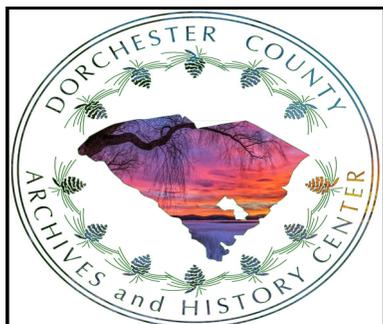


Heritage Highlights



A Publication of the Heritage Museum @ the Dorchester County Archives & History Center

A NOTE FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK...

I can hardly believe that we are saying goodbye to 2019 and hello to 2020. My grandparents used to tell me that time flew when you got older, but I truly don't know where the time goes!

There are so many changes in store for us in this upcoming year. When the Dorchester County Archives & History Center opened in 2014 and the Heritage Museum had its "grand" opening in 2017 with a traveling Smithsonian Exhibit, we were operating under our parent organization, the Dorchester County Historical Society. Because we have grown so much, due in large part to the fact that we have received so very many

donations of artifacts and documents from our Dorchester County friends and citizens, we have made the decision to become our own entity. In the very near future, we will be our own charitable corporation and will change our name. We will soon become the Dorchester Heritage Center. We hope the new name reflects our continued commitment to preserving the history of this entire area and reminding all that our history is significant to the history of South Carolina and the entire nation. More information will be available soon. Stay tuned for information on upcoming events. Our Events Committee is busy

planning some exciting events for the new year!

As we approach the end of 2019, please consider a donation to the Museum or a memorial to honor a loved one who has passed. Don't forget that all donations made to The Heritage Museum are tax deductible! No donation is too small or too large and all are very welcome!

As always, thanks from all of the staff and volunteers at the Heritage Museum for your continued support! We hope to see you soon and have a very

Merry Christmas & Happy New Year!!
LaClaire S.

Mizell

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

PALEOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS	2
VOLUNTEER OF THE MONTH	2
2019 QUILT SHOW	3
FEATURED ACQUISITION & ARCHIVIST'S NOTES	4
HIGHLIGHTING A HERO	5
CALENDAR OF EVENTS	6
MISSION STATEMENT & BOARD OF DIRECTORS	7

DCA&HC OPERATING HOURS

◇Sunday - Monday = Closed

◇Tuesday - Friday = 9:00am - 4:00pm

◇Saturday = 10:00 am - 2:00 pm

Other visiting times can be scheduled in advance. Researchers should call ahead to schedule an appointment. (843) 931-1020 or (843) 931-1021.

Website: dca-hc.com

Email: contact-us@dca-hc.com

2019 QUILT SHOW

I hope y'all were able to make it out to see our annual quilt show at the beginning of November this year! We had 41 awesome entries of art on display and the competition was tight. In addition to judges voting on category winners, all visitors were allowed to vote on their favorite quilt. Please find the winners below! Congratulations to all of them as well as our sponsor, *People, Places & Quilts*, for making this special event possible.



The 'Machine Quilted' category was also won by Kittie Simmons' quilt entry



Bettie Berry's quilt entry won in the 'Hand Quilted' Category



Kittie Simmons' entry won in the 'Baby Quilt/Wall Hangings' category



Nancy Postell's quilt entry was the visitor's overall favorite and won the 'People's Choice' Award



Kay Fender's quilt entry won in the 'Vintage' category



"One who sleeps under a quilt is comforted by love"

- Unknown

FEATURING A MUSEUM ACQUISITION

The museum was recently very lucky to inherit an antique loom from Middleton Place. A loom is a device used to weave cloth and tapestry. The basic purpose of any loom is to hold the warp threads under tension to facilitate the interweaving of the weft threads. The precise shape of the loom and its mechanics may vary, but the basic function is the same. The earliest evidence of a horizontal loom is found on a pottery dish in ancient Egypt, dated to 4400 BC. It was a frame loom, equipped with foot pedals to lift the warp threads, leaving the weaver's hands free to pass and beat the weft thread.

Weaving

Weaving is done by intersecting the longitudinal threads, the warp, i.e. "that which is thrown across", with the transverse threads, the weft, i.e. "that which is woven".

The major components of the loom are the warp beam, heddles, harnesses or shafts (as few as two, four is common, sixteen not unheard of), shuttle, reed and takeup roll. In the loom, yarn processing includes shedding, picking, battening and taking-up operations. These are the principal motions.

Shedding. Shedding is the raising of part of the warp yarn to form a shed (the vertical space between the raised and unraised warp yarns), through which the filling yarn, carried by the shuttle, can be inserted, forming the weft. On the modern loom, simple and intricate shedding operations are performed automatically by the heddle or heald frame, also known as a harness. This is a rectangular frame to

which a series of wires, called heddles or healds, are attached. The yarns are passed through the eye holes of the heddles, which hang vertically from the harnesses. The weave pattern determines which harness controls which warp yarns, and the number of harnesses used depends on the complexity of the weave. Two common methods of controlling the heddles are dobbies and a Jacquard Head.

Picking. As the harnesses raise the heddles or healds, which raise the warp yarns, the shed is created. The filling yarn is inserted through the shed by a small carrier device called a shuttle. The shuttle is normally pointed at each end to allow passage through the shed. In a traditional shuttle loom, the filling yarn is wound onto a quill, which in turn is mounted in the shuttle. The filling yarn emerges through a hole in the shuttle as it moves across the loom. A single crossing of the shuttle from one side of the loom to the other is known as a pick. As the shuttle moves back and forth across the shed, it weaves an edge, or selvage, on each side of the fabric to prevent the fabric from raveling.

Battening. Between the heddles and the takeup roll, the warp threads pass through another frame called the reed (which resembles a comb). The portion of the fabric that has already been formed but not yet rolled up on the takeup roll is called the fell. After the shuttle moves across the loom laying down the fill yarn, the weaver uses the reed to press (or batten) each filling yarn against the fell. Conventional shuttle looms can operate at speeds of about 150 to 160 picks per minute.



A picture of the loom on display at DCA&HC

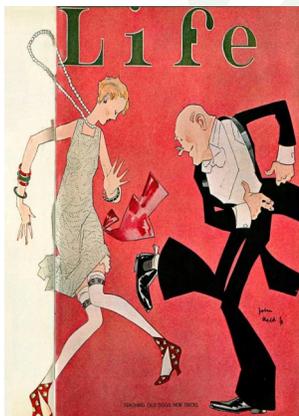
Flying shuttle (type of loom)

Hand weavers could only weave a cloth as wide as their armspan. If cloth needed to be wider, two people would do the task (often this would be an adult with a child). John Kay (1704–1779) patented the flying shuttle in 1733. The weaver held a picking stick that was attached by cords to a device at both ends of the shed. With a flick of the wrist, one cord was pulled and the shuttle was propelled through the shed to the other end with considerable force, speed and efficiency. A flick in the opposite direction and the shuttle was propelled back. A single weaver had control of this motion but the flying shuttle could weave much wider fabric than an arm's length at much greater speeds than had been achieved with the hand thrown shuttle.

The flying shuttle was one of the key developments in weaving that helped fuel the Industrial Revolution. The whole picking motion no longer relied on manual skill and it was just a matter of time before it could be powered.

Source: Wikipedia

ARCHIVIST'S NOTES...



The Roaring Twenties

Happy New Year!
The other day I was digitizing some documents dated in the 1920s and I realized these are now a hundred years old. I remember growing up learning about the "Roaring 20s" and being told that they were not that long ago. But now – now they are 100 years ago! Think about that and how quickly time tends

to fly by when you look at things lying around your home and you think to yourself, "oh, these are only a few years old." One day, far too quickly, they will be a hundred years old. These newly digitized documents and many more will soon be added to our research library computers for you to see. One of my resolutions this year is

to add an inventory list to our web page. This list will consist of what is currently available in our library for researchers and will be updated as items are added. I hope you all had a fun and joyous holiday season and wish you a healthy and happy New Year!

Christine Rice

HIGHLIGHTING A HERO

In the upcoming articles of "Highlighting a Hero" we will be focusing on the 101st Airborne Division ("Screaming Eagles") mostly during the Vietnam War. Therefore, I think it is only fitting that I give a brief, but informative overview of the division. This unit was a specialized modular light infantry division of the U.S. Army trained for air assault operations. The Screaming Eagles have been referred to as "the tip of the spear" by former U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert Gates. The 101st Airborne is able to plan, coordinate, and execute brigade-size air assault operations capable of seizing key terrain in support of operational objectives and is capable of working in austere environments with limited or degraded infrastructure. These particular operations are conducted by highly mobile teams covering extensive distances and engaging enemy forces behind enemy lines. Division headquarters is currently at Fort Campbell, Kentucky and in recent years, the division has served in Iraq and Afghanistan. Many current members of the 101st are graduates of the US Army Air Assault School. It is known as the ten toughest days in the US Army, and its average attrition rate is approximately 50 percent! Let's start by examining a brief history of the division. The 101st Airborne Division has a history that is



101st Airborne trooper on patrol with M16A1 during the Vietnam War, Circa 1969

nearly a century long. During World War II, it was renowned for its role in Operation Overlord (the D-Day landings and airborne landings on 6 June 1944, in Normandy, France), Operation Market Garden, the liberation of the Netherlands and its action during the Battle of the Bulge around the city of Bastogne, Belgium. The division was ordered by President Eisenhower to escort students into the formally segregated school during the "Little Rock Nine" crisis in September, 1957. During the Vietnam War, the 101st Airborne Division fought in several major campaigns and battles, including the Battle of Hamburger Hill in May 1969. Now, let's focus on the specifics of what the division did during the Vietnam War. On 29 July 1965, the 1st Brigade deployed to II Corps, Republic of Vietnam with the following units:

- 1st Battalion, 327th Infantry
- 2nd Battalion, 327th Infantry
- 2nd Battalion, 502nd Infantry
- 2nd Battalion, 320th Artillery
- Troop A, 2nd Squadron 17th Cavalry
- 101st Support Battalion (Provisional)
- Company A, 326th Engineer Battalion
- Company D, 326th Medical Battalion
- Company B, 501st Signal Battalion
- 20th Chemical Detachment
- 181st Military Intelligence Detachment
- 406th Army Security Agency Detachment

From 1965 to 1967, the 1st brigade operated independently as sort of a fire brigade and earned the reputation as being called the "Nomads of Vietnam." They literally fought in every area of Vietnam from the Demilitarized Zone up north all the way down the Central Highlands. In May 1967 the 1st Brigade operated as part of



Task Force Oregon.

The rest of the 101st was deployed to Vietnam in November 1967 and the 1st Brigade rejoined its parent Division. The 101st was deployed in the northern I Corps region operating against the People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN) infiltration routes through Laos and the A Shau Valley for most of the war. In mid-1968, it was reorganized and redesignated as an airmobile division and then in 1974 as an air assault division. The titles reflect the division's shift from airplanes to helicopters as the primary method of delivering troops into combat. In almost seven years of combat in Vietnam, elements of the 101st participated in 15 campaigns. Notable among these were the Battle of Hamburger Hill in 1969 and Firebase Ripcord in 1970.

The 101st Airborne were called the "Chicken Men" by the North Vietnamese because of their insignia. Enemy commanders are said to have warned their men to avoid the Chicken Men at all costs because they were sure to lose any engagement with them. One of the opponents of the 101st Airborne Division commented that of all the American organizations he opposed that the 101st Airborne was the one he feared the most.

In the seven years that all or part of the division served in Vietnam it suffered 4,011 killed in action and 18,259 wounded in action. Many have stated that the 101st Airborne Division has a combat record unmatched by any other division.

Source: Wikipedia

Calendar of Events

FEBRUARY 2020

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14 	15
16	17 	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

MARCH 2020

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17 	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				



Dorchester County Archives & History Center

Preserving Today for Tomorrow

101 Ridge Street
St. George, SC 29477

Phone: 843-931-1021
Email: contact-us@dca-hc.com

This newsletter highlights the activities & current events at the Heritage Museum at the Dorchester County Archives & History Center. The DHA&HC is a Non-Profit Organization that was chartered in 2014. We believe that ‘History is Perishable’ and that the best way to care for the past is to tend to our future.

Mission - Preserving today for tomorrow.

Our mission is to preserve the county’s heritage for future generations through innovative leadership, education, and programs by redefining the effort of preservation as a future-oriented, proactive set of behaviors engineered to intelligently and continually weave our values, stories, lands, and culture into the fabric of future growth.

Vision – Every man, woman and child mentally and emotionally engaged in the effort of preservation.

We believe that the stories of the people and places of Dorchester County should not be lost. We want families to document their roots and we want to interpret how our county has developed. We will base our public programs on research and documentation. We believe history is inclusive and will strive to keep a diverse Board of Directors and offer programs that appeal to all citizens. We will provide preservation oriented education and engagement opportunities and assistance to the people of Dorchester Co. by working with and through existing organizations and institutions.

Values—Our Stories, Our Families, Our Land, Our Culture & Our Future

Learning local history helps children build connections to their community. Similarly, the only way we can understand others is by studying their past. We will provide opportunities for the community to engage in systematically archiving and retelling the story of Dorchester County.

HERITAGE MUSEUM BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Board of Directors

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Rudd Smith, Vice Chair
William Blakely, Treasurer
David Dement, Secretary
Anne Irick
Ed Carter
Edsel Taylor
Harriet Holman
Diane Frankenberger
Brunson Westbury
LaClaire Mizell, Recording Secretary

Archivist
Christine Rice

Curator
Patrick Scally

Director
LaClaire Mizell



The Heritage Museum is housed within the walls of the Dorchester County Archives & History Center