



# Heritage Trails



A JOURNAL OF THE FOUNDERS OF AMERICA



FEUDALISM, A WAY OF LIFE, PART ONE  
by Robert Blumetti

GALLIC HERITAGE AND COMIC BOOK HUMOR  
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By Otto A. Krumbach

RUSSIAN PROVERBS FOR ALL  
by John L. Perraud

DUTCH COLONIAL CULTURE LIVES  
By Peter A. Vanderhuff

AND MUCH MORE.....

## HERITAGE TRAILS

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

Chronicling The Cultural Heritage of Americans of European Origin

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HERITAGE TRAILS is published four times a year by the Founders of America, P. O. Box 445, Ridgewood, N. J. 07451, U. S. A. Annual Subscription: \$6.00 in the U. S., \$8.00 elsewhere. All material is copyrighted. Manuscripts or graphics donated will be read but not returned unless accompanied by SASE.

## A New Look

Readers will notice major changes in HERITAGE TRAILS. The front cover displays two new logos and a new sub-heading. The format of our copy has been changed to bring it in line with standard practices, our support group enters the picture; and new exploratory features have been added. All this to bring the past into view in more interesting and useful ways.

The logos are the proud creation of Robert Blumetti, our own writer, editor, and artist. The American logo depicts the aspirations of the people who founded America. The 76 in the single star in the flag symbolizes the spirit of the American revolution. The eagle with the initials USA represents the determination of early Americans to continue the age old struggle of European people to establish a better world. E Pluribus Unum means from many to one, and Novus Ordo America is the fulfillment of the dream of Europeans freely interrelating with their fellows, the same vision which inspired Charlemagne in the Ninth Century, and sparks the Common Market of Europe today.

The European logo was first unveiled by HERITAGE TRAILS at the 1984 Annual New Jersey Ethnic Festival. The white tree represents the entire European ethnic family with its roots secured firmly in European soil. The outside circle depicts major ethno-cultural divisions that have played their parts, large and small, in the development of typical past European peoples and their cultural practices. Within the circle the dark background represents our primeval past.

The supporting study group which sponsors the publication of HERITAGE TRAILS, "The Founders of America", also now makes its appearance. In common with people all over the world, European Americans are turning to their past cultural experiences in the face of massive changes occurring in their social practices. These seem to be taking place as a consequence of the transformation of their societies into components of an evolving "global village". Their search, naturally, begins with a new close and continuing examination of the hopes, aspirations, and practices of their predecessor European Americans in this country and Canada.

The broad range of subjects which can be covered in the field of a people's cultural heritage, even when limited to a single group, is so large, a modest publication such as ours cannot hope to deal adequately with them. The new directories which make their initial appearances in current issues are experimental and are designed to bring readers ready references to other organizations and publications available for further exploration of heritage subjects.

There will be more theme articles in the future that will explore aspects of our cultural heritage in greater depth. There is a wide variety of viewpoints about the actual experiences of our forebears. In an earlier time, for example, the Middle Ages were reviewed by some as a dark period and by others as a period of

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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.

July, 1985

Dear Editors:

Just thought you would like to know that up here our heritage started only a little while back when we Canadians popped up out of nowhere. It began with the Hudson Bay Company in 1670 when it was incorporated for the purpose of seeking a northwest passage to the Pacific. Despite our close association with English royalty and the separatist French sentiment, it is unusual for most of us to see ourselves as European Americans, just like you...

Charles S. Regard  
Toronto, Canada

DEAR MR. REGARD:

WE'VE RUN INTO THAT BEFORE BUT MORE AND MORE OF US ARE TRAVELING TO THE "OLD SOD" AND FINDING THE PEOPLE THERE AREN'T SO DIFFERENT AFTER ALL.  
ED. STAFF

July, 1985

Dear Editors:

I like the new format and the Classified Heritage Directory. The more information I have about my heritage the more the subject intrigues me. I have never heard of a group before that concentrated not only on its early American heritage but its European heritage as well. Do you really know where you are going with this approach?

Julia Brenner  
Sacramento, CA

DEAR MS. BRENNER:

YOU ARE QUITE RIGHT. NO ONE HAS BROUGHT THIS SUBJECT TOGETHER BEFORE. OUR HERITAGE IS DIVIDED INTO MANY DIFFERENT SUBJECT AREAS AT THE PRESENT TIME. NO, WE DON'T KNOW WHERE WE ARE GOING. WE ARE ONLY TRYING TO PROVIDE A MODE OF COMMUNICATION WHICH CAN BE USEFUL TO THOSE PERSONS WHO HAVE AN INTEREST IN THEIR PREDECESSOR FOLK. DO YOU HAVE ANY THOUGHTS ON THE SUBJECT?

ED STAFF

August, 1985

Dear Editors:

Isn't it about time for some material on the scientific probings of our European and European American forebears? I may be wrong but it seems

(Continued Page 11)

# Medieval Feudalism -



## A Way of Life

### Private Government

One of the most revealing journeys which shows how our European ancestors lived, takes the traveler back to the Age of Feudalism which flowered between 1000 and 1300 A.D.

Feudalism - the typical European medieval political organization - was, first and foremost, a system of government based upon mutual obligation whose chief characteristic was the exercise by large landowners of sovereign rights. It was the inseparable association, in other words, of landownership with powers of government.

Under this system, a specific official position went with a particular piece of land. According to the medieval view, the large landowner was the natural governor. So it is that feudalism may be defined as the private assumption of public authority. A modern counterpart of feudalism of not long ago, in only slightly different form, could be seen in the coal fields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Here the miner would be seen carrying food supplies from a company owned store, passing a policeman in the employ of the company, and entering "his" house, rented from the company. This was feudalism, pure and simple, but in a modern guise.

### Land Tenure

But feudalism was more than just a system of private government. It was secondarily a system of land tenure upon which the local government was

based. A man held and used land belonging to another man, not as a person without human rights, but by the right inherent in a contract establishing some sort of perpetual lease. The user of the land was required as part of his contract to assist the local lord in performing his duties of government. His principal obligations of this sort were to assist in the administration of justice by attending his lord's court and assisting him in his police functions to maintain law and order. He was also obliged to serve his lord as a soldier or by supplying soldiers. The lord was obligated to provide protection and support to the vassal or tenant.

### Personal Relationships

A third main feature of feudalism was the establishment of a personal bond between the lord who granted land use and the vassal who received the right. But personal relationships did not stop at this level. Governing landowners entered into a network of mutual relationships with each other based upon definite agreements. These agreements established hierarchies, in which one man became "the man" for his more powerful neighbor, surrendering himself into his service and throwing himself upon his protection. Lords and vassals were equal in this manner since most lords were also vassals and the greatest lord was the vassal of the king.

The personal bond, so important to feudalism, tended to be cemented by the ceremonial act of homage, probably German in origin, which involved the

promise of loyalty. A local chronicler describes the ceremony of fealty to the Count of Flanders in 1127. "First, they did their homage thus. The Count asked if a man was willing to become completely his man, and the other replied, 'I am willing', and with his clasped hands surrounded by the hands of the Count, they were bound together by a kiss. Secondly, he who had done homage gave his fealty to a representative of the Count in these words, 'I promise on my faith that I will in the future be faithful to Count William and will observe my homage to him completely against all persons in good faith and without deceit.' Thirdly, he took his oath to this upon the relics of the saints."

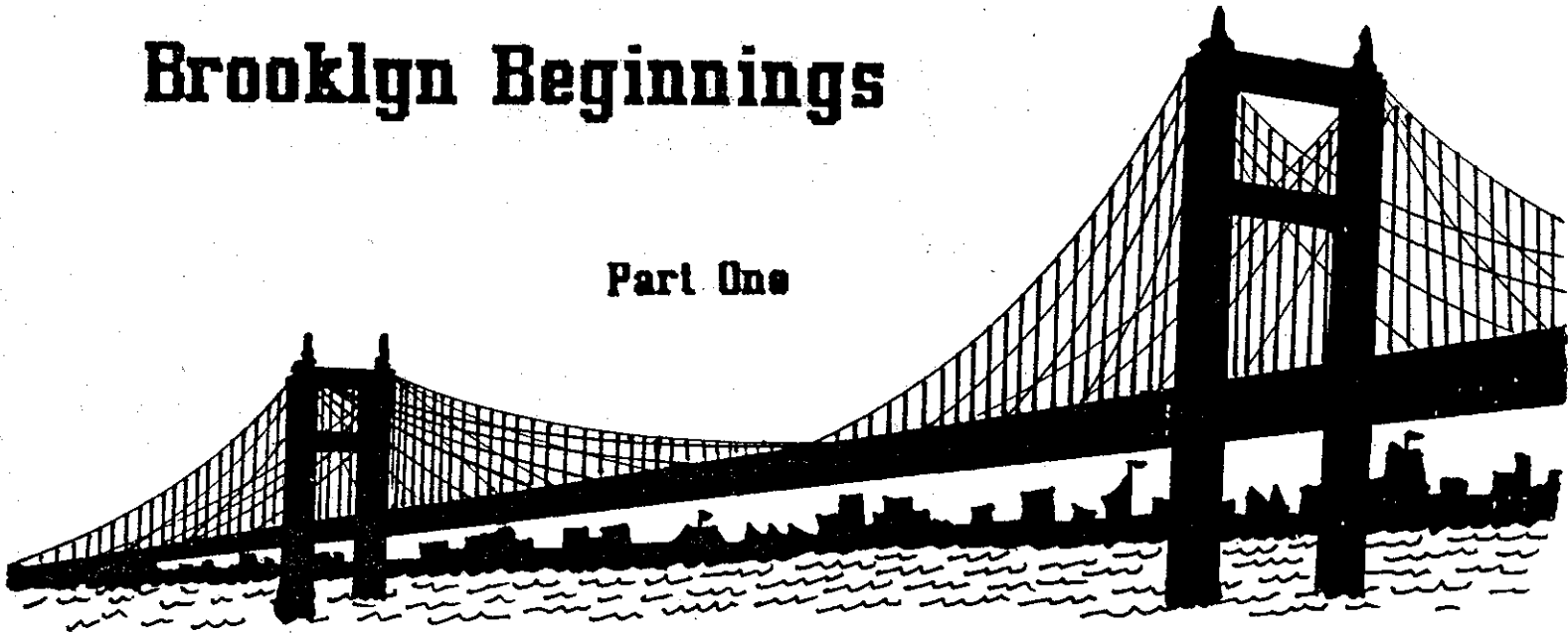
But feudalism was more than the foregoing. In its more general aspect, it came to connote that the whole manner of life of the aristocracy was regulated, in theory, by the knightly Code of Chivalry. Moral values and personal codes of honor were of great importance to keep the system functioning. As an example, European man's acceptance of another man's word was essential and was widespread.

The church also participated in the exercise of feudal practices giving them added validity. Entrance into knighthood, with its obligation toward others, partook of the character of a Christian sacrament and the life of the knight became a type of Christian life that expressed high ideals of human conduct.

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# Brooklyn Beginnings

## Part One



### Railroad Flat Life

We've had a lot of fun with Brooklyn on our American scene. We've noted the strange accents and exuberance of the people, and many unique characteristics of its society down through the years. But what was it really like as the immigrants poured in at the beginning of the twentieth century?

I was born in Brooklyn during this very time. Many times have I heard the reply, "So was I!" up and down the east coast, in Illinois and Missouri, even in California! That's because millions of immigrants from Europe landed in New York and settled initially in Brooklyn before moving to points west. My forebears were among them and had to explore ways to survive amid a wilderness of people doing likewise. But chaotic as conditions were, my Brooklyn childhood, on Broadway in Bedford-Stuyvesant, represented a giant step forward compared to the plain existence of my great-grandparents.

My birth took place on the table in the kitchen of our coldwater railroad flat, where there was warmth from our coal stove, on which a wash-boiler of water was heated to aid in the ministrations of the midwife. My father's \$4.00 per week salary enabled us to live in this \$6.00 per month flat above a furniture store in a busy downtown area. The gas bill, our license to light our "gas jets", totalled about sixty

cents a month, and a bushel of coal for the stove was about thirty-five cents.

I was quickly assimilated into this neighborhood of noises. (To this day, I sleep more soundly in the midst of clamor than I do in silence). The noises were a cacophony including the constant hum of the crowds of milling people on the busy street; the clang-clang of the trolley cars; and the clacking and screeching of the

My father's \$4.00 per week salary enabled us to live in this \$6.00 per month flat above a furniture store in a busy downtown area. The gas bill, our license to light our "gas jets", totalled about sixty cents a month, and a bushel of coal for the stove was about thirty-five cents...

"el", the elevated railroad which passed our windows every few minutes all day and all night, so close that residents could almost touch the passengers. And we had a piano, (yes; on \$4.00 a week), which my father and my uncle banged to a ragtime beat right up until midnight. That's because many people worked twelve hour days!

I write this with the help of conversations I had with my parents and my own later observations of similar conditions because we moved upward soon.

When I was two, my father earned the munificent sum of \$6.00 per week and we moved to the "suburbs" immediately, just a mile away in Queens. Our new neighborhood, out from under the shadow of the "el" and into the sunlight, consisted of mostly German-Americans, with a sprinkling of Irish and Italian-Americans, a typical grouping of clean, upright, hard-working and ambitious European-American newcomers. We still lived in a railroad flat, but now we had hot and cold running water and a bathtub. What luxury!

### Clothes Mark the People

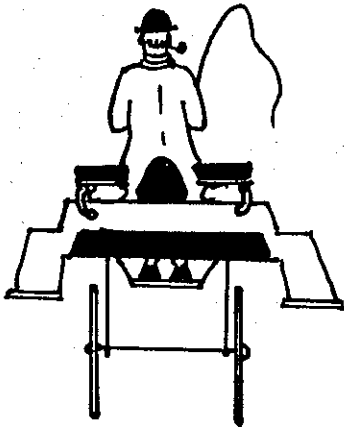
My parents were as well-dressed as the "next ones". Natty attire was the rule among the "upwardly mobile". My father wore a form-fitting suit, with a vest and "peg-top" trousers, held up by suspenders; and a "stock collar" cravat. All men's shirts had separate collars, which were laundered and starched at the laundry around the corner. The shirts could thus be worn several days by substituting clean collars when needed. Shirt sleeves were held up with arm garters. Men's shoes were "high tops", fastened with eight or ten buttons that required the aid of a "button

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BROOKLYN (Con'd. from pg. 4)  
hook". Of course, socks were held up with garters. In slushy weather spats were worn over the shoes. Men's underwear was one piece, of Balbriggan in the summer but fleece-lined in winter. The ladies "put up" their long hair in Gibson Girl style, protected with a hair net and a hat. Everyone wore hats outdoors. My mother's dresses and coats were ankle-length, covering her eighteen button "high-button shoes". Cotton stockings were held up with garters attached to her corset, just one of her many undergarments. Gold teeth were prominently displayed; teeth, then as now, had to be crowned or replaced.

#### Fun and Games

On nice summer days, my mother could wheel me in a carriage all the way to Coney Island and back without fear. Most transportation was handled by the trolley cars and the subways. Rides on either were a nickel, with free transfers available. In summer, we had open trolleys, with wooden slat or straw seats all the way across. The conductors collected fares while standing on the outside running-board, hanging on with one hand and making change with the other. Horse-drawn trolleys had only recently been discontinued. There were very few of the new automobiles and no trucks. All heavy conveyances were horse-drawn drays, milk wagons and hearses. The horses made street-cleaning a chore (but it created jobs for grateful, new immigrants in the absence of any government welfare programs of any kind)



Large-scale entertainment was available and at low prices. There were social clubs which held dances and balls. The dance bands played ragtime, foxtrots, and waltzes. Amusement parks drew big crowds to Coney Island, Rockaway, Sheepshead Bay, Bergen Beach and Canarsie. As time passed, the open-air movies featured silent stars Mary Pickford, Mabel Norman, the Gishes and the Talmadges, Tom and Owen Moore and Richard Barthelmess. Of course, there

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were Charlie Chaplin, Fatty Arbuckle, and the Keystone Kops. Live shows featured Sophie Tucker, Eva Tanguay, the Dolly Sisters, Pat Rooney and the Foys. "Song pluggers" were everywhere, singing the latest products of "Tin Pan Alley", and selling sheet music for the popular piano. "Victrolas" appeared with flat records, instead of the Edison cylinders, and everyone began winding up the machines to hear the latest offering of Enrico Caruso or John McCormick. Music invaded our very neighborhood in the person of the organ grinder and his monkey, playing alternately "O Sol Mio": and "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling"; and the German-American band, the "Beeleboopers", with their complement of cornet, accordion, "boom-bass" and Glockenspiel, regaled us with songs of the Vaterland and "Dardenella".

Despite the meager material possessions of most of the people, spirits were high and expectations for the future were limitless.

(To be continued.)

Henry C. Waldbaum

## Home of Lucky Lindy

See the boyhood home of Charles A. Lindberg. Many personal artifacts on display. An exhibit dramatizes his many achievements and those of his wife, Anne Morrow Lindberg.

## Home of Charles A. Lindberg Little Falls, MN

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## Did the Vikings Explore Minnesota?

Did the so-called pirates of Scandinavia explore America 230 years before Christopher Columbus? Not just the seacoast but deep in the interior. Some say that it is so. If you are interested in exploring this aspect of your roots, visit the Kensington Runestone Museum at Alexandria, MN.

Kensington  
Runestone  
Museum Alexandria, MN

# The Medieval Trivium

## Yields a Heritage Harvest!

A new and exciting educational course, drawn from earlier European efforts, has been just been charted. Its direction has been indicated by bold, modern-day pioneers who bucked what George Orwell would call the "prevailing orthodoxy" which exists in every society. These daring adventurers chose to take their children out of modern American educational institutions, staffed by experts, to teach them at home!

You would know some of the reasons for their decisions to reject current educational practices. They range from the minimum knowledge and skills being gained by some youngsters, all the way to the new and strange moral and ethical values being taught. Each teaching family has its own concerns prompting it to turn to home tutoring programs.

One of the goals of private instruction which all home tutors seem to share, however, is to teach their children to think for themselves!

It will come as a shock to some people to discover that other observers of school practices find that teaching their students to think independently is not a goal of most educational institutions. Their object is seen to be to teach knowledge and skills, and many of them do this very well.

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Many reasons for the failure to teach independent thinking may be deduced. The first unplanned lesson in a school teaches the value of the authority figure as the teacher dips into her font of wisdom to draw out the answers to all questions. The second unplanned lesson teaches the value of "the word", especially when written



in a book. The third unplanned lesson teaches the wisdom of group judgment. None of these unplanned but persuasive lessons suggests the necessity for independent thought. As a consequence, students learn to doubt their own resources and to look to others for answers.

What does all of the foregoing have to do with the cultural heritage of European Americans? In the field of education: everything!

Long forgotten, or set aside by the few modern scholars aware of them, are earlier European educational techniques begun in early Greece and continued until medieval times in central and northern Europe. Here they emerged as the Trivium and the Quadrivium methodology of learning. The world is aware of the wondrous intellectual achievements the techniques

prompted.

The Medieval Trivium, which comprised the first course of learning, consisted of Grammar, Dialectic, and Rhetoric, the educational value of which, except for Grammar, is little known to most modern educators. The second course of learning consisted of the Quadrivium and included the in-depth study of subjects such as arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music.

The serious study of Grammar began when the student reached about nine years of age after having learned the elementary skills of reading, writing, and cyphers. Early minds are quick to observe and memorize so the basic tools of communication and learning were tackled first. Subjects at this point were seen to be only

(Continued Page 7)

incidental to the development of the learning and thinking skills themselves.

The Dialectical process began at about 11 years of age when young minds normally display an initial assertiveness and wish to challenge authority figures such as teachers and parents. Subjects still remained of minor importance at this stage. The Dialectical process applied formal logic to thinking and was characterized by discursive reason. Students were required to define their terms, make accurate statements, and construct arguments, as well as to detect fallacies in contrary arguments. In short, they were required to learn to think through any suppositions to determine their validity for themselves!

Can it be said that children are well educated when they learn large vocabularies but are unable to discern the proper use of words?

Rhetoric was introduced at about 13 years of age, when a student usually begins to feel a new need for self expression. This discipline concentrated upon the thought processes which would produce true and cogent dissertations in oral or written form. These had to be fiercely defended. At this same time, the whole range of accumulated knowledge was made available for initial probings to determine the bent of the individual student.

If the student was finished with his formal education at the end of the Trivium, he would still be well equipped to face the world at about 16 years of age, having been taught the art of using his own mind to determine the true nature of things.

If the student continued intellectual training after completing the Trivium, he began the Quadrivium process of instruction which took place in new European universities which were unique in the world. Here students studied various subjects very much at their own discretion. No certificates of competency in any discipline were issued, of course, until the most rigorous kinds of examinations were completed.

(Continued on Page 9)

# The Real Hallowe'en



Ghosts and goblins still roam the graveyards and dark forests on the night of October 31! Children who know how it really is dress up in costumes and ring door bells as they go about trick or treating. They know that Allhallow's Eve is more than just a time for pranks and the telling of ghost stories.

Hallows is an old word for a saint, and All-hallows Eve is the vigil of All Saints, November 1, the Christian festival corresponding to an ancient feast on this day. In many European countries, it was traditionally a time when spirits of the departed visit their former homes. Their families set a place, food and drink was prepared, and many of the departed's favorite objects were made ready.

In the Tyrol region of Germany, ghostly shades, smarting with burns from the fires of Purgatory, used melted fat from the soul-light left burning on the hearth as a balm. In Sicily, the ghostly visitors brought gifts for the children, toys, sweets, and clothes stolen from local shops. The Welsh believed that a ghost came and sat on every stile when the clock struck twelve. In some parts of Wales a wandering shade appeared as a white lady, while in north Wales and Scotland, people feared the spectral Black Sow.

Fairies were often linked with the dead. In Ireland it was dangerous to leave the house at Hallowe'en. It was said that the fairy mounds were opened and there was a risk of being abducted. Scottish fairies made their way from hill to hill at Hallowe'en, accompanied by horns and bells.

A Montgomeryshire custom was for laborers, dressed in old clothes and masks, to go begging for apples, nuts, and gifts. Children in Europe and America still carry on such customs.

Turnips were once hollowed out to contain burning candles, in the United States pumpkins carry on the custom. They lit the way for wanderers on Hallowe'en. Ritual fires, lit on high hills at a time of decline or darkness, were said to provide protection from witches who ruled on this night. A Lancashire practice, "leeting" (old Anglo-Saxon word meaning to drive out) the witches, involved carrying a lighted candle about the fells from 11 PM until midnight. If it burned steadily the witches had been driven away.

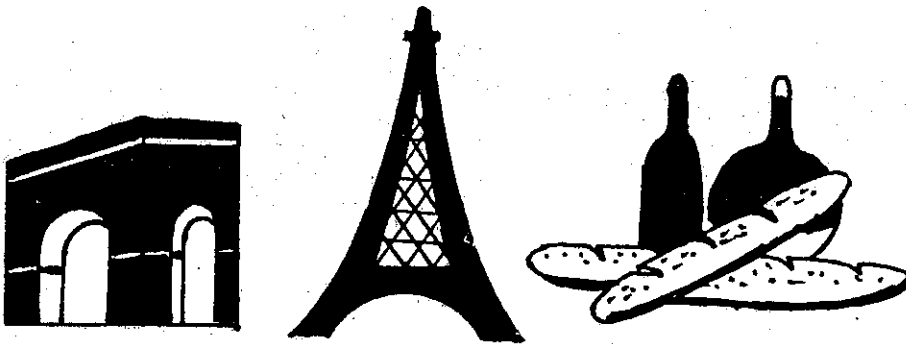
Hallowe'en possibly derived in ancient times from Samham, the Celtic New Year, which fell on November 1, a scary time which could reveal what the coming year would bring.

Hallowe'en parties were a time for enjoying the harvest. Nuts and apples were used for telling fortunes. If a boy were successful in bobbing for apples, it meant his girl friend loved him. Pairs of mitts were put in a grate and carefully watched. If they burned to ashes together, it meant a happy married life, but if they burst or sprang apart, the outlook was bad.

The magic is gone, but not the memory of those who have passed to the far beyond, the wonder about the mysteries, nor the need for portents of things to come.

Robert Blumetti

# Gallic Heritage and Comic Book Humor



Not the super-intellectual French! Not the studious readers of numberless, profound volumes sold and resold on the Left Bank of Paris! Yep! None other than the French have been captivated by comic book humor and one of their favorite characters is called "Asterix".

The French have just marked the 25th anniversary of the creation of the extraordinarily popular comic strip character, Asterix, who is roughly comparable to our own Charlie Brown in "Peanuts". Of especial significance to HT readers is that fact that Asterix has stepped right out of the French heritage.

Asterix is a small Gallic warrior whose battles against the legions of Rome have transfixed more than just the French. They have been translated into 29 languages, with 150 million volumes sold worldwide. It seems that past experiences fascinate present-day readers for reasons which have hardly been explored in contemporary societies.

The appeal of Asterix may lie in a number of his characteristics and experiences but the comic strip is essentially straight, humorous adventure and its overriding theme is that of a small and besieged people fighting for freedom. Albert Uderzo, co-created Asterix with Rene Goscinny, who died in 1977. He says, "Asterix is a character who symbolizes the weak, those who don't have the physical

means of defending themselves. He's more crafty than intelligent. He gets out of delicate situations because he reflects a lot, especially by comparison to the Romans." But Mr. Uderzo adds that the Gauls are not so intelligent either.

Other characters in the strip are of note. There is Obelix, Asterix's sidekick, an overweight giant whose twin passions are to knock Roman heads together and to eat wild roast pig. Another character is Panormix, the "venerable Druid of the village," who mixes the magic potion that gives Asterix his great strength.

Mr. Uderzo also says that they delved into French history to find a story and characters which were uniquely French and settled upon the Gauls because, "For us, the Gauls are like the Wild West in America; they are at the beginning of our civilization." Interestingly enough, the Gauls had a real live hero at this time named Vircingetorix.

It was after the disturbing events of 1968 occurred in France that comics became a mode of expression used by the underground culture to express new and radical concepts. This apparently helped to bring about the present explosion of interest in comic strips. Shades of the old nursery rhymes which once expressed thinly-disguised, dissident thoughts in earlier, repressive societies!

John L. Perraud

## Get Acquainted With TOM SAWYER...

...Visit Hannibal, MO. Mark Twain lived there as boy. It was where he really fashioned Tom Sawyer, Becky Thatcher, Aunt Polly, Huck Finn, and others. Check out Tom's whitewash fence, the cave, the haunted house, the paddle-wheel steamboat, and other items of interest.

Mark Twain  
Home and Museum

208 Hill Street,  
Hannibal, MO

## The First Great Mining Boom

Visit the Coppertown Museum in Calumet, Michigan. Descend into a nearby copper mine. See the artifacts and facilities that served the needs of the 19th Century miner. Take a walking trip. Visit the still-functioning Calumet Theater, built by copper.

Coppertown, USA  
Calumet, MI

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of New England ...

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MEDIEVAL TRIV. (Con'd from Pg 7)

At the present time, contemporary educational institutions do not use the foregoing methodology for promoting independent thinking. To make use of the techniques involved, one must resort to home tutoring. Can it be said that students are well educated when they are given large vocabularies but not the training to discern the valid use of words? Is this why George Orwell's "Newspeak" is so effective and people readily succumb to clever advertising appeals?

The true genius behind early European educational efforts seems to be only a single example of the rewards to be reaped by the continued



examination of the cultural heritage bequeathed to -- but sometimes forgotten by -- many Americans of European origin. It appears as though the quest to find out who their predecessor people really were has no limits and may take interested European American travelers to realms of thought hitherto unknown.

Otto A. Krumbach

A complete dissertation on the Trivium in the form of a lecture given at Oxford in 1947 by Dorothy L. Sayers, appears in the June/July issue of "The Teaching Home", (\$2.50) 8731 N.E. Everett Street, Portland, OR 97220

## Classified Heritage Directory

### ANTIQUES

ANTIQUES USA. Publ. by Collector's Media, 100 S. Antonio St., Kermit, TX 79745

ANTIQUES WORLD. Publ. by Antiques News Asso., 315 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10018. A blend of service & investigative features devoted to all aspects of antiquedom.

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".

### ART

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 1600 AD. Publication.

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

### CRAFTS

AMERICAN CRAFT COUNCIL, 401 Park Ave., New York, NY 10018. 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 01809. "to collect, preserve, and encourage serious study of the materials of Amer. history and life through 1878".

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 21221

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., NW, Washington, D. C. 20038. Creates int. and promotes genealogical research. American genealogy and training courses. Library, publication, etc.

### HISTORIC HOUSES

HISTORIC HOUSE ASSO. OF AMERICA, Decatur House, 1800 H' St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20008. 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, documentation 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. 20560. 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. Preserves New York City maritime history, restore seven blocks of 19th century port including buildings and ships, much more. Publication, "Hubble Bubbie".

### 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 Ahlm 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 Rathon 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, 01803. 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.

Early Beginnings

The Celtic chiefs of Gaul each had a body of clients whose members lived upon his bounty, executed his orders in the local clan government, and fought for him. The word "vassus", from which vassal was derived, is Celtic in origin. This is similar to the early German institution of personal dependence between warriors which was called "comitatus". In all of these practices, ceremonial oaths of personal allegiance to the head of the war band were common.

Since certain features of feudalism were present in early Celtic and Germanic societies when they intermingled with the Roman world, similar institutions in each society tended to coalesce. The element of personal relationships between lord and vassal, for example, can be traced back to late Roman, Celtic, and early German societies. Other features of the feudal system were derived from the waning Roman Empire. The ancient Roman system of patronage (patrocinium), whereby the wealthy man surrounded himself as patron (patronus) with a group of dependant followers, called clients (clientes) who sought his aid and support, was notably extended in the confusion of the late empire. The personal dependence of the weaker man on the stronger was recognized, and the rendering of service by vassals, often military, was exchanged for protection and support by the lord.

It took at least 500 years for the final form of feudalism to take shape. The general drift of the common people towards dependence, despite a strong desire for independence, was augmented when many civil wars took place during the Sixth and Seventh centuries. Individuals and families needed protection which could be secured only by united action.

The concept of a society held together by a contractual agreement between lord and vassal did not die with feudalism. The idea was transferred to the relationship between the king and his subjects in later monarchies and its premises helped to provide a basis for the democratic republic of the United States which was conceived and founded by European immigrants.

(To be continued)

Robert Blumetti

# Notable Restorations

Just a Sample of the Treats in Store

**ALABAMA**, Montgomery, First White House of the Confederacy, 544 Washington Av.; Ordeman-Shaw Historic District, re-creates look of southern town before the Civil War; many more houses and historic features.

**ALASKA**, Skagway, Historic Dist. & White Pass, located head of Talya Inlet on Lynn Canal. 100 struc. from late 1890s. Gold Rush days. Exciting.

**ARIZONA**, Jerome, US 89A. Lively ghost town, now hist. district. Sliding jail, Jerome State Historic Park, Douglas Memorial Mining Museum.

**ARKANSAS**, Little Rock, Arkansas Territorial Capital Restoration, Third, Cumberland, Scott, and Second Sts. Fine restor. 13 original bldgs. 1820-40 frontier era.

**CALIFORNIA**, Columbia, Columbia State Historic Park, 4 mi. north via Rt. 49 and country road. Restor. 1850 boom town in heart of Mother Lode country. Fine exhibits, stage coaches, saloons, etc.

**COLORADO**, Leadville, Historic Dist. 19th cent. mining town with hotel, opera house, bar, church, and homesteads; the Matchless Mine, 2 mi. east on E. 7th St.; Heritage Museum and Gallery, and much more.

**CONNECTICUT**, Mystic Seaport, Greenmanville Ave., St. 27, 1 mile so. of I-95. Complete and authentic seaport restoration, exhibits, programs, bldgs., etc. Spectacular.

**DELAWARE**, Dover, Bureau of Travel Devel. has map for the Heritage Trail with 27 sites indicated. McDowell-Collins Country Storehouse is headquarters of Dover Heritage Trails, Inc. Other restor. of homes and bldgs.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**, National Visitors Center, 50 Massachusetts Ave., N.E., provides free touring and travel assistance to all. Inform., slide show, motion pictures, etc. Discover America Hall of States has nine regional counters to provide inform. about entire country and local restorations.

**FLORIDA**, Pensacola, US 98, Pensacola Hist. Dist. bounded by Chase St., 9th Ave., Pensacola Bay, and Palafox St. Walking tours, historical museum, numerous bldgs.

**GEORGIA**, Savannah Historic Dist. Superb walking tours. Savannah Visitors Center and Chamber of Comm. 301 W. Broad St. in former Central of Georgia Railroad Station of 1860, beautifully restored with hostesses, slide program, and inform. Many bldgs. and places. Elegant.

**HAWAII**, City of Refuge Nat'l. His. Park, Kailua-Kona vicinity, St. 16, on SW coast, 160 acres; INFORM. CENTER, Hilo, Lyman House & Museum, 276 Haili St. Hawaii Visitors Bureau, Offices in Hilo, Honolulu, Wailuku, Lihue, and San Francisco. Wide variety authentic restorations and reproductions.

**IDAHO**, Idaho City, Boise Basin Museum, relics, restored 40 acre boot hill cemetery, Gold Hill, Old Territorial Penitentiary, homes and bldgs.

**ILLINOIS**, New Salem, Menard County, St. 97, Lincoln's New Salem State Park, 2 mi. so. of Petersburg, 20 mi. NW Springfield on Lincoln Heritage Trail. Fine Lincoln sites in area.

**INDIANA**, Madison. Historic Dis. Cham. of Comm., Vaughn and Mulberry Sts., has walking tour pamphlet of more than 60 handsomely restored bldgs. Jefferson County Museum, Elm St. early steamboat days. Other hist. sites.

**IOWA**, Amena Colonies, Iowa County, US 6, St. 148. Group of Amena villages settled by German immigrants as utopian communities filled with all types of original bldgs. Museum of Amena Hist. Complex in Amena good way to begin visit. Enjoyable atmosphere.

**KANSAS**, Council Grove, Morris County, US 56, Council Grove Hist. Dist. was last outfitting place on Santa Fe Trail bet. Missouri River and Santa Fe. Restored bldgs. incl. homes, jail, taverns, stores, bank, etc. Museum.

**KENTUCKY**, Frankfort, Franklin County, I-64. Superb restorations of Old Capital, Liberty Hall, Old Governor's Mansion and others. Old Celebrities Hist. Dist. Ch. of Comm., 71 Fountain Pl., has maps and tours.

**MASSACHUSETTS**, Plymouth, Cham. of Comm., 85 Samoset St., has illus. guide to area. Visitor Center has inform. on historic sites. Mayflower reproduction at State Pier. Plymouth Village and much more.

**MICHIGAN**, Detroit. Henry Ford's Greenfield Village early American recreations and his early American industrial museum.

**MINNESOTA**, Mantorville, Dodge County, St. 57. Mantorville Hist. Dist. covers entire town. Auth. restored bldgs. incl. homes, churches, schools. 200 gaslights a part of restor. Dodge County Hist. Museum, also called Hilltop Church.

**MISSOURI**, Independence, Jackson County, I-70, US 24. Western outpost of civilization and departure point for wagon trains, scene of a number of Civil War conflicts, home of late Harry S. Truman, 33rd Pres. of US. Independence Dept. of Tourism, P. O. Box 1827, Independence, 64050 has literature and maps.

Harry S. Truman Hist. Dist., Heritage Trail Tour, many fine homes and other bldg. restorations in area.

**MONTANA**, Nevada City and Virginia City, Madison County, St. 287. Restored towns related to Alder Gulch gold mining site. Auth. bldgs. and artifacts with excel. programs.

**NEBRASKA**, Brownville, Nemaha County, US 136. Brownville Hist. Dist. inc. churches, as business structures and homes. Founded as steamboat stop and prospered as railroad terminus for a time. Brownville Hist. Society has brochure listing 41 points of interest.

**OKLAHOMA**, Grand Lake, Ottawa County, S of Miami on US 59. Her-Bar Village is reconstructed from nearby bldgs, some of which came from Arkansas. Auth. artifacts and self-guided tour avail.

**OREGON**, Jacksonville. St. 238, 5 mi. off I-55. Jacksonville Hist. Dist. Rest. United States Hotel and other bldgs. of gold rush era. Pioneer Vill., 725 N. 5th St., has bldgs. in stockaded settlement more than a century old incl. first store and post office, log smokehouse, jail, hanging tree, boot hill, etc. Also stagecoach rides and other features.

**TENNESSEE**, Franklin, Williamson County, US 31. Franklin Hist. Dist. Vis. Inform. Ctr. on public square. Restor. houses, churches, lodges, etc. Heritage Found. of Franklin and Williamson Counties has annual Heritage Spring Tour of Homes in May.

**TEXAS**, Fredericksburg, Gillespie County, US 290. Fredericksburg Hist. Dist. 19th cent. settlement in Texas "hill country". Ch. of Comm. on Main st. has relic display and helpful people incl. guides if desired. Auth. homes, saloon, cabin, church, etc.

**VIRGINIA**, Williamsburg. Of world renown. Very carefully restored. Fine programs and facilities of all kinds on site. Prepare for long visit. Historic Jamestown nearby.

**WASHINGTON**, Cashmere, Chelan County, US 97. Chelan County Hist. Society Pioneer Village and Willis Carey Hist. Museum. Orig. bldgs. from county with restor. dedicated to pioneers who arrived after Civil War. Mission, homes, saloon, waterwheel, gold mining artifacts, etc.

**WYOMING**, South Pass City, Fremont County, off St. 28. Just off Oregon Trail. Became center of Sweetwater gold rush. Auth. restorations of many bldgs. on actual sites. Admin. as State Historic Site by Wyoming Recreation Commission.

# Dutch Colonial

## Culture Lives



It was a cold day last March when they gathered but that didn't chill the seekers of ancient happenings at a day-long symposium held at New York University. About 150 people attended and saw 17th-century New York City come alive as Dutch burghers and their families figuratively took to the streets again.

The story of the symposium, written by Mark Sherman, appeared in The New York Times early in March. It seems that Laura Linder, archivist of the First Reformed Church of Schenectady, a 300-year-old church founded by Dutch settlers in 1680, had come to New York City on a heritage mission. "We have records that actually date from before 1680, and they're all in Dutch", she is quoted as saying, "I was hoping to find someone who could translate them."

Find someone she did, together with others, also on heritage trails of one kind or another. Patricia U. Bonomi, a history professor at New York University who helped organize the symposium explained that, until recently, many people thought Dutch names on a few streets were the only evidence of their early presence. New evidence has revealed other Dutch connections. These include archeological finds in the financial district and the discovery and translation of thousands of papers left by citizens of New Amsterdam and the colony of New Netherland.

The extent of growing interest in the European cultural heritage is indicated by the fact that recent findings here have heightened interest in the early Dutch presence in the

new world, even back in the old country, Netherlands itself. Boudewijn Bakker, curator of Amsterdam's municipal archives, said he saw the symposium as a way to bring together all the research in the field.

Joyce D. Goodfriend, a history professor at the University of Denver, pointed out that the Dutch were a charter group, like the Puritans and the Chesapeake Bay settlers, but the Dutch experience in colonial America diverged from the other charter groups when New Amsterdam fell to the British in 1664.

Paul R. Huey, an archeologist for New York State, told the audience that the construction of a house uncovered in Albany showed that the Dutch traders who occupied it had no intention of a permanent stay. He said that, for these traders, the colonial experience was little more than a commercial venture.

Isabel Schulte who arrived in Rhinebeck, New York, from the Netherlands only seven years ago, said she saw many reminders of her homeland. "You can see them in the names of the proprietors of the shops," she said. "People began to show me things they had kept in their attics and thought were from the 1600's."

Other persons, including interested laymen, found the symposium would help to gather scattered stores of information, promote a more coordinated examination of artifacts and written material, and bring to life once more the spirit of early Dutch days in the new world.

Peter A. Vanderhuff

FREE SPEECH DEPT. (Con'd from Pg 2)  
to me that many, if not most, scientific advances have been made in their societies...

Ed Starnes  
Minneapolis, MN

DEAR MR. STARNES:

THE TERM "WESTERN WORLD", IS USUALLY USED TO DESCRIBE THE SOCIETIES CREATED BY PEOPLE OF EUROPEAN ORIGIN SO THE EUROPEAN ORIGIN OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY HAS BEEN OBSCURED. IN RECENT YEARS, OF COURSE, PEOPLE OF ALL BACK- GROUND HAVE ALSO BEEN PARTICIPATING IN EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH PROGRAMS CARRIED ON IN OUR INSTITUTIONS.

WE WILL COME UP WITH SOME ARTICLES IN THE NEAR FUTURE BUT WE ARE NOT A BUNCH OF SCIENTISTS. IF YOU HAVE SOME THOUGHTS ON THIS, SEND THEM TO US.  
ED. STAFF

August, 1985

Dear Editors:

It was with some surprise and pleasure I came across your publication. As a mother, I have been increasingly concerned with the strange images which are projected in our society of majority members...I have found it useful at times to bolster the morale of my youngsters by assuring them their forebears were really not just a bunch of ogres...Certainly we have had our share of bad apples but European American television characters seem to come in a disproportionate number of low forms... Has anyone looked into this yet?

Agnes Moreland  
Dallas, Tx

DEAR MRS. MORELAND:

THIS IS A MATTER OF DEEPENING CONCERN ON THE PART OF OTHER OBSERVERS. THE FIRST STEP POSSIBLY SHOULD BE TO PUT TOGETHER THE POSITIVE ASPECTS OF OUR HERITAGE AND THEN CALL THE ATTENTION OF THOSE IN POSITIONS OF INFLUENCE IN THE COMMUNICATIONS, EDUCATIONAL, AND POLITICAL WORLDS TO THE CONDITION WHICH SEEMS TO EXIST. IF WE DON'T DO SOMETHING, PROBABLY NO ONE ELSE WILL.

ED. STAFF

July, 1985

Dear Editors:

I couldn't help but fire off this response to your article on Atlantis. I believe you left out an important view which holds that the actual site of Atlantis was in the North Sea! To those who have not explored pre-historic European activities as they may be theorized, it is presumed the climate was much warmer in earlier times than now and rather advanced societies were organized but were ultimately destroyed by great volcanic upheavals.

John Shea  
Portland, OR

DEAR MR. SHEA:

YOU ARE QUITE RIGHT, THAT VIEW DOES EXIST AND WE DID KNOW OF IT. WE DIDN'T WRITE IT UP BECAUSE WE THOUGHT IT DIDN'T HAVE A HIGH PRIORITY BUT WE HAVE HAD OTHER RESPONSES SUCH AS YOURS. MAYBE SOMEDAY WE WILL FIND THE TRUE ANSWER.

ED. STAFF.

# Русские Провербы для Все

## (Russian Proverbs for All)



At the political level, the belligerent rhetoric never stops but at the economic and cultural levels something else is prevalent, some efforts at cooperation between East and West are taking place in Europe. There is little sentiment among the people for another war in Europe, especially one pitting, yet again, European against European. It is something which seems to be lost in the faraway land of America which is caught up in sometimes one-sided views of complex global issues.

To show how similar are the people on both sides of the Iron Curtain, despite the deep political divisions which exist, here are some Russian proverbs listed in a James Reston column in The New York Times not long ago:

- "Fear has big eyes."
- "Wag your tongue as much as you please, but don't wave your gun."
- "We are related: the same sun dries our rags...Don't hang all you own on one nail."
- "The falling leaf whispers something to living men."
- "Not everyone who snores is sleeping."

"Make yourself into a sheep, and you'll meet a wolf nearby."

"A hundred friends are not too many; one enemy is...To one man, two enemies together are a regiment."

"The Russian is clever, but it comes slowly -- all the way from the back of his head,"

"The bread of strangers can be very hard."

"All the brave men are in prison."

"Gold is heavy but it rises to the top."

"The future is his who knows how to wait."

"Better to turn your back than to lose your way."

"When a wolf shows his teeth he isn't laughing."

"A bad compromise is better than a good battle."

All early peoples had their own sayings, legends, and fables that provided light and guidance. It may be that it is important to record the wisdom of the folk before it disappears into the "memory hole", and is replaced by television's topical truisms.

John L. Perraud

# Ethnic Culinary Corner



## DANISH DUMPLINGS

Here's a challenging recipe for ethnic culinary enthusiasts, straight out of the Big Sky Country of Montana! It has been submitted by subscriber Joyce Fisher who has already contributed a fine piece of writing printed earlier by HERITAGE TRAILS.

This is how Danish Dumplings are prepared:

### The soup:

Cover soup bone with water and cook slowly (about 3 hours). Add carrots, onions, celery, etc. When soup bone and water have cooked about 2 hours, season to taste.

### The dumplings:

- 1 cup mashed potatoes
- 1/4 tsp. salt
- 3/4 cup fat skimmed off beef soup broth.
- 2 eggs
- Supply of flour

Add fat to potatoes. Beat in 2 eggs. Add enough flour to hold together but not too stiff. Drop into soup by tablespoons. Cook slowly -- covered -- until done (about 1/2 hour).

Cut meat from soup bone and add to soup before serving. It's all delicious!

## The Plainsman Museum

See murals, mosaics, and exhibits that trace the history of the Midwest from prehistoric times to the present day.

Included is a log cabin (1859), a sod house of the prairies, Victorian and turn-the-century homes, a Prairie Chapel, and Main Street, Pioneer Hamilton County. Other exhibits include 19th Century dolls, clocks, china, agricultural implements, firearms, and more.

## The Plainsman Museum

Aurora, Hamilton County, NB

A NEW LOOK (Con'd from pg 2) enlightenment. This period, dark or enlightened, set the stage for the development in Europe of a series of societies which led the world into the modern era.

While the outreach of a people can be limitless, even reaching toward the most distant regions of space, it may be of extreme importance to remain, at the same time, rooted in the past. Our new logos clearly express the sentiments of the Eighteenth Century European philosopher, Johann Herder, when he wrote, "People who have forgotten their past, have no future."

Editorial Staff