



# CARES WELL CHRONICLES

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*The Voice of the Historic Winslow House Association*

SPRING 2006

## Symposium recounts 1755 'Acadian Odyssey' and New England's role



Symposium panelists (Front Row) Geoffrey Plank, Univ. of Cincinnati; John Mack Farragher, Yale Univ.; Barry Moody, Acadia Univ.; (Back Row) Jonathan Fowler, Oxford Univ.; Andrew Holman, Bridgewater State College; Mark Vassar, Massachusetts State Archives; Christopher Hodson, Univ. of Pennsylvania; and symposium moderator Jonathan Chu, Univ. of Massachusetts Boston

Their tragic story of how they were forced to abandon their homes, were boarded onto ships and were cast about to many parts of the American colonies—as many eventually meandered to Louisiana and became known as “Cajuns”—was immortalized by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in his epic poem, *Evangeline*. Since John Winslow—owner and occupant of the Winslow House, Lieutenant Colonel (and later General) in the British Royal Forces, commander of the Massachusetts Militia, and confidant of Governor William Shirley—was a major figure in this series of events in 1755, the Winslow House was a natural background for such a discourse to take place.

Visitors traveled from as far away as England to hear the distinguished panel, and a large segment of the audience were of Acadian ancestry, eager to hear just how events of yesteryear were to  
*(Continued on page 4)*

BY MARK SCHMIDT  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

On October 1, 2005, the historic Winslow House was the venue for a symposium and discussion on a nearly forgotten but dark chapter of New England history. A crowd of over 100 people came to hear a distinguished panel of scholars and academics converse about the 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the forced removal of the ‘Acadians’ from Nova Scotia—a group of French

settlers who had dwelled in western Nova Scotia and eastern Maine since before the settlements at Jamestown and

Plymouth and who were the unfortunate victims of the first volleys of what became known as the French & Indian War.

## New alliance preserves Loyalist history

BY JOAN SCOLPONETI  
SECRETARY

A new venture for the Winslow House is our participation in the newly-formed Colonial Loyalist Alliance of Massachusetts (CLAM).

Beginning in 2004, much

effort was put into preparing a beautiful and informative map of the “Tory Trail,” culminating in the first celebration of Loyalist Day at Fort Independence on Castle Island in South Boston on June 19<sup>th</sup>.

The map was developed by

CLAM in response to numerous requests from Boston area schools, colonial history enthusiasts, travel agents, and English and Canadian tourists for information about the other side of the Freedom

*(Continued on page 3)*

# Winslow House hires Executive Director

BY JONATHAN RALTON  
EDITOR

Mark Schmidt took over the helm of the Winslow House in March of last year, and the Association is grateful to have him on board.

ager in the specialty and natural food trade for 17 years. In 2001, after receiving his master's degree in history from Northeastern University, he took over as director of the Museum of World

Marshfield Reporter, etc.), a representative town meeting member in Plymouth, and the new chairperson of the Backroads of the South Shore, a historical consortium. Mark is also pursuing his Ph.D. in history at Northeastern University in Boston.

A large part of Mark's responsibilities lie in developing new revenue streams, keeping up the preservation of the house, and compiling a history of the Association's past 85 years. Mark is "hopeful that more local residents will take advantage of the Winslow House historical complex," including the Daniel Webster Law Office, the old Winslow schoolhouse, the carriage shed, and the blacksmith shop. With the opening of the Daniel Webster estate only a half mile away, he is also working hard with the Daniel Webster Preservation Trust to get the two institutions to work hand-in-hand for everyone's benefit.

President Cynthia Krusell is "pleased to have found someone with the fine qualifications and capabilities of Mark," and recognized a highly successful first season as a direct result of his efforts.

If you haven't met our exemplary executive director, stop by the house this season!



Executive Director Mark Schmidt

A Plymouth resident, he is the first director not to live on-site in the Ford House. His wife Doreen is a kindergarten teacher in the Plymouth school district, and they have a nine-year-old son, Michael.

Mark grew up in suburban Chicago, IL and graduated from the University of Illinois with a degree in history. Moving to New England in 1985, he was a purchasing man-

War II in Natick, where he furthered his marketing, fund-raising, and curatorial skills. With this impressive museum management experience, he was highly qualified for the Winslow House.

In addition to his duties in Marshfield, he is currently a professor of history at Fitchburg State College, a freelance author for MPG newspapers (Old Colony Memorial,

## CARESWELL CHRONICLES

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## Discovering Massachusetts' Tory Trail at Loyalist Day

(Continued from page 1)

Trail story. Along with profiles of each house museum, the map includes a Revolutionary War timeline, information on prominent colonial Loyalists, and a balanced perspective on the siege of Boston. Related historic sites range from several churches, Castle Island, Brattle Street ("Tory Row") in Cambridge, and the Old State House.

The map also recounts some of the untold stories of Loyalists in 18<sup>th</sup> century America and their plight during the siege of Boston. These often forgotten people suffered greatly because they disagreed with Patriot sentiments and worked toward a peaceful solution to the conflict with King George III. Many were driven from their property and livelihoods, never to return to homes that had been in their families for generations.

In Marshfield, this was especially felt by Sarah Winslow Deming, who fled Boston shortly after the incursion at Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1755. She recorded her story in letter form, and the Winslow House is fortunate to have this document in our collection. It has been published as "A Lady in Distress," and is available for purchase. Her writing describes her travel alone to Dedham and eventually to Connecticut in great fear as rumors of the inevitable spread in a land committed to a war with the British army, the strongest in the world.



Winslow descendant Frances Morrissey



Organizers of the Colonial Loyalist Alliance of Massachusetts on the grounds of Fort Independence

Later renamed Fort Independence, the old Castle William on Castle Island in South Boston was host to a celebration of Loyalist Day on June 19, 2004. Sponsored by the Castle Island Association and the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation, the inaugural Loyalist Day was attended by the Canadian Ambassador Myrna Fox, past president of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada (<http://www.uelac.org>), and Frances Morrissey, a descendant of Gov. Edward Winslow. The program included re-enactors from His Majesty's 10<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, and 1<sup>st</sup> Regiments. Michael LePage portrayed Dr. Isaac Winslow and demonstrated his field medical equipment, joined by Royal Gov. Thomas Hutchinson. Many local public figures and Loyalist descendants attended with over 700 other visitors on the beautiful summer day by Boston Harbor for the historic displays, demonstrations, and children's activities. Bagpipers walked the ramparts of the fort and afternoon tea was served in Bastion A. The Winslow House took the opportunity to sell gift shop items and invite attendees to visit our museum.

Represented by President Cynthia Krusell, Secretary Joan Scolponeti, and Governor Betty Bates, the Winslow House participated in many CLAM planning meetings during one of our

coldest winters on record to prepare for the event. The three learned how difficult it must have been for those who manned the fort in winter months when it was active!

The following day, the Winslow House invited the Canadian visitors for a luncheon and tour—a delightful time. Future events are planned similar to this and the second Loyalist Day, which was held on June 18, 2005 at the Golden Ball Tavern in Weston.

A great many re-enactors from the area came in magnificent authentic costumes and roamed the grounds of the tavern as they awaited the arrival of Gov. Hutchinson and his lady, accompanied again by Dr. Winslow. There was also a colonial wedding performed by Rev. Cotton Mather, and minuet dancing during the wedding party afterwards. Food appropriate to the time period was donated by the nearby Wayside Inn and served throughout the day. A muster was conducted by His Majesty's 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment who had escorted the governor to the event. Even the children were drafted into roles as pickpockets!

Tory Trail maps are available at the Winslow House or by request via mail. Look for information about this year's Loyalist Day from the Colonial Loyalist Alliance of Massachusetts (<http://www.torytrail.org>).

# Debate marks anniversary of Acadian

(Continued from page 1)

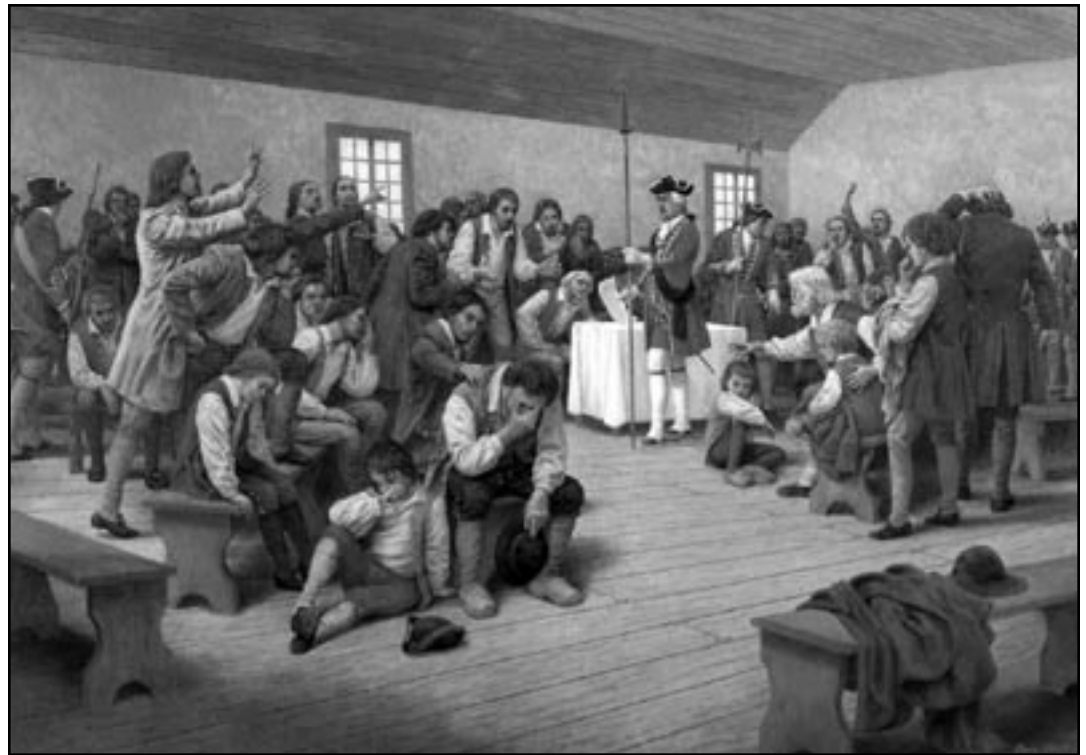
be remembered in the present day. John Mack Faragher, professor and director of American Studies at Yale University, and author of the recent best-seller, *A Great and Noble Scheme: The Tragic Story of the Expulsion of the French Acadians from their American Homeland*, offered an overview of events and came to the conclusion that Winslow was a willing participant in what could be labeled the first known case of 'ethnic cleansing' in American history. Archaeological historian and Oxford doctoral candidate Jonathan Fowler, currently working on an excavation project in Grand Pré, Nova Scotia—the site of Winslow's involvement—argued on behalf of Winslow that this was not an endeavor for which Winslow should be castigated, but instead Winslow demonstrated great humanity towards the Acadians and was sympathetic to their situation.

Acadia University professor Barry Moody, a past speaker at the Winslow House, detailed the background for the removal by talking about how Nova Scotia had been in the process

of converting to an English colony from a French possession, and that the Acadians were the last remnants of a

Christopher Hodson, in his first year as a professor at the University of Pennsylvania after completing his doctorate

south as the Falkland Islands and to other desolate points. Bridgewater State College professor Andrew Holman



"The Deportation Order"  
Claude Picard  
Parks Canada, Grand-Pré, NS, Canada

dying regime. University of Cincinnati professor Geoffrey Plank, author of the work *An Unsettled Conquest: The British Campaign Against the Peoples of Acadia*, elaborated on how the events of 1755 were actually part of a systematic plan of British imperialism and the Acadians were pawns in the larger plans of London.

Massachusetts State Archivist Mark Vassar, creator of the exhibit "Le Grand Derangement: The Acadian Exile in Massachusetts, 1755–1766," chronicled what became of many of the Acadians after they were herded onto ships and dropped off in New England—most of them into Massachusetts, including two families in Marshfield.

at Northwestern University in Chicago, took Vassar's work a step further by documenting how the dispersal of the Acadians became a much more global event than was first believed—finding evidence that Acadians were taken as far

brought the discourse into the present day by talking about how those events of 250 years ago should best be taught to students in both the United States and Canada, and how those events should not be left out of textbooks.



General John Winslow  
Eleanor Richards, 1925, Oil on canvas  
The Historic Winslow House Association,  
Marshfield

## General John Winslow

Always a popular commander, Gen. John Winslow (1703–1774) was known in the British service for his skill in recruiting Massachusetts men for action in the Caribbean, Maine, and Canada. In 1754, he commanded a force of 800 men on an expedition up the Kennebec River; they built Fort Western, the present Augusta, and Fort Halifax; named Winslow in 1771, the Maine town preserves the name today. In the intervals of military service, he lived on the family estate, Careswell in Marshfield.

Source: *The Winslows: Pilgrims, Patrons, and Portraits*, Bowdoin College

# exodus

Chaired by University of Massachusetts professor Jonathan Chu, the panelists then concluded the symposium by engaging in a roundtable panel dialogue about the presentations. While opinion was mixed and varied over the culpability of Winslow, and no clear consensus could be reached on these events, it was unanimous that this was a grim episode in American history that should not ever be repeated or forgotten. The speakers and the audience were treated to a glorious fall morning and afternoon of outstanding intellectual conversation and exchange of ideas. Complete with coverage from local radio station WATD-FM, and newspaper articles in the Boston Globe, the Patriot Ledger, the Marshfield Mariner, and the Old Colony Memorial, the Winslow House had the South Shore spotlight and delivered in a big way. We clearly set a high standard for future years.

# Association seeks preservation grant

BY KARIN GOLDSTEIN  
CURATOR

Historic houses, no matter how well-loved and cared for they are, constantly need attention. Last year, the Board of Governors hired preservation consultant Bill Finch of Beverly, an expert in colonial homes who has worked with museums like the House of Seven Gables in Salem. Bill's task was to help us identify and prioritize what needs to be done to help preserve the Winslow House for the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Bill and his partner, Carol Rose, have visited the house several times and taken hundreds of photographs. Bill has climbed all over the cellars and attics, stuck his head up chimneys, measured the water content in wood, and charted cracks in beams.

Their findings show that one of the most important threats to the house is moisture. Old, shrunken window frames allow water to penetrate the house, causing rot. High humidity in the cellars from roof runoff causes rot and promotes insect damage to original timbers. Structural problems, like bulging cellar walls, also threaten the stability of the foundation.

Additionally, since the House is dependent on its scheduled programs and events for fiscal support, the kitchen needs to be renovated and modernized in order to become a successful catering facility. New appliances, new sinks, new flooring, and improved plumbing are among the plans that are being discussed.

This should make it more inviting and user friendly for caterers using the House for functions.

Bids have been accepted by builders and contractors who are familiar with and experienced in working with historic homes. The key part of all this is to keep the integrity of the House while insuring that the building will survive the next hundred years. We do not want to cut corners that would jeopardize the authenticity of the House.



French drains were recently dug in two key areas around the House as a first step in relieving the humidity problems.



Water falling from the roof of the House into the French drain will be diverted away from the basement by the inclined barrier and stones.

# Repairs require financial support

BY MARK SCHMIDT  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The historic Winslow House, built circa 1699 and listed in the National Register of Historic Places, is the family homestead of the founding family of Marshfield. This home is one of the finest examples of First Period and pre-Revolutionary War architecture on the South Shore and remains a testament to the early glories of Marshfield, its Pilgrim roots, and its heritage. It is also the site of the Daniel Webster Law Office; a carriage shed that houses, among other things, a restored Concord Coach and Daniel Webster's "Phaeton" carriage; a working blacksmith shop; and is across the street from the pre-Civil

War-era Winslow schoolhouse. It is an annual visitation stop of schoolchildren from Marshfield and around the Commonwealth and remains a vital link to Marshfield's historic past.

Due to the ravages of time and climate, the House has undergone some major structural and environmental problems. Because of the lack of drainage and gutters, the house has encountered numerous water problems, including rotting windows and sills, leaking fireplaces, ruined floorboards and baseboards, and the continued deterioration of the base of the structure itself. The masonry has bulging walls in the cellars that must be repaired or the

*(Continued on page 6)*

This past winter, staff and trustees worked intensely on a comprehensive grant application for the Community Preservation Act (CPA) to obtain funding from the town of Marshfield to address these problems. The CPA finances projects relating to preservation, open space, and affordable housing. As the Winslow House has so much significance to Marshfield, the South Shore, and New England history, we are hopeful that the townspeople of Marshfield will offer their support to insure that these necessary funds are acquired to make this project a success.

# Interpreting historic furnishings for an historic house

BY KARIN GOLDSTEIN  
CURATOR

The furnishing and interpretation of an historic house changes over time as historians gain more knowledge. Sometimes we have a new look at old documents, like Sarah Wensley Winslow's 1754 probate inventory, a list of the possessions she had at the time of her death. Other information comes from period images, which show us how other houses looked.

Over the past three

interpretation of the Winslow House during the period that the Winslows lived there.

One of the most important rooms in the House was the entrance hall, as it was the first seen by visitors. By the mid- to late- 18<sup>th</sup> century, many wealthy homeowners furnished their entries with chairs for visitors to sit on while they waited. Windsor chairs were particularly popular. We decided to move the Windsor side chairs that the House already

status and gentility to visitors.

Another addition to the room was a reproduction canvas floorcloth. Floorcloths made of painted canvas were commonly used in public spaces, like entrance halls, in the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Being varnished, they could easily be washed. We chose a period pattern of red and tan squares to echo the red squares in the coat of arms.

The leather and cane-backed chairs that used to be in the

entrance hall were moved to the Great Hall to reflect an early 18<sup>th</sup> century dining space. Sarah Winslow's

inventory mentions 12 leather chairs and six cane-back chairs. With the family portraits and  
*(Continued on page 8)*



Handmade curtains sewn by volunteers now adorn a bed fit for a cold winter.



Windsor side chairs and a new reproduction floorcloth are placed in the entrance hall.

years, a group of staff and trustees working on furnishings made a few small changes to the way the rooms in the house were furnished. We hope to better relate the interior spaces to our

owned into this space.

Where better to hang the family's coat of arms than then entrance hall? The arms, reproduced from an early 18<sup>th</sup>-century panel painting at Pilgrim Hall Museum, displayed the family's

## Great need for restoration support

*(Continued from page 5)* entire structure will become weakened. To do so in the proper historical context requires a deft knowledge of the materials used at the time. Fireplaces need to be re-pointed, and carpentry in is need of repair. Gutters must be installed, in the fashion of the times, so that drainage can be properly conducted. French drains on the ground have been dug but must be finished and improved upon so that water can be taken away from the structure. To do so, archaeological digs must be implemented so that the integrity of the historical site can be maintained.

Additionally, the moisture and humidity levels that are in the home have led to

increasing amounts of infestation, which is destroying the house and the artifacts themselves. Ventilation and dehumidification systems must be installed in the house so that the decay caused by the infestation can be ended and the threat of future problems eliminated.

Once the repairs are completed and the house restored, it must be re-stained to preserve the exterior from decay and to keep up its appearance.

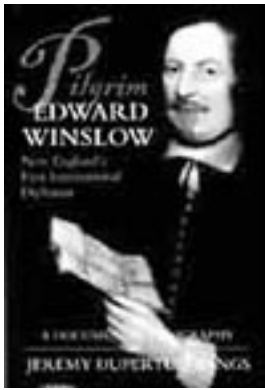
All of these improvements have been recommended by experts in the historical field. The Winslow House is basing their requests on items that have been successfully implemented by other well-known historic sites.

The Association is

currently seeking community preservation funds from the Town of Marshfield so that this historic treasure can be preserved. However, there are no guarantees that this process will be successful. We are asking you, our members and friends, to help contribute whatever you can to help raise enough money to do the preservation work necessary to keep the house intact for, hopefully, another 300 years.

Major work has not been done on the House since the Association restored it in 1920. It is now time to rectify many of the woes that currently affect the long-term health of the House. Please consider a contribution to help preserve the Winslow House.

## Book Reviews — by Robert Hale



Jeremy Dupertuis Bangs  
*Pilgrim Edward Winslow:  
 New England's First  
 International Diplomat*  
 New England Historic  
 Genealogical Society  
<http://www.pictonpress.com>

While this book might be daunting to casual readers with its inclusion of many pages of Edward Winslow's letters and narratives written in the style and vernacular of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, this volume is a treasure for historians, both amateur and professional. As an amateur, I welcomed the biographer's highly literate explanatory prose that connected the documents, thus providing context and expanding on their impact then and now.

I don't think I'm alone in not knowing how important Winslow was to the Pilgrim's venture, going back to Leiden, The Netherlands, where he made himself useful to the separatists in many ways. Upon arrival in what was to become Plimoth, it was Governor Winslow who went with gifts to Massasoit and Quadequina, and at a

crucial juncture saved Massasoit's life by nursing the near-death chief back to health. Earning the natives' trust made it possible for him to settle disputes between native tribes and the Europeans who were invading their land.

His diplomatic skills came into play in dealing with other groups of colonists, from the Massachusetts Bay Puritans to Dutch and French along Long Island Sound and up the Connecticut River, working to settle ongoing boundary disputes. Colonists were constantly encroaching on each other's territory, as well as on Indian land. Ironically, the people who had been here for centuries soon found themselves "under the protection" of various groups of newcomers. Winslow also spent time settling indentured servant problems and arguments concerning cattle pricing and codes of fair trade.

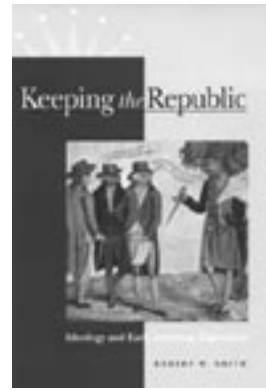
He became chief spokesman for all New England colonists on frequent trips to London. His visits extended to several years, during which he parlayed with sponsoring merchants and members of parliament on economic, education and religious issues. While there on one junket, Cromwell appointed him to a commission charged

with the inventory and disposal of all personal possessions of the late king (who had been beheaded) the former queen and the Prince of Wales.

In 1643 "the Puritan colonies created an extralegal body called the United Colonies of New England." While it's unspoken purpose was to "harass Rhode Island," John Adams would say, more than a century later, the "confederacy of 1643 was the model and prototype of the North American confederacy of 1774." Mr. Bangs comments: "That being the case, Edward Winslow's experience and knowledge...made a significant contribution to later developments in American history."

Jeremy Bangs, former Chief Curator of Plimoth Plantation, Visiting Curator of Manuscripts at Pilgrim Hall Museum in Plymouth, and current director of a small Pilgrim museum in Leiden, has done a major piece of scholarly work in compiling these documents pertaining to Edward Winslow and the early history of Massachusetts. Bangs' footnotes and supporting appendices proved to be invaluable resources.

Cheers to the author and the New England Historical Genealogical Society, his publisher.



Robert W. Smith  
*Keeping the Republic:  
 Ideology and Early American  
 Diplomacy*  
 Northern Illinois University  
 Press  
<http://www.amazon.com>

Although less than half the length of Bangs' volume, *Keeping the Republic* is an equally scholarly treatment of a historical subject: the development of an ideology that affected the way American colonists dealt with their mother country, and later as a newly founded republic, how they encountered foreign powers. Concentrating on four figures, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and Alexander Hamilton, Smith's treatise shows us how their thinking was shaped by the writers they read, both classical and contemporary. While Jefferson and Madison stood by what Smith calls the "ideological framework" they erected prior to the American Revolution, after the United States came into being, Adams and Hamilton adapted their ideology over time and as changing circumstances seemed

to demand.

Basic was the foundation of "virtue." These men studied the Greeks and Romans and "classical virtue," of which freedom is a key element. They investigated "Whig virtue" having to do with moral fiber and the dangers of power. They relished "Yeoman virtue," a strong work ethic and connection with the land. Virtues were explored by James Harrington, Algernon Sidney, Lord Bolingbroke, James Burgh, John Locke, Montesquieu, Hugo Grotius, and Samuel von Pufendorf. No current statesman comes close to being as well educated in the varying philosophies of government as these early Americans were. Adams and Hamilton, Jefferson and Madison argued heatedly and fought bitterly, but together they and their ideologies created a formidable nation.

Robert Smith is currently a history professor at Worcester State College, with a Ph.D. from the College of William and Mary. He also sits on the Board of Governors of the Historic Winslow House Association. In his small but superb book, he explains how these ideologies came into focus, resulting in decisions that laid the groundwork for all that would follow.

# Furnishing with a plan

*(Continued from page 6)*

the delft dishes, also mentioned in her inventory, the room looks as it might have when Judge Isaac Winslow used it to entertain.

Upstairs we decided to furnish one bedchamber for the summer and the other for winter. Using descriptions from Sarah Winslow's inventory, we purchased hand-woven blue wool fabric to make bedcurtains for the bedchamber, representing the colder season. Over last winter and spring, a team of staff and volunteers, including Karin Goldstein, Sarah Batterson, Phyllis Burns, and Lorraine McDermott hand-stitched the curtains. Gene Trainor helped with the carpentry.

In the rear stairhall, the joists that support the floor are weak. Preservation consultant Bill Finch recommended that we apply a removable layer of plywood over the floor, helping to spread weight and minimize stress on the boards and joists that form the painted Winter Kitchen ceiling below. We used a period treatment of woven straw matting, seen in many paintings from the early 1800s, to cover the plywood.

There is no single right or wrong way to furnish a historic house. However, by rethinking our interpretation of the house every few years and using resources at hand, we have the opportunity to try new ideas.

# Moral Oratorical



At a coffee series lecture in July, Bern Budd, a local actor and director, presented the person of Mark Twain in 1890. Budd kept faithfully to Twain's irreverent and self-deprecating form of humor while reenacting his famous "Morals Lectures" in which he proclaimed, "It is better to have bad morals than none at all!" and also announced his candidacy for President of the United States.

*(Photo courtesy of Community Newspaper Company)*



The Concord Coach was taken out on a spring day last year, pictured here rounding the corner of Webster and Carewell Streets.



## Riding Coach Class

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P.O. Box 531

**The Historic Winslow House Association**