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# QUILTERS' JOURNAL

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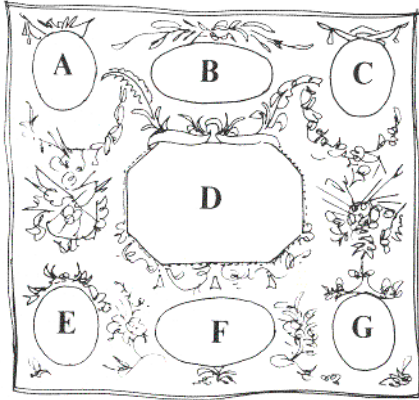
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LILLIAN WALKER

## THE DISMEMBERMENT OF POLAND



"The Dismemberment of Poland" a commemorative handkerchief from the collection of the DAR Museum. Picture on back cover.

A) "of Poland"\*. B) The Polish Revolution, one! equally happy as honorable both to King & People! has for its Era the memorable 3rd of May 1791/ On that glorious day the amiable & illustrious Monarch having/ secretly cherished the flame of Liberty in the bosom of the Poles, presented! them the plan of a free Constitution Modeled after those of England and! America, the acceptance of which was announced at Warsaw by the/immediate discharge of two hundred pieces of Cannon. This Wonderful! Revolution was accomplished in a single day without the smallest! accident or disorder. The friends of Mankind and of Freedom, the! enlightened of all Nations hailed with pleasure the happy day.! But short alas!

is their felicity who are alone permitted to! repose during the short slumbers of! accursed ambition. C) "Gen. Kosciusko". D) Depicts a countryside in a battle with a dead man on the ground. Near the dead soldier is a dog and two birds looking at him. "The Dismemberment of Poland" is printed at the top of the scene. E) "Gen. Washington". F) The unfortunate Poles were! fated not long to enjoy the blessing of Liberty.! Russian influence soon recovered the shock it had! sustained and was soon assisted by some treacherous Polish! Nobles. Villanous Prussia, and ambitious Austria also joined the infernal league. A few! noble Poles however made a heroic struggle! to save their freedom and their Country and the noble Kosciusko their! illustrious General after many glorious battles was at last wounded! and made Prisoner and the valiant Poles were forced to surrender/ to the armies of their rapacious invaders, and to behold the final/Dismemberment of their ill-fated Country! Warsaw surrendered to the Russians on the 9th Nov 1794/ During the siege this City lost many thousand of its inhabitants. G) "Gen. La Fayette". Notice the items of battle on left: a helmet, bayonets, daggers, chains, etc. On the right are farming objects: hoe, shovel, rake, sprigs of wheat.

\**THREADS OF HISTORY*, Herbert Ridgeway Collins, Smithsonian Press, 1979, identifies this figure as King Stanislas of Poland. See pg 60 Fig 31.

## LITTLE WOMEN QUILT ORIGINS

In the Spring/'Summer 1981 GOOD HOUSEKEEPING NEEDLECRAFT a Little Women quilt was pictured and an instruction sheet for making the quilt was offered for sale. The credits list Josette Lee as designer.

The Little Women quilt first appeared in the LADIES HOME JOURNAL in October 1950 and was designed by Marion Cheever Whiteside (Mrs. Roger Hale Newton) It was part of a series entitled "Story Book Quilts" which began in June 1949 and continued at irregular intervals. Full size quilt patterns were sold for each quilt.

In a December 12 (no year noted) PATHFINDER is a little additional information about the designer. "Most talked about New York Crafts exhibit last week was Marion Cheever Whiteside's collection of story book quilts. Critics called them art.

"As for Mrs. Whiteside she has a business on her hands and her masterpiece, an Alice in Wonderland quilt hanging in the Metropolitan Museum. Adults and children alike 'oh and ah' at the perfect detail of the applied illustrations..

Other quilts in her LADIES HOME JOURNAL series included The Fireman Quilt (JE 2940) The Bridal Quilt JE 2503, and The Circus Quilt JE 2659.

The PATHFINDER article remarked, "Not the least unusual feature of Mrs. Whiteside's venture is the business itself. She designs the patterns in her own home, 1212 Fifth Ave. N.Y. Two artists cut them out. After that the work, except the assembling and quilting, is done by home sewers over the country, many a mother who can't go out to a job."



"The Dismemberment of Poland", a monochrome copperplate printed textile ca 1800-1815 was the highlight of the exhibit *THREADS OF CHANGE* held at the DAR Museum in Washington D.C. Mar 15 - May 15, 1981. This commemorative handkerchief alludes to the Polish Revolution of 1791 and the subsequent surrender of Warsaw to the Russians in 1794. There are two paragraphs located at the top and bottom of the piece plus four medallions with portraits of Washington, Lafayette, Kosciusko, and a fourth figure tentatively identified as King Stanislas of Poland which convey the turn of events. An article about commemorative handkerchiefs appeared in the Summer 1978 issue of *THE QUILTERS' JOURNAL*. See: inside back cover for full text.