

French & Indian War Foundation

“PRESERVING AND INTERPRETING THE COLONIAL
HISTORY OF VIRGINIA”

PO Box 751, Winchester, Virginia 22604

frenchandindianwarfoundation.org

Volume 7, Issue 2, October 2012

2012 Fort Loudoun Day

Fort Loudoun Day, Saturday May 19th brought many people to explore the site and take tours of the Fort grounds led by Norman Baker.



We were delighted to see so many people, including young ones, in attendance on this gorgeous spring day.

We would like to say a huge “Thank You” to Dr. Jack McAllister for being our speaker. His topic was Daniel Morgan and it was a fascinating presentation.

Hoisting the British Flag were Re-enactors Brett Robertson, Greg Canterbury, Ralph Pierce and Jim Hildbod. We wish to thank Brian LaFollett for playing the bagpipes for us!



This is an annual event that continues to grow and attendees continue to learn what really happened at Fort Loudoun. It gave Winchester its prominent beginnings with a large number of men serving under the command of Colonel George Washington.



We were pleased to announce the winner of our first essay contest, Hong Anh Tran, who was a junior at James Wood last year. We were delighted to give Hong the \$500 prize for her article on Daniel Morgan.

Some of Daniel Morgan's Monumental Accomplishments

1755	Wagoner for General Braddock's Company
1756-57	Private in Captain Ashby's Frederick County Militia
1757	Shot in the face by Indians at Hanging Rock, VA (now WV)
1774	Appointed Captain in Virginia Militia
1774	Served in Lord Dunmore's War in Ohio
1775	Appointed by Congress a Captain in the Continental Army
1775	Morgan's Riflemen, 96 in number, marched from Winchester, Virginia to Boston in 21 days to answer the call of General George Washington
1775	Leader of the Vanguard on Benedict Arnold's Expedition to Quebec
	Hero of the December 31 Battle of Quebec
1776	Commissioned Colonel of the 11th Virginia Regiment (Morgan Rifle Corps.)
1777	Hero if the 1st and 2nd Battles of Saratoga, New York
1780	October 13th Commissioned Brigadier General
1781	January 17th Leader and Hero of the Battle of Cowpens, South Carolina



Dr. Jack McAllister speaks on Daniel Morgan



Fort Loudoun Tour led by Norman Baker

2012-13 Up-Coming Events

November 18th

Annual Meeting

February 22

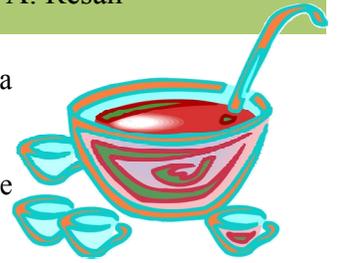
Colonel George Washington Birthday Celebration

March

Essay Competition Entry Deadline

May

Fort Loudoun Day



One of the most widely consumed and important beverages served in the colonial period on the Virginia Frontier, and indeed in most of the colonies, was “punch”. We have only to search into the records of Col. James Wood and the refreshments served on Election Day when Washington was elected to the House of Burgess in 1758 to find documentary evidence. The refreshments, in addition to beer and wine included a punch made with 26 gallons of “Best Barbados rum” at 5 shillings per gallon and an additional 50 gallons of Rum punch made from more commonplace rum. Voters therefore drank from 6-14 ounces of rum each. The practice of serving alcohol during elections continued into the 19th century when it was said that such drinks were supposed to be an excellent electioneering potion, inasmuch as it renders the heart stout and bold, while at the same time that it fuddles the head so that a person having swallowed a glass of it is ready to swallow anything else.

While Gin was the most popular in England, Punch became the most popular in the colonies. The punch which was drunk in colonial times, however, bears little resemblance to the soda and sherbet mixture that we call punch today.

The History of Punch

The first documentary evidence for punch is found in a letter sent on September 28, 1632 written by Robert Addams of the British East India Company while stationed on the coast of India written to a fellow “factor” going to Bengal. The most popularly believed derivation of the word “punch” is from the words “paunch” (an Indostan word) or “panch” (a Hindi word). Both paunch and panch translate to five. Punch had five traditional ingredients:

1. spirituous liquor 2. water (or tea) 3. citrus fruit 4. sugar and 5. spice, usually nutmeg.

Since the East India Company was a trading company it is not surprising that they would introduce punch to England and the colonies since all five ingredients were imported from the Far East on their ships.

In the mid seventeenth century distillation technology was in its infancy and the spirituous products could have been and probably did taste terrible. By the beginning of the eighteenth century, however, some distillers had mastered blending and ageing in oak casks and quality improved.

The first spirituous liquor used in punch imported to Virginia may have been “rack” or “Arrack” which was distilled from palm or rice wine and imported from Java. In 1736, when Virginian William Randolph purchased a twenty four hundred acre tract of Crown land that happened to include a parcel Peter Jefferson desired, he agreed to sell Jefferson two hundred acres for fifty pounds sterling and also agreed to sell him another two hundred acres in exchange for “ Henry Weatherbourne’s biggest bowl of arrack punch to him delivered.” (In 1760 Arrack cost 1 lb 20 shillings per gallon wholesale i.e. 40 shillings, 30 to 40 times the daily wage of a laborer). Unfortunately, the size of the “biggest bowl” at Weatherbourne’s tavern in Williamsburg is not known.

Because of the higher cost of Arrack, it was quickly replaced by the more easily obtainable and cheaper Rum which had been distilled on the sugar plantations of Barbados, Jamaica, and other Caribbean Islands costing 2-5 shillings per gallon.

Both lemons and limes were used in the making of punch. The “lymons” on the early East India Company ships were probably limes. However, the lemons and limes of the period were about the same size and color only varying in acidity (sourness). The citrus was the sour ingredient which had to be balanced by the sweet (sugar) in punch recipes.

The sugar used in punch was in loaf form which enabled the common practice of rubbing off the oil bearing peel with a lump from the loaf. For Arrack Punch, a palm sugar loaf was used. The more unrefined sugars imparted more flavor.

If you were to have an excellent punch to share with your friends, not only were the ingredients important but also the proportions of the ingredients. The main characteristic of each ingredient had to be balanced against each of the other ingredients.

Each tavern or Inn varied proportions and varieties of the five ingredients to prepare their own distinctive punch but few original documented records remain which reveal the details of these early recipes. One recipe, however, can be obtained from an early description of Bombay Presidency Punch from the order book of the Bombay Government August 13, 1694. The punch appears to be about 40% alcohol.

8 oz Palm sugar 8 oz lime juice 1 quart palm Arrack 5 cups of water Nutmeg grated on top

Punch was prepared and served in a bowl which was passed around to the guests at the table. (A practice which was briefly revived in the 1960s at bars such as Kontiki Ports and Don the Beach comber.). Bowls varied in size and elaborateness and became status symbols among the wealthy. (Punch cups of usually about 2-3 ounces capacity did not appear in common use until later in the eighteenth century.)

By the time of the French and Indian War Rum had replaced Arrack in Punch and as the drink of choice on the Virginia frontier,



Special Insert Honoring Norman L. Baker's induction into the Virginia History Series Hall of Fame.

The following features part 2 of 3 inserts we will feature on Mr. Baker's recent research on Braddock's Road



Braddock's Road

Little Meadows to Great Crossings

'Laurel Camp' to 'Bare Camp' to 'Lick near big crossing'

'Laurel Swamp' to 'Bear Camp' to 'Middle Crossing'

Camp 4 to Camp 7

The vanguard of the final thrust of the campaign began on June 18, 1755, when an advance and pioneer road-clearing detachment of 400 men left the base camp at the Little Meadows, about three miles east of present Grantsville, Maryland. The following day, the General departed the camp, the fourth camp since leaving Fort Cumberland, leading the flying column of his now divided army. Camp was made that night at "Laurel Run," or "Laurel Swamp," in the valley between Big Shade and Little Shade runs. On June 20, ten days after the final contingent of Braddock's soldiers departed from Fort Cumberland, the last encampment in Maryland was reached. Gist called it the "Bare Camp;" the military recorded it as the "Bear Camp."

The army remained in the camp for three days while the advance and pioneer detachments extended the road over the north branch of Mill Run and the pass over the Winding Ridge. The road from this point began a pronounced northwestward bent as it crossed from Maryland into Pennsylvania. The next encampment was on the north side and near the mouth of a branch that became known as Braddock's Run, on the east side of the Youghiogheny River, at the fording known as the Great Crossings. Gist identified the camp as the "Lick near big crossing," while Orme dubbed it "Squaw's fort." Engineer Gordon recorded it as the "Middle Crossing."

The distances recorded by the source participants between Little Meadows, the Laurel Run camp, the Bear Camp, and the "Lick near big crossing," or "Squaw's fort," provides only a brief consensus of agreement. Gist and Orme estimated four miles between Little Meadows and the Laurel Run camp. The actual distance is 4.5 miles. Their estimates also agree on 19 miles for the total distance between Little Meadows and the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny. The computed distance is 17.68 miles. However, Orme listed 9 miles from the Laurel Run camp to Bear Camp; Gist recorded 7 miles, close to the 7.7 miles between the two camps

While Orme miscalculated the mileage between Laurel Run and Bear Camp by more than a mile, Gist committed a similar singular error in calculating the distance between Bear Camp and the camp on the east side of the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny. He recorded 8 miles between the two encampments, which would have extended the course more than two miles west of the Youghiogheny. Orme wrote that the march from Bear Camp to the "Squaw's fort" was "about six miles of very bad road." The actual distance is 5.53 miles. It is starkly evident that the listing on Gist's map was an error and should also have read six miles, instead of eight.

It was indeed a "very bad road," northwest from the heights of Winding Ridge and down into the stream-washed valley of Braddock's Run, to its mouth on the Youghiogheny. The upper ridge is covered with a profusion of rocks and boulders that had to be avoided or moved. Gordon noted there were lots of rubble, "with a few hard pinches." The road descended into the head of a valley, drained by the stream now known as Chub Run, and ascended the next ridge at the head of Braddock's Run. The road stayed with the north side of the run to its mouth, a section Gordon described as a defile.

It was a far different course than the one plotted by Lacock, who traced a course about 1.5 miles farther to the

north. Lacock, possibly influenced by the misidentification in the early 19th century, of segments of the new National Road as “Braddock’s Road,” had the army’s trace swinging north to and through the present Addison, Pennsylvania, community. After, moving through the Addison area, Lacock had his course of the road swing about 90 degrees south to join Braddock’s Run near the mouth of the north branch of the run close to the site of the river encampment. It was a deviant course which no primary Indian trail could be expected to take.



Lacock indicated that he was aware that the course he had selected might not be the right one. In a footnote, he acknowledged that a survey of a tract of land in 1788, to the south of Addison, depicted a road identified as “Braddock’s Old Road.” This discovery, he wrote, “recently made, necessitates a further examination of the ground in order, if possible, to determine the exact location of the road between the state line [with Maryland] and the Youghioghenny.” The survey was for a grant of land to Conrad Wable at the head of Braddock’s Run and in the Chub Run valley. There is no indication that Lacock furthered his examination or attempted to correct his course of the road.

Gist’s map depicts the road following the north side of Braddock’s Run, from the head branch of the run to the encampment site west of the mouth of the north branch on the east bank of the Youghioghenny. The trace of that road, from Wable’s land grant, west down Hileman’s Lane, to the head branch of Braddock’s Run, and along the north side of the run to its mouth on the Youghioghenny, can still be followed. This section of Braddock’s Road apparently continued to be a main artery of travel until the opening of a road through Addison, and finally the building of the National Road early in the 19th century. This is illustrated in surveys at the Great Crossings of the Youghioghenny in 1769, 14 years after the passage of Braddock’s army. These surveys show distinctly Braddock’s Road crossing the river at the mouth of Braddock’s Run and proceeding north down the west side of the Youghioghenny, before turning west on Hall Run.

Colonial Punches and Rum *continued*

largely due to the availability and cheapness of rum and the use of rum not only as a beverage but as a portable means of barter.

Rum

Rum is produced by the distillation of the product of fermentation of sugarcane juice. On Columbus 2nd voyage (1493) he took sugarcane cuttings from the Canary Islands and planted them on the Island of Hispaniola (Now Haiti and the Dominican Republic). By the early 1700s sugar production on the Caribbean islands had exploded to meet the increasing demand in England and Europe. The byproduct of the refining process of sugar is a molasses called melaza (honey) by the Spanish or treacle by the British. For a while no one knew of what use to make of it. However by the 17th century a distilled spirit called Kill Devil or Rhum (some think that this is an abbreviation of a West Indian word "Rumbullion") was being produced from it. To ensure that rum had not been watered down, it was "proved" by dousing gunpowder with it, and then testing to see if the gunpowder would ignite. If it did not, then the rum contained too much water and was considered to be "under proof". Gunpowder would not burn in rum that contained less than approximately 57.15% alcohol by volume. Rum that contained this percentage of alcohol was defined to have "one hundred degrees proof" or 100 proof.

By 1655 Barbados was producing 900,000 gallons of rum which was all consumed on the island at the rate of 10 gallons of rum per person per year. After 1655 rum and molasses began to be exported and by 1715 the value of exports from Barbados (sugar, rum and molasses) exceeded that of the other islands and all of the British North American Colonies combined. The city of Bridgetown was bigger and more prosperous than Manhattan.

In 1751 George Washington visited Barbados and was impressed with the profits to be made noting that the sale of the Rum at 2 shillings per gallon would cover all the expenses of growing and refining the cane leaving the income from the sale of the sugar as pure profit. He must also have acquired a taste for rum since later he sold his slave Tom for victuals which included a hogshead (64 gallons) of the best Jamaican rum.

In 1740 Admiral Edward Vernon (for whom Mt Vernon was named) ordered the half pint daily rum ration for sailors diluted with a quart of water and split between two servings, one in mid morning and one in mid afternoon. Sugar and lime juice was also added to the diluted rum which became known as Grog. The word grog appears to have originated from the nickname word grog appears to have originated from the nickname of Admiral Vernon "Old Grog" so named for the his grogham cloak. However the rum ration was not restricted to sailors but was universal within the military.

Soldiers during the French and Indian War (as well as later during the Revolutionary War) still insisted on their daily Rum ration. During the building of Fort Loudoun the 100 soldiers who worked at building the fort were allowed 4 gallons of rum per day (about 5 oz of rum for each man). Washington was a strong supporter of the rum ration during the Revolutionary war. In 1777 he suggested to Congress the erecting of Public distilleries in different states. He explained "the benefits arising from the moderate use of strong Liquor, has been experienced in all armies and are not to be disputed".

Immoderate use, however, led to drunkenness, which was frowned upon even by Washington who complained bitterly about certain of the taverns in Winchester that would serve soldiers until they were so drunk to be unfit for duty.

After the Revolutionary War, rum fell out of favor in preference to whisky which came to dominate for the next hundred years while punch was replaced by the "cocktail" starting in the early 1800s.

References:

Curtis, Wayne. *And a Bottle of Rum*. New York: Three Rivers Press, 2007.

Williams, Ian. *Rum A Social and Sociable History of the Real Spirit of 1776*, New York: Nation Books, 2005.

Wondrich, David. *Punch*. New York: A Perigee Book, 2010.

Good Spirits: Alcoholic Beverages of the 18th Century, A Conference at Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia held March 18-20 2012 which the author attended.

COMING SOON!

You've likely noticed our website has been in transition mode for the past several months.

Many thanks to the work of board members Morgan Pierce, Steve Resan and Scott Staub who have worked with Shared Knowledge on redesigning our site!

We are pleased to announce our site will be launching a whole new look with greatly improved user friendly functions very soon!

www.frenchandindianwarfoundation.org

We wish to Thank
Mr. Jim Bauserman
for his help
in repairs to the house at
Fort Loudoun
"Good job, Jim"
from the board of directors.

INTRODUCING OUR 11th ANNUAL MEETING GUEST SPEAKER



The speaker at the Annual Meeting of the French and Indian War Foundation will be Heather Wade of the Conococheague Institute Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. The Conococheague Institute is located on historic Rock Hill Farm near the village of Welsh Run, Franklin County, Pennsylvania—about halfway between the Boroughs of Greencastle and Mercersburg. Established in 1994 as a non-profit corporation, the Institute maintains five historic buildings, a 6,000 volume research and genealogy library, and more than 20 acres of scenic farmland, wetlands, meadows and trails/woodlands. It is part of a network of sites belonging to the Colonel Washington Frontier Forts Association, all dedicated to promoting and interpreting the history of the French and Indian War in Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia.

Ms. Wade is from Jasper, NY, where her family runs an organic dairy farm. She received a BA from Seton Hill University, Greensburg, PA, in French and History, and an MA in Applied History from George Mason University. Taking the opportunity to study abroad during her college years, she spent 12 months in Belgium as a Rotary Youth Exchange Ambassador; 2 months in Japan to study the language; and 7 months in Paris, where she completed her French major requirements at L'Universite de Paris IV - La Sorbonne.

After working for a few years in the group/educational travel industry (as a travel coordinator and then in travel publishing), she became an archivist, working for the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution at their headquarters in DC; directing the Booth Library of the Chemung County Historical Society in Elmira, NY; and serving on the faculty of Emporia State University in Emporia, Kansas, as University Archivist and Assistant Professor. Ms. Wade has specialized in the administration of literary collections (Mark Twain, Hal Roach, William Allen White) and the care of works of art on paper for several years, and has administered collections of artists who illustrated children's books (Robert, McCloskey, Ludwig Bemelmans, Eyvind Earl, etc.)

In Kansas, she achieved accreditation in the Academy of Certified Archivists (CA). Upon taking her current position as Executive Director of The Conococheague Institute in Mercersburg, PA, one year ago, she became a Certified Archivist Emerita (CAE). Given her extensive and eclectic background, the Foundation expects that Ms. Heather Wade will be a fascinating speaker at its November 18th Annual Meeting.

THE 2012 BOARD

Board meetings are the 1st Tuesday of each month at 5:30 pm.

President, Linda Q. Ross
Vice President, Morgan Pierce
Treasurer, Jim Shipp
Secretary, Alan Morrison
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 Dr. Carl Ekberg
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Committee Chairs

Education & Outreach, Scott Straub, & Susan Emmart
Membership, Morgan Pierce
Finance, Jim Shipp
Development/Fundraising, Our Board
Building & Grounds, Jim Shipp & Linda Ross

Call for Committee Members!

If you have ideas, time or resources we need your help. If you could serve on any of the above committees, please call Linda Ross at 665-2046.

FOCUS ON EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH COMMITTEE UPDATE

Essay Competition

To stimulate interest in the Colonial period on the Virginia frontier, the French and Indian War Foundation established an Essay Competition. The first competition held last winter

was open to public high school students at Handley, Sherando, Millbrook and James Wood High Schools in Winchester and Frederick County, Virginia and featured Daniel Morgan as the topic. The \$500.00 award is provided by an anonymous donor.

Hong Anh Tran, a junior (last school year) at James Wood High School was the winner of the contest. Her essay was presented as a part of the Fort Loudoun Day festivities by Re-enactor Jim Hildbold.

We are pleased to announce we will hold the competition again in 2013. Topic and details will be posted on our website.

www.frenchandindianwarfoundation.org.



Board Member
Morgan Pierce presents
\$500 check to winner
Hong Anh Tran



Jim Hildbold presents
Hong Anh Tran's Essay
during the
Fort Loudoun Day
Festivities

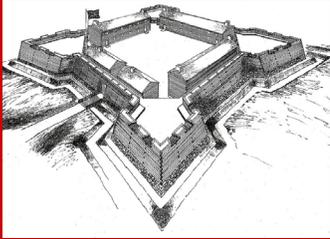


*The French and Indian War
Foundation*

& The George Washington Hotel

*invites you to join us
at the Half Note Lounge
as we celebrate the
281st Birthday of
Colonel*

*George Washington
February 22, 2013*



*French and Indian War Foundation's
11th Annual Meeting*

Sunday, November 18th, 2012

2:00 - 4:00 pm

Godfrey Miller Home

South Loudoun Street, Winchester, Virginia

Business Meeting

Fort Loudoun Award

Judge Robert K. Woltz Award

3:00 pm Speaker

Heather Wade, Executive Director of The Conococheague Institute

Free Event, Light Fare and Wine Served

*Calling all
Troops!*

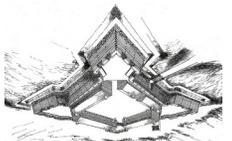
SAVE THE DATE!

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