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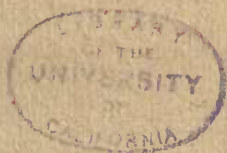
Class

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Georgian



2nd Series
COLONIAL





George Washington



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Georgian

A pattern of spoons, forks and all other pieces of Table Flat

Ware is fully shown in this book, in which is also given an account of the chief events of the War of the Revolution and the acts of oppression which preceded and provoked it; to which are added sundry pictures of Places and Things identified with this momentous conflict and in some cases exemplifying the Colonial, or most properly called Georgian style of architecture, from which the design of this pattern is derived; which style was first produced in England in the eighteenth century and was the result of an adaptation of classical elements to new conditions of application, and all of which is appurtenant to the name and times of

George III



LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



By the KING,

A PROCLAMATION,

For suppressing Rebellion and Sedition.

GEORGE R.



WHEREAS many of Our Subjects in divers Parts of Our Colonies and Plantations in *North America*, misled by dangerous and ill-designing Men, and forgetting the Allegiance which they owe to the Power that has protected and sustained them, alter various disorderly Acts committed in Disturbance of the Publick Peace, to the Obstruction of lawful Commerce, and to the Oppression of Our loyal Subjects carrying on the same, have at length proceeded to an open and avowed Rebellion, by arraying themselves in hostile Manner to withstand the Execution of the Law, and traitorously preparing, ordering, and levying War against Us; And whereas there is Reason to apprehend that such Rebellion hath been much promoted and encouraged by the traitorous Correspondence, Councils, and Comfort of divers wicked and desperate Persons within this Realm: To the End therefore that none of Our Subjects may neglect or violate their Duty through Ignorance thereof, or through any Doubt of the Protection which the Law will afford to their Loyalty and Zeal; We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, hereby declaring that not only all Our Officers Civil and Military are obliged to exert their utmost Endeavours to suppress such Rebellion, and to bring the Traitors to Justice; but that all Our Subjects of this Realm and the Dominions thereunto belonging are bound by Law to be aiding and assisting, in the Suppression of such Rebellion, and to disclose and make known all traitorous Conspiracies and Attempts against Us, Our Crown and Dignity; And We do accordingly strictly charge and command all Our Officers as well Civil as Military, and all other Our obedient and loyal Subjects, to use their utmost Endeavours to withstand and suppress such Rebellion, and to disclose and make known all Treasons and traitorous Conspiracies which they shall know to be against Us, Our Crown and Dignity; and for that Purpose, that they transmit to One of Our Principal Secretaries of State, or other proper Officer, due and full Information of all Persons who shall be found carrying on Correspondence with, or in any Manner or Degree aiding or abetting the Persons now in open Arms and Rebellion against Our Government within any of Our Colonies and Plantations in *North America*: in order to bring to condign Punishment the Authors, Perpetrators, and Abettors of such traitorous Designs.

Given at Our Court at *St James's*, the Twenty-third Day of *August*, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, in the Fifteenth Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

L O N D O N.

Printed by *Charles Eyre and William Strahan*, Printers to the King's most Excellent Majesty. 1775.

THOMAS H. BRADSHAW
OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

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ON the outskirts of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, by the water's edge, stands a picturesque old mansion that will, if we are so minded, carry us backward, at one step, to the "Old Colony days" when George III ruled over the English people on both sides of the Atlantic.

It was built by Governor Benning Wentworth, and from under its roof issued those first edicts of oppression that stirred the people to revolt. Within its walls one needs but little help from fancy to people it again with loyal retainers, assembled, perhaps, in its ancient council chamber, with ample chimney-piece, the carved heads of which might, could they exercise the privilege of their sex, reveal many a bit of inner history. We are prosaic indeed if we do not feel the menace of sudden alarms suggested by the grim array of muskets on either side of the stoutly barred door; and the discovery of a prisoner's ward, tucked away in a remote corner, should complete a realization of the stern conditions of life in the eighteenth century.

It is not our purpose, however, to linger in this house, fascinating though it be, but to pass through it from the world of to-day to the times it so vividly recalls. Two names that are intimately connected with it will readily take us across the ocean, and back through a century and more, to the court of the king whose misguided policy was the birth-warrant of our nation. One of these we find in Newcastle, separated by a devious inlet from Little Harbor — where Governor Wentworth built — and reminiscent of the Duke of Newcastle who was prime minister of England and leader of the Whig party at the beginning of the Revolutionary period. A few years later, after the turn of events had deprived him of power, he again entered the cabinet with the post of privy seal under the leadership of the Marquis of Rockingham, a member of the Wentworth family, for whom Governor Wentworth had named the county back of Portsmouth and Newcastle.

Although nominally representative of the people, Parliament was in those days the creature of its leaders, or the King, as successive complications favored one or the other; boroughs were bought or bullied by the dominant party, and thus the momentous enactments that goaded the colonists to revolt were the results of contested intrigue, a game with living played by the government which the English people

The conception of the to Jenkinson, secretary to vored minister; but Parlia-

pieces and tremendous stakes, and the opposition, and in had little real voice.

odious Stamp Act is credited Lord Bute, the King's fa- ment rejected it when first

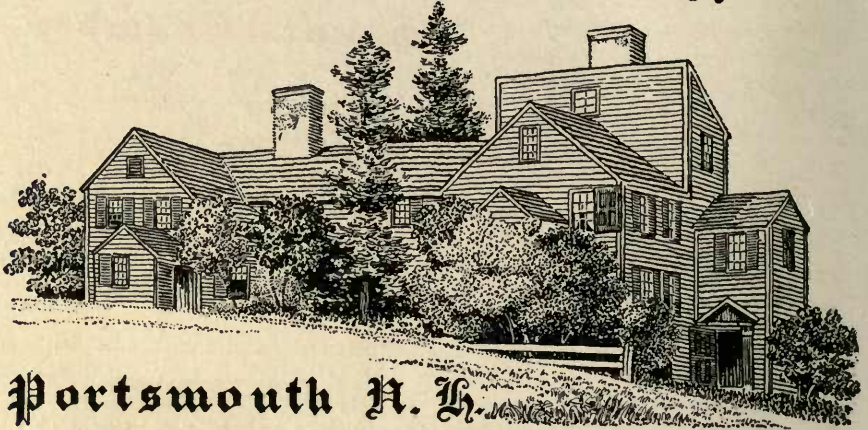
An Old House



Stamp



Governor Wentworth House



Portsmouth N. H.

proposed, although it was universally conceded that America should contribute to the payment of the enormous public debt contracted in the protection of the colonies from the French and Indians. Even Americans acquiesced in this sentiment, but they proposed to pay it by grants from their assemblies and in their own way. George, however, had been exhorted by his mother, the Princess Dowager, to “be a king” and encouraged to assert his individuality — advice which conditions did not favor, nor the King’s ability warrant, but which he persistently endeavored to carry out in spite of its disastrous effect. Under these circumstances the proposition to levy a stamp tax was revived and the act passed in February, 1765. William Pitt, the constant champion of the colonies, was ill at the time, and greatly deplored its passage. Throughout the remainder of his life, which ended while the war was in progress, Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham, was an ardent advocate of the liberties of the colonists; but his efforts were of little avail, and although he was at one time urged by the King to form a ministry, many concessions being made to induce him to do so, personal ambition and the resulting internal friction had so divided his party that he was unable to unite the leaders, and the policy then in force was suffered to continue.

In America the Stamp Act was resented as a measure of arbitrary domination, an irritating and unreasonable form of taxation with no compensatory representation. Virginia was the first colony to voice the opposition to this measure, and was immediately followed by Massachusetts, which proposed a congress of delegates from the assemblies of all the colonies to take united action in protest. The congress met in 1765, and as a result of this, and Pitt’s scathing denunciation in England, the Stamp Act was repealed early in the following year.

The King from this time lost no opportunity of strengthening his party in Parliament, and by the patronage he could dispense and the intimidation of country boroughs, was able to control both houses and secure the enactment of his policy. His next measure was the levying of import duties on colonial commerce, which was

The Stamp Act

growing rapidly in importance, especially with the West Indies; and with England alone amounted to about six million pounds per year, nearly equaling the total of British commerce with the world at the beginning of that century. This also met with bitter protest and was later repealed on everything but tea, which was made to bear the burden of the principle of English sovereignty. This principle was as clearly discerned in America as in England, and the renunciation of tea became a test of patriotism. Philadelphia had publicly denounced all traffic in tea, and the act had been endorsed by Boston when three ships laden with the obnoxious commodity arrived at the latter port. Their arrival was followed by indignant gatherings in Faneuil Hall, and the consignees were forced by public opinion to promise that the ships would be sent back without unloading; but this the Royal Governor refused to permit, and declared that no clearance papers would be issued until the cargoes were discharged. At the close of a particularly demonstrative meeting held at the Old South Church on the afternoon of December sixteenth, 1773, a party of fifty citizens, disguised as Indians, led the way to the wharf, and, boarding the vessels, scattered into the harbor the contents of three hundred and forty-two chests, the property of the East India Company, valued in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand dollars.

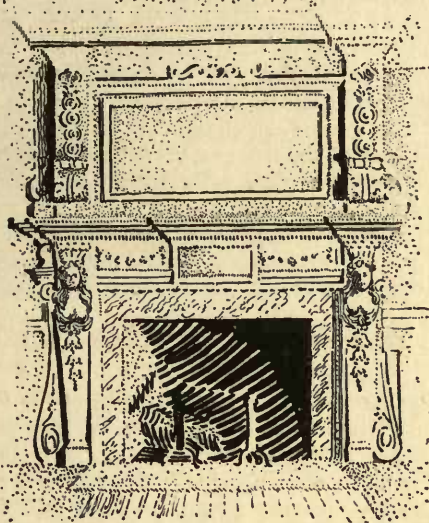
In consequence of this action and lesser excuses, Massachusetts was subjected to a repressive policy which deprived the colonists of many liberties and was intended to precipitate a struggle, which the King believed would be short and decisive, for the purpose of finally settling the dependence of the colonies and the sovereignty of England.



Stamp

Chimney-piece Council Chamber

1767



1770

1773

Wentworth House

The effect of this "Port Bill," as the chief of these measures was called, was — as was expected — to confirm the colonists in their resistance, but not in the rash and isolated way that was hoped for. Keen, powerful intellects guided the people, in the persons of Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, and others, and they immediately set about to secure the coöperation of the other colonies, many of which were ripe for action, notably Virginia, where Patrick

Boston Tea Party

1774

Georgian

1765 Henry had some years earlier openly denounced British oppression, but had lacked the clear issues prevalent in the Bay State. They organized a Committee of Correspondence, and, authorized by the General Assembly of Massachusetts, urged each colony to send delegates to a congress at Philadelphia on the first of the following September.

1774

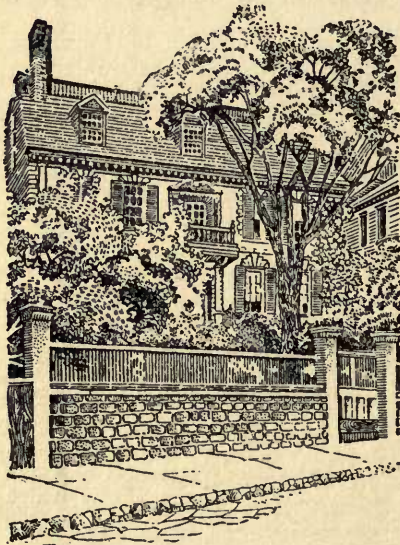
In June of that year, 1774, the port of Boston, then under the military rule of General Gage — who had superseded Governor Hutchinson — was closed to commerce, causing a complete stagnation of business of all kinds, and much deprivation and suffering among the people.

A considerable element in Parliament was strongly opposed to this cruelty, and champions of the cause of America were not lacking who predicted the ultimate ruin England would suffer from this unwarranted oppression of her own sons, to whom, as they urged, the sentiments of liberty were as precious, and whose strength of purpose was as great, as though no ocean separated them from the free institutions of the mother country. They were powerless, however, to check the wave of vindictiveness that now, under the fostering care of the King's favorites, was extending even to the people.

The large cities, always the strongholds of advanced ideas, were still in sympathy with the colonists, and the spectacle is presented of the city of London, in its corporate capacity, subscribing one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the relief of suffering in Boston, caused by the acts of Parliament. These were eventful days in the New England town, for although the people suffered, their enthusiasm was in no way diminished, and they overthrew all civil institutions emanating from the crown.

Hancock House Boston Mass

1774



Many prominent people who had until this time reserved the right to support the King's government and hoped for a peaceful settlement of all troubles, now saw the seriousness of the situation, and realizing the near approach of inevitable division, sank their personal regrets in love of country and joined heartily in the cause of liberty.

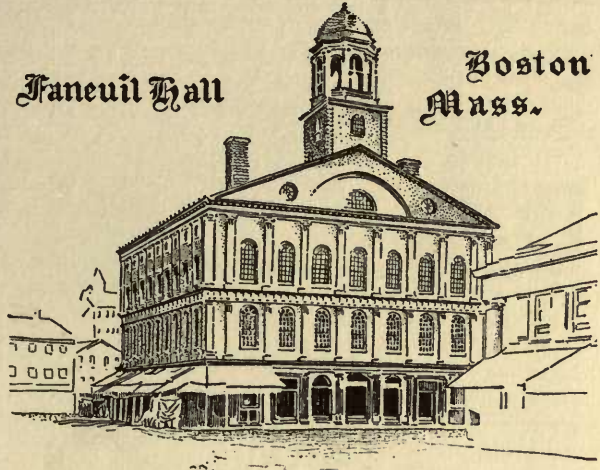
On the fifth of September, fifty-three delegates assembled in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, and under the presidency of Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, formed a Continental Congress. While recognizing the necessity of united action, these delegates, as a whole, had not yet reached a realization of the need of aggressive rebellion. The habit of loyalty was too strong to be put off at once, and it was with a certain deference, albeit firmness, that they appealed to the King, and to the people of Great Britain, to withdraw the odious measures that threatened to alienate the colonies. Georgia, the especial protégé of the King, was alone unrepresented at this gathering, and though at

First Continental Congress

heart the delegates dreaded the culmination of events which their acts were forwarding, the congress adopted measures to strengthen the union and co-operation of the states, indorsed Massachusetts in its resistance, and planned and appointed a second congress to meet the following May. Although independence was not yet declared, and, in the minds of many, was only a remote possibility, it was in reality inaugurated on that twentieth of October, 1774, when the "Declaration of Colonial

Faneuil Hall

Boston Mass.



1774

Rights," a comprehensive document which recited the injustices of Parliament and asserted the right of self-government, was signed by the "American Association," the forerunner of the confederacy later announced as the "United States of America."

As seed cast on fertile ground germinates and develops of its innate powers, so the American Revolution needed but the lightest sanction of administrative authority. Its real life was the unwavering determination of individuals and communities to meet squarely every issue, to see great principles behind even small aggressions, to neither palliate nor compromise, to rise above considerations of policy and to act from the first with no provision for failure and no desire for qualified victory.

Separation from the mother country was but incidental to this struggle, and was only determined upon when in the progress of events it was recognized as inevitable. The principles of liberty for which the patriots contended were no less applicable here than in England itself, where their kinsmen had declared and enacted them nearly a century before.

This spirit was manifest, but it was King George, with his succession of blundering provocations, who nourished the Revolution. Had he realized the quality of the resistance and listened to the entreatings of Franklin and the other colonial agents at Parliament, he could easily have retained that loyalism which was dear to the colonists, and the price of which was only the extension of equal liberty to his subjects at home and abroad.

Although at this time the Americans were endeavoring to obtain a peaceful establishment of their rights, they clearly perceived the need of military organization, and in November the "Provincial Congress" of Massachusetts, — the General Court under a new name — voted to enroll twelve thousand "minute men" who were to be prepared to respond immediately when the conflict should begin; later it declared its wish for peace, but advised preparations for war. Other colonies took similar

1774

The "American Association"

1774



1775

**Old Powder
Tower
Somerville
Mass.**

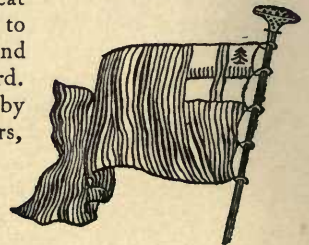
action and many minor episodes took place which are locally held to be the initiative of the Revolution. December sixth, the people of Rhode Island seized a large quantity of ordnance in the batteries at Newport, in anticipation of its employment by the King's troops, and the same action was taken on the thirteenth by the people of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, who seized and removed a large quantity of ammunition and ordnance then in the keeping of the garrison of Fort William and Mary, at Newcastle. In the following February, the people of Salem, Massachusetts, taking heed from the warning of their governing body, began preparations for defense. These were met by an expedition from Gage's forces at Boston, and an engagement was narrowly averted. The real uprising, however, from which armed rebellion dates, was to come later at Concord and Lexington.

Parliament had officially declared a state of rebellion existent in Massachusetts and embarked large reinforcements to the three thousand British troops in Boston, while the patriots watched every movement of the British and prepared to meet their first advance, which in the nature of things could not long be delayed. General Gage, the British commander, realized it to be his duty to break up these preparations, and planned a secret raid on the stores and munitions which the Americans had concentrated at Concord, some miles from Boston, in order that they might be safely outside the line of fortifications which the British were erecting. The plan also included the capture of John Hancock and Samuel Adams, who were believed to be in that

neighborhood, and who were justly regarded as most dangerous to British interests. With this object troops to the number of eight hundred left Boston for Cambridge shortly before midnight of April eighteenth, and with such speed as was possible, marched toward Lexington, on the road to Concord. They had counted on the secrecy of their movements to make the attainment of their object easy, but in this they underestimated the watchfulness and penetration of their opponents, for their purpose was understood in advance and measures taken to spread the alarm when they should actually start.

1775

Paul Revere had obtained the information, and he repaired to Charlestown that evening, there to await the signal which he had directed to be shown from the spire of the North Church when the soldiers were known to have started. The two lights, telling him that they had gone by water to Cambridge, shone out at eleven o'clock and started Revere on his momentous ride. He was obliged to take a circuitous route to escape British sentinels, who challenged him and who would have captured a less alert man. In spite of this he gained a great advance over the attacking force, and alarmed the country to Lexington, where he awakened Adams and Hancock, and was joined by two others in his ride toward Concord. They were hardly started when they were intercepted by British officers and Revere and Dawes were taken prisoners,



New England Flag

Early Acts

while Dr. Prescott, the third member of the party, jumped his horse over a wall and escaped to carry the alarm the remainder of the way.

What it meant to the farmers was evident when, early in the morning, the regulars reached Lexington and found the minute-men drawn up on the green to meet them. Compared with the British, the patriots were few and were poorly equipped and drilled, but their cause was righteous and they believed in it in the face of death. They, therefore, paid no heed to the demand that they dis-

perse, but met force with force and shed the first blood of the Revolution. Eight Americans were killed and others wounded, and the British then continued their march to Concord. Their commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, alarmed by the evidences of resistance that he encountered, had sent back to Boston for reinforcements, which were hastening to his assistance.

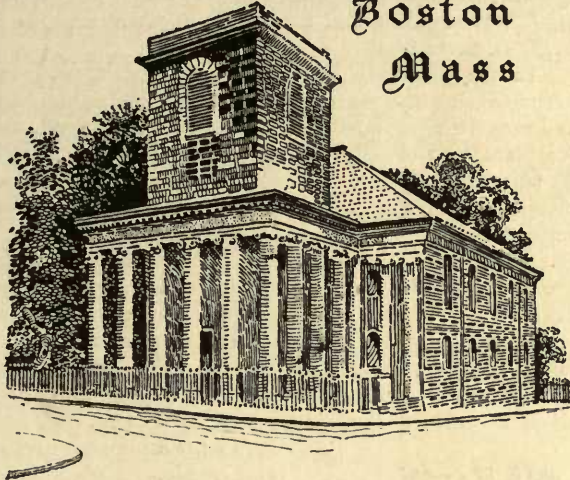
Their mission at Concord was accomplished ingloriously to the extent of destroying such few stores and guns as the Americans had been unable to secrete, and they were about to return when they discovered the minute-men advancing from the farther side of the North Bridge. They essayed to cut off the approach of the Americans by removing the bridge, but were too late, and, being obliged to retreat or fire, chose the latter, and were answered by a volley which drove them from their position. This was the beginning of the first real fight, the passage at Lexington being hardly maintained to an extent to justify that title. The farmers withdrew to such shelter as they could find and awaited further movements of the regulars, who started about noon for their return to Boston. Their march was the signal for renewed firing by the Americans, who followed them, and from the shelter of stone walls and trees delivered a harassing and destructive fire.

Thoroughly routed, they were fast being reduced when they were met by the advancing reinforcements, one thousand men under Lord Percy, and for a while they rested under this protection. The remainder of the retreat, even with the greatly increased force, was a repetition of the beginning, and when they finally arrived in Charlestown, and under the guns of the British ships, they were in almost a panic.

Thus began the Revolution; and the alarm carried by Paul Revere was extended in all directions until every road leading to Concord was filled with minute-men hastening to reinforce their compatriots. They remained in waiting a few days,

Kings Chapel Boston Mass

1775



but no further attack being made they returned to their homes for completer organization and equipment. They realized that the struggle which was now begun meant systematic operations of defense, for which they were as yet unprepared, and an army was recruited and established in Cambridge to be ready for such action as might be necessary.

In the meantime the Massachusetts delegation to the second Congress had journeyed, in a succession of ovations, to Philadelphia, and were assured of the approval and support of the intervening colonies. **1775** May tenth, the day this Congress opened, was signalized, though the members knew not of it, by the capture of Ticonderoga by an expedition from Connecticut under Colonel Ethan Allen, and a large quantity of ammunition and ordnance was turned over to the army. Events were moving rapidly without Congress, but it was essential that there be a central authority to outline the policy to be pursued and provide means for effecting it. Even now Congress distrusted its own right to be, and repeated its supplications to George III to settle without further bloodshed the differences that existed.

These entreatings evidence the reluctance of the delegates to forswear their allegiance to England, but the fact that they nevertheless took such measures as were possible to organize and equip an army is proof also of their steadiness of purpose and desperate belief in the worthiness of their cause.

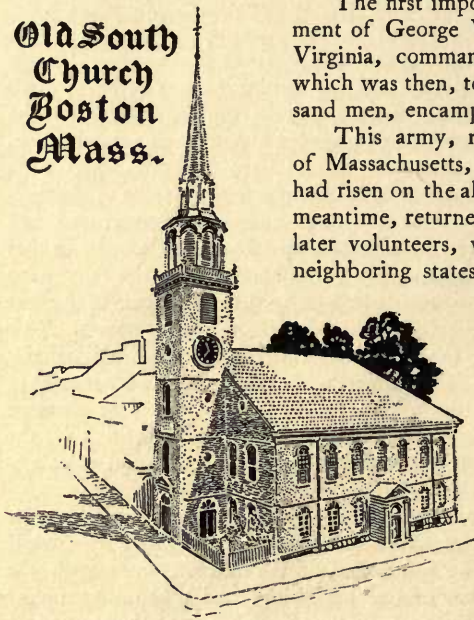
The first important act of Congress was the appointment of George Washington, one of the delegates from Virginia, commander-in-chief of the American army, which was then, to the number of upwards of fifteen thousand men, encamped in the vicinity of Boston.

This army, recruited by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, was made up of the minute-men who had risen on the alarm of Lexington, but who had, in the meantime, returned to their homes for reorganization, and later volunteers, with considerable reinforcements from neighboring states, notably New Hampshire and Connecticut; and under the leadership of officers whose names are now the foundations of Revolutionary history, was besieging Boston and planning to drive out the British, or at least to prevent them from increasing their holdings.

While Washington was preparing to start for New England, events in Boston were rapidly shaping themselves for the active operations of war. General Gage, the British commander, was forced to take measures to

maintain his position, and determined to forestall the Americans in the occupation of Charlestown, across the river, and so near his headquarters that he was liable at any time to be subjected to a harassing fire. His plans were disturbed, however, by the discovery, on the morning of June seventeenth, of fortifications which the Americans had

**Old South
Church
Boston
Mass.**



Second Congress

thrown up on Bunker Hill in one short night. It had become known to the American commanders that Gage contemplated moving on the eighteenth, and over a thousand hardy and intelligent men, under skillful direction, worked with pick and shovel from the settling of darkness on the sixteenth to the dawn of the seventeenth, and then, with slight reinforcements, awaited the attack of the British.

Prescott, Warren, Stark, and Knowlton were among the American commanders, and by their personal bravery and perseverance they sustained the courage of their men, with the result that the British attacking force of three thousand, with all its perfect equipment, was twice repulsed with fearful loss, and only yielded to after a third destructive charge, and when the last round of their meagre ammunition was exhausted. Under the cover of a protecting fire from a line of auxiliary defense, a part of the original plan, the Americans retreated and left the British in possession of one of the most dearly bought battle-fields of history. The British loss was enormous, and this engagement prevented further aggression beyond the limits of their original holding. It also resulted in the superseding of Gage by General Howe, as commander of all the British forces. The news of this battle reached Washington soon after he had left Philadelphia, and aroused in him confidence in the eventual success of the American cause. He arrived in the vicinity of Boston on July second, and on the third took command of the troops drawn up on Cambridge common.

Medford Mass.

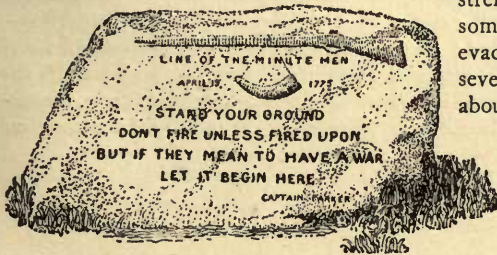


1775

This army, though considerable in numbers and overflowing with patriotism, was lacking in military organization, and to the task of drilling and uniting it, and also supplying ammunition and further equipment, Washington applied himself through the summer and following winter, while maintaining a close siege over the British in Boston. Early in March, 1776, under the cover of a bombardment from his base of operations, Washington secretly marched a large body of men to Dorchester Heights, a commanding position on the opposite side of Boston, and one of extreme menace to the British. The latter awoke on the morning of March fifth, to find a repetition of the frowning embankments that had spurred them to action on Bunker Hill, this time on the landward side of the town, though separated from it by a small bay.

1776

Realizing the seriousness of the situation, Howe made preparations for attack, but unfavorable weather prevailed for a day or two, giving the Americans opportunity for strengthening their position, and after some days of hesitation, the British evacuated Boston, sailing away on March seventeenth, and carrying with them about a thousand Tories, whom they

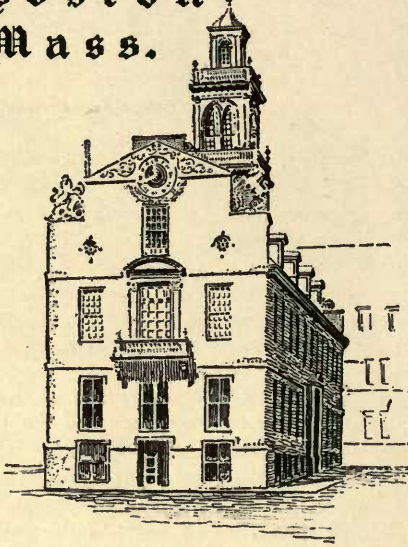


Boulder on Lexington Green

Bunker Hill

1776 Old State House

Boston ;
Mass.



1775

transported with their goods to Halifax. New England, the birthplace of the Revolution, was thus saved to the Americans, and freed, for the most part, from further strife in the barely awakened cause.

Washington, from time of taking command of the army, was the centre of interest, and the course of the Revolution was chiefly with the troops under his personal direction ; but it is necessary, in even an outline of the war, to note certain secondary expeditions and lesser incidents in progress at the time when Washington was encamped before Boston.

Canada was recognized from the first, by the American leaders, as a menace to the unity of the colonies by reason of the possibilities it offered as a base for operations through the valley of the Hudson to the sea-coast, which would isolate New England and prevent its intercommunication, either offensive or defensive, with other sections. To obviate this danger, Washington early decided to at-

tempt the conquest of Canada, and organized two expeditions, to travel different routes and meet at Quebec for a joint assault.

One under Montgomery passed up Lake Champlain and captured Montreal and intervening points. The other under Benedict Arnold embarked at Newburyport, and then, following the Kennebec River, and through the wilderness beyond, reached Quebec in December, 1775, after a journey of extraordinary difficulty and hardship. Montgomery, with but a remnant of his forces, soon arrived, and with those of Arnold — also greatly diminished — formed an attacking body of but little over a thousand men, to assault a city noted for its strong situation and elaborate fortifications. The attempt, though gallant and for a time encouraging, failed with the death of Montgomery and wounding of Arnold ; and although held besieged by the latter for the rest of the winter, the city remained in the possession of the British, and in the spring the Americans were forced, by the approach of a powerful relief expedition under Sir Guy Carleton, to abandon their advantage and leave Canada for good and all.

1776

At this time the British were using their ships, against which we could as yet oppose none, to harass outlying ports, and with apparently no plan other than the resulting terror and apprehension in all coast towns. Falmouth, Maine, now Portland, was bombarded and then burned ; and the British, at the instigation of Lord Dunmore, Governor of the Province, attacked Hampton, Virginia, and later Norfolk. At both places they were repulsed, but Norfolk suffered heavily from bombardment and fire. Patriotism in the South was further stimulated by an attack on

1775

Quebec Expedition

Charleston, South Carolina, a few months later. A large fleet under Admiral Parker, with General Clinton for military commander, was organized to take that city and subdue the surrounding country; news of this plan reached South Carolina, and active preparations were made to resist the invasion. Troops of militia, local and from neighboring states, occupied all available positions, and a fort of palmetto-wood was erected on Sullivan's Island and manned by five hundred men under Colonel Moultrie. This fort was the chief defense of the city and was relied upon to withstand the brunt of the attack, although it was by some considered entirely inadequate for the purpose. 1776

Early in June the British, in upwards of thirty vessels, arrived at the entrance to the harbor, but with characteristic delay, it was four weeks before they were ready to attack. Clinton's forces were rendered ineffective by being stupidly disembarked on a sand-bar from which they expected to cross to Sullivan's Island, but to which there was no practicable ford. Parker opened fire on Fort Sullivan with six ships, and after an engagement lasting all day, was obliged to withdraw what remained of his fleet and give up the attempt. It was a most notable victory for American courage and perseverance under almost overwhelming odds, and it raised Colonel Moultrie to a place among the greatest heroes of the war. An incident of this battle was the heroism of Sergeant Jasper in replanting on the bastion the colors which had been shot away.

As the evacuation of Boston had practically ended the war in New England, so the defeat at Charleston freed the South from further molestation for some years, and removed the centre of strife to the Middle States, where less determined resistance was to be feared. Washington, realizing that the British would turn to New York as their logical base of operations, removed his army to that place soon after the taking of Boston, and made preparations to defend the city as well as his inadequate and poorly equipped army might be able to. Congress, which had mainly directed its efforts to additional attempts to secure peaceful recognition from King George, had utterly failed, through inability or inattention, to provide for the increase or sustenance of the army, and was at any time liable to disruption from the growing differences of delegates as to the policy to be pursued. There was, as yet, no union, and therefore no responsible government which could organize internal affairs and collect funds. This condition, coupled with the vanishing of hope of any concession from the King, who had declared the colonists rebels and announced his determination to crush them, emphasized the need of a basis for a permanent government; and after some hesitation

on the part of representatives of a few states, 1776 it was voted, on the second of July, 1776, to announce to the world the principles for which the American people were contending. A committee, of which Thomas Jefferson, a delegate from Virginia, recently arrived, was chosen chairman, was appointed to formulate the declaration, the writing of which was entrusted to Jefferson. The result of his labor and the deliberations of the committee, was the Declaration of Independence, laid before Congress on the fourth of July and unanimously accepted.

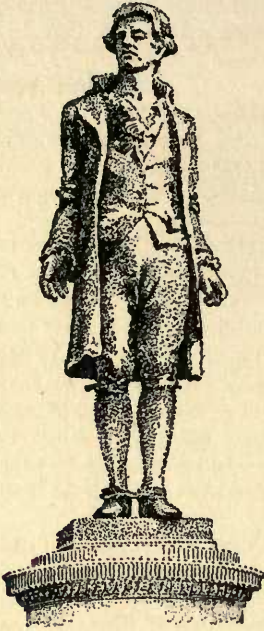


Massachusetts

Charleston



1776



**Statue of
Captain Nathan
Hale by
Macmonnies**

This forceful and inspiring document attracted the attention of the civilized world, and made possible the union subsequently effected. It has maintained, and will ever hold, its position as the most revered and precious relic of American history; and it is one of the evidences of the quality of mind and character which the early patriots brought to the cause of liberty.

From Philadelphia, where the people awaited breathlessly the peal of the State House bell, which should "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof"; through New York, where the message was read to the troops drawn up on the Common, and was boisterously celebrated by the populace, which demonstrated its patriotism by tearing from the pedestal on Bowling Green an equestrian statue of George III, of gilded lead, that from glorifying the King was turned against him in the form of rebel bullets; to Boston, where, in some ways it meant more than it elsewhere could — the acceptance by the united colonies of the cause nurtured on Boston's wrongs — the country hailed with enthusiasm this brilliant crystalization by its ablest representatives, in solemn congress assembled, of the sentiments which for months had fired individuals everywhere, but had lacked the official approval of the leaders. A large measure of this unanimity was due to the widespread appreciation of Paine's "Common-Sense," published the previous winter, in which Thomas Paine, an Englishman who had been in this country but a short time, grasped and set forth in convincing style, the principles involved in the struggle with the mother country, and the reasons why rebellion was just and right. Paine

showed the people what they sought and needed; Congress declared it an accomplished fact and bestirred in its defense.

Meanwhile the cause in the field was experiencing misfortunes and disasters calculated to weaken its popularity, and was only saved from extermination by Washington's ability to successively extricate his army from seemingly overwhelming situations. He had established himself in New York and Brooklyn with the ten thousand troops that represented all that was available — many of that number for but a short period only — of the army brought from Boston, and endeavored to hold in check the large and powerful armies under Howe and Clinton, the latter having reached there from his defeat at Charleston, supported by powerful ships of war. His detachments on Long Island under Sullivan and Stirling were badly routed, and the situation there was strongly against him, when Washington brought over

1776

New Hampshire

**Declaration of
Independence**



Georgian

reinforcements and engaged in preparing fortifications, as though intending a continuance of operations; but the next morning, August twenty-ninth, found the place utterly deserted, his army having been ferried across to New York under cover of the night and a beneficent fog. Colonel Glover's Marblehead fishermen accomplished this feat for Washington, and the British, who surrounded the Americans and expected an easy and decisive victory, were doomed to disappointment. They, however, knew their strength and Washington's weakness, and assailed him on all sides of the stand taken in New York, driving him in a few days to Harlem Heights. Washington's personal bravery as he rode among his panic-stricken men was the slender thread by which he was enabled to finally withdraw his troops.



1776

It was especially desirable at this time that some knowledge be obtained of the intended movements of the British, and Washington accepted the services of Captain Nathan Hale of Connecticut, who volunteered to visit the enemy's camp as a spy. He penetrated the British lines and obtained the information without discovery, but on his way back was recognized and arrested by a Tory relative. He was taken before Howe and sentenced to death, and was executed September twenty-second. Every benefit of humanity and religion was denied him, yet he met his death with high courage, and his last words, "I only regret that I have but one life to give for my country," have become immortal.

In the face of his retreat, Washington sent detachments to check the advance of the enemy's outposts, and after sharp fighting drove them back to the main lines. The American position was here fairly strong, but not strong enough to warrant Washington in risking his army; so on the further advance of the British, he seized favorable points and held them in check until he could again retreat, this time to White Plains, on the bank of the Bronx River.

Once more the British under Howe thought to crush the American forces and end the war, and once more, after a sharp engagement, the Americans succeeded in escaping and establishing themselves in a stronger position at North Castle. Forts Washington and Lee, which defended the Hudson River at Harlem, were left garrisoned with the expectation of their being able to hold the position; but the British having obtained, through the treachery of a deserter from Fort Washington, complete information as to the strength and arrangement of that fortification, it was successfully assaulted on November sixteenth,



Connecticut

**Captain
Nathan Hale**

1776



**Carpenters Hall
Philadelphia Pa.**

considered it necessary to adjourn to Baltimore, after vesting the entire control of the war in Washington; a compliment which would have been more appreciated had it brought greater opportunities instead of adding to the perplexities of that general. He watched the enemy from a safe distance while exerting himself strenuously to strengthen his army, though with little success. The misfortunes which made the necessity most urgent operated against his efforts, and no enthusiasm could be aroused for an apparently failing cause. Little as the prospect offered, he realized that something must be done, and done quickly, or the new year would find him almost without men.

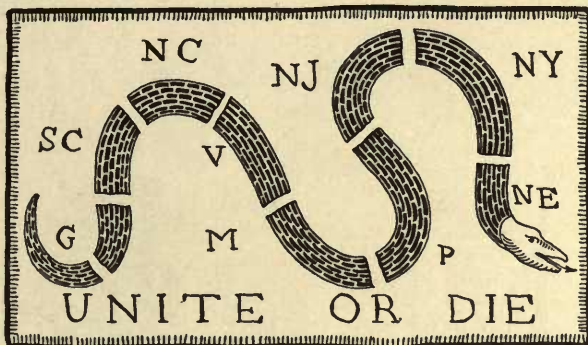
1776

Bold as the plan seemed when the possibilities were considered, Washington made up his mind to attack Trenton, and despatched several detachments to diverse points to ensure the surrounding of the enemy. Christmas night was the time settled upon for the assault, and Washington, with twenty-four hundred men, arrived at the bank of the Delaware in a fierce storm of snow and sleet, to find the river swollen and filled with swiftly-moving ice. To a lesser man the difficulties would have been insuperable, as they appeared to his aides, to whom the duty was intrusted of attacking from other points, and who failed to cross. To Washington it meant but the call

and two thousand men taken prisoners. This loss, with General Lee's disobedience in withholding, on the other side of the Hudson, the large body of troops under his command, left Washington in a desperate situation. His army was reduced through these causes, and the expiration of the terms of enlistment of many of the militia, to the neighborhood of three thousand men, and continual discharges and desertions, with the failure of efforts to secure re-enlistments or fresh recruits, threatened to leave but a fraction of that number. Fortunately at this time General Lee's troops were brought in by General Sullivan, the former having been taken prisoner while at a distance from his army.

The British, holding all the important points captured, continued their advance to Trenton and occupied that place preparatory to marching on Philadelphia, but later abandoned that part of the plan. The fear of this disaster was intense in Philadelphia, and Congress considered

for greater effort, and, encouraged by his example and guided by the hardy fishermen of Marblehead, the troops were safely, though with great difficulty, transported to the Trenton side, where they set out upon an exhausting march to the town, regardless of the storm and the pains of travel on the frozen ground. Colonel Rahl



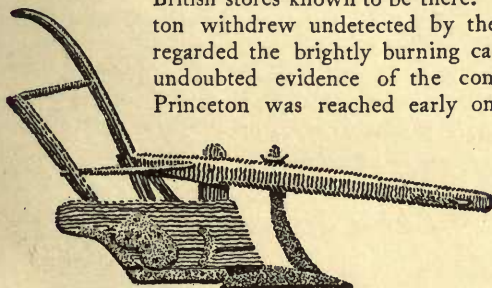
1776

had been warned that Washington was planning an attack, but, as usual, affected to despise his opponent, and the twelve hundred Hessians were in the midst of a characteristic Christmas celebration from which all thought of the enemy was banished, when the foot-sore and wearied Americans burst upon them. Rahl's men, thoroughly panic-stricken, offered little or no resistance, and in attempting to rally them their commander was shot down. A few were killed and some escaped, but about one thousand, with all their artillery and stores, were made prisoners and taken in triumph to Philadelphia.

Washington lost no time, after this inspiring victory, in following up the advantage gained, and returning with fresh troops, re-occupied Trenton. Howe felt heavily the loss of prestige and men resulting from the defeat of Christmas night, and once more determined to overwhelm the meagre army of Washington and terminate the harassing rebellion. To this end Lord Cornwallis, with seven thousand men, set out from Princeton, January second. They were met on the road by detachments of Americans sent out to retard their movement, and slowly driving the skirmishers before them,

1777

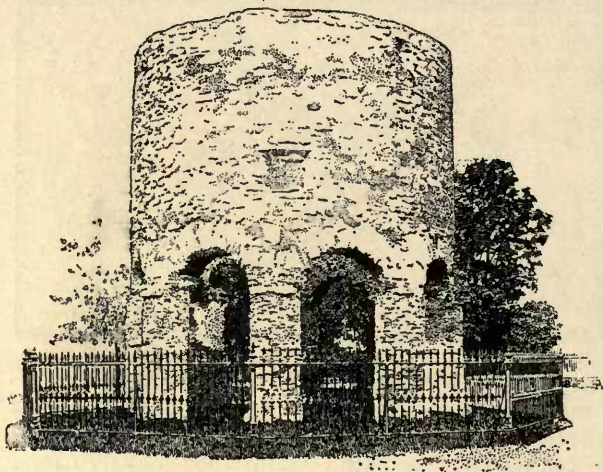
made their way to Trenton. The main body of the American army was entrenched just outside the town, on the further bank of the Assanpink, and here the British prepared to attack. An attempt to cross the bridge was repulsed, and Cornwallis contented himself for that day with cannonading the enemy from the opposite shore, and planning to assault them on the following morning when reinforced. The British habit of delay at critical junctures had before given Washington opportunity to extricate his army from dangerous situations, and he took advantage of it on this occasion to abandon his position on the Assanpink and march on Princeton — where Cornwallis had left three regiments of his army — from whence he hoped to pass to Brunswick and capture the large quantity of British stores known to be there. With his usual adroitness, Washington withdrew undetected by the army on the opposite bank, which regarded the brightly burning camp-fires, kindled for the purpose, as undoubted evidence of the continued presence of the Americans. Princeton was reached early on the morning of January third, and the British troops were encountered just as they were leaving to join



General Putnam's Plough

Trenton

1777



Old Mill Newport R. I.

of Cornwallis, withdrew to Somerset Court House, and thence to Morristown, where he went into winter quarters. Cornwallis, discomfited at his failure at Trenton and the defeat of his troops at Princeton, returned to Brunswick to protect his magazines, and suspended operations for the winter.

The effect of these victories on the country and the outside world was to raise the American cause from the lowest ebb of discouragement to enthusiastic support at home and increased respect abroad. France, though yet unwilling to openly favor this country, was secretly sending supplies, and from that country and Germany and Prussia came able and devoted officers to assist our cause. Recruiting became easier and enlistments frequent, enabling Washington to greatly strengthen his army and prepare for a renewal of the struggle with the coming of spring.

Events moved slowly at this time, a condition to which the American cause in the field was frequently indebted, and yet the forces at work were making for results soon to place the struggle for independence on a basis of international recognition and eventual support. After declaring independence, Congress had dispatched emissaries to the courts of Europe, and especially to France, where the sympathy of progressive leaders established the cause in substantial favor. Many of the ablest members were thus employed, or were called to their homes to direct the sustaining operations of the war, so that the representation left was appreciably inferior as a whole, and of little real assistance as an executive body. It was inadequate to the task of supporting the army or of adding materially to its numbers, and its financial system, lacking basis and credit, was a failure from the start. To the army it commissioned officers in many cases incompetent; and through a misunderstanding of facts, or unduly influenced by



Rhode Island

Princeton

Washington's
Headquarters
Newburgh N. Y.



interested parties, it superseded competent generals at critical times and placed inferior men in command. Lacking official support, the Revolution was sustained by popular contribution through the state leaders, the work of Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, being especially memorable, and of inestimable service to Washington in his efforts to hold together and strengthen his army.

Connecticut bore a generous share in equipping and sustaining the troops, and at this time suffered locally from the proximity of the British quartered at New York. On April twenty-sixth, 1777, Governor Tryon of New York, with two thousand British and Tories, attacked and burned Danbury, and destroyed a large quantity of American stores. On the following day the militia, under Generals Wooster, Arnold, and Silliman, forced Tryon to the coast after an engagement at Ridgefield, and the British embarked under heavy fire. General Wooster, a veteran of seventy years, was mortally wounded. A month later the Americans under Colonel Meigs retaliated by crossing from Connecticut to Sag Harbor, on Long Island, where they burned twelve British vessels and destroyed stores, bringing back ninety prisoners without the loss of a man.

1777

Another incident illustrative of the daring and adroitness of the American soldiers was the capture of General Prescott, commander of the British forces in the neighborhood of Rhode Island, whose tyranny had excited the indignation of the people. On the night of July tenth, Lieutenant Barton of Providence, with forty men, stealthily approached Prescott's headquarters by water, and, overpowering the sentinel, secured Prescott, who was in bed, and escaped before the alarm spread to the troops.

Raids in Connecticut

1777



Congress recognized this act by promoting Barton to the rank of colonel and presenting him a sword.

Spring brought a renewal of activity in the armies facing each other in the South, and in the North it saw the development of a plan to effect the separation of New England from the other states. This had long been recognized as an im-

1776

pending possibility, and the division of the North under General Schuyler, though weak in numbers, was so placed as to offer the utmost resistance to the anticipated movement. Lake Champlain, the natural path of such invasion, had, the previous summer, been the scene of a strenuous, if not mighty, struggle with the same object, when Benedict Arnold had, by dint of extraordinary effort, created a flotilla, effectively armed and manned, with which he vigorously contested Sir Guy Carleton's ascent of the lake; and, while ultimately forced to retreat, so delayed and crippled the enemy that the British expedition was fruitless for that season, so far as the main object was concerned. The ground thus gained was held, and served Sir John Burgoyne, the successor of Carleton, to launch with great pomp in June, 1777, an army of eight thousand men, including Indians — now for the first time employed — which maintained its triumphant progress only so long as the waters of the lake formed the line of passage. They erected fortifications on Mt. Defiance, near Ticonderoga, from which commanding position they were able to throw a destructive fire into the fort; and General St. Clair, who occupied the post with somewhat less than three thousand ill-armed troops, abandoned it on the night of July fifth, and undertook to join Schuyler at Fort Edward. The British started after him and several times engaged

1777

Schuyler, though with the loss of some men and a considerable amount of baggage, captured by the British at Skenesboro. At this point the struggle with natural conditions began, which offered, difficult as it was, the only means by which Burgoyne could pass to Albany, where he hoped to meet forces under Howe, which were to come up the Hudson and thus dominate the line from Canada to Long Island. Schuyler, realizing the overwhelming force of the invading army, fell back in slow retreat, destroying the only road as he passed, burning bridges and clogging streams, besides devastating the country of everything that could be utilized to sustain an army. Under these circumstances Burgoyne's progress, with all the facilities of a thoroughly equipped army, was only about one mile a day, and the Americans were enabled to

Burgoyne's Expedition

Georgian

keep well out of reach until reinforcements and a favorable situation should enable them to make a stand.

A strong detachment of the invaders, under St. Leger, had been sent to the westward to take Fort Stanwix, held by General Ganesvoort. They met with determined resistance, and vigorous fighting took place at the fort, and at Oriskaney, where General Herkimer, who had come to the relief of Ganesvoort with a large following of frontiersmen, fell into an ambush of the enemy. The brave general was mortally wounded early in the engagement, but with great fortitude continued to direct the battle and succeeded in routing the British, who, however, continued to maintain the siege. After some weeks ineffectually spent, they were frightened into a precipitate retreat by news of the approach of Arnold with reinforcements, and made their way to Canada, minus everything that tended to impede flight.

Burgoyne, experiencing to the full the difficulties imposed by Schuyler, felt the need of provisions, and detached a party of six hundred, under Colonel Baum, to raid the country in what is now Vermont, and capture stores held at Bennington. This party was met near Bennington by the farmers, who had hastily gathered under General Stark, and defeated with the loss of their baggage and artillery. Another party of equal numbers which had been sent out a few days afterward to reinforce the first, came up a few hours later and suffered like defeat. More than half the British were taken prisoners, and upwards of two hundred killed, leaving but a third to make its way back to the main army. These misfortunes were rapidly bringing Burgoyne to a realization of the doubtfulness of final success, which success would have appeared still more remote could he have known, as he did later, that Howe's orders had been so delayed that no help could reach him from that quarter in season to avail.

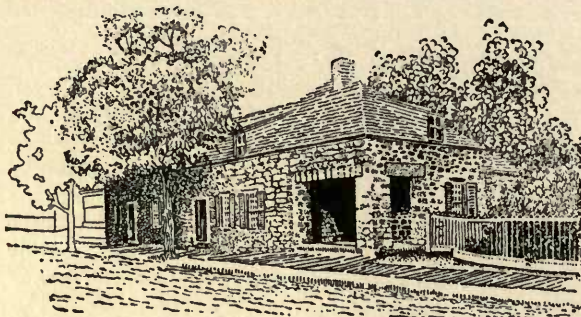
The American victories at Oriskaney and Bennington spread confidence throughout the country, and troops gathered to the support of the northern army, which Congress, with great injustice to Schuyler, now placed under the command of General Horatio Gates, a soldier much inferior to the former in ability and attainments. Gates reaped the benefit of all the hard work done by Schuyler, and entered upon his command under most favorable conditions. Burgoyne, pressed for supplies and threatened in his rear by General Lincoln—who with two thousand troops was even then retaking Ticonderoga—was on the downward slope of effectiveness, while the American army was constantly receiving reinforcements, — among which were Morgan's Virginia riflemen sent by Washington, — and with Arnold returned from Fort Stanwix, was daily gaining strength and courage, and numbered about three thousand men to thirty-five hundred of the British. Gates, after a delay of several

weeks, established himself at Bemis Heights, on the west bank of the Hudson, and awaited the enemy. They arrived on September nineteenth, and on the following day attacked the Americans in their full strength. Gates proved utterly inefficient, watching the battle from the rear without taking part in it, and the conduct of the fight devolved upon the regimental commanders, among whom Arnold was the dominant figure. The battle continued until dark-



New York

Bennington



**Old Senate House
Kingston N.Y.**

finally, with Morgan, Dearborn, and Arnold leading, the Americans routed the British and drove them to their intrenched camp, where the fighting was continued until stopped by darkness. Arnold was on the field without authority, he having been deprived of his command by Gates, but was unable to restrain his ardor, and placed himself at the head of his old division, which he inspired to brilliant service; he was badly wounded in the later attack.

The British were now in a desperate situation; beaten and hopeless of reinforcement they sought to retreat through Saratoga, but found themselves surrounded by the gathering Americans, and a few days later Burgoyne gave up the attempt and opened negotiations for surrender. The document was signed October sixteenth, and by it an army of nearly six thousand, with all equipments, was turned over to Gates, and the long-cherished plan to control the line from Canada to the mouth of the Hudson came finally to naught. Clinton, in pursuance of belated orders, had started to Burgoyne's assistance, but his enthusiasm waned after capturing Forts Montgomery and Clinton, and contenting himself with sending a detachment to raid Kingston, which was burned October thirteenth, he returned to New York, leaving the North, when rid of Burgoyne, in undisputed possession of the Americans. News of this triumph was of inestimable help to the American cause in Europe, and created a prestige that made possible the French Alliance.

Washington, though not active in this northern campaign, was none the less a factor in its success, as his watchfulness and employment of Howe and his army in the Middle South was largely for the purpose of maintaining the separation of the British forces, which he knew to be essential to American victory on the Hudson. While Burgoyne was embarking, with so much éclat, his ill-fated expedition, Washington, who had removed from his winter quarters at Morristown, New Jersey, to Middlebrook, was endeavoring to check Howe's advance without hazarding his small army in open battle. Howe, tiring of these tactics, returned to New York, where,

ness, when the Americans drew off to their intrenchments, leaving the British in possession of their ground, but suffering from a severe repulse, their loss being double that of the Continentals.

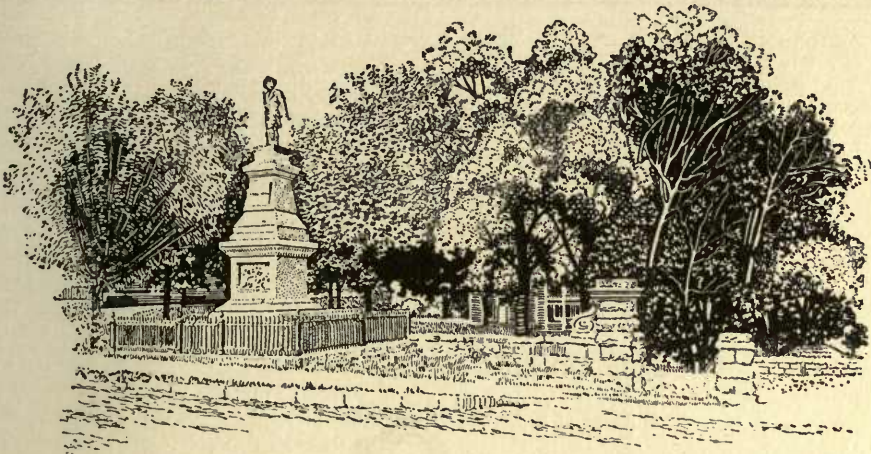
This was the beginning of the end with Burgoyne. On October seventh he made another attempt to break the American lines, taking fifteen hundred of his best troops; but his columns were stubbornly met, and

1777

Saratoga

New Jersey





**Monument to André's capture
at Carrytown N. B.**

on July twenty-third, he embarked eighteen thousand men with a view of reaching Philadelphia by water. Washington discovered his motive and immediately marched his troops to that place, hoping to reassure the people before engaging the enemy. His army in point of effectiveness numbered about ten thousand, though in actual numbers several thousand more, and among his officers was the Marquis de Lafayette, a young French nobleman, who, filled with sympathy and enthusiasm for the cause of the colonies, had, in spite of the disapproval of his king, reached this country with Baron de Kalb, a German veteran, and was by Congress commissioned Major-General. Lafayette endeared himself to Washington and to the army, and became, next to Washington, one of the most prominent figures in the war.

1777

Howe, finding the Delaware fortified against him, entered Chesapeake Bay and landed his army at Elkton, Maryland, about fifty miles from Philadelphia. From this point he marched toward the city, reaching Chad's Ford, on the Brandywine—where the Americans were encamped—September eleventh. The resulting battle was disastrous to the patriots, and although well planned and bravely fought, ended at night in their retreat to Chester, and later to the neighborhood of Philadelphia. Count Pulaski, a Polish volunteer, distinguished himself in this action and was subsequently commissioned Brigadier General by Congress, in recognition of his gallantry.

Washington, though defeated, still hoped to keep the British from Philadelphia, and prepared to engage them again near Goshen, but was prevented by a severe storm, and was then forced to withdraw to Reading to protect his stores, which were threatened by the enemy. He left General Wayne with fifteen hundred men to check the advance on Philadelphia, but the latter was surprised by a midnight attack and driven back with considerable loss, leaving the city open to the invaders, who

Philadelphia

Liberty Bell

1777



entered September twenty-sixth. Fearing this result, Congress had removed, some days before, to Lancaster, from which a few days later it moved to York, where it remained during the British occupancy of the capital.

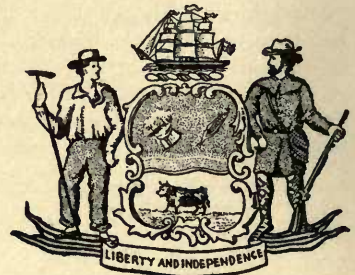
The danger to Reading having passed, Washington resolved on another attack, and with two thousand five hundred reinforcements he engaged the British troops stationed at Germantown, near Philadelphia; but through the failure of militia on which he relied, the effort was defeated after a severe struggle, in which the American loss was heavy. Forts Mifflin and Mercer, the former on Mud Island, in the Delaware, and the latter at Red Bank, New Jersey, were still held by the Americans, who had established them to protect Philadelphia from naval attack. These the British as-

saulted with the aid of the fleet from Chesapeake Bay, and after a determined but hopeless resistance the Americans were forced to evacuate, November eighteenth, leaving the harbor unobstructed for the passage of British ships. To close a season disastrous in its immediate results, Washington, early in December, went into winter quarters at Valley Forge, on the Schuylkill, and struggled to maintain the organization of his army under conditions which would have been insurmountable to another general, or with an army striving for a lesser end.

The cause of independence experienced its darkest days in that memorable camp. Thousands of men were unable to leave the rude huts they had built for shelter, for lack of clothing to cover them; they were reduced to the barest extremity for food, and yet their patriotism and faith in their commander triumphed over these miseries and sustained them until spring, when a turn of fortune brought once more the necessities of life and comfortable equipment. During the long winter, Washington suffered not only the anguish of sympathy for his starving troops, but from the machinations of envious and disgruntled subordinates, and the criticism of some of the leaders in Congress. It was hoped, by a considerable faction, to supersede Washington by Gates — the latter's victory over Burgoyne being contrasted with Washington's campaign about Philadelphia — and sufficient support was obtained to secure control of the Board of War, which, with Gates at the head, was a source of annoyance and affront to Washington, while it utterly failed in its duties of providing for the army.

Valley Forge

Delaware



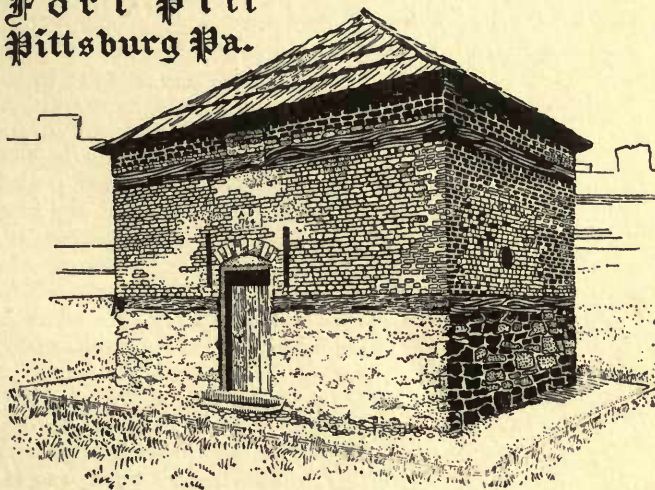
While these conditions existed at the seat of war, forces were elsewhere working for speedy and permanent improvement. The King of France, overborne by his ministers, had signed early in February a treaty of alliance and commerce, acknowledging the independence of the American Colonies. This meant money and ships and ready supplies, besides establishing the United States on a recognized footing at the capitals of Europe. The victory at Saratoga, which had encouraged France to this action, had startled England into a belated concession of privileges, which a peace commission was sent over to propose; but the time for such measures was past and they were rejected by Congress, which declared that no proposals would be entertained except on a basis of complete independence and the withdrawal of British troops. This, of course, was not contemplated, and the commission ingloriously returned. The action of France was regarded by England as a declaration of war, and preparations were made for strengthening the situation of the troops in America. General Howe, who, it was realized, had done nothing more than seize upon comfortable winter quarters for his army, was recalled and superseded by General Clinton. Philadelphia being of no military value to the British without a line of communication with the main army at New York, it was decided to abandon it ere the French fleet could come to the assistance of Washington's army and force the evacuation. In pursuance of these orders Clinton, who had assumed command the latter part of May, so hastened preparations that on June eighteenth he left the city and started his army across New Jersey.

1778

Washington, whose patience and endurance the winter had so severely tried, was now well equipped, thanks to the efforts of Greene, who in March, as quartermaster-general, succeeded the incompetent Board of War; the spring levies had filled his ranks, and best of all, his army, which had been drilled all winter by Baron Steuben — a distinguished Prussian officer — was now for the first time in perfect training. Under such gratifying conditions it is not strange that Washington wished to intercept Clinton and

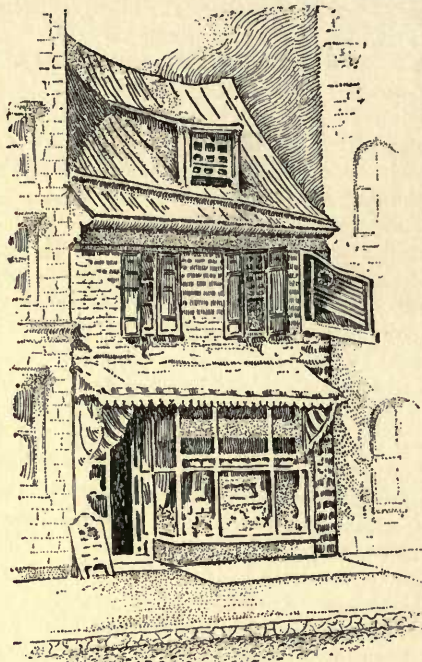
match his strength against the British; but a council of his officers by their disapproval so delayed him, that, though he finally overruled their decision, Clinton was then so far advanced that to overtake him required extraordinary effort, and forced the troops to a fatiguing march, which at the last became so hurried that many threw away their knap-

Fort Pitt
Pittsburg Pa.



1778

1778



**Betty Ross House
Philadelphia,
where first American
flag was made**

1778

suspended from his command, Washington rallied the troops, that had failed wholly from the lack of efficient ordering, and with the arrival of the main army recovered the ground and drove the British in retreat. Under the cover of the night the retreat was kept up, and Clinton succeeded in reaching the coast and embarking before the Americans could again come up with him. His army was reduced by two thousand, in the march and battle, and had it not been for the incompetence of Lee, would have been utterly destroyed. As it was, he was beaten, and the campaign which Washington had lost at Brandywine and Germantown, was redeemed at Monmouth. An incident of this battle was the bravery of Molly Pitcher, the wife of an American artilleryman. She was bringing water to her husband when she saw him fall, and heard an order for withdrawing his gun; determined that it should not be silenced, she took his place and served the gun throughout the fight. In recognition of her patriotism Washington appointed her a sergeant in the army, where she became widely known and popular.

During the summer of 1778 the war made little progress, so far as the main armies were concerned. The British were now confined to New York, with an out-

sacks in their desire to reach the enemy. The British were advised of Washington's approach, and though numbering seventeen thousand, were headed for the coast by the most direct route, their march fast becoming flight under the vexations of climate and the harassing attacks of the New Jersey militia. On the twenty-sixth of June they encamped at Monmouth Court House with Washington but a few miles behind, and a detachment under Lee, which had been sent in advance, within striking distance. The latter, Washington ordered to attack as soon as the enemy should resume the march in the morning, promising support as soon as he could come up. Lee, an Englishman who had been a source of trouble to Washington all through the war, was impressed with Clinton's invincibility, and fearing to engage him, contented himself with unimportant manœuvres, until Clinton, seeing his opportunity, charged, and had started the Americans in retreat when Washington, whom the incredible news found straining every nerve to reach the field of battle, galloped on the scene, and overcome with rage, demanded of Lee an explanation of his course. This Lee was unable to give, and ordering him to the rear, where the next day he was court-martialed and

Monmouth

**Independence Hall
Philadelphia**

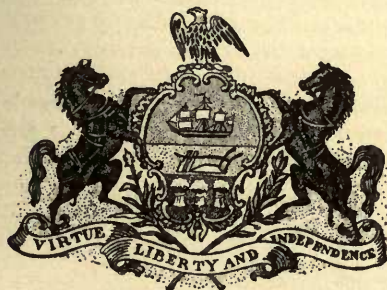


post at Newport, Rhode Island, and evinced little inclination for aggressive measures. Early in July the French fleet, under Count d'Estaing, appeared off Sandy Hook, but owing to their greater draught were unable to approach the British fleet. In lieu of this, a plan was arranged for destroying, in conjunction with a land force, the British garrison and ships at Newport. D'Estaing arrived there with his fleet August eighth, and his presence with the forces under Sullivan, Greene, and Lafayette caused the British to destroy their men-of-war and other vessels in the harbor. While preparations for the attack were being made, a British squadron appeared, and the French went outside to engage it, but a very severe storm arose and scattered the fleets, injuring the vessels so that the British were forced to return to New York, and the French went to Boston, to refit. Upon this the land forces, which also suffered from the storm, were obliged to withdraw without accomplishing their purpose, though a sharp engagement took place between four thousand reinforcements, which Clinton had brought from New York, and a division under Green, in which the British were repulsed. Clinton occupied himself in ravaging the surrounding country and burning shipping at New Bedford, returning to New York soon afterward and subsequently abandoning Newport.

1778

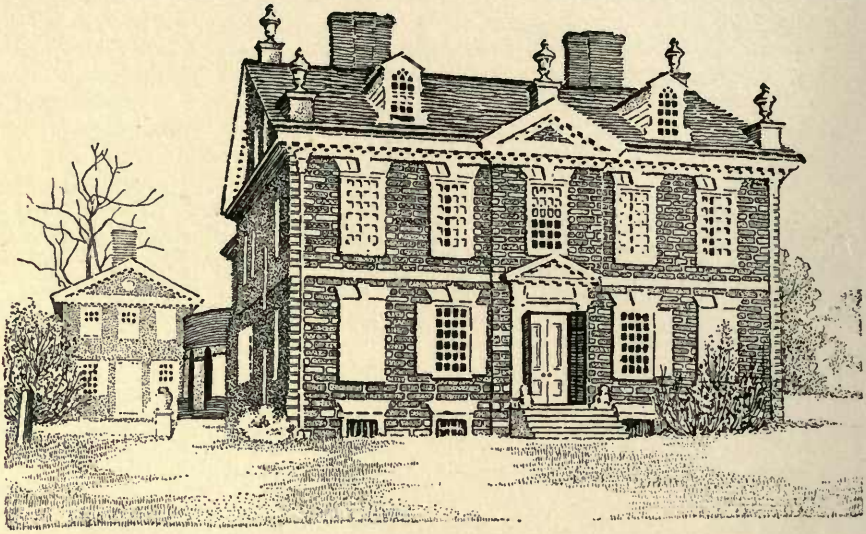
One of the particularly disturbing features of the summer were the Indian raids, made at the instigation of British agents and participated in by many Tories. Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and Cherry Valley, New York, suffered frightfully in this way, hundreds of men, women, and children falling victims to the tomahawk, while in many instances the torture was much more severe. Further west the British had seized old French trading posts and garrisoned them with regulars and Indians, to ensure the unlimited extension of British territory when the victory should be won. They also sought to uproot the settlement in what is now Kentucky, but were tenaciously resisted by the hardy pioneers under the lead of Boone, Logan, Kenton, and other intrepid woodsmen.

Among these was one who realized the value of the outposts that the British had seized, and determined that the vast territory dominated by them should be held by Americans. Kaskaskia, Vincennes, and Cahokia, in the Illinois country, were the



Pennsylvania

Newport



Chew Mansion Germantown Pa.

1778 coveted settlements, and George Rogers Clark, a native of Virginia, the far-seeing frontiersman who set out to take them with less than two hundred men, raised by his personal efforts under the authority of Governor Patrick Henry of Virginia. Overcoming all obstacles, they reached Kaskaskia on the evening of July fourth, and Clark by skillful manœuvres took the garrison completely by surprise, and overpowering the guards, compelled the surrender of forces two or three times greater in number than his own. Vincennes and Cahokia followed with little trouble, but the difficulty was to hold the posts with his small following, of which many of the men were anxious to return to their homes. At this time the British arrived with a strong force and retook Vincennes, but owing to the lateness of the season hesitated about attacking Kaskaskia, held by Clark with the main body of his command. Neither the season nor the condition of the country had any terrors for Clark, and getting together one hundred and seventy men who could be depended upon, they started for Vincennes early in February, undertaking fearlessly a journey of over two hundred miles, in which they experienced hardships of every kind, including hunger, and a march through miles of icy water, waist high, but, in spite of these, arrived at their destination on the twenty-second of the month, and after a short fight forced the fort to again surrender.

The importance of this exploit was far-reaching, as it not only secured to the United States vast territory in the West, but it broke, from that time, the alliance with the Indians, which the British had created with difficulty, and upon which they largely depended.

The British, from their only stronghold, New York, kept up their devastating raids on the surrounding country, descending early in September on Buzzards Bay, where they destroyed shipping and privateers to the number of seventy sail, continu-

Major Clark's Expedition

ing through New Bedford and Fairhaven the pillage and destruction, and finally returning to New York with a large number of cattle and sheep captured at Martha's Vineyard. On the thirtieth of the same month they sailed to Little Egg Harbor, New Jersey, where they captured a considerable quantity of American stores.

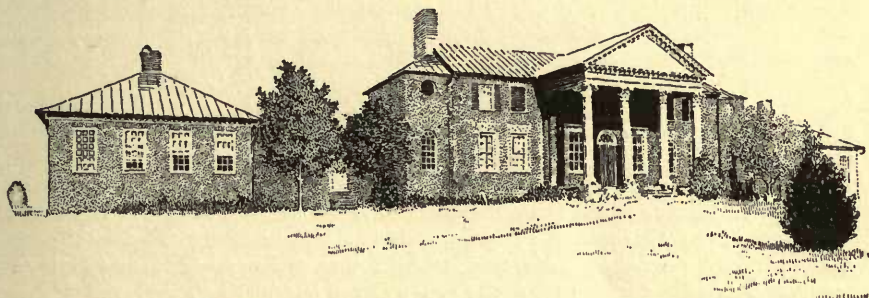
This employment of his army, while perhaps a degree more creditable than absolute inaction, would never win for Clinton the control of America; and having tried and failed in successive attempts to hold the Northern and Middle States, the British turned again to the South, as offering the only remaining opportunity for lasting victory. Driven out of Boston, defeated and destroyed on the Hudson, balked at Philadelphia, and menaced at New York, they with some reasonableness hoped, by gaining a foothold in a thinly populated country, where loyalism was undoubtedly stronger, to extend operations on a permanent basis until they could unite with the Northern forces. The South, unmolested since Clinton and Parker's inglorious attack on Charleston, was unprepared for resistance and was divided by party differences that under the strain of war developed into serious civil conflict.

1778

To this promising field, then, Clinton turned his attention, with immediate results that seemed to fully justify his deductions, and warranted confidence in the success of his ultimate plan. A partially successful raid under General Provost came out of Florida and pillaged the coast towns of Georgia, but the first important move was against Savannah. On the twenty-ninth of December, Colonel Campbell landed with an army of three thousand and attacked the city, which was defended by General Robert Howe with less than a thousand men, and those without experience in action. The British were easily victorious, and completely scattered the opposing force, taking some five hundred prisoners and capturing valuable stores. Following this, Provost returned and captured Sunbury, which had repulsed his first raid, and Campbell with a division of his troops advanced successfully on Augusta. Thus Georgia, the last to renounce the royal authority, was the first to again feel its yoke, the British being now in virtual possession of the State.

General Benjamin Lincoln was sent by Congress to command the Southern department, but met with little success. He succeeded in raising a small army, but attempting prematurely to recover Augusta and Savannah, his force was seriously reduced without the attainment of his object, and he was obliged to retire to the hills

1779



White Hall

Anne Arundel Co. Maryland

The War in the South



with but a handful of men, leaving the British in full possession of Georgia. The direct results of his campaign were the gallant repulse of the British at Fort Royal by General Moultrie, the defeat and dispersal at Kettle Creek of a band of seven hundred Tories under Colonel Boyd, who was shot in the engagement, and the preservation of Charleston, which Provost had set out to attack, but from which he was compelled by Lincoln's advance to withdraw.

1779

Encouraged by their progress in the South, the British resumed with greater boldness their periodic raids in the North. Under Sir George Collier and General



Arnold Mansion Philadelphia

Matthews they entered Hampton Roads, May ninth, ravaging Norfolk and Portsmouth, and then sailed for New York, where they assisted Clinton in capturing the unfinished fortifications at Stony Point, by which the Americans had hoped to control King's Ferry. An expedition had been sent against West Greenwich, Connecticut, the previous March, which is memorable chiefly on account of General Putnam's bold escape from what seemed certain capture. He had rallied a company to oppose the British, who were on their way to destroy the salt-works at Horse Neck, but was unable to offer effective resistance to the fifteen hundred invaders, and his men were soon dispersed. Putnam sought to reach Stamford, but was pursued by the British, who were fast gaining on him, when he turned his horse over the edge of a steep, rocky bluff and rode safely to the bottom, leaving his astonished pursuers

1779

General Putnam's Ride



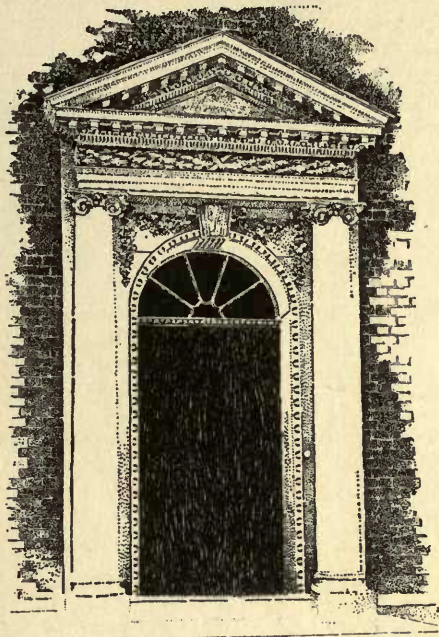
daunted and baffled at the top. Another expedition, under Governor Tryon, left New York for Connecticut early in July, and sailing along the coast plundered New Haven, East Haven, Fairfield and Norwalk, which latter place was also burned.

These measures were met by the Americans with movements against Stony Point and Verplank's Point, and later against the British garrison at Paulus Hook. These were not wholly retaliatory, as Washington feared from the capture of Stony Point the extension of British occupation through a series of such posts, which would accomplish all that was striven for in Burgoyne's campaign, and cut off his army and the Southern states from the recruits and supplies so generously furnished by New England. He therefore determined to retake the fort at once, and entrusted the work to General Wayne, one of his most intrepid aids. General Wayne with a few hundred men reached the precipitous slopes in the rear of the fort on the evening of July sixteenth, and in a dashing assault, upon which the heavy fire of the garrison made no impression, they mounted the breast-works

and compelled a speedy surrender. Nearly five hundred prisoners were taken, and guns and munitions of great value captured. After training the guns of the fort on Verplank's Point, opposite, and compelling its evacuation, the Americans leveled the works and returned to the main army. Their achievement is looked upon as one of the most brilliant of the war.

Paulus Hook, now the site of a part of Jersey City, was one of the strongest natural positions held by the British; nearly surrounded by water, it was approachable only by the post road, of which it originally formed the terminus and landing place of the ferry from New York. Major Harry Lee undertook the capture, and surprised it early on the morning of August nineteenth. The British had little time for resistance before they were overpowered by the attacking party, which secured upwards of one hundred and fifty prisoners — a number greater than that of the Americans — and quickly withdrew, lest the alarm spread to the main body of the enemy and retreat be cut off.

Another undertaking, though carefully planned



1779

Doorway Harwood House Annapolis

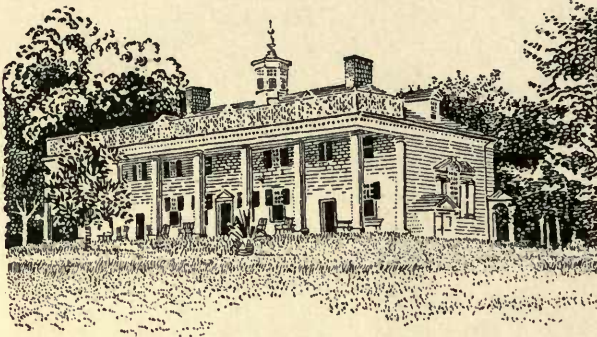


1779

Maryland

Stony Point

1779



Mount Vernon

and fitted out at great expense, met with disaster and utterly failed. This was the expedition against the British post at Castine, near the mouth of the Penobscot River, organized in Massachusetts, in which thirty-seven vessels were engaged, and had entered the river, when, on August thirteenth, they were hemmed in by a British fleet of superior force which suddenly appeared. The Americans, rather than see their ships fall into the hands of the British, beached and burned them, making their way back to Boston overland.

The American navy, from the poverty of national resources an inconsiderable power heretofore, received at this time a memorable accession in the fleet under John Paul Jones, fitted out at L'Orient, France, by the American and French governments. Jones, by birth a Scotchman, had already shown high ability in the service of America, and when, after many tedious disappointments, he found himself in command of an effective if not powerful fleet, he lost no time in making his presence felt among the shipping of Great Britain. He intercepted and captured many merchant vessels, in some cases boldly entering harbors to destroy them, and spread terror of his name throughout the British Isles. These exploits, while of importance in a scheme of warfare, were far from sufficient to the aggressive character of Jones, and he eagerly sought an encounter with armed vessels, though the conditions might apparently be against him. Such an opportunity came to him off Flamborough Head, September twenty-third, when he overtook two British ships of war, the Serapis and Countess of Scarborough, convoying a large fleet of merchantmen. Jones commanded the Bonhomme Richard, his flagship, and had with him but two other vessels of his squadron, the Alliance and Pallas, the others having been lost sight of in a gale. The British ships were greatly superior in size and armament, the Serapis being the larger, and a much newer and stouter vessel than the Bonhomme Richard, with which she engaged. The Countess of Scarborough soon struck her opponents, the Alliance and Pallas, and the three remained in a group apart, leaving the two larger vessels to struggle for mastery. The battle that ensued is renowned in history as an example of the triumph of personal invincibility in the face of apparent ruin.

The Bonhomme Richard and the Serapis fought at close range until both were badly battered and pierced, and then, grappled together, the guns of each touching the other's side, they continued their fearful work of carnage and destruction. On several occasions the Richard



*Washington's
Coat of Arms*

**Commodore
John Paul Jones**

Georgian

was reported to be sinking, but by extraordinary effort was kept afloat, and at last Pearson, the captain of the Serapis, yielded to his antagonist at a moment when, as far as material evidence was credible, the victory might well have been his own. The Alliance, which should have helped the Richard, remained

Mount Vernon



1779

aloof during the greater part of the engagement, and when at last she came up, nearly ruined Jones's chance by firing broadsides which swept the deck of the Richard. This action was excused on the ground of mistaken identity, but Landais' jealousy of Jones and his restiveness under the latter's superior authority, give color to a presumption of traitorous intent, and he was soon afterwards dismissed from the navy. The prizes were taken to Holland, and Jones, after a short stay in Paris, where his achievement was enthusiastically honored, returned to America, and received the thanks of Congress for his eminent services.

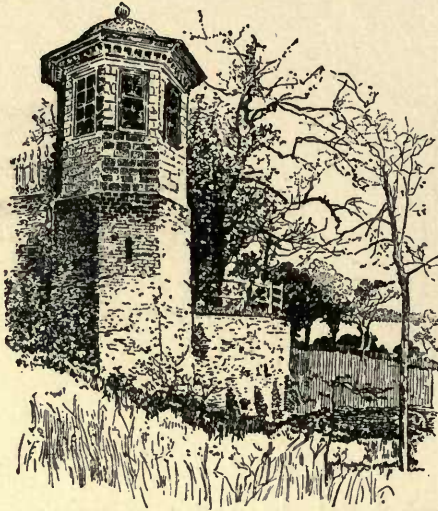
While Jones was receiving his vessels from France, the French fleet under D'Estaing, which had been cruising in West Indian waters, suddenly returned to the coast and captured four British men-of-war at Savannah. The French commander resolved to follow up this victory by recovering the town, and sought the help of the militia in the undertaking. Several weeks elapsed before the South Carolinians with Lincoln, who came to their aid, could complete an effective organization, and in this time the British had received reinforcements and erected formidable defences. D'Estaing, chafing under the delay, demanded an immediate attack, and on October ninth, the allies gallantly assaulted the works and succeeded in planting the flags of America and France on the ramparts, but they could not maintain their position, and finally were repulsed with great loss. The brave Pulaski was killed in this action, as was Sergeant Jasper, the hero of Fort Moultrie; and Count d'Estaing, who led his troops in person, was severely wounded. The French fleet put to sea, and Lincoln, with about two thousand men, withdrew to Charleston, where the people, desirous of protection, urged them to remain.

The British, encouraged by their victory, appeared off the coast of Georgia early in 1780 with a fleet under Admiral Arbuthnot, bringing Clinton and eight thousand men, who were placed in commanding positions about Charleston, where they were joined by Cornwallis with troops to the number of three thousand. General Lincoln, who had remained in the city, had been reinforced by a considerable body

1780

Savannah

1780



Cool House Mount Vernon

bands, and Gates, in whom Congress had great confidence, based on a misconception of his part in the capture of Burgoyne, was sent, against the judgment of Washington, to take command. Under conservative leadership this army would have grown and developed into an effective force, but without waiting for these processes, and apparently without consideration of its weakness, Gates led it to Camden, then an important center for the British. The despair resulting from the loss of Savannah and Charleston had been broken by minor though brilliant successes at Fishing Creek and Hanging Rock, and the patriots rallying under Marion, Sumter, and Pickens were harassing the British with a partisan warfare destructive of their sense of security, though lacking in effective organization. These leaders joined forces with Gates; but they added nothing to the strength of the attack on Camden, as both Marion and Sumter were detached for special operations, the latter taking four hundred of the best troops in addition to his own.

The British under Lord Rawdon, knowing of Gates' advance, set out to intercept and surprise him, and on August sixteenth, the armies came suddenly together, neither being aware of the proximity of the other. A battle was immediately ordered, and a line of militia, never before under fire, was marched in the first charge against the perfectly drilled regulars of the British. The natural result was, that the Americans, frightened by the solid fire of the enemy, broke and fled, leaving to DeKalb and his Continentals the whole burden of resistance. The latter fought with remarkable cour-

of Virginia veterans, but his forces could offer no effective resistance to an army numbering four to his one. Aided by the fleet, which ran Fort Moultrie without difficulty, the British instituted an aggressive siege which resulted in the capitulation of the city on May twelfth; General Lincoln and all his men were taken prisoners.

With the loss of the last remnant of Lincoln's army, organized defense was obliterated in the South. The British spread over and devastated South Carolina as they did before in Georgia, plundering all not avowedly loyal, and committing outrages calculated to embitter the patriots and strengthen them in their later resistance.

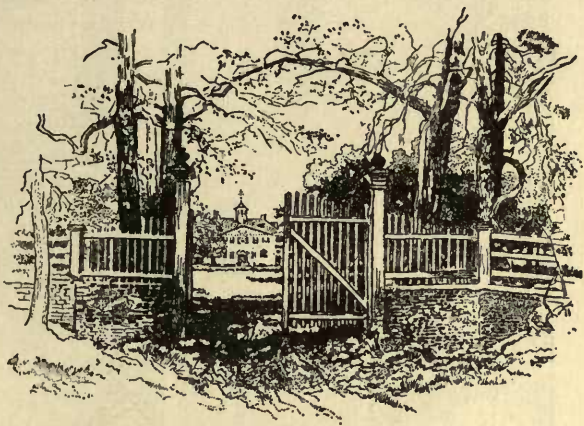
A detachment of two thousand men under DeKalb had been sent South to augment the forces there, and this was now utilized as a nucleus of a new army. As many more were soon added by enlistment and the accession of isolated



Virginia

General Gates in the South

age, but they were hopelessly outnumbered, and, after losing eight hundred men, including DeKalb, were obliged to retreat and save themselves as best they could. Sumter's detachment, which had captured the British wagon train, was overtaken by Tarleton and routed with the loss of half its men, killed or captured. The re-formed southern army, barely started in its mission, was thus effectually scattered, and once more the British were free to extend their lines and prosecute their plan of northward conquest.



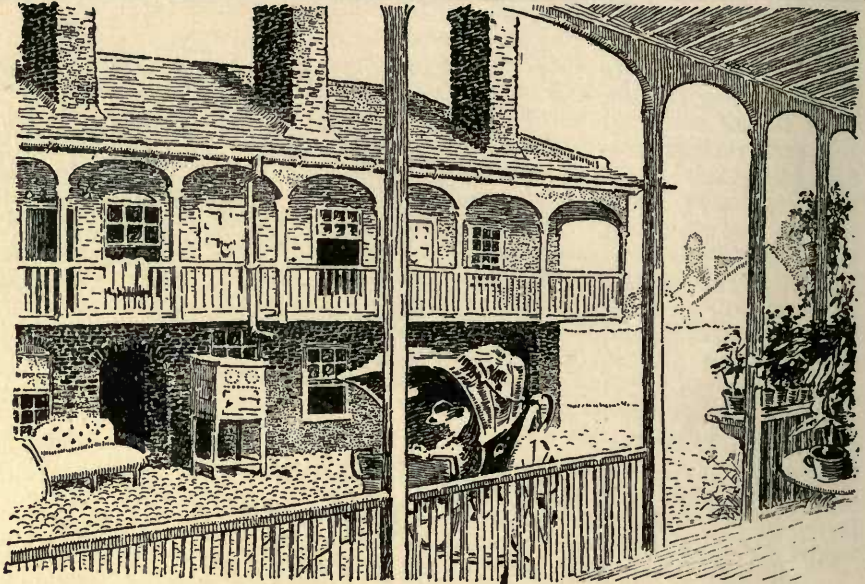
1780

**Old Entrance
Mount Vernon**

This immunity was of short duration, however, the rigorous measures adopted by Cornwallis quickly bearing fruit in an uprising fatal to British supremacy. Wishing to free himself from the annoyance of local attacks, Cornwallis sent a division under Colonel Ferguson to range the western borders of the Carolinas and intimidate the inhabitants. The threats of the invaders roused the mountaineers, who had hitherto contented themselves with repressing Indian aggression, and gathering under favorite leaders, they assembled on the Watuga, late in September, to the number of nearly twelve hundred. They chose Colonel Campbell—leader of the Virginians—chief commander, and under his direction were more closely united and instructed in methods of attack. They were later joined by upwards of three hundred from North Carolina, and started to crush the detachment under Ferguson. The British commander had word of their coming, and undertook to elude them; but being unsuccessful in this, took up a strong position on Kings' Mountain and awaited the conflict. To shorten the pursuit the backwoodsmen had divided their force, the pick of men and horses to the number of seven hundred entering on a forced march, leaving the rest to come up as they could. Riding night and day in their impatience to attain their object, the Americans arrived in the vicinity of the British camp on the morning of October seventh, and immediately arranged the attack. The British had more men, and a strong position on the top of a wooded hill; but every man in the attacking force was a trained Indian fighter and thoroughly at home in such a situation. They charged from opposite sides of the hill, and a repulse on one side was immediately followed by an assault on the other, thus keeping the British in constant motion, and gradually reducing the intervening space, until arriving at the top they surrounded and overpowered the enemy, forcing unconditional surrender. Ferguson and fully one-third of his men were killed, and the victors secured a large store of arms and ammunition, the lack of which was everywhere a serious hindrance to the struggling patriots.

1780

King's Mountain



Clagett's Tavern Alexandria Va.

1780 The tide of war thus ebbing and flowing, rose perceptibly for the Americans from this time, the people, encouraged by the destruction of the merciless foe that dominated the frontier, rising in scattered bands to pick off isolated British posts and even driving the main army to seek security nearer the sea-coast. Marion and Sumter appeared in unexpected quarters, cutting off supplies and routing loyalist militia, leading Tarleton hither and thither in futile attempts to reach them. He finally came up with Sumter at Blackstocks and was severely repulsed. The British, once more on the defensive, were checked in their northward march, and all that was needed to permanently cripple them was an organized army to which the roving bands could rally. This Congress undertook, for the third time, to supply; but depleted ranks and bankrupt finances were conditions not lightly subjected, and Greene, whom Washington was privileged to appoint to this command, could obtain but little in material equipment, either of men or outfittings, and was obliged to depend on appeals to the Southern States, backed by recommendations of the central government. In some aspects Greene's expedition was in the nature of a forlorn hope. Two armies had been sacrificed in the same cause, exhausting the resources of the northern division, which could now spare but a mere body-guard to the departing general. Disaffection was rife in the Continental army on account of the worthlessness of the currency with which it was paid, and enlistments were correspondingly difficult to obtain. In the face of this discouraging outlook Greene went resolutely to his task, rousing the country as he traveled through it and importuning the governors for aid of any kind. His energetic measures brought him some immediate assistance, and more followed as he journeyed South, leaving a train of activity where apathy had

General Greene goes South

before prevailed. He reached Charlotte, North Carolina, December second, and relieved Gates, who had since his defeat at Camden gathered the available militia of the state to the number of two thousand, to replace his lost army. These troops were raw and undisciplined, but with Steuben and Lee, whom Congress had assigned to the Southern department, Greene set about the work of fitting them for service, while they also formed a nucleus for gathering recruits.

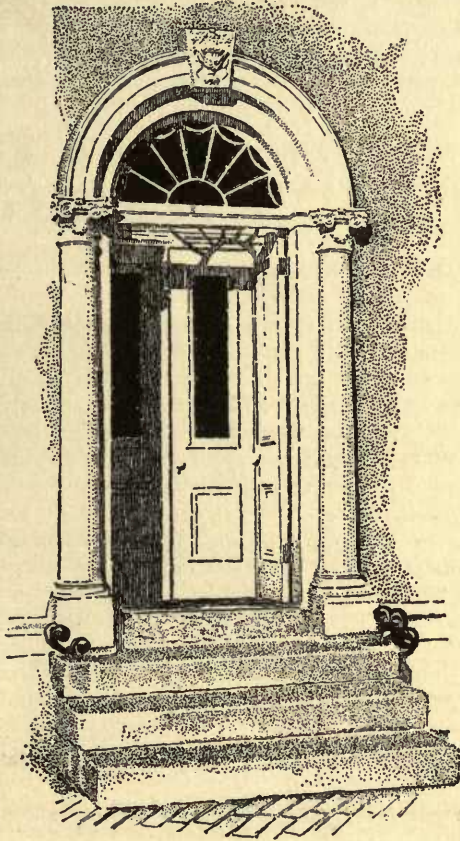
In appointing Greene to the command of the Southern division, Washington had deprived his army of a strong general, but he was content in the knowledge of the special fitness of Greene for the duty to which he was assigned. His notable service as quartermaster-general after the failure of the Board of War, and his eminent ability in the field, were considerations that impelled Washington to urge his appointment to this post after the destruction of Lincoln's army at Charleston; but Congress, enamoured of Gates, chose the latter. In the interval since that time the contrast of ability in the two men had become apparent even to Congress. While Gates hurried to destruction in the South, Greene gained fresh honors in New Jersey, where he checked Clinton's advance at Springfield and sent him in retreat to Staten Island.

1780

Incursions of this character were the extent of British activity in the North during the spring and summer of 1780. Washington had moved into New Jersey and driven out Knyphausen, whose force was greatly superior, before Clinton arrived from Charleston; and while the latter was engaged in his abortive raid, the American commander defended his position on the Hudson. His army, impoverished and reduced in numbers through the incapacity of Congress, was reinforced by the arrival at Newport, Rhode Island, July tenth, of a powerful French fleet under Admiral Ternay, bringing Count de Rochambeau with six thousand soldiers. The strength of the allied forces was thus sufficient to imperil the British at New York, and their outlying posts were finally abandoned for the better protection of the larger interests.

At the British headquarters, and in the heart of the American councils, events were making for one of the saddest burdens that Washington, in

Alexandria Va.



1780

Arrival of French Allies

all the misfortunes of the Revolution, was called upon to bear. Benedict Arnold, whose name is now identified with treachery, was at that time one of the most valiant officers in the patriot army. Impetuous and ardent, he was ever at the forefront of action, and his self-ignoring courage inspired those about him to victorious effort in the face of impending disaster. He had led a starving army through the northern wilderness to Quebec, his energetic struggle for the control of Lake Champlain had delayed by a year the British advance to the Hudson and operated for its final defeat, and his re-surgent valor at Saratoga turned the tide of battle in favor of his cause. The elements of character that contributed to these worthy ends were equally potent in self-seeking baseness, when the high impulse of patriotism had given place to one of personal gain and revenge. The wound received by Arnold in the charge at Saratoga incapacitated him, temporarily, for active service, and when sufficiently recovered he was put in command of Philadelphia, which the British had then recently evacuated. Here he married the daughter of a Tory, and formed associations that opened the way for later operations. Life at the capital developed the weaknesses of his nature, and he became involved in difficulties that brought him successively before a committee of Congress and a court-martial; the former exonerated him, but the latter, though acquitting him of the charges preferred, qualified the verdict by directing Washington to administer a formal reprimand. The harshness of this measure was greatly miti-

1775
1776

1777

1778

1779

Washington's Headquarters Richmond Va.



Major-General Benedict Arnold

gated by the implied praise which Washington, who admired Arnold and believed him wronged, incorporated in the rebuke; but to Arnold it was no less a rebuke, and it weighed in turning him from a life of honor to one of ignominy.

Smarting under his wrong, real or fancied, and looking to the possibilities of personal emolument, he opened cautious communication with the British, who saw in this an opportunity of acquiring by treachery what they could not take by force of arms. The American fort at West Point, on the Hudson, was coveted, and Arnold set out to obtain the post of commandant that he might work its ruin, for which he was to receive a large money consideration and a commission as brigadier-general in the British army. Though Washington had other plans for Arnold's employment, such was his regard for the man, that he deferred to the latter's wishes, and the first requirement of the plot was effected. From possession it was but a step to delivery; but that step was carelessly executed by Major André, the British emissary sent to meet Arnold and arrange the details, and while on his way back to the Vulture, a sloop-of-war which had brought him up the river, he was captured at Tarrytown and the full import of his mission discovered. John Paulding, David Williams and Isaac Van Wart, the vigilant rangers who seized André, took him, in spite of liberal offers for liberty, to the American headquarters at Northcastle; and a few days later he was hanged at Tappan, after having confessed to being a spy, and notwithstanding strenuous efforts on the part of Clinton to save his officer's life. Through a blunder of the officers to whom André was delivered, Arnold was notified of the failure of his conspiracy and succeeded in escaping to the British on the day, September twenty-fifth, that the surrender was to have taken place.

To Washington, who arrived unexpectedly at West Point on the morning of Arnold's flight, the moral disappointment was particularly severe. Arnold was a valuable officer, but the gap which he left could, in a way, be filled. The real calamity was the shaken confidence in human integrity engendered by the perfidy of one so highly esteemed, and who owed so much to the kindly consideration of his superior. It opened unconsidered possibilities of defeat, and such was the improbability in Arnold's case that no limit could be set to unwelcome suspicion. Happily no further cause for such existed, and the treason of Arnold remains the one blot on the record of patriotism.



1780

School-house of Randolphs and Jeffersons Tuckahoe Va.

1780



Westover James River Va.

In the North the year 1780 closed as it had passed, without important aggression by either side. To Washington, in his quarters in New Jersey, the outlook was cheerless in the extreme. All the old familiar besetments of failing men and scant supplies harassed him with stubborn persistence. As an executive body Congress was a failure, and Washington's strenuous entreaties were received with indifference and apathy. The lack of funds was the most serious difficulty, and after its own conspicuous failure in this field, Congress, with unusual discernment, shifted the burden to an individual of large means and earnest patriotism, by appointing Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, to be Superintendent of Finances. In the early days of the war, Morris had answered Washington's appeal with fifty thousand dollars raised on his personal credit, and, though the task was one that few men would have cared to undertake and fewer still have succeeded in, he now applied his ripe business ability to the problem, and with the coöperation of Gouverneur Morris, of New York, established a bank and raised the credit of the government on the strength of his own acceptance of the trust. The money thus available was of immense assistance to Washington, enabling him to recoup his army at a most critical time, when, as later developments proved, unreadiness would have been fatal.

¹⁷⁸¹ Benedict Arnold, with his commission from King George, had been sent to ravage Virginia, and with Cornwallis and Tarleton in the Carolinas, the importance of the British strength in the South was clearly apparent to the American commander. He dispatched Lafayette with twelve hundred men to meet Arnold, who was burning and

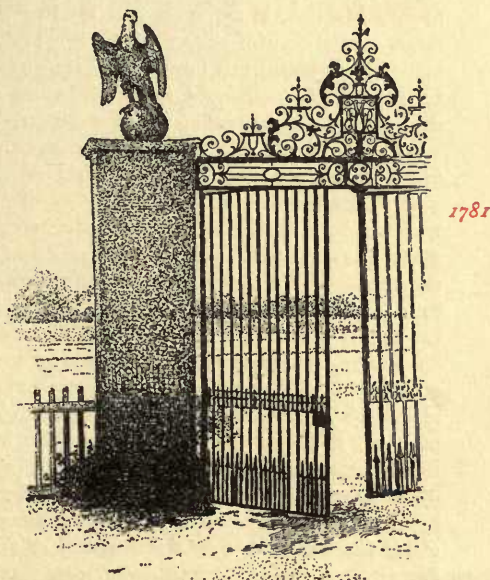
Robert Morris

pillaging with the energy that had been characteristic of his worthy efforts. Early in March, Lafayette reached Annapolis, at which place he was to join the French fleet which had been sent from Newport to convoy him to Portsmouth, where Arnold was entrenched. The plan was frustrated by the appearance of a British fleet under Arbuthnot near the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, and as a result of the ensuing action the French were obliged to return to Rhode Island, leaving Lafayette without the means of reaching Arnold. Clinton, though yet with no plan beyond disconnected raids, sent General Phillips with two thousand men to join Arnold, whom the former was to relieve of command. His mission thus rendered hopeless, Lafayette was ordered to join Greene, who was beginning to make his presence felt in the farther South. 1781

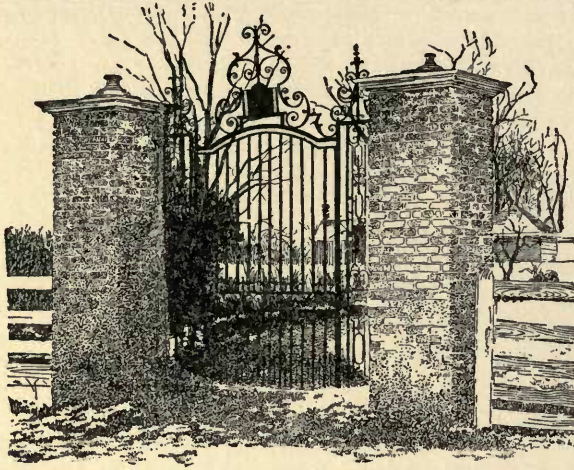
One of the typical figures of the war was Daniel Morgan of Virginia. Born to humble station, he served as private in the early Indian wars, and at the outbreak of the Revolution raised a regiment of Virginia riflemen and hurried to the front. His men formed an important part of the expedition to Quebec and were prominent in many later actions, notably at Saratoga, where they won the praise of the enemy. Morgan had not received the recognition his achievements merited and had withdrawn to his Virginia plantation, when Gates's defeat at Camden revealed the desperate situation of the cause in the South. Repressing personal considerations, he made haste to join Gates, and soon received from Congress a commission as brigadier-general. He was engaged in organizing his troops when Greene arrived, and with the approval of the latter he moved to the westward, and gathering the militia, stopped the ravages of loyalists in that section. Cornwallis

watched with apprehension Morgan's growing power, and sent Tarleton, with his light infantry, to check his operations. Morgan retreated before him until he reached a favorable position at Cowpens — on the boundary between North and South Carolina — where he established himself, and instructing and encouraging his men, he waited in battle order for the British to come up. They arrived on the seventeenth of January and dashed upon the Americans with an impetuosity calculated to break the ranks of the latter; but they were prepared for this and met the assault boldly, changing formation to bring fresh troops to the front, and then by a partial retreat led the British forward, enabling a division under Colonel Washington to attack them in the rear. Met by fire before and behind, the enemy soon succumbed in unconditional surrender. Tarleton himself escaped, but upwards of six hundred of his men fell into the hands of the Ameri-

Gate Post Westover



Morgan's Victory at Cowpens



G a t e W e s t o v e r

1781

before the next morning, had carried the Americans well beyond the Broad River. Events proved the wisdom of this course, and the advantage thus gained barely sufficed to save them from the pursuing army, which was lightened by burning its heavy baggage, that the chase might be unimpeded. Greene also realized the importance of outwitting Cornwallis, and on learning of the victory started at once to join Morgan, at the same time sending messengers ahead to gather boats at all the rivers on the line of march, that everything might be in readiness when the troops arrived. Without this foresight all the strenuous efforts of Morgan would have come to naught, as successively at the Catawba and the Yadkin the Americans had only the river between them and their pursuers.

Greene's army, following close upon its general, joined Morgan's division at Guilford, the ninth of February, and together they continued the flight to the Dan, where Kosciuszko, sent ahead by Greene, was preparing defences. The British were so close behind that it was only by employing a rear guard to engage them in skirmishes that the Americans succeeded in crossing the river; when this was safely accomplished the skirmishing party followed rapidly, leaving the enemy baffled at the bank. The British had no boats, and as it was out of the question to ford under the fire of the Americans, they withdrew and gave up the chase.

Greene soon returned to the country south of the Dan, and for some weeks harassed Cornwallis by raids on outlying divisions, and by intercepting his recruits and supplies. Every attempt to reach the Americans was frustrated by a rapid change of position, and after seriously fatiguing his army to no purpose, Cornwallis withdrew to rest his men and seek recruits. This gave Greene a like opportunity, and the militia, for which his aides had scoured the neighboring states while the British were being held in check, began to arrive in appreciable force. When sufficiently strengthened, Greene, who saw the necessity of a battle which should cripple his adversary, even though himself obliged to retreat, marched to Guilford Court House, which he

cans, with all the arms and baggage of the command. Morgan's victory was a brilliant one, his force being inferior to that of his adversary, and was largely the result of clear judgment and careful planning, backed by experienced troops.

Although Tarleton's command was destroyed, it was dangerous for Morgan to remain within reach of Cornwallis, who was sure to retaliate for the loss of his favorite regiment; and as soon as the battle was over a rapid retreat was begun, which,



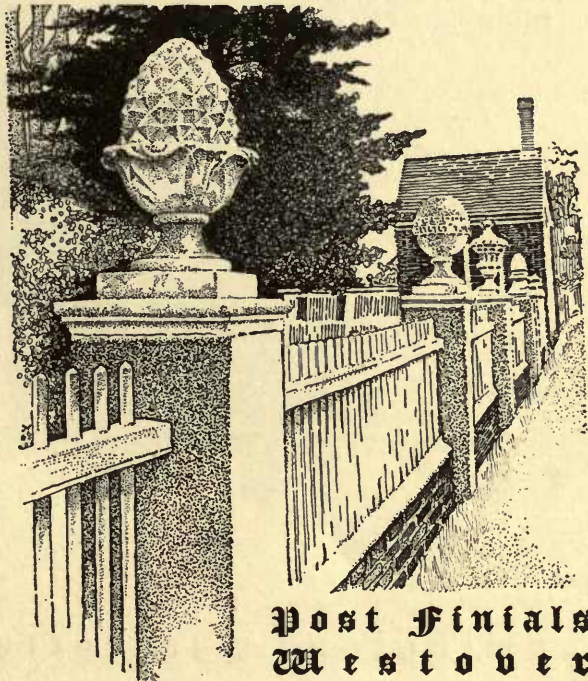
had selected as an advantageous position. The next day, March fifteenth, the British accepted the challenge and boldly opened the attack. Greene's forces, which numbered somewhat over four thousand, were largely untrained militia, and at the first charge of the enemy, the firing line, thus constituted, broke and fled without offering any effective resistance. The Continentals, who were next behind, fought with steady regularity and twice repulsed the British, who only saved the day by the reckless use of artillery fired through their own ranks. Greene withdrew in good order, but minus a large part of the militia, which failed to return after the first rout.

Cornwallis, who lost in the neighborhood of six hundred men, took up his march to Wilmington to refit before coming northward. Greene immediately followed him, although defeated and with his force reduced by desertion — his loss in battle being less than a third that of the British; but he was compelled by the continued desertion of militia to abandon the pursuit at the Deep River when almost up with the enemy.

1781

With the British forces divided, as they were by Cornwallis's expedition to Virginia, it became necessary for Greene to choose between following the former to the North, and the alternative of moving against Lord Rawdon, who held Camden and a chain of fortified posts in South Carolina. He chose the latter plan, and quickly withdrawing from the vicinity of Cornwallis, that the latter might not detect his purpose in time to obstruct his movement, he marched for Camden, April second, and arrived that night at Hobkirk's Hill, within a short distance of the enemy's works. Rawdon, thinking to surprise Greene, whom he knew to be as yet without artillery, led an attack early on the morning of April seventh, and succeeded in dislodging the Americans. Greene was surprised, but not unprepared, as he had camped his army in battle form to guard against this possibility. The struggle was sharp, and for some time the advantage appeared to be with the Americans, but at a critical moment one of those unnecessary weakenings, which had turned the scale against them on many other occasions, broke the formation, and seeing the inevitable result, Greene withdrew his men while yet possible to do so without sacrifice.

Reinforcements reached Rawdon a few



Post Finials
W e s t o v e r

Georgian

1781

weeks later, in spite of Lee and Marion, who, at the first inception of the plan, had been sent to cut off his supplies. With this added force, Rawdon started out early in May to reach, by a détour, a position in Greene's rear, which he hoped to find unguarded. The sagacious general was not to be caught in such a simple manner, however, and changed his position for one so strong that the British feared to attack. Unable to dislodge Greene, and threatened by the latter's outlying divisions, which had already taken Fort Watson, one of his important posts, Rawdon abandoned Camden, May tenth, and moved to the sea-coast. On his way he hoped to strengthen the garrison at Fort Motte, but he was too late, and arrived May twelfth, just in time to witness its surrender. Sumter had taken Orangeburg the day before, and Neilson's Ferry and Fort Granby fell within a few days. Lee and Pickens with their divisions entered Georgia and captured Fort Galphin, May twenty-first, reaching Augusta, their objective point, a few hours later. Here they met determined resistance. The two forts, Grierson and Cornwallis, were besieged, and the former, which was the weaker, was soon taken by Pickens, enabling him to go to the assistance of Lee, whose operations had so far had little effect on the strong garrison of Fort Cornwallis, which fought gallantly and held out with stubborn tenacity. The Americans were no less determined, however, and gradually weakening the defense by daily engagements, they finally assaulted the fort on June fifth, and forced its surrender.

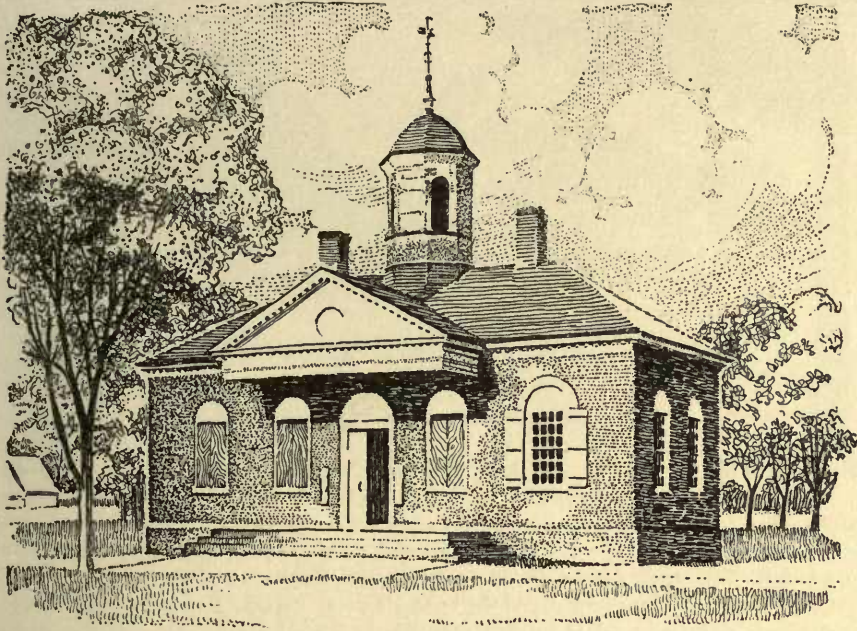
One of the strongest British posts in the South, and after the fall of Augusta the only one in that section remaining in their control, was Ninety-Six, Georgia. To this Greene directed his attention after recuperating his army, and opened systematic



Farmington, Charlottesville Va.

*Designed by
Thomas Jefferson*

Sumter, Lee and Pickens



Court House, Williamsburg Va.

Designed by Sir Christopher Wren

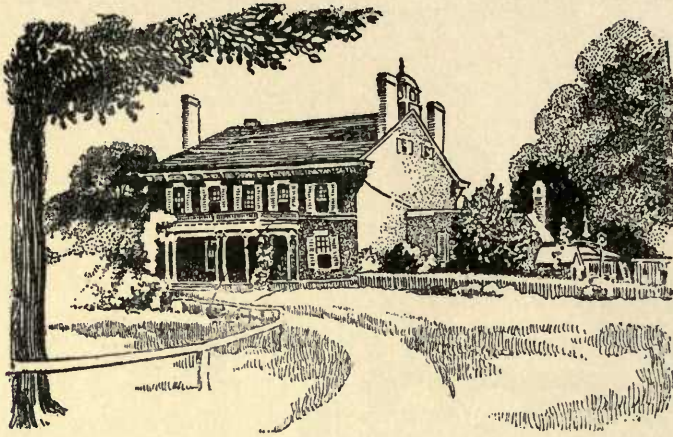
siege operations, which, with the help of Lee, who had joined him after the victory of Augusta, had reduced the strong garrison to a point where surrender could not be long delayed, when the Americans received word of the approach of Lord Rawdon, who had again left the seaboard to come to the relief of the besieged post. Greene, who was too weak to cope with such a force, reluctantly withdrew and led Rawdon a futile chase from point to point, until the latter, unable to disperse the Americans, and fearing to remain in the position he had come so far to sustain, withdrew from Ninety-Six, taking the garrison and loyalists, and returned finally to the coast. Thus the purpose of Greene's campaign, apparently frustrated, was accomplished by the force of conditions his earlier work had created.

1781

Detachments of the American troops followed the retreating British to the outskirts of Charleston, harassing them and preventing scattered raids and pillage. They also, as a result of engagements with outlying commands, captured upwards of one hundred and fifty prisoners, among whom were a number of officers.

Lord Rawdon embarked for England early in July, and his successor, Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, undertook to reoccupy the country from which Rawdon had been driven. He started, late in August, with between two and three thousand men, and camped on the Santee near Fort Motte. Greene, who was encamped in the neighboring hills, had rested and strengthened his army, and he set out on receipt of in-

Ninety-six Evacuated



Crogan Place Locust Grove Ky.

1781 formation of Stewart's movements, to intercept the latter and at the same time to assail his communications by detachments in his rear. This plan was so successful that the British were obliged to withdraw to Eutaw Springs, some twenty miles down the river. Here they selected a strong position and awaited the Americans, who reached that vicinity September seventh, but were undiscovered until the morning of the eighth, a short time before they were ready to attack. The armies were evenly matched, and although the Americans pressed steadily forward and easily destroyed the enemy's outer lines, the resistance was able and determined, and for a while seemed sufficient to hold the ground. At this point Greene's superior tactics prevailed, and the Continentals, being formed in to replace the exhausted militia, which had so far borne bravely the brunt of the battle, charged the British before they had time to recover from the fire of the militia, and penetrating their line, drove them in disorder to the shelter of a brick building about which the camp was set. Unfortunately the victors were over-confident of success and scattered in search of plunder, with the result that the British were enabled to gather sufficient strength to render the final outcome doubtful, and Greene, bitterly disappointed, yet ever watchful of the safety of his army, felt compelled to withdraw and trust to the severity of the blow he had inflicted to force the enemy to retreat. He took with him five hundred prisoners, making the British loss, with those left on the field, nearly a thousand; which, as was anticipated, decided Stewart to return to the coast, where the protection of the British ships formed their only stronghold. As before, detachments under Marion and Lee followed and harassed the retreating army, which, to be less encumbered, destroyed large quantities of stores, and left behind more than a thousand stands of arms. Greene retired, according to his custom, to gather reinforcements, and later moved to the vicinity of Charleston, where his presence served to restrain the British and check their raids on the surrounding country; but his work was practically done, and the South, the most cruelly devastated section of the Union, was, with the exception of a few points on the coast, freed from British dominion.

Simultaneously with these victories in South Carolina came the master-stroke of the Revolution, — the operations about Yorktown which led to the surrender of Cornwallis. The successive raids into Virginia had attracted attention to that quarter,

Eutaw Springs

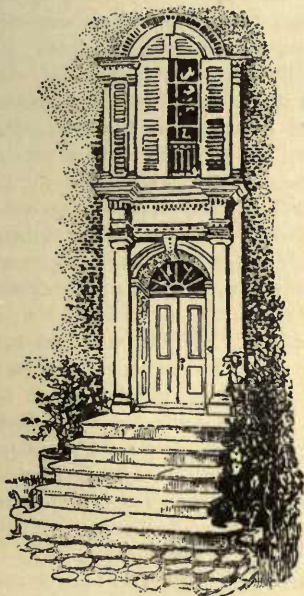
but the expedition under Phillips that added two thousand men to Arnold's already strong force, and Cornwallis's approach from the South, gave to the situation there an importance not hitherto possessed.

Washington, in his survey of existing conditions, realized the necessity of a decisive engagement that should successfully terminate the Revolution, which otherwise stood in grave danger of dissolution as a result of the apathy and incompetence of Congress, and the failure of the states not directly menaced, to continue the much-needed supplies of money and men. To this end he sought the coöperation of Rochambeau and his French troops, and the fleet under De Barras, recently arrived at Newport. The choice lay between New York and Yorktown, at either of which places the ships could coöperate with the land forces, an essential condition to the complete victory that Washington desired to ensure. His preference at first was for New York as offering the greater opportunity, and early in July a combined attack was made on the forts at the upper end of Manhattan. The attempt was fruitless as to its main issue, but it served to alarm Clinton, and caused him to withdraw further aid from Cornwallis; it also served as a feint and enabled Washington to make unsuspected preparations for carrying out the alternative plan, to attack the forces now combined and entrenched at Yorktown. This plan gained opportune encouragement by the receipt of assurance of coöperation from Count De Grasse, who was on his way from the West Indies with another and larger fleet.

1781

Lafayette, whom Cornwallis unsuccessfully endeavored to isolate, had been joined by Wayne with his command, and together they had driven the British from the interior,

Frankfort Ky.

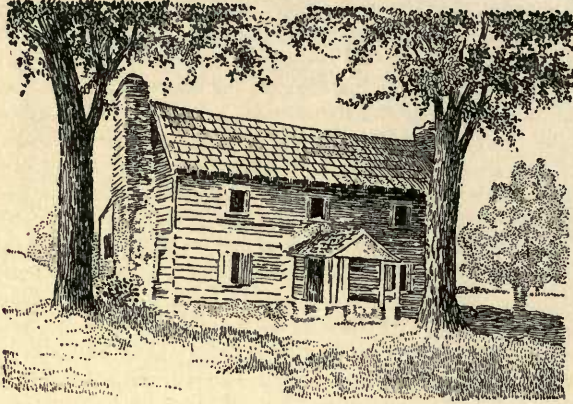


Designed by Thomas Jefferson

engaging them at Williamsburg and Green Spring, and held them at bay at Yorktown. Neither Cornwallis nor Clinton had any idea that Washington would abandon New York with his main army, and this, with the operations already attempted, and the elaborate preparations made by the latter with the apparent purpose of continuing on the same lines, enabled the allied armies to slip away, leaving only a detachment to hold the British to Manhattan, and get well out of reach before Clinton discovered their absence. When he became aware of the movement he vainly endeavored to divert them from their purpose by sending Arnold, who had been unappreciatively ordered north by Cornwallis, into Connecticut to ravage and excite the country. Forts Trumbull and Griswold, near New London, were taken, and at the latter, Colonel Ledyard and nearly a hundred of his men were murdered, after having surrendered in good faith. New London was burned to complete the wanton destruction.

The armies under Washington crossed the Hudson August nineteenth, and marching through Philadelphia, arrived September eighth at the head of Chesapeake Bay, where they gathered transports and awaited the French fleet. De Grasse had

Movements of Allied Forces



C l a r k H o u s e
M u l b e r r y W i l l K y .

arrived at the entrance to the Chesapeake and was landing troops sent to reinforce Rochambeau, when a British fleet under Admiral Graves appeared off the capes, and the French at once went out to meet it. The ensuing action, while not eminently decisive, was severely felt by the British, who lost one ship and were obliged to sail north to refit. On his return, De Grasse found awaiting him the squadron under De Barras, who had eluded the English fleet sent to intercept him, and arrived safely with trans-

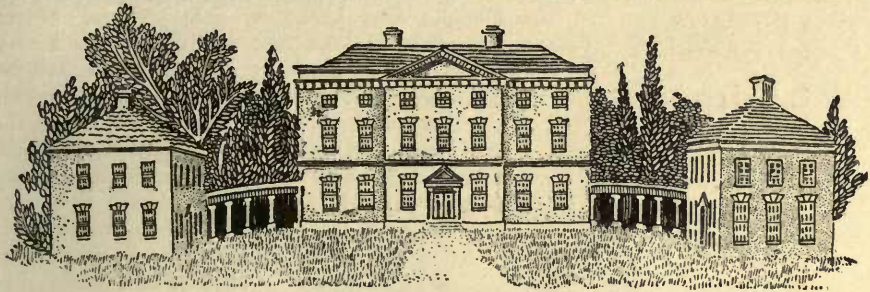
ports and siege tools, and together they proceeded up the bay and brought down the troops, which were landed at Williamsburg, September twenty-sixth. Joined by Lafayette and the French reinforcements, the combined armies, numbering in the neighborhood of sixteen thousand men, took up positions about Yorktown, September twenty-eighth, and laid down the first lines of the siege.

With the river, against which the town was set, and Gloucester Point, opposite, in the hands of the enemy, Yorktown was ill-adapted to successful defense, and Cornwallis soon found himself surrounded with steadily approaching armies. His first position was in trenches outside the town, but he was soon obliged to withdraw to the inner fortifications, while the besiegers occupied his abandoned works. Day by day the lines contracted and the heavy guns battered the defenses with steady effectiveness. October fourteenth two outlying redoubts were taken, one by the Americans and one by the French, and Cornwallis, realizing the desperateness of his situation, resolved to stake all on an attempt to escape by the river. On the night of the sixteenth he embarked a detachment of his men which reached the opposite bank in safety, but the sudden advent of a storm frustrated his plan, and the troops already over were with difficulty brought back the following day.

¹⁷⁸¹ His last hope gone, Cornwallis sought terms of surrender, and on the eighteenth the articles were signed. The next day eight thousand men laid down their arms to the Americans, and the British ships with a thousand more were delivered to the French. The ceremony was very imposing, the conquered army assuming all the dignity permitted by the articles of surrender. Cornwallis remained in his quarters under plea of sickness, presenting his apologies to Washington through General O'Hara, who also delivered the British commander's sword to General Lincoln, whom Washington, as a slight recompense for the former's like humiliation at Charleston, had appointed to receive it.

The careful plan had been wrought out, the overwhelming blow had been struck;

Cornwallis surrenders



Tryon Palace New-Berne N.C.

and although it could not be immediately known, the end of the Revolution had come. To Washington there yet appeared much need of continued effort, and great exertion was required on his part to prevent an easy relaxation after such a notable victory. King George was still insistent for war, and the British still held New York and Charleston.

Further reinforcements were sent to Greene, who continued to watch Stewart at the latter place, and Washington withdrew his army to the highlands of the Hudson. Clinton, with late awakening to the danger of Cornwallis's position, had started with a relief expedition and arrived at the entrance to the Chesapeake five days after the surrender. He immediately returned to New York, where the winter was quietly spent, and in the spring was succeeded by Sir Guy Carleton, whose appointment marked the accession of the peace party in Parliament, and whose mission was as much diplomatic as belligerent.

Washington's fear of further aggression and his appeals for continued vigilance, while justified by considerations of ordinary caution, and the unchanged attitude of King George, were happily unfounded, and events slowly but inevitably forwarded the termination of the war.

In England, irresistible surgings of public opinion were steadily decreasing the balance of power held by the King and his party, and by the first of March following the surrender at Yorktown they were reduced to a minority. King George, whose every measure in the history of the war had been too late for its opportunity, still clung to the hope of crushing the rebels, but he was practically alone, and before the month had passed, Lord North, his prime minister, was forced by the opposition in Parliament to dissolve his cabinet and resign the government to the Whigs. Rockingham came in at the head of the dominant party, but he was broken in health and died soon after, his place being taken by Lord Shelburne, then secretary of state.

1782

Franklin, to whose victories of diplomacy America's standing abroad was chiefly due, had already opened negotiations with Shelburne; and with Richard Oswald, the latter's agent, had drafted at Paris the terms of peace. After much diplomatic contention, in which



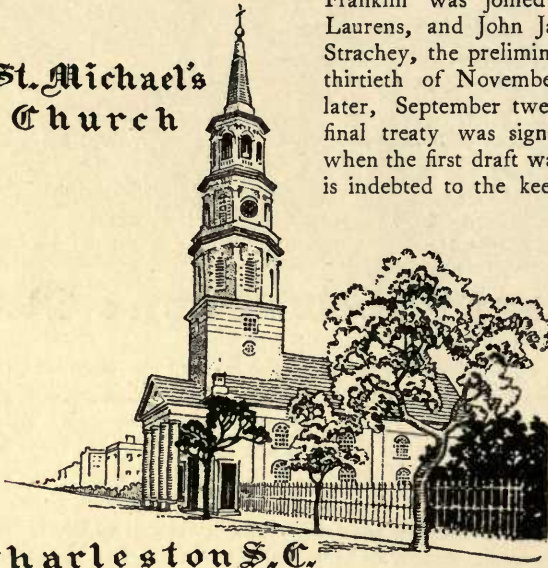
North Carolina

The End of the War



1782

St. Michael's Church



Charleston S. C.

Franklin was joined by John Adams, Henry Laurens, and John Jay; and Oswald by Henry Strachey, the preliminary articles were signed the thirtieth of November. It was nearly a year later, September twenty-third, 1783, when the final treaty was signed, but the work was done when the first draft was agreed to, and this country is indebted to the keenness and ability of its representatives, especially to

Franklin, for much more advantageous terms than could reasonably have been expected.

The troubles of the embryo nation having diminished with regard to England, the looseness and insufficiency of the central government became alarmingly apparent, and the army, the only real power, from being the instrument of liberty,

threatened oppression of another form. All through the war the inability of Congress to provide for the army had been an almost paralyzing difficulty, but in one way or another Washington had been able to bridge this condition and maintain an effective organization. With the war ended and the urgency of action less apparent, Congress was at the point of abandoning the soldier with no provision for arrears of pay, and no assurance of even remote recompense for the hardships endured and the battles won.

1783

The disaffection thus engendered permeated the entire army and needed but the leadership of an active spirit to rise to organized revolt. This leader was at hand in the person of Major John Armstrong, and through him the grievances of officers and men were declared in the form of a written address, in which the army was called upon to rise in its power and assume the government. Early in the previous year a somewhat similar movement had resulted in a proposition to crown Washington and declare him king; but though touched by this evidence of devotion, his high character was proof against all allurements, and he unhesitatingly rejected the offer, denouncing the principle, and pointing out the priceless benefits of the liberty for which they had fought.

1782

This later and more determined demonstration called for more decisive action, as it was approved by the general body of officers, and a day appointed for inaugurating the plan.

1783

Filled with grief, alike for the necessities of his men and the danger of the nation, Washington rebuked the movement in general orders, and then, calling his officers to meet him, he reviewed the seriousness of the step contemplated, and with deep emotion appealed to them to stand by him and their country, trusting to the final triumph of justice and the righting of their wrongs. Promising his continued efforts in their behalf, the general withdrew, and the officers, yielding to his entreaties,

Insurrection imminent

formally resolved against the uprising. Alarmed by the imminence of this peril, Congress was stirred to action, and by partial payment, and land warrants, succeeded in pacifying the troops, preparatory to disbandment.

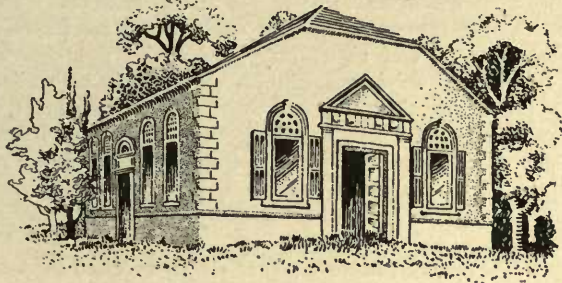
Wayne, whom Greene had sent, soon after his arrival from Yorktown, to operate in Georgia, drove the British out of Savannah the following July, and on the fourteenth of December the same year, two weeks after the preliminary treaty was signed at Paris, they evacuated Charleston.

New York was now the only port held, and Carleton occupied that uneventfully during the following year, until the signing of the final treaty, September twenty-third, was announced. He departed in state, November twenty-fifth, and as the British marched to their boats, Washington, with Governor Clinton, entered from the north and took possession. By this final act the United States were freed from British sovereignty, and the independence declared in 1776 was accomplished before the world.

His work finished, Washington called his officers about him, and bade them farewell with the simple dignity that had characterized his communion with them, but with deep emotion and fervent wishes for their future prosperity. In silence and in tears he embraced each one, and then, departing, made his way to the ferry, followed by the company, and, entering his barge, he raised his hat in final salute and began his homeward journey. What the Revolution could have been without Washington, is difficult to imagine. Through it all he stands preëminent, and continued study of his life serves but to further impress his greatness. To the wisdom and courage that planned his operations and effected them, were added nobleness and virtue that bound his army to him in bonds of love, that held when duty was forgotten.

George III, to whose unwise activity the independence of the United States is due, was, with all his deficiencies in statecraft, an honest and patriotic ruler. Surrounded by scheming and intriguing politicians, with only here and there a straightforward leader, it is little wonder that he became irretrievably committed to a policy in which there was, from his point of view, room for honest belief, and which his fawning courtiers were ever ready to extol. A complicated and disproportionate system of representation placed undue power in the hands of a few, while the great body of the people was very inadequately represented. These conditions, in times so degenerate, made it impossible for the King to gain his ends except by barter and intrigue, and we find him often the distracted victim of unfriendly and exacting cliques whose temporary strength forces recognition.

St. James Goose Creek S.C.



1782

1783



South Carolina

**Charleston and
New York evacuated**

Georgian

Believing fully in his divine right to govern, with every sentiment of hereditary prejudice outraged by the resistance of the colonists, King George, in his policy of subjection, was at least true to his natural instincts, for which we must allow while condemning the vindictive and oppressive measures resulting from it. Strong and unrelenting as was his enmity in war, his right-heartedness is evidenced by the equal sincerity of his friendliness when finally he realized the failure of his cause ; his prayer to this end expressed before Parliament, when, with emotion, he acknowledged England's defeat, that "religion, language, interest and affection might prove a bond of permanent union between the two countries," is a worthy tribute of magnanimity, but it has been tardy of fulfillment, and the century now closing has, from the beginning, witnessed strife, and jealousy, and unworthy suspicion.

Recent events, however, have clearly revealed the underlying kinship and natural sympathy of the two nations, and notwithstanding the contention which must result from the conscientious discharge of duty by representatives of these governments, a warmer friendship is assured, which it is hoped will ultimately realize the contrite benediction of King George III.



Peace

Georgia



ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES A COMPLETE CATALOGUE OF THE GEORGIAN PATTERN IS SHOWN. IT IS MADE IN STERLING SILVER ONLY (925-1000 FINE), AND MAY BE HAD IN CHEST COMBINATIONS OF GREAT VARIETY. AN IMPORTANT FEATURE OF THE GEORGIAN, AND A MARKED INNOVATION IN FLATWARE, IS THE EXTENSIVE LINE OF HOLLOW HANDLE SPOONS AND FORKS, WHICH ARE PARTICULARLY APPROPRIATE TO THIS PATTERN BECAUSE OF THIS ADDED SIMILITUDE TO THE IONIC COLUMN WHICH IS THE BASIS OF THIS DESIGN.

THE PRODUCTS OF THIS MANUFACTORY ARE MARKETED THROUGH THE JEWELRY TRADE.

THE TOWLE MFG. COMPANY DOES NO RETAIL BUSINESS.



IN adopting the Georgian Style as a motive for this design, we recognize the wide and still growing appreciation of every manifestation of colonial architecture. While this style is more nearly indigenous than any other that the changing tastes of recent years have approved,—its precedent being identified with so much that is vital in the early history of our country, and its characteristics so amenable to existing conditions,—we must remember that plans and fittings were first brought from England, where, early in the reign of George III, the reproduction of classical designs became fashionable.

Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren had long before revived and adapted the teachings of Palladio and other Italian masters, and their influence prepared the way for popular acceptance of the promulgations of James Stewart, who returned, in 1762, from extended residence and study in Greece. The first fruits of the application of a style developed by the needs of public and religious life in a mild climate, to the domestic requirements of England, were absurd in the extreme; but a growing recognition of its limitations evolved the charming if not pure style with which we are familiar.

In the search for novelty its merits were for many years overlooked; but gradually the beauty of the old work has become apparent, and there is every reason to believe that the favor in which this style is now established will be lasting.

Derivation of Design

Tea Spoon, P.M.

No. 13.

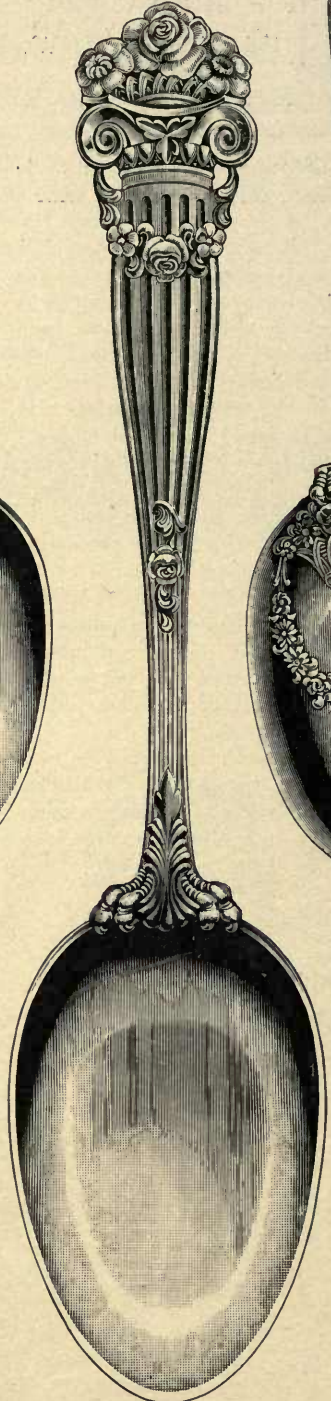
Georgian

Tea Spoon,
Nos. 15 and 18.

Tea Spoon,
reverse.

Dessert Spoon,
Nos. 26, 30 and 34.

Coffee Spoon.



ACTUAL SIZE



STERLING SILVER

$\frac{925}{1000}$ FINE

Dessert Fork,
Nos. 26, 30 and 34.

Pap Spoon.

Table Fork,
Nos. 35, 39 and 43.

Georgian

ACTUAL SIZE.

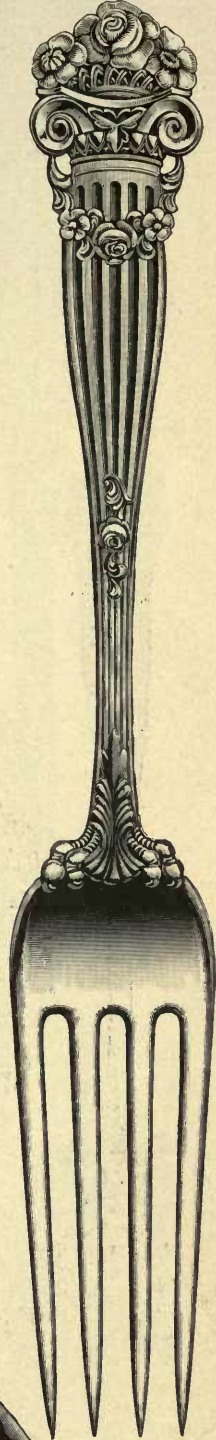
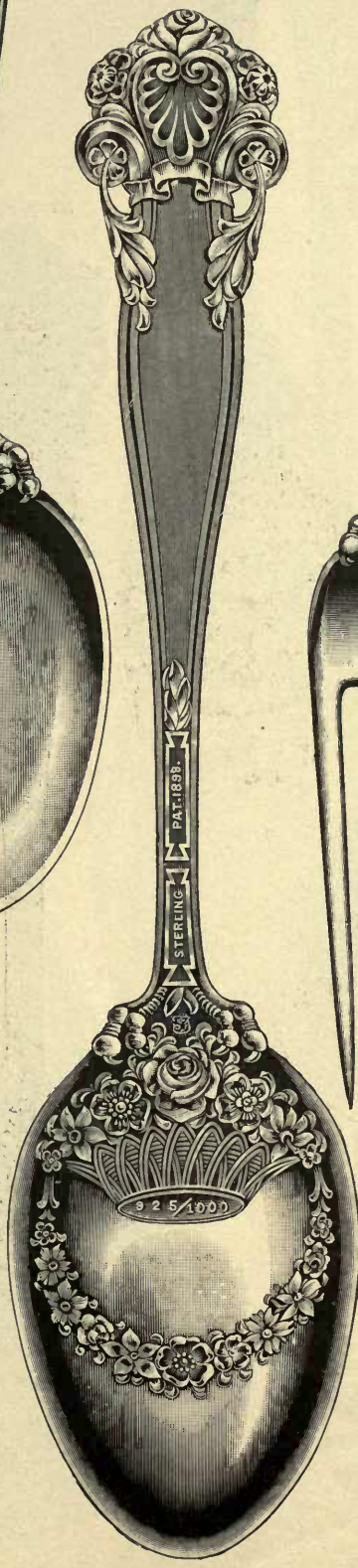
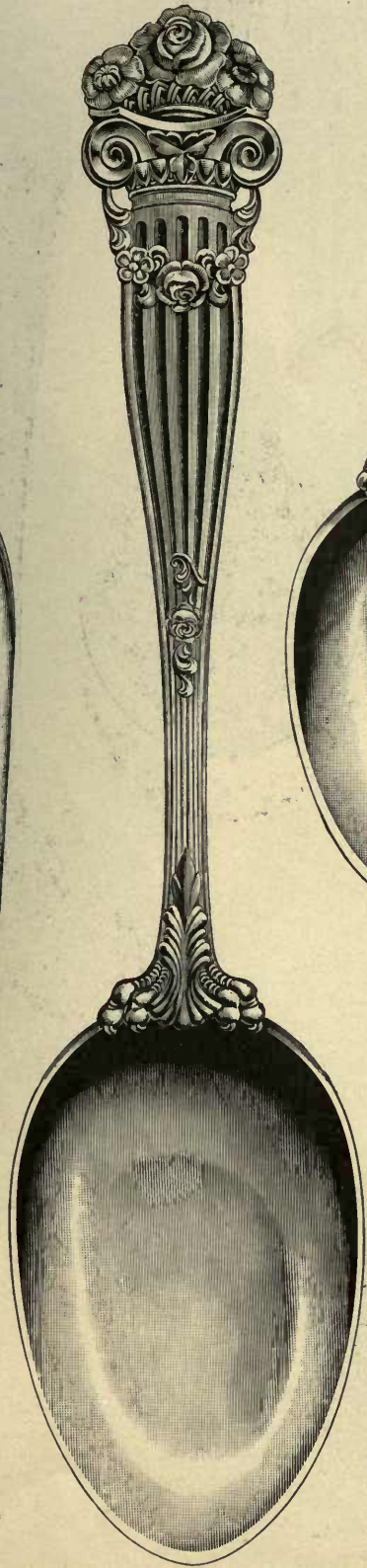
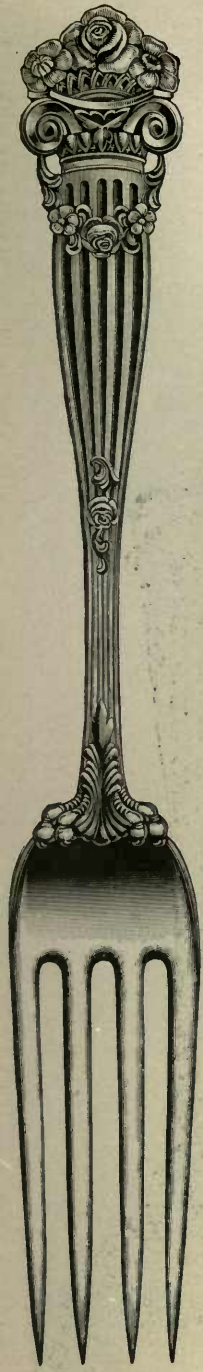


STERLING SILVER

925
1000 FINE

Table Spoon,
Nos. 36, 41 and 45.

Table Spoon,
reverse.



Ice Cream Spoon.

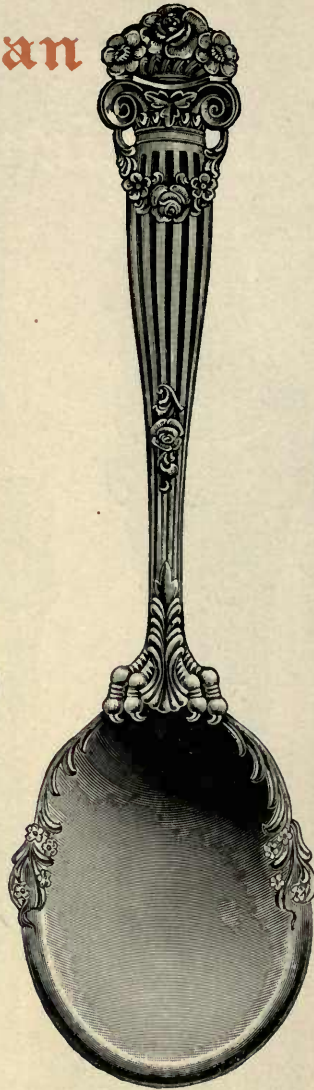
Sugar Spoon.

Georgian

Bouillon Spoon.

Jelly Spoon.

Soup Spoon.



ACTUAL SIZE

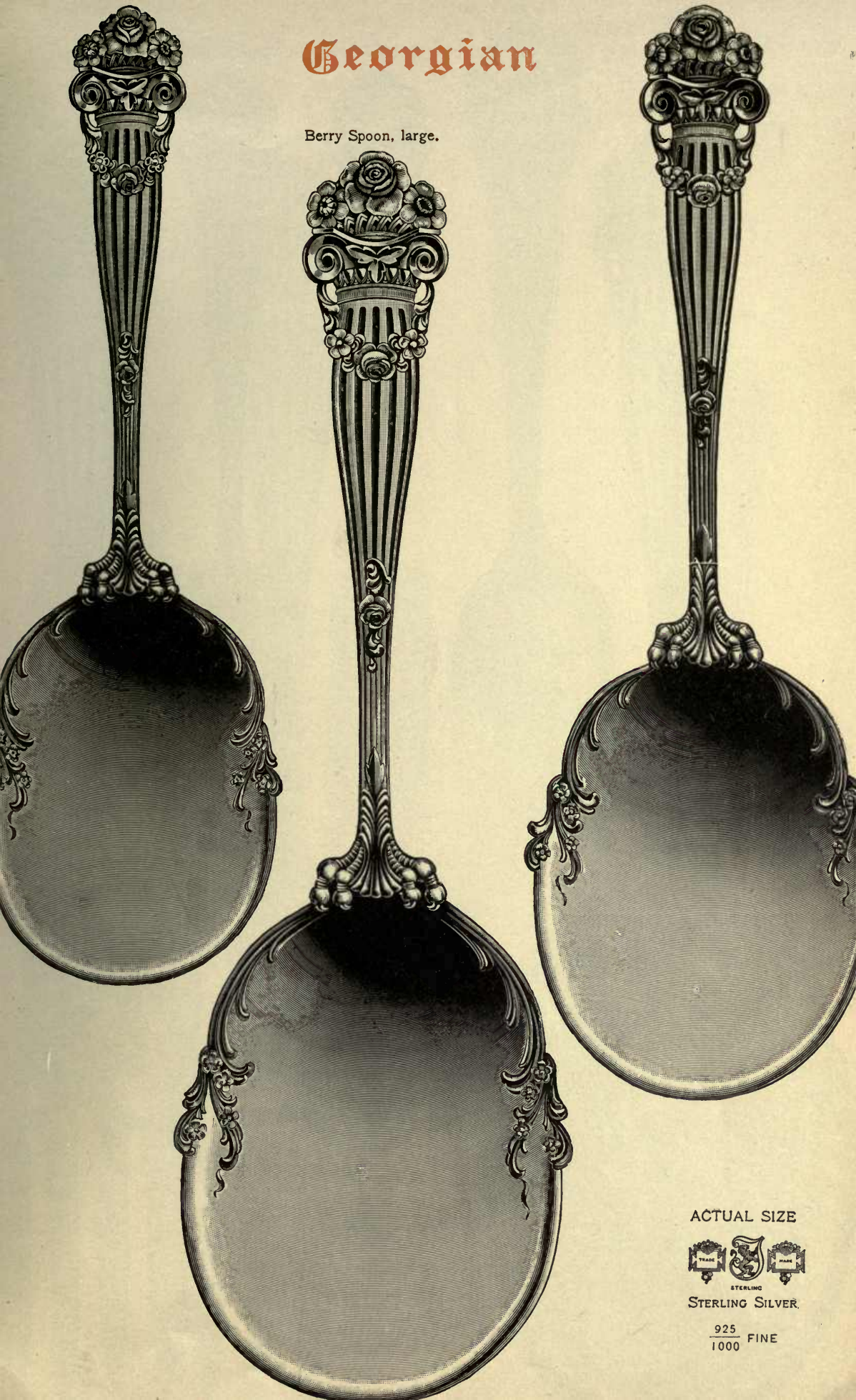


STERLING SILVER.

$\frac{925}{1000}$ FINE

Georgian

Berry Spoon, large.



ACTUAL SIZE



STERLING SILVER.

$\frac{925}{1000}$ FINE

Georgian

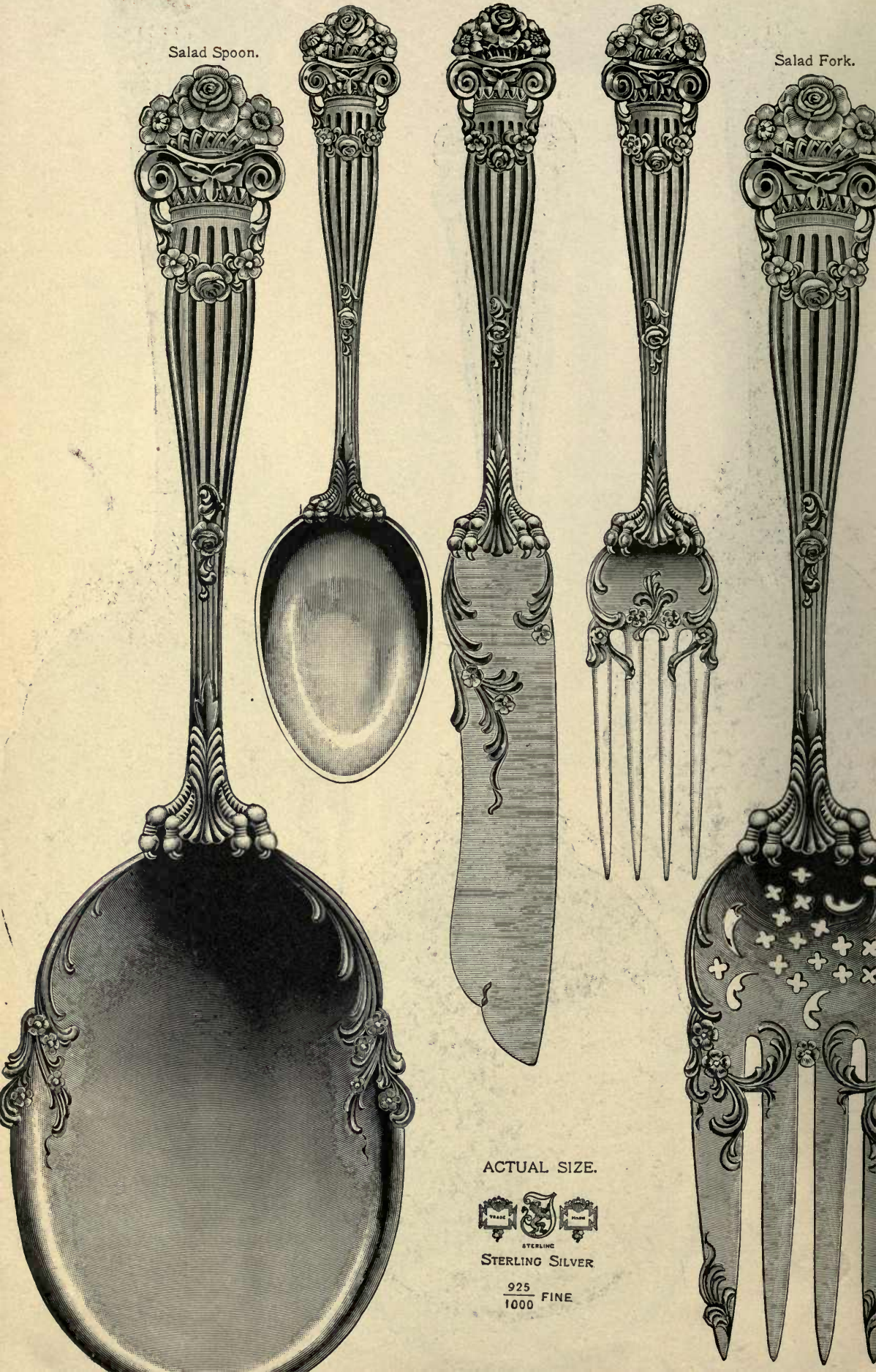
Child's Spoon.

Child's Knife.

Child's Fork.

Salad Spoon.

Salad Fork.



ACTUAL SIZE.



STERLING SILVER

$\frac{925}{1000}$ FINE

Cheese Scoop, small.

Cheese Scoop, large.

Georgian

Cold Meat Fork, large.

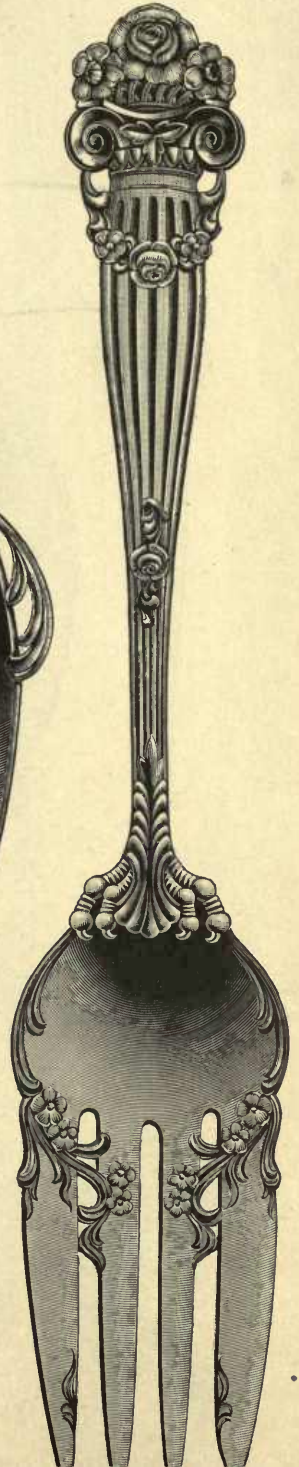
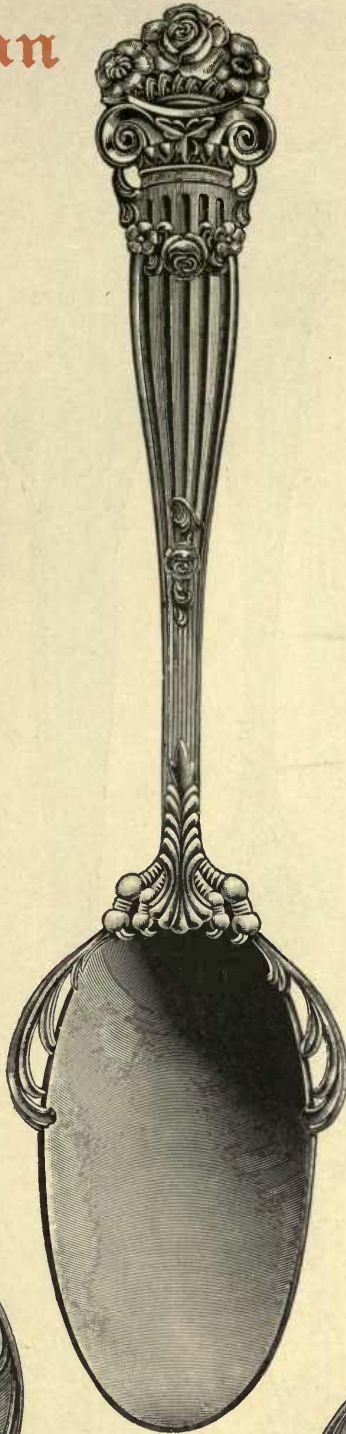
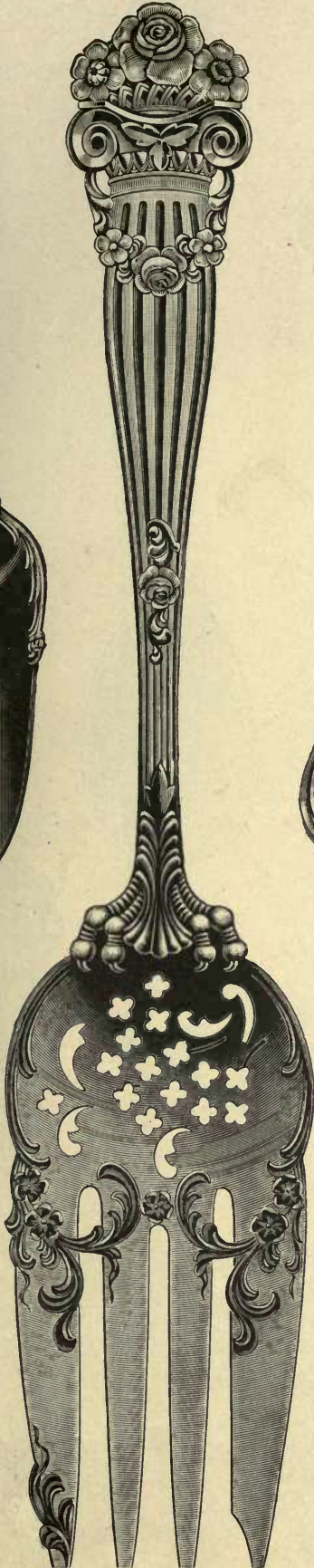
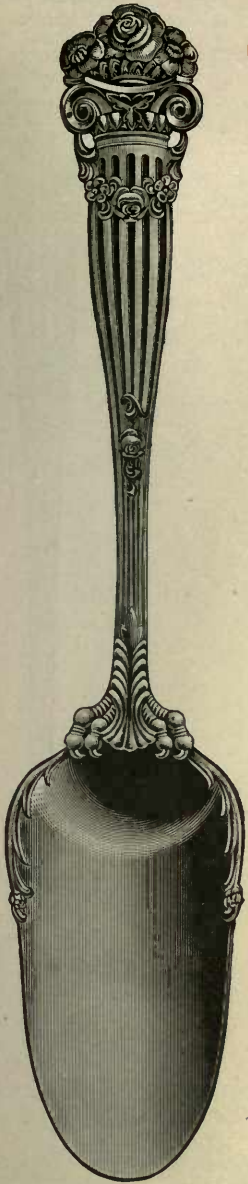
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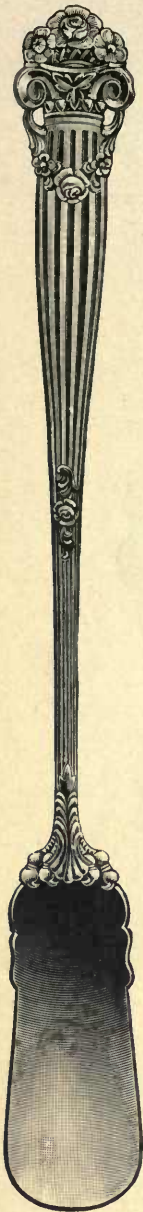
STERLING SILVER

$\frac{925}{1000}$ FINE

Cold Meat Fork, small.

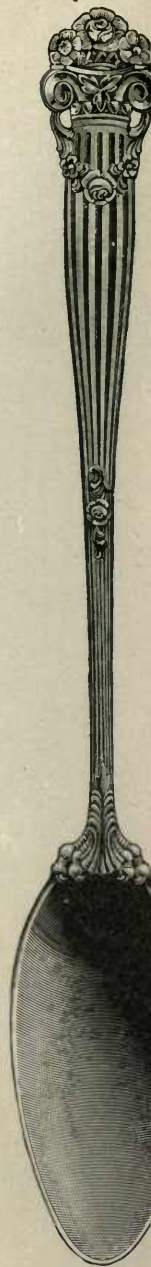


Horseradish
Spoon.

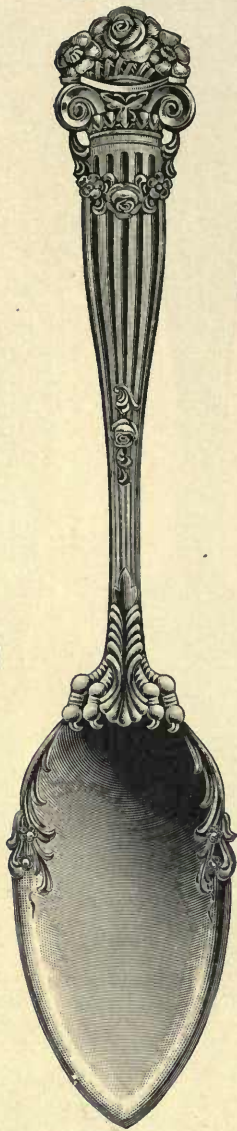


Georgian

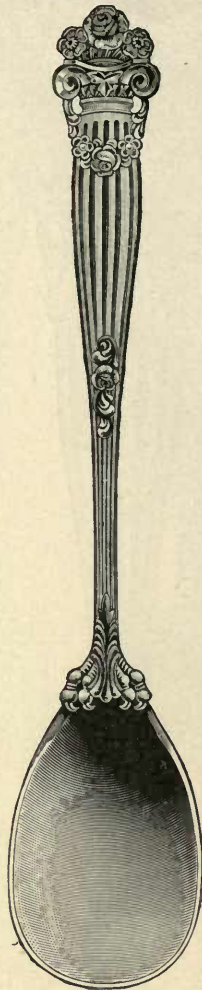
Chow-chow
Spoon.



Orange Spoon.



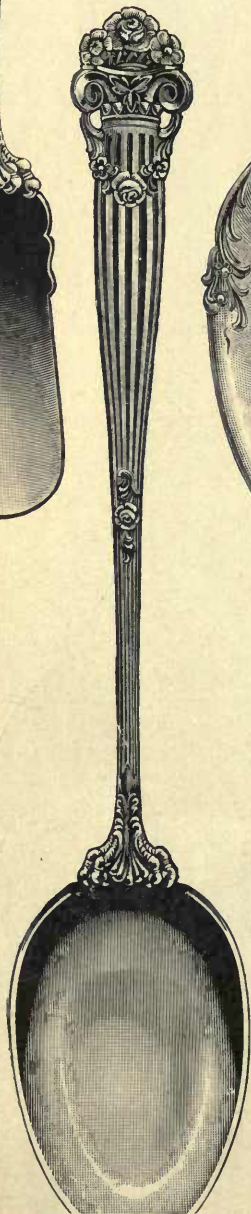
Egg Spoon.



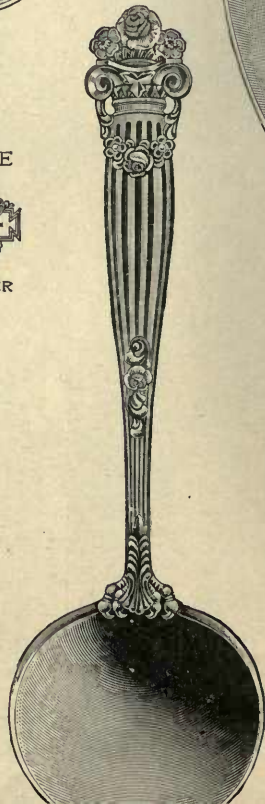
Chocolate
Muddler.



Iced Tea
Spoon.



Chocolate
Spoon.



ACTUAL SIZE



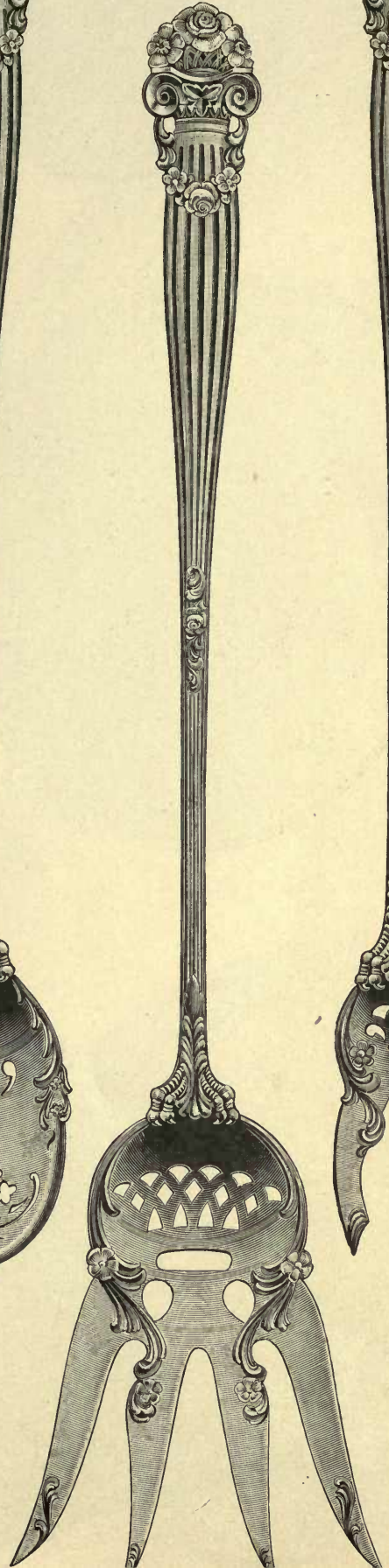
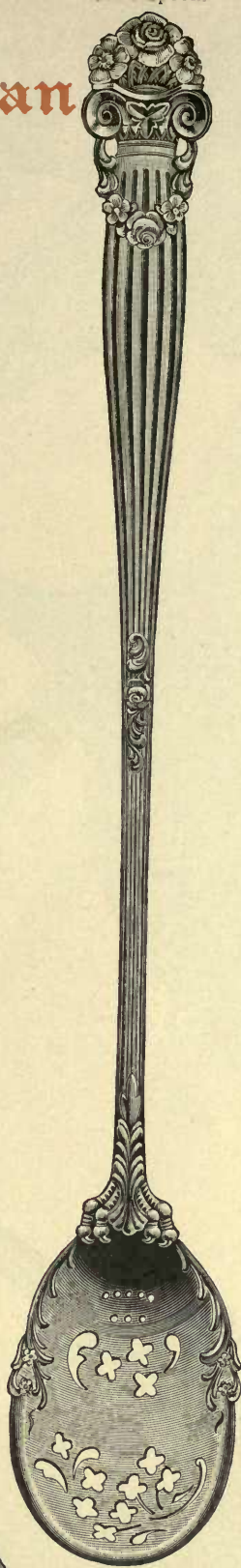
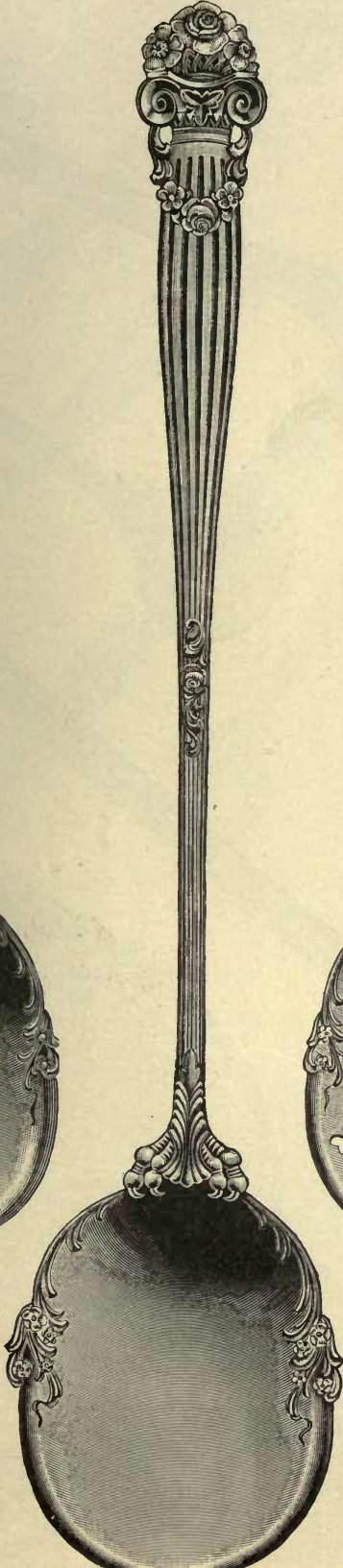
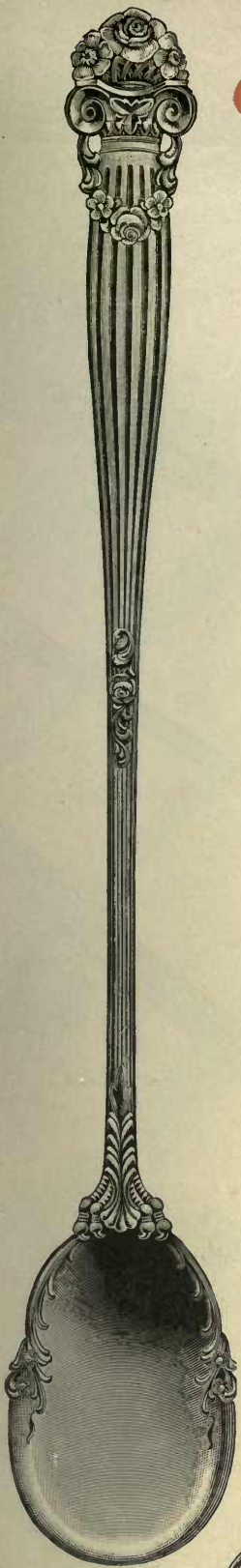
STERLING SILVER

925
1000 FINE

Georgian

Lettuce Spoon.

Lettuce Fork.



Georgian



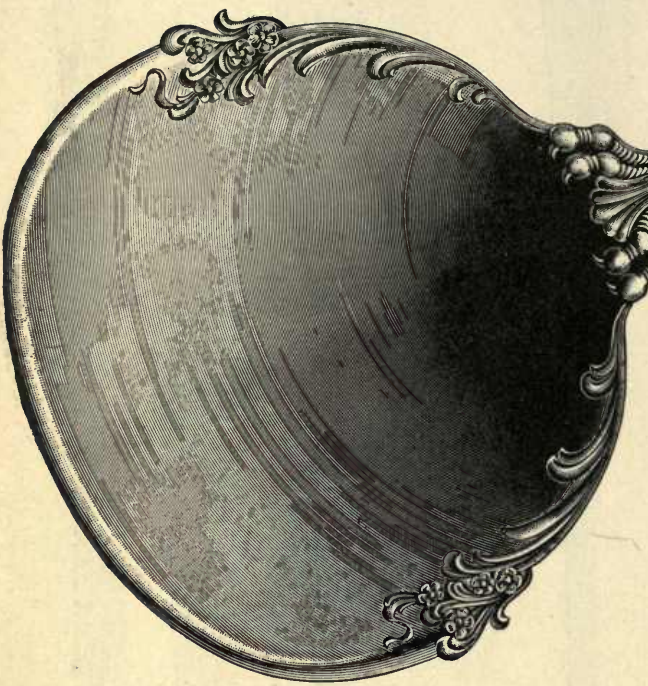
Cream Ladle.

ACTUAL SIZE



STERLING SILVER

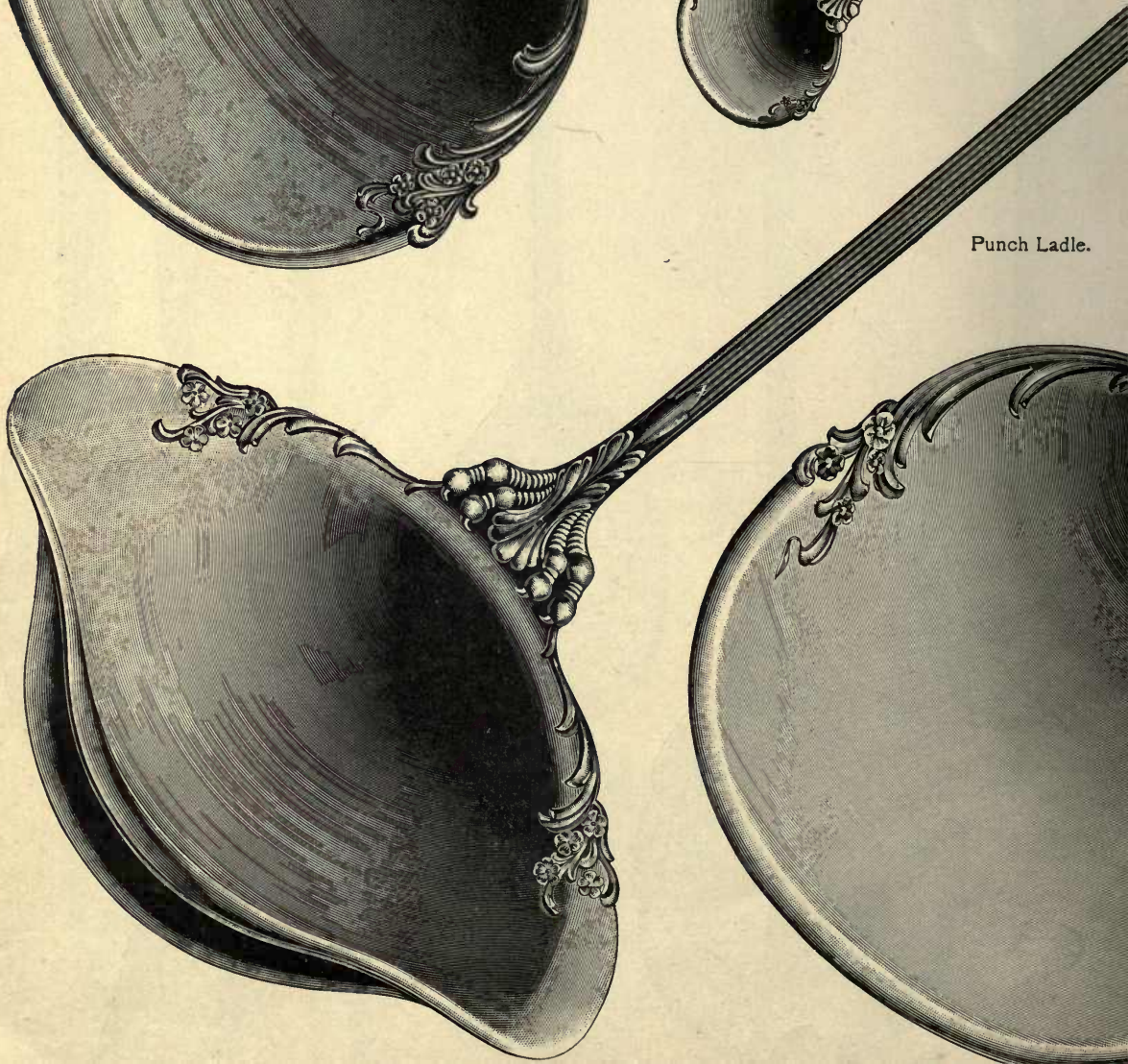
$\frac{925}{1000}$ FINE



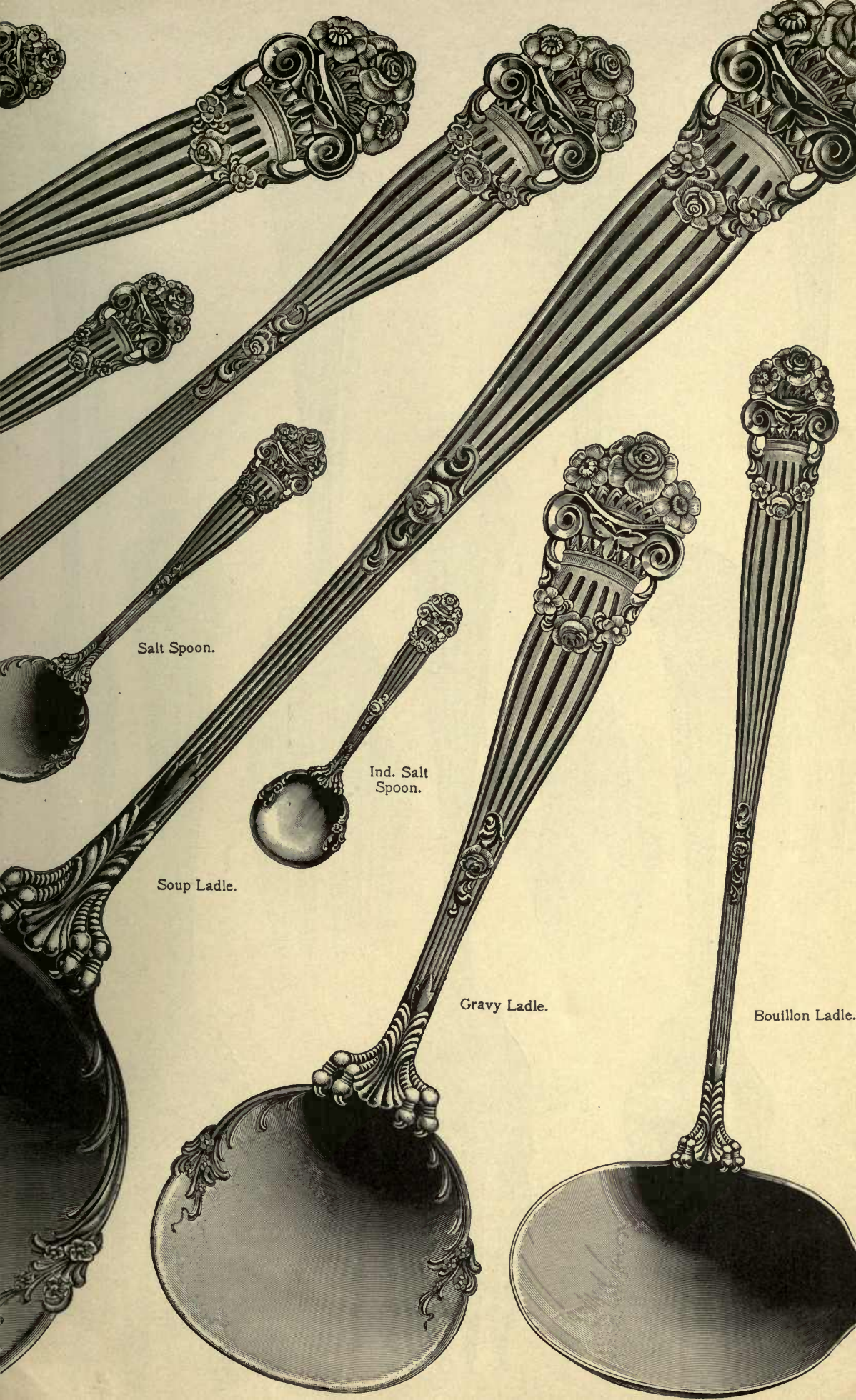
Oyster Ladle.



Mustard Spoon.



Punch Ladle.



Salt Spoon.

Ind. Salt Spoon.

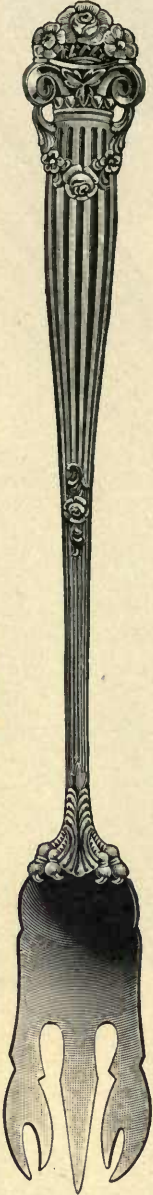
Soup Ladle.

Gravy Ladle.

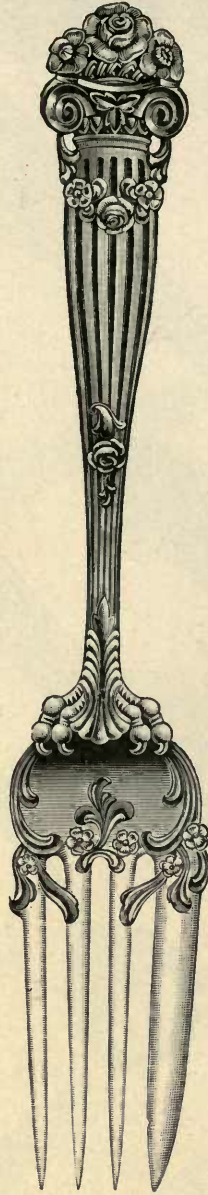
Bouillon Ladle.

Georgian

Lobster Fork.



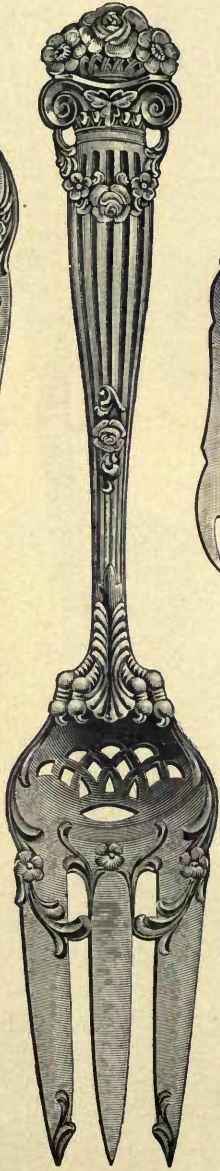
Pastry Fork.



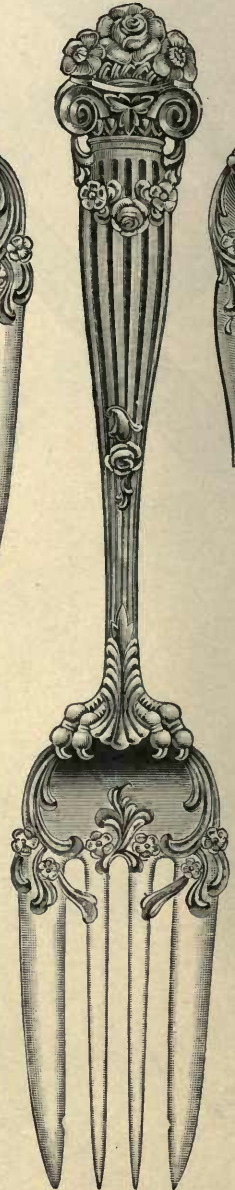
Individual Fish Fork.



Pickle Fork.



Individual Salad Fork.



Butter Pick.

Berry Fork.

Georgian

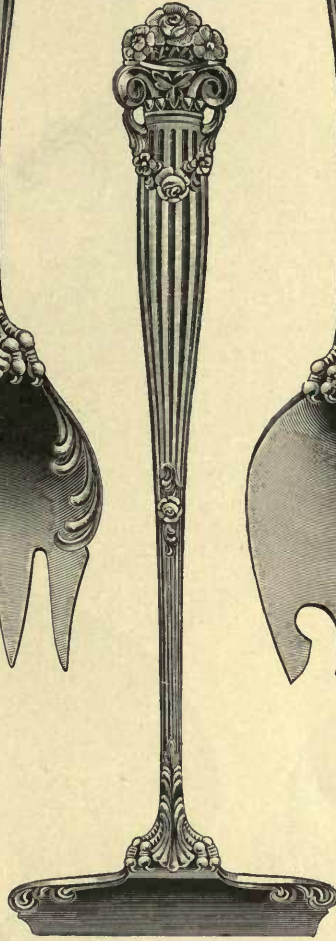
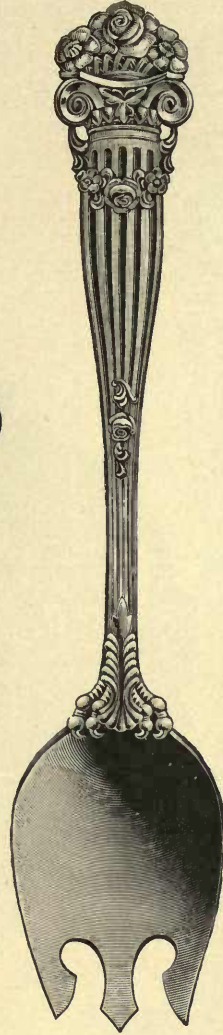
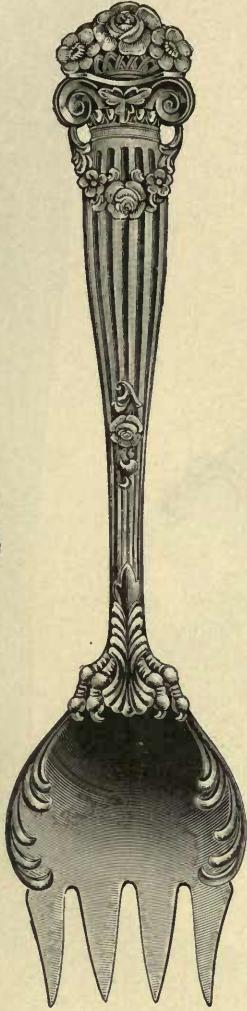
Terrapin Fork.

Ice Cream Fork.

Beef Fork.

Food Pusher.

Sardine Fork.



ACTUAL SIZE



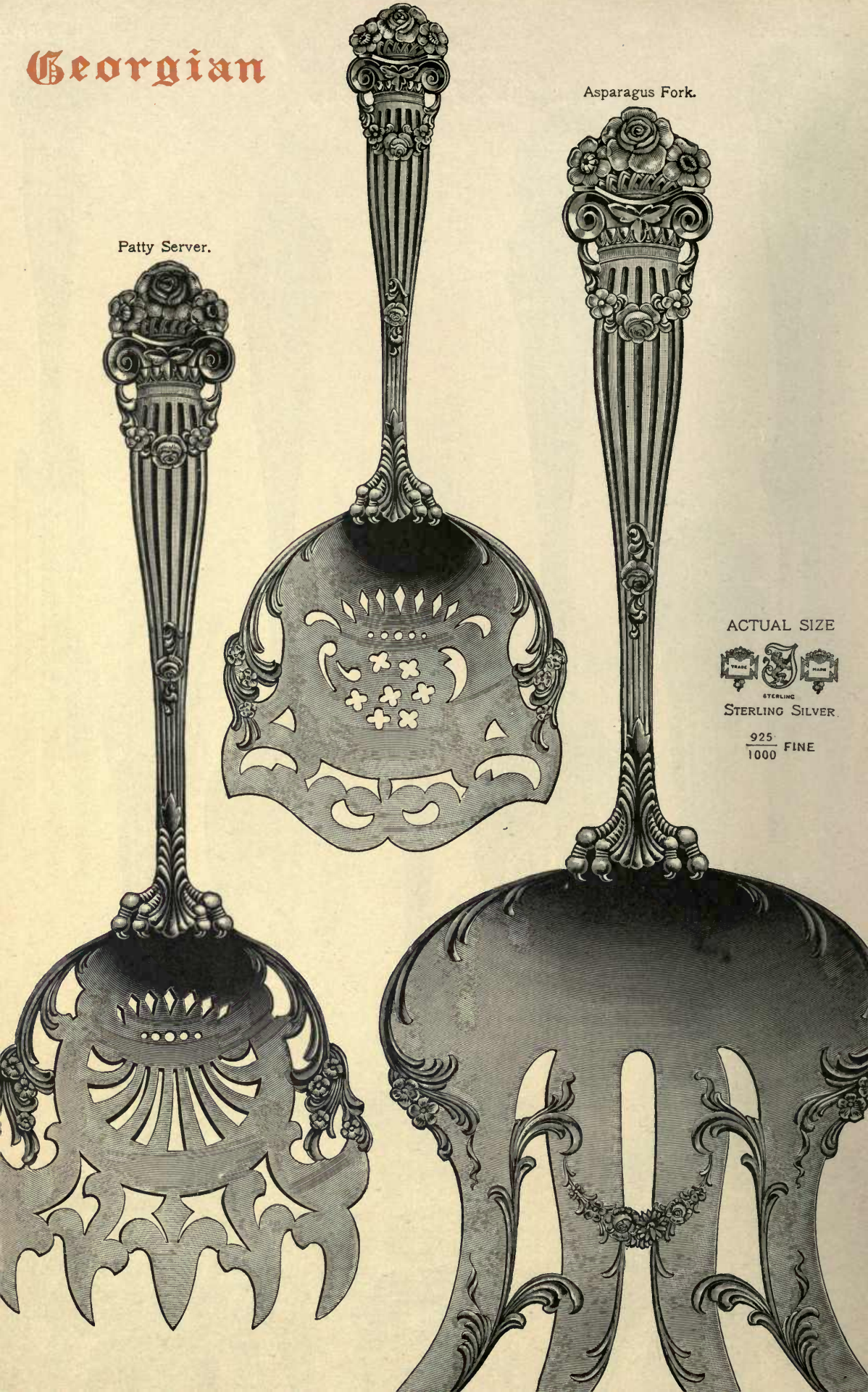
STERLING SILVER

925
1000 FINE

Georgian

Asparagus Fork.

Patty Server.



ACTUAL SIZE



STERLING

STERLING SILVER.

$\frac{925}{1000}$ FINE

Sugar Sifter.

Georgian

ACTUAL SIZE



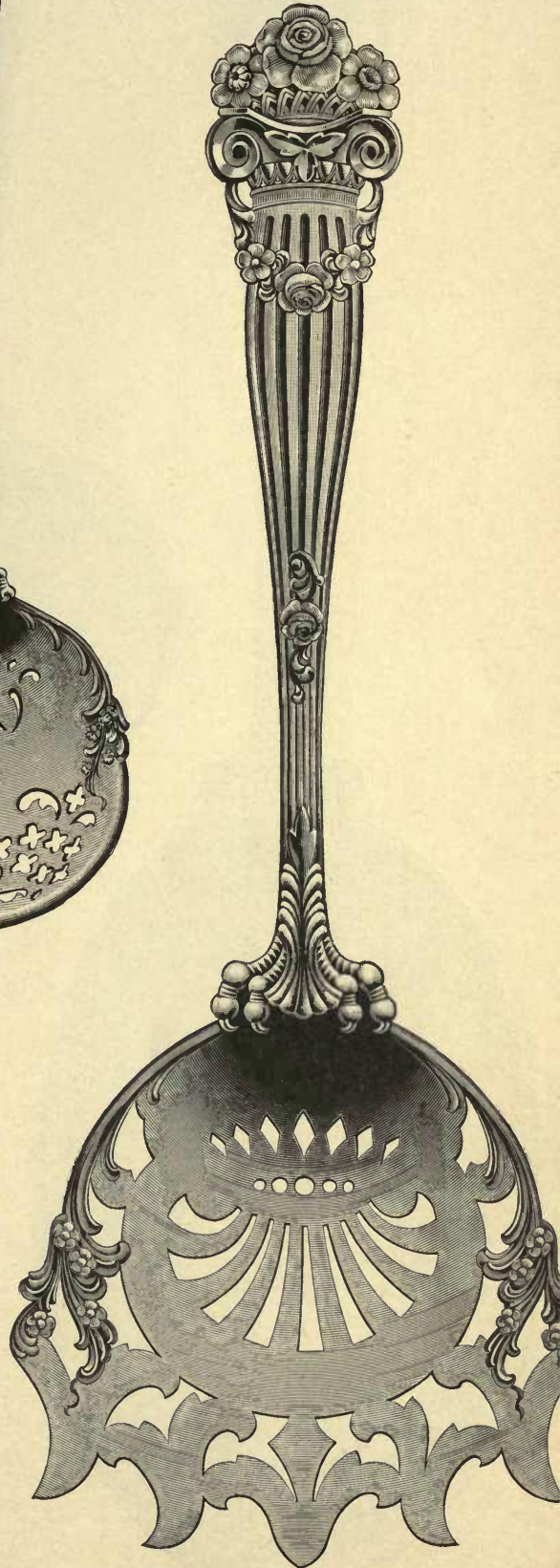
STERLING SILVER

$\frac{925}{1000}$ FINE

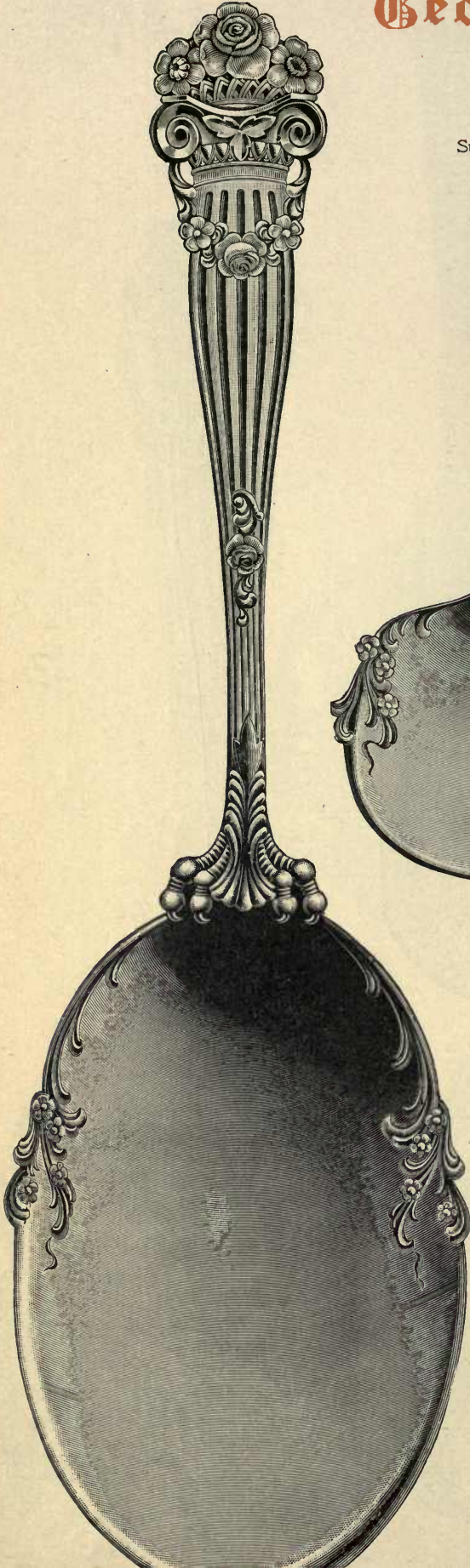
Tomato Server.



Croquette Server.



Vegetable Spoon.



Georgian

Pudding Spoon.



Sugar Shaker.



ACTUAL SIZE



STERLING SILVER

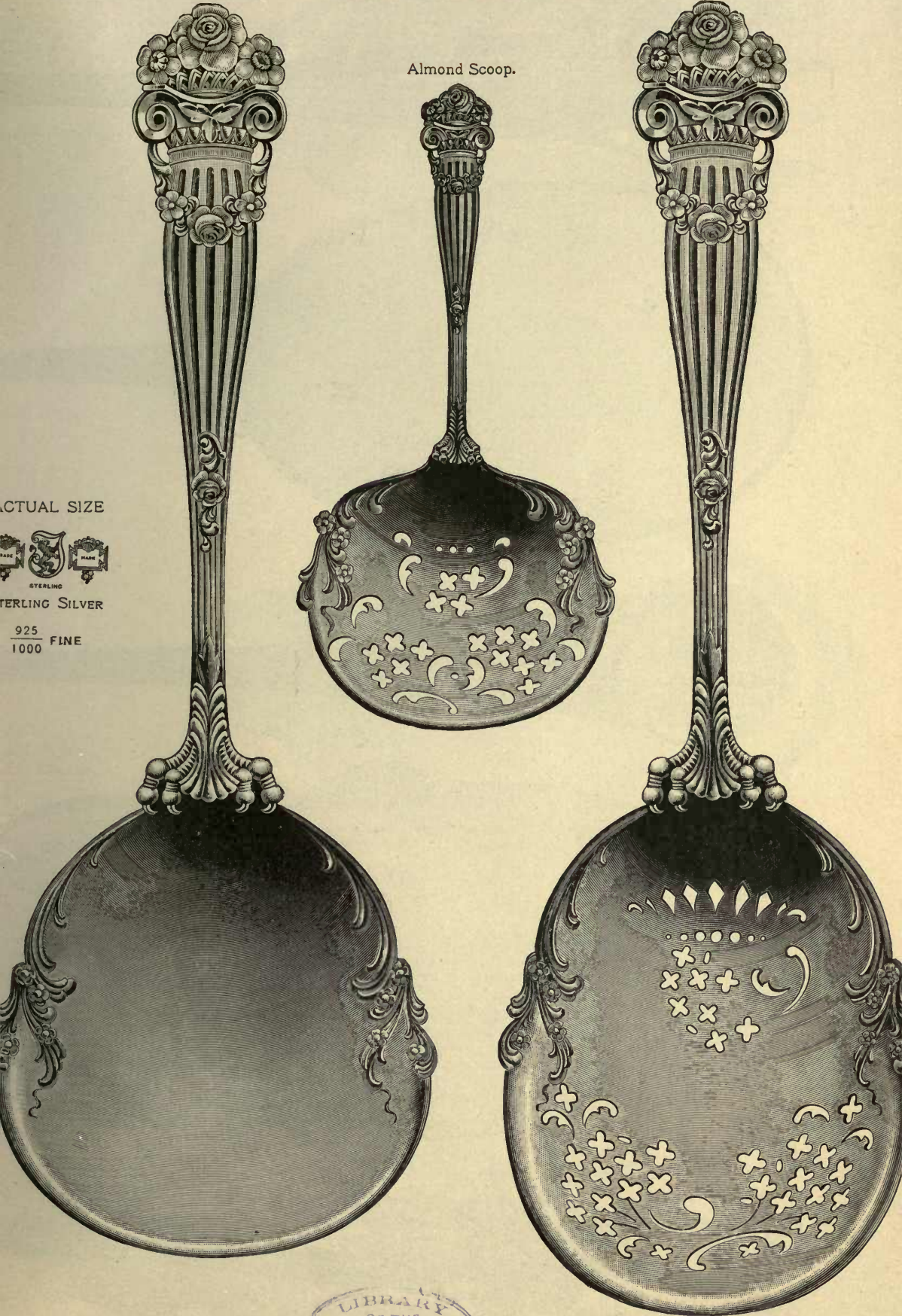
$\frac{925}{1000}$ FINE

Georgian

Serving Spoon.

Ice Spoon.

Almond Scoop.



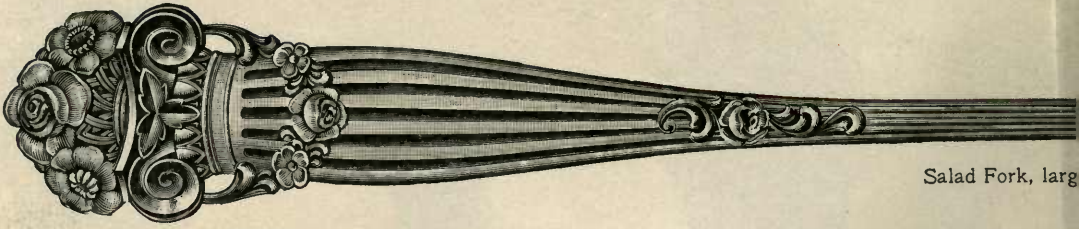
ACTUAL SIZE



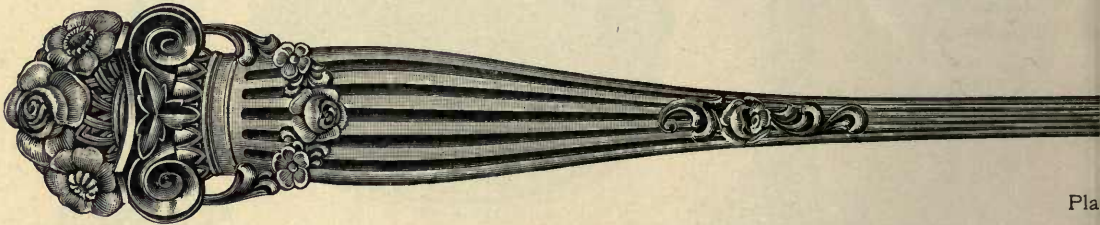
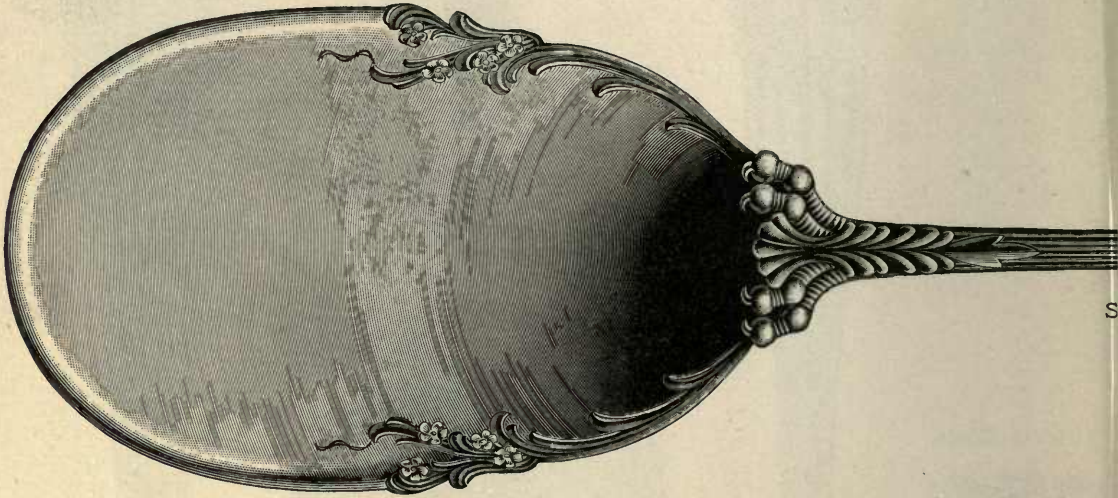
STERLING SILVER

925 FINE
1000

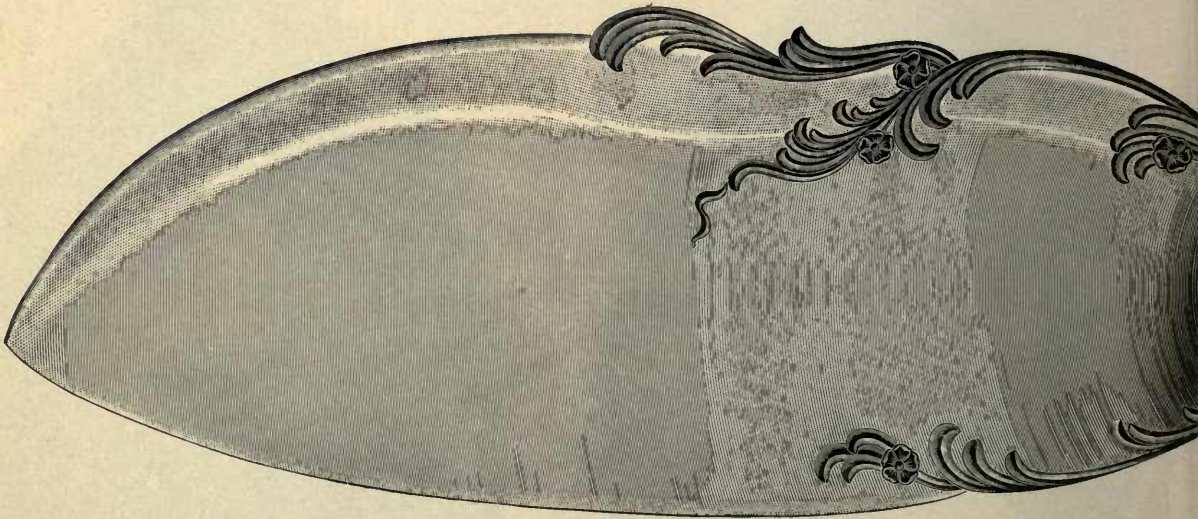
Georgian



Salad Fork, large



Pla



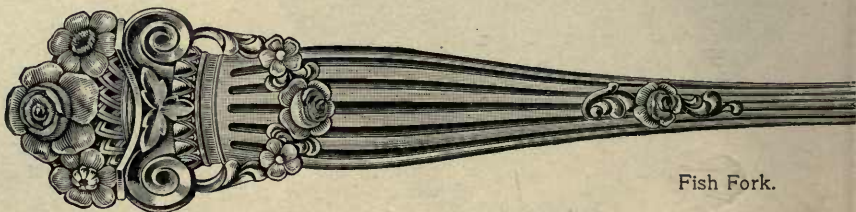
ACTUAL SIZE



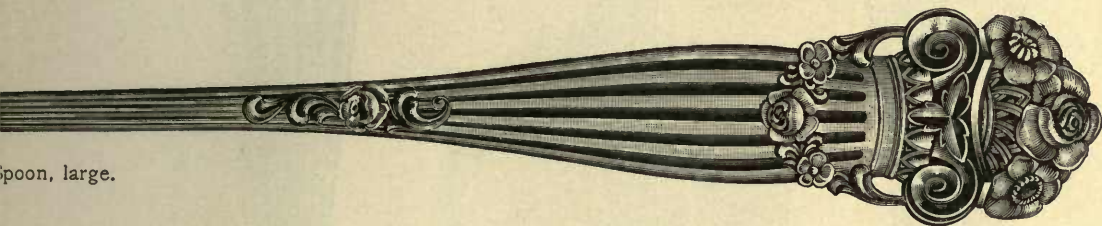
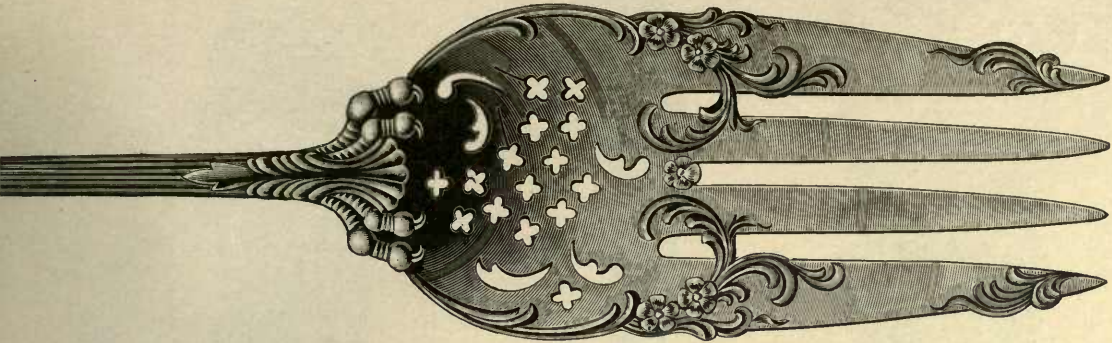
STERLING

STERLING SILVER

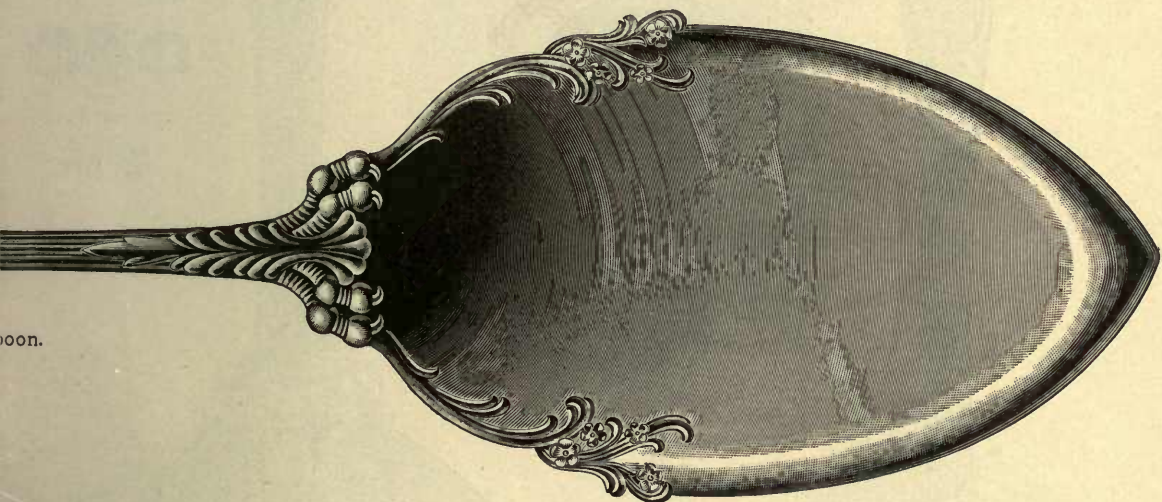
925 FINE
1000



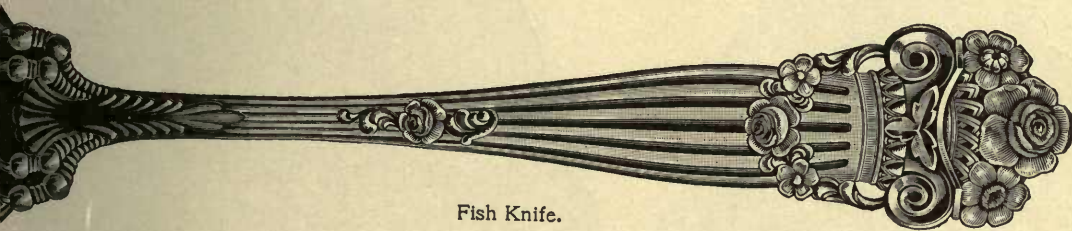
Fish Fork.



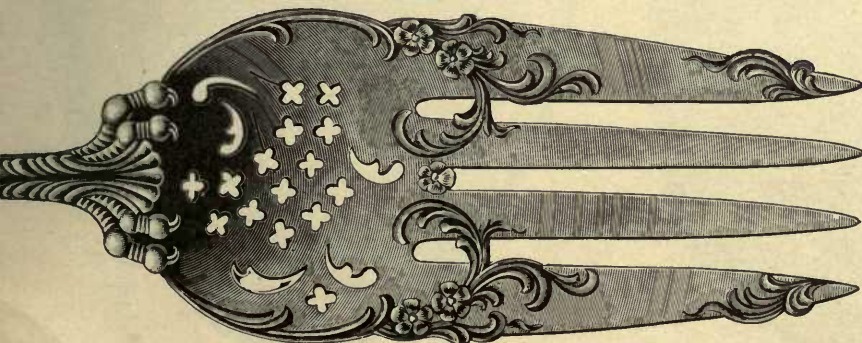
Spoon, large.



Spoon.



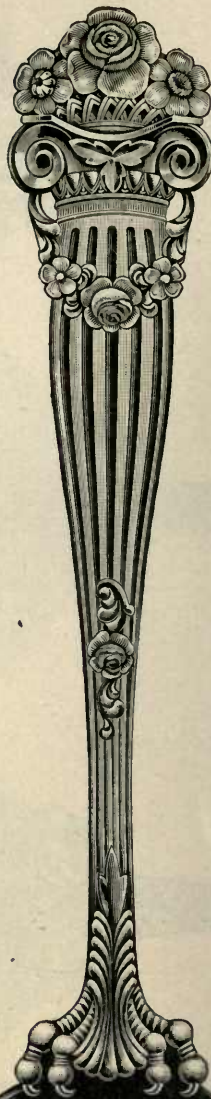
Fish Knife.



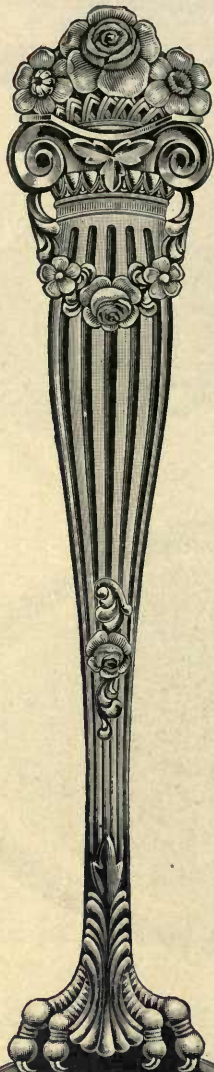
Lemon Server.



Nut Spoon.



Pea Server.

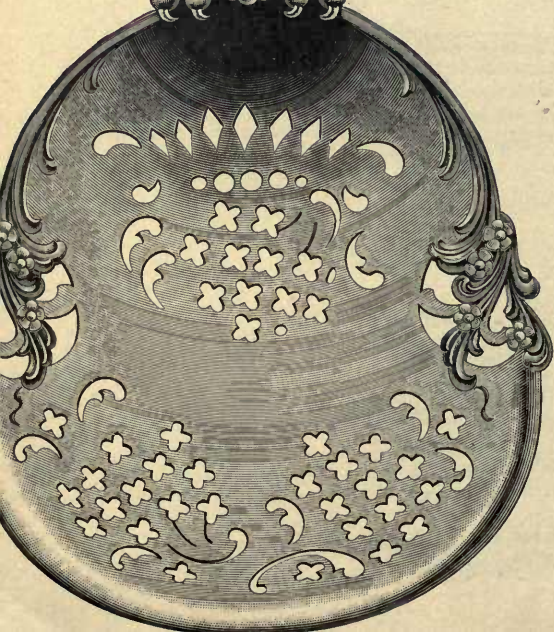


ACTUAL SIZE.



STERLING SILVER

925 FINE
1000



Bonbon Scoop.

Georgian

ACTUAL SIZE



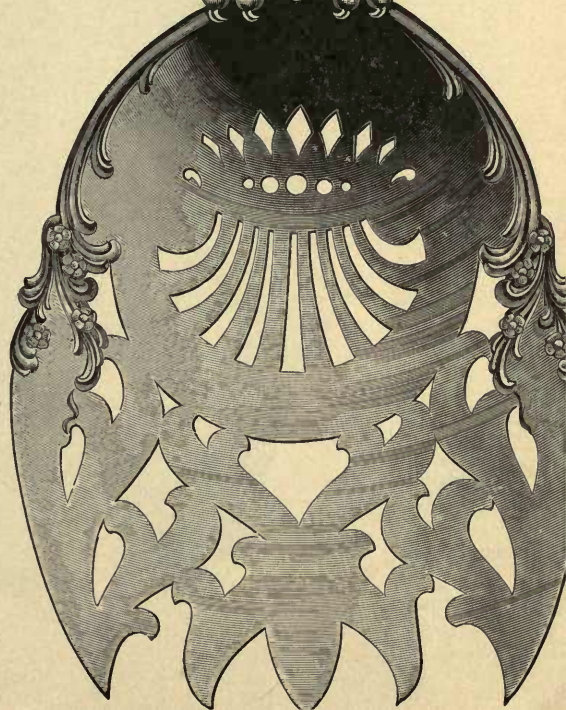
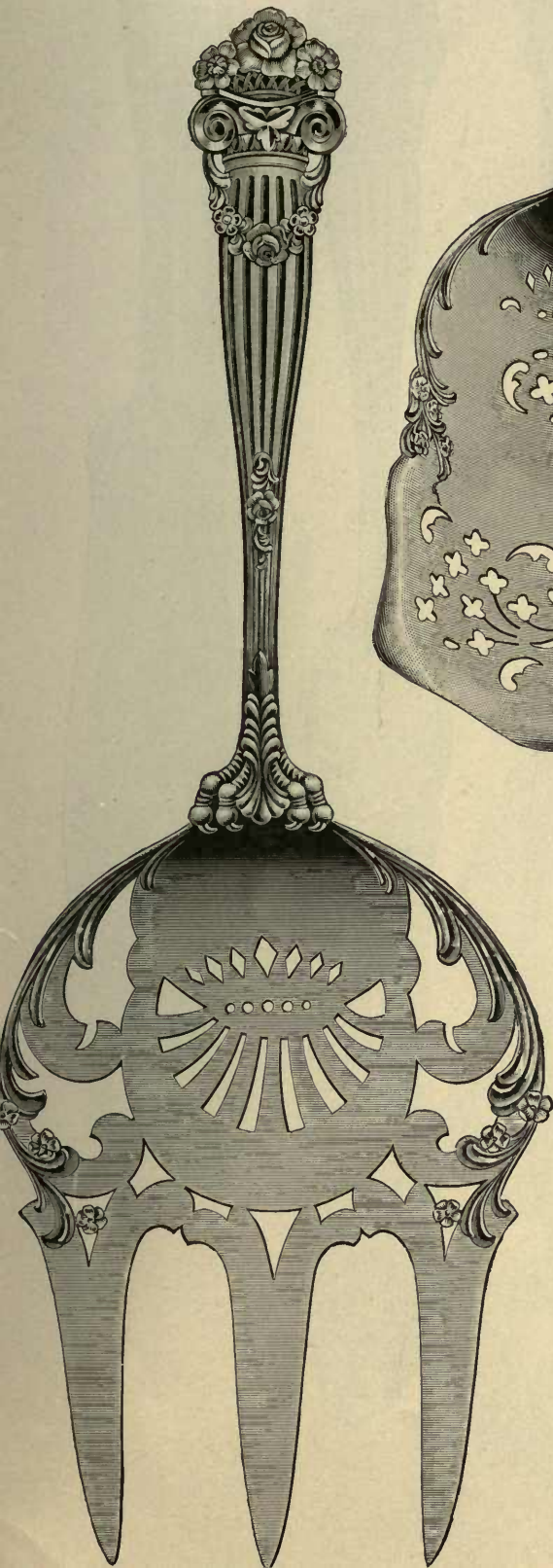
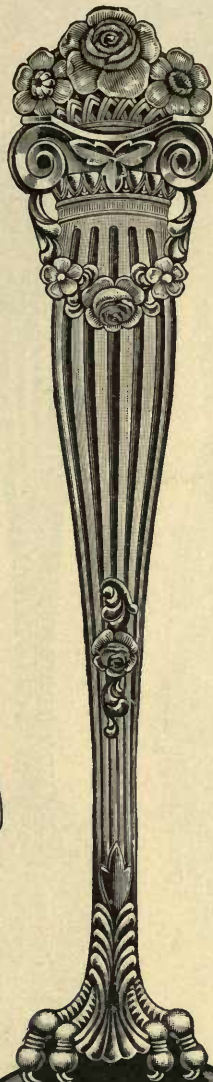
STERLING

STERLING SILVER

$\frac{925}{1000}$ FINE

Vegetable Fork.

Bread Fork.



Butter Spreader.

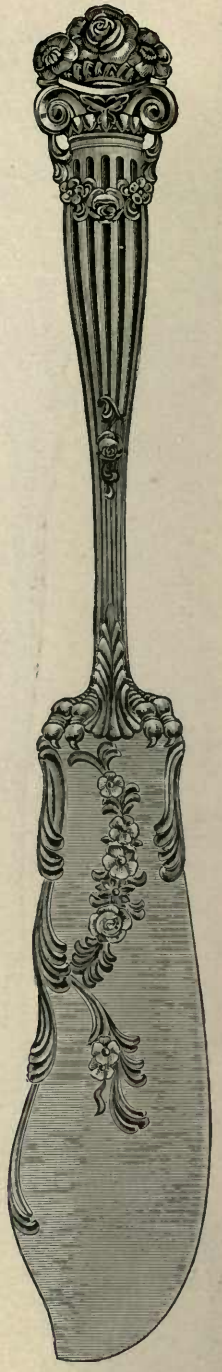
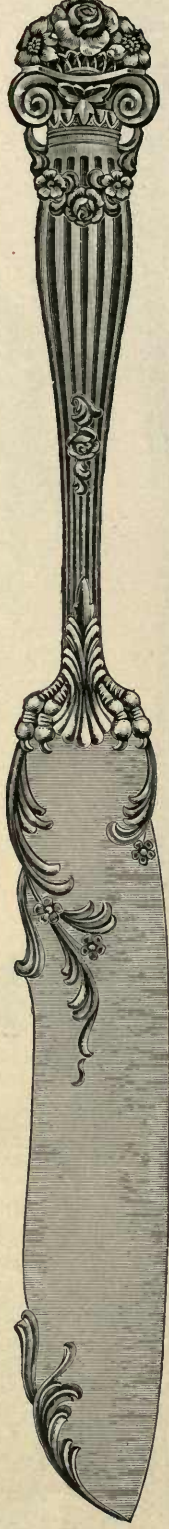
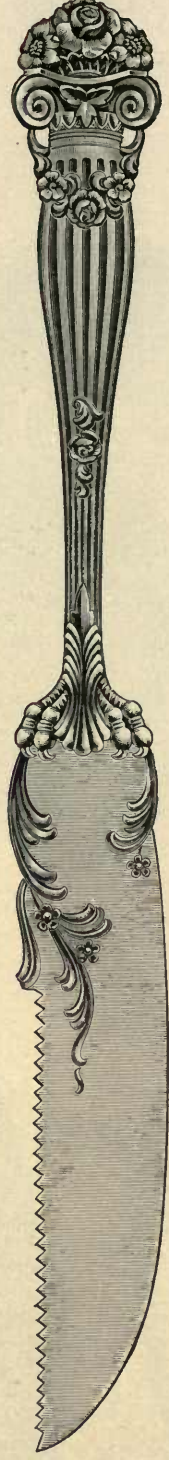
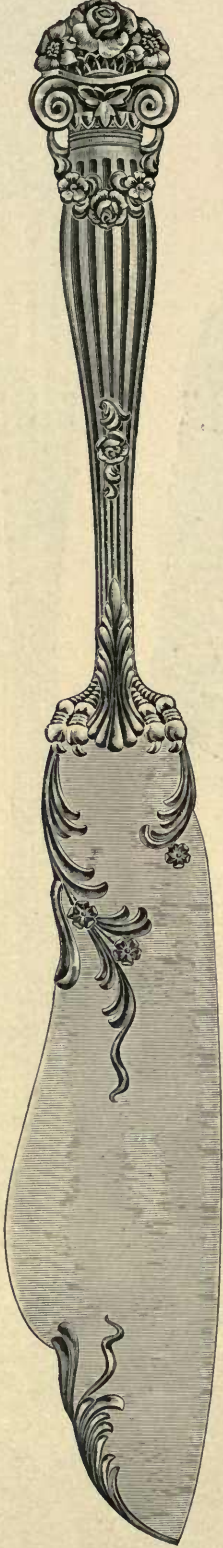
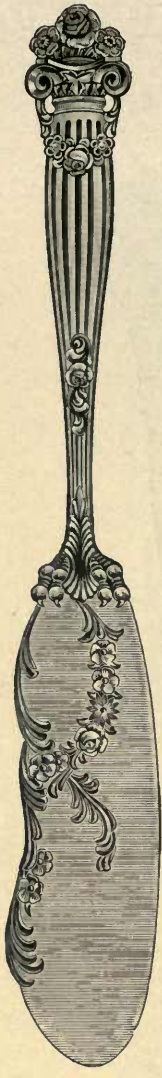
Butter Knife.

Georgian

Individual
Fish Knife.

Orange Knife.

Tea Knife.



ACTUAL SIZE



STERLING SILVER

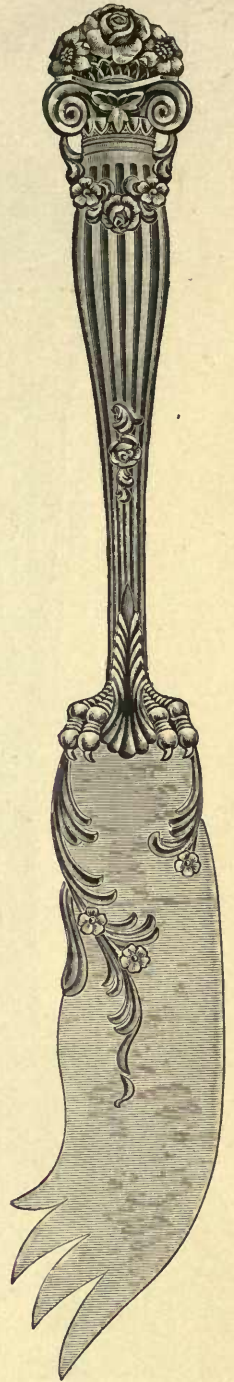
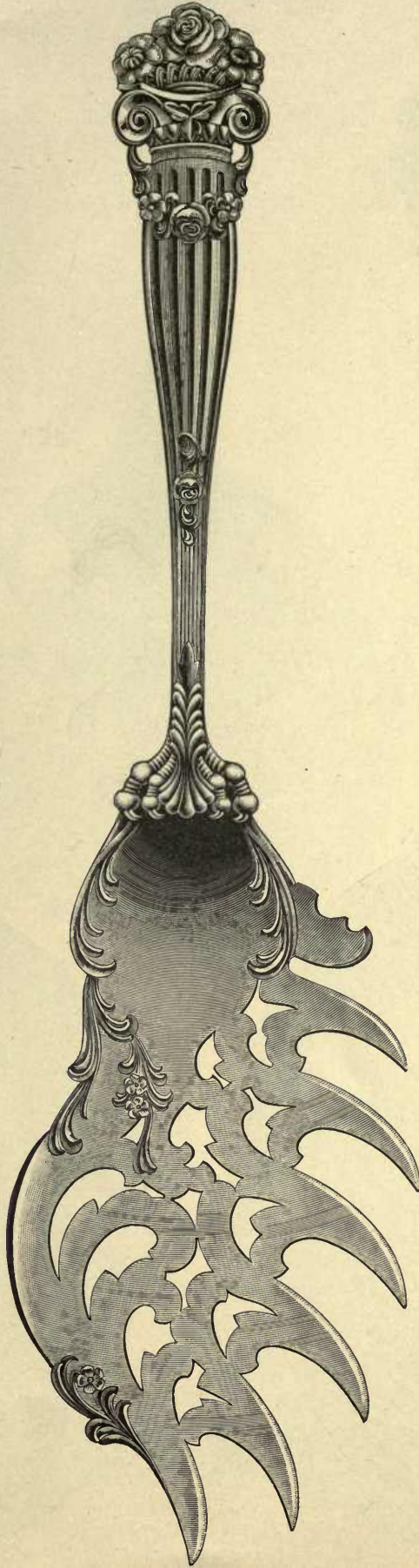
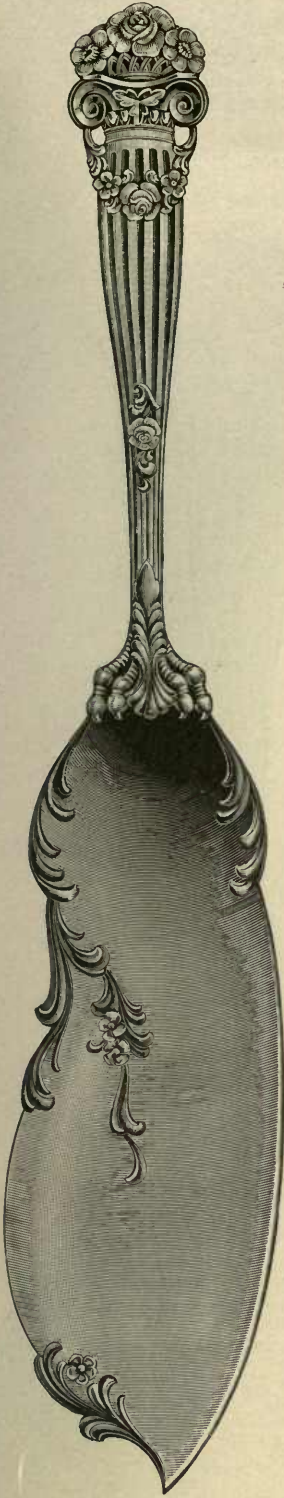
925 FINE
1000

Jelly Knife.

Georgian

Cheese Knife.

Macaroni Server.



ACTUAL SIZE



STERLING SILVER

$\frac{925}{1000}$ FINE

Cheese Server.

Georgian

ACTUAL SIZE

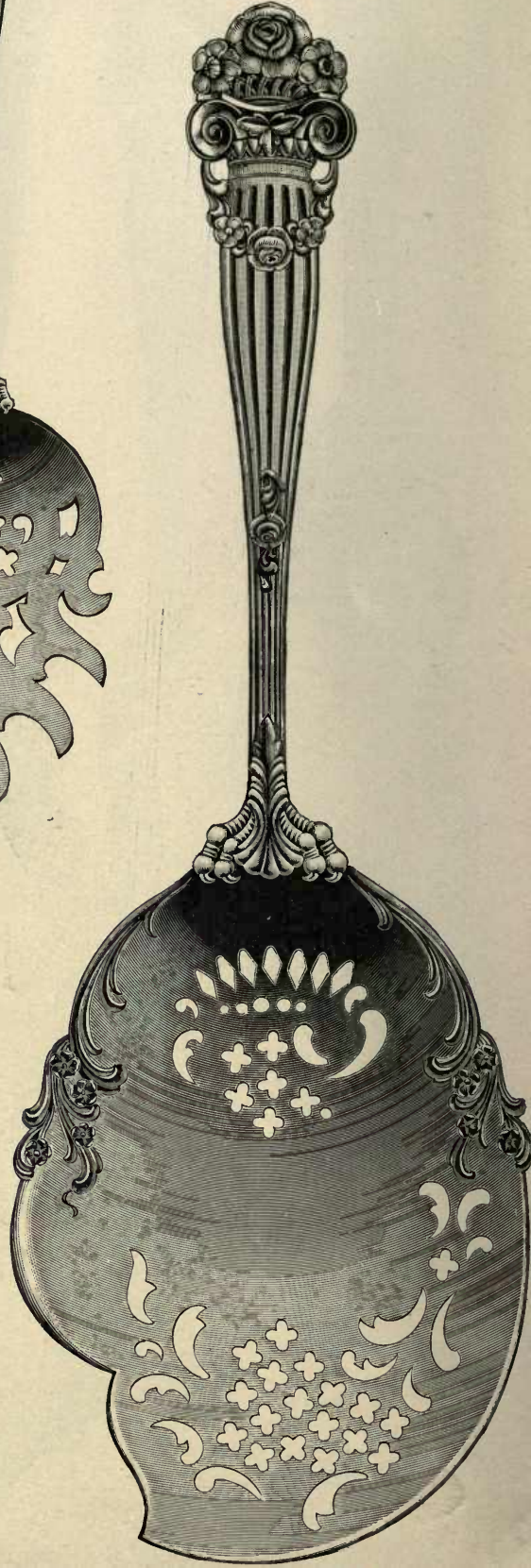
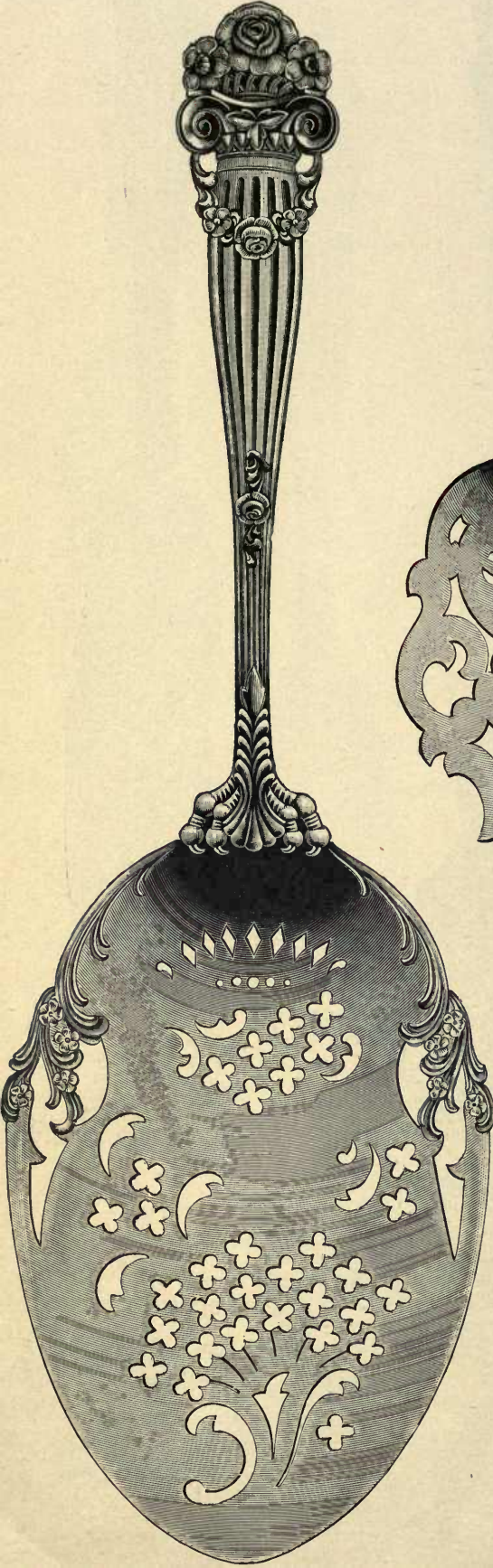


STERLING SILVER

$\frac{925}{1000}$ FINE

Fried Oyster Server.

Pie Knife.



Confection Spoon.

ACTUAL SIZE



STERLING SILVER

925 FINE
1000

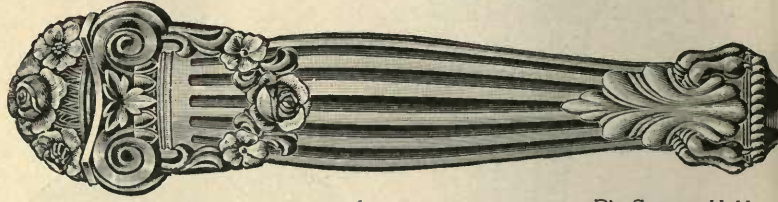
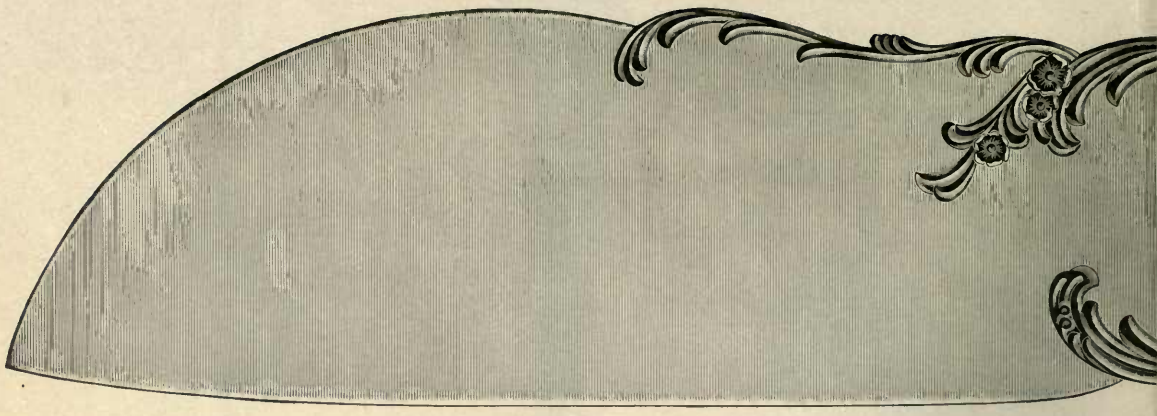
Georgian

Waffle Server.

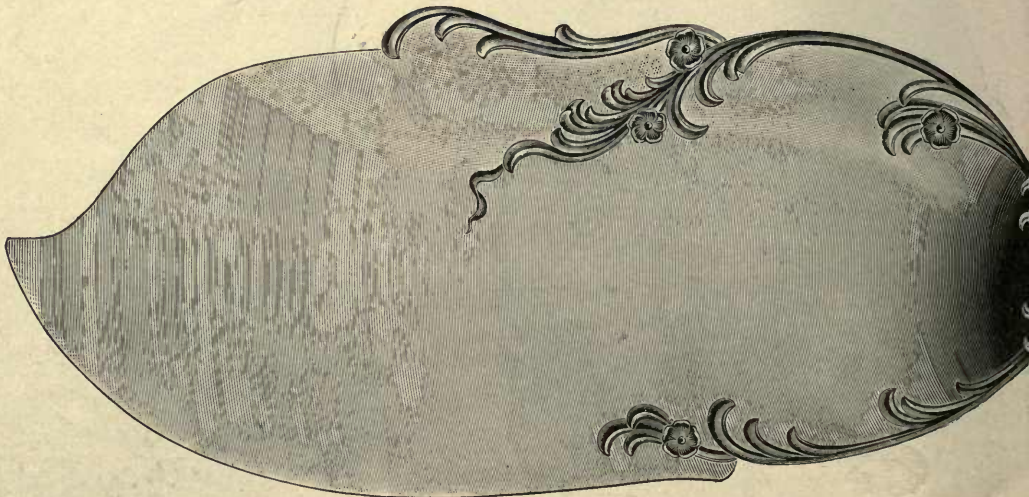


Cracker Scoop.

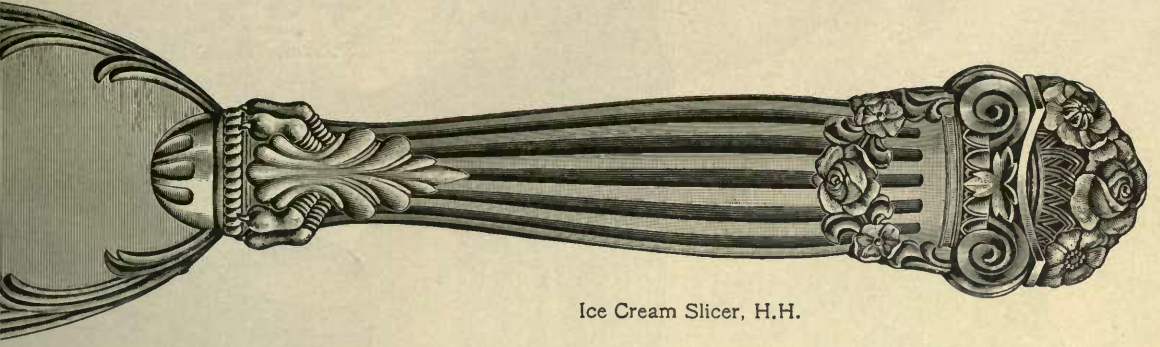




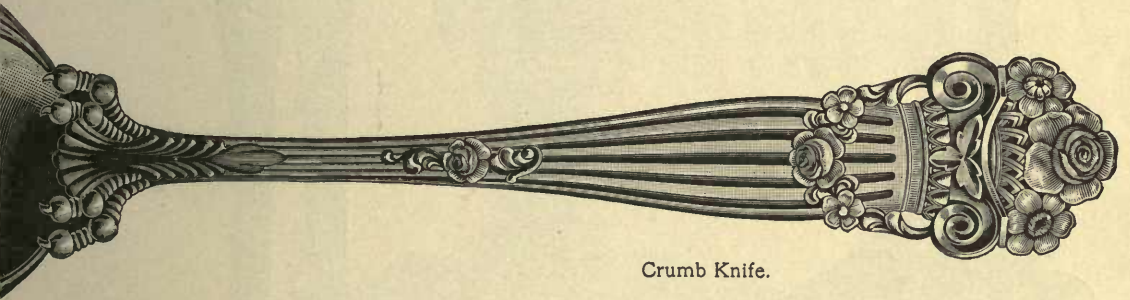
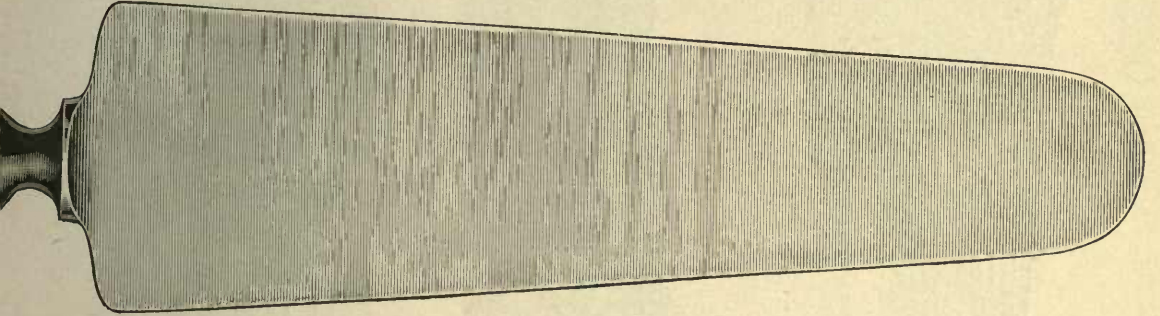
Pie Server, H. H.



Georgian



Ice Cream Slicer, H.H.



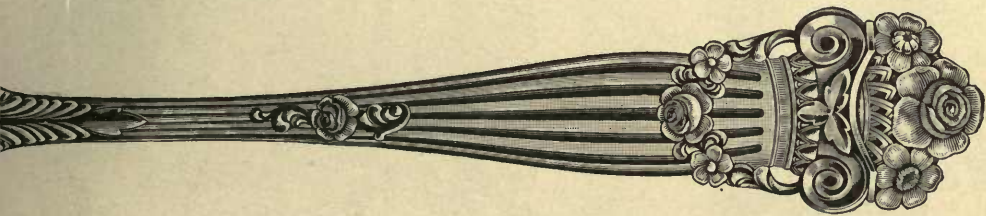
Crumb Knife.

ACTUAL SIZE



STERLING SILVER

$\frac{925}{1000}$ FINE



Ice Cream Server.

Georgian

Sardine Tongs.

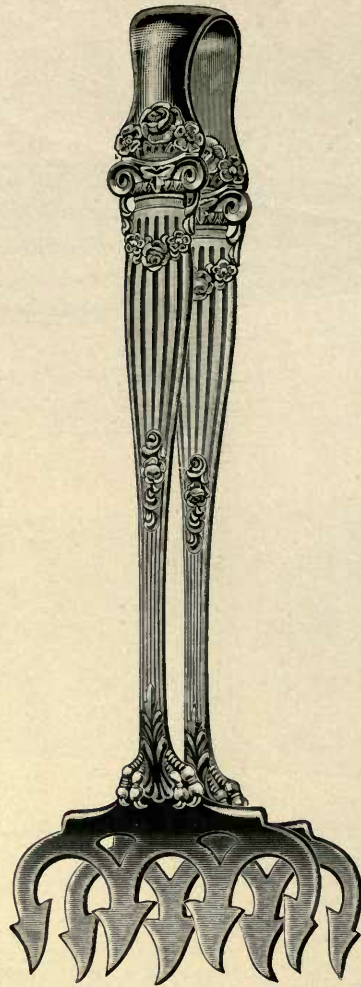
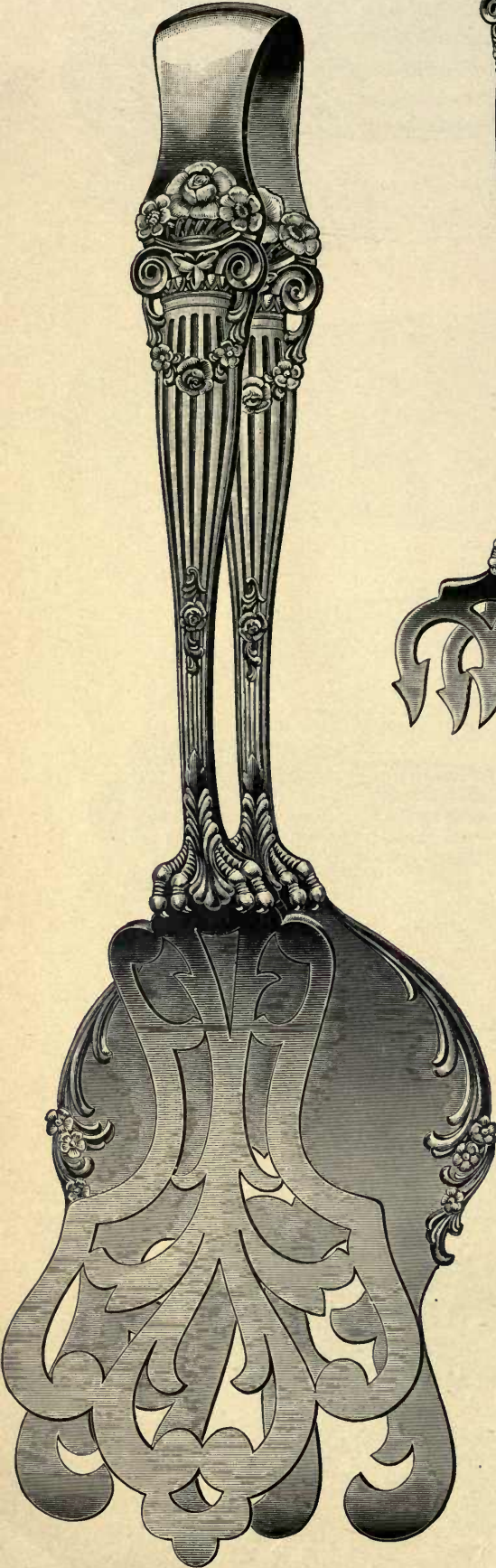
ACTUAL SIZE



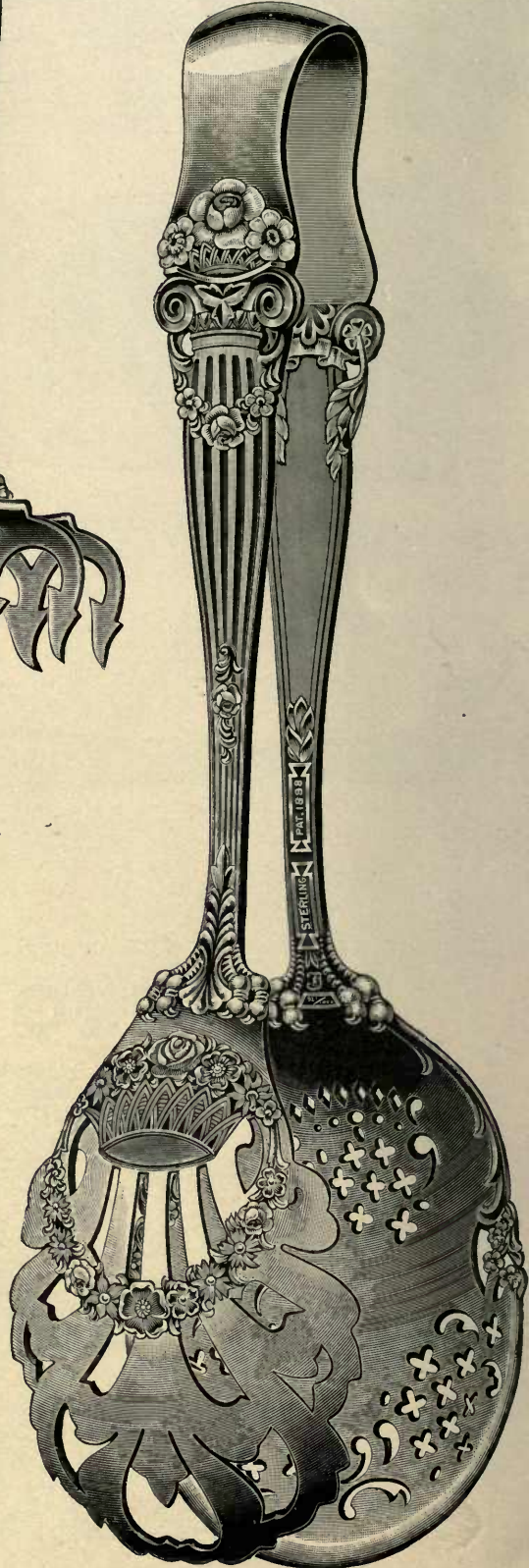
STERLING
STERLING SILVER

$\frac{925}{1000}$ FINE

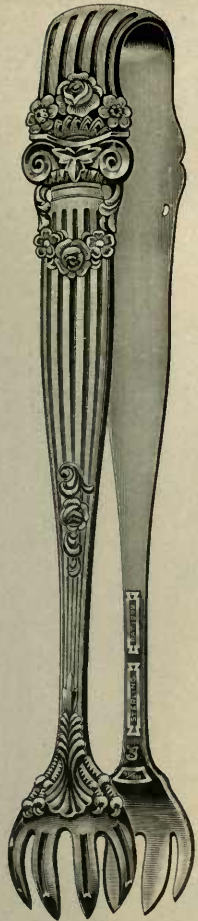
Asparagus Tongs.



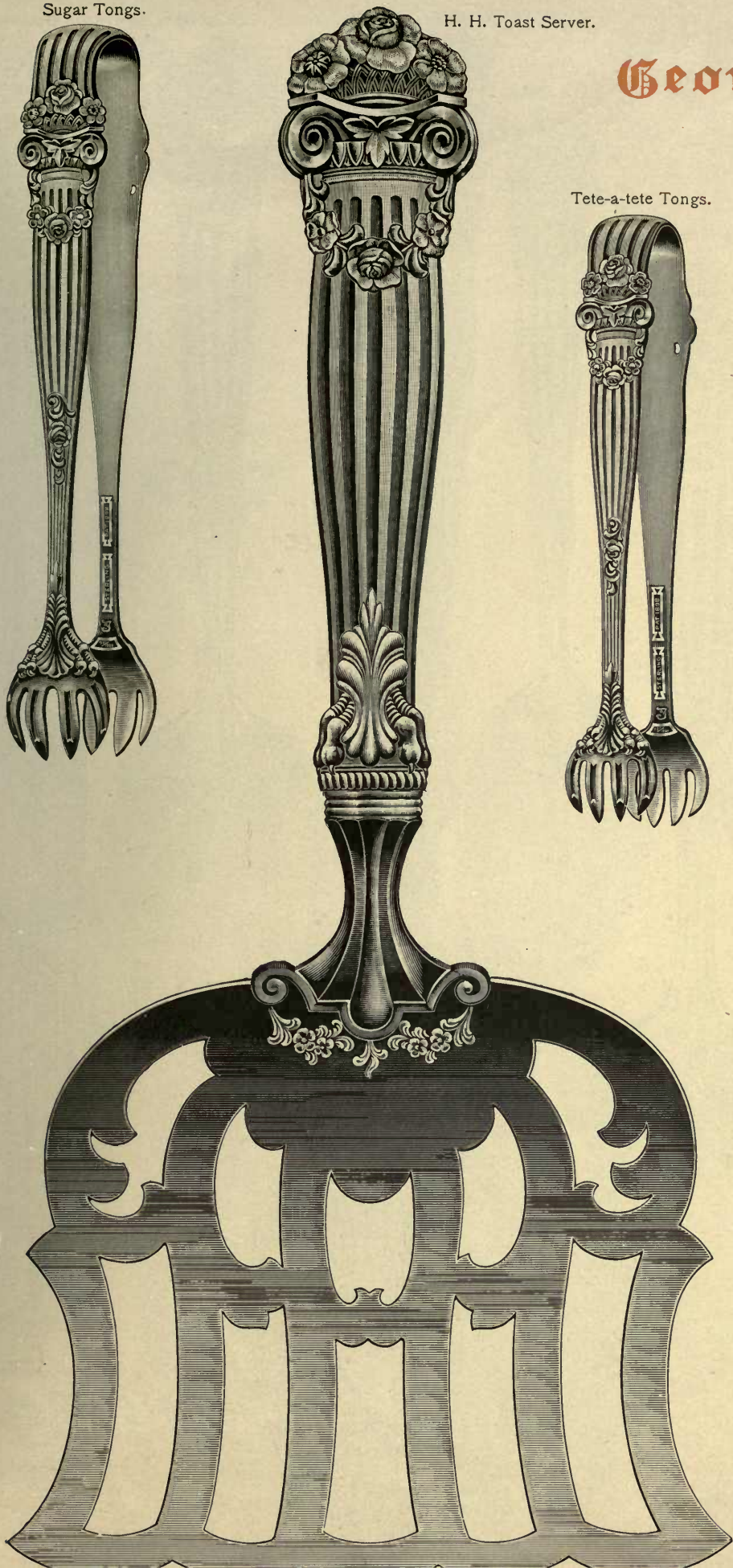
Ice Tongs.



Sugar Tongs.



H. H. Toast Server.

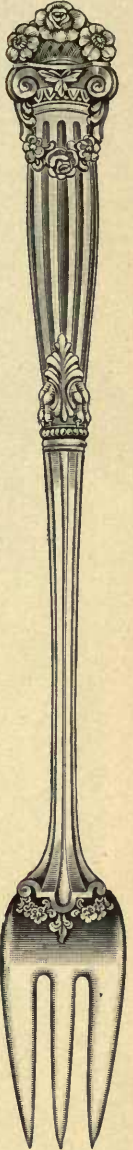


Georgian

Tete-a-tete Tongs.



H. H. Oyster Fork.



ACTUAL SIZE.



STERLING SILVER

925 FINE
1000

Tea Spoon, P.M.

Georgian

Pap Spoon.

Dessert Fork



Tea Spoon.



Dessert Spoon.

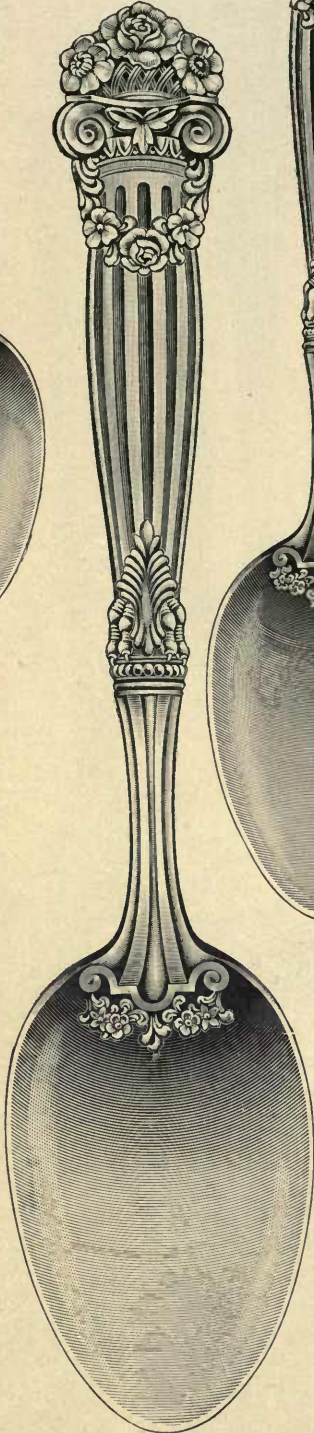
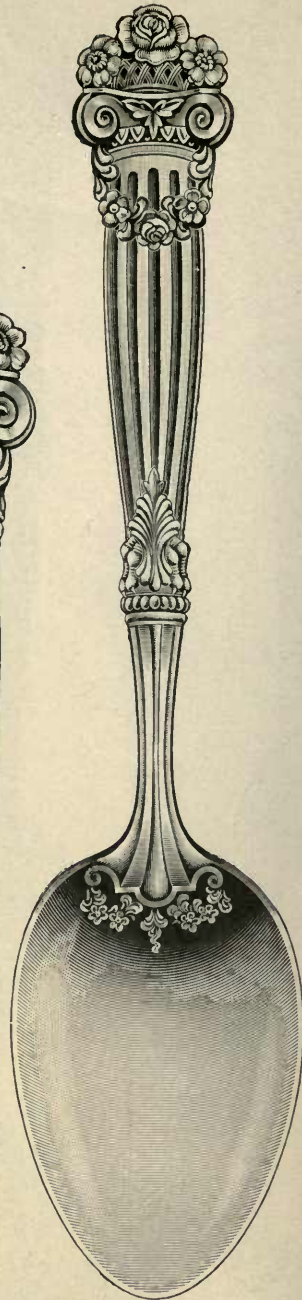
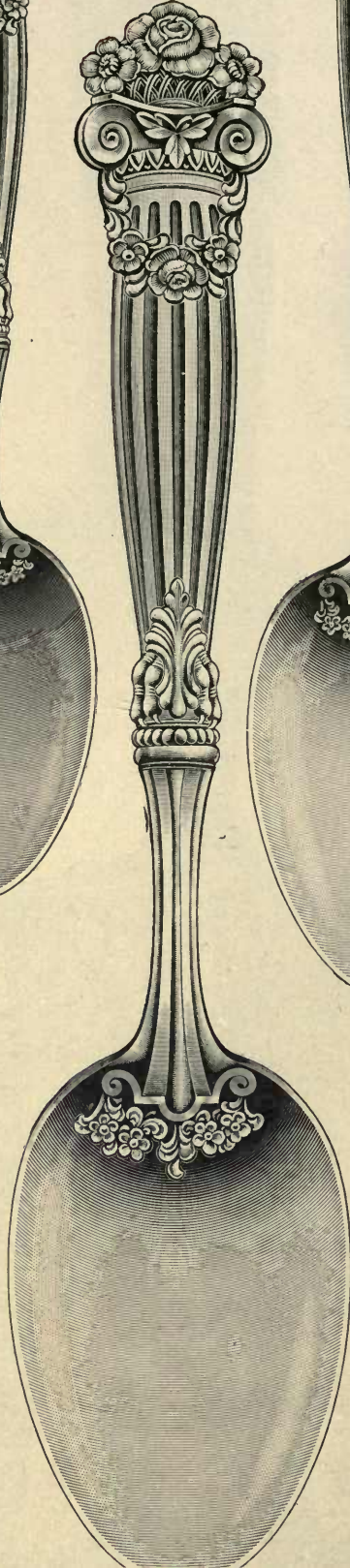


Table Spoon.



Hollow Handles.

ACTUAL SIZE



STERLING SILVER

925 FINE
1000

Berry Spoon.

Georgian

Cake Knife.

Table Fork.



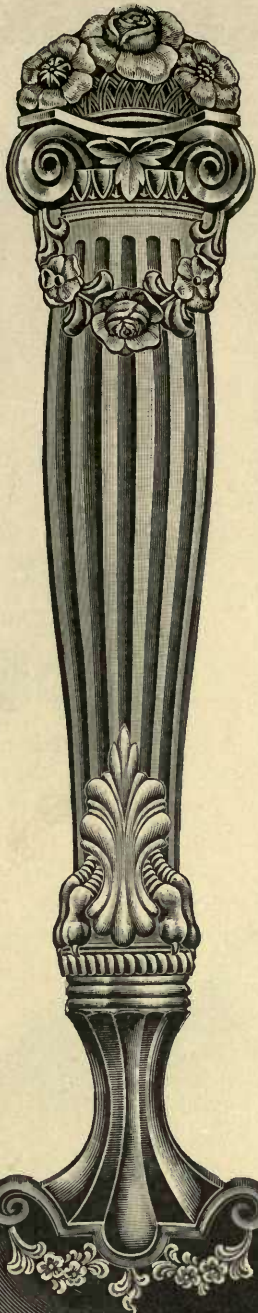
ACTUAL SIZE



STERLING

STERLING SILVER

$\frac{925}{1000}$ FINE



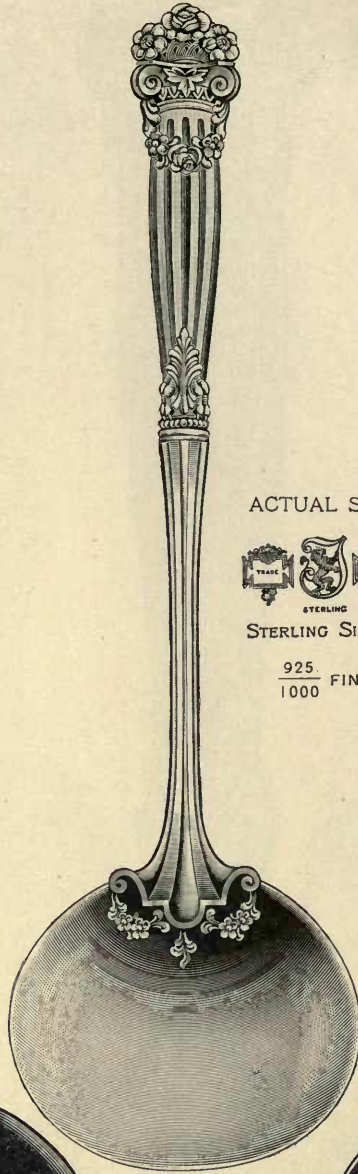
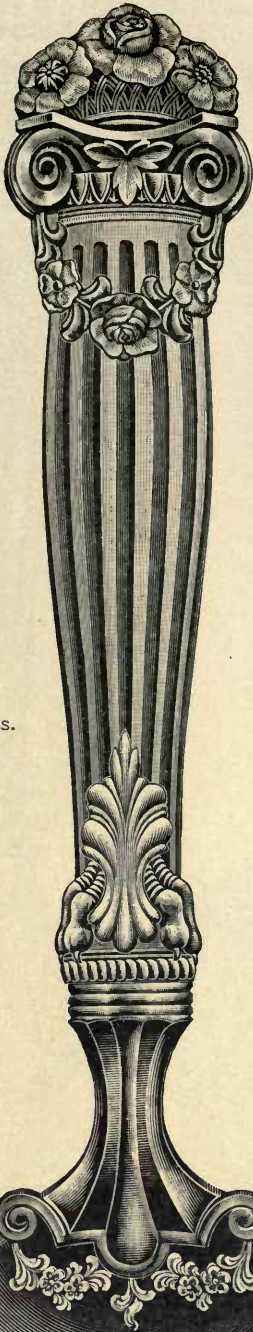
Hollow Handles.

Salad Spoon.

Georgian

Salad Fork.

Cream Ladle.



Hollow Handles.

ACTUAL SIZE



STERLING SILVER

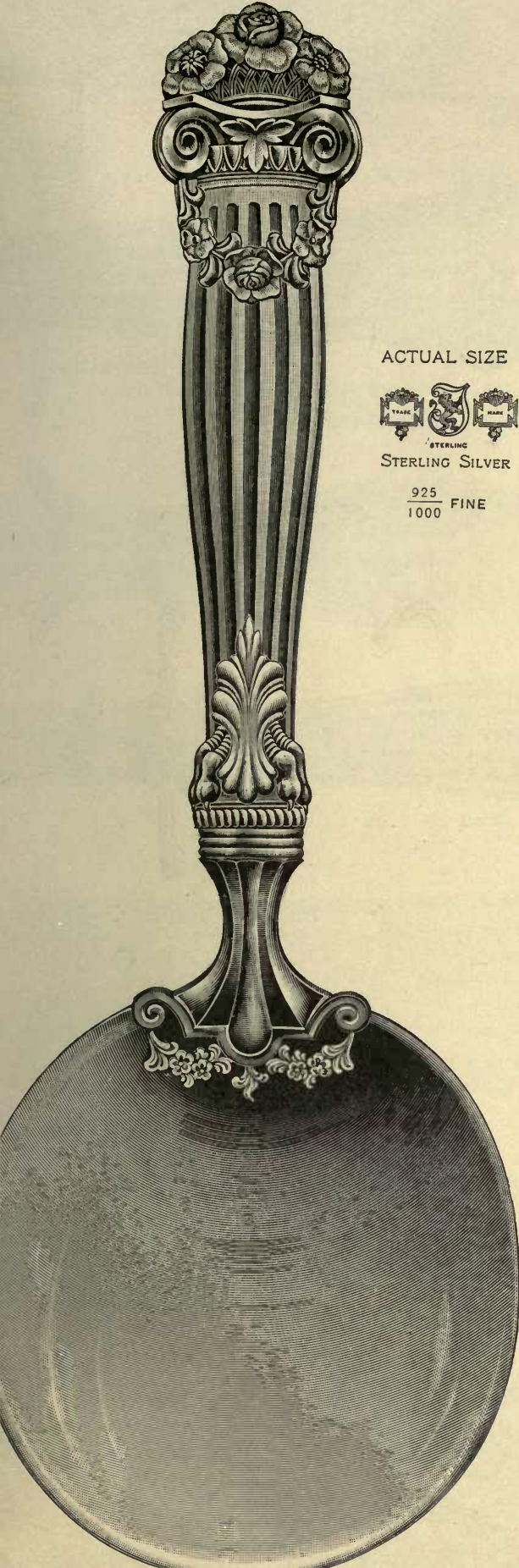
925 FINE
1000

Georgian

Entree Fork.

Serving Spoon.

Ind. Salad Fork.

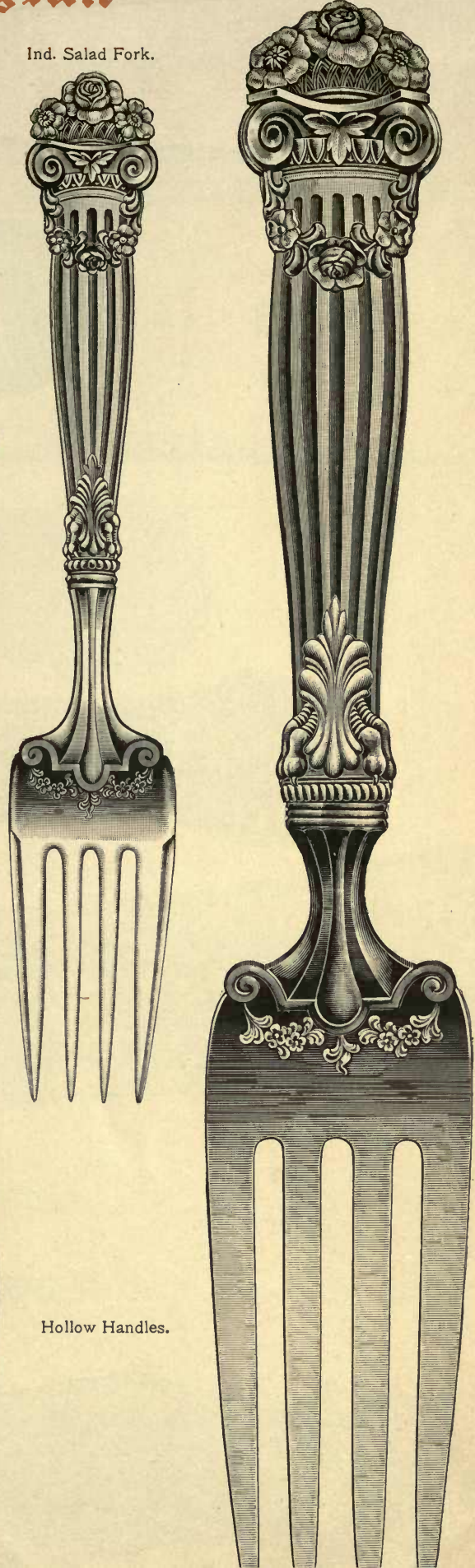


ACTUAL SIZE

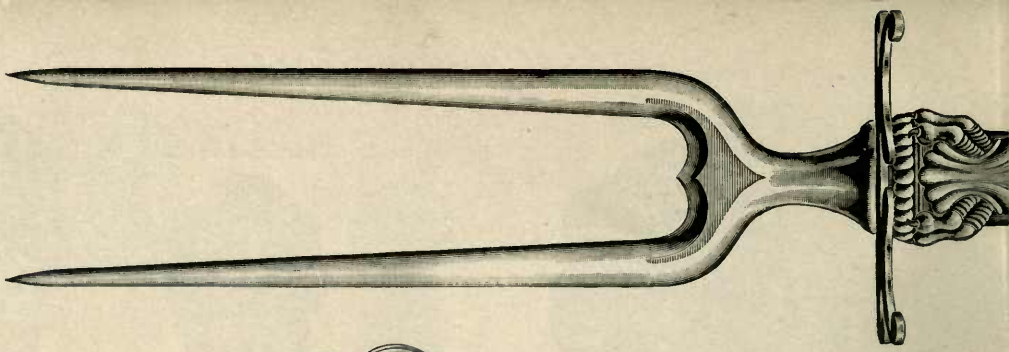


STERLING SILVER

$\frac{925}{1000}$ FINE



Hollow Handles.

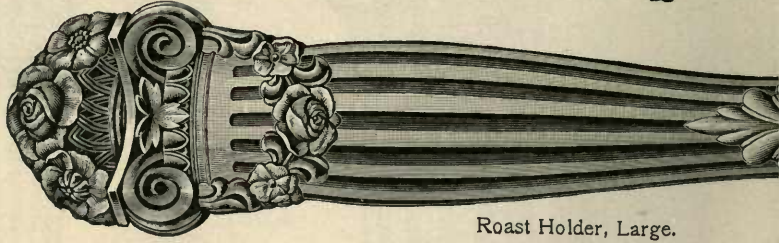


ACTUAL SIZE

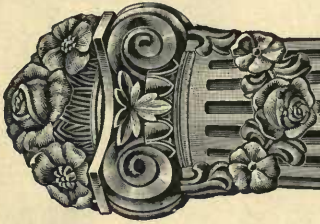
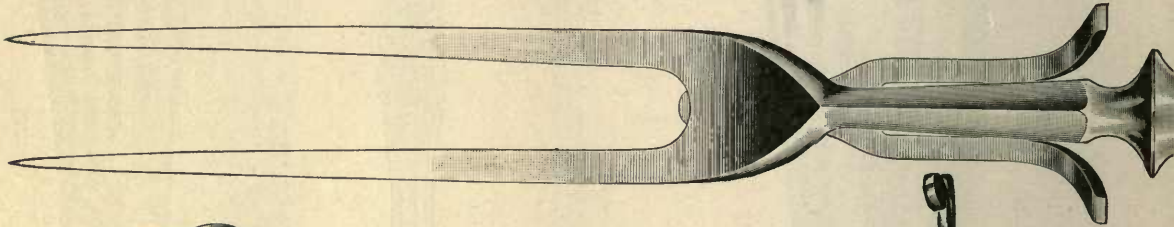


STERLING SILVER

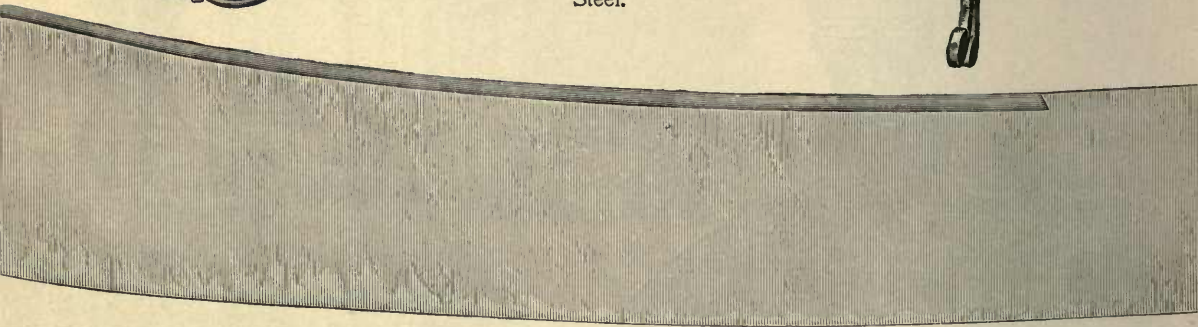
$\frac{925}{1000}$ FINE



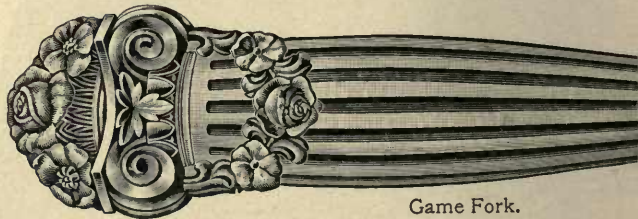
Roast Holder, Large.



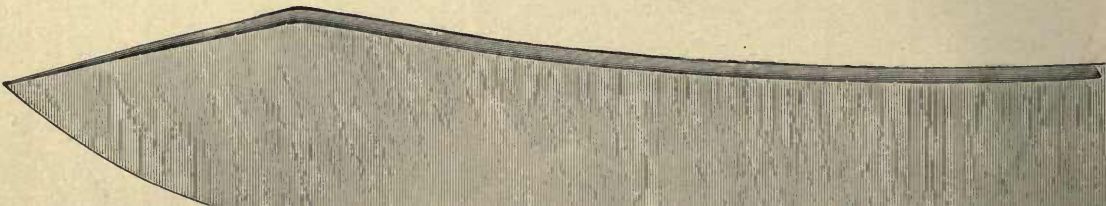
Steel.



Hollow Handles.

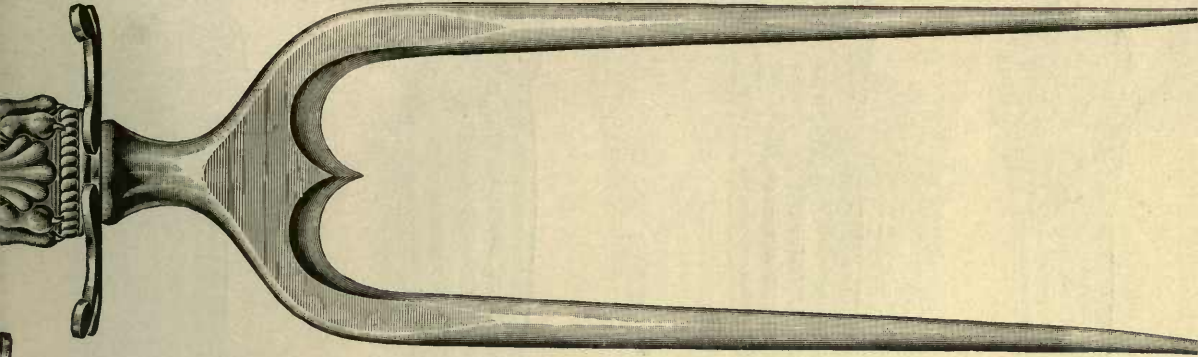


Game Fork.

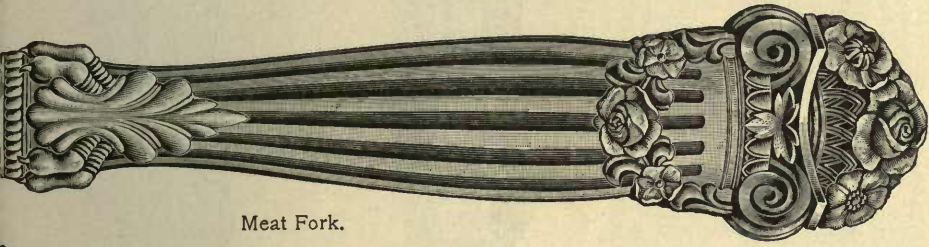


Georgian

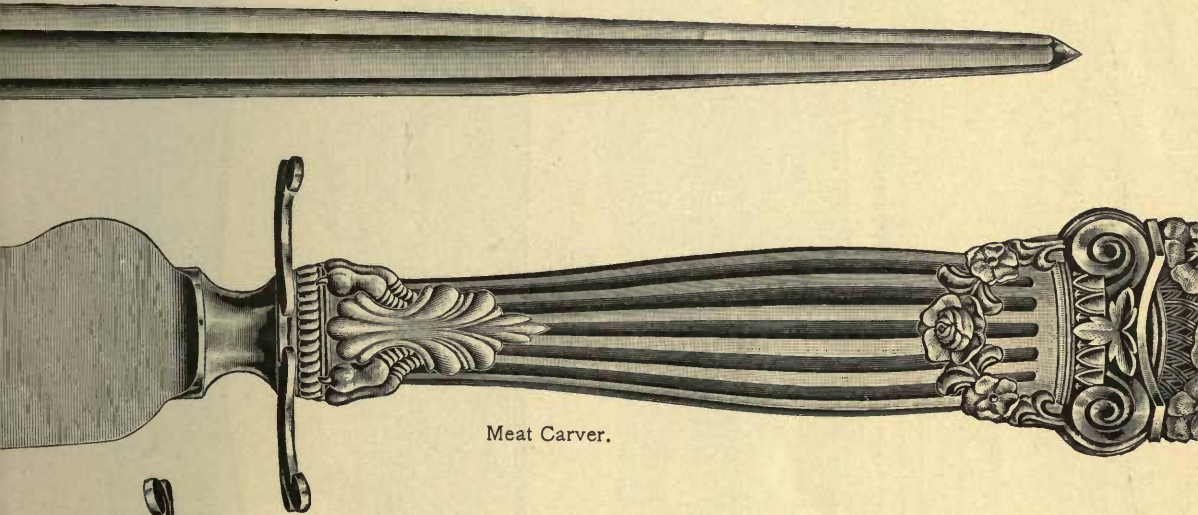
t Holder, Small.



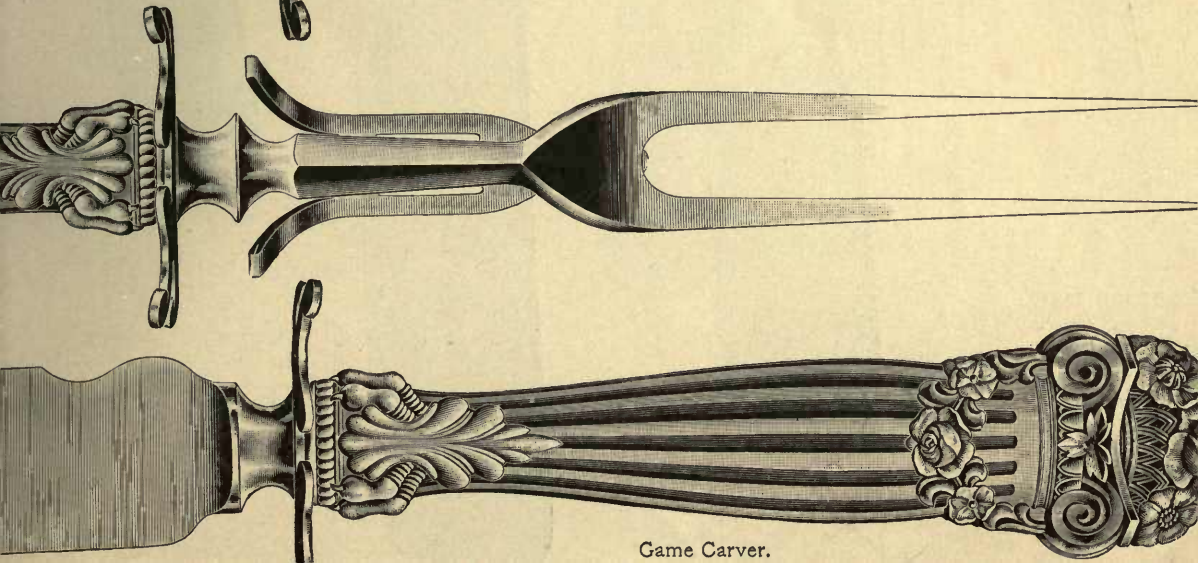
Meat Fork.



Meat Carver.



Game Carver.



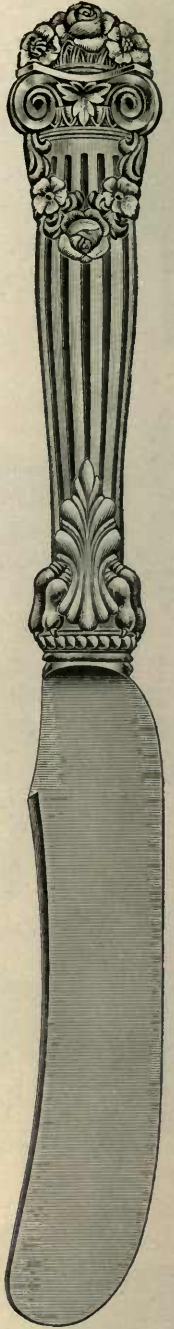
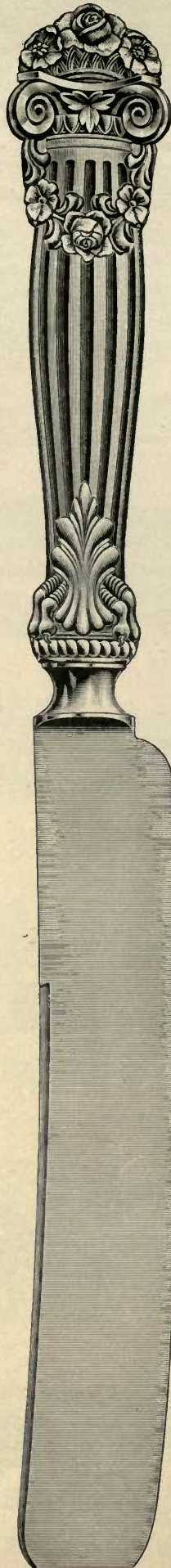
Medium Knife.

Georgian

Dessert Knife.

Fruit Knife.

Butter Spreader.



Hollow Handles.

ACTUAL SIZE

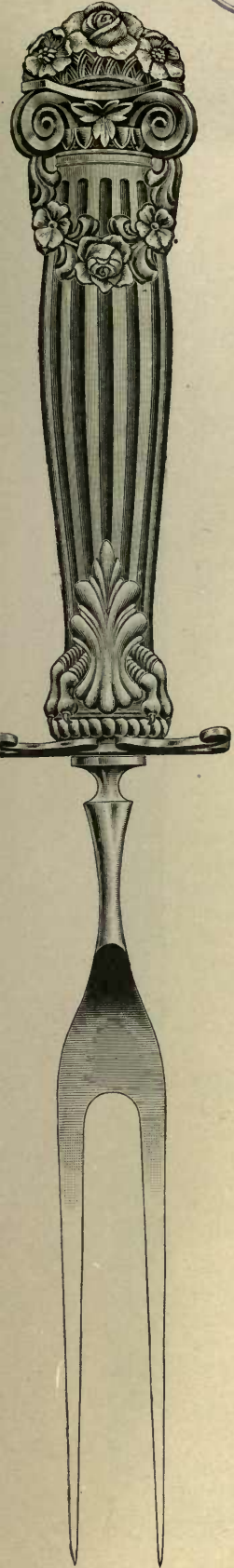


STERLING SILVER

$\frac{925}{1000}$ FINE

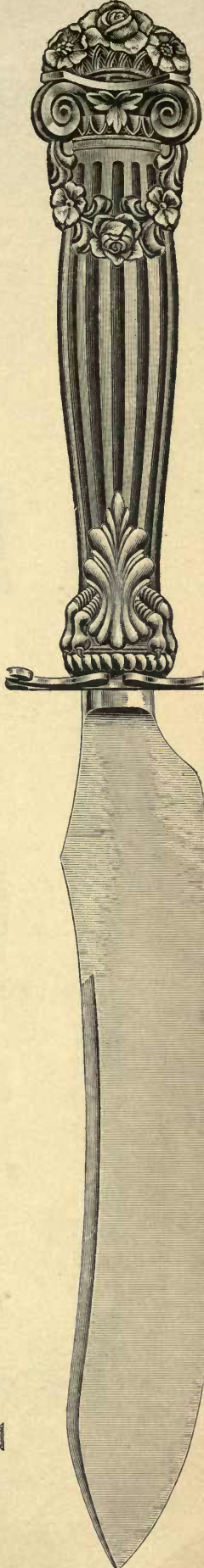
LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF
CALIFORNIA

Steak Fork.



Georgian

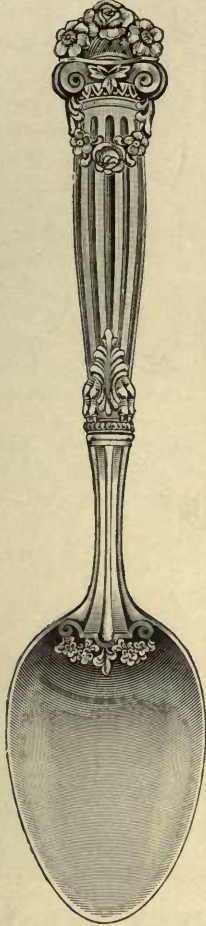
Steak Carver.



Child's Knife.



Child's Spoon.



Child's Fork.



Hollow Handles.

ACTUAL SIZE



STERLING SILVER

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Georgian

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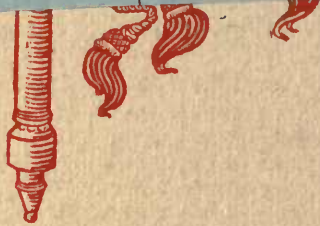
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