A Legacy of Caring, a centennial history of The Crossnore School, will be available in mid-2012 as part of the school’s celebration of its first 100 years.

Howard E. Covington Jr. of Greensboro wrote A Legacy of Caring: The First Hundred Years of The Crossnore School using material from Crossnore archives, personal interviews, and other research to create a complement to Dr. Mary Martin Sloop’s own book on the origins of Crossnore, Miracle in the Hills.

“My book is a wonderful account of her personal struggle to create and sustain Crossnore School against almost impossible odds,” Covington said. “It was invaluable in my research, but it just doesn’t go far enough, plus it is now more than a half-century old. The archives produced many other exciting and compelling stories that I made a part of this telling of Crossnore’s rich history.”


“I was able to draw upon my earlier research from these books to expand the story of Crossnore,” he said. “Crossnore’s weaving program emerged at the same time that Edith Vanderbilt was promoting mountain crafts and Lucy Morgan was establishing Penland as a center for the arts in the mountains. Likewise, the Sloop’s missionary work dovetailed with the work of the Episcopalians, who also were busy in the North Carolina mountains at the start of the twentieth century.”

A Legacy of Caring is due to be released in June 2012, just ahead of the meeting of the Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It will sell for $24.95. Advance copies, autographed by the author, may be ordered for $19.95.
Table of Contents

features

34 A More Authentic Landscape
Mount Vernon horticulturalists and archaeologists worked together to restore George Washington’s Upper Garden to its 1799 appearance.
BY STACEY EVERS

72 YEARS LATER

What the Newly Released 1940 Census Tells Us

20 Visions of America
Heading Out on the Highway
If you’re looking for an adventure this summer, stop by and explore these 10 All-American roadside attractions.
BY MEGAN PACELLA

40 Fighting for British Freedom
Throughout the war, slaves as well as free blacks were instrumental in supporting Loyalist and British resistance to the Revolution.
BY BILL HUDGINS

About the cover:
Simpson is a 4-year-old Marsh Tacky gelding owned by David Grant, www.carolinamarshtacky.com.
PHOTO BY © DWAIN D. SNYDER, EQUESTRIAN IMAGES
Table of Contents
MAY | JUNE 2012

departments

16 Spirited Adventures
Burlington, Vermont
One-time home of Vermont founder Ethan Allen, Burlington’s story is being preserved by its history-minded leaders.
BY SARA HODON

24 Our Patriots
Francis Marion
The Swamp Fox’s guerrilla tactics drove the British out of South Carolina toward the end of the Revolution.
BY LENA ANTHONY
Plus: Safeguarding South Carolina’s Marsh Tacky horses
BY COURTNEY PETER

28 Historic Homes
The Phillips House
The Phillips family’s extraordinary collection is on display in this early 19th-century Salem, Mass., mansion.
BY SHARON MCDONNELL

in every issue

4 President General’s Message
6 Today’s Daughters
7 National Treasures
8 Class Act
9 Whatnot
14 Bookshelf
The Holy Trinity Will Embrace You
Discover a beautiful new way to embrace your faith with “The Trinity Amethyst and Diamond Cross Ring”—only from The Bradford Exchange.

Hand-crafted in an Exclusive Design
Exquisitely hand-crafted of solid sterling silver with 24K-gold plated accents, this ring features a custom double band. Four stunning marquise-shaped amethysts form a cross at its center, and three genuine diamonds symbolize the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. On the inside, the sentiment “With God, All Things Are Possible” is engraved as a constant reminder of the joy of true faith.

Solid sterling silver with 24K-gold plated accents
• 4 genuine amethysts
• 3 genuine diamonds
• Beautifully engraved band

“The Trinity Amethyst & Diamond Cross Ring

A Remarkable Value ...
For a Limited Time
This ring is a remarkable value at $119*, payable in 4 easy installments of just $29.75 and backed by our 120-day guarantee. It arrives in a custom case along with a Bradford Exchange Certificate of Authenticity. To reserve, send no money now; just mail the Reservation Application. But hurry... this is a limited-time offer!

www.bradfordexchange.com

YES. Please reserve the “The Trinity Amethyst and Diamond Ring” for me as described in this announcement.

Signature
Mrs. Mr. Ms.
Name (Please Print Clearly)
Address
City                                        State               Zip
E-Mail (Optional)
01-13446-001-E27781

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
To assure a proper fit, a ring sizer will be sent to you after your reservation has been accepted.

*Plus $9.98 shipping and service. Please allow 4-6 weeks after initial payment for shipment of your jewelry. Sales subject to product availability and order acceptance.

LIMITED-TIME OFFER
Reservations will be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis. Respond as soon as possible to reserve your ring.

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

RESERVATION APPLICATION SEND NO MONEY NOW!
From the President General

I’m sure our readers interested in genealogy have already begun digging into the records of the 1940 Census. Its results, in reserve for 72 years, were just released to the public, and they reveal amazing details about the history of individual families as the country emerged from the Great Depression and faced World War II. For the first time, the records are available online, and that access has proven to be quite popular: During the first three days of the release of the records, the U.S. National Archives saw more than 37 million hits to its website.

Francis Marion, the tenacious rebel who drove out British Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton in South Carolina toward the end of the Revolution, is the focus of the Our Patriots story. Marion expertly navigated the bogs and tricky terrain of the state’s backwoods to fight guerrilla-style, earning the descriptive Swamp Fox moniker. He and his troops were able to surprise the British in part because of their equestrian comrades: the equally tenacious Marsh Tacky horse, which in 2010 was named the State Heritage Horse of South Carolina. According to his owner, the 4-year-old Marsh Tacky gelding on our cover often blazes his way through the swamps in pursuit of the state’s wild boars.

We continue to explore the Revolution’s Southern stage with a fascinating historical piece about the “other side” of the war. While rebels fought the British in New York and Boston, the Revolution in the South was fired by fears of a massive slave uprising. Though such an event did not take place, slaves did take up arms against their masters. When Lord Dunmore, the last British governor of Virginia, openly proclaimed any slave joining the British side would be freed, slaves disappeared by the thousands. Throughout the war, slaves as well as free blacks were instrumental in supporting Loyalist and British resistance to the Revolution. From their point of view, they were fighting for “British Freedom.”

The lush gardens at Mount Vernon have always delighted visitors, but Washington’s Upper Garden didn’t quite satisfy the estate’s gardeners, who believed its modern design wasn’t historically accurate. Crisscrossing pathways muddled the scene, and looming, overgrown boxwood dwarfed the main path. Finally, horticulturalists teamed with archaeologists at the site to restore the garden to its 18th-century appearance. We take a look at the glorious results of this partnership.

With summer upon us, travel is on everyone’s minds. We explore Burlington, Vt., on the shores of Lake Champlain. The homestead of Revolutionary Patriot Ethan Allen, who purchased the land that eventually became the town, is a must-see. We also hit the road for a fun feature on 10 All-American roadside attractions. As you’ve driven through our great nation, has a favorite sight tempted you to veer off your designated path?

Merry Ann T. Wright

Merry Ann T. Wright
American Spirit

Don’t miss even one issue of this great publication.

Discover new ways to reconnect with your past, learn about great destinations across the country, and read about fellow Americans who share your values of heritage, history and family.

For Faster Service, Call Toll-Free: 1 (866) DAR–MAGA (327–6242) or subscribe online at www.dar.org/americanspirit

☐ New  ☐ Renewal  ☐ Gift

☐ YES! Send a one-year subscription of American Spirit (6 issues) to the person at right. I’ll pay $18, a 24% savings off the cover price.

☐ Instead, send a two-year subscription (12 issues), $34.

☐ Instead, send a three-year subscription (18 issues), $48.

Save 24% off the cover price of $3.95/issue. Please allow 4–6 weeks to receive subscription. Canada and Mexico, $23/yr., $44/2yrs. or $63/3yrs. Other international subscriptions, $30/yr., $58/2yrs. or $84/3yrs. First Class Air Mail, add $20/yr., $40/2yrs. or $60/3yrs.

SAVE 24% OFF THE COVER PRICE

NAME ____________________________________________

ADDRESS ____________________________________________

CITY ____________________________  STATE ________  ZIP ______________

PHONE (_____) ___________________________  E-MAIL ___________________________

CHAPTER ________________________________  NATIONAL # ______________________

Please send form and payment in a stamped envelope to: DAR Magazine Office, 1776 D Street NW, Washington, DC 20006–5303.

You may pay by check or credit card.
• Make check payable to: American Spirit, NSDAR.

• Credit Card # ________________  Security Code #: ________________  Exp. Date: ________________

☐ MC  ☐ Visa  ☐ Amex  ☐ Discover  *All payments must be in U.S. funds.
Mary Kelly Vowell is proud of the fact that, at 86 years old, she doesn’t take any medication. She knows that good genes have a lot to do with it, but she also gives some of the credit to being an avid swimmer.

Mrs. Vowell started swimming for health reasons in the 1980s. “My ankles and feet were swelling, and my doctor told me I had a choice to make,” says the member of James Buckley Chapter, Martin, Tenn. “I could either walk more, prop my feet up for a couple of hours each day or start wearing elastic hose. I didn’t like any of those options.”

So she jumped in the pool. She worked her way up to 18 laps (½ mile), alternating between the breaststroke, sidestroke and backstroke. “After a while, I noticed that my feet and ankles weren’t swelling,” she says. “That’s when I decided I would swim for as long as I’m able to, because my health is so much better when I’m swimming.”

The longtime DAR member swims three days a week. She usually spends about 90 minutes in the morning traversing the Olympic-sized pool on the campus of the University of Tennessee at Martin, and occasionally she returns in the afternoon. Sometimes she swims just for fun—or if she’s feeling lonely (her husband, Morris, died in 2002). Other times it’s about getting faster and stronger in preparation for her next competition.

In It to Win It

Mrs. Vowell started competing in the biennial Senior Games in 1999, entering the 50-yard and 100-yard breaststroke events. “I didn’t get any ribbons or medals, but I didn’t finish last either,” she recalls.

She’s gotten even faster since that first race. At last year’s National Senior Games in Houston, Mrs. Vowell won a medal in all six races she entered, even bringing home her first gold, in the 50-yard freestyle. “You never expect to win, but when you do it’s just about the most exciting thing that could ever happen,” she says.

She credits a lot of her success to her volunteer swim coach, Frank Leach, and also to the support of her family, including sons David, Donald and Richard, and her daughter, Carolyn.

Mrs. Vowell learned to swim when she was 11. Her father worked on the construction of Natchez Trace State Park, one of the projects funded by President Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal, and he moved the family to Lexington, Tenn., for the summer so they could be together. A pool had just been built, and Mrs. Vowell and her brother would go there after dinner most evenings. “That summer I learned to dog paddle,” she says.

Back home in Union City, Tenn., Mrs. Vowell sometimes swam with friends at a nearby pool where the water came from an icehouse. “It was really cold, but we had a good time,” she says.

Later when Mrs. Vowell was a teenager and spent a summer in Southern California, she and her family swam in the same lagoon where many of the “Tarzan” movies were filmed. “I was surrounded by water when I was little,” she says. “Every chance I got, I would get in.”

A Sports Addict

A 40-year DAR member, Mrs. Vowell twice served as regent of Reelfoot Chapter, Union City, Tenn. She became interested in the DAR when she started driving her mother to her chapter meetings in the mid-1960s. “I really enjoyed the programs and the fellowship,” she recalls.

In addition to spending time with her family, swimming and DAR activities, the self-proclaimed sports addict enjoys cheering on her alma mater, the University of Tennessee at Martin Skyhawks: “Football, basketball, soccer, baseball, softball—you name it and I’m there.”
Let’s Go Ride a Bike

HIGH-WHEELED BICYCLES, also called penny-farthings, were a craze of the 1880s, when this child’s bicycle was manufactured. They were popular with all ages despite design flaws: They sent riders headfirst over the handlebars when braking or hitting obstacles, and they easily tipped sideways. By the late 1880s and early 1890s the twin-wheeled “safety bicycle,” thus called for its safety in comparison to high-wheelers, replaced this design, and the bicycle craze continued unabated. Susan B. Anthony said in 1896 that the bicycle had done “more to emancipate women than anything else in the world … It gives a woman a feeling of freedom and self-reliance … away she goes, the picture of free, untrammeled womanhood.” (See American Spirit’s May/June 2010 issue for more on the history of bicycles.)

The bicycle was a Friends of the Museum purchase. 

American Spirit | May/June 2012
ONE OF THE GOALS of Archbishop Hoban High School in Akron, Ohio, is to increase knowledge and understanding of our American past—the great story of “us.”

Archbishop Hoban American history teacher Jason Anderson has found an effective way to teach the story of “us”—by throwing out the textbooks.

In order to make the history of the Revolution meaningful for his students, Anderson says he has taken the “edu-tainment,” namely watching movies and videos, out of the classroom and returned to some old-fashioned, hands-on techniques. “Our kids have the technology, but nothing about that is fresh or innovative,” he explains.

“It doesn’t matter if you are talking about Washington or Obama, when you look at history, they both have some of the same needs and wants,” he continues. Anderson exposes his students to primary sources, sharing reports, news accounts, maps, letters and journals kept by real people who lived during the Revolution. “When you use original items, you can easily put yourself in that person. It’s real—unbiased by an author or textbook committee—and today’s students are inspired by those accounts.”

Anderson says his father Duayne was the greatest teacher he ever knew. His dad worked for the phone company, but early in life instilled a sense of history in his son by taking him to Civil War re-enactments. The elder Anderson also was an Eagle Scout and a Boy Scout leader. Learning by doing was a natural part of Anderson’s life, and he now brings those values to his sons, Christian and Dominic, and his students.

After spending time at a Mount Vernon Teacher Institute for history teachers, Anderson created living history experiences and devised ways to incorporate science, math, English and economics into students’ days.

For example, he teaches about the Battle of Lake Erie with a floor-sized map of the lake and shoreline. The students re-enact the highlights of the fight with model ships that they move based on the accounts they have researched. Anderson also teaches the concept of mock trials by assigning students to play the roles of certain historical figures and act out the trials, again based solely on first-hand accounts.

His use of hands-on teaching strategies has grown over the years to include a co-teaching effort, partnering with science and math teachers to show students how to use 18th-century survey equipment. Students also learn how to use a Franklin printing press. All this culminates with a half-day outdoor activity that teaches the historical significance of the British and American Indian attacks on Fort Laurens, Ohio’s Revolutionary War-era fort. Teachers dress in period clothing, and students prepare food from the era.

Based on this experience, his classes have written and filmed documentaries that are now posted on the Society for the Preservation of Ohio History’s website (www.freewebs.com/ohiohistory), which Anderson created and maintains. Documentaries about the Battle of Lake Erie, Fort Laurens and the women of World War II are available free online.

With the financial support of local DAR chapters, Anderson has developed a George Washington Leadership Program. Students celebrate Washington’s birthday Colonial-style, researching the era, preparing and cooking food, and even learning to dance the Virginia reel. The program includes a 10-lesson curriculum culminating in a Mr. George Washington Contest.

In keeping with Ohio’s desire to re-engineer the social studies curriculum to include more science and math connections, Anderson will teach archaeology for the first time next year. He is convinced that this method will help students not only learn and remember historical lessons, but also be exposed to different disciplines.
Finding those likenesses is a lot easier thanks to online pictorial databases such as Flickr and digital collections posted by historical societies and museums. Online search engines such as Google Images make it possible to locate images with a single mouse click.

**Family networks.** It’s best to start your picture research the old-fashioned way by networking with family members. With any luck, they’ve posted images of your earliest family members online in a family webpage or on their social networking sites. Or use social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter and Google+ to advertise that you’re seeking an image of an ancestor.

**Google Images.** Most search engines have image features, but Google Images is the largest and most powerful. On the Google home page, go to the top toolbar and click “images” to go directly to the picture search screen. You might want to watch the short video on how to use the site before diving in. (Be aware that not all of your findings will be kid-friendly; adult content occasionally shows up in unrelated searches.)

If you find a picture of a family member online but don’t know where the original resides, drag and drop the file into the search bar and see what turns up. If the original artwork has been posted somewhere online, it should pop up in the hits. On the results screen you can click a link to “view similar images.” For instance, when looking for an image of George Washington Parke Custis, the step-grandson of George Washington, you can drag a web picture of him found on Wikipedia.com into the search box...

**How to Search for Family Likenesses Before the Age of Photography**

For centuries professional and amateur artists employed a variety of techniques—from paintings to engravings—to memorialize a person. Americans loved to have itinerant artists sketch their heads on a pre-painted portrait or draw their silhouette. Artistically inclined family members created illustrated family records that included watercolor portraits or pen-and-ink drawings. Long before photographic jewelry, members of prominent families commissioned artists to paint miniature portraits that could be worn as brooches or lockets. People’s likenesses were reproduced on engravings and lithographs before the advent of photography in 1839, and some individuals born in the 18th century lived long enough to have their photograph taken.
and then find other instances where that photo (or similar ones) occur on the web.

If you have a digital image on your hard drive, upload it directly into the search box, and Google Images will find similar pictures. Don’t worry: Your image is not stored online; it’s only used for searching. Your result could be anything that resembles the person you’re seeking or their celebrity look-alike. Search engines are amazing, but not infallible.

If you don’t have an image, enter the person’s name in the search box. Be as precise as possible. A search for George Washington will turn up S.S. George Washington, George Washington Carver, busts and paintings of President George Washington, and images of George Washington University on everything from museum websites to family history sites. You can narrow results by including precise names within quotes and excluding certain words or phrases that aren’t related with a dash, such as “George Washington” – Carver.

**Websites of specific museums or art collections.** Picture research doesn’t have to be global. The Library of Congress posted most of its collection online—including photographs, pictures of paintings, busts and other types of artwork—at [www.loc.gov](http://www.loc.gov). Try the image site Flickr.com to search libraries, archives and museums, including the Smithsonian. Many of the nation’s finest art institutions upload their collections to the site, and they include captions and usage information, too. Basic Flickr is free, and you can personalize your Flickr homepage with your favorite contacts so that you can keep up with new uploads.

**Wikimedia Commons.** Wikipedia, the largest online encyclopedia, has an image cousin—Wikimedia Commons ([http://commons.wikimedia.org](http://commons.wikimedia.org)). Enter your ancestor’s name in the box to start the search of the site’s more than 10 million freely usable media files. A search for George Washington resulted in portraits of the president, his visage on Mount Rushmore and images of him on money. The images on this site are licensed through Creative Commons. When you select an image, you’ll see icons that explain rights issues and the versions available for download.

Picture research for early ancestors can be frustrating. For every successful find, dozens of brick walls remain. Sometimes you can break through by broadening your search to friends and acquaintances. Not everyone had the means or opportunity to sit for a picture, but the search could yield memorable results in other ways. The hunt for a historical image might connect you with a long-lost relative.

— Maureen Taylor

**Family Tree DNA Connects to Million-Strong Resource**

Family Tree DNA, a genetic genealogy company that provides DNA testing to help genealogists extend their family trees, recently teamed up with MyHeritage, a genealogy social networking site, to integrate its DNA tests to MyHeritage’s international customer base of 62 million users. Now Family Tree DNA’s members can use MyHeritage World Vital Records collection at a reduced price.

For more information, visit [www.familytreedna.com](http://www.familytreedna.com).
THE FIRST FORT ONTARIO WAS BUILT by the British in 1755 to establish a base to invade French Canada. Later versions of Fort Ontario played pivotal roles in the Revolution and War of 1812.

In hopes of wresting control of Fort Ontario from the British during the Revolution, American troops attempted a surprise attack on February 12, 1783. Planned by George Washington and led by Lieutenant Colonel Marinus Willett, the campaign’s first priority was to use ladders to scale the fort’s walls, capture British prisoners and then destroy the fort. Unfortunately, Willett’s expedition got lost on the last few miles to Oswego, and, with the hope of taking the fort under cover of night dashed, the Americans aborted their mission. On the way home to the Mohawk Valley, the frigid winter weather caused three soldiers to freeze to death and 130 to suffer frostbite. Ironically, during Willett’s troops’ fateful march to and from Oswego, Congress learned that the provision of peace was being signed by the British.

In 1796 the fort was turned over to the United States, but the British weren’t content to let it go, attacking Oswego during the War of 1812. The first attack took place June 19, 1813. The militia stationed at Fort Ontario, assisted by the citizens of Oswego and the regulars sent down from Sackets Harbor, successfully repulsed the British when they tried to land in Oswego Harbor. “Not a single British soldier reached the shore,” according to the late county historian Anthony Slosek. After being repulsed at Oswego, the British moved down the lake to the hamlet of Sodus, which they burned to the ground.

The second battle took place in May 1814. Between May 5 and 7, British land and naval forces conducted an amphibious assault on Fort Ontario and the village of Oswego. Lieutenant Colonel George Mitchell and his 3rd U.S. Artillery Regiment fought off one landing attempt and resisted the second, ultimately successful British attack before retreating to Oswego Falls.

“Although Fort Ontario was ultimately destroyed and Oswego captured, the British soon left,” says Paul Lear, superintendent of the Fort Ontario State Historic Site. “Mitchell’s delaying tactics had provided time to remove vital naval stores and supplies upriver to Oswego Falls, now Fulton, N.Y. Within a few weeks, ropes, rigging, sails, cannon, powder and other supplies began flowing again through Oswego to Sackets Harbor. The U.S. Navy was able to maintain pace with British shipbuilders in Kingston, Ontario, in the struggle for naval control of Lake Ontario, because of Mitchell’s defense of Oswego.”

Fort Ontario State Historic Site is being restored to its 1868–1872 appearance by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, and it’s undergoing extensive infrastructure improvements for the Bicentennial of the War of 1812, according to Oswego County Tourism and Public Information Coordinator Janet Clerkin. For more information on the fort, visit www.fortontario.com or call (315) 343–4711. For information on Oswego County, visit www.visitoswegocounty.com.
A NEW PERMANENT EXHIBIT at the North Carolina Museum of History in Raleigh traces life in the state from its earliest inhabitants through the 20th century. The North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution (NCDAR) played a crucial role in the launch of “The Story of North Carolina.”

More than 14,000 years of the state’s history unfold through artifacts, multimedia presentations, dioramas and interactive components. As part of the 2011–2012 State Regent’s project, the NCDAR provided funding for the “Unrest and Revolution” section of the exhibit and a seven-minute video titled “Revolution!”

The “Unrest and Revolution” gallery explores the Regulator Movement, a mid-18th-century rebellion in North Carolina, and the Revolutionary War. Political conflict engulfed the Colony as its citizens disagreed about the state’s role in the war. Opposition to British taxation brought about the Edenton Tea Party in 1774, when 51 Edenton women pledged not to buy British tea and other goods. On exhibit are two tea caddies and a punch bowl associated with this pivotal event.

A video highlights the rise of Revolutionary sentiment in North Carolina, the major battles fought in the state and the division between neighbors who supported different sides.

Don’t Miss: The museum is also displaying the nation’s largest collection of furniture made by Thomas Day, a free man of color who owned and operated one of North Carolina’s largest cabinet shops prior to the Civil War. The award-winning exhibit “Behind the Veneer: Thomas Day, Master Cabinetmaker” showcases approximately 70 pieces of furniture produced in Day’s shop from 1830 to 1860. (See images above.) The exhibit will run through January 13, 2013.

For more information, visit ncmuseumofhistory.org.
Discover the meaning behind some of the DAR chapters’ interesting names.

The name of Claverack Chapter, Clifton, N.J., can be traced to the area’s earliest Dutch settlers. At one time, hundreds of acres of the surrounding fields were covered in white and red clover, which the settlers harvested in large quantities as a source of agricultural revenue. In 1756, Michael Enoch Vreeland bestowed upon the area the Dutch name of Klaveracker, meaning clover field, which was translated to Claverack.

In 1774, the people of Berkshire County, home of First Resistance Chapter, Great Barrington, Mass., held a convention to discuss the taxes established by the recent acts of Parliament. The convention decided that, “It is prudent for the inhabitants of said Colonies to enter into an agreement not to purchase or consume the manufactured goods of Great Britain.” On August 16, 1774, a sitting council of the King’s Inferior Court was to meet in Great Barrington. The judges arrived escorted by the British high sheriff, only to find that a large group of men had taken possession of the courthouse to prevent them from entering. Thus the citizens of Great Barrington staged an early demonstration of resistance to British rule.

Smuggler’s Pass Chapter, Alice, Texas, refers to an area on the old Santa Rosa Ranch in South Texas. To avoid paying taxes, smugglers would sail into Baffin Bay off the Texas coast, then unload their contraband into smaller boats that could navigate Olmos Creek. When the creek became shallower and narrower, the smugglers would load their goods into wagons, the contents of which were eventually shipped in all directions. The family of an organizing chapter member bought the Santa Rosa Ranch in 1916. The area also served as a stagecoach stop between Alice and Brownsville.

Wooster-Wayne Chapter, Wooster, Ohio, was originally named General Wooster and General Wayne Chapter in honor of two Revolutionary War generals. David Wooster served in both the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. He participated in the attempt to invade Quebec in 1775 and died in 1777 of wounds sustained in the Battle of Ridgefield, in Connecticut. Pennsylvania native Anthony Wayne, also involved in the failed Canadian invasion, saw extensive action in the Mid-Atlantic region, including at Brandywine, Monmouth and West Point. Anthony Wayne Chapter, Mankato, Minn., is also named for Wayne.

If your chapter has an interesting story, send it to americanspirit@dar.org.
The Bookshelf


“[I was welcomed] with every most distinguished mark of kindness and attention. Hospitality indeed seems to have spread over the whole place its happiest, kindest influence.”

– a young Philadelphian in a 1790 letter to his father describing the reception he received at Mount Vernon

Welcome to Mount Vernon

George and Martha Washington’s estate at Mount Vernon hosted a ceaseless stream of guests, many of them distinguished Founding Fathers and Mothers themselves, including John and Abigail Adams, James and Dolley Madison, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, Patrick Henry and Alexander Hamilton. The first couple enjoyed entertaining lavishly, as Stephen A. McLeod, assistant to the president and CEO at Mount Vernon Estate and Gardens, describes in his fascinating new coffee-table book Dining with the Washingtons: Historic Recipes, Entertaining and Hospitality from Mount Vernon (University of North Carolina Press, 2011).

As the book explores Mount Vernon’s signature style of entertaining, readers are given a window into not only the daily lives of the Washingtons, but also the agricultural methods, menus and culinary tastes of early America. Editor McLeod and his experts researched the book using memoirs, diaries, plantation documents, archaeological research and the personal correspondence of the Washington family and their visitors. The essays describe not only the guests who dined with Washington, but also those who prepared the meals, like Hercules the chef. The accounts are accompanied by stunning photos of gardens, table settings, prepared food and objects from the Mount Vernon collection.

The book makes it easy for readers to try their hand at making the same dishes as their 18th-century counterparts. It includes 90 historic recipes adapted for modern kitchens by culinary historian Nancy Carter Crump. From recipes for pies and fritters to George and Martha’s favorite dishes, even novice cooks will enjoy devouring the book’s food history.

—Jamie Roberts
This page, clockwise from top left: George Washington’s list from “May 1794–31 days” illustrates the variety of foods served at his estate. • Delicate ornamental plasterwork on the ceiling combines with vivid green walls in the small dining room. • The table-setting diagrams found in The Complete Practical Cook guided the proper setting of an elaborate 18th-century table. • The piazza was added to the east front of the mansion in 1777. • Glasses of cherry bounce and syllabub, garnished with raspberries, were refreshing treats at the Washingtons’ table. • Morello cherries, suggested in a pie recipe by period cook Hannah Glasse, might have been used by Mount Vernon cooks.

ALL FOOD IMAGES BY RENEE COMET PHOTOGRAPHY, STYLED BY LISA CHERKASKY
Burlington, Vt.

Burlington’s location on the shores of Lake Champlain—less than 50 miles from the United States-Canada border—once made it a vital port city, trade center and economic hub. Chartered in 1763, Burlington’s population exploded in the early 1820s when the Champlain Canal connecting Lake Champlain and the Hudson River was completed. Today this college town is the largest city in Vermont, according to the Lake Champlain Regional Chamber of Commerce, and it attracts thousands of visitors annually to its beautiful lakeside setting surrounded by the Adirondack and Green mountains.

By Sara Hodan
Defending the Lakes

Vermont was largely opposed to the War of 1812, and it suffered under federal trade embargoes with Canada. However, nearly 5,000 U.S. troops were stationed in Vermont during the war; many of them were housed on the brand-new campus of the University of Vermont, which opened its doors in Burlington in 1801.

A number of troops, led by Lieutenant Sylvester Churchill, were quartered in a military encampment in the city’s present-day Battery Park. The site was attacked by British forces on August 2, 1813. The exact reason for this attack is largely unclear; some historians believe that the British were looking to antagonize the Vermonter, who had ignored past attempts to engage them in warfare. The American troops retaliated with gunfire that lasted approximately 10 minutes and had no significant impact on the war overall.

After failed campaigns into Canada in 1812 and 1813, American troops used Burlington as a staging ground for another unsuccessful attack in 1814. In September of that year, British troops crossed the U.S. border at Champlain, N.Y., targeting Plattsburgh’s munitions depot. American naval forces led by Lieutenant Thomas MacDonough—in addition to members of the Vermont militia named the Green Mountain Boys—rebuffed the invasion, finally turning the war’s tide against the British.

A Shipping Hub

As a port city, Burlington was critical to the United States’ burgeoning shipping industry. The city’s population grew slowly but steadily as traffic increased on the waterway between Montreal, Quebec and the Hudson River. Cargo ships could navigate these waters easily and enjoyed the access to the Saint Lawrence Seaway, a journey made even smoother with the completion of the Champlain Canal in 1823 and the Erie Canal in 1825.

“By the 1820s and 1830s, Burlington was a pretty lively place,” says Jeffrey D. Marshall, director of research collections and archivist at the University of Vermont. “It was a major regional trading point, and the city was fairly prosperous. Goods that were produced all over northern Vermont were shipped through Burlington. Most of the goods transported were natural resources like potash, lumber and some stone, and manufactured goods including glass, wood products and agricultural products to some extent.”

The city was firmly established as a major lumber and manufacturing hub; later, the railroad industry would advance Burlington’s economic prosperity even further. Burlington hosted several important guests at this time—the Marquis de Lafayette and a number of literary figures among them. Even Charles Dickens commented on the city in his American Notes travelogue, detailing his 1842 trip to North America: “We were soon in the United States again, and called that evening at Burlington; a pretty town, where we lay an hour or so.”

The ethnic composition of the city was also starting to change. Because of its proximity to Montreal, Burlington has always had large French-Canadian and English-Canadian populations. In the mid-1800s, a new wave of immigrants came into Burlington looking for work and a new place to call home. “Around 1835, Burlington began to see a significant presence of Irish immigrants,” Marshall says. “They generally came from Montreal. Many passed through, but many others stayed.”

Preserving Burlington

Eventually, the city’s thriving shipping industry faded, leaving many of its bustling waterfront buildings completely abandoned. Today the city enjoys a diverse economic climate, with the University of Vermont and three other area colleges providing jobs, education and cultural opportunities. Burlington is also the original home of Ben and Jerry’s Homemade Ice Cream. (Tours of a Ben and Jerry’s factory are available in nearby Waterbury.)

City leaders value preservation. A number of Federal-style homes and Neoclassical buildings from the city’s heyday still stand; the grassroots nonprofit organization Preservation Burlington has worked to restore many of the city’s older properties and regularly offers walking and house tours. The University of Vermont also offers a historical preservation program in which students get firsthand experience in heritage preservation administration, architectural preservation and cultural history.
Burlington’s MUST-SEES

* Ethan Allen Homestead: Visitors can learn about life in the 1780s at the Burlington homestead of one of Vermont’s founders, Revolutionary War hero Ethan Allen, and his second wife, Fanny. Built in 1787, the home’s original architecture has been preserved, and guided tours are held daily. This historic site overlooks Lake Winooski and offers beautiful scenery and walking trails. The home is also available for rent for special events, and the grounds are a popular picnic spot. For more information, visit www.ethanallenhomestead.org.

* Lake Champlain Maritime Museum: Learn more about Lake Champlain’s colorful seafaring past at this museum in nearby Vergennes, Vt. The museum boasts a large collection of historic shipwrecks and has a number of replica craft in its fleet, including the Lois-McClure, an exact replica of an 1860s canal schooner docked at the Burlington Shipyard. For more information, visit www.lcmm.org.

* Historic Cemeteries: The city is home to many beautiful historic cemeteries, among them Green Mount Cemetery, the final resting place of Ethan Allen, and Elmwood Cemetery, where Fanny Montresor Allen Penniman (1760–1834), Allen’s second wife, is buried beside her third husband, Jabez Penniman. The grave markers provide a fascinating history of the area. Lake View Cemetery is another notable burial ground.

* Burlington Waterfront: Some of the city’s oldest buildings are still standing in the historic Waterfront district. Relive the days when Burlington was a bustling port city on the shores of Lake Champlain, and stroll along the cobbled streets between stops to dine or shop. The Old Stone Store, once part of Burlington’s commercial hub, is a highlight.

* Church Street Marketplace: Don’t miss downtown Burlington’s open-air pedestrian mall featuring historic architecture, festivals, street entertainers, music and outdoor cafés and shops.

* University of Vermont: Chartered in 1791 and officially opened in 1801, Vermont’s state university boasts a campus rich with history and tradition. The Marquis de Lafayette laid the cornerstones for a number of campus buildings. A statue of Lafayette stands on the north end of the main green. For more information, visit www.uvm.edu.

* Battery Park: Battery Park is the present-day site of a military encampment built by Lieutenant Sylvester Churchill’s troops during the War of 1812. In 1813, the site was attacked by invading British forces, halting the Americans’ plan to invade Canada. Battery Park is now a beautiful public green space where visitors and residents can come to relax, walk or bring their children to the playground. A small memorial tablet marks the bombardment of the Battery in 1813, and a number of statues and other memorials pay tribute to veterans of later wars.
Uncover Your Roots With These Genealogy & History Resources!

Soft-cover magazine format publications offering great research resources and historical context!

Tracing Your War of 1812 Ancestors
Resources for US, Canadian and British Research!
- Army & Navy Records
- Newspaper & Magazine
- Cemetery Records
- Militia Records
- Census Records
- Wills & Probate
- Religious Records
- Family History Society
- Military Ranks & Pay

New!

Tracing Your Ancestors Using Google
We’ll Show You How to Tap into the Power of the World’s Most Popular Search Engine!

- Includes:
  - Google Books - What You Should Know
  - Google Archives - What Your Research
  - Google Earth - What You Can Do
  - Google Scholar - What You Need

Google Scholar
Great another way to trace your ancestors!

Google Earth
What you can do in your family history!

Google Archives
Search terms at the click of a button!

Outlaws & Villains
America’s Most Notorious Outlaws!
- Bank Robbers
- Gang Leaders!
- Murderers!

Life During the Civil War
Great stories of America’s Civil War Era!

Tracing Your Civil War Ancestors
The Records and Resources You Need for Success!
- For Researching Your Ancestors From Across the Pond!
- From Parish Records, Both Side-Records and Tax Records, and Online Databases, We’ll Show You What You Need and Where to Find It!

Tracing Your Irish Roots
25 Top Websites!
The Best Sites for Researching Your Irish Family History Online!

Get Your Irish On!
What to do if you’re just getting started on your Irish line
- Irish Family Name
- Irish Church Records
- Irish Naturalization
- Irish Immigration
- Irish Marriage
- Irish Census

Your Irish Roots Made Easy!
From Ireland’s Parish History and Genealogy, to Irish Potato Famine, Trade Directions and even SMA, We’ll Share The New Resources You Need to Find Your Irish Ancestors!

Payment by: □ Check (enclosed) □ Visa □ MasterCard
Card Number__________________________ Expiry Date _____ / ______
Signature

Your Credit Card will indicate MAGAZIN 888-328-2476. Transactions are processed through our Canadian office. Please allow 3 to 6 weeks for delivery.

First Name__________________________ Last Name__________________________
Address__________________________ City__________________________
State/Prov__________________________ Zip/Postal Code________ Phone Number__________________________
Email__________________________

PayPal, VISA & Mastercard are accepted on our website, www.familychronicle.com

P.S. Phone Toll-Free 1-888-328-2476. Please have your Visa or MasterCard ready.

- Visit our online bookstore at www.familychronicle.com

- Tracing Your War of 1812 Ancestors NEW — $14.45*, 68 page ($9.95 plus $4.50 shipping & handling)
- Tracing Your Irish Ancestors — $14.45*, 68 page ($9.95 plus $4.50 shipping & handling)
- Tracing Your Civil War Ancestors — $14.45*, 84 pages ($9.95 plus $4.50 shipping & handling)
- Tracing Your Ancestors Using Google — $10.45*, 56 pages ($7.95 plus $2.50 shipping & handling)
- Tracing Your Irish Roots (2010) — $10.45*, 56 pages ($7.95 plus $2.50 shipping & handling)
- Outlaws & Villains — $10.45*, 56 pages ($7.95 plus $2.50 shipping & handling)
- Life During the Civil War — $14.45*, 96 pages ($9.95 plus $4.50 shipping & handling)
- More Old Dating Old Photographs (not shown above) — $20.45*, 120 pages ($13.95 plus $4.50 shipping & handling)

* Canadian residents please add GST/HST as applicable.

GST 133144195T

AS

4/12/12 12:22:24 PM
In the 1940s and 1950s—when gas was cheap and many families had a car—groups of adventurers perfected the American road trip. Entrepreneurs took advantage of the phenomenon, developing educational, historical and just plain weird roadside attractions that tempted tourists to veer off path and spend a buck or two. Many of these mid-20th-century attractions have been torn down or rotted away, but a few still stand for the wandering souls who pile into a car every summer and head out on the highway just to see what they can find.

Here are 10 sights worth pulling over for on your next trip.
Hole in the Rock, Moab, Utah
This 5,000-square-foot home, tucked into the side of a mountain, actually began as an alcove for Albert Christensen’s three boys to sleep in at night. After 20 years, Christensen transformed the alcove into a combination engineering and natural marvel—a 14-room home with a 65-foot chimney, gorgeous rock pillars and a carved-stone bathtub. Christensen excavated more than 50,000 cubic feet of sandstone to build his family’s house. Visitors can pull over on South Highway 191 to tour the architectural wonder. theholeintherock.com

Bob’s Big Boy, Burbank, Calif.
Carnivores will want to exit Ventura Highway in Southern California for a burger at the oldest remaining Bob’s Big Boy. The diner, built in Burbank in 1949, still features quintessential mid-century coffee shop architecture. On Saturday and Sunday nights, you can experience car-hop service outside, and most Friday nights the burger joint hosts a classic car show. Belly up to the old-fashioned chrome soda fountain for a sweet treat. bobs.net

London Bridge, Lake Havasu City, Ariz.
By the 1960s, the circa-1831 London Bridge that traversed the Thames River could no longer hold modern-day motor traffic. Lake Havasu City founder Robert P. McCulloch jumped at the chance to purchase the bridge at auction with a $2.46 million bid. Today, the bridge, which was dismantled in 1967 and reconstructed by 1971, crosses the sparkling Bridgewater Channel, off of I-40. Visitors can take a walking tour to see the original scars of its London life, including bullet marks from World War II. golakehavasu.com

PHOTOS: CLOCKWISE, ROBERT D. GENTRY; HEATHER DAVID

Look for these 10 Roadside Adventures!
Restored 1929 Gas Station. McLean, Texas
Even though it has been years since it was in working condition, this restored 1929 gas station off of I-40 painted in bright orange still lures travelers wanting to fill their tanks. The tiny Phillips Petroleum filling station, the first to open in Texas, served the needs of Route 66 pilgrims for more than 50 years. In 1992, a preservation group renovated the structure, and it continues to be maintained for curiosity-seekers. Bonus: The gas station stands a few miles from the Devil’s Rope/Route 66 Museum. PHOTO: JEFFREY ROLINC

Crazy Horse Monument. Crazy Horse, S.D.
In 1948, sculptor Korczak Ziolkowski and Lakota Chief Henry Standing Bear started carving the Crazy Horse Memorial to honor the culture and traditions of American Indians. Sculptors are still working to finish the monument, however slowly, to ensure precision and accuracy. The finished statue will display the bust of the famous chief riding his horse. Ziolkowski planned for the finished monument to stand 563 feet high, dominating the horizon. Lucky for today’s travelers along Highway 385 near Rapid City, S.D., Crazy Horse’s finished head stretches more than 87 feet high—already commanding the attention of sky-gazers. cornpalace.com
PHOTOS: COURTESY OF THE CORN PALACE
American Spirit  |  May/June 2012  23

What’s your favorite roadside attraction? What fascinating pit stop or odd tourist trap do you think no one should miss? Send your candidate to americanspirit@dar.org, and we might include your choice in a future issue.

**Ave Maria Grotto**, Cullman, Ala.
Working with colored glass, marble, broken tiles, shells, gifts from admirers and other found materials, Brother Joseph Zoettl crafted 125 miniature reproductions of the world’s most sacred spaces. For 50 years, the Benedictine monk used his down time while working in the St. Bernard Abbey’s power plant to construct the replicas. Just off of I-65, this four-acre park is open for visitors to tour Brother Joseph’s interpretation of St. Peter’s Basilica, the Leaning Tower of Pisa, the Great Wall of China, scenes from ancient Jerusalem and more. avemariagrotto.com

**American Sign Museum**, Cincinnati, Ohio
What’s an old-fashioned road trip if you don’t bask in a little—or a lot—of neon? Starting in June, the collection of vintage road signs, including spinning Sputnik signs, hand-lettered show cards and early neon signs from the 1920s and 1930s, will have a new home right off I-75. You’ll come to appreciate how signage has changed throughout American history and how it has shaped the landscape of our roadsides. signmuseum.org

**Lucy the Elephant**, Margate, N.J.
Vacationers along the Jersey Shore off Route 152 can’t miss the six-story elephant named Lucy. Built in 1881 to promote real estate in Margate City, near Atlantic City, Lucy the Elephant is one of America’s only remaining examples of zoomorphic architecture. The elephant is more than a novelty statue—Lucy was once a functioning building, serving first as a real estate office, then a summer home and even briefly as a raucous tavern. For a small fee, travelers can tour the structure, now a National Historic Landmark. lucytheelephant.org

**Coral Castle**, Miami, Fla.
Some of the most compelling art is born from the pain of unrequited love. At least, that was the case for the creation of Edward Leedskalnin, who was engaged to marry Agnes Scuffs before she called off the ceremony. Fueled by his broken heart, the Latvian stonemason spent 28 years hand-carving and sculpting the Coral Castle monument in honor of his estranged fiancée. Some of the attraction’s most interesting features include a nine-ton gate that slides open with the touch of a finger, a Polaris telescope and rocking chairs—all crafted from stone. The site is accessible from Florida Turnpike South. coralcastle.com

**PHOTOS COURTESY OF THE AMERICAN SIGN MUSEUM**

**PHOTO COURTESY OF THE CORAL CASTLE**

**PHOTO: WIKIMEDIA COMMONS**

**PHOTOS: USED WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SAVE LUCY COMMITTEE, INC.; DUPLICATION PROHIBITED**

**PHOTO: THINKSTOCK**
Francis Marion
South Carolina’s Revolutionary Guerrilla Warrior

By Lena Anthony

Francis Marion—or the Swamp Fox, as he was known by both enemies and admirers—used guerrilla warfare tactics and a cool confidence to drive the British out of South Carolina toward the end of the Revolution. His actions were no doubt instrumental in the fight for independence, but to most Americans, Marion is just a name—as in Marion, Ind., Marion County, Tenn., or Lake Marion, S.C. (The Francis Marion DAR Chapter, Montgomery, Ala., and Swamp Fox DAR Chapter, Marion, S.C., also bear his name.) It’s believed that Marion had more places named after him than any other Revolutionary War soldier, with the exception of George Washington.

Much of what is known about Marion is not fact, but fiction—thanks in large part to M.L. “Parson” Weems, who, in 1809, published a biography on Marion based partially on firsthand accounts from General Peter Horry, who served with Marion in the Revolutionary War, and partially on the author’s imagination. (Weems was the same biographer who fabricated the story about Washington and the cherry tree.)

Further confusing Marion’s legacy is the 2000 movie “The Patriot.” Its lead character, Benjamin Martin, draws inspiration from Marion, along with other war leaders. In the movie, the protagonist is a widowed father who joins the Continental Army to avenge his son’s death and goes on to succeed in a series of hand-to-hand battles with the British.

But Marion wasn’t a family man (he married at the age of 54 and had no children), nor is there any record that he ever killed anyone in hand-to-hand combat, according to Sean Busick, associate professor of history at Athens State University, who wrote the introduction for the 2007 edition of William Gilmore Simms’ biography of Marion, The Life of Francis Marion, originally published in 1844.

“We would probably be better served by remembering the man as he was,” Busick says. “His real accomplishments are certainly worth remembering, even celebrating.”

Marion’s Early Life
Born in 1732, Marion was the youngest of seven siblings born to Gabriel and Charlotte—descendants of French Huguenots who settled near Charleston, S.C., the century before. “[He] grew up amid the great swamp forests,” wrote Henry Lumpkin in From Savannah to Yorktown: The American Revolution In the South (University of South Carolina Press, 1981). “He hunted, fished and rode with his brothers and cousins, a wild, natural life that provided superb training for the guerrilla fighting in which he later was to excel.”

But as a child Marion did not look the part of a future war hero: “At birth he was puny and diminutive in a remarkable degree,” Simms wrote. “It was certainly as little supposed that he should ever live to manhood, as that he should then become a hero.”

By 1759, Marion had joined the South Carolina Militia to fight a border war against the Cherokee American Indians during the French and Indian War. In 1761 he served as a first lieutenant under Captain William Moultrie, who later
Joining the Fight for Independence

When South Carolina’s First Provincial Congress established the 2nd South Carolina Line Regiment in 1775, Marion was named a captain and then a major. Later, after showing courage and leadership during the 1776 defense of the partially constructed Fort Sullivan, which guarded the entrance to Charleston’s harbor, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel.

For the majority of the Revolution, Marion and his men saw little action. Mostly, they performed garrison duty in Charleston, until the fall of 1779. At that point they were dispatched south to participate in the unsuccessful siege on Savannah, Ga., a British stronghold during much of the war.

Encounters were few and far between, but Marion used the downtime wisely, according to Simms in The Life of Francis Marion: “He was constantly on parade, at the drill, closely engaged in the work of training, in which business, while very gentle, he was very exact.” Interestingly enough, Marion also spent much of his regiment’s downtime working on manners. “He pelted his men with a series of general orders on topics ranging from church attendance to alcohol consumption to grooming,” writes Alan Cate in Founding Fighters (Praeger Security International, 2006). Always a gentleman, even in war, Marion opposed the mistreatment of British prisoners and Loyalists.

In 1780 Charleston finally fell to the British, and many Continental Army leaders of the Southern Department were taken prisoner. But Marion was not among them—he was out of town mending a badly sprained ankle when the British invaded. When Marion heard what happened in Charleston, he mobilized his troops (numbering about 20 by this point) and offered their services to General Horatio Gates. Gates was not impressed by Marion and his ragtag group of men, but he was out of options. He accepted Marion’s proposal to lead the Patriot militia in the region between the Pee Dee and Santee rivers in South Carolina.

Victory in South Carolina

To say that Marion was successful in keeping the British from controlling the South would be an understatement. “Marion, and the other partisan leaders in the South, played an enormously influential role in the winning of independence,” Busick says. “They took the field, against great odds, with poorly equipped and poorly trained unprofessional soldiers and successfully prevented the British from consolidating their gains in South Carolina.”

Regularly outwitting their enemy, Marion and his men often traveled undetected at night and staged surprising ambushes by day.

“Marion was a meticulous campaigner who took particular pains to never be surprised,” Cate writes. “He always posted sentinels and patrolled aggressively to retain the initiative. He rose before sunrise and frequently moved his camp in order to avoid detection.”

He and his men (which eventually included a force co-commanded by Henry Lee) also were imaginative problem-solvers. To capture Fort Watson, described by Lumpkin as “a key British outpost guarding the line of communication from Charleston to the backcountry,” they spent five nights building a tower so they could fire shots down into the fort. Later, to drive the British from Fort Motte, formerly the hilltop mansion of Rebecca Motte, a Patriot and plantation owner, they simply lit the roof on fire.

Marion succeeded even when there wasn’t an actual encounter with the enemy. “Although he inflicted only negligible casualties … his adversaries came to dread him,” Cate wrote. “Achieving tangible results by intercepting supplies, killing and wounding enemy soldiers, and forcing the British to devote considerable resources to protecting their supply lines and chasing him, Marion’s greatest success was psychological.”

Becoming the Swamp Fox

The war origins of Francis Marion’s moniker

Once Marion started tormenting the British in earnest in 1780, it didn’t take long for General Cornwallis, the commander of British forces in the South, to get fed up with his tactics. In November 1780, Cornwallis dispatched Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton to hunt down Marion, but what ensued was a “deadly game of cat and mouse,” according to Alan Cate in Founding Fighters.

Tarleton located Marion and set up an ambush, but Marion “chose discretion as the better part of valor and escaped,” according to Cate.

Tarleton then chased him for several hours through the swamps and woods before calling off the operation, exclaiming, “As for this damned old fox, the devil himself could not catch him!”

That episode, historians agree, is how Marion came to be known as the Swamp Fox—both by those who feared and revered him.


Our Patriots
In the past several years, Marsh Tacky horses, South Carolina’s equine masters of Lowcountry terrain, have become statewide celebrities. This period represents a fleeting moment in the history of a breed that established its state residency nearly 500 years ago, but its significance cannot be underestimated. Years from now history may point to June 11, 2010, the day the Marsh Tacky became the official State Heritage Horse of South Carolina, as the day the breed was saved from extinction.

A Strategic Role in the State’s History

The Marsh Tacky descended from horses left behind by Spanish explorers in the 1500s, as well as those brought to the New World by Spanish settlers. Geographic isolation led to the development of several distinct strains, including North Carolina’s Banker Ponies and Florida’s Cracker Horse, that can trace their origins to the same Spanish stock.

“Colonial Spanish horses are of great historic importance in the New World,” according to Dr. Phillip Sponenberg, technical advisor for the American Livestock Breeds Conservancy (ALBC). “They are a direct remnant of the horses of the Golden Age of Spain, and that type is mostly or wholly extinct now in Spain. Our Colonial Spanish horses are a treasure chest of genetic wealth from a time long gone.”

“The body type and Colonial Spanish markings have changed very little over the years, so they are fairly easy to recognize if you know what to look for,” says Jackie McFadden of the Carolina Marsh Tacky Association (CMTA), an organization devoted to the preservation and promotion of the horses.

The castoffs formed feral herds that roamed southeastern coastal regions and adapted to life in their swampy surroundings. Faced with limited grazing options on the sea islands, Marsh Tackies survived on marsh grass and forage. At 13 to 15 hands high, Marsh Tackies are smaller than many common breeds. Their compact size may help them negotiate swamps and wooded wetlands. A study conducted by Mississippi State University and the ALBC revealed that the Marsh Tacky’s distinctive gait maximizes contact between hoof and ground, providing increased stability. They also developed a strategy for escaping the occasional descent into the quagmire. “If they begin to get stuck, Tackies lie down on their sides, pull out their feet and get back up,” McFadden says. “Most other horses would panic.”

Marsh Tackies didn’t just learn to exist in the coastal environment; they were active participants in the history of the state. During the Revolution,
General Francis Marion’s guerrilla soldiers rode agile Marsh Tackies whose navigational prowess, resistance to fatigue and ability to forage added further advantages for the troops. (In a nod to Marion, the Marsh Tacky gait is named the Swamp Fox Trot.) McFadden also notes that British Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton impressed Marsh Tackies into service when he took Charleston, as many English horses had been lost during a storm at sea. The horses propelled the Confederate cavalry into battle during the Civil War, reprising their Revolutionary role. They also served in the Coast Guard’s Mounted Beach Patrol in World War II, guarding the southern Atlantic coast against potential enemy landings.

Lowcountry families, especially those in the Gullah community, used Marsh Tackies for farming, hunting and transportation before automobiles were introduced. The breed was prevalent throughout the area; before coastal development encroached, Marsh Tacky territory stretched from Myrtle Beach, S.C., to St. Simon’s Island, Ga. The horses were confined to outlying regions such as Hilton Head Island, S.C., by the mid-1900s. Today fewer than 300 Marsh Tackies remain, none of them in the wild.

**A Conservation Effort Begins**

Locals who kept Marsh Tackies enabled the breed to endure, but without an organized conservation effort they remained vulnerable. In 2007, the ALBC fostered the creation of the CMTA. The group identified the remaining Marsh Tackies in order to create a breed register and stud book, crucial tools for maintaining genetic diversity.

The promotion aspect of the association’s mission required attention, too. In 2005 and 2006, attempts to pass a bill naming the Marsh Tacky the state horse of South Carolina failed. Few South Carolinians knew what a Marsh Tacky was, let alone what made it a worthy state symbol. CMTA members began bringing Marsh Tackies to public and group events to reacquaint the public with the breed.

In decades past, Marsh Tacky races drew crowds to South Carolina beaches; so in 2009 the organization reinstated the tradition as part of the annual Gullah Cultural Festival on Hilton Head. “People are excited to see and learn about Marsh Tackies,” McFadden says. “A few years ago their presence wasn’t well known. Now people travel many miles just to see them race on the beach.” Fifteen horses entered the March 2012 races, and several more were shown.

Marsh Tacky owner Janson Cox and his horse Molly attended a meeting of the Catawba DAR Chapter, Rock Hill, S.C., in September 2009. Charmed by Molly, members “voted to do everything they could to support this bill,” says Catawba Chapter Regent Jane Massey. Members wrote and phoned Congressmen, and at the DAR state conference the chapter asked Daughters from across the state to join in. “That made a big difference, especially in the Senate,” McFadden says. “The support of the DAR gave us more credibility with the legislature.”

Fine-tuning the wording of the bill also helped. Senate Bill 1030, introduced in January 2009, proposed the Marsh Tacky as South Carolina’s official state “heritage horse.” Adding one word emphasized the Marsh Tacky’s role in state history.

“A heritage horse is something unique,” explains Betty Rankin, a member of both Catawba Chapter and the South Carolina Horsemen’s Council. “It has a resonance to it. The goal was to recognize 500 years of service to the state.”

Mrs. Rankin was present in June 2010 when Governor Mark Sanford signed the State Heritage Horse Bill. “With its rich heritage, resilience and perseverance, the Marsh Tacky embodies the very spirit of South Carolina. The Marsh Tacky is uniquely of South Carolina and remains a living piece of history in its native state, a claim that no other breed can make,” the bill states.

Though she savors the victory, McFadden knows that long-term stewardship requires long-term dedication. “There are still a good number of people who have never heard of the breed,” she notes. “This horse forged the Southern wilderness, survived while others perished, carried our ancestors through war, sustained countless families, and managed to hang on despite the invasion of tractors, automobiles, bridges and urban sprawl. We are doing all that we can to let people know that we have a state symbol to be proud of.”

For more information on the Marsh Tacky, visit www.marshtacky.org.
THE LIGHT GRAY CLAPBOARD MANSION flying the Hawaiian flag at 34 Chestnut Street in Salem, Mass., is the home of the Phillips family—distinguished public servants, philanthropists and extraordinarily prolific collectors.

About half of a collection of 11,000 items—including South Pacific artifacts, early American antiques, art by New England and European artists, Chinese export porcelain, rare books and vintage cars—is displayed in the home. The items span five generations of a family whose members served as attorneys general to Massachusetts and Hawaii, congressmen, state legislators and Salem city council members. Stephen Willard Phillips, a generous donor of maritime
The rambling story of the Phillips house begins with Captain Nathaniel West and his wife, Elizabeth Derby, in 1800. West worked for Elias Hasket Derby, Elizabeth’s father and a Salem merchant whose extensive trade with China and South Africa resulted in his becoming one of America’s first self-made millionaires.

Salem was one of the most successful privateering ports in Revolutionary America, receiving 445 captured British ships, and Derby was one of its most successful privateers. During the “Age of Sail” in the 18th and 19th centuries, so many Salem ships traded in exotic ports that many abroad thought Salem was a sovereign nation. In 1799, Salem sea captains formed the Essex Institute, a predecessor of the Peabody Essex Museum, to display treasures they found in the far corners of the globe.

The Wests began building Oak Hill Estate in South Danvers, Mass., about four miles from Salem, on land inherited from Derby. Unfortunately, the couple divorced, publicly and bitterly, in 1806. After Elizabeth died in 1814 and their daughter Sarah died in 1819, West inherited one-third of the estate, which equaled four rooms of the house. (Eventually, he would acquire the estate in its entirety.) In 1820, using oxen and logs, West moved those four rooms to form the core of the Federal-style mansion in Salem. He added a connecting hallway, a third floor and a kitchen wing in the rear. West created the home for his son Nathaniel Jr., who lived in it for only a few years.

Historic Homes

Phillips House is in the McIntire National Historic District, which boasts some of the nation’s finest examples of late 18th- and early 19th-century architecture and is named after architect Samuel McIntire, a proponent of Federal-style architecture. The home is one of 10 Salem heritage sites in the Essex County National Heritage Area, which includes almost 200 historic sites.

Opposite: “St. Paul of Salem.” Watercolor on paper of a ship with eight sails unfurled and seven furled. Above: Blue and white ceramic rectangular vegetable dish with cover in Canton pattern. Right: This double headed ironwood war club, known as an u’u, was used exclusively by the warrior caste in the Marquesas Islands. The head is meant to represent tiki, whom the Polynesians recognized as the creator of the human race.
From 1836 until the Phillips family took ownership in 1911, the Ward and Webb families owned the home, changing the interior and parts of the exterior to reflect various popular styles of the era, from Federal to Victorian to Colonial Revival.

Coincidentally, Captain Stephen Phillips, Stephen Willard Phillips’ great-grandfather, was the first generation of the Phillips family to live on the famous street, building his home at 17 Chestnut Street in 1805. The captain started his career working for Derby, though he later owned his own ships. The shipmaster’s ancestor, Reverend George Phillips, emigrated from England in 1630 to form the Massachusetts Bay Colony with Governor John Winthrop. Rev. Phillips helped found Watertown, Mass., and his descendants later founded Phillips Exeter Academy and Phillips Andover Academy, two of New England’s most famous private schools.

Connections to Hawaii

The father of Stephen Willard Phillips was attorney general to King Kamehameha V of Hawaii from 1866–1873, and, before that, attorney general of Massachusetts. A Harvard Law School graduate, Stephen Henry Phillips landed his post through old-fashioned networking: Law school classmate William L. Lee, chief justice of Hawaii’s Supreme Court, recommended him to the king.

While congratulating King Kamehameha on his choice, a Boston Advertiser story notes the surprise of many of Phillips’ friends at his acceptance. ”But those acquainted with the state of affairs at the Islands, the uncertainty of their political future, the importance of their geographic position, and the continual efforts of France and England” to control them should rejoice at the appointment of a man of such “admirable” qualifications and devotion to democratic principles, the story said.

His son took pride in his “foreign” birth in Honolulu in 1873, despite being a member of one of New England’s oldest families. Asked to speak at an “Americanization” meeting celebrating Washington’s Birthday, Phillips surprised the crowd with papers showing he didn’t become a naturalized U.S. citizen until 1894.

A Harvard graduate like his father and grandfather (who was U.S. Congressman Stephen Clarendon Phillips), Phillips worked as a lawyer, financial manager, Salem city councilman and state legislator.

Both he and his father were passionate collectors of South Pacific art from the late 18th to early 20th century. War clubs from Hawaii, Polynesia, New Zealand and Fiji, wooden and bamboo headrests, and paintings are found throughout the house. Atop the piano is a Maori club from New Zealand. The club’s carved end is shaped to look like

Above: The library reflects Stephen Willard Phillips’ interest in history and collecting. There are many bronzes and Chinese export porcelain pieces here. The books mostly relate to the history of Salem, Hawaii and Pacific explorers such as Capt. Cook. Phillips was known to dominate conversations with visitors and enjoyed bantering about current events, philosophy and history.

Below: In many of the Oceanic cultures, the head is considered a sacred part of the body and never should touch the ground. These headrests, likely from Fiji or Tonga, would have been wrapped in soft cloths and used by the warrior classes.
an out-thrust tongue, a sign of defiance, and its eyes are inlaid mother-of-pearl.

The many South Pacific maritime artifacts Phillips purchased for the Peabody Essex Museum include collections from 17th- and 18th-century missionaries and travelers, such as author Robert Louis Stevenson. Phillips was an avid collector of books, particularly about Salem history, explorer Captain James Cook’s voyage to Hawaii, Chinese export porcelain, South Pacific artifacts and historic autographs. He also was passionate about history and preservation. As president of the Essex Institute, he helped bring Salem historic houses like the Gardner Pingree House (which belonged to his wife’s family), Pierce-Nichols House and Andrew Safford House into its collection. He also helped form a group to preserve the Corwin House, now called the Witch House for its Salem “witch trials” history.

You never get too old to enjoy the fun of adding a rare book to your library or to discuss some unimportant point in history with one of your old cronies who holds an entirely different view on the subject which you regard as erroneous.”

–Stephen Willard Phillips

Abundant Art

By 1884, the home had nearly doubled in size from its original design, featuring a Colonial Revival style that had removed all previous Victorian traces. When Phillips and his wife Anna bought the Chestnut Street home in 1911, they began a 14-month renovation to transform it with the help of architect William Rantoul.

The library is where Phillips relaxed, enjoyed brandy and cigars with male guests, conducted business, and held meetings with museum trustees. The room not only displays his interests in rare and used books and the South Seas, but also features an unusual mahogany banjo clock that was designed by Simon Willard, a famous early 19th-century clockmaker.

In the second-floor hall watercolors commissioned to honor the family’s history depict brigs and schooners in the fleets of both the Phillipse and the Pingrees, a reminder that many Chestnut Street family fortunes resulted from the sea trade.

The earliest piece of furniture in the collection is the 17th-century armchair of English oak made in the style of Thomas Dennis of Ipswich. Though it’s not presently on display, it is ornately
Captain Nathaniel West added the carriage house to the property around 1820–1821. The Phillipses, who housed their carriages and horses on nearby Warren Street, used it for storage. Today the carriage house is used to exhibit the Phillips family’s locomotion collection.
Above: With its light color scheme and decorative moldings, as well as the large bay window, the dining room is a fine example of the architect William Rantoul’s Colonial Revival renovations.

Below: The Phillipses owned a 1936 Pierce-Arrow limousine (left) and a 1924 Pierce-Arrow touring car.

Bottom: The family had three sets of china, including 19th-century imported porcelain in Rose Medallion style inherited from Anna’s parents.

carved with flowers, vines and leaves and flanked by imps, reflecting English and Dutch Mannerist styles.

The only room showing a strong European influence, the dining room displays a dozen Dutch mid-19th-century Queen Anne-style chairs, a sideboard and a china cabinet, all with ornate inlaid marquetry. Here, formal, five-course dinners prepared by staff were served, and a button on the table signaled a change of course. The room’s art includes “Portrait of Thomas Mason,” Phillips’ great-great-great-uncle, as a young boy; a bronze of a walking lion by 19th-century French sculptor Antoine Barye; and “A Country Landscape,” an oil painting by Charles Harold Davis, founder of Connecticut’s Mystic Art Association.

Anna Phillips, a member of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America and descendant of 17th-century English immigrants, decorated her home with art and furnishings inherited from her favorite aunt, Anna Peabody. Several paintings by Herman Dudley Murphy, a Salem-born American Impressionist also known for his hand-carved frames, are on display.

The 19th-century imported Chinese porcelain in Rose Medallion style was inherited from Anna’s parents and used for special dinners. It features four panels—birds, flowers, butterflies and people—surrounding a gold circle enclosing a peony, the rose of China. The “SGW” monogram stands for her father, Stephen Goodhue Wheatland, who married Ann Maria Pingree in 1867. Gold and enamel details and sharply executed animals and faces reflect the porcelain’s high quality.

Blue and white 19th-century Canton porcelain, used daily for breakfast and lunch, displays exotic houses, mountains and a bridge in the center, and a rain and cloud border pattern. The family also owned Fitzhugh-pattern Chinese porcelain, on which four clusters of vegetation surround a central design with the monogram “DAP” for Anna’s grandparents, David and Ann Maria Pingree.

A Lasting Legacy

“Stevie” Phillips, Stephen and Anna’s only child, and his wife, Betty Wright, lived next door to 34 Chestnut Street after their marriage. After Stevie’s death in 1971, his widow opened his childhood home to the public as a museum in 1973. She was active in the Stephen Phillips Memorial Charitable Trust for Historic Preservation until she died in 1996. Historic New England, one of the nation’s oldest regional heritage organizations, has managed Phillips House since 2006, when it was acquired from Phillips trustees.

Betty Wright Phillips also launched a college scholarship fund for local students. Since her death, the Phillips Scholarship Fund has given $40 million in grants to more than 3,000 students, a lasting legacy of the Phillips family.

Sharon McDonnell wrote about Minnesota’s Sibley House for the January/February 2012 issue.
A More Authentic Landscape

Finding Washington’s Garden

By Stacey Evers
The gardeners at Mount Vernon had long suspected that the modern design of the one-acre, arch-shaped garden was historically inaccurate. Duplicate paths ran in parallel. Crisscrossing pathways interlaced 24 small beds, including several shaped like crescents in the curved end of the garden. Looming, overgrown boxwood dwarfed the main path that led from the southern gate to the greenhouse, rendering it more alley than promenade.

Director of Horticulture Dean Norton knew that some of these features were inauthentic, but he didn’t know which ones. He also didn’t know specifically what kind of layout would remedy the inaccuracies. He was certain, however, that part of the problem lay with the boxwood. In Washington’s time, boxwood served as edges defining the transition between gravel path and garden bed. As such, they were kept extremely short, about 3 inches tall by 3 inches wide. Mount Vernon’s 6-foot hedges surely weren’t representing the Upper Garden as it was at the end of Washington’s life.

“We had always imagined what this would look like if we didn’t have all these boxwood. Everywhere you turned there was another hedge that blocked another view,” says Norton, who started working at Mount Vernon when he was in high school 40 years ago and became its horticultural director in 1980. In 1999, the Daughters of the American Revolution awarded Norton a prestigious DAR Conservation Medal for his accomplishments.

Washington, a fastidious record-keeper, generally is a font of information for modern researchers. This isn’t the case with his gardens. In fact, he never mentions flowers in his diaries or letters. The only known drawing of the Upper Garden, which sits to the north of the mansion and bowling green, is a sketch by London merchant and Mount Vernon visitor Samuel Vaughan showing four paths, three that cross the garden and a fourth around the perimeter of the garden.

For years, Mount Vernon’s horticulturists wanted to solve a puzzle: What did George Washington’s Upper Garden look like in 1799, the last year that he presided over it? With no way of finding out on their own, they invited archaeologists to literally dig in. Five years and seven layers of gardens later, they had their answer.
The Vaughan plan is so “incredibly simplistic,” Norton says, that he didn’t believe it was a thorough representation. “I thought for certain there was more there than just that.”

In 1985, horticulturists had redesigned the Upper Garden to eliminate obvious inaccuracies such as densely planted roses that had been installed around 1870 but weren’t true to the fashion of 18th-century gardening. A path was extended all the way around the garden because Washington referred to it in his documents. Although Norton had suspicions about the crescent beds, they were left alone because the alteration would have been significant and he didn’t have any factual basis for displacing them.

Norton also had been urging the Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association (MVLA), the historic preservation organization that owns and maintains the mansion and grounds, to agree to take out the boxwood. Repeatedly, they refused. Then the boxwood, which had been planted around 1860, became diseased and started to die. In 2004, the MVLA approved the hedges’ removal, to Norton’s relief.

The MVLA seized the opportunity to get to the bottom of the 1799 design by permitting archaeologists to research the area. But hardly anyone, including Director of Archaeology Esther White, Ph.D., expected the first dig to yield much. In 1985, preliminary archaeology work using square 1-foot holes had concluded that there were “no old soils; it had all been churned up,” White says. “We were expecting we’d do some cursory work and that would be it, that actual field work would have very little to add to the equation.”

Because of the low expectations, the first dig had a very small budget and a strict timeline: in by January 1, 2005, and out by April 1, when the garden would be in full bloom. Norton hoped the archaeologists could determine which of two parallel paths in the garden dated to the 18th century and which had been added later. Using big block excavations of more than 5 square feet, they were very quickly able
When Mount Vernon’s archaeologists were excavating in the Upper Garden, a GIS (geographic information system) was an integral part of the project. Now they want to use the technology to take on an ambitious new project: documenting all the land transactions from the late 17th century through the 20th century for Washington’s entire 8,000-acre plantation.

The starting point of this ambitious project is an early 1700s house cellar. It’s on property south of the mansion that Washington acquired in the late 1760s and that became Union Farm. By using GIS digital mapping technology, the archaeologists will be able to explore and eventually illustrate how the plantation landscape changed through time.

“The Mount Vernon neighborhood has just a great history, not only with the Washingtons coming here in the 18th century, but also in the 19th century a whole group of Quakers came down and purchased big swaths of the area,” says Director of Archaeology Esther White, Ph.D.

The archaeologists have created GIS overlays by digitizing many of the maps associated with Mount Vernon, including Washington’s famed Five Farms Map, his 1793 survey of the property. “It’s a cool public interest thing because you have all these modern neighborhoods, and they want to know where their house was in terms of Washington’s farms,” says Luke Pecoraro, assistant archaeologist and GIS specialist. “Now we can show them with a GIS overlay where exactly it was.”

White also wants to build on the momentum from the Upper Garden project to excavate in the bowling green, a space that has inspired numerous questions about Mount Vernon’s original layout because of the immense amount of filling that was required to create it in the 1780s. In particular, she would like to investigate features such as the garden walls and the central pathway that leads to the house to try to establish how extensively they have been altered. “I’d like to be able to do some work out here while what we know is still fresh in our minds,” she says.

Director of Horticulture Dean Norton wants archaeologists to examine the western end of the bowling green in order to re-create it as it was in Washington’s time. Washington designed this site, situated at the opposite end of the bowling green from the mansion, to be a wilderness area. It’s documented that Washington brought in wagonloads of pine trees and developed labyrinthine gravel paths.

“If we could find and re-create a wilderness area, it would be just extraordinary, because I don’t think there’s another around anywhere like it,” Norton says.
to figure out which path had been the original. This success gave them hope that further excavation would be fruitful. “That gave us the momentum we needed. Everybody got excited,” White says.

The archaeologists resumed their work in the summer of 2006. They again dug out big blocks to investigate beneath pathways for leads on prior use. Next, they explored the intersections of pathways and garden beds and learned that the soil under the boxwood was rich with clues to the past because it had been disturbed so little.

Uncovered features such as soil stains (discolorations in the earth) and dark, loamy soil revealed evidence of previous gardens. After five years of excavating in about 15 percent of the garden, they found seven different gardens stacked on top of each other, including the original 1763 planting areas for fruit and nut trees.

To pinpoint the garden layers in time, the archaeologists dated unearthed artifacts. A chip of Wedgwood Creamware, for instance, indicated that the layer of soil was deposited after January 1769, when the Washingtons acquired the china. How artifacts are decorated also suggest specific points in time.

White and her team interpreted physical evidence according to shape, color, texture and relationship to other evidence, but also by referring to historical documents describing the goings-on in the Upper Garden at the time. To aid in the excavation, archaeologists used a geographic information system (GIS) to create map overlays that showed changes to the garden across time and space. Meanwhile, Norton had steeped himself in Upper Garden research and would drop by often, checking on what archaeologists had found and suggesting his own theories.

Slowly the 1799 layout began to reveal itself. Norton, armed with the archaeologists’ findings and input, completed a design by 2009. As soon as the archaeologists pulled out their trowels and black plastic in August 2010, a Bobcat compact excavator drove in to kick off the restoration. Soon after, dump trucks began delivering what would amount to 600 tons of soil. The Upper Garden reopened to the public in May 2011.

Today, the three beds to the north that abut the greenhouse haven’t changed much. But three additional beds of more than 5,500 square feet each anchor the southern half; the largest square, in the center, measures 6,700 square feet. The beds are rimmed by three-inch-high boxwood while flowers highlight the borders and surround the vegetable beds on the interior. By eliminating the 24 small square and crescent beds as well as the web of pathways, the square footage for vegetables soared from 2,000 square feet to 10,000 square feet. This choice aligns more closely with what would be expected for a home that served more than 600 guests a year. “The absolute biggest surprise was these huge beds,” says Norton, who previously had assumed that historical accounts of the gardens referring to squares were alluding to much smaller dimensions. The archaeological work proved, in fact, that they were “talking big squares,” he says.

The path from the bowling green to the greenhouse, which the boxwood had reduced to about 3.5 feet wide, now stretches 10 feet across. The entrance to the garden is much more dramatic, with a broad sense of space and the greenhouse as the focal point.
To help the gardeners decide what to plant, the archaeology team had hoped to identify plant species by analyzing pollen and phytoliths, or residual microscopic silica crystals from certain plants. Unfortunately, the acid in Virginia’s clay soil had broken down these substances too much to say categorically what specific plants had been in the 1799 garden.

Instead, Norton and his team researched what grew in other prominent 18th-century Virginia gardens, such as those of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. They also read up on 18th-century gardening trends, confirmed that the garden only included flowers cultivated before 1799, and chose the most commonly planted flowers in the area at the time, even though Washington likely could have obtained unusual specimens. “You don’t know, so you go with the most common flowers that you can and plant them in an arrangement that would have been appropriate to the 18th century,” Norton says.

The Upper Garden restoration was the largest joint venture to date between the horticulture and archaeology departments, and it was highly collaborative. Both departments recognize that the restoration wouldn’t have been successful without teamwork.

“For years we’ve been trying to guess this word puzzle without any vowels, and it’s pretty tough to do, and [the archaeologists] discovered vowels for us,” Norton says. “They enabled us to recreate the garden of George Washington.”

*Stacey Evers explored Virginia’s Smithfield Plantation for the September/October 2011 issue.*
When British ships began evacuating troops and Loyalist supporters from the triumphant United States in 1783, their passenger manifests included about 3,000 former slaves who had sided with and fought for His Majesty the King—and for his promise of freedom.

Throughout the war, the British army promised freedom to any rebel slave who made it to the British lines. Once there, while some were trained to fight, many often were put to work doing manual labor such as digging trenches and latrines, erecting fortifications, driving wagons, cooking, cleaning, and attending officers.

An estimated 8,000 to 10,000 slaves took advantage of the chaos of the Revolution and ran away, says historian Thomas B. Allen, author of *Tories: Fighting for the King in America’s First Civil War* (HarperCollins, 2010). Many made for the British lines, encouraged by Loyalist promises of freedom. Others joined Loyalist militias and/or formed their own guerrilla units. (See sidebar on page 44.) “There is also a grim set
of unknown numbers,” Allen says. “Many slaves were killed on their way to the British, and many were killed on plantations as examples of what happens to slaves planning to run off.”

This is a significant number: African-Americans, mostly slaves, comprised about 20 percent, or 500,000, of the total population of 2.5 million. “In reality, the American Revolution represents the largest slave uprising in our history,” asserts historian Gary B. Nash in Race and Revolution (Madison House Publishers, 1990). And historian Simon Schama in Rough Crossings: Britain, the Slaves and the American Revolution (HarperCollins, 2006), observes, “It was the royal, rather than the republican, road that seemed to offer a surer chance of liberty.”

But the lure of British freedom existed for several years before the Revolution began, sparked by a misinterpreted ruling in a celebrated trial in London.

The Somerset Case
At first glance, Britain seems an odd savior for slaves. Starting in the reign of Elizabeth I, Britain had come to dominate the slave trade, and slavery was common throughout her North American colonies, from the Caribbean to Nova Scotia.

But British public opinion had begun to turn against human trafficking. In the late 1760s, several cases in England involving runaway slaves being reclaimed by their masters further aroused public sentiment against the practice. The plight of James Somerset in particular riveted the nation’s attention. Somerset had run away but was recaptured by his master, who planned to take him to the Caribbean to be sold.

But Somerset had white, abolitionist English friends who intervened and took the case to court. After a series of twists and turns worthy of a John Grisham thriller, the court ruled in June 1772 that, “No Master ever was allowed here [England] to take a Slave by force to be sold abroad because he had deserted from his service or for any other Reason whatever.”

The presiding judge, Schama notes, exquisitely phrased his ruling to avoid the larger issue of whether slavery itself was legal in England. But the public missed or ignored the subtlety. They latched onto a phrase uttered at trial, “that England was too pure an air for Slaves to breathe in,” and believed the judge had deemed slavery illegal.

Word of the Somerset decision quickly crossed to North America, where slaves heard their masters discussing the news and spread the word. And though the odds against a fugitive slave reaching England were astronomical, runaways increased steadily during the early 1770s. So did tensions between the Colonies and Britain.

Revolution Within Revolution
After the battles of Lexington and Concord in April 1775, Patriot forces besieged the British army in Boston, effectively pinning down much of the British military presence in the Colonies. The royal governors of the Southern Colonies—Virginia’s John Murray, Earl of Dunmore; North Carolina’s Josiah Martin; and South Carolina’s William Campbell—worried that local Patriots would overthrow them before reinforcements arrived.

The governors moved to raise Loyalist forces to safeguard their hold. They also considered fomenting an armed slave rebellion to divert and tie up Patriot forces, Schama writes. At the capital in Williamsburg, Dunmore let it be known that he would free and arm any rebel-owned slaves who made their way to him.

Fear of their plans polarized the Southern Colonies. “In the summer and autumn of 1775,” Schama says, “the Revolution in the South crystallized around this one immense, terrifying issue . . . a revolution first and foremost, mobilized to protect slavery.” Worried slave owners severely restricted any gatherings of slaves, searched living quarters for weapons and sent out mounted patrols at night.

Faced with rising Patriot anger, Dunmore abandoned Williamsburg in the fall of 1775 and took refuge aboard HMS Fowey at Norfolk, where he tried to continue opposing the rebels. On November 7, 1775, Dunmore proclaimed martial law and declared that “all indented Servants, Negroes or others (appertaining to Rebels) free that are able and willing to bear Arms, they joining His Majesty’s Troops as soon as may be, for their Duty to His Majesty’s Crown and Dignity.”

News of the proclamation touched off mass desertions from the plantations. Slaves headed to Dunmore’s British flotilla to join his “Ethiopian Regiment,” writes historian Thomas B. Allen in Tories: Fighting for the King in America’s First Civil War (HarperCollins, 2010).

More than 500 slaves responded to Dunmore’s proclamation; about 300 joined the Ethiopian Regiment, whose uniforms bore the slogan “Liberty to Slaves,” according to Allen. Among those who ran off was a slave of George Washington’s, named Henry Washington, who, Schama notes, “deserted General George for King George.”

The promise of freedom served strategic, not moral, ends. The slave exodus deprived rebels of a valuable labor source and disrupted production of food and cash crops like tobacco and cotton. It diverted rebels into guarding their slaves more
closely instead of participating in the fighting, Nash notes. At the same time, the influx of slaves eager for freedom gave the British army a new source of manpower for menial, dirty and arduous tasks, as well as combat.

The specter of armed, trained and free slaves fighting alongside the Redcoats also served as a psychological weapon: The possibility of slave uprisings had always terrified the South, where slaves outnumbered whites in many areas.

Ex-slaves ran terrible risks serving their king. In late 1775, Dunmore attacked Great Bridge near Norfolk with a force consisting of British soldiers, white Loyalists and members of the Ethiopian Regiment. Patriots repelled the attack, killing or wounding 102 of Dunmore’s troops. They captured 32 members of the Ethiopian Regiment, who were sent to the Caribbean to be sold back into slavery.

On January 1, 1776, Dunmore’s flotilla shelled Norfolk, then sailed to New York where the Ethiopian Regiment officially disbanded, though some of its members went on to serve in other units in New York and New Jersey. One of these was “Colonel” Tye, formerly called Titus and the slave of a Quaker named John Corlies of Monmouth County, N.J.

In late 1775, Tye ran away to join Dunmore’s Ethiopian Regiment. Upon returning to New Jersey with Dunmore and the remains of the regiment, he fought at the Battle of Monmouth before he was wounded in a raid and died of lockjaw.

The Patriot Response

The Continental Congress had struggled with the issue of slavery. In an early draft of the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson indicted King George III for supporting the slave trade and fomenting slave uprisings. Congress struck it from the final draft “in complaisance to the delegates from Georgia and South Carolina,” Jefferson wrote, though Northern delegates concurred.

In 1775, the Continental Army around Boston allowed free African-Americans to enlist. But George Washington dismissed them when he took command, citing a resolution by the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety forbidding their service. Washington eventually relented and permitted free blacks to enlist but refused to allow slaves to serve.

However, Rhode Island saw things differently. It promised freedom to slaves who enlisted—with their masters’ approval. Some of these became part of what was called the Black Regiment that earned fame in the Battle of Rhode Island on August 29, 1778.

Congress had authorized raising a force of 3,000 slaves in South Carolina and Georgia, promising owners $1,000 per slave in compensation and stipulating that the slaves would be freed when the war ended. But the states were allowed to make the ultimate decision, and they rejected it.

Instead, as recruiting incentives, Georgia offered a slave to any soldier who could prove he’d fought in a campaign, and General Thomas Sumter in South Carolina promised to give captured Loyalist slaves to men who signed up. In 1780 Virginia promised land and either a slave or money to each recruit who enlisted for the duration.

Paradoxically, late in the war some states offered slaves their freedom in exchange for aiding the Patriot cause. In Slavery and Freedom (Oxford University Press, 1982), historian Willie Lee Rose recounts the story of Saul, a slave in Virginia who pretended to aid the British while actually feeding information back to the Patriots.

Citing a 1783 Virginia law promising freedom to all who had served, Saul petitioned the legislature for freedom, saying he “was taught to know that the war was levied upon America, not for the emancipation of Blacks, but for the subjugation of Whites, and he thought the number of Bond-ment [sic] ought not to be augmented.” He received his freedom, as did many others who supported the Patriot side.

A 1783 VIRGINIA LAW STATED:

“Whereas it appears just and reasonable that all persons enlisted as aforesaid, who have faithfully served agreeable to the terms of their enlistment, and have thereby of course contributed towards the establishment of American liberty and independence, should enjoy the blessings of freedom as a reward for their toils and labours.”

Armed With Muskets and Shovels

The number of slaves who ran off has been debated since Thomas Jefferson, in a 1786 letter from Paris, extrapolated from his own loss of slaves and wrote “... I supposed that the state of Virginia lost ... about 30,000 slaves, and that of these about 27,000 died of the small pox and camp fever.”

The estimate is “implausible,” Thomas Allen says. “Because the author of that number was Jefferson, it continued to be picked up and led to a further, undocumented total estimate of 100,000 [runaway slaves] in 1960 by a reputable scholar of slavery.” Subsequent writers then used the erroneous number.

Allen notes that an exhaustively researched article called “Jefferson’s Faulty Math: The Question of Slave Defections in the American Revolution” by Cassandra Pybus (William and Mary Quarterly, April 2005, Vol. 62, No.3) puts the total number of runaway slaves between 8,000 and 10,000.

In some cases, slaves served the British while remaining on the plantations. In 1778, a naval squadron packed with 3,000 troops approached Savannah, Ga., where a black pilot guided them over the sandbar at the mouth of the Savannah River.
Once ashore, an elderly slave named Quamino Dolly led the invaders along an unguarded path through swamps to the lightly defended north end of the town, where they completely surprised the defending Patriots. The town fell swiftly, with the loss of 100 Patriot dead and 450 captured to three British dead. The action triggered an exodus of slaves from Georgia plantations.

When French and American forces tried to retake Savannah in October 1779, slaves on the coastal islands helped British reinforcements circle the French army to reach the town. In the battle, the French and Patriots lost more than 800 dead and wounded to just 18 dead on the British side. Some 250 ex-slaves joined white Redcoats and Loyalists in defending the town, Schama writes.

Charleston, S.C., also surrendered to a mixed force. As at Savannah, black pilots helped British ships navigate the harbor, while black sappers, or combat engineers, dug trenches and other fortifications.

**A Double-edged Sword**

Though the thousands of slaves who crossed the British lines undoubtedly aided the royal cause, their sheer numbers sometimes led to tragedy. The British were often unable to adequately feed, clothe and shelter the stream of slaves. Sanitation, always poor in army camps, became worse thanks to overcrowding. Diseases such as typhus, dysentery and smallpox broke out.

In an effort to protect the soldiers, the British army quarantined and even abandoned the sick to fend for themselves. For example, when Cornwallis marched from North Carolina to Yorktown in 1781, slaves along the route flocked to his lines. A smallpox outbreak left the route littered with the dead.

The disease continued to rage the hapless, hungry ex-slaves after they arrived at Yorktown and were put to work building defenses. Those who fell ill were driven out of camp, according to Continental Army Private Joseph Plumb Martin: “During the siege, we saw in the woods herds of Negroes which Lord Cornwallis … had turned adrift, with no other recompense for their confidence in his humanity than the smallpox for their bounty and starvation and death for their wages. They might be seen scattered about in every direction, dead and dying.”

The British apparently considered using smallpox-ridden African-Americans as a kind of biological warfare, hoping to infect Patriot troops. Allen quotes a letter from British Major General Alexander Leslie advising Cornwallis that more than 700 ex-slaves had smallpox, adding, “I shall distribute them about the Rebell Plantations.” Allen adds it is unknown if this was done. The tactic might have failed in any case: Washington had his soldiers inoculated against the terrible disease, although militiamen were less likely to be similarly protected.

**Aftermath**

Upon signing the 1783 Treaty of Versailles, Britain began drawing down its forces in America, evacuating regular troops as well as Loyalists. Slaves and ex-slaves had flocked to New York and demanded evacuation to Nova Scotia, Canada or England along with white Loyalists. However, Article 7 of the treaty forbade “carrying away any Negroes, or other property of the American inhabitants.”
Sir Guy Carleton, who took over in 1782 as Britain’s last commander in chief in America, regarded them as loyal subjects of the king, not as property; George Washington saw it very differently. At a meeting of the two on May 6, 1783, Washington wanted Carleton’s assurances that no Patriot property would be carried away, including slaves.

But Carleton stunned Washington with the news that 660 men, women and children had already departed. Washington accused him of violating the treaty. The British general assured the irate Washington that the ship masters were recording each passenger’s name, age and physical description, so their former masters could be compensated. Allen notes the passenger lists sometimes included the name and location of the slave owners; historians have identified at least one slave formerly owned by Thomas Jefferson and three from Mount Vernon.

The lists would prove less than helpful because a number of slaves had changed their names to celebrate their newfound freedom or to avoid recapture by slave hunters who prowled New York City streets. The British ignored Washington’s protests, and he did not intervene as British ships carried the former slave away.

Many accepted the British offer to settle on Nova Scotia. Some of those who accepted later grew disenchanted with the hardscrabble life on the island and accepted an offer to populate a colony in Sierra Leone, a British territory in West Africa. There, too, the former slaves endured hardship and disappointment. 

---

Bill Hudgins wrote about the Ursulines during the Battle of New Orleans for the March/April 2012 issue.

**Fighting for King and Freedom**

A number of the 150 Loyalist units that contested the Revolution included both free and enslaved African-Americans (see below). "These units did some fighting, but more typically served as ‘pioneers,’ a term that in this context means doing the digging, cleaning and other less glamorous military tasks," writes Thomas B. Allen in *Tories: Fighting for the King in America’s First Civil War* (HarperCollins, 2010). The Black Loyalist Heritage Society website contains www.blackloyalist.com contains extensive material on those who served, including personal histories, ship passenger lists and genealogical materials.

**Armed Boat Company**
A nautical unit that attacked Patriot whaleboats and other vessels in the New Jersey area.

**Bay Fusiliers**
(Mosquito Shore Volunteers and Black River Volunteers)

Comprising both freedmen and slaves, this unit operated on the Mosquito Coast of today’s Nicaragua against Spanish forces when Spain entered the war on the American side.

**Black Dragoons/Pioneers**
(Black Pioneer Troop)

This troop of ex-slaves formed in South Carolina were active in the battles at Savannah and Charleston in 1780.

**Black Pioneers**

General Henry Clinton created this group of 71 escaped slaves in North Carolina; they accompanied him on his assault on Newport, R.I., in December 1776. The men performed mostly manual labor and chores during his expedition to North Carolina.

**Carolina Black Corps**

(Carolina Corps; Black Carolina Corps; Black Corps of Dragoons, Pioneers and Artificers)

Formed of ex-slaves in December 1782 when the British army evacuated Charleston, S.C. Ironically, these former slaves served as a military unit in slave-owning British possessions in the Caribbean.

**Ethiopian Regiment**

John Murray, Earl of Dunmore, the last royal governor of Virginia, created this unit of ex-slaves by proclamation in November 1775. After leaving Virginia and being ravaged by smallpox, the unit later disbanded in New York. Regiment members were among more than 3,000 ex-slaves who moved to Canada after the war.

**Loyal Refugee Volunteers**

Raised and led by Abraham Cuyler, the Tory mayor of Albany, N.Y., this unit included runaway slaves and specialized in raiding farms and procuring supplies for British units in northern New Jersey.

**Negroe Volunteers**

Formed in 1779 during the siege of Savannah, this unit actively fought to defend the city against Patriot forces.

**South Carolina Royalists**

This unit of whites and African-Americas comprised two battalions. The first was raised in May 1778 at Savannah, and often fought against “Swamp Fox” Francis Marion. The 2nd Battalion, formed in East Florida in May 1778, included two troops of rifle dragoons and four companies of infantry. They fought at Savannah and Charleston.

**Ward’s Company of Refugees**

This guerrilla unit operated in northern New Jersey in the early 1780s.
YES! I want to create my legacy today, so I can impact the future of NSDAR. Please send me information about:

- Estate Planning and Wills
- Charitable Gift Annuities
- Other Life Income-Producing Gifts

NAME ________________________________________________________________________________
ADDRESS _____________________________________________________________________________
CITY ______________________________  STATE ___________   ZIP ___________________________
TELEPHONE ______________________________ BEST TIME TO CALL  _______________________
E-MAIL  ______________________________________________________________________________

Return this completed form to NSDAR, Office of Development, 1776 D Street NW, Washington D.C. 20006–5303
The 1940 Census: A Particularly Important Record

A new census occurs only once every 10 years, so the release of results is always a momentous occasion. But the release of the 1940 Census is especially important. First, it reflects the history of individual families at an important turning point in U.S. history. It shows the country as it was coming out of the Great Depression and while the New Deal was in progress, says Constance Potter, genealogy archivist and census expert at the National Archives. And because the census was conducted on the eve of our country’s involvement in World War II, it was the last time those killed in the war were recorded with their families, says Dan Lynch, author of Google Your Family Tree and owner of 1940Census.net.

The 1940 Census “can provide a peek into a family’s economic situation during the Great Depression,” says Kenyatta Berry, president of the Association of Professional Genealogists. “The information collected on your ancestors in the 1930 and 1940 censuses can be compared to show how they fared during this trying time for the United States.”

In addition, because Social Security numbers were issued for the first time in 1935 as part of the New Deal, the 1940 Census included some never-before-asked questions regarding whether household members had a Social Security number, whether household income had been subject to Social Security deductions and how much of an individual’s salary was deducted, Berry says.

Not only does it capture a defining moment in American history, but the 1940 Census is also unique because its release will mark the first time that the records will be readily available and easily accessible to everyone. For the first time, the census will be released in digital format rather than on microfilm, offering immediate access over the Internet.

“And there is no fee or registration required to access any of these images,” says technology innovator and genealogy expert Steve Morse.
In the past, libraries had to purchase expensive reels of microfilm, so budget-strapped libraries often could purchase only the reels for their particular geographic area. “In other words, if I lived in Indiana and wanted to see the census for Virginia, I would have to find a library near me that had the Virginia census,” says Darryn Lickliter, head of the DAR Genealogy Department. “By releasing the images digitally, it doesn’t matter where you live or how much money your local library has in its budget. All you need is an Internet connection and a little time to search through unindexed pages.”

The Role of the Census in Genealogical Research

For genealogy researchers, studying census records is nothing new. Since 1790, the census has provided a reliable record of the people living in the United States. “Given the uniqueness of U.S. history, we’re very fortunate to have a federal census because we have all sorts of [genealogical] issues that have been fleshed out by census data,” Lynch says.

For instance, in the 1860 Census, just before the Civil War, slaves were enumerated as personal property, counted similarly to the way livestock were counted. Ten years later, in the 1870 Census, “suddenly they are free individuals, and they are enumerated more fully,” Lynch says. “You get a much richer look at people’s ethnicity and where they came from.”

A census brings genealogy research to a broader level, as most other fact-finding documents, such as a birth records, death records, marriage licenses or obituaries, pertain to individuals, Lynch says. “The census is different because it fixes an entire family group at a certain place, at a certain time, and includes details about them as a group.”

For beginning genealogists, the most recently available census is always the best place to start, Potter adds. “No other record—federal, state or local— theoretically includes everyone,” she says. “Even with undercounts, these records cover more people than any other records. Although the 1790–1840 Censuses list only the head of the household, later censuses include more and more information about the people in the household such as relationship to the head of the household; occupation; where the person was born; and if they are a citizen, have been naturalized or have applied for first papers [an official declaration of intent to become a citizen; not required after 1952].”
The census can reveal details about your ancestors’ lives, including birthplace, spouses, children, location and additional insight. For years, the U.S. Census has helped genealogists track migration patterns, find new family members and learn more about their economic situation or military history, Berry says.

How to Use the 1940 Census For Research

The 1940 Census records are now available for free at 1940census.archives.gov. However, the census is not immediately searchable by name. It may be three to six months before a name index is available to accompany the 1940 documents, Lynch says, because the private companies that index census records also had access to it for the first time on April 2. (Keep checking back at the census’ indexing project page, available at http://the1940census.com.)

Since researchers won’t be able to access records by individuals’ names, you’ll have to search by location. “Get started by researching where your family was in 1940,” Morse says. “There are many ways of doing that, such as by using city directories, obtaining applications for Social Security numbers and locating World War II registration numbers.”

In addition, many families include relatives who were alive in 1940, so start by asking them where they were living that year. “If you can narrow it down by state or even by county, that will give you a big shortcut,” Lynch says.

The census is not organized by location; instead, it’s organized by Enumeration District. To find the Enumeration District numbers for the locations you are interested in, consult the Unified Enumeration District Finder on Morse’s genealogy website (stevemorse.org/census/unified), which is available at no charge.

For more than 200 years, “the U.S. Census has helped genealogists uncover their ancestors’ lives,” Berry says. Who knows what kind of amazing family stories will be uncovered with the 1940 Census?
Finally, a cell phone that’s… a phone with rates as low as $3.75 per week!

“Well, I finally did it. I finally decided to enter the digital age and get a cell phone. My kids have been bugging me, my book group made fun of me, and the last straw was when my car broke down, and I was stuck by the highway for an hour before someone stopped to help. But when I went to the cell phone store, I almost changed my mind. The phones are so small I can’t see the numbers, much less push the right one. They all have cameras, computers and a “global-positioning” something or other that’s supposed to spot me from space. Goodness, all I want to do is to be able to talk to my grandkids! The people at the store weren’t much help. They couldn’t understand why someone wouldn’t want a phone the size of a postage stamp. And the rate plans! They were complicated, confusing, and expensive…and the contract lasted for two years! I’d almost given up until a friend told me about her new Jitterbug® phone. Now, I have the convenience and safety of being able to stay in touch…with a phone I can actually use.”

Sometimes I think the people who designed this phone and the rate plans had me in mind. The phone fits easily into my pocket, and flips open to reach from my mouth to my ear. The display is large and backlit, so I can actually see who is calling. With a push of a button I can amplify the volume, and if I don’t know a number, I can simply push “0” for a friendly, helpful operator that will look it up and even dial it for me. The Jitterbug also reduces background noise, making the sound loud and clear. There’s even a dial tone, so I know the phone is ready to use.

Affordable plans that I can understand – and no contract to sign! Unlike other cell phones, Jitterbug has plans that make sense. Why should I pay for minutes I’m never going to use? And if I do talk more than I plan, I won’t find myself with no minutes like my friend who has a prepaid phone. Best of all, there is no contract to sign – so I’m not locked in for years at a time or subject to termination fees. The U.S. Based customer service is second to none, and the phone gets service virtually anywhere in the country.

Call now and receive a FREE gift when you order. Try Jitterbug for 30 days and if you don’t love it, just return it! Why wait, the Jitterbug comes ready to use right out of the box. If you aren’t as happy with it as I am, you can return it for a refund of the purchase price. Call now, the Jitterbug product experts are ready to answer your questions.

Call now and receive a FREE gift just for ordering. Hurry…this is a limited time offer. Call now!

Jitterbug Cell Phone
Call today to get your own Jitterbug phone.
Please mention promotional code 44083.
1-877-651-0855
www.jitterbugdirect.com

We proudly accept the following credit cards.

More minute plans available. Ask your Jitterbug expert for details.

Available in Graphite and Red.
HAMILTON JEWELERS IS PROUD TO BE
THE OFFICIAL JEWELER OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

DISPLAY YOUR MEMBERSHIP PROUDLY
WITH THE RETURN OF THE
PIERCED RECOGNITION PIN

ENAMEL RECOGNITION PIN

UNPIERCED RECOGNITION PIN

We would be happy to assist your school, civic group, ancestral society, or business with designing an insignia or emblematic program... a perfect way to commemorate your group’s mission and core values.

1912 100 2012
HAMILTON
FAMILY-OWNED JEWELERS FOR 100 YEARS

TO ORDER, PLEASE CALL US AT 1.800.786.5890, OR VISIT US ONLINE AT HAMILTONINSIGNIA.COM
215 SOUTH BROAD STREET ★ 3RD FLOOR ★ PHILADELPHIA, PA 19107