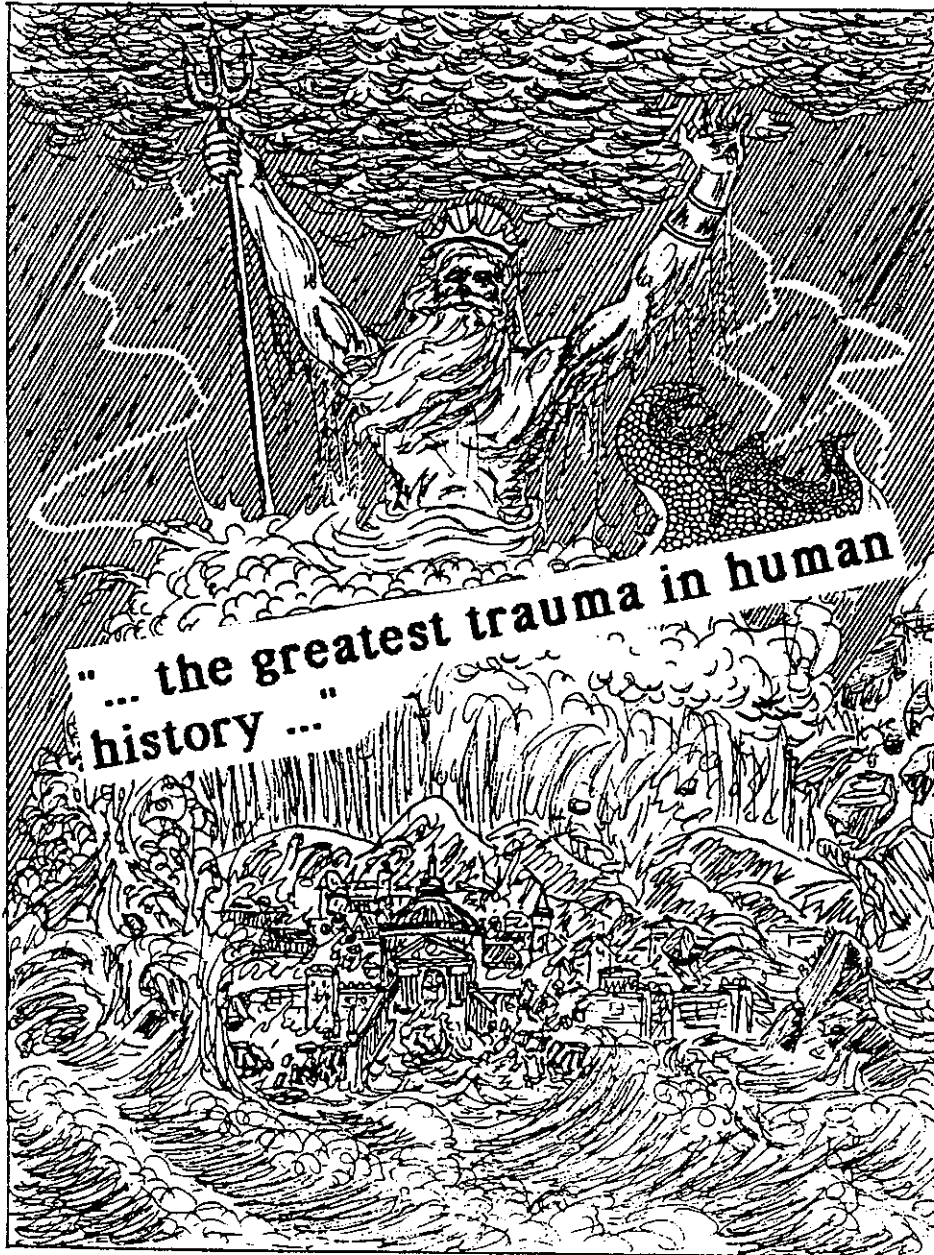




Heritage Trails



A JOURNAL OF THE FOUNDERS OF AMERICA



ATLANTIS - MYTH OR REALITY?
by Jeffrey R. Redmond

EARLY GERMAN ARRIVALS
by Joyce Fisher

SOCIAL CUSTOMS THROUGH THE AGES - CONCLUSION
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by Otto A. Krumbach

GEOGRAPHY HELPS MOLD A PEOPLE
by Vilma Ralston

BEARS, BADGERS, AND GROUNDHOGS
By Arthur T. Nelson

HERITAGE TRAILS

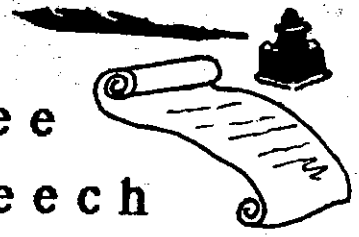
P. O. Box 445 Ridgewood, N. J. 07451
U S A

Chronicleing The Cultural Heritage of Americans of European Origin

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Free
Speech
Department

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE! READERS ARE INVITED TO SOUND OFF; TO LET THE EDITORS AND OTHER READERS KNOW HOW IT REALLY IS -- OR WHATEVER! LETTERS TO THE EDITOR WILL BE PRINTED IN WHOLE OR IN PART UNLESS OTHERWISE RESTRICTED BY THE WRITERS.

March, 1985

Dear Editors:

I have marked off my special fields of interest on your subscription form but I want to let you know I also have a specific interest in the Basque people. On that subject, I would be mildly curious about how to trace my ancestry back through them, if possible...academics seem to have been unable to relate the Basque people or their language to any known others...

But I have another problem. I can't get along without the first two parts of the Tolkien pieces. Can they be had?

Jay Hart
Austin, Texas

DEAR MR. HART:

YOU KNOW, OF COURSE, THE CRO-MAGNON PEOPLE ARE PRESUMED BY SOME STUDENTS OF THE SUBJECT TO HAVE BEEN THE ORIGINAL ATLANTEANS AND THE FOREBEARS OF THE BASQUES. THE ATLANTEANS ARE THE SUBJECT OF ESPECIAL INTEREST IN THIS ISSUE. WE'RE DIGGING DEEP INTO OUR WHOLE HERITAGE.

ALL OF OUR EARLY ISSUES ARE STILL AVAILABLE FOR \$1.50 WHILE OUR PRESENT SUPPLY LASTS.

ED. STAFF

April, 1985

Dear Editors:

Have you thought about getting some advertising which would provide more reference material to your readers? Dissemination of material about heritage subjects is mighty sporadic.

Robert Kline
Milwaukee, Wisc.

DEAR MR. KLINE:

YES WE HAVE AND WE KNOW WE MUST EXPAND IN THAT DIRECTION TO PROVIDE A COMPLETE COMMUNICATION SERVICE TO OUR READERS BUT OUR VOLUNTEER, AD HOC STAFF IS NOT YET GEARED UP TO PRODUCE THE ULTIMATE JOURNAL. WE'RE GIVING IT CLOSE ATTENTION, THOUGH. THE NEW "CLASSIFIED HERITAGE DIRECTORY" AND INITIAL EFFORTS TO STANDARDIZE OUR FORMAT ARE EVIDENT IN THIS ISSUE.

ED. STAFF

TECHNOLOGY -
BOON OR BANE?

There is no denying the endless benefits brought to mankind by modern technology. Relief from dull and tedious labors, improved health standards, and other advances made possible by newly acquired technical skills have made superior life styles possible.

Among the great improvements brought about by the use of electricity and efficient machines are the lessened need for female preoccupation with home duties and the increased number of job opportunities for women outside of the home. Women's "liberation" has been made possible and is proceeding apace in today's world.

But concurrent with the foregoing improvements have been other drastic changes. For example, birth rates have dropped sharply as societies industrialized and increased opportunities for education and other activities were made available to all. The precipitous decline in births has already brought the rate far below the zero population growth rate of 2.1 children per woman in many advanced societies.

The importance of this change in the human reproductive process, aside from the demise of the people who succumb to the appeal of modern technology, may be gauged when all kinds of life forms are examined. The most basic urge of all living creatures seems to be the propagation of life and the nurturing of the young where this is necessary. Since this driving force motivates all animals, and directs the functions of plants and insects, it is, obviously, a primary determinant of behavior which, it may be reasoned, can be ignored only at costs possibly still hidden from view.

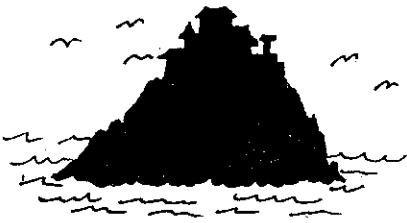
The communal urgings of people seem also to be set aside in societies technically oriented as people groupings such as pair bonding, family, clan, tribe, village, and others, are abandoned and a new self-centered individualism motivates male and female alike. The past, as well, has little significance to people interested in only contemporary time, and the future, beyond each individual's life span, has no importance whatsoever. Political leaders find it increasingly difficult to fund programs to maintain the complex public infrastructure which serves modern societies.

If exposure to latest technology does indeed prompt the denial of the most basic of human functions, its consequences should be evaluated by serious researchers. Life in the fast lane does tend to put things in a material perspective. It even encourages people to see themselves primarily in terms of their technical skills so they may envision themselves participating successfully in the new produce and consume societies. The question arises, do people use the tools of technology or do people become its tools?

Obviously, no one wishes to go back to the Stone Age. Nevertheless, to move forward toward patterns of behavior which will yield greatest happiness, it may sometimes be important to look backward. It may also be crucial to turn some attention away from the improvement of our technical knowledge and toward a more complete understanding of deepest human needs.

Editorial Staff

Atlantis -



Myth or Reality?

Did it really exist or was Atlantis just an imaginative concept representing a wish fulfillment of early writers? If it did, where was it located and what was the cause of its demise? Scientific findings have not resolved the riddle to everyone's satisfaction but may have only intensified the speculations.

Making the case for its existence in the Mediterranean Sea, James W. Mavor, Jr., among others, writes in "Voyage to Atlantis", G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, N. Y. 1969, that Atlantis was real but that it was located on the Aegean Island of Thera. Relying upon historic seismic events and engaging in extensive underwater explorations, he proves a series of

great volcanic eruptions in this area during a day and a night collapsed the high portion of the island, and sank it beneath the sea. Its great edifices were destroyed and vast numbers of people perished.

Not so, say others. Atlantis was located in the Atlantic Ocean near the present Azores region as asserted in "The Secret of Atlantis", published by Times Books, New York, 1976, and written by Otto H. Muck, distinguished physicist, engineer, and inventor. Marshalling an astounding mass of "scientific" evidence, he proves a great island, together with outlying islands stretching to Europe in the East and to the Americas in the West, did actually exist until it was

destroyed by "the greatest trauma in human history." A great asteroid, several miles in diameter, plunged into the earth's crust off the coast of Carolina, at 20:00 hours local time, June 5, 8498 B. C. destroying all of Atlantis together with its Cro-Magnon people and their advanced civilization. The collision wobbled the earth on its axis, caused a gigantic tidal wave to the east and west, set off great underwater volcanic eruptions, precipitated an extended deluge which flooded great land areas, and blackened the sky for 2,000 years!

But was this the legendary Atlantis? One of our own subscribers gives us his version of this fascinating tale.

THE REAL ATLANTIS -

CRETE

The "original" story of Atlantis came to us from Plato's Timaeus and Critias dialogues and has been propagated by speculators and mythmakers through the centuries. Many of these people worked diligently in later years from Renaissance and Reformation renditions. Writers of the 1500's used works of the 1200's which had been copied from surviving Roman manuscripts of the 300's. These had been copied from Greek records of what Egyptians had told them around 400 B. C.

We do know or can deduce some specific facts from the "original" story, but Plato had not completed his work on the subject. He was supposed to write a third book about Atlantis called Hermocrates, but failed to even begin it. He had obtained his information about Atlantis from old documents and family stories about the Athenian politician Solon (638 - 559 B. C.) who travelled to Egypt (600 B. C.) where he heard about the disappearance of Atlantis

from Egyptian priests.

According to Plato's account, the sea god Poseidon sired ten sons by Cleito, a young, mortal woman. The eldest of these was called Atlas. Poseidon gave Atlas, his brothers, and their descendants, rule over a large island in the sea west of Egypt, called Atlantis (Atlas Land). Here a large city was built with roads, canals, buildings, and a harbor 9000 years in antiquity. The country grew to become an empire with colonies, one of which was "beyond the 'Pillars of Hercules'", often presumed to have meant west of the Straits of Gibraltar in the Atlantic Ocean.

While views of its location differ, all versions of Atlantis agree that it was destroyed virtually overnight by some cataclysmic happening many years before the Egyptian priests told Solon of the event. When did Atlantis really meet its doom?

There are problems claiming that Atlantis existed in the Atlantic Ocean as early as 9600 B. C. No scientific geological, marine, or anthropological studies of the

ocean floor or surrounding land masses have corroborated the fact of its existence in the Atlantic area. No Grecian, Egyptian or non-Atlantean civilization was in existence then to record its activities. Plato's account of Atlantis has been considered by many to be absurd due to the dates he gave. Aristotle (384 - 322 B. C.) proclaimed that Plato just made it all up. But the possible existence of a real Atlantis, which once existed somewhere and came to a spectacular end, remains.

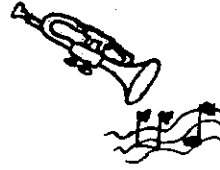
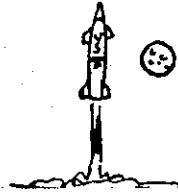
Fortunately, modern scientists, especially Dr. Edward Bacon, have painstakingly researched all of the data and have arrived at what is probably the actual Atlantis. Evidence suggests it was a description of the Minoan civilization, which was centered on the Island of Crete in the Mediterranean Sea and dominated that part of the world beginning about 2,500 B. C. Their life styles conformed closely to the description of the Atlantean society. Poseidon was their chief deity with the largest temples built to his praise.

(Continued Page 8)

Germans

In

America



GEOGRAPHY HELPS MOLD

A PEOPLE

Although many original features of provincial areas in Germany have been eradicated as the consequence of war and occupation in the two Germanys, there remain some ancestral regions which are still familiar to descendants of the original inhabitants. These provinces include Schleswig-Holstein, Hessen, Baden-Wurtemberg, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland, Bayern, and many more. The picturesque scenes in so many villages all over Germany reveal some of the similarities of the people but not all of them are alike in every way.

The varied characters of Germans seems to support the view that geography and climate help to mold a people and their personalities. The harsh winters which blow in from the North and Baltic seas appear to have stimulated the northern Germans into a vigorous pursuit of life and tended to make them more restrained and sober. This area has industries that typify the geography; the international seaports of Bremen and Hamburg, the fishing industry, the river and canal traffic, and the tidy farmlands in the northernmost regions as well as along the Rhein. So, too, do the customs and festivities reflect their life styles which are quite different from those of southern Germany, where the people tend to be more folksy and outgoing.

The Munster Plain lies in the northern half of Germany and contains the Teutoburgerwald, which is legendary in German history. This Wald is dedicated to the fierce sense of German independence and here stands a statue of the tribal German, General Arminius - also known as HERMANN DER CHERUSKER - who

successfully defeated the invading Roman armies led by Publius Quinctilius Varus. This statue symbolizes the patriotism of all the men who have fought to defend their country from invading armies, and to keep Germany free.

Even here in the United States, near the city of New Ulm, Minnesota, stands another bronze statue of this Germanic hero. Located high atop Hermann Hill, Hermann der Cherusker guards this city of many German folk, his sword raised protectively.

Southern Germany, on the other hand, has a more fertile soil and more hospitable climate which promote a healthy commerce and productive agricultural industry. Fruit orchards, forage crops and other agricultural products contribute to the farming commerce. It is also here in the famous Schwarzwald, so called because of the dark color of the surrounding fir trees, that the center of the "Kuckuck" industry has been located for as long as anyone can remember. Whole villages are involved in clockmaking and many people around the world have heard of the Kuckuck Uhr. Of course, local customs and traditions reflect the friendly personalities of these "folksy" people.

The German Alps represent the smallest geographic area of Germany but Germans are justly proud of their spectacular Alpine peaks such as the Zugspitze at 9720', the Watzmann at 9333', and the beautiful Konigsee, nestled beneath the Watzmann. The magnificence of these craggy peaks, their ruggedness, and enduring invincibility as they rise 7000' from crystal clear lakes, makes the sight of them a breathtaking experience. Although the peaks do not seem

high in comparison to other world-renowned mountains, to stand atop the Zugspitze on a clear day is to "see until forever" over the panorama revealed before you!

Germans in their homeland and in this country, where so many German folk have settled, still avidly turn their eyes toward natural outdoor settings and neatly-kept landscapes, typifying the German sense of beauty, order, and industry.

Vilma Ralston



EARLY GERMAN ARRIVALS

They may have had an early start. It is speculated by some that the first German landed in America before the discovery of the continent by Columbus! It is presumed he was a member of Leif Erickson's expedition to Vineland which is thought to have established a colony somewhere between Labrador and New England. It is even believed his name was Tyrker.

Support for the postulation is furnished by Norse sagas, by traditions, and by documents of many kinds which, taken together, make as good evidence as we have of many accepted historical events. Many historic details such as the time of the settlement of Jamestown and its precise location, for instance, are still in doubt. Despite the vagueness of some happenings, it is also believed that Germans (Continued Page 5)

joined the Indians at Jamestown where they began to be referred to as "Dutch".

Not being united as a single nation in Europe, Germans poured streams of people into the English territory, appearing on the threshold of the new country desiring only land and improved living conditions. They thoroughly assimilated into the population and quickly became complete "Americans", rarely looking back to the "old country" except during occasional periods of nostalgia.

Germans established their first permanent settlement in the new world in Germantown, Pennsylvania, in the last quarter of the 17th century. Despite their acceptance of the principle of individual responsibility, they formed the Deutche Gesellschaft von Pennsylvania, the first charitable German organization in America in 1764, to extend a helping hand to arriving immigrants. They forced legislation through the Pennsylvania legislature to end the tyranny exercised and the extortions practiced by sea captains and immigration agents.

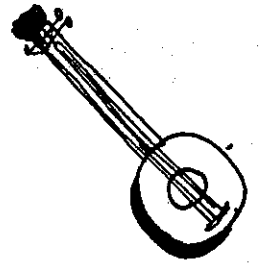
Comments about their activities are of interest. It was noted they seldom hired men to work upon their farms, except during harvest time, preferring self-reliance. They also rejected the concept of slave workers. Instead, wives and daughters frequently forsook their daily chores and their spinning wheels to join husbands and brothers in the labor of the fields. Work in the gardens was also generally done by the womenfolk of the family.

It is also noted that they continued the ancient European practice of ready hospitality, oftentimes not accepting pay for board and lodging. This custom is recorded by Tacitus, the Roman historian. The practice was widely followed in early "America", especially out west where doors were never locked and food was always available for passing strangers.

Great numbers of Germans continued to immigrate. By the year 1909 it is estimated one quarter of the United States population was of German stock. In concert with other European immigrants, they continued to turn their loyalties to their new country as they joined their fellow citizens in the challenging task of creating a better world for their children.

Joyce Fisher

The Pennsylvania Folk Festival



Lying quietly in the eastern hills of Pennsylvania, Kutztown is a modest community, only now beginning to show its age in the form of vintage houses and other buildings which are aging gracefully. But once a year a momentous event occurs, the Annual Pennsylvania Dutch Folk Festival takes place.

Thousands of visitors descend upon this peaceful town to be more than entertained, although that takes place in abundance by way of song and comedy during their visit. They are here to step back into yesteryear, a treat which is prepared for them, not by a professional organization, but by the local people themselves. As visitors step into the Fairgrounds, a seeming endless array of absolutely authentic folk practices, artistic displays, early childrens' games, and just about everything else, is there for their review. Visitors are urged to just koom un gook roohm (come and look around).

There are a number of stages which provide almost continuous entertainment or lectures, and there are more than 200 demonstrations of true folk arts and crafts and antique displays. Also of note, there are numerous food stands and restaurants so visitors can feast upon the famed cuisine of the Pennsylvania Dutch.

But you would know all this and more about this now-famous Folk Festival if you have ever heard of it before. What you cannot know until you attend is the pleasure to be

experienced by the tranquil atmosphere, unusual in so extensive a fair, the delight to be experienced on every hand by learning of the true practices of the people who settled the area, and the insight to be gained into their real character.

This not-to-be-missed festival is sponsored by the Pennsylvania Folklife Society, a non-profit educational corporation affiliated with URSINUS COLLEGE, Collegeville, Pennsylvania. The 36th Annual Fair will be held from June 29 through July 7, 1985, and their "daytime gatherings" last from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission is nominal and there is ample space to park cars. There are plentiful local accommodations for those who find one day insufficient to see the entire fair.

Would you like to see more than fifteen hundred of the finest quilts in all the country? Would you like to know what really lies behind their Hex signs? Would you like to take a look at the Country Butcher Shop where a pig is slaughtered, or take a lesson in a one-room schoolhouse, bid at the daily Auction, or participate in innumerable other activities which might suit your fancy?

There is no other choice. If you live in the Northeast, it is into your modern carriage and on to Kutztown!

Otto A. Krumbach



Social Customs Through The Ages



(CONCLUSION)

Education

In early Sumerian societies located in the southeastern Caucasian homelands, a remarkable sound may be heard three thousand years before Christ. School bells ring! The people here are demonstrating a high degree of parental responsibility, in contrast to the filial obligation which takes precedence in other societies. The schools are called "eddubas" meaning "tablet houses" and they are established to meet the commercial needs of the society but they soon expand to teach wide ranging subjects such as theology, science, mathematics, grammar, languages, and creative writing. Most of the students are boys but in some cases girls of well-to-do families attend.

Parental concern also marks European educational efforts in antiquity. Education in early Greek societies is carried out in schools located in the temples while the sons of nobility are educated in the courts. The schools are open to young boys; girls are taught at home by their mothers. Widespread educational programs are carried out as city-states develop. The goals of Greek education vary among the local areas as does the emphasis upon civic duties or intellectual pursuits. In Athens, both rich and poor attend school until about the age of 14 when the poorer boys enter the work force. The higher education of boys includes reading, writing and music, with an added emphasis upon philosophy, public speaking, and the duties of citizenship. In the fifth century before Christ, the Sophists strive to provide schools of higher learning for all! As a consequence, many pupils receive formal education, although only a few complete all of the available programs of study.

In early Roman societies, home is the primary setting for the educational process with mothers playing a key role until the boys grow old enough to come under the tutelage of their fathers. Then their training emphasizes the practical subjects of business, farming, and civic duty. At age seven a boy begins his formal

education with reading, writing, and arithmetic. By age 12, boys of sufficient means can attend a school of higher learning, but less well-to-do boys turn to work at this time. Girls continue to be taught at home by their mothers and their training sometimes provides them with high-level academic skills. A system of local schools develops as the Empire is established and these may receive public aid. The Latin language becomes the language of the educated in Europe for many centuries to come.

The Carolingian Renaissance takes place toward the end of the eighth and the beginning of the ninth centuries as Charlemagne decrees that schools shall be established in each diocese of his realm. Although educational programs are once more fragmented in feudal Europe, this move does promote the uniformity of knowledge and insure its preservation. Traveling scholars are urged to lead expanded educational efforts. Alfred the Great of England organizes national programs in the ninth century to educate the young as he brings in outside scholars and directs that all young freemen of adequate means learn to read English. Despite these efforts, literacy and the attainment of high academic skills is limited among those who are not members of the clergy.

Towns and churches support "studia" of various kinds which concentrate at first upon the "trivium" which includes grammar, rhetoric, and logic. They are soon expanded to encompass the "quadrivium" which includes arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy. By the Twelfth Century great universities, which are uniquely European institutions, begin a pursuit of education which lays the foundation for the scientific advances to come.

Emphasis upon sound educational processes continues so that European and American school systems become models for other societies of the world to follow.

Law

Again it is in the southeastern Caucasian homelands

that another first in the world may be seen. The rule of law is not only established in Sumerian city-states, but the principle of the equality of all citizens is expressed in a system of written laws which reflect the passion of the citizens for justice and personal freedom. A judicial system is created to fairly adjudicate arguments.

The rule of law also applies in ancient Greece where arbitrators are appointed to protect the rights of individuals. Roman society is also built upon the principles of law embodied in the Twelve Tables of 443 B C. These are a summary of previous criminal and civil laws. They are modified later by the Stoics and Christians to emphasize human rights and social justice.

In more sparsely settled central and northern Europe, local systems of justice rest upon "customary law" in which established and known practices are accepted as standards. There are no police forces and no places of incarceration. Members of the communities act as judges to determine the facts of cases; a practice which begins the jury system of peers in the world. Offenders are required to pay restitution to their victims. Repeat offenders are ostracized. Those who are incorrigible criminals are put to death.

The thrust of European law is clear from the beginning. While the preservation of the community is always in mind, judicial practices concentrate upon protecting the rights of the individual, sometimes even against those of the barons. Courts and systems of law which are regionally administered are established in many areas of Europe, with lords, bishops, and town leaders exercising varying degrees of influence.

Common law for all as the basis for national law begins in England in the thirteenth century. Tension between common people and the aristocracy increases when scales are tipped in favor of the domineering and the monied interests. The principles of constitutional law are gradually brought into the judicial system to strengthen the legal processes and stabilize

(Continued Page 7)

societies. In later years, the Deists of the Enlightenment espouse "natural law" which becomes part of the legal approach and brings together Greco-Roman and modern concepts to form the basis for current European law.



Political Philosophy

It is inevitable that the inherent regard for the individual which is characteristic of the European peoples should lead to new and more advanced political processes. The "divine right to rule", however, is asserted by the domineering, articulated by the intellectuals, endorsed by the church, and sustained by the

aristocracy. Personal freedom and the democratic processes are held back for centuries in Europe. The peasant revolts during the fourteenth century are portends of things to come. Switzerland is established as a confederacy of local, independent cantons in which personal freedom and the rights of individuals are forcibly regained and fiercely guarded. The democratic process is employed once again to replace monarchies in more and more countries of Europe. It is established in the United States, safeguarded by constitutional law, and maintained by free elections, to become another model for all the world to follow.

Elaine D. Rapp

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SPINNING WHEEL. Publ. by Spinning Wheel, Pegasus Lts., Annapolis, MD 21401 "...planned for those who like antiques and would like to know more about them".

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INTERNATIONAL CENTER OF MEDIEVAL ART, The Cloisters, Ft. Tryon Park, New York, NY 10040. Study and understanding of medieval art and culture between 325 and 1500 AD. Publication.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN HISTORIC ARTISTS, 444 Bedford St., Stamford, CT 06905. Preserve and portray historic truth through art. Meetings and annual art show.

CRAFTS

AMERICAN CRAFT COUNCIL, 401 Park Ave., New York, NY 10016. American Craft Museum in New York City, bimonthly magazine, "American Crafts", annual craft exhibition in MA.

COUNTRY WORKSHOPS, INC., Summer school, Marshall, NC. For adults interested in learning folk trade and craft skills.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN NAT'L HERITAGE ASSO., 101 S. Whiting St., Alexandria, VA 22304. Gen'l. culture, especially languages, traditions and customs of American life.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOC., 185 Salisbury St., Worcester, MA 01609. "to collect, preserve, and encourage serious study of the materials of Amer. history and life through 1876".

INST. OF EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE, P. O. Box 220, Williamsburg, VA 23187. "Dedicated to furtherance of study of history to year 1815. Extends back into Europe. Various publications.

AMERICAN FOLKLORE SOCIETY, Maryland State Arts Council, 15 W. Mulberry St., Baltimore, MD 21201

MUSEUM ASSO. OF THE AMERICAN FRONTIER, Rte 2, Box 18, Chadron, NE 68337. Clearinghouse for inform. about No. Amer. fur trade. Publication.

IRISH AMERICAN CULTURAL ASSO., 10415 S. Western, Chicago, IL 60643. All areas of Irish culture. Many activities.

DANCE

COUNTRY SONG AND DANCE SOCIETY, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10018. Classes and workshops in Morris Dancing as well as other forms of English and American traditional and historical dances. Dance teams across the United States and Canada.

GENEALOGY

FEDERATION OF FRANCO-AMERICAN GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETIES, Box 3558, Manchester, NH 03105. Promotes Franco-American genealogical research. Annual meeting, publication.

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, 1921 Sunderland Pl., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036. Creates int. and promotes genealogical research. American genealogy and training courses. Library, publication, etc.

HISTORIC HOUSES

HISTORIC HOUSE ASSO. OF AMERICA, Decatur House, 1600 H St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006. Dedicated to preservation of nation's privately owned historic houses, helps owners to maintain them.

LITERATURE

AMERICAN HOBBIT ASSO., 2436 Meadow Dr., N. Wilmette, IL 60091. Promotes works of Tolkien, sponsors events, library, publication, "The Rivendell Review".

INT. ARTHURIAN SOCIETY, N. Amer. branch. Dept. of French, Dalhousie Univ., Halifax, N S, Canada. Interested in Arthurian lit. maintains libraries, documentaton center in Paris, France.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON MEMORIAL SOCIETY, c/o J. M. Forbes & Co., 24 Federal St., Boston, MA 02110. Promotes int. in Emerson's life and works. Operates his home in Concord, MA. Annual meeting.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE SOCIETY, c/o Hawthorne-Longfellow Library, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, ME 04011. Study and appreciation of his works. Edu. courses, annual meeting, publication.

MARK TWAIN MEMORIAL, 351 Farmington Ave., Hartford, CT 06105. Maintains memorial to life and works of Samuel L. Clemens, library, publication.

MUSEUMS

ASSOCIATION FOR LIVING HISTORIC FARMS AND AGRICULTURAL MUSEUMS, Smithsonian Inst., Washington, D. C. 20580. Preserve info. on plants, animals, tools and implements used in past. Bimonthly publication.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MARITIME MUSEUMS, Mystic Seaport, Mystic, CT 06355. Maintains liaison between museums and other institutions concerned with U. S. maritime history. Publication.

INSTITUTE OF THE GREAT PLAINS, Museum of the Great Plains, Box 68, Elmer Thomas Park, Lawton, OK. 73502. Further study and understanding of history, ecology, anthropology and sociology of Great Plains of N. America. Research, publications, museum, etc.

SOUTH STREET SEAPORT MUSEUM, 207 FRONT ST., New York, NY 10038. Preserve New York City maritime history, restore seven blocks of 18th century port including buildings and ships, such more. Publication, "Hubbie Bubble".

MUSIC

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ANCIENT INSTRUMENTS, 1205 Blyth Ave., Draxel Hill, PA 19026. Promotes int. in music and instruments of Renaissance and Baroque periods through performances on authentic 17th and 18th cent. violas. Annual series of festival concerts.

AMERICAN UNION OF SWEDISH SINGERS, c/o Martin Ahm Nelson, World Travel Bureau, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60601. Spreads knowledge of Swedish songs and music. Publication.

COUNTRY MUSIC FOUNDATION, Four Music Square E., Nashville TN 37203. Edu. Foundation, preserves history of country music and encourages scholarly research in related areas.

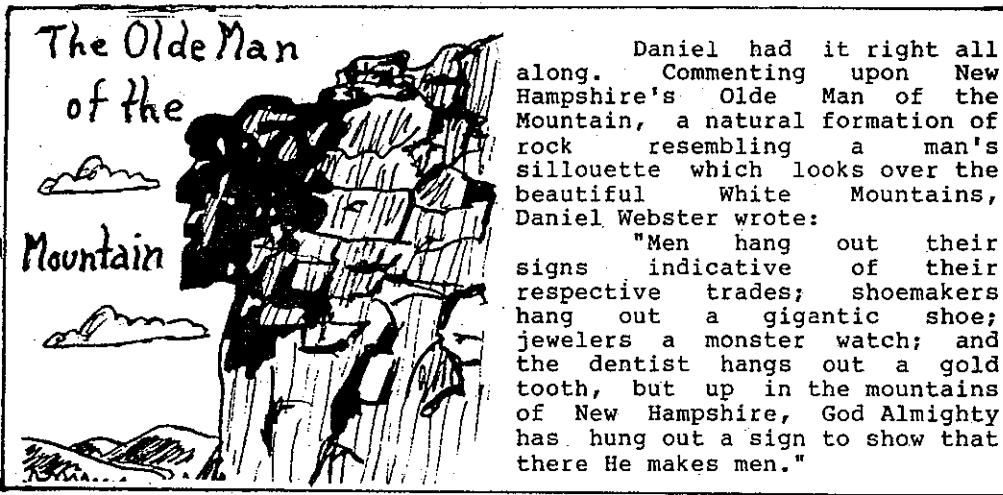
INT. COUNTRY AND WESTERN MUSIC ASSO., 102 E. Exchange Ave., Suite 302, Ft. Worth, TX 76108. Promotes interest in and study of development of country and folk music, has international artist exchange programs. Annual awards, etc.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

AMERICAN CANAL SOCIETY, c/o Wm. H. Shank, 809 Rathton Road, York, PA 17403. Promotes int. in historic canals and encourages their preservation, restoration, and continued use. Many activities. Publication, "American Canals", guide series, and index sheets on many canals.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF COVERED BRIDGES, 44 Cleveland Ave., Worcester, MA. 01603. Works with independent historical societies and libraries to aid cause. Publications available.

NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036. Chartered by U. S. Congress to facilitate public participation in preservation efforts. Publications available.



Daniel had it right all along. Commenting upon New Hampshire's Olde Man of the Mountain, a natural formation of rock resembling a man's silhouette which looks over the beautiful White Mountains, Daniel Webster wrote:

"Men hang out their signs indicative of their respective trades; shoemakers hang out a gigantic shoe; jewelers a monster watch; and the dentist hangs out a gold tooth, but up in the mountains of New Hampshire, God Almighty has hung out a sign to show that there He makes men."

ATLANTIS (Con'd from Page 3)

The early historians may have had their dates in error about the end of Atlantis because an enormous volcano called Santorini erupted north of Crete, and caused tremendous earthquakes, tidal waves, and great masses of volcanic ash which hit and destroyed the Minoans in a single day and night about 1500 B. C. Scientists have also discovered that Crete, which is today a long and narrow island, was previously much larger and nearly round. A huge area to the north of Crete broke away and sank into the Aegean Sea due to earthquakes. In exploring the water to the north of Crete, underwater marine divers have discovered traces of buildings, pillars, statues, stones, and pottery pieces, all dating before 1500 B.C.

Plato himself had said that earthquakes and tidal waves destroyed Atlantis and that it had established only a "colony" beyond Gibraltar. Translators before and after Plato may have confused the words used since many may not have even been translatable into Greek or later languages at all, and errors may have crept into subsequent versions of this story about a wondrous early civilization.

While nothing is positive, there should be little or no doubt that Atlantis was probably the Minoan civilization on Crete - nothing more or less. The Minoans were a great and accomplished people who are worthy of long-neglected historic recognition. They suffered a cruel end through no fault of their own.

Myths live on because they serve deep needs. The mystery and excitement of an ancient lost Atlantis populated by a noble people will forever capture the imagination of readers everywhere. And who knows, someday, a great new revelation...

Jeffrey R. Redmond

BEARS, BADGERS, AND GROUNDHOGS

The bear is a formidable animal that is well entrenched in folklore wherever it has lived. It is so formidable, in fact, that people have been intimidated enough to substitute other animals in bear rituals. Back in Germany, they had a Badger Day, where the badger substituted for the bear. The Germans brought the custom to Punxsutawney, PA. where the groundhog was substituted for the badger because in America there was no badger. The bear ritual in the USA is now the well-known Groundhog Day on February 2nd. Instead of looking for a shadow, early people were looking for the animal, itself, the reality of the end of hibernation, the beginning of the end of Winter, the stirring of Spring.

In early Greece, the approach of Spring in February was celebrated with a candlelight ceremony. Demeter, the Grain Goddess, had lost her daughter, Persephone, and all the world lay dead while she searched for her. Finally, in the first week of February, the world started to regain its belief in the return of new life which Persephone symbolised. The candlelight ceremony commemorated that time of new hope.

Arthur T. Nelson



Ethnic Culinary Corner



GAELIC STEAK

When comparing the merits of Irish cooking to English cooking, one should not forget that the English suffer from a bleeding Ulster. (Harrumph). With that in mind I submit a dish to your Ethnic Culinary Corner served in Whitechurch Lodge, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin, near my wife's birthplace. It's called "Gaelic Steak":

Gather together:

4 fillet steaks, sliced thinly, 4-6 oz. ea.
2 oz. butter
1/4 lb. mushrooms
1/2 Pt. Heavy cream.
1 Tbsp. shallots or green onions,
chopped
8 oz. Irish Whiskey
Some salt
Coarsely ground pepper
1 Tbsp. finely chopped parsley

Melt the butter over medium heat in a large frying pan. Add the steaks and saute quickly until medium-rare, turning once, about 1 1/2 minutes on each side. Season with salt and pepper and remove to a warm dish, and keep warm. To the pan, add the mushrooms and the shallots and saute until the shallots are tender, and the mushrooms are lightly browned. Add the cream and 4 oz. of whiskey. Cook over medium heat until reduced by one half.

Are you ready? The foregoing is a maddeningly slow process, so nip on the remaining 4 oz. of whiskey set aside to help retain your sanity!

Pour thickened sauce over the steaks, garnish with parsley, and serve immediately. Very good with thickly cut French fried potatoes.

Edward Toner

One more thing, could you give a plug to my church for its copyrighted cookbook, "To Your Health"? All recipes are ethnically correct, most are from Central Europe, and it is available from The Church of the Annunciation, 360 Van Zile Road, Bricktown, N. J. 08723. \$7.50.