many summer vacations on the pueblos of New Mexico, visiting with her parents' American Indian artist friends.

When she was 9 years old, her family moved into a new house—a full-size replica of Bent’s Fort, an important 1840s adobe fur trading post that, at that time, had all but disappeared from Colorado history. In addition to living quarters, the structure was to house a living history museum to help share the story of Bent’s Fort and the Kiowa American Indians who once inhabited the area. But when construction costs got to be too high—workers made 80,000 adobe bricks by hand—the family decided to open a restaurant instead.

Since 1963, the Fort Restaurant has served traditional foods of the Early American West, such as buffalo, corn, beans and squash, sourcing recipe inspiration from historical documents and old cookbooks. When the Fort first opened, Mrs. Kinney’s family was determined to make it not just a culinary but a cultural experience as well. Servers dressed in traditional garments, the walls were adorned with American Indian art, and there was even an historical interpreter on site.

“We met Chief Big Cloud on a trip through the Black Hills in South Dakota,” recalled Mrs. Kinney, a member of Colorado DAR Chapter, Denver, Colo. “My father was so impressed with his storytelling skills that he offered to build him a cabin on our property, and he became our spokesperson.”

In addition to living alongside a Lakota chief, Mrs. Kinney also had a pet bear named Sissy, and even got the chance to wrestle a bear in her front yard when a traveling circus came through town. “As a child, I thought everyone grew up this way,” she said.

After college, Mrs. Kinney had a son, Oren, and followed in her parents’ footsteps, taking a job in advertising. By the time she was 30, she was running a successful advertising and public relations firm. But after a few years, home came calling. The Fort, under new ownership, was in disrepair and facing bankruptcy.

Mrs. Kinney’s father fought to get the Fort back, and she stepped back in and started doing marketing for it. In 1997, it was the host for the official dinner for the G-8 Summit, which convened the heads of the leading industrialized nations.

After that experience, Mrs. Kinney knew she couldn’t risk losing the Fort, so she bought 49 percent of the restaurant from her father, and they became business partners.

Today, the restaurant is more popular than ever, and Mrs. Kinney was successful in getting the building on the National Register of Historic Places in 2006. In 1999 she and her father created a nonprofit organization, the Tesoro Cultural Center, to teach the public about Bent’s Fort through school tours and events, fulfilling the original vision to be a living history cultural museum.

Her father chose the name “Tesoró,” which means treasure in Spanish. Today, the Tesoro Cultural Center designs community-based events and educational outreach programs designed to celebrate Colorado’s heritage and shared experiences with Southwest, Spanish, Mexican, American Indian, African-American and Early European cultures. Mrs. Kinney won an NSDAR National Medal for Historic Preservation for her work with the Tesoro Cultural Center.

She’s also an active public servant. Recently, she served on a Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs committee to study American Indian representations in public schools. She has also served on the U.S. Travel and Tourism Advisory Board to help advocate for American Indian nations and promote travel to reservations.

“I like to think I’m helping to change hearts and minds,” Mrs. Kinney said. “I want people to know that American Indians are not a relic of the past. They are major contributors to our communities and our society. We should recognize them as the patriotic Americans that they are.”
Finding Her Way Home
How a California member discovered her American Indian heritage

Diane Tells His Name, a DAR member with both Patriot and American Indian heritage, always knew she was different. While her sister was the spitting image of her mother, Ms. Tells His Name, who used to be called Mrs. Buchanan, looked—and acted—nothing like her.

“When I would ask why I was so different, my mother would tell me we had American Indian in my dad’s family,” said the member of Rincon del Diablo DAR Chapter, Escondido, Calif. “And I was always satisfied with that answer.”

When she had her first child, a doctor questioned Ms. Tells His Name about spots on the child’s back during a checkup. They were Mongolian spots, which occur in about 80 to 85 percent of American Indian children. A few years later, at a dental appointment, her dentist asked if she was American Indian because she had shovel-shaped incisors, a common distinguishing trait.

Several more years passed, and Ms. Tells His Name saw a photo of her mother in 1951, two months before she supposedly gave birth to her but showing no signs of pregnancy. Ms. Tells His Name was 37 years old when she found out she was adopted and started the search for her birth mother, a process that got off to a rocky start. “Because of American Indian law, it was very difficult,” she says. “I couldn’t get anyone to talk to me.”

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Five months later, Ms. Tells His Name was holding her birth certificate that listed her birth name, mother’s name and the names of two siblings. Her mother was a Lakota American Indian; her birth father, she would later learn, was descended from a Revolutionary War Patriot. “In that instant, it all made sense,” said Ms. Tells His Name, who had always been drawn to American Indian art and culture and even studied it in college—for her final art project, she had made a Lakota cradle board.

Once they met, her birth mother, Isabelle Tells His Name, a traditional Lakota elder, gave her long-lost daugh-ter a crash course in Lakota traditions and culture. A few months later, Ms. Tells His Name was at the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota preparing for a traditional Lakota ceremony called a “give-away,” in which visitors are honored by having them give away gifts to tribal members. She donated more than $1,000 worth of California trinkets, T-shirts and bags of oranges as a show of generosity. It was then that she received her Lakota name, Falling Star Woman.

Back home in California, she continued to embrace her newfound heritage. She submitted her official tribal enrollment paperwork—a process that took 21 years to complete due to red tape and other bureaucratic roadblocks. In 1992, she and her husband, Jim Buchanan, adopted their fifth child, Bonnie, through Indian Child Family Services. “Now I take my grandchildren to powwows and tell them stories,” she said.

She has also made them all authentic Lakota American Indian dolls. Some of her dolls, which feature intricate beadwork and horsetail hair, have been accessioned to museums across the country. Medallion Woman is in the collection of the Autry National Museum of the American West in Los Angeles, while Fur Trader’s Granddaughter was accepted for accession into the Smithsonian’s National Museum of the American Indian in Washington, D.C. She also markets the dolls through Lone Elk Creations. “I’m not selling them to make money,” said Ms. Tells His Name. “I’m selling them to get these dolls into people’s hands as awareness of Lakota art and that we’re still here.”

Ms. Tells His Name is as proud of her Lakota heritage as she is of her Revolutionary War lineage, which she discovered when researching her birth father. “I could never prove that he was Native, but every search I did, I kept finding Patriots. Now, every time I say the pledge or say the creed, I feel so proud to be a part of this very patriotic organization.”
Porcelain Perfection

This grouping of Chinese export porcelain is a small sample of products that potters from China sold to discerning consumers in Europe and the United States during the 18th and early 19th centuries. Since the 17th century, European potters had tried to replicate the formula for making hard-paste or true porcelain; instead, they were only able to develop soft-paste porcelain and earthenware look-alikes that fell short of authentic versions. Though it was expensive, Western consumers preferred Chinese porcelain, and owning it was a status symbol.

The porcelain’s fine white ground provided a surface for a limitless choice of embellishments. Tea sets, punch pots and dinner services represent only a fraction of what was available. Many products could be decorated to a specific order, such as the Masonic symbols painted onto the surface of the punch pot. Some buyers ordered porcelain with armorial designs like that on the small teapot. The cream pot in the center is designed to feature liberty, justice and an eagle over a floral motif. The tureen and matching dish stand display the motifs of a ship with a gilded band of seaweed and shells.
Celebrating the NPS Centennial

National Parks With Peak Fall Foliage

Continuing American Spirit’s yearlong celebration of the National Park Service centennial, we feature three national parks and one national parkway noteworthy for their beautiful drives and dramatic hiking trails through some of the nation’s most stunning fall landscapes.

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Located on the rugged coast of Maine, ACADIA NATIONAL PARK encompasses more than 47,000 acres of granite-domed mountains, lush woodlands, placid lakes and ponds, crashing surf and rocky ocean shoreline. Established as Lafayette National Park in 1919, it was redesignated as Acadia in 1929. Each fall, thousands of people visit to see the explosion of color in the park’s forests. The peak generally arrives in early to mid-October, but to check the status of fall colors, visit the state’s fall foliage website at www.maine.gov/dacf/mfs/projects/fall_foliage.

•••

Just 75 miles from Washington, D.C., SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK in Virginia features cascades and waterfalls, spectacular views and quiet wooded hollows along a beautiful section of the Blue Ridge Mountains, which form the eastern rampart of the Appalachian Mountains between Pennsylvania and Georgia. Skyline Drive runs the park’s length, and a large network of trails includes a section of the Appalachian Trail. Many animals, including deer, black bears and wild turkeys, flourish among the rich growth of an oak-hickory forest. The park also features wetlands, waterfalls and rocky peaks such as Hawksbill and Old Rag mountains.

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The 469-mile BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY was built to connect Shenandoah National Park near Cherokee, N.C., but a relaxing drive down the parkway is a destination in itself. As you meander through the beautiful Appalachian Highlands, stop and hike around Mount Pisgah (milepost 408). The mountain was purchased along with thousands of surrounding acres by industrialist George Washington Vanderbilt in the late 1800s while he built the Biltmore Estate in Asheville, N.C.

**CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL PARK** preserves the rural landscape along the Cuyahoga River in northeast Ohio. A short distance from the urban areas of Akron and Cleveland, the 32,950-acre park is Ohio’s only national park. The park’s winding Cuyahoga—which the Mohawk American Indians called “Kahyonhá:ke” meaning “on the river” or “at the river”—cuts through forests, rolling hills and farmland. Walk or ride the Towpath Trail to follow the historic route of the Ohio & Erie Canalway.

And for those passionate about the gorgeous fall foliage in the GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK (America’s most-visited national park with 10 million guests annually), stay tuned for a longer feature in one of American Spirit’s 2017 issues.

**DAR to the Rescue**

HEADLINES REMIND US that earthquakes, forest fires, tornadoes, hurricanes, flash floods and other emergencies strike towns across the country with little to no warning. Many DAR members volunteer their time to educate and prepare their communities for potential hazards and formulate plans to deal with the aftermath of a natural disaster.

Alice Raviolo, member of the Rogue River DAR Chapter, Grants Pass, Ore., volunteers as Block Captain for her local Neighborhood Watch program called the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT). Recently the CERT partnered with other community agencies to hold an earthquake drill for the community.

These types of drills allow the CERT to practice assessing injuries and gain experience assigning victims to appropriate treatment areas, whether that means immediately evacuating them by helicopter, moving them to hospitals by ambulance or treating them on site.

“As rural residents, we realize that in a disaster situation, we may very well be on our own for some time,” Mrs. Raviolo said. “Training like this helps us all become familiar with what is needed to help each other in our neighborhoods, and be better prepared to survive until help from outside is available.”

Monica Hoyt, Salt Lake City DAR Chapter runs a booth displaying different aspects of emergency preparation.

Monica Hoyt of the Salt Lake City DAR Chapter runs a booth displaying different aspects of emergency preparation.

**Monica Hoyt**

For the past three years she has served as her district’s representative in the ShakeOut. Each district works with city leaders and emergency crews to hold drills specific to its area.

“During those drills, the biggest thing we test is communications,” Mrs. Hoyt said. “We try to account for everyone in our district, which can be several thousand people.”

Similar to a phone tree approach, each block has a captain who reports to the area representative, who then reports to the district representative. The idea is to account for everyone within one to two hours after a disaster.
Granddaughter, You’re a Blessing
Personalized Heirloom Music Box

FREE Personalization!

Emily

*Shown smaller than actual size of about 6” x 4”*

Heirloom Quality ... Limited Availability!

- Each colorful bead in the elegant border represents a special blessing in your granddaughter’s life...for her to count, every day
- Fine heirloom-quality music box is hand-crafted and finished in rich mahogany for lifelong beauty
- Decorative silver key and ball feet
- Personalized with her name in the heartfelt sentiment:

Personalized Gift ... Exceptional Value!

Act now to acquire your exclusive Heirloom Music Box, personalized with your granddaughter’s name for just $39.99*, payable in three installments of $19.99. Our 365-day money-back guarantee assures your 100% satisfaction. Send no money now. Just return the attached coupon and indicate the name for personalization.

www.bradfordexchange.com/blessingbox

Includes a poem card

My Granddaughter

Each bead stands for a blessing
Please count them every day
When your heart is full of gratitude
More good will come your way

Then your blessings will be many
And your worries but a few
And among them you can always count
Just how much I love you

Please respond promptly

P.O. Box 806, Morton Grove, IL 60053-0806

YES. Please accept my order for the “My Granddaughter, You’re a Blessing” Personalized Music Boxes. I need send no money now. I will be billed with shipment. More than one granddaughter? Please fill in the name for each box ordered (up to 10 letters).

One Box: ____________________________
Two Boxes: ____________________________
Three Boxes: ____________________________
Four Boxes: ____________________________

Mrs. Mr. Ms. ____________________________
Name (Please Print Clearly)

Address

City State Zip

Email (optional)

01-21654-001-E27781

*Plus a total of $9.99 shipping and service per box. A sales tax will be added to Illinois residents. Please allow 4-6 weeks for shipment. Sales subject to product availability and order eligibility.
ONE OF THE MOST EXCITING moments of the 125th Continental Congress was the official determination by Guinness World Records™ that the DAR had set a new world record in patriotism by collecting the most letters of support for active-duty service personnel in one month. The excitement at Constitution Hall was palpable during the formal announcement, which served as the grand finale of National Defense Night on Saturday, June 18, 2016.

After dozens of Pages delivered overflowing postal bins of mail to President General Lynn Forney Young (2013–2016) on the stage, Guinness Adjudicator Kellie Ferrick directed the audience’s attention to three large overhead screens, where a digital counter clicked past the threshold of 10,000 and kept climbing—all the way to 100,904—when confetti cannons burst and the crowd cheered its thunderous approval. (See main photo above.) What an incredible way to Celebrate America and demonstrate the relevancy, purpose and vitality of Today’s DAR!

For the prior six months, members from across the country contributed and enlisted help from family, friends, neighbors and their communities in writing cards and letters. Caring citizens, including Girl Scouts, schoolchildren, church members, local business people and even the governor of Georgia—all following strict guidelines—provided astounding support to the nationwide project. Letters were brought to Washington, D.C., during the week of June 13 to June 18, and counted at DAR Headquarters throughout Continental Congress. Celebrate 125! National Vice Chair Leslie Pfeiffer coordinated the collection process, which took the work of more than a dozen volunteers, manning two drop-off stations at DAR Headquarters. Ms. Ferrick arrived on Saturday to count bundles, as well as to inspect random samples during the verification process. (See inset photo above.)

With nearly 4,000 guests in attendance at Constitution Hall, including the night’s special guests, Secretary of Veterans Affairs Robert McDonald and the USO President and CEO Dr. J.D. Crouch, the final record declaration was a thrilling conclusion to this nationwide service project staged in celebration of the National Society’s 125th anniversary. The DAR had collected more than 10 times the minimum threshold needed to set the record for most letters to military personnel collected in one month, causing Ms. Ferrick to proclaim, “Congratulations—you are officially amazing!”

The feat received nationwide media attention, including coverage on Fox & Friends, the United States Postal Service website, the New Boston Post and in many other outlets. News release templates that may be customized to promote the involvement of local chapters can be found in the Announcements section on the DAR Members’ Website.

The DAR thanks all those who took part in this outstanding organizational achievement. More important: Imagine the appreciation of the men and women in uniform who have received these more than 100,000 letters, thanking them for their service to the nation.
In the Galleries

“For Amusement Only: Arcades and Cafes”
Morris Museum, Morristown, N.J.
Through October 10

Enjoy a blast from our gaming past when you explore the Morris Museum’s latest exhibit of coin-operated amusements, vending machines and gambling devices from the early 20th century. These early examples of coin-operated entertainment, which include machines from Prohibition-era speakeasies, penny arcades, cafes and public venues, contributed to the proliferation of vending, amusement and gaming devices we know today.

As part of the exhibit, which includes works from the museum’s own collection as well private collections, visitors can experience a recreated early 20th-century penny arcade and cafe, featuring entertainment like the 1927 Hercules Grip Tester, manufactured by the Exhibit Supply Company, and the 1932 Grandmother’s Predictions fortune-teller machine.

For more information, visit www.morrismuseum.org.

“Lives Bound Together: Slavery at George Washington’s Mount Vernon”
Opening October 1, 2016

In its newest exhibit, George Washington’s Mount Vernon unveils new information about the slaves who lived and worked on the estate. Through personal stories, artifacts such as furnishings, documents and archaeological discoveries, and interactive displays, the 4,400-square-foot exhibit offers a glimpse into the daily lives of Mount Vernon’s slaves and demonstrates the interconnectedness between the Washingtons and the men and women who served them.

“Mount Vernon is the best documented estate of its kind because George Washington was a meticulous record keeper,” said Curt Viebranz, president and CEO of Mount Vernon. “As he made notes about activities at his home and on his farm, he was, in a way, writing biographies for these men and women who left no written records behind.”

The exhibit also gives visitors a peek into Washington’s changing views on slavery. By the time he wrote his will in 1799, he had softened his stance, granting freedom to the slaves he owned. As part of the exhibit, the will and other writings will be on display.

For more information, visit www.mount vernon.org.

Museum Day Live!
Museums across the nation
September 24, 2016

Ticket cost is not an excuse on Museum Day Live! 2016, when participating museums across the country will open their doors to anyone presenting a free, downloadable Museum Day Live! ticket. This annual event, hosted by Smithsonian magazine, brings the spirit of the Smithsonian Museums, which offer free admission every day, to museums and cultural institutions everywhere.

The event, in its 12th year, encourages people to explore their nation’s museums, cultural institutions, zoos, aquariums, parks and libraries. The Liberty Bell Museum in Allentown, Pa., the Woodrow Wilson Presidential Library and Museum in Staunton, Va., and the Civil Rights Institute in Birmingham, Ala., are among the more than 200 museums already slated to participate in this year’s event.

Each ticket provides free admission for two people per household, per address. Find out what museums are participating in your area and print or download your ticket at www.smithsonianmag.com/museumday.

In the Galleries continued on page 12
The Ouiska Run Chapter, organized in 1974 in English, Ind., was named for Chief Ouiska, an American Indian who lived on a small run, or creek, near Big Springs in Marengo, Ind. Locals began referring to the creek as Ouiska Run, which evolved colloquially into Whisky (or Whiskey) Run. Sources vary on Chief Ouiska’s tribe. Hazen H. Pleasant wrote in A History of Crawford County, Indiana, published in 1926, that Chief Ouiska was Shawnee, while others have written that he was a Mohawk. Nevertheless, Chief Ouiska was friendly to Crawford County’s early settlers. In September 2012, members of the Miami nation took part in a rededication ceremony for a local meditation area and monument dedicated to Chief Ouiska. The Cherokee Spirit Sisters and the Marengo American Legion Post 84 hosted the event. The monument’s natural stone was chosen because its shape represents a buffalo.

Organized in 1919, Bitter Root Chapter, Missoula, Mont., takes its name from the state flower, a small, resilient plant with pink blooms that facing disdain from the European countries with which it traded.

Visitors will be able to see clothing worn by those who opted for a more casual style as befitting a newly democratic nation, side by side with fancier clothes that echo European tastes. The exhibit also displays choices made by those who adapted their clothing out of necessity, such as the poor and enslaved, and religious sects maintaining a group identity.

The overall look of fashion changed drastically in the 50 years after the Revolution, too. Men switched from wearing knee-length breeches to trousers. Women’s dresses went from a stiff, long torso with wide and padded hips to a high-waisted, lightweight and flowing garment reminiscent of ancient Greek statues. (Some showed a scandalous amount of their figures in the process!) Whether viewed for its politics, culture or purely aesthetics, America’s post-Revolution wardrobe reflected an exciting time for fashion.

Two New York City institutions are capitalizing on the current popularity of Founding Father Alexander Hamilton, bolstered by the multi-Tony-award-winning Broadway musical “Hamilton.”

Through December 31, 2016
“Alexander Hamilton: Striver, Statesman, Scoundrel”
New York Public Library, Schwarzman Building; www.nypl.org

The library presents items from its collection including Hamilton’s draft of President George Washington’s 1796 Farewell Address.

Through September 30, 2016
“New York at Its Core Sneak Peak: Alexander Hamilton”
Museum of the City of New York; www.mcny.org

The exhibit includes a piece of one of the 13 sweet gum trees Hamilton planted at the Grange, his Manhattan house, in honor of the 13 Colonies. The tree was grown from seeds of a tree at George Washington’s Mount Vernon. The exhibit also features a lock of Hamilton’s hair once owned by John Marshall, the fourth U.S. chief justice, as well as Aaron Burr’s silver spurs and death mask.

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

The Ouiska Run Chapter, organized in 1974 in English, Ind., was named for Chief Ouiska, an American Indian who lived on a small run, or creek, near Big Springs in Marengo, Ind. Locals began referring to the creek as Ouiska Run, which evolved colloquially into Whisky (or Whiskey) Run. Sources vary on Chief Ouiska’s tribe. Hazen H. Pleasant wrote in A History of Crawford County, Indiana, published in 1926, that Chief Ouiska was Shawnee, while others have written that he was a Mohawk. Nevertheless, Chief Ouiska was friendly to Crawford County’s early settlers. In September 2012, members of the Miami nation took part in a rededication ceremony for a local meditation area and monument dedicated to Chief Ouiska. The Cherokee Spirit Sisters and the Marengo American Legion Post 84 hosted the event. The monument’s natural stone was chosen because its shape represents a buffalo.

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Museum of the City of New York; www.mcny.org

The exhibit includes a piece of one of the 13 sweet gum trees Hamilton planted at the Grange, his Manhattan house, in honor of the 13 Colonies. The tree was grown from seeds of a tree at George Washington’s Mount Vernon. The exhibit also features a lock of Hamilton’s hair once owned by John Marshall, the fourth U.S. chief justice, as well as Aaron Burr’s silver spurs and death mask.

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

The Ouiska Run Chapter, organized in 1974 in English, Ind., was named for Chief Ouiska, an American Indian who lived on a small run, or creek, near Big Springs in Marengo, Ind. Locals began referring to the creek as Ouiska Run, which evolved colloquially into Whisky (or Whiskey) Run. Sources vary on Chief Ouiska’s tribe. Hazen H. Pleasant wrote in A History of Crawford County, Indiana, published in 1926, that Chief Ouiska was Shawnee, while others have written that he was a Mohawk. Nevertheless, Chief Ouiska was friendly to Crawford County’s early settlers. In September 2012, members of the Miami nation took part in a rededication ceremony for a local meditation area and monument dedicated to Chief Ouiska. The Cherokee Spirit Sisters and the Marengo American Legion Post 84 hosted the event. The monument’s natural stone was chosen because its shape represents a buffalo.

Organized in 1919, Bitter Root Chapter, Missoula, Mont., takes its name from the state flower, a small, resilient plant with pink blooms that facing disdain from the European countries with which it traded.

Visitors will be able to see clothing worn by those who opted for a more casual style as befitting a newly democratic nation, side by side with fancier clothes that echo European tastes. The exhibit also displays choices made by those who adapted their clothing out of necessity, such as the poor and enslaved, and religious sects maintaining a group identity.

The overall look of fashion changed drastically in the 50 years after the Revolution, too. Men switched from wearing knee-length breeches to trousers. Women’s dresses went from a stiff, long torso with wide and padded hips to a high-waisted, lightweight and flowing garment reminiscent of ancient Greek statues. (Some showed a scandalous amount of their figures in the process!) Whether viewed for its politics, culture or purely aesthetics, America’s post-Revolution wardrobe reflected an exciting time for fashion.

Two New York City institutions are capitalizing on the current popularity of Founding Father Alexander Hamilton, bolstered by the multi-Tony-award-winning Broadway musical “Hamilton.”

Through December 31, 2016
“Alexander Hamilton: Striver, Statesman, Scoundrel”
New York Public Library, Schwarzman Building; www.nypl.org

The library presents items from its collection including Hamilton’s draft of President George Washington’s 1796 Farewell Address.

Through September 30, 2016
“New York at Its Core Sneak Peak: Alexander Hamilton”
Museum of the City of New York; www.mcny.org

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A Mission to Preserve

Swallows making their annual pilgrimage to Mission San Juan Capistrano this spring were met with improvements, thanks, in part, to an NSDAR Special Projects Grant.

The Mission was founded on November 1, 1776, by Padre Junípero Serra as the seventh in the chain of 21 California missions established by Spain. Serving as Orange County’s only mission, it was established to expand the territorial boundaries of Spain, while spreading Christianity to the native inhabitants of colonial Las Californias. Missions became centers of agriculture, industry, education and religion, with the expectation that the indigenous people would eventually become Spanish citizens.

A devastating earthquake, measuring a magnitude of 6.9, killed 42 people and caused extensive damage to the Mission in 1812. It fell into disrepair and was sold to a private rancher. Finally, in the 1860s, President Abraham Lincoln returned the Mission to the Catholic Church.

Restoration work on the Mission began in 1910 and is ongoing. The San Juan Capistrano community supports the project through donations and volunteers. Today, the Mission is a monument to California’s multicultural history, embracing its American Indian, Spanish, Mexican and European heritage. The site serves as a living outdoor museum with original buildings constructed by American Indians and includes the Serra Chapel, the Great Stone Church and the original padres’ quarters of the South Wing.

The Sala Preservation Project is the preservation effort of the original building and adjoining spaces such as the Sacred Garden and Campanario, or bell wall. This adobe building has served as padres’ quarters, a chapel, a home and a curio shop. The Mission Preservation Foundation used $10,000 in DAR grant funding to address critical repairs to the Sala and provide structural reinforcement for earthquakes. Eight holes were drilled into the adobe parapet wall, and tube extensions were inserted 15 feet deep. Stainless steel rods were then inserted, grout poured, and the wall patched.

Every year, more than 50,000 students visit the Mission and engage in an inspirational learning experience via the Mission Matters programming, part of their state-required fourth-grade California history studies.

The NSDAR Special Projects Grants program invites nonprofit organizations to apply for matching-fund grants to support local projects related to historic preservation, education and patriotism. Visit www.dar.org/grants to learn more.

flourishes in dry, rocky soil. The valleys used to be covered with bitterroots in the spring, but now it is rare to find a few. Commonly written as one word, the chapter retains the original two-word spelling. The roots of the plant were a staple of the local American Indians’ diets and were eaten with sugar or salt as a delicacy. Every spring they would migrate with their entire encampments to the valleys of Western Montana and gather enough roots for the entire year. During the Lewis and Clark Expedition, Captain Meriwether Lewis was the first person to write about the bitterroot plant. Its genus, *Lewisia rediviva*, is derived from Lewis’ name. Many local landmarks share the chapter’s name. The Bitter Root Mountain Range of the Rockies stands as a guardian to the west, and the Bitter Root River passes through the area.

Maria Sanford, one of the first female professors in the United States and a fellow Daughter, inspired the organizers of the Maria Sanford Chapter, Minneapolis, Minn., in 1923. Not long after graduating from Connecticut Normal School, she served as a history professor at Swarthmore College in Swarthmore, Pa., from 1871 to 1880. Then she was a professor of rhetoric and elocution at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis from 1880 to 1909. She also lectured on literature and art history.

Sanford championed women’s rights, supported education for African-Americans and became a founder of parent-teacher organizations. She also founded the Minneapolis Improvement League which worked to beautify the city. Sanford traveled throughout the United States delivering more than 1,000 patriotic speeches, the most famous being the powerful address “An Apostrophe to the Flag,” delivered during DAR Continental Congress. Today a statue of Maria Sanford represents Minnesota as part of the Architect of the Capitol’s National Statuary Hall Collection.

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A DAR Founder’s Dramatic Civil War Story

Life of DAR Founder Ellen Hardin Walworth intertwines with biography of forgotten Civil War hero

Historian, educator and attorney Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the original founders of the DAR and the first editor of its magazine, didn’t just write about American history, she became an influential part of it. Her experiences during the Civil War, which tore the nation apart, came perilously close to destroying her family. Fortunately, she used the war’s tragic lessons to help knit the country back together and fuel the start of the nation’s eminent patriotic lineage organization.

The Civil War and other important chapters in her life are examined in a biography of her younger brother, titled Lincoln’s Bold Lion: The Life and Times of Brigadier General Martin Davis Hardin by James T. Huffstodt (Casemate Publishers, 2016). The book resurrects from obscurity Mrs. Walworth’s brother, a forgotten Civil War hero, protégé of President Abraham Lincoln and veteran of Gettysburg, where he lost his arm in battle.

Mrs. Walworth resided for most of the war at “The Bird’s Nest,” her cottage near Louisville, Ky., separated from her abusive and emotionally unstable husband, Mansfield Tracy Walworth. During the first months of the war, Mansfield was arrested as a Confederate spy and spent several months in the Old Capitol Prison in Washington, D.C.

One fall day in 1864 Mrs. Walworth received word from her brother, Union Brigadier General Martin Davis Hardin, announcing his recent marriage to Kentucky belle Estelle Graham while he was on leave. The couple would soon arrive in Union-occupied Louisville, Ky., for a visit.

Mrs. Walworth faced a frightening dilemma. Her youngest brother, Lemuel Smith Hardin, a Confederate soldier with General John Hunt Morgan’s cavalry, was at that moment recuperating at her cottage from a Yankee bullet in his leg. If General Hardin discovered his brother, he would be forced to turn him over to Union authorities for transfer to a prison camp. Mrs. Walworth might even face charges for harboring a Confederate soldier.

She purchased a railroad ticket to Montreal, Canada, for Lemuel, dressing the young man in one of her outfits, complete with veil, for the trip north, according to the Chronicles of Saratoga (The Saratogian, 1959), a collection of newspaper articles penned by Evelyn Britten, a close friend of General Hardin’s great-niece.

When General and Mrs. Hardin arrived, they were unaware that Lemuel had already departed in disguise for neutral Canada, where he would spend the remainder of the war. After the surrender at Appomattox, the Hardin family put aside their differences and remained close until death.

Although this is primarily a biography of General Hardin, the narrative paints a portrait of the Hardin and Walworth families. Mrs. Walworth is frequently quoted in the early chapters describing frontier life in Jacksonville, Ill., where she recalled young Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas visiting her father, John J. Hardin.

The book also tells the tragic story of Mrs. Walworth’s teenage son’s pistol murder of his deranged father in a New York City hotel room in 1871. The murder led to a high-profile trial heavily reported in the national press. Her beloved daughter, Reubena Hyde Walworth, a Vassar graduate and member of the DAR Nurse Corps, also warrants a mention. During the Spanish-American War, Reubena died of typhoid fever while nursing returning American troops in a highly contagious ward in Long Island, N.Y.
January 1692 marked the beginning of nine months of mass hysteria that would leave 19 men and women hanged and another man crushed to death in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. For more than 300 years, the Salem Witch Trials have confounded onlookers—even medical experts and historians—as they have struggled to understand exactly what happened during those moments of religious unrest and panic. The story unfolds in all of its strange, yet factual, detail in The Witches: Salem, 1692 (Little Brown & Co., 2015) by Pulitzer Prize-winning biographer Stacy Schiff. “Salem represents one of the rare moments in our enlightened past when the candles are knocked out and everyone seems to be groping about in the dark, the place where all good stories begin,” she writes.

The book begins with a large cast of characters—more than 75 of them—which alone illustrates the complexity of this baffling period in American history, which Schiff describes as “America’s tiny reign of terror.” Meticulously researched, the book relies heavily on primary sources, of which, Schiff explains in the book, there are few, despite the fact that Puritans were considered avid recordkeepers. Many sought to scrub the accounts when the trials were over. “Salem comes down to us pockmarked by 17th-century deletions and studded with 19th-century inventions,” she writes.

Thorough research saves Schiff’s account from devolving into sensationalism. It pieces together a historically accurate account of the people, places and factors that led to the witch hunts and subsequent hysteria, as well as the painful aftermath. The stars of Schiff’s story are the accused—mostly women, including mothers, daughters, wives and servants—the last of whom Massachusetts exonerated in 2001.

A Closer Look at ‘America’s Tiny Reign of Terror’

Stacy Schiff’s latest release recounts the terrifying and gripping reality of the Salem Witch Trials.

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“Of all the beautiful towns it has been my fortune to see [Hartford] is the chief. Everywhere the eye turns it is blessed with a vision of refreshing green. You do not know what beauty is if you have not been here.”

—Mark Twain in an 1868 letter to Alta California, a San Francisco newspaper

The Heartbeat of Connecticut

By Megan Hamby

Founded in 1637, Hartford, though around 40 miles from the coast, has long been an anchor for Connecticut, and is often called its heartbeat. The state capital since 1875, the city’s nickname is the “Insurance Capital of the World” for the prevalence of insurance companies, and it houses what’s regarded as one of the nation’s oldest continuously published newspapers, The Hartford Courant. Hartford boasts world-renowned museums such as the Wadsworth Atheneum, one of the nation’s oldest public art museums, and the former homes of famed writer Mark Twain and abolitionist author Harriet Beecher Stowe.

But long before Hartford became a bustling cityscape, it was a small settlement on the banks of the Connecticut River. American Indian tribes from the Algonquin confederation inhabited present-day Hartford, calling it Saukiog, which can be translated as “Black Fertile River-Enhanced Earth, good for planting.”

Founding Hartford

The first European to settle in the town was Adriaen Block, a Dutch fur trader and navigator. He sailed up the Connecticut River in 1614, and by the early 1620s, Dutch traders had established a fort in Saukiog that they dubbed the “House of Hope.”
The Power of Your Words

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It’s the Reverend Thomas Hooker, however, who is credited with the founding of the city. Hooker, a Puritan minister, was forced out of his England home after fighting against the oppression incited by the Archbishop of Canterbury. He escaped to Holland, then immigrated to the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Hooker settled in Newtown, Mass., (later renamed Cambridge) and became the pastor of the Church of Christ at Cambridge. His congregation became known as “Mr. Hooker’s Company.”

However, voting in Massachusetts was limited to freemen—men who were formal members of the church and who owned property—and Hooker disagreed with the limitation, advocating for a more universal suffrage. His views led to disputes with John Cotton, an influential minister in nearby Boston.

In 1636, Hooker and a group of 100 men and women moved westward to the Connecticut River Valley. The settlement was originally called Newtown, but in 1637, the name was changed to Hartford, probably at the suggestion of Hooker’s assistant Samuel Stone, who had been born in Hartford, England.

Establishing a Government
On May 31, 1638, Hooker delivered a sermon in Hartford, saying that “the foundation of authority is laid firstly in the free consent of people.” Those words—uttered 138 years before the Colonies gained independence—were radical in a time of emperors and kings. But Hooker—and the Puritans who had settled in Hartford—believed that people had the right to choose who would govern them.

Less than a year after Hooker delivered his sermon, those ideas were put into practice. In January 1639, Hartford, along with the Windsor and Wethersfield settlements, united under a framework called the Fundamental Orders. The Orders, inspired in part by Hooker’s revolutionary sermon, gave Colonists the right to elect representatives and a governor. Some people even believe that the Fundamental Orders influenced the drafters of the Constitution.

During the Revolutionary War, Hartford was largely free from British occupation and battles. However, nearby cities did see war: The Battle of Ridgefield in April 1777, which resulted in the burning of the city of Danbury, took place approximately 65 miles from Hartford. The infamous Newgate Prison, which housed Loyalists who refused to fight for independence, was just 20 miles away. Connecticut also became known as the “Provision State,” providing food, cannons and other goods to the Continental Army.

Despite the city’s relative peace in comparison to Connecticut’s coastal towns, it was a Hartford woman who kept local citizens informed of the political events transpiring throughout the Colonies. Hannah Bruce Watson, one of the first female publishers in America, published The Connecticut Courant, which provided coverage of the Stamp Act and the Boston Tea Party. On July 15, 1776, it published a copy of the Declaration of Independence in its entirety. That newspaper became The Hartford Courant.

Continued on page 20
The Heart of Hartford

“Hartford Has It” is the official slogan of Hartford, Conn., and its wide variety of parks, museums and tours backs up the claim.

Hartford Walking Tours
www.ctvisit.com/listings/hartford-walking-tours
Take a guided 90-minute walk through Hartford’s downtown and history, and visit sites like the capitol, Bushnell Park, Wadsworth Atheneum and Connecticut’s Old State House.

Bushnell Park
www.bushnellpark.org
This 37-acre park in the heart of the city features an arboretum of more than 700 trees. Created in 1854 as an oasis for the city’s residents, the park today is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. On Thursdays at noon, tour the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Arch, designed to honor the 4,000 Hartford citizens who served in the Civil War.

Connecticut Science Center
www.ctsciencecenter.org
The center features 150 hands-on exhibits, a 3-D digital theater and four educational labs. On November 19 and December 10, families with children ages 5–12 can take part in an overnight excursion and explore the different exhibit galleries, see a 3-D movie and interact with live animals.

Harriet Beecher Stowe Center
www.harrietbeecherstowecenter.org
Visit the house and gardens where the author lived for 33 years. The accompanying Stowe Center Library contains a collection of Stowe’s personal correspondence and first editions of her work, as well as the writings of her anti-slavery father Reverend Lyman Beecher, abolitionist brother Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, and women’s rights advocate sister Isabella Beecher Hooker.

Elizabeth Park Rose Gardens
www.elizabethparkct.org
This 101-acre park spans both Hartford and West Hartford. When visiting, check out the 2.5-acre rose garden that contains more than 475 flower beds and 15,000 rose bushes. Also visit the herb garden, iris garden and dahlia display.

Mark Twain House and Museum
www.marktwainhouse.org
Samuel Clemens—best known by his pen name Mark Twain—and his wife and children lived in the home from 1874–1891, until financial difficulties forced the family to move to Europe. They sold the property in 1903, but it now stands as a tribute to the world-famous author and humorist. From now until January 2017, visit the “In Their Father’s Image: Susy, Clara and Jean Clemens” exhibit to learn more about his children.

Noah Webster House and
West Hartford Historical Society
www.noahwebsterhouse.org
Open seven days a week from 1–4 p.m., visitors to the Noah Webster House will enjoy a film about Webster in a 19th-century schoolhouse theater. Families will enjoy the hands-on activities that explore Webster’s childhood and 18th-century America.

Wadsworth Atheneum Museum of Art
www.thewadsworth.org
The oldest, continuously operating public art museum in the United States, the Wadsworth Atheneum contains approximately 50,000 works of art that cover a period of 5,000 years. Founded in 1842, the museum hosts Greek and Roman antiques, Baroque paintings, and a collection of American Colonial furniture, as well as a collection of Samuel Colt firearms.

Ancient Burying Ground
www.theancientburyingground.org
The Ancient Burying Ground is the oldest historic site in Hartford. From 1640 until the early 1800s, anyone who died in the city—regardless of age, gender, race, faith or economic status—was buried here.

Connecticut Historical Society (CHS) Museum and Library
www.chs.org
One of the oldest historical societies in the nation, the CHS houses a museum and library, and includes more than 4 million manuscripts, books, artifacts and materials about the state’s history. Visit on the first Saturday of the month for free admission.
The Growth of Hartford

Hartford grew into an important trading center on the Connecticut River. Its main exports were molasses, spices, coffee and rum, and ships traveled to England, the West Indies and the Far East. However, merchants contended with many risks, including fires, pirates, storms and accidents.

A need to combat these risks led to the creation of the insurance industry. Connecticut’s oldest insurance agency—Hartford Fire Insurance Group—was founded in 1810, and still operates as the Hartford Insurance Company. As years went on, Hartford eventually became the home of some of America’s top insurance companies, such as Aetna and Travelers Insurance, thereby gaining the nickname of the “Insurance Capital of the World.”

Insurance wasn’t the only industry to take root in Hartford. Firearm manufacturer Samuel Colt also called Hartford home. In 1836, Colt patented his revolver mechanism that enabled a gun to be fired multiple times without reloading, and in 1855, he opened what was then the world’s largest private armament factory—a business that still keeps its headquarters in Hartford.

Hartford was also known for its ethnic diversity, as immigrants found work and settled in the community. The city was a hub of abolitionist activity, led by Harriet Beecher Stowe, the author of 1852’s influential Uncle Tom’s Cabin. She was also among the founders of the Hartford Art School, which later became part of the University of Hartford.

Among her neighbors was Samuel Clemens—more commonly known as Mark Twain, author of The Adventures of Tom Sawyer (1876) and Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (1884).

Today, the capital city has about 125,000 residents. Visitors who travel to Hartford during the autumn months enjoy fall festivals and drives among the colorful leaves (see sidebar).
A painting of the old Birmingham, Ala., Terminal Station has hung in my parents’ house for as long as I can remember. When my father, who worked for Norfolk Southern Railroad, first moved to Birmingham, he marveled at the city’s Byzantine-inspired Beaux Arts Union Station completed in 1909. By the 1950s, rail travel had begun to ebb, and Birmingham preservationists (bolstered by my father’s letters to the editor of the Birmingham News) weren’t successful in saving the historical landmark, which was torn down in 1969. Fortunately, many other union stations across the country have been saved from the wrecking ball. Here are 10 of America’s most iconic examples of transportation hubs that have become beloved landmarks.

— By Jamie Roberts, managing editor —

**Grand Central Terminal, New York**

Railroad tycoon Cornelius Vanderbilt built the Grand Central Terminal—at 48 acres, considered the world’s largest railway station—in 1913. Features include a celestial ceiling mural in the main concourse, antique gold-barred ticket windows, gold chandeliers and Guastavino-tiled arches. Outside the station facing 42nd street, the station’s 13-foot clock contains Tiffany glass. The clock is surrounded by the Glory of Commerce sculptures, including representations of Minerva, Hercules and Mercury.

**Kansas City, Mo., Union Station**

The Kansas City Terminal Railway, a company formed by the 12 railroads serving the city, completed the limestone and granite Union Station in 1914. At the time, it was the third-largest train station in the country. Designed in the grand Beaux Arts style to reflect Kansas City’s status as a Midwestern hub, the station was renovated in 1999 and is now home not only to transportation facilities, but also a science museum, planetarium, shops, restaurants and offices.
PORTLAND, ORE.,
UNION STATION

Northwest Pacific Company built the elegant Portland Union Station in 1896, and it has been in continuous operation ever since. The centerpiece of the station, located in Old Town Chinatown, is its 150-foot Romanesque Revival tower with a four-sided Seth Thomas clock. Designed with brick, stucco and sandstone, the initial project cost $300,000. The blue and gold neon “Go By Train” and “Union Station” signs were added in 1948. The station was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975, and it’s now served by Amtrak, light-rail lines and inner-city bus lines.

DENVER UNION STATION

The first Union Station on the site opened in 1881 and burned in 1894. The current structure, designed by Denver architects Gove & Walsh in the Beaux Arts style, was completed in 1914 and now includes the historic terminal building, a train shed canopy, an underground bus facility and light rail station. A Lower Downtown landmark, Union Station was renovated in 2012 to serve as a regional transportation hub and the centerpiece of a new transit-oriented development.

LOS ANGELES UNION STATION

Southern California glamour is on sunny display at Los Angeles Union Station, which, in the 1930s, consolidated services from Union Pacific, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads into one terminal station. John and Donald Parkinson, Los Angeles’ famous father-and-son architectural team, designed the building in Spanish Colonial, Mission Revival and Art Deco styles to both reflect the city’s heritage and salute its emerging modernity. Opened in May 1939, the station features terracotta-tiled floors inlaid with marble and walls of travertine tile. Next to the indoor waiting areas are lush outdoor spaces filled with fan palms, orange trees, magnolias and fountains. Known as the “Last of the Great Railway Stations,” Union Station was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.
RICHMOND, VA.,
MAIN STREET STATION

Located in Richmond’s Shockoe Bottom area, the Renaissance Revival-style Main Street Station—covered with a veneer of Pompeian brick—opened in 1901 to serve the Seaboard Air Line and Chesapeake and Ohio railroads. Its ornate, four-clock, six-story domed tower is a city landmark. The station survived a major flood of the James River in 1972, and it was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1976.

WORCESTER, MASS., UNION STATION

The French-Renaissance styled Worcester Union Station was originally completed in 1911 for the Boston and Albany Railroad, but it was also used by the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and the Boston and Maine railroads. Designed by Philadelphia architects Watson and Huckle, the station features a Grand Hall with original elliptical stained-glass ceilings, marble columns and mahogany wood trim. The station was completely renovated in 2000 at a cost of $32 million.

WASHINGTON, D.C., UNION STATION

Daniel Burnham—principal architect of the 1893 World’s Fair in Chicago—designed Washington’s Union Station in the classical revival style of the Beaux Arts. The ancient Roman Baths of Diocletian was the model for the station’s vast interior spaces. A vital part of the nation’s early 1900s City Beautiful Movement, the station inspired the designs of the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, the Federal Triangle, the Supreme Court Building, and the National Gallery of Art.

Union Station continues to impress its more than 40 million visitors each year. The Main Hall features a barrel-vaulted glass and coffered plaster ceiling—shining with gold leaf—that rises 45 feet from the floor and stretches 760 feet long. The station’s exterior, made of white Bethel granite from Vermont, faces the U.S. Capitol, five blocks away. Today the station serves as Amtrak’s national headquarters.
Chicago Union Station

Chicago Union Station began as a partnership among four railroads whose leaders sought to replace the city’s overcrowded 1881 Grand Passenger Station with an impressive station elevating the city as a national railroad hub. Daniel Burnham began envisioning this Beaux Arts station in 1903, but died before it reached completion. Construction began in 1913, but was delayed several times by World War I, labor shortages and strikes. The station was finally finished in 1925 at a cost of about $75 million.

Union Station’s headhouse takes up an entire city block. Its signature is the Great Hall, which is a familiar sight to many visitors who have frequently seen it on TV and film. A 300-foot-long barrel-vaulted skylight soars 115 feet above the floor, and a wide passageway leads to the concourse. Two statues look over the Great Hall on its east wall, one figure holding a rooster to represent day and the other figure holding an owl to represent night, both symbolizing the continuous 24-hour nature of travel by rail.

El Paso, Texas, Union Depot

Another design by architect Daniel Burnham, the El Paso Union Depot was completed in 1906. This three-story neoclassical building features red brick, a patterned marble floor, pillars and pilasters and a second-story gallery. Sunlight streams in the grand waiting room from Diocletian windows—large semicircular windows like those of the public baths of Ancient Rome. The depot was added to the National Register of Historic Places in the 1970s and now serves Amtrak and local bus lines.
Are Women More Prone to COPD?

BY PHOEBE BROWN | Staff Writer

The traditional gender profile for developing chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) once consisted of white, male smokers. However, once big tobacco targeted women in the 1960s, the profile changed. Studies show women as more vulnerable to airborne pollutants, thus making them more prone to COPD.

COPD can affect anyone at any age, but gender plays a role. More than 7 million women have COPD, with millions undiagnosed. In fact, 66 percent of people with COPD are women. COPD develops differently in women, who are more likely to have flare-ups, need urgent care and hospitalizations.

Female airways are smaller and have less respiratory muscle. Consequently, air pollutants appear in higher concentrations in women, causing more damage.

Estrogen conspires with nicotine to form harmful compounds in the body. Women exposed only to secondhand smoke are more likely to develop COPD than male nonsmokers.

The under-diagnosis of COPD in women, combined with insufficient treatment options, can be frustrating. Most doctors recommend traditional treatments such as medications, inhalers and oxygen therapy. These treatments help manage disease symptoms, but not the disease itself.

Physicians at a clinic called the Lung Institute (lunginstitute.com) have developed a procedure that directly addresses the disease through autologous stem cell therapy using cells derived from the patient.

Lung Institute physicians extract stem cells from blood or bone marrow tissue, separate them and return them intravenously. Reintroduced cells travel through heart into the lungs where they aggregate in the “pulmonary trap.” Once there, they can promote healing and improve lung function.

A former Lung Institute patient, whose name is omitted for privacy, says, “I have a daughter, and she suffers. She’s not on oxygen, but she’s probably real close to where I was. She still smokes! I told her that if she quit, I would bring her [to the Lung Institute]!”

The Lung Institute has treated over 2,500 patients nationwide. A recent Lung Institute study indicates an 82 percent increase in quality of life after stem cell treatment and a 60 percent increase in lung function for those who took a pulmonary function test.

Stem Cells: The Next Big Thing

Lung disease accounts for the loss of 150,000 lives every year and is the third leading cause of death in the United States.

Specialists using stem cells from the patient’s own body can offer treatment for people suffering from lung diseases like:

- COPD
- Pulmonary Fibrosis
- Emphysema
- Interstitial Lung Disease
- Chronic Bronchitis

With clinics located in Scottsdale, Arizona; Nashville, Tennessee; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Dallas, Texas; and Tampa, Florida, the physicians at the Lung Institute are able to treat patients from anywhere in the United States and around the world.

If you or a loved one suffers from a chronic lung disease, contact the Lung Institute to find out if stem cell treatments are right for you.

Call (855) 618-4694 to find out if you qualify or visit LungInstitute.com/Info
Paper Trail

Adelphi Paper Hangings Revives a Historic Craft

By Courtney Peter
“There was a specific moment when I fell in love with wallpaper,” recalled Chris Ohrstrom. While driving in Cooperstown, N.Y., he spotted workers gutting an early Federal-era house and pulled over to investigate. As Ohrstrom sifted through the accumulated debris in search of salvageable materials, a fragment of scenic wallpaper caught his attention. Even in its faded, deteriorated state, the paper’s texture and vibrancy captivated him. It bore little resemblance to modern wallpaper produced digitally or by screen printing. “I was looking at something I’d never seen before,” he said.

Inspired, Ohrstrom began researching production methods from the 18th and 19th centuries, when the painstaking process of creating intricately patterned papers was as remarkable as the products themselves. His research fueled a desire to revive these centuries-old techniques in modern America. So he partnered with Steve Larson to establish Adelphi Paper Hangings, the only commercial producer in the nation to recreate period wallpaper patterns using historically accurate techniques. The company’s work hangs in famed homes and museums nationwide, including DAR Headquarters in Washington, D.C., where two newly papered period rooms testify to Adelphi’s complete mastery of its craft.

Artisans at Work

Compared to the historical techniques it practices, Adelphi is a young company. In the 1990s, Ohrstrom conducted block-printed wallpaper workshops and established a demonstration program at the Farmers’ Museum in Cooperstown. His work reacquainted Americans with authentic block-printing methods that are still practiced by several centuries-old European manufacturers, but had died out entirely in the United States.

“From the early 18th century through the mid-19th century, that was the only way wallpaper was produced,” Larson said. After the first block imparts the pattern’s broadest elements, each successive block—at least one for each color—refines the design. The most intricate patterns use more than 40 blocks. By about 1860, machine printing made wallpaper relatively efficient and affordable to manufacture, and nearly drove block printing to extinction.

Sensing a domestic market for authentic block-printed papers, Ohrstrom and Larson formed Adelphi Paper Hangings in 1999. Their goal, Ohrstrom said, was “to learn how to do this right, so the interiors of American historic houses would look how they really looked, instead of vaguely like they looked.”

Rather than rush to market, the company spent two years developing its tradecraft. Exhaustive research into historical methods, techniques and styles took the partners to institutions and archives in the United States, England and France. To interpret the original appearance of antique wallpaper, they studied how historic paints change with time, as well as period context and fashions.

Faithfully reproducing historic wallpaper requires access to specialized materials. Adelphi sourced 75 percent cotton, acid-neutral paper from France; commissioned custom-cut, pear wood-faced printing blocks from a company in Lockport, N.Y.; and developed a modern formula for traditional chalk-based distemper paint.

Skilled hands use these components to call forth patterns dating from the 1740s through the 1930s. Adelphi offers
designs from its own extensive collection of historic American, French and English patterns, as well as those licensed from the archives of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Historic New England and the Smithsonian Institution, among other repositories. Each order is individually produced to meet Adelphi’s rigorous standards of quality, historical accuracy and consistency.

Led by Larson, Adelphi’s five artisans craft world-class papers from a modest, small-town workspace in the tiny upstate New York town of Sharon Springs. “It’s not some modern manufacturing facility. They’re in an old general storefront with creaky wooden floors,” said Honorary New York State Regent Denise Doring VanBuren, one of several New York DAR members to visit Adelphi headquarters in spring 2014. “You’re in this artisanal, handcrafted world where they’re making things the old-fashioned way.”

wares from this unassuming workroom hang in the White House, Mount Vernon, Monticello and Colonial Williamsburg, as well as a number of rooms at DAR Headquarters, such as the Banquet Hall and the Illinois, Iowa, Virginia, District of Columbia, West Virginia and Massachusetts period rooms.

“We use only the best,” said Patrick Sheary, DAR Museum Curator of Furnishings. “They do the best quality work, and they have the best selection.” So when the opportunity recently arose to choose new wallpaper for the New York and Tennessee period rooms, Sheary knew just where to look.

Deck the Walls

When swathed in richly detailed paper, walls transform from backdrop to focal point. Transformation was just what Sheary and Tennessee State Regent Susan Thomas (2013–2016) had in mind for the Tennessee period room, last redecorated in the late 1980s.

One of 31 state-sponsored period rooms maintained by the DAR Museum, the Tennessee room contains several pieces related to the White House, including Classical mahogany armchairs that President James Monroe commissioned for the executive mansion, and a portrait of President Andrew Jackson, a longtime Tennessee resident. The space depicts the period from approximately 1810 to 1850, but the blush-colored paint on the walls did not match the fashion of the times, which favored wallpaper.

Powerhouse Preservationist

For Chris Ohrstrom, co-founder of Adelphi Paper Hangings, preservation is an active pursuit. “When you practice a craft, you understand a whole lot more than if you just look at it,” he said. Ohrstrom’s commitment to that philosophy, and his ability to create an environment in which talented people can flourish, benefits not only Adelphi, but also Falmouth Heritage Renewal, a nonprofit he founded to restore the namesake Jamaican town’s historic buildings.

These strengths also inform his role as chair of the World Monuments Fund (WMF) Board of Trustees. For more than half a century, the WMF has led the way in conserving the world’s irreplaceable treasures—architectural and cultural sites spanning the history of human civilization, from India’s Mughal Gardens of Agra to the cloistered convents of Seville, Spain. The organization works to restore, preserve and safeguard sites at risk of destruction by the forces of nature and the impact of social, political and economic change. For more information, visit www.wmf.org.
But which wallpaper to choose? Tennessee Daughters proceeded deliberately, searching for a visually impactful design that was both historically accurate and pleasing to the modern eye. Budgetary considerations dictated that the paper also had to work with the existing draperies, rug and upholstery, awash in shades of pink. Location factored into the decision, too. “That room is so prominent because you look down the hallway to see it when you enter the DAR Library,” Mrs. Thomas said.

To satisfy these exacting criteria, Mrs. Thomas consulted Adelphi’s online catalog, which organizes the company’s library of patterns by era. Each design is shown in four color combinations—usually two historically accurate ones, and two reflecting modern tastes. “I loved that I could go on the Adelphi website to see the various period-appropriate papers and colorways,” Mrs. Thomas said.

A pattern named Parakeets and Pearls, featuring urns, flowers and birds holding strands of pearls in their beaks, emerged as the winner. First produced in Paris about 1780, the delicate yet sophisticated five-color design follows an arabesque arrangement, meaning that figures are placed with a bilateral symmetry and arranged in columns. In the chosen color scheme, yellow provides a sunny background for naturalistic motifs in shades of green, created entirely via block printing.

The paper went up in March 2016. A state fund dedicated to maintaining the Tennessee room provided the money to cover approximately $21,000 in production and installation costs.

Visible at close range, the paper’s layers of block-printed paint suggest hints of light and shadow when viewed from a distance. The added visual interest enlivens the room’s existing décor, as shades of yellow, green and rose unite in a color palate reminiscent of everlasting springtime.

**Wow-Worthy Wallpaper**

The New York period room’s former magnificent, hand-painted Chinese wallpaper had been a standout element since its installation in the 1970s. Featuring birds, branches and vases of flowers, the pattern “was a tour de force of wallpaper,” Mrs. VanBuren said. “It was overwhelming to the senses.”

It was also heavily water damaged, due to a leaking roof. Conserving it would cost $75,000. Instead, New York State Regent Martha Crapser (2013–2016) considered dedicating her State Regent’s Project to replacing the discolored, deteriorated paper. The recent replacement of the Memorial Continental Hall roof clinched the decision. “You can’t guarantee anything in an old building,” said Mrs. Crapser, but “I knew that now we could go forward.”

But no ordinary wallpaper would do. “If we were going to replace this hand-painted Chinese wallpaper, which had presence and was beautiful, then we would have to do it with something that had the same ‘wow’ factor,” Sheary said.
“As you walk around the room, it shimmers. The goddesses look like they’re dancing.”

Patrick Sheary, DAR Museum Curator of Furnishings
They found it in a 1787 arabesque by Jean-Baptiste Réveillon, the preeminent paper printer in 18th-century France. Adorned with goddesses, urns, cherubs and florals in reds, greens, ochres and shimmering 23-karat gold, its grandeur wasn’t purely decorative. The gilt helped brighten a room by reflecting the dim candlelight of the period. Original pristine rolls of the paper were discovered in France in the 1980s and quickly sold at auction. Though some reproductions exist, none had been produced using hand painting and gold accents.

Serendipitously, Larson and Ohrstrom had experimented with printing the pattern as a personal challenge. “We consider it the most beautiful paper in the world,” said Ohrstrom. “It’s the most difficult technically, because it involves block printing, hand painting and gilding. We never thought we’d be able to sell it, because it’s so expensive. Then along came the DAR.”

Presented as the parlor of a wealthy, cosmopolitan post-Revolution New York City family, the room provides a fitting home for the opulent Réveillon arabesque. “By the 1790s, French wallpaper had captivated American tastemakers,” wrote Catherine Lynn in Wallpaper in America: From the 17th Century to World War I (W.W. Norton & Co., 1980). Appreciation for superior quality, gratitude for the United States’ Revolutionary War allies, and the removal of export duties all drove demand.

The paper’s splendor carried a substantial price tag: approximately $115,000 for production and installation, even after Adelphi offered a generous discount. Removing the existing paper, painting and preparing the room, and other expenses further raised the total project cost. Armed with a business plan and a multifaceted fundraising campaign, New York Daughters raised more than $150,000.

The staggering amount also funded the purchase of an extraordinary find: one of two original 1788 Réveillon arabesque panels that had become available on the collectors’ market. The New York State Organization bought one panel, and the DAR Museum bought the second. “Now we can say that the wallpaper in the New York room is a reproduction of original panels held in the DAR Museum collection,” Mrs. Crapser said. Currently the only pieces of historic wallpaper the DAR Museum owns, the hope is that the panels will serve as a cornerstone of a historic wallpaper collection.

The added significance increased anticipation for the multiyear project’s culmination. With a goal of unveiling the paper at the 125th Continental Congress in June 2016, the team chose the paper in 2014 to permit time for fundraising and production. The latter took nearly a year, as Adelphi spent 40 hours handcrafting each 8-foot section. The results exceeded all expectations. “As you walk around the room, it shimmers. The goddesses look like they’re dancing,” Sheary said.

Guests at the unveiling party, including several members of the Adelphi team, marveled at the finished product. For Adelphi, the experience also carried a deeper meaning. “Having printed this, we feel we’ve completely revived the craft and delivered work equal to that of the great masters,” Ohrstrom said. ☞
Eastward Ho!
AMERICA ENTERS THE CHINA TRADE

By Bill Hudgins
On February 22, 1784, the grandly (and hopefully) named ship Empress of China cast off from a wharf on New York City’s waterfront bound for China. The first U.S. vessel to attempt the voyage, the ship sailed on George Washington’s 52nd birthday and carried the hopes of a new nation desperately in need of trade with the rest of the world.

In winning its independence, the United States broke free of British mercantile policies that restricted America from trading freely with other nations. News that preliminary peace accords had been signed in Paris in 1783 launched countless dreams of setting sail for exotic ports in search of fortune.
and two partners, William Duer and French émigré John Holker, who had also partnered with Morris in a number of deals since 1781. Parker also served as agent and cashier in outfitting the ship and procuring cargo.

The partnership ran into trouble almost immediately. Morris and Holker began arguing over the accounts of their previous ventures, and Parker continually begged for more cash while dodging requests for financial details, Smith writes.

When the fur trading idea collapsed in late 1783—in part because of its complexity and cost—Holker felt deceived and betrayed. The bickering would only get worse during the months while the Empress of China was absent.

Smith portrays Parker as the villain—a smooth-talking scoundrel who absconded to Europe in August 1784, leaving Holker and Duer to face thousands of dollars of debt. According to Robert Morris: Financial of the American Revolution by Charles Rappleye (Simon & Schuster, 2010), “a clerk from Parker’s firm later testified that his boss had diverted most of the advances on the China venture to personal use. His books were, as Holker termed them, ‘a downright swindling statement.’”

For years afterward, Holker and Morris tried futilely to force Parker to settle accounts as their own financial situations deteriorated. But Parker seems to have been one of those nine-lived rascals who repeatedly escape final reckoning while more honorable men succumb, according to Smith.

Finding Fair Winds

The Empress of China was originally scheduled to depart in January 1784, but an uncommonly long, cold winter had frozen New York City’s harbor. The weather finally moderated, and the ship left on February 22, 1784. It would not touch American soil again for 14 months and 24 days.

Commanded by U.S. Navy veteran John Green, the ship carried a crew of 42, many of them also Revolutionary War veterans, such as Samuel Shaw, Thomas Randall, ship surgeon Dr. Robert Johnston and surgeon’s mate Andrew Carroll.

Only 104 feet long, 28 feet wide and weighing 400 tons, the Empress of China was small for a China merchant, as ships in the China trade were called—the East India Company often dispatched 1,000-ton ships. Among other items such as lead, it carried 30 tons of American ginseng, a root highly prized in China and elsewhere for its purported medicinal qualities. Smith notes that the cargo comprised at least 2 million pieces of ginseng.

European nations also collected and shipped American ginseng to China. The Empress of China was designed for speed, and its backers were gambling that it would beat the larger but slower boats to China and secure a premium price for the cargo.

Though this was the first time a U.S. ship had attempted to sail to China, the route was familiar to European sailors, and Captain Green had ample information about his course. Likewise, Shaw and Randall knew what to expect at Canton. After a relatively uneventful voyage, the Empress of China arrived at the Portuguese colony of Macao just a few miles down the Pearl River from Canton on August 28, 1784.

China called foreigners Fan Kwae—foreign devils—and in 1757 had limited all contact with them to Canton, where outsiders were restricted to a compound along the Pearl River. (The Chinese at first thought Americans were a kind of Englishman and referred to them as “Flower Flag Devils,” according to Smith.) Each foreign nation had its own factory, or hong, that combined offices, warehouses and comfortable living quarters. Foreigners could visit each other within the cantonment, but were not permitted to enter the city at large.

Ships first stopped at Macao, and then were allowed to proceed a few miles up the Pearl River to the port of Whampoa, about 12 miles downriver from Canton. Goods were shipped as necessary from Whampoa to Canton as deals were struck with Chinese merchants.

A multilevel bureaucracy enforced China’s complicated rules governing every step of the process, and lavish bribes and “gifts” lubricated the system. The port authorities assigned Chinese assistants to foreign traders to help them navigate the complexities. The assistants prospered only if their clients did, so they had incentive to be fairly honest. The level of graft and corruption appalled the Americans, but they had been warned what to expect and were careful to meet or exceed expectations.

Her Final Voyages

To the dismay of all, European ships had beaten the Empress of China to Canton. Ginseng prices had fallen from a high of $15 per pound to about $5 a pound by the time the Americans arrived. But, with the other items in its hold, this price was still high enough to realize a 25 percent profit, Smith reports.

After four months in China, the Empress of China left Macao on December 28, 1784, laden with tea, silks, porcelains and other goods valued at about $291,000, according to Smith. It arrived in New York City on May 11, 1785.
While the voyage was hailed as a triumph, the financial feud among the partners ultimately involved some of the ship’s officers. The imbroglio also affected how the cargo was sold in order to satisfy as many creditors as possible, and influenced the disposition of the ship itself.

The *Empress of China* was sold for only $6,250 and, under new ownership, left on a second voyage to Canton on February 1, 1786. It returned successfully on May 4, 1787, and was sold again. Renamed the *Edgar*, it made one transatlantic voyage before being sold yet again and renamed the *Clara*.

On February 22, 1791—exactly seven years after it sailed from New York City on America’s first trade expedition to China—the *Clara* sank near the harbor of Dublin, Ireland. By then, U.S. ships had become a familiar sight at Canton—and at many other ports around the globe.

**Following in the Empress’ Wake**

Though profits were lower than hoped, the successful voyage touched off a rush of U.S. trade with China. Ginseng hunters scoured the forests to supply the demand of traders eager to reach Canton. They did not learn until later that the immense supply brought by the *Empress of China* had flooded the market, depressing prices for years to come, according to John R. Haddad’s *America’s First Adventure in China: Trade, Treaties, Opium and Salvation* (Temple University Press, 2014).

Traders soon revived Ledyard’s fur scheme and made fortunes shipping sea otter pelts from the Pacific Northwest to China. Sandalwood from the Hawaiian Islands also appealed to Chinese tastes.

The American demand for Chinese goods such as tea, porcelain, silk and a fabric called *nankeen* eventually triggered a trade imbalance—China would trade some of its products for U.S. goods but demanded payment in silver for most of it. Great Britain had encountered the same problem—and decided the remedy was opium. It was illegal to import opium into China but Britain, and to a much lesser extent, America, found ways to circumvent the ban. The 19th century Opium Wars were a failed attempt by the Chinese to halt the immensely profitable trade.

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*The First American in the Forbidden City*

Even as trade with America and other Western nations boomed in the late 18th century, China sought to limit foreign access and influence. This was particularly true in Beijing, where Emperor Qianlong lived in the imperial palace, or “the Forbidden City.” Western nations sought to meet the emperor, sometimes with unfortunate results, as in the case of a British delegation that unwisely refused to bow, or “kowtow,” to the monarch and also presented a list of demands to broaden trade. They were soon sent packing.

The first American citizen thought to have visited the Forbidden City and met with the emperor was Andre Everard Van Braam Houckgeest, a leader of an embassy from the Dutch East India Company. Van Braam was born in Utrecht, Holland in 1739, and appointed Dutch consul to the Carolinas in 1783. He fell in love with America and became a naturalized citizen in 1784—the same year the *Empress of China* reached Canton.

In 1790 Van Braam accepted a position with the Dutch East India Company and sailed to Canton to take part in the 60th anniversary of the emperor’s reign. The Dutch embassy left Canton on November 22, 1794, and arrived at Beijing on January 9, 1795. Van Braam meticulously recorded what he saw along the way, and continued to do so at the Forbidden City. When the embassy leader became ill, Van Braam took over as head of the delegation. Unlike the British, the Dutch willingly kowtowed and avoided any discussion of business.

The Emperor and Van Braam developed a friendly relationship—they met several times and Van Braam claimed to have seen nearly three-fourths of the city, quite possibly something no other foreigner had ever done. The 40-day visit was a triumph for Dutch commercial diplomacy.

Van Braam returned to America in 1796. His journals were published in France in 1797–1798 and dedicated to “Son Excellence, George Washington, Président des États-Unis d’Amérique.” He eventually returned to Holland where he died in 1801.
ebster, who came of age during the Revolution, watched his contemporaries fight the British while he was in college. When the war was over, he dedicated his life to educating citizens of the new nation. In the process, he taught them what it meant to be American and instilled in them a love of country. Through his work to create enduring schoolbooks and dictionaries that chronicled the American experience, Webster worked to support a unified, definitively American culture, distinct from the British, at a time when the United States of America were anything but unified, wrote Joshua Kendall in *The Forgotten Founding Father: Noah Webster’s Obsession and the Creation of an American Culture* (Penguin, 2012).

“Noah Webster was the father of the American language and culture,” said Jennifer DiCola Matos, executive director of the Noah Webster House & West Hartford Historical Society in West Hartford, Conn. (noahwebsterhouse.org). “It’s because of him that Americans speak and spell and write—more or less—the same way,” she continued. “Many of the words we use to describe our experiences and feelings are based on how Noah Webster has defined them for us. Ironically, Noah Webster is so much a part of our daily lives that we don’t even realize his contribution.”

Growing Up American

Webster grew up in rural West Hartford, Conn., and described his own school experiences as insufficient. He attended a one-room schoolhouse, where he later recollected that five to six hours of the day were “spent in idleness, in cutting tables and benches in pieces, in carrying on pin lotteries, or perhaps in some roguish tricks.”

As he grew older, Webster went to the local minister for tutoring, to prepare for college. When he was 16, in 1774, Webster started at Yale, becoming the first in his family to attend college. His college years coincided with the American Revolution, and threats of British attack and impending epidemics interrupted Webster’s studies several times, according to Matos.

“By midwinter of their first year, Webster and other patriot students had given up tea to protest British duties,” writes Harlow Giles Unger in *Noah Webster: The Life & Times of an American Patriot* (Wiley, 1998). “They organized a militia of their own and engaged two regular soldiers to drill them each day after classes. In March 1775, Webster and the others built breastworks and ramparts that converted their hilltop campus into a fortress to repel advances by British regulars, who were rumored to be on their way.”

Webster, who came of age during the Revolution, watched his contemporaries fight the British while he was in college. When the war was over, he dedicated his life to educating citizens of the new nation. In the process, he taught them what it meant to be American and instilled in them a love of country. Through his work to create
In June 1775, this group, known as the “Yale militia,” was invited to play music for General George Washington during his visit to New Haven. Several sources, including a speech Webster gave in 1840, reference Webster playing “Yankee Doodle Dandy” on his flute for the occasion.

Two years later, Webster was one of the many colonists who took up arms after British General John Burgoyne’s foray into New York and Vermont. In the fall of 1777, Webster volunteered for the cause with his father and two brothers, and marched toward Albany. "In the most critical period of the Revolutionary War ... when the companions of my youth were sinking in the grave, I offered to hazard my life,” Matos said.

When he graduated from Yale in 1778, Webster had hoped to study law, but his father had no more money to support him. Instead, Webster had to find a way to support himself. At the time, the only job available to him was teaching school. "Remembering his own childhood days in the one-room schoolhouse, Webster was determined to create a better learning experience for children,” Matos said.

The First American Schoolbook

Although it had been several years since the United States had declared its independence, the only schoolbooks available to American children remained British ones. Webster was particularly concerned about that void, so he set out to write his own schoolbook. In 1783, he published A Grammatical Institute of the English Language. The book would remain the No. 1 schoolbook in America through the mid-1800s, Matos said.

With its blue paper cover, Webster’s schoolbook became known as the Blue Backed Speller. In it, Webster used simple phonics to teach children how to read and write—but his instruction went beyond those basic skills. “He filled the book with American values and morals, and lessons from the United States’ history,” Matos said. “He emphasized the correct American pronunciation of words by breaking words into syllables. He included patriotic sentiments in the recitations and hailed George Washington as the great American hero. In short, Noah Webster’s Blue Backed Speller taught Americans how to be American at the time of our country’s infancy.”

The First American Dictionary

Through his work on the Blue Backed Speller, Webster realized that certain American words and pronunciations could give the diverse people of America some common ground. He decided that the people needed an American dictionary of the English language. “At a time when the future of the United States was by no means certain, Webster felt strongly that an American language would help unite the country,” Matos said.

Webster began working on the dictionary around 1801, and in the process of researching his mother tongue, he became familiar with 26 different words, spellings and pronunciations could give the diverse people of America some common ground. He decided that the people needed an American dictionary of the English language. “At a time when the future of the United States was by no means certain, Webster felt strongly that an American language would help unite the country,” Matos said.

Webster began working on the dictionary around 1801, and in the process of researching his mother tongue, he became familiar with 26 different

--Jennifer DiCola Matos, executive director of the Noah Webster House

Above: Webster’s handwritten drafts of dictionary entries

"Wimmen"

“During his younger years, when working with Benjamin Franklin on phonetic spelling, Webster had advocated for changing ‘is’ to ‘iz.’ Later, Webster tried to make the case for phonetic spelling such as ‘wimmen’ for ‘women,’ ‘tung’ for ‘tongue’ and ‘ake’ for ‘ache.’”

—Jennifer DiCola Matos, executive director of the Noah Webster House
languages. One of his goals for the dictionary was to include words that were uniquely American and unknown elsewhere in the world, such as “skunk,” “hickory” and “squash.” British spelling of certain words also perplexed Webster, and he advocated for the removal of superfluous letters and sounds, such as the “u” in “labour,” and for phonetic spelling of words according to how they were pronounced in America, such as “theater” instead of “theatre.”

In 1806, Webster published *A Compendious Dictionary of the English Language*. It was a condensed volume of 40,000 words, but it was not well received “in a world that questioned the validity of an ‘American’ dictionary,” Matos said.

Still confident that the country needed its unique language documented, Webster spent the next 22 years perfecting his work, “locked in his study with papers and books strewn about his circular desk, or traveling abroad to study etymology,” Matos said. He published *An American Dictionary of the English Language*, a volume of 70,000 words, in 1828.

This work was well-received and became known as the first true American dictionary. While it positioned Webster as the definer of many American spellings and pronunciations, “not all of Webster’s spelling reforms were accepted,” Matos said. “During his younger years, when working with Benjamin Franklin on phonetic spelling, Webster had advocated for changing ‘is’ to ‘iz.’ Later, Webster tried to make the case for phonetic spelling such as ‘wimmen’ for ‘women,’ ‘tung’ for ‘tongue’ and ‘ake’ for ‘ache.’”

While some of his spelling ideas were not taken seriously, Americans embraced others, such as removing the “k” from words like “musick” and using the “se” instead of “ce” at the end of some words, changing “defence” to “defense.”

A Tireless Citizen and Intellectual

In addition to his contributions to American education and language, Webster is also considered to be the father of American copyright law. After publishing his first schoolbook, he began lobbying for copyright protections.

Webster was also a founding member of the Connecticut Society for the Promotion of Freedom, an early abolitionist society formed in the 1790s, and he wrote various books on the history and geography of the United States Policy,” explained the concept of the Constitution and its tenets. “In it, he proposed all of the ideas that would later be adopted into the Constitution, except he had also called for universal education and an end to slavery,” Matos said.

Today, visitors learn more about Webster and his often forgotten contributions to an evolving American language at the Noah Webster House in West Hartford, his birthplace and a National Historic Landmark. The house was built around 1748, and Webster was born there 10 years later.

In 1960, after it was donated to the town of West Hartford, the home was restored to the days of Webster’s youth. Today, the historic house is open for guided as well as self-guided tours, Matos said. In the museum’s archives, Webster’s books, writings and family objects, along with items related to the history of West Hartford, are preserved.
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Most of us are familiar with the stories behind words and phrases that emerged during the American Revolution such as “Sons of Liberty,” “taxation without representation” and the “pursuit of happiness.” But did you know that “Yankee,” “cowboy” and other colloquialisms that shape our language today also have roots in the Revolution and other American wars?

One of the most enduring terms to evolve out of the Revolutionary War was Yankee—a word mostly used today to refer to a New Englander. Its origin stems from a 1758 letter by British General James Wolfe, who used it to describe his contempt for American soldiers he commanded during the French and Indian War. British troops mocked these soldiers with early versions of the song “Yankee Doodle,” which characterized them as backward fools who believed that sticking a feather in their caps made them as sophisticated as a Redcoat.

Americans revamped the verses during the Revolution to mock the British and turned the song into an anthem of national pride. By the time the Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue by Francis Grose was published in 1811, Yankee was used to describe all Americans, particularly those in New England where much of the nation resided at the time.

“Doughboys,” a term that was used to describe an infantryman by the 1840s, made its debut in the Continental Army. Soldiers wore uniforms decorated with white piping and applied pipe clay to keep the embellishment white. The clay smeared when soldiers got caught in the rain and covered them in doughy blobs, giving rise to the moniker.

Cowboy first appeared in the American lexicon in the early 1700s as a direct English translation of the Spanish word vaquero, which referred to a livestock handler on horseback. The term gained its renegade connotation during the Revolutionary War, when it was used to describe Loyalist outlaws who stole cattle from the colonists to sell to the British. Its meaning evolved even more as the nation expanded westward, and a growing demand for beef created the need for cowhands to drive cattle from ranches to the nearest railroads. By 1882, cowboys were romanticized in the Texas Livestock Journal as “chivalrous as the famed knights of old” whose livelihoods required “the highest degree of cool, calculating courage.”

The first instance of the word “moment” to describe an opportune time to accomplish a goal came from George Washington, who, while discussing the formation of the United States in 1781, wrote that “the present temper of the states is friendly to the establishment of a lasting union; the moment should be improved; if suffered to pass away it may never return.”

An incident during the War of 1812 between a British officer and an American soldier reportedly inspired the idiom, “to eat crow,” which means being forced to admit a humiliating mistake. Supposedly, the soldier ventured into British territory while hunting for wild game and shot the first bird he saw, which happened to be a crow. An officer heard the gunshot and decided to punish the soldier for trespassing by forcing him to eat the unappetizing meat.

From the Civil War on, conflicts at home and abroad produced colloquialisms still popular, according to Paul Dickson, author of War Slang: American Fighting Words & Phrases Since the Civil War (Potomac Books, 2004). The first record of the word “deadline” came from an 1864 report on the infamous Confederate prison camp in Andersonville, S.C., that described a line within the stockade “over which no prisoner is allowed to go, day or night, under penalty of being shot.”

Colloquialisms from World War I and II reflected the changing nature of combat. The phrase “over the top” came from an order that directed soldiers to jump out of trenches to attack the enemy and became synonymous with exceeding the bounds of what’s expected. Aviators came up with memorable expressions for risks they faced, leading to terms like “bailout” (ditching a dangerous situation) and “flying by the seat of your pants” (operating by instinct rather than instruments).

Did You Know? The phrase “to cut the mustard,” first penned by short story author O. Henry in 1907 to describe something that meets expectations, is often associated with the military term “muster,” a formal gathering of troops for inspection, display or exercise. However, “to cut muster” would have meant a breach of discipline, so the phrase’s etymology has likely been confused with the phrase “to pass muster,” which means to measure up to standards. Its roots may even date back to 1672, when the British used the term “keen as mustard” to characterize something with superlative qualities.
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Like many of his fellow Founding Fathers, Gouverneur Morris did more for his country than serve as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. A talented orator, Morris spoke 173 times during the convention’s nearly four-month term—more than any of the other 54 delegates. Nicknamed the “Penman of the Constitution,” Morris is widely credited with putting the document in its final form, as well as writing the preamble.

“As far as I know, he was the only Founding Father with a master’s degree,” Barlow said. “He never seemed to have any trouble acquiring knowledge or information. It came very naturally to him.”

He took a year off from school due to a serious accident with a boiling teakettle that burned his right arm.

“So severe was the burn that his nerves had probably been damaged,” wrote Richard Brookhiser in Gentleman Revolutionary: Gouverneur Morris—The Rake Who Wrote the Constitution (Free Press, 2003). “Years later, William Pierce, a fellow delegate to the Constitutional Convention, would describe Morris’ arm as having ‘all the flesh taken off.’” A later accident, involving a carriage, would cost him his left leg, leaving him with a peg in its place.

Morris never allowed his disabilities to define or debilitate him. The peg leg made his tall stature even more commanding—he served as George Washington’s body double for the French sculptor Jean-Antoine Houdon.

“Morris took the accidents in stride,” Barlow said. “The fact is he lived in a time when life expectancies were short. These kinds of accidents could befall people at any point and have much more serious consequences than they did for him.”

After graduating from King’s College, he followed in his father’s and grandfather’s footsteps and became a lawyer in 1771. He was not the only Founder to have that occupation—35 of the 55 delegates to the Constitutional Convention had legal training.
His aristocratic background influenced his views on public service. “He had very firm opinions about how people of a certain class ought to be leaders in society,” Barlow said. “He saw it as his duty.”

In 1775, he entered public office, representing Westchester County in the New York Provincial Congress.

A Nuanced View
His privileged upbringing influenced the way he looked at the world and thought about his role in it, but it wasn’t the only lens through which he viewed it.

“It’s important to recognize that in the 18th century, economic liberalism and liberty was an aristocratic attitude, and Morris saw himself as part of that,” Barlow said. “But he was also the first son of his father’s second marriage, which means he actually did not inherit any property. He became a lawyer, made money and bought property. He was an aristocrat, but he was also a self-made man.”

He was also close to many Loyalists. In dealing with his Loyalist mother and other members of his circle of influence, Morris was nothing short of gracious. He displayed the same humanity in his work as a delegate, as illustrated in the following example from Brookhiser:

“In June 1775, the British pulled their last troops in New York City—100 men of the Royal Irish Regiment—out of the fort ... The Provincial Congress had agreed to let the soldiers go peacefully, but a party of Liberty Boys stopped them at Broad Street and seized five wagons of weapons. Morris, who happened to be passing by, tried to prevent the seizure. ‘To be opposed by Mr. Morris staggered me,’ wrote one Patriot. Staggered or not, the Patriots kept the arms, though the Provincial Congress, at Morris’s urging, eventually returned them to the enemy.”

“He was a reluctant politician. ... Having said that, he was also a gregarious, amusing man, and he liked to hear himself talk. He was a very funny guy, but he also made it hard for people to take him seriously.” – Jack Barlow

His diplomacy toward the other side caused some of his colleagues to question his allegiance. But if there was ever any doubt about which side Morris was on, by 1776 it was clear: He volunteered for military service, applying for the position of colonel in a new regiment in New York. He didn’t get the job.

“The position went to a militiaman who was a shoemaker in private life, and Morris refused to serve as lieutenant colonel under him,” Brookhiser wrote.

Morris would never fight for the Continental Army, but he became acutely aware of its conditions after visiting the winter encampment at Valley Forge as part of a Continental Congress committee. Over several visits to Valley Forge during late 1777 and the early part of 1778, Morris got to know Washington and “came to admire him very much,” Barlow said.

Personal Pursuits
Throughout his lifetime, Morris didn’t necessarily shrink from public office, but he was never eager to serve.

“He was a reluctant politician,” Barlow said. “On the whole he probably would have preferred to run his law practice or other business ventures. Yet,
he was also a gregarious, amusing man, and he liked to hear himself talk. He was a very funny guy, but he also made it hard for people to take him seriously.”

He was also considered a ladies’ man. According to Barlow, Morris admired intelligent, strong women, and he was accused of several affairs. (He was also somewhat of a poet; he shared many of his best ones with the married and unmarried women with whom he fraternized.)

To his credit, he also was happy to help certain female friends find publishers for their books, as well as loan them money. “I think one of the reasons he was as successful as he was in it, He wasn’t re-elected to the Senate, but it didn’t seem to bother him as such a loss would his peers.

“He was a very content guy,” Barlow said. “He would fail at something, shrug it off and go do something else. He wasn’t interested in doing more. Washington was reluctant about being in politics, too, but he was able to talk himself into running for president. Morris couldn’t do that. He was what he was and we could vote for him or not; either was fine with him.”

Morris was 57 when he married Anne Cary (Nancy) Randolph, a banished daughter of a prominent Virginia family who was at the center of a scandal involving adultery and a dead newborn. She was never found guilty of any wrongdoing, but her reputation was nonetheless tarnished. In April 1809, she moved to his estate, Morrisania, as a housekeeper. By December they were married, at which point, Barlow said, it appears the affairs with married women stopped. Four years later, his son, Gouverneur Morris II, was born.

Three years after that, Morris died at the age of 64, after unsuccessfully attempting to clear an obstruction of his urinary tract with whalebone. He is buried in the family crypt at St. Ann’s Church in the South Bronx, and his estate is now the site of public housing.

Brookhiser said Morris’ legacy goes beyond his contributions to the new nation: “The Founding Fathers can show us how to live as citizens. Morris can show us how to enjoy life’s blessings and bear its hurts with humanity and good spirits.”
The oldest habitable house in Anchorage, Alaska, was built sometime around 1675—nearly 240 years before Anchorage was founded as a tent city for men working on the Alaska Railroad. The simple, timber-frame house features cedar siding, five fireplaces, a hearth for cooking and wide-plank wood floors. While many of the details are original to the home, the location is not. The home, called the Bradford-Higgins House for its previous owners, was built more than 300 years ago near Plymouth, Mass. It was moved to Alaska in 1981.
Weighing the Pros and Cons of Relocation

Some staunch preservationists might balk at the idea of moving a historical structure from its original location. They might argue that setting and context—and sense of place and time—have as much to do with a structure’s history as its fixtures and walls. A 1979 document by the Department of Interior says moving a historic building “should be undertaken only as a last resort when all preservation options have been exhausted.” But often, relocation is a historical building’s only chance for survival.

“Relocation has long been considered a preservation solution,” said Ashley Wilson, the Graham Gund Architect for the National Trust for Historic Preservation. “It’s considered a good solution when the alternative is loss.”

Even for structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places, relocation can be a viable option. In fact, a building can be moved and still retain its status on the register as long as its new setting is similar to the original.

“If you have a historic building that is protected, you have to go through a review board,” said Wilson, who has overseen relocation projects on behalf of the National Trust.

In order for a relocation to be approved, an owner might have to prove that the relocated structure will have similar surroundings or a similar viewshed, such as rolling hills or a river. Other requirements may stipulate that the structure will have the same orientation and similar location (west-facing and up on a knoll, for example). Some historical review boards may even require the same landscaping around the relocated structure.

There are numerous situations in which a historical structure can become threatened; Wilson said the most common ones are new development and land erosion. Severe erosion was threatening Block Island Southeast Lighthouse in Rhode Island before it was moved inland, away from eroding bluffs, in 1994.

“Before that move, nobody realized relocation was even possible,” said Gabriel Matyiko, vice president of Sharptown, Md.-based Expert House Movers, the family-owned company that was in charge of moving the structure. “Either lighthouses just fell in the water or the Army Corps would try to put up boulders or jetties, but none of those things were ever effective in stabilizing the coastline. Now, relocation is the first alternative, not the last.”

Historic Homes

The company received national attention in 1999 when it relocated North Carolina’s Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, the tallest unsupported lighthouse in the world, for the National Park Service—moving the 4,800-ton structure nearly 3,000 feet back from the deteriorating shoreline. The project was deemed the “Move of the Century” by the International Association of Structural Movers.

From Sea to Shining Sea

The Bradford-Higgins House, when it was still in Massachusetts, was in the way of a new nursing home. But when the developer put a bulldozer to the house, “it just bounced around and wouldn’t knock over,” said Ross Brudenell, the home’s owner.

So it was dismantled, piece by piece, and stored off-site. By the time Brudenell purchased the house in 1981, it was still in parts and ready to be moved to a permanent location. That location just happened to be more than 5,000 miles away.

Expert House Movers’ Matyiko says structure relocation can help bridge the gap between the needs of developers and preservationists. He has seen developers bulldoze unprotected historical structures in the middle of the night to avoid conflict with community members or delays to their construction schedules. He’s also watched as preservationists fight to save a building even when they don’t own it and it’s not a protected structure.

“When you have relocation as an option, it gives everyone, preservationists and developers, a middle ground to be able to come together and compromise on,” he said.
After finding a crew of expert restoration carpenters capable of rebuilding the historical home, Brudenell said it took them more than two months to carefully pack the many parts of the house into a 55-foot trailer. After traveling by truck to Boston, via rail to Seattle and by boat to Anchorage, the house was ready to be reassembled on its new earthquake-resistant foundation. The process took six months, with three men working six days a week.

In addition to the foundation, which can almost never be salvaged in a relocation, Brudenell also had to replace floor joists, as well as add plumbing and electrical wiring. The house now sits in a lakeside residential community, where seaplanes can pull up right behind the homes. In a neighborhood of large houses that lack a distinct style, the home definitely stands out. Brudenell said that’s a good thing—especially in Alaska, where physical artifacts of Colonial America are rare.

When he lived in the Bradford-Higgins House, Brudenell would welcome between 10 and 15 school groups every school year. He dressed in 17th-century costume to show them different parts of the home and explain how certain objects were used in Colonial America. He also shared some of the history of the house, which he and his wife, Jackie, painstakingly researched with the help of a historian in Plymouth County, Mass.

“We have a file ready for the next owner,” said Brudenell, who listed the house for sale in 2015 and is still waiting on the right buyer. “How many children were born there? How many families occupied it? What did they do? It was important to learn as much as we could about the house and who lived in it. And that’s certainly information that would have never been uncovered had the house been destroyed.”

And Away It Goes

Timber-frame homes like the Bradford-Higgins House are the easiest to dismantle piece by piece. In order to successfully dismantle and relocate a structure, each piece has to be meticulously numbered, photographed and documented.

For most historical structures, however, dismantling is not a practical option. Instead, the structures are lifted off of their foundations and moved, slowly and carefully, to their new locations.
Ben Brovont, an estimator with Wolfe House & Building Movers, a Bernville, Pa.-based company that has been in business for nearly 50 years, said no two jobs are alike.

“Especially with historical buildings, there are a lot of variations that can make a job more difficult,” Brovont said. “We’ve moved solid stone houses with walls that are 22 inches thick, and we’ve done old post-and-beam houses that are fairly simple to lift.”

Brovont said the steps his company takes to move them are usually all the same, but the execution can be different.

The first step is digging to expose the foundation wall and then using a jackhammer to create holes in the foundation every few feet where heavy steel beams will be set on wooden cribbing piles to support the structure during the relocation. The heavier the structure, the heavier the beams and the closer together they’re placed. After the cribbing piles and beams are placed, they start the shimming process—placing solid oak wedges between the beams and the building, which helps prevent cracks in the walls during the relocation process. Once it’s fully supported, hydraulic jacks, powered by a unified jacking system, lift the building 7 feet in the air, 6 inches at a time. Workers then place crib piles next to each jack before removing the jacks. Next, the old foundation is filled in and dirt is placed and compacted around and under the building, creating a smooth, level surface for the dollies, which can each support 45 tons and move in synchronization.

Aside from the size of the historical structure being moved, where it’s being moved and the route it takes can also complicate the process. “If you’re moving a structure in Montana, you might be able to easily move it hundreds of miles because of all the wide open space,” Brovont said. In other parts of the country, there are more power lines, difficult terrain and busy streets to contend with. “Most of the time we’re moving structures less than a mile,” he said.

Prices for historic house moves vary widely depending on location, size, weight and complexity. A “simple” move of a small wood-frame house that doesn’t require navigating busy intersections or power lines could cost around $60,000, while larger, more complicated moves requiring police escorts and utility company assistance might cost $100,000 or more.

In 2008, Wolfe House & Building Movers relocated Hamilton Grange National Memorial, Alexander Hamilton’s 1802 country mansion in Manhattan, moving it around the corner from its original location. The home was wedged so tightly between an adjacent apartment building and church that it had to be lifted 35 feet in the air in order to clear a church portico. One of the company’s most impressive relocations was in 2014, when it moved the Harriet F. Rees House 200 yards down a busy Chicago city street. Built in 1888, the 1,000-ton brick home was relocated for a new entertainment district.

“People watched as the house moved down the street at an almost imperceptible pace,” Brovont said. “People said they had walked by that house their whole life and were glad to see it move. We were saving a part of their history.”
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