

Honoring Our Colonial History



*The Great Seal
of the
General Society of Colonial Wars*

Honoring Our Colonial History

*Tablets, Monuments and Memorials
Placed by the Society of Colonial Wars
1892 - 2010*

EDITED BY
Andrew Ross Huston

Published for the
General Society of Colonial Wars
2011

COMMITTEE ON TABLETS AND MONUMENTS

George Lucien Brailsford
Chairman

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

George Lucien Brailsford
Chairman

Andrew Ross Huston
James Charles McHargue
Homer Clifton Shirley III
John Edward Mealey, *ex officio*

Copyright © 2011 General Society of Colonial Wars

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be used or reproduced in any manner whatsoever without prior written consent of the General Society of Colonial Wars, except as provided by the United States of America copyright law.

Published by Advantage, Charleston, South Carolina.
Member of Advantage Media Group.

ADVANTAGE is a registered trademark and the Advantage colophon is a trademark of Advantage Media Group, Inc.

Printed in the United States of America.

ISBN: 978-1-59932-206-3
LCCN: 2011923378

THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS

IS PLEASED TO DEDICATE

HONORING OUR COLONIAL HISTORY

TO

MEMBERS PAST AND PRESENT
OF THE COMMITTEES ON
TABLETS AND MONUMENTS
OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY AND
THE STATE SOCIETIES

AND

ESPECIALLY THE LATE

FREDERICK A. PARKER, JR.

WHO AS CHAIRMAN OF THE
GENERAL SOCIETY COMMITTEE ON
TABLETS AND MONUMENTS
BEGAN AND SHEPHERDED THE PROCESS
THAT ENDS WITH THIS BOOK

AND

MRS. PARKER

FOR HER ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Committee on Tablets and Monuments and its Editorial Committee wish to thank those who assisted in the production of *Honoring Our Colonial History*. Our deepest gratitude goes to:

The General Society of Colonial Wars for its support and funding of the project,

Honorary Governor General Tylor Field II for the encouragement and support during his tenure as Governor General, and to Governor General Thomas Clifton Etter, Jr. for continuing the support and seeing the project through to completion,

the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey and the Major General William Moultrie Statue Committee of Charleston, South Carolina, organizations which contributed funding that allowed this book to expand as additional placements were discovered,

those who took the photographs and who are listed by name at the end of the book,

the primary researchers from the two State Societies having the most entries in the book, namely Eugene Earl Maynard of the New Jersey Society and his wife Patricia J. Maynard, and Francis Jacques Sypher, Jr. and Laurence Stephen Simpson of the New York Society, and

LtCol Braxton Dallam Mitchell USMC (Ret) and David Martin Trebing for their end-stage reviews and comments.

In addition, we offer special thanks to those Warriors, and in some cases their family members, who assisted in the research of their Society’s placements and in several instances, another Society’s placements (as noted by italics), or who contributed to the project in other ways, to wit:

General Society: *Donald Crafts Carleton, Jr.; Lane Woodworth Goss* · **New York:** Charles William Neuhauser; Frank Aquila Rogers; *LtCol. Herman Charles Brown USMC (Ret.)* · **Pennsylvania:** Thomas Clifton Etter, Jr. · **Maryland:** Francis Cross (“Buzz”) Marbury; Frank Parr Lewin Somerville · **Massachusetts:** The Tablets and Monuments Committee of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: Lane Woodworth Goss, Chairman; Donald Crafts Carleton, Jr.; Ellwood Brooks Robbins; Thomas Warren Thaler; Charles Arnold Tarbell; William Sidney Wood; Scott DeForest Shiland, *ex officio* · **District of Columbia:** Warwick Montgomery Carter, Jr.; Thomas Morton Constant; John Randolph Marshall; Stewart Boone McCarty; Cameron Haskin Sanders, Jr.; David Martin Trebing; Franklin Wyman III · **New Jersey:** William Beckett Brown III; Francis Mann Clarke, Jr., M.D.; Peter Livezey Clarke; *Alan Crawford III*; The Rev. Dr. John Bassett Moore Frederick; William Oscar Reutelhuber; Robert Pond Vivian; Denis Buchanan Woodfield, D.Phil. (Oxon) · **Virginia:** Peter Edwin Broadbent, Jr. · **New Hampshire:** LtCol. Herman Charles Brown USMC (Ret.); Neil Harry Brown · **Vermont:** LtCol. Herman Charles Brown USMC (Ret.) · **Illinois:** Robert Earl Allen; John Dyrud · **Ohio:** George Franklin Welsh, M.D. · **Kentucky:** Duane Franklin Cornell · Gerald Gettys Tyrrell · **California:** James Nohl Churchyard, Ph.D.; James Charles McHargue and Paula Lynne McHargue; Maner Lawton Thorpe, Ph.D. · **Georgia:** Gordon Burns Smith · **Michigan:** George Frederick Bobier, Jr.; Donald Allerton Johnston III; Francis Wetmore McMillan II; David Martin Trebing · **Delaware:** Hon. Richard Rodney Cooch; Richard Henry Lee Laird, Jr.; Richard Eveland Miller; Hon. Henry duPont Ridgely; Walter Speed Rowland and Beverley Wellford Rowland; Daniel Fooks Wolcott, Jr.; Norris Pilling Wright · **Rhode Island:** John Woodford Adams; Peter Hunt Gross; Bruce Campbell MacGunnigle; William Nightingale Makepeace · **Maine:** Nicholas Noyes · **Indiana:** George Frederick Bobier, Jr. · **South Carolina:** C. Harrington Bissell, Jr.; Eugene Patrick (“Rick”) Corrigan III · **North Carolina:** W. Keats Sparrow; David Richard White · **Alabama:** Susan Atkins Etter; Charles Swift Northen ·

Finally, we wish to thank those persons and organizations outside of the Society of Colonial Wars which contributed time and expertise to this project, namely:

General Society: B. A. (Sandy) Balcom, Cultural Management Coordinator, Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site of Canada; Heather Gillis, Collections Specialist, Archives, Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site of Canada; Maria Angela Capozzi, Museum Curator, George Washington Memorial Parkway & Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial · Robert L. Bogomolny, President, University of Baltimore; Lucy Holman, Director, University of Baltimore Langsdale Library; Thomas L. Hollowak, Assistant Director for Special Collections, University of Baltimore Langsdale Library · **New York:** Erica Nuckles, Crailo State Historic Site · **Pennsylvania:** Col. J. Craig Nannos, Pennsylvania Army National Guard Troop A, 1st Squadron, 104th Cavalry · **Maryland:** Alexander “Sasha” Lourie, Curator, Maryland Commission on Artistic Property · **Massachusetts:** Robin McElheny, Harvard University Archives; Susan Greendyke Lachevre, Massachusetts Art Commission; Buddy Tripp, Plimoth Plantation · **District of Columbia:** A. F. La Porta, St. John’s Georgetown; All Hallows Guild, Washington National Cathedral · **New Jersey:** Helen Conner, Bridgeton City Hall; Dorothy M. Key, Director and Monica Eppinger, Assistant Director, Elizabeth Free Public Library; Randall Gabrielan, Monmouth County Historian; Lee Ellen and Laura Poll, Monmouth County Historical Association Museum and Library, Freehold; Elizabeth G. Allan, Curator of Collections and Exhibitions, Morven Museum & Garden, Princeton; Thomas Ward, President, Proprietary House Association, Perth Amboy; Robin Suydam and Rev. Osvaldo D. Nüesch, Six Mile Run Reformed Church, Franklin Park; Reverend Martha Overall and Warden Gloria Cruz, St. Ann’s Episcopal Church, Bronx, NY; Joan Yaremko, Administrator, St. Peter’s Church, Perth Amboy; congregants of Trinity Church, Swedesboro · **California:** Christina Wallace, Preservation Project Manager, The Presidio Trust · **Michigan:** Alexandra Raven, Visitor Services Manager, Michigan Historical Museum · **Delaware:** Richard Carter, Delaware Legislative Hall; Ann Horsey, Delaware Department of State, Division of Historic Resources · **Rhode Island:** Little Compton Historical Society · **Maine:** Deborah Currier Buker, Technical Services Librarian, Baxter Memorial Library, Gorham, Maine; Gorham Historical Society; Rodney Laughton, Scarborough, Maine; Jamie Kingman Rice, Public Services Librarian, Maine Historical Society; Abraham A. Schechter, Special Collections Librarian & Archivist, Portland Public Library · **North Carolina:** Maryanne Friend, Assistant Secretary, Development and Marketing Communications, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources ·

We recognize that some individuals and organizations deserving of mention may have been inadvertently overlooked, and if that has occurred, we offer our sincere apologies.

COMMITTEE ON TABLETS AND MONUMENTS

George Lucien Brailsford
Chairman

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

George Lucien Brailsford
Chairman

Andrew Ross Huston
James Charles McHargue
Homer Clifton Shirley III
John Edward Mealey, *ex officio*

PREFACE

As a past Governor General, it is a distinct honor to be asked to write the preface to this unique publication. *Honoring Our Colonial History, Tablets, Monuments and Memorials Placed by the Society of Colonial Wars, 1892-2010* marks the first time since our founding in 1892 that we have compiled in a single volume, a photographic and written record of the tablets and monuments erected by the State Societies over our past 119 years. This was no easy task as in many cases the records had disappeared or plaques had been defaced or removed.

The prime mover of this project was Fred Parker of New York who, early on, saw the need for this type of undertaking. He realized that we should have a permanent record of one of the ways that the Society was fulfilling its primary mission of “perpetuating the memory of the events and of the men who, in military, naval and civil positions of high trust and responsibility...who were in truth the founders of this nation”. Today in our world of revisionist history, this purpose has never been more important. This publication will help us and others to never forget the contributions of our forebears.

The second realization that Fred had was the need for an accurate inventory of and location guide for what has been placed about the country. With this publication we can move forward with other plaques and monuments to honor men and events heretofore missed. This of course will lead to addendums to the first edition – a welcome sign of progress and vitality.

When sickness overtook Fred, I looked around for a mover and shaker who could get things done and quickly settled on George Brailsford of South Carolina to chair the Committee and keep the project moving. George had just been very instrumental in the funding and construction of the Major General Moultrie statue in Charleston and was still on a roll!

George formed an energetic and competent team and went to work. George and his team, using various levels of organizational advice, cajoling and out and out threatening, kept the project on track and on time. We owe George and his team and the project officers at the various state societies a large vote of gratitude for their efforts.

In addition to George, there are a couple of people I would like to single out for extra thanks. First level kudos goes to Andrew Huston who deserves a gold star for his interest, hard work, editing and organizational efforts. An extra thank you is also due our executive director, John Mealey, for his key support and efforts in the process as collaborator and encourager!

It is fitting that *Honoring our Colonial History, Tablets, Monuments and Memorials Placed by the Society of Colonial Wars, 1892-2010* release coincides with the One Hundred Third General Council Meeting in Savannah, a town steeped in statuary. I would strongly encourage each State Society to buy several copies for use as gifts, membership tools and marketing purposes. This publication gives the opportunity to blow our horn about who we are, what we do and why what we do is crucially important in today’s history deprived world.

The book contains about 165 various markers contributed by four-fifths of our 32 societies, combined for the first time in a beautifully written, well laid out and nicely bound form.

Allow me once more to state my deep appreciation of Fred Parker and his concept; and my gratitude to George Brailsford for the execution. I think we did Fred proud!

Fortiter Pro Patria

Tylor Field II
Honorary Governor General

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction by Thomas C. Etter, Jr., Governor General 10

Placements of the General Society of Colonial Wars (1892) 11

Placements of the State Societies

 New York (1892) 19

 Pennsylvania (1893) 40

 Maryland (1893) 45

 Massachusetts (1893) 54

 Connecticut (1893) 66

 District of Columbia (1893)..... 69

 New Jersey (1894) 73

 Virginia (1894)..... 99

 New Hampshire (1894)..... 104

 Vermont (1894)..... 115

 Illinois (1894) 117

 Missouri (1894)..... 118

 Ohio (1895)..... 119

 Kentucky (1895) 126

 California (1895)..... 130

 Georgia (1896)..... 135

 Michigan (1897) 142

 Delaware (1897)..... 144

 Rhode Island and Providence Plantations (1897)..... 147

 Maine (1898) 152

 Indiana (1903) 155

 Tennessee (1923)..... 156

 South Carolina (1931)..... 157

 North Carolina (1949) 163

 Alabama (1956)..... 166

 Texas (1956)..... 167

Photograph and Image Credits 168

INTRODUCTION

It is a pleasure to say a few words concerning this book, *Honoring Our Colonial History, Tablets, Monuments and Memorials Placed by the Society of Colonial Wars, 1892-2010*, which has been produced by George Brailsford, Andrew Huston, and others serving on the General Society's Tablets and Monuments Committee. Their topic, broad in scope, seeks to include every tablet, plaque, marker, monument, and memorial of any kind that has been installed by any State Society or by the General Society since the founding of this organization in 1892. That is quite an undertaking, and one never attempted before. The Committee certainly deserves our praise.

Our general history, *The Centennial History of the Society of Colonial Wars, 1892-1992*, published in 1992, indicates that the Society's high point for placing memorials was in the early 1900s, roughly from 1900 to 1940, perhaps before World War II and the Cold War turned our minds to other things. However, the age of monuments and memorials is by no means over, as was evidenced by the 2007 installation, led by our South Carolina Society, of a massive statue of Major General William Moultrie at Charleston Harbor. Moreover, not all memorials fit the usual descriptions, for in 1995 the Rhode Island Society installed a "bench" to commemorate a portion of the Great Swamp Fight of 1675, and last year, in 2009, the Virginia Society restored its famous "horse trough" at Jamestown which it had installed over a century before in 1907.

We each may have our favorite Society memorial. Speaking as a native Philadelphian, my favorite is the enormous bronze plaque that the Pennsylvania Society installed in Independence Hall in 1903 to commemorate the Philadelphia Associators, an infantry regiment, raised by Benjamin Franklin in 1747 during King George's War. The Associators were the first troops ever raised in non-violent Quaker Philadelphia. The plaque commemorating them remained in Independence Hall for 59 years on the west wall of the first floor Tower Room, below where the Liberty Bell once hung. But in 1962, after management of Independence Hall was ceded by the City of Philadelphia to the Federal Government, the plaque was taken down and placed in federal storage. In 1978, after 16 years in storage, possession of the plaque was regained by the Pennsylvania Society. After much thought, it was re-installed in the Armory of Philadelphia's First City Troop (the National Guard's Troop A, 104th Cavalry), a historic unit that had served as General Washington's mounted escort during the Revolutionary War. And everyone seemed pleased with the result.

This book chronicles an ongoing program. Already there are proposals for future Society memorials that will come too late for the book. But this process shows the Society continuing on, which of course is how it should be.

Thomas C. Etter, Jr.
Governor General

GENERAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS

1892

Capture of Louisbourg (1895)

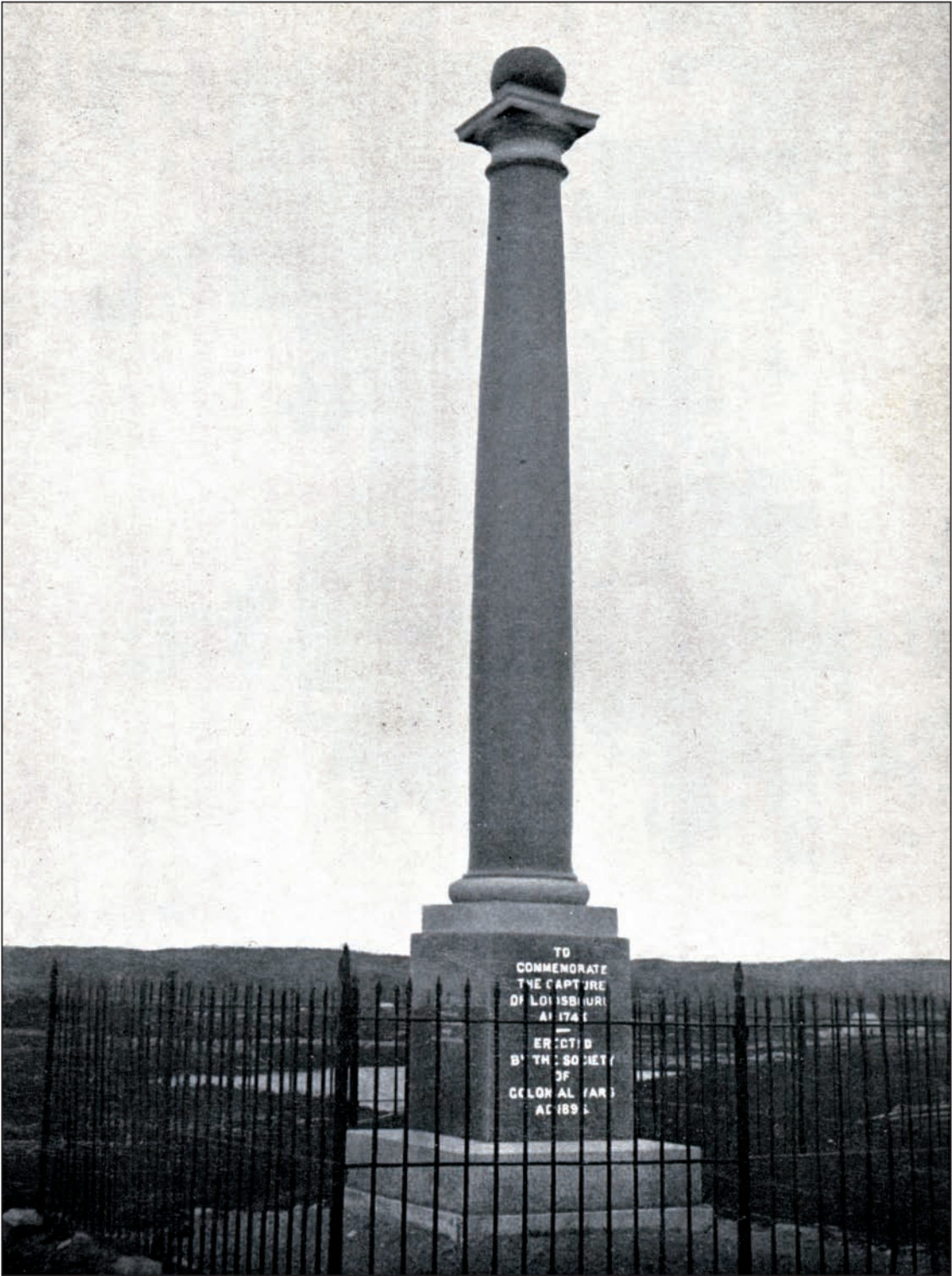
The General Society of Colonial Wars placed a monument at the ruins of the Fortress of Louisbourg in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia on June 17, 1895 to mark the 150th anniversary of the 1745 capture of the fort by New England troops and the British. The fortress was returned to the French with the signing of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. In 1758, Louisbourg was captured again and remained in British hands thereafter.

The polished granite shaft of the Roman Tuscan order stands on a base that rests on a four-foot high square pedestal on a heavy square platform. A ball of dark-red polished New Brunswick granite, two feet in diameter, surmounts the column. From a distance, it appears as a rusted cannon ball and stands as a typical emblem of war. When erected by Epps, Dodds & Co. of St. George, New Brunswick the monument weighed about sixteen tons, excluding the platform, and stood twenty-six feet above the circular mound that rose four feet above the redoubt.

The inscriptions on the four sides of the pedestal read thus:

| | |
|---|--|
| TO COMMEMORATE THE CAPTURE OF LOUISBOURG A.D. 1745 ERECTED BY THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS A.D. 1895 | "PROVINCIAL FORCES" MASSACHUSETTS BAY CONNECTICUT NEW HAMPSHIRE 4,000 MEN UNDER LIEUTENANT-GENERAL PEPPERRELL "BRITISH FLEET" 10 SAIL 500 GUNS UNDER COMMODORE WARREN "PROVINCIAL FLEET" 16 ARMED VESSELS 19 TRANSPORTS 240 GUNS UNDER CAPTAIN TYNG |
| TO OUR HEROIC DEAD | |
| "FRENCH FORCES" 2,500 REGULARS MILITIA AND SEAMEN UNDER GOVERNOR DUCHAMBON | |

In transforming the desolate lot into a living-history complex complete with rebuilt structures, Parks Canada moved the monument in 1960 from its spot in the midst of the reconstructed Bastion du Roi (Royal Fortress) to Rochefort Point. Structural damage incurred during the move resulted in reducing the monument to roughly half its original height.



Louisbourg Monument, circa 1901, as it appeared prior to being damaged during its 1960 relocation.

Louisbourg Memorial Medal (1895)

Medals were issued by the General Society of Colonial Wars in conjunction with the 1895 dedication of the Louisbourg Monument. The metal from which they were struck came from old brass cannon found in the wreck of a French frigate, thought to be *Le Célèbre*, which had been sunk in Louisbourg harbor during the 1758 siege. The cutting of the dies and producing of the medals was done by Tiffany & Co. Members of the Society of Colonial Wars wore the two-inch medals on scarlet moiré silk ribbons with a narrow white border, the colors of the Society, on which was stamped in gilt letters 1745-1895, *Louisbourg*.

The obverse of the medal features the heads in profile of General William Pepperrell and the naval commander, Commodore Peter Warren. Above their profiles is the inscription *Society of Colonial Wars* and the motto of the expedition, “*Nil Desperandum Christo Duce*” (Despair of Nothing While Christ Leads). Beneath their profiles are their names, and the words *In Commemoration of the 150th Anniversary of the Capture June 17 1745*. The smaller image to the left of the profiles is the head of an American Indian, while to the right is the figure of a colonial soldier.



Obverse of Louisbourg Memorial Medal



Reverse of Louisbourg Memorial Medal

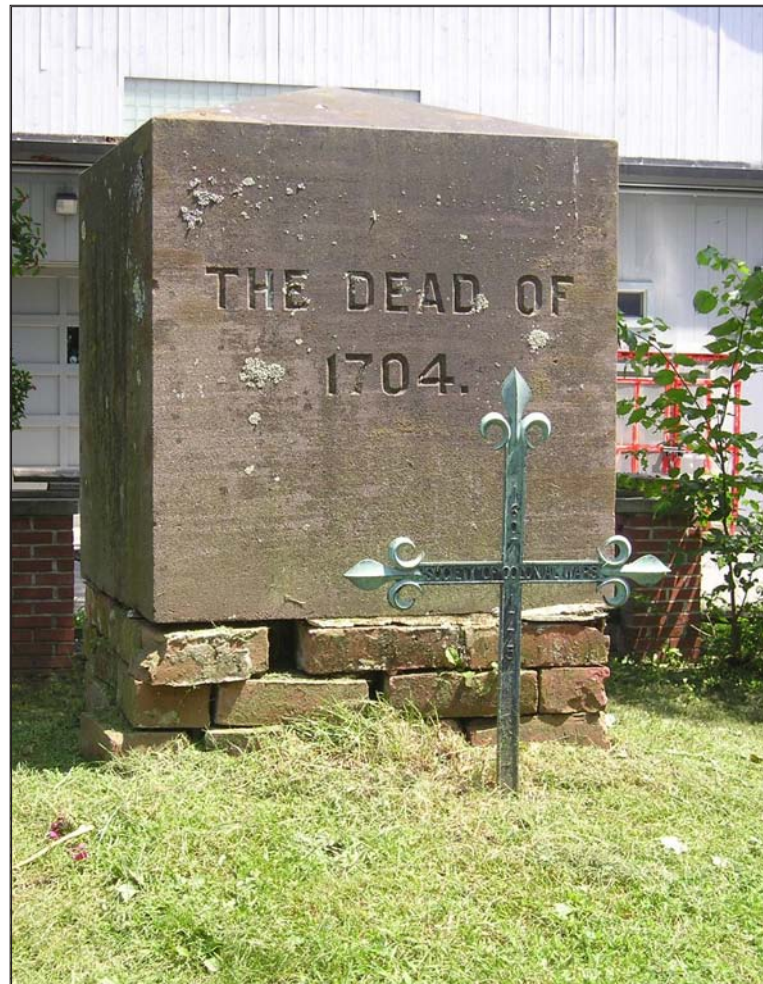
The reverse is a reproduction of the medal struck by order of King Louis XV in 1720 to commemorate the erecting of the Fortress of Louisbourg. The border contains the phrase *Ludovicoburgum Fundatum et Munitum* and the exergue *M·DCC·XX*, which together translate as “Louisbourg Founded and Fortified 1720”.

The number of medals produced was limited, of course, by the amount of metal able to be salvaged from the cannon. It is known that one medal was presented to Queen Victoria, another to President Grover Cleveland, and a third to the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada. A few were presented to distinguished guests at the ceremony dedicating the Louisbourg Monument, with the remainder going to members of the Society of Colonial Wars.

Louisbourg Cross Grave Markers (1909 and after)

The General Society of Colonial Wars in 1909 adopted a facsimile of the Louisbourg Cross to serve as the official marker of the graves of colonial soldiers. The markers came in bronze or cast-iron and measured twenty-four by sixteen inches with forty-two-inch rods for insertion into the ground. Only a few of the crosses are believed to remain where originally placed, most having disappeared over the years.

The design of the cross was based on one taken from Louisbourg by Massachusetts troops after the 1745 capture of Fortress Louisbourg. The Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has long been associated with the Louisbourg Cross, and its fascinating history is discussed in greater detail in the entry *Louisbourg Cross* (1912) in the Massachusetts Society's section of this book.



Louisbourg Cross grave marker at Old Burying Ground in Old Deerfield, Massachusetts

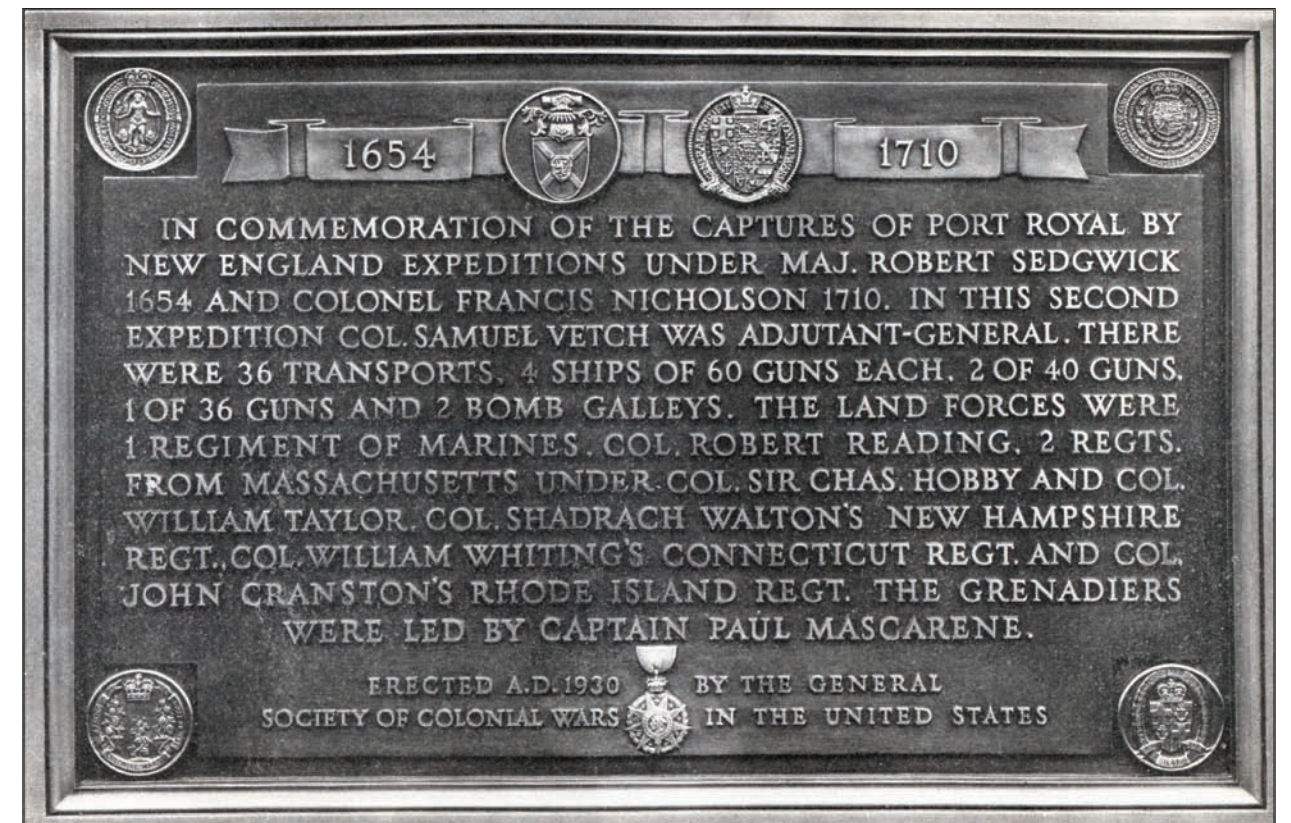
The Louisbourg Cross grave marker pictured is located at the Old Burying Ground at historic Old Deerfield in Massachusetts. The vertical inscription on the cross displays the dates 1607-1775, while the horizontal inscription reads *Society of Colonial Wars*. The other side of the memorial stone explains *The Dead of 1704* inscribed on the front: *The Grave of 48 Men, Women and Children, victims of the French and Indian Raid on Deerfield, February 29, 1704.*

Fort Anne (1930)

On September 6, 1930 the General Society of Colonial Wars unveiled a bronze tablet to commemorate the captures of Port Royal, Nova Scotia by New England expeditions under Major Robert Sedgwick in 1654 and in 1710 under Colonel Francis Nicholson. Bronze from the Louisbourg Memorial Medal was incorporated into the tablet's creation.



Officers' Quarters at Fort Anne National Historic Site in Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia



Black and white facsimile of tablet at Fort Anne from the archives of the General Society of Colonial Wars

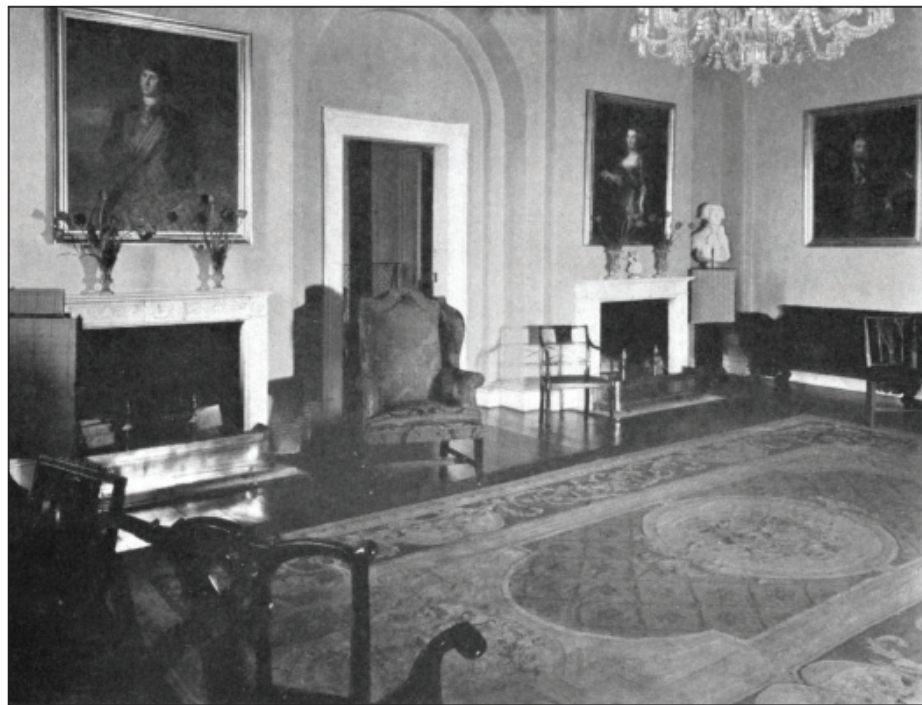
Crafted by the Jon. Williams Co. of New York City, the tablet was placed on the front wall of the Officers' Quarters at Fort Anne National Historic Site in Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia.

Portrait of Colonel George Washington, Arlington House (1932)

A copy of the Charles Willson Peale painting depicting Washington as Colonel of the Virginia Militia was presented to Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial located within Arlington National Cemetery, on April 30, 1932. The painting was commissioned and donated by the General Society of Colonial Wars and was presented along with three other paintings donated to Arlington House by three other patriotic societies.

A 1928 Act of Congress made Arlington House, the property uniquely associated with the Washington and Custis families and the home of Robert E. Lee for 30 years, a memorial to Lee and mandated that the mansion be restored to its 1861 condition. The donation of the portrait by the General Society of Colonial Wars aided in achieving that mandate, as the original on which it was based had been hung in the Center Hall of Arlington House by its builder, George Washington Parke Custis, grandson of Martha Washington and father-in-law of Robert E. Lee.

The program distributed at the 1932 presentation ceremony summarized the history thus: “George Washington as Colonel of the Virginia Militia. The original by Charles Willson Peale, painted at Mount Vernon in 1772, was left to George Washington Parke Custis by the will of his grandmother, Martha Washington. It is now the property of Washington and Lee University, which has kindly permitted a copy to be made”.



*Copy of Charles Willson Peale portrait of Washington as Colonel of the Virginia Militia above fireplace
at left; image from "Records of the Columbia Historical Society, Washington, D.C.", 1932*

The Society's copy of the Peale portrait, painted by artist Hattie E. Burdette, was hung in the North Drawing Room of Arlington House. Washington and Lee University later loaned Arlington House the original Peale painting and the Society's copy was put into storage, where it remains today.

Louisbourg Cross Memorial Replica Stone (1936)

Erected by the General Society of Colonial Wars in the military cemetery at Louisbourg in 1936, this memorial is approximately seven feet tall, with a simple base and pedestal of local granite supporting a reinforced cross. The inscription on the pedestal reads thus:

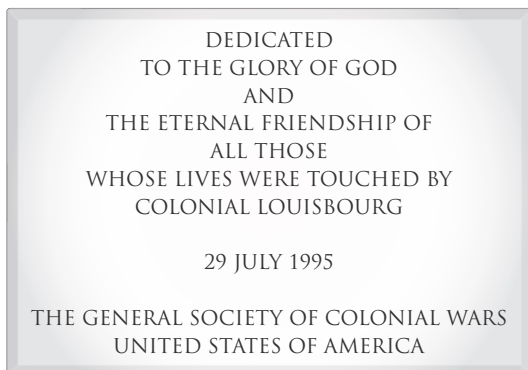
IN
MEMORY OF THE
AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND
FRENCH SOLDIERS
WHO GAVE UP THEIR LIVES FOR
THEIR COUNTRY 1745 – 1760
ERECTED BY THE GENERAL SOCIETY
OF COLONIAL WARS 1936



Louisbourg Cross Memorial Replica Stone

Louisbourg Rededication (1995)

In 1995, the year of the 250th anniversary of the 1745 capture of Fortress Louisbourg, the General Society of Colonial Wars placed a bronze tablet set in granite at the base of the Louisbourg Monument. Reflecting the healing that takes place with the passage of time, the tablet's inscription exalts the camaraderie bred by shared experience:



Rededication tablet placed July 29, 1995



Rededication tablet sits on the ground on the opposing side of the monument

Although the Louisbourg Monument lost much of its physical stature when damaged during the 1960 relocation, as is evident in the picture, it lost none of its meaning or dignity.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK

1892

Fort Oswego (1898)

On December 19, 1898 the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York dedicated a monument marking the site of Fort Oswego. Located in today's city of Oswego, the oval bronze tablet designed by architect W. Gedney Beatty is affixed to a seven-ton red-granite boulder. The wrought-iron fence enclosing the boulder was originally part of one surrounding Lafayette Park, which faces the White House in Washington. When the fence was removed in 1888, most of it was placed at the historic cemetery at Sackets Harbor (on Lake Ontario west of Watertown), with a small portion to this monument.

Known as Fort Pepperrell when built in 1727 on the west bank of the Oswego River, at its mouth on Lake Ontario, the fort was a link in the fur trade centered at Albany. Fort Ontario was built on the opposite bank of the river in 1755, along with nearby New Oswego (Fort George).



Facsimile of the tablet marking the site of Fort Oswego, from the archives of the General Society of Colonial Wars

The French opened a campaign against the forts in 1756. General Montcalm crossed Lake Ontario from Fort Frontenac with a large force of French and Indians and began a siege on August 12. Fort Ontario's defenders were forced across the river to Fort Oswego where their commander, Colonel James Mercer, was killed in the battle. The garrison, composed of the colonial regiments of Shirley and Pepperrell, fell on August 14. The 1,700 men were taken to Quebec as prisoners of war and the forts were razed and the post abandoned.

Colonial Battles, Fort Ticonderoga (1900)

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York has erected several monuments at or near Fort Ticonderoga. The first of these was placed at the fort in 1900 “to Commemorate the Colonial Battles Fought in this Vicinity”.

Called “The Key to the Continent”, Fort Ticonderoga was a strategic location near the southern end of Lake Champlain, with a short portage from Lake George. To the south were connections to New York via Lake George and the Hudson River, and to the north, Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence River gave access to the Great Lakes and western lands. The French built the original fortification, known as Fort Carillon, in 1755. The fort was General Montcalm’s base at the time of his 1757 attack on Fort William Henry.

On July 8, 1758 Montcalm’s army of about 3,500 beat back General James Abercromby’s attack force of 13,000. The next year, General Jeffrey Amherst laid siege to Carillon, held by Brigadier General Bourlamaque and about 3,400 men. On July 25, 1759 the French set fire to the fort and retreated. Amherst took the fort two days later and was preparing to attack Fort St. Frederic at Crown Point when he learned the French had abandoned that garrison as well. The English then controlled those long-contested strategic points, and Carillon was renamed Fort Ticonderoga.



Monument to Colonial Battles at Fort Ticonderoga

A · D · 1900
THE · SOCIETY · OF · COLONIAL · WARS
IN · THE · STATE · OF · NEW YORK · ERECTED
THIS · TABLET · TO · COMMEMORATE · THE · COLONIAL
BATTLES · FOUGHT · IN · THIS · VICINITY
CHAMPLAIN · WITH · HURONS · AND · ALGONQUINS
DEFEATED · THE · IROQUOIS · JULY · 30 · 1609 · NEAR
THE · SHORE · MONTCALM · DEFEATED · ABER-
CROMBIE · JULY · 8 · 1758 · AT · THE · ASSAULT · OF
FORT · CARILLON · OR · TICONDEROGA
AMHERST · CAPTURED · THE · FORT
JULY · 27 · 1759

The elegant rectangular bronze tablet commemorates not only the 1758-1759 military actions but also the nearby July 30, 1609 victory of French explorer Samuel de Champlain, allied with Hurons and Algonquins, over the Iroquois. The tablet was designed by architect W. Gedney Beatty and is embedded in a boulder flanked by two cannon. Dedicated June 14, 1900, this monument is located on the road through the Carillon Battlefield, a tenth of a mile in from the fort’s front gate.

Battle of Lake George (1903)

The most moving and impressive of the monuments erected by the Society of Colonial Wars, this larger-than-life work of sculptor Albert Weinert consists of a granite pedestal surmounted by the nine-foot bronze figures of Mohawk Chief King Hendrick and General William Johnson. The chief is handing the general three arrows bound together, as symbols of the strength of the British, Colonial, and Indian forces that defeated the French in the September 8, 1755 Battle of Lake George. The fight took place at the southern tip of the lake, and the monument is on the site of the second engagement of the day, in what is now Lake George Battlefield Park.

The monument is surrounded by a wrought-iron fence, which bears a tablet recognizing the role of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York in erecting the monument and of the State, under the auspices of the New York State Historical Association, in erecting the fence.



Tablet at the Battle of Lake George Monument

All four sides of the Battle of Lake George Monument’s granite column contain an inscription. The front and back of the column, respectively, are inscribed as follows:

BATTLE OF LAKE GEORGE
SEPT. 8, 1755

1903
THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
ERECTED THIS MONUMENT TO COMMEMORATE
THE VICTORY OF THE COLONIAL FORCES
UNDER GENERAL WILLIAM JOHNSON AND
THEIR MOHAWK ALLIES UNDER CHIEF HENDRICK
OVER THE FRENCH REGULARS COMMANDED
BY BARON DIESKAU WITH THEIR CANADIAN
AND INDIAN ALLIES

Battle of Lake George Medal (1903)

In conjunction with the elaborate three-day ceremonies surrounding the unveiling of the Battle of Lake George Monument on September 8, 1903, the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York struck medals made of bronze and white metal. According to a September 6, 1903 article in the New York Times, the medals were presented on that day to “officers and men” of the many military units that were to participate in the events of the ensuing days. After the presentation of the medals, “the visiting soldiers were taken for a sail down the lake this afternoon” on a steamer chartered by the New York Society.

The obverse of the medal features a representation of the monument’s bronze group, beneath which are the names of the figures, *Hendrick · Johnson*. The border contains the words: *In Commemoration of the Battle of Lake George Fought September 8 1775*.

The reverse features a representation of the insignia of the Society of Colonial Wars: A star of nine points between which are nine shields, each displaying an emblem of the nine original colonies and, within a garter bearing the motto *Fortiter Pro Patria*, the profile of an Indian’s head. Above the insignia are the words *Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York* and beneath it, *Monument Dedicated September 8, 1903*.



Obverse of Battle of Lake George Medal

Reverse of Battle of Lake George Medal

On the day prior to the unveiling of the monument there were military maneuvers in which New York State and United States troops, infantry, cavalry and artillery took part. In the evening there was a parade and review by the Governors of New York, Connecticut and Vermont and afterwards a dance at the Fort William Henry Hotel.

At the unveiling ceremonies on September 8 the monument was presented to the State of New York by United States Senator Chauncey Depew, a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and accepted on behalf of the state by New York Governor Benjamin Odell, Jr. Speeches were made by the Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, the Governors of Vermont and Connecticut and the President of Williams College.



Monument commemorating the Battle of Lake George unveiled on September 8, 1903

The left and right sides of the monument’s granite column, respectively, bear these inscriptions:

CONFIDENCE INSPIRED BY
THIS VICTORY WAS OF
INESTIMABLE VALUE TO THE
AMERICAN ARMY IN THE
WAR OF THE REVOLUTION

DEFEAT WOULD HAVE
OPENED THE ROAD TO
ALBANY TO THE FRENCH

The narrow metal base above the granite and below the figures bears the inscription: *Erected by Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York*.

Wall Street, Hudson-Fulton Celebration (1909)

A long-ago wall, old bank buildings and the tablet itself; this story is one of disappearances. In 1653, the New Amsterdam administration of Peter Stuyvesant erected a wood-plank wall on the north side of the city to defend against British attack. The wall never saw military action, fell into disrepair and was torn down in 1699, but its legacy, the name *Wall Street*, endures to this day. In 1796 the Bank of New York purchased property at the corner of Wall and William Streets and erected a building. It was demolished and replaced in 1857 and the new structure made way in 1927 for the present-day building, designed by Benjamin Wistar Morris III.

In 1909, the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York commemorated the 300th anniversary of Henry Hudson's 1609 navigation of the North River in the *Half Moon* and the 100th anniversary of Robert Fulton's 1807 navigation of the Hudson in the steamer *Clermont*. The rectangular bronze tablet erected at 48 Wall Street for the occasion included a relief map of lower Manhattan and a relief representation of the *Half Moon*. It was unveiled on September 29, 1909 and read:

Here stood a bastion of the wall which between 1653 and 1699 extended from the East River along the line of the present Wall Street and thence westerly to the North or Hudson's River. This tablet was erected by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York on the occasion of the Hudson · Fulton Celebration and unveiled the twenty-ninth Sept · MCMIX.



Black and white image of Wall Street tablet from the archives of the General Society of Colonial Wars

Sadly, the tablet was stolen in the summer of 1992, possibly to be melted down for its metal. The New York Landmarks Commission placed a smaller tablet beneath the still-visible outline of the original tablet which remains as a ghostly reminder of things departed.

The Colonial Washington (1909)

A cast-bronze plaque headed *The Colonial Washington* and bearing the exergue *Society of Colonial Wars/State of New York/Nov. 16, 1909* was discovered at an exnumia auction in Baltimore in 2008. The piece, which measures about four inches by two and three-eighths inches, also contains the words *Kelly after Peale*, a reference to sculptor James Edward Kelly and painter Charles Willson Peale. The likeness on the plaque is based on Peale's 1772 portrait of Washington as Colonel of the Virginia Militia.

James Edward Kelly (1855-1933) was an American sculptor and illustrator known for his depictions of military men and scenes. Among the projects to which he contributed his skill were the Monmouth Battle Monument in Freehold, New Jersey; the statue of General George Washington at Valley Forge; and the Civil War Soldiers and Sailors Monument in Yonkers.



James Edward Kelly's "The Colonial Washington" plaque

It is not known how many of the plaques were produced but at least one more is to be found at the Smithsonian Institution, as confirmed in its *List of Accessions to the Collections During the Fiscal Year 1909-1910* in the *Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution Showing the Operations, Expenditures and Condition of the Institution for the Year Ending June 30, 1910*.

Fort Amherst, Crown Point (1912)

Situated near the lower end of Lake Champlain was a strategic site with access to Lake George, the Hudson River and New York and a view to the north toward the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes. The French built Fort St. Frederic here in 1731 as a staging post for expeditions against the English. The French fended off British attacks in 1755 and 1756 but abandoned the fort after British General Jeffrey Amherst seized nearby Fort Ticonderoga in 1759. The English rebuilt it as Fort Amherst, later to be named Crown Point.

On July 5, 1912, the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York dedicated a bronze tablet with relief sculptures of colonial soldiers and other details to mark the capture and reconstruction of the fort. It is affixed to the soldiers' barracks within the fort, which is between the towns of Port Henry and Crown Point.



The tablet (at right in the photograph), darkened by the years, is affixed to an outer wall of the fort's soldiers' barracks.

1759

1912

THIS TABLET IS ERECTED BY THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK AD 1912 TO COMMEMORATE THE CAPTURE OF FORT ST. FREDERIC AND THE ERECTION OF THIS FORTRESS AD 1759 BY THE BRITISH AND PROVINCIAL ARMY COMMANDED BY GENERAL SIR JEFFREY AMHERST

| | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| BRITISH REGIMENTS | PROVINCIAL REGIMENTS |
| 1ST QR THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF FOOT | COL. LYMAN'S - CONNECTICUT |
| 17TH REGIMENT OF FOOT - FORBES' | COL. WHITING'S - CONNECTICUT |
| 27TH INNISKILLING REGIMENT OF FOOT | COL. WORCESTER'S - CONNECTICUT |
| 42ND ROYAL HIGHLANDERS - BLACK WATCH | COL. FITCH'S - CONNECTICUT |
| 55TH REGIMENT OF FOOT - PRIDEAUX'S | COL. WILLARD'S - MASSACHUSETTS |
| 77TH REGIMENT MONTGOMERY'S HIGHLANDERS | COL. RUGGLES' - MASSACHUSETTS |
| 80TH LIGHT ARMED REGIMENT OF FOOT - GAGE'S | COL. LOVELL'S - NEW HAMPSHIRE |
| ROYAL ARTILLERY - | COL. SCHUYLER'S - NEW JERSEY |
| DETACHMENT OF SAILORS | COL. BABCOCK'S - RHODE ISLAND |
| | RANGERS & INDIANS |

Louisbourg Cross Grave Marker, St. Paul's Chapel (1912)

The General Society of Colonial Wars in 1909 adopted a facsimile of the Louisbourg Cross to serve as its official marker for the graves of colonial soldiers. On November 17, 1912, the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York placed one of the crosses at the tomb of Lieutenant Thomas Swords in the churchyard of St. Paul's Chapel, near the corner of Broadway and Fulton Street in Manhattan. Swords served in the 55th Regiment of Foot, British army, at Fort George, Albany and in New York City. Thomas Swords, who died on January 16, 1780, was an ancestor of Henry Cotheal Swords, an early member of the Society of Colonial Wars.

Although the cross placed at the tomb has long-since disappeared, the inscription on the tomb is still visible:

Near this spot were deposited the remains of
Lieutenant THOMAS SWORDS
late of
his Britannic Majesty's 55th Regt. of Foot
who departed this life on the
16th of January 1780
in the 42d year of his age.

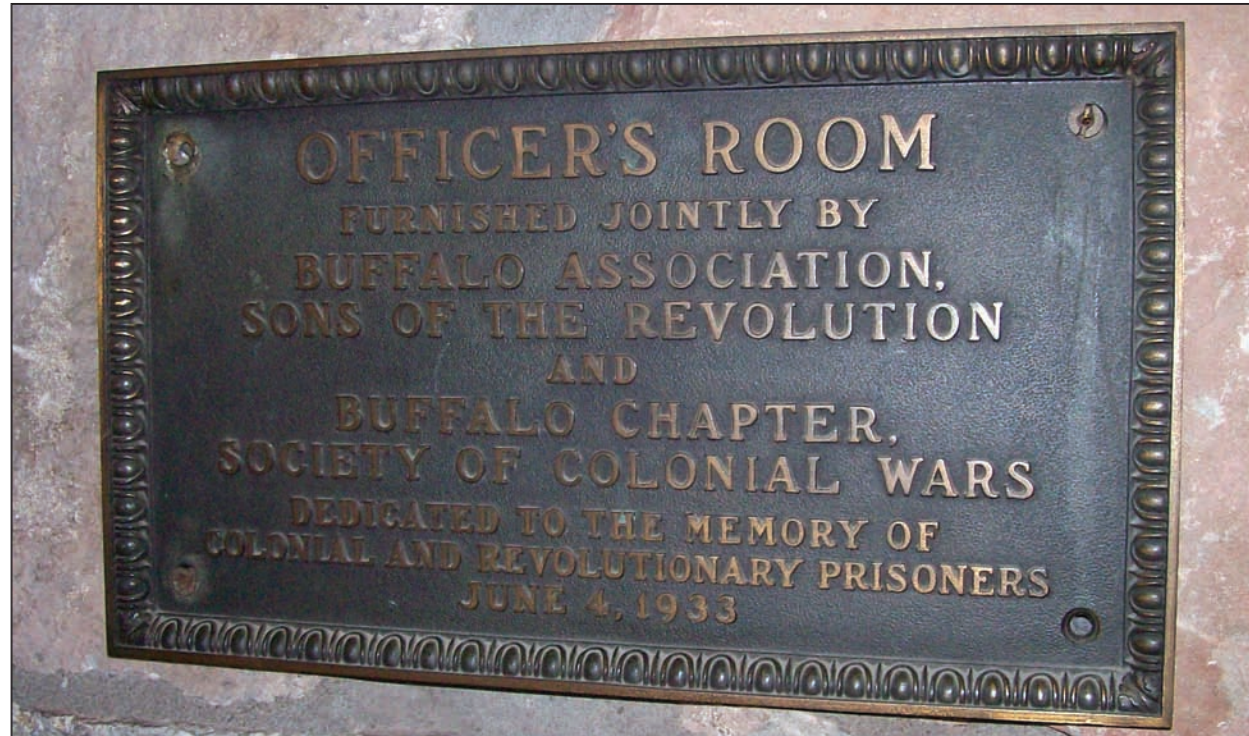


Burying ground at St. Paul's Chapel, home to the tomb of Lieutenant Thomas Swords

St. Paul's Chapel is the oldest surviving church building in Manhattan. Upon its completion in 1766, it stood in a field some distance from the growing port city to the south. Built of Manhattan mica-schist with brownstone quoins, St. Paul's has the "classical portico, boxy proportions and domestic details that are characteristic of Georgian churches". The building was declared a National Historic Landmark in 1960, in part because it is the oldest public building in continuous use in New York City.

Officer's Room, Old Fort Niagara (1933)

The restoration of Fort Niagara was begun in 1926 and completed in 1934. As part of the restoration, the French castle on the grounds was opened as a museum. In 1933, the Buffalo Chapter of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York joined with the Buffalo Association, Sons of the Revolution to furnish the Officer's Room with period pieces, including a four-poster bed, table, chest, bearskin rug, chairs and wrought-iron andirons. A tablet acknowledging the contributions of the two organizations and *Dedicated to the Memory of Colonial and Revolutionary Prisoners* was formally presented on July 4, 1933.



Tablet in the Officer's Room at Old Fort Niagara

A fort at the mouth of the Niagara River was vital during the colonial wars, as it would control access to the Great Lakes and the westward water-routes to the heart of the continent. The existing Fort Niagara edifice, built in 1725-26, had been preceded by two earlier forts. The first, Fort Conti, was built by French explorer La Salle in 1679; the second, Fort Denonville, was built in 1687 by Jacques-Rene de Brisay de Denonville, Governor of New France.

During the French and Indian War, Fort Niagara was captured by Sir William Johnson's forces after a nineteen-day siege in 1759. The British held the post throughout the American Revolution but returned it, by treaty, to the United States in 1796. During the War of 1812, Fort Niagara was recaptured by the British but was ceded back to the United States at the war's conclusion.

Fort Niagara served as a training station and barracks for American soldiers during both World Wars. Although the U.S. Coast Guard remains a military presence on the site, the last army units were withdrawn in 1963. The site is now operated as Old Fort Niagara, a New York State Historic Site.

Eighteen Colonial Soldiers, Fort Ticonderoga (1936)

The remains of eighteen colonial soldiers were unearthed from a trench on November 1, 1924, when the old military road was being widened in the Village of Ticonderoga. The soldiers' bones were removed with due rites and interred in the 200-year-old American Garrison Cemetery at Fort Ticonderoga. Their resting site is marked with a bronze tablet at the cemetery's entrance, which the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York dedicated on June 2, 1936.



Monument to Eighteen Colonial Soldiers at military cemetery, Fort Ticonderoga

The tablet is mounted on a three-foot-high stone pylon which had been erected on May 10, 1925.

Council Chamber, Fort Crailo (1939, 1947)

Crailo is a Dutch word meaning “Crow’s Woods”. It refers to an area of Rensselaerswyck, the 700,000 acre patroonship held by first patron Kiliaen Van Rensselaer (circa 1585–1643), who named his New World property after the family estate in the Netherlands. According to a 2008 Cornell University dendrochronology, the existing house dates to 1707, and was built by Hendrick Van Rensselaer, grandson of Kiliaen, on the foundation of an earlier seventeenth-century building thought to have been a Van Rensselaer rental property.

Hendrick died in 1740 and his eldest son, Johannes, inherited Crailo. He remodeled the house and added an east wing in the Georgian style, reflecting the influence of the English on the Dutch area around Albany. In the late eighteenth century, Crailo was remodeled in the Federal style. It served as a boarding school in the 1840’s and later as a church rectory. In 1924, Susan De Lancey Van Rensselaer Strong gave the site to the state which, after extensive restoration, opened it as a museum.



Circa 1945 photograph of the Council Chamber showing chairs and sconces donated by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York; image courtesy of Crailo State Historic Site

In 1939, the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York furnished the Council Chamber of Crailo with a table, chairs, a dresser, cups, plates, candlesticks and stands, sconces, foot warmers, andirons, fire irons and a copy of a Dutch painting by Johan Breecker. The Society provided additional furnishings, including a portrait of Kiliaen van Rensselaer, third patroon of Rensselaerswyck, in 1947. The roof of the chamber burned in 1976, but the furnishings were saved. After examination, pieces which had been extensively altered, or were not of the proper period, were distributed to other historical collections in the state.

In the 1980s, the purpose of Crailo was changed from representing a traditional “house museum” to an exhibit focusing on the settlement of New Netherland. With that change, the Council Chamber as it had been recreated in 1939, ceased to exist. In 2009, a new exhibit was installed, entitled *A Sweet and Alien Land: Colony of the Dutch in the Hudson River Valley*.

Governor’s House, Governors Island (1951)

On May 17, 1951, the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York placed a tablet on the Governor’s Mansion on Governors Island, recognizing its, and the island’s, role in history.

The Dutch purchased Nutten Island from the Indians in 1637. In 1698 it was officially designated to be used “for the benefit and accommodation of His Majesty’s governors” and thus became Governors Island. Originally thought to have been built in the eighteenth century, the existing Georgian-style house was built around 1805. Fortifications were constructed during the Revolution and were manned during the War of 1812 to deter a British attack on New York. In 1966, the Coast Guard took over the island from the U.S. Army and moved out thirty years later. It was held under federal control until January 31, 2003, when President George W. Bush handed it over to New York Governor George Pataki for the sum of one dollar. After being accessible only to the military or by special invitation, Governors Island and its historic buildings, including Fort Jay and Castle Williams, were opened to the public in 2003.



The Governor’s House on Governors Island

THE GOVERNORS HOUSE

BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN ERECTED BEFORE 1708
WAS USED FOR MANY YEARS AS THE HOME OF THE
PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK

ON THIS ISLAND WAS ORGANIZED ON DECEMBER 25, 1755
THE ROYAL AMERICAN REGIMENT 60TH FOOT
COMMANDED BY
LORD JEFFREY AMHERST
THIS REGIMENT SUBSEQUENTLY BECAME THE PRESENT
KING’S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS OF THE BRITISH ARMY

ERECTED BY THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK
1951

Military Units, Fort Ticonderoga (1951)

Near the American Garrison Cemetery the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York on August 19, 1951 dedicated a monument bearing two tablets paying tribute to the heroism of the troops under Major General Abercromby, the capture of Fort Carillon by Amherst, and the military units which served at Ticonderoga during the Colonial Wars. The tablets are mounted on a large rectangular cairn of limestone blocks, the construction of which began in 1949. The cairn is surmounted by a carving of an eagle and flanked by two cannon.

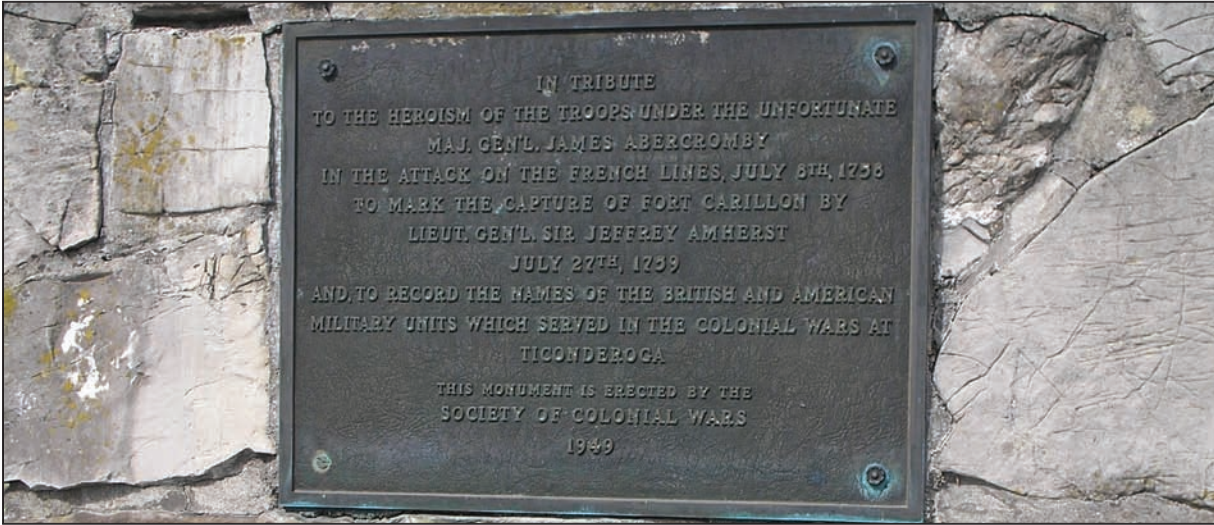


Monument dedicated in 1951 near the American Garrison Cemetery at Fort Ticonderoga

The upper of the two tablets bears the inscription:

IN TRIBUTE
TO THE HEROISM OF THE TROOPS UNDER THE UNFORTUNATE
MAJ. GEN'L. JAMES ABERCROMBY
IN THE ATTACK ON THE FRENCH LINES, JULY 8TH, 1758
TO MARK THE CAPTURE OF FORT CARILLON BY
LIEUT. GEN'L. SIR JEFFREY AMHERST
JULY 27TH, 1759
AND TO RECORD THE NAMES OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN
MILITARY UNITS WHICH SERVED IN THE COLONIAL WARS AT
TICONDEROGA

THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED BY THE
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
1949



Upper tablet on the 1951 Monument at Fort Ticonderoga

The lower of the two tablets contains the names of thirty-four British and Colonial units which took part in the campaigns of 1758 and 1759:

1ST FOOT—THE ROYAL REGIMENT 1759
17TH FOOT—FORBES' REGIMENT 1759
27TH FOOT—THE INNISKILLING REGIMENT 1758-59
42ND FOOT—THE HIGHLAND REGIMENT 1758-59
44TH FOOT—ABERCROMBY'S REGIMENT 1758
46TH FOOT—MURRAY'S REGIMENT 1758

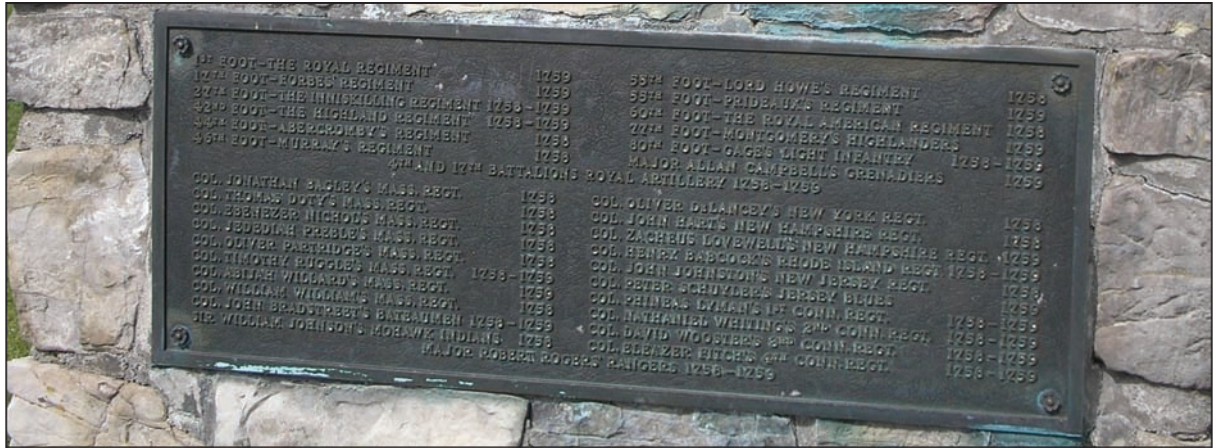
COL. JONATHAN BAGLEY'S MASS. REGT 1758
COL. THOMAS DOTY'S MASS. REGT. 1758
COL. EBENEZER NICHOL'S MASS. REGT 1758
COL. JEDEDIAH PREBLE'S MASS. REGT 1758
COL. OLIVER PARTRIDGE'S MASS. REGT 1758
COL. TIMOTHY RUGGLES' MASS. REGT 1758-59
COL. ABIAH WILLARD'S MASS. REGT 1759
COL. WILLIAM WILLIAM'S MASS. REGT 1758
COL. JOHN BRADSTREET'S BATEAUMEN 1758-59
SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON'S MOHAWK INDIANS 1758

55TH FOOT—LORD HOWE'S REGIMENT 1758
55TH FOOT—PRIDEAUX'S REGIMENT 1759
60TH FOOT—THE ROYAL AMERICAN REGIMENT 1758
77TH FOOT—MONTGOMERY'S HIGHLANDERS 1759
80TH FOOT—GAGE'S LIGHT INFANTRY 1758-59
MAJOR ALLAN CAMPBELL'S GRENADIERS 1759

COL. OLIVER DELANCEY'S NEW YORK REGT. 1758
COL. JOHN HART'S NEW HAMPSHIRE REGT. 1758
COL. ZACHEUS LOVEWELL'S NEW HAMPSHIRE REGT. 1759
COL. HENRY BABCOCK'S RHODE ISLAND REGT.1758-59
COL. JOHN JOHNSTON'S NEW JERSEY REGT. 1758
COL. PETER SCHUYLER'S JERSEY BLUES 1759
COL. PHINEAS LYMAN'S 1ST CONN. REGT. 1758-59
COL. NATHANIEL WHITING'S 2ND CONN. REGT. 1758-59
COL. DAVID WORCESTER'S 3RD CONN. REGT. 1758-59
COL. ELEAZAR FITCH'S 4TH CONN. REGT. 1758-59

4TH & 17TH BATTALIONS ROYAL ARTILLERY 1758-59

MAJOR ROBERT ROGERS' RANGERS 1758-59



Lower tablet on the 1951 Monument at Fort Ticonderoga

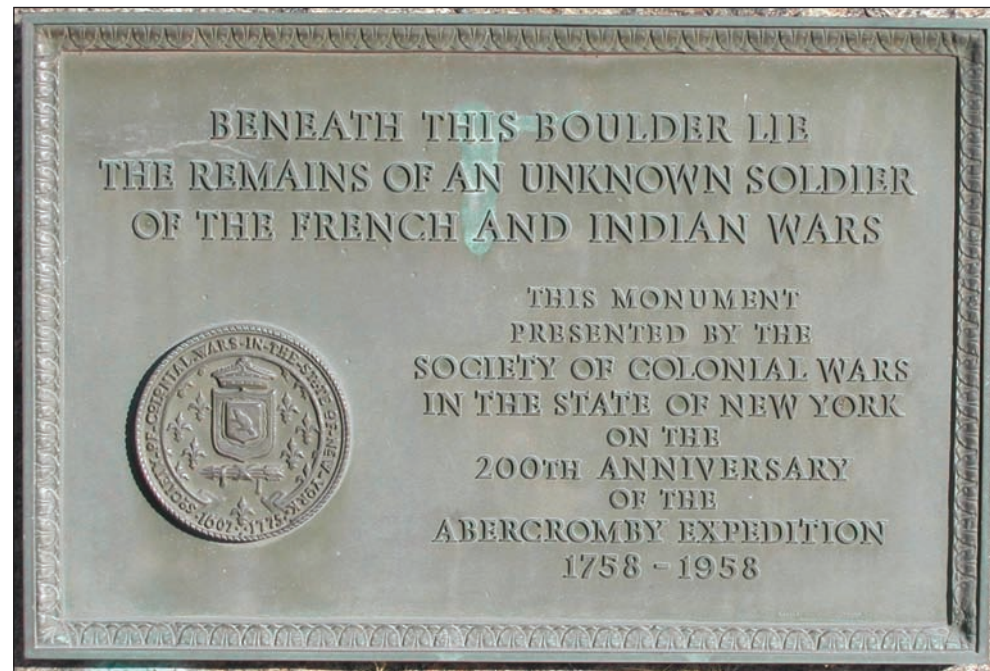
Unknown Soldier at Fort William Henry (1958)

Colonel William Johnson built Fort William Henry on Lake George after defeating the French in the Battle of Lake George on September 8, 1755. In 1757, as immortalized in Cooper's *The Last of the Mohicans*, General Montcalm accepted Lieutenant Colonel George Munro's surrender. The Indians allied with Montcalm, who had expected to plunder the fort in battle, slaughtered many of the disarmed troops and their families. Some were taken captive and others escaped to Fort Edward, about fifteen miles away. The French then destroyed Fort William Henry.



Within the walls of the reconstructed Fort William Henry in Lake George

The next year, General James Abercromby assembled his forces on the ruins of the fort and staged his disastrous assault on Fort Ticonderoga. On July 6, 1958, the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York dedicated a tablet to an unknown soldier, in honor of the 200th anniversary of the 1758 Abercromby Expedition. The bronze tablet, on a squared slab of granite set in concrete, is located in the walkway leading to the Fort William Henry Memorial Cemetery, southwest of the public entrance to the Fort.



Tablet marking the remains of an unknown soldier at Fort William Henry

Royal American Regiment, Governors Island (1961)

The Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion on Governors Island was the site of a plaque recognizing the 1921 gift of the colors of the 60th Foot, the King's Royal Rifle Corps. Its predecessor, the Royal American Regiment 60th Foot, was the only British regiment wholly drawn from the American colonies. The regiment took part in numerous French and Indian War battles between its 1755 founding and 1760. The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York erected a plaque, dedicated on May 21, 1961, to replace the original placard that marked the 1921 gift of the colors.

HERE ENSHRINED IS A REGIMENTAL COLOUR OF THE
ROYAL AMERICAN REGIMENT
60TH FOOT, BRITISH ARMY
ORGANIZED ON GOVERNORS ISLAND DECEMBER 25, 1755
LATER RENAMED THE
60TH FOOT, THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS
PRESENTED TO THIS CHAPEL JANUARY 9, 1921
BY THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE REGIMENT

THIS PLAQUE PRESENTED MAY 14, 1961 BY THE
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK

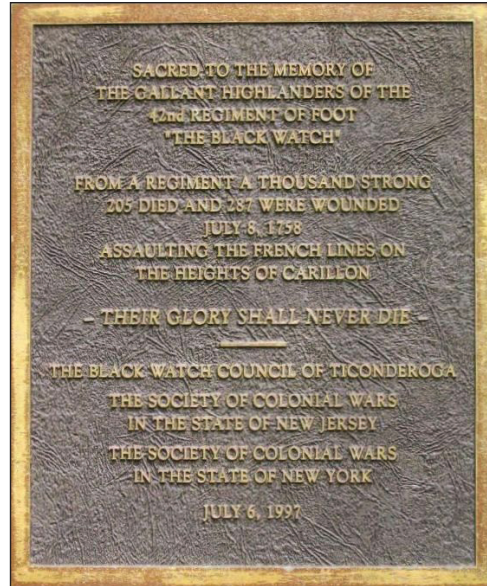
The Chapel of St. Cornelius, part of Trinity Parish, was built in 1906. The U.S. Army vacated the post in 1966 and the flag went into storage at Fort McNair, U.S. Army Center of Military History, in Washington, D.C. The plaque is no longer in the chapel, and may have been removed at the time the flags were removed.



Chapel of St. Cornelius on Governors Island, wherein the plaque was dedicated on May 21, 1961

The Black Watch, Fort Ticonderoga (1997)

Among those who fought in the battle at Carillon on July 8, 1758 were soldiers of the Scottish foot regiment known as *The Black Watch*. Of a thousand men in the unit, 205 died and 287 were wounded. The monument to their memory consists of a rectangular tablet mounted on a small stone that sits in front of a cylindrical cairn marked with a St. Andrew's cross in stone. Some of the stones of the cairn were sent from the Scottish highlands, the ancestral homeland of the men in the regiment, by their clansmen.



Tablet at The Black Watch memorial



The Black Watch cairn and tablet

The Black Watch monument was jointly erected by the Black Watch Council of Ticonderoga, the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey, and the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York. Dedicated on July 6, 1997, the monument is situated on Sandy Redoubt along the road into Fort Ticonderoga.

Samuel Victor Constant, Green-Wood Cemetery (1998)

Samuel Victor Constant was born in New York City in 1857. In 1876, he joined Company A of the Seventh Regiment of New York, a State Defense Force established in 1806 often referred to as the *Silk Stocking Regiment*. Constant graduated from Columbia College in 1880 and from its law school in 1882. Admitted to the bar in the latter year, he had an active law practice.

Constant presided over the August 18, 1892 meeting at which the Certificate of Incorporation of the Society of Colonial Wars was approved, and is considered its organizing founder.



Memorial headstone over the vault of Samuel Victor Constant; image courtesy of The Green-Wood Historic Fund

On September 21, 1998, the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York unveiled a memorial headstone over Constant's vault at the Green-Wood Cemetery in Brooklyn. The stone is located in lot 6053, Section 26.

Roadside Historic Markers (1935 - 1940)

In the years 1935-1940, the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York placed four roadside markers to indicate the location of historic sites. The Society ended the program when the State of New York undertook its own comprehensive program of marking historic sites.

Fort Ticonderoga: The first of the markers was placed near Fort Ticonderoga in 1935. After the Colonial Wars had ended, Ticonderoga continued to play an important role in America's military history.

At the outset of the Revolution, a small company of British soldiers still manned the fort. On May 10, 1775, Ethan Allen, Benedict Arnold, Remember Baker, and the Green Mountain Boys crossed Lake Champlain from Vermont and at dawn surprised and captured the sleeping garrison.

In July 1777 the British retook the Fort, but held it only until November, when it was abandoned after the surrender of the British Army at Saratoga.



The formidable defenses of Fort Ticonderoga

Fort George: Also in 1935, a marker was placed on Route 9 in Lake George referencing the September 8, 1755 Battle of Lake George, where the British colonials defeated the French. The marker was later moved to Fort George Road near the entrance to the New York State Lake George Battlefield Park, closer to the ruins of Fort George.



Highway Marker near Fort George

Sailing of the Griffon: To mark the site where La Salle set sail on his ship *Le Griffon* in 1679, the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York placed a marker at the Buffalo waterfront in 1938. The current whereabouts of the marker is not known.

La Salle set out on the maiden voyage of the *Griffon* on August 7, 1679, and sailed through uncharted waters across Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan to what is now Wisconsin. On September 18, La Salle sent the ship, now laden with furs, back toward Niagara. On its return trip from Green Bay, it vanished along with all six crew members and its valuable cargo.

Because of its historical significance, the *Griffon* is considered the "Holy Grail" of Great Lakes shipwreck hunters.



The Sailing of the Griffon (1904) by Herman T. Koerner at the Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society

Fort Crailo: The New York Society in 1940 placed its final highway marker to commemorate Fort Crailo, the fortified brick manor house in Rensselaer. According to tradition, Fort Crailo is the place where in 1758 British Army surgeon Richard Shuckburgh, who was quartered in the house, wrote the song *Yankee Doodle* to mock the colonial troops who fought with the British in the French and Indian War.



Fort Crailo, a National Historic Landmark since 1961

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

1893

Brigadier General John Forbes, Christ Church (1898)

An ornate marble tablet in Christ Church, Philadelphia memorializes Brigadier General John Forbes, who is credited with ending French control of Western Pennsylvania during the French and Indian War. The Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania unveiled the tablet on November 27, 1898, the 140th anniversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne during that war.



Forbes memorial in the chancel of Christ Church, Philadelphia

BRIG. GENL.
JOHN FORBES
Colonel of the 17th Regt. of Foot
and
Commander of his Majesty's Troops
in the Southern Provinces of
North America.
Born in Petincrief, Fifeshire, Scotland 1710.
Died in Philadelphia March 11th 1759.

Interred in this Chancel.

*By a steady pursuit of well conducted
measures in defiance of disease and
numberless obstructions, he brought to
a happy issue a most extraordinary
campaign resulting in the evacuation of
Fort Duquesne, and made a willing sacrifice
of his own life to what he loved more, the
interest of his King and Country.*

*Erected by the Society of Colonial Wars
in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

Born in Scotland in 1710, Forbes became a lieutenant in the Scots Dragoons. He came to the New World in 1757 to lead His Majesty's troops fighting the French army and allied Indian tribes. Among those under his command were George Washington and Henry Bouquet. After an arduous passage over the Allegheny Mountains, his troops claimed Fort Duquesne, which had been burned by the French in anticipation of an assault. Forbes renamed the outpost Fort Pitt, after William Pitt the Elder, the future Prime Minister of England. Forbes had been in ill-health for much of the campaign and returned to Philadelphia soon after the occupation of Fort Pitt. He died two months later, on March 11, 1759.

Brigadier General John Forbes's interment in the chancel of Christ Church is a reflection of the high esteem in which he was held by colonial Philadelphians.

Portrait of Henry Bouquet, Independence Hall (1900)

In March 1900 the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania presented a portrait of Henry Bouquet to the City of Philadelphia, where it was hung in Independence Hall.

Swiss by birth, Henry Bouquet entered the British Army in 1756 as a Lieutenant Colonel. He was Brigadier General Forbes' second-in-command at the 1758 Battle of Fort Duquesne during the French and Indian War. In 1763 Bouquet was sent by General Amherst from Canada with military stores and provisions for the relief of Fort Pitt. On the way, he was attacked by a powerful force of Indians. By skillful maneuvering and the bravery of his troops he defeated them and reached the Fort safely. In the following year he was sent from Canada on an expedition against the Ohio Indians, and brought a combined force of Shawnees, Delawares and other tribes to the necessity of making peace at Tuscarawas. At the time of his death in 1765 he was Brigadier General in command of all British forces in the southern colonies.



Henry Bouquet by Mary Ellis Robins, c. 1900, after John Wollaston
Image courtesy of Independence National Historical Park

Independence National Historical Park placed the portrait of Henry Bouquet on long-term loan to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission in the 1970s for display at Bush Run Battlefield. It was returned to Independence Hall in 2009.

Associated Regiment of Foot of Philadelphia (1903)

On January 9, 1903 the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania dedicated an enormous bronze tablet commemorating the organization of the *Associated Regiment of Foot of Philadelphia*, the first organized militia in the Province of Pennsylvania. The tablet, which was made by Geo. W. Shaw & Co. of Philadelphia, was placed on the west-wall of the first floor of the tower of Independence Hall, below where the Liberty Bell had once hung. The dedication ceremony was timed to coincide with the 155th anniversary of the January 1748 organization of the Regiment.

In late November 1747 during King George’s War, Philadelphia’s leading citizen, Benjamin Franklin, summoned a number of the city’s residents to a meeting to discuss the formation of a defense association. A second meeting was held a few days later at Roberts’ Coffee House, where the form of the association was unanimously approved. Within a matter of weeks, upwards of 500 men had subscribed their names and the Associated Regiment of Foot of Philadelphia, the first military unit ever raised in Pennsylvania, was born.



Photograph Courtesy of First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry

In 1962, the City of Philadelphia ceded the management of Independence Hall to the Federal Government and the tablet was removed and put into storage, where it remained for sixteen years. The Pennsylvania Society regained possession of the tablet in 1978 and arranged for its placement at the Armory of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry (now Pennsylvania Army National Guard Troop A, 1st Squadron, 104th Cavalry), the oldest continuously-serving unit in the United States military.

Dutch Settlements, Philadelphia City Hall (1909)

This impressive tablet, the first of two erected by the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at the south entrance to Philadelphia City Hall on February 6, 1909, commemorates the early Dutch settlements on the Delaware River. The upper portion of the tablet reads: *In Commemoration of the Dutch Settlements on the Delaware 1623-1664 · The Territory Occupied by the Dutch West India Company and Known as New Netherland Extended from the Capes of the Delaware to the Connecticut River and Embraced within its Boundaries the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ·*



Tablet on Philadelphia City Hall commemorating Dutch Settlements

The lower-left portion of the tablet lists *Directors General of the Dutch West India Company · Adriaen Jorissen Tienpont · Cornelis Jacobsen Mey · Willem Verhulst · Peter Minuit · Wouter Van Twiller · Willem Kieft · Peter Stuyvesant ·*

The lower-right contains a brief *Chronology · New Netherland · Captured by the English 1664 · Recaptured by the Dutch 1673 · Ceded to the English 1674 · Charter Granted by King Charles II to William Penn for the Territory since Known as Pennsylvania March 4 · 1681 ·*

At the bottom of the tablet, the seal of the General Society of Colonial Wars is framed by tulip plants, and beneath it is the inscription: *Erected by the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania · 1909 ·*

Swedish Settlements, Philadelphia City Hall (1909)

The second of the two tablets designed by George Champlin Mason, a member of the Pennsylvania Society, erected at Philadelphia City Hall by the Pennsylvania Society on February 6, 1909 commemorates the early Swedish settlements on the Delaware River. The upper section of the tablet reads: *In Commemoration of the Swedish Settlements on the Delaware 1638-1655 · New Sweden Embraced Within its Boundaries the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Included Lands on the West Side of the Delaware from Cape Henlopen to Trenton Falls · On the East Side from Cape May to Mantua Creek ·*

The tablet goes on to name *Swedish Governors · Peter Minuit · Peter Hollender · Johan Printz · Johan Risingh* and continues with the words *Swedish Sovereignty Passed, by Capture, to the Dutch, 1655 ·* The lower portion of the tablet names the settlers thus: *Among the Prominent Swedish Settlers Were Måns Kling · Peter Cock · Sven Schute · Anders Dalbo · Johan Campanius · Peter Lindhström · Jöran Kyn · Anders Bonde · Olof Stille · Peter Rambo ·*



Tablet on Philadelphia City Hall commemorating Swedish Settlements

Behind the seal of the General Society of Colonial Wars is a towering evergreen tree, and beneath it are the words: *Erected by the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania · 1909 ·*

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND

1893

Cecilius Calvert (1908)

On November 21, 1908, the 275th anniversary of the 1633 sailing of the first colonists from England for Maryland, a bronze statue of Cecilius Calvert, Second Baron Baltimore, was unveiled by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland in the presence of the Governor of the State, the Mayor of Baltimore and other officials.

The statue, which is of heroic size and stands on an elevated pedestal of white marble, was placed upon the steps of the western façade (St. Paul Street entrance) of the Baltimore Court House, now known as the Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. Courthouse. The Courthouse is bounded by St. Paul, Lexington, Calvert and Fayette Streets in downtown Baltimore.

Calvert was born in England in 1605. His father, George Calvert, First Baron Baltimore, had sought a royal charter to settle the region that became Maryland. George Calvert died a few weeks before the new charter was sealed, leaving settlement of the new colony to his son, who established Maryland from his home in England. As a Catholic, Cecilius continued his father's legacy by promoting religious tolerance in the colony. He championed three great principles which underlie a free and modern society: Freedom of religious worship, separation of church and state, and participation of every freeman in the making of the laws under which he must live.

The front of the pedestal contains the seal of the State of Maryland in low relief and is inscribed:

CECILIUS CALVERT
1606 1675
FOUNDER OF MARYLAND

The inscription on the back of the pedestal reads:

CECILIUS CALVERT BARON BALTIMORE
OF BALTIMORE IN THE KINGDOM OF IRE
LAND · ABSOLUTE LORD AND PROPRIETARY
OF THE PROVINCES OF MARYLAND AND
AVALON IN AMERICA · WHO ON NOVEMBER
13 1633, WITH THE CO-OPERATION AND AS
SENT OF THE FIRST COLONISTS PROCLAIMED
IN ENGLAND · AND ON MARCH 25 1634 ES
TABLISHED IN THE PALATINATE OF MARY
LAND FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE ENGLISH
SPEAKING WORLD FREEDOM OF RELIGIOUS
WORSHIP ACCORDING TO ANY CHRISTIAN
FORM · AND SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND
STATE ·

The front of the base reads: *Erected under the auspices of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland · November 21 1908 · DeCourcy Wright Thom being Governor of the Society ·*

The sculptor of the statue, Albert Weinert, is also noted for the bronze group of General Johnson and King Hendrick in the Battle of Lake George Monument erected by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York.



Statue of Cecilius Calvert, Founder of Maryland, at the Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. Courthouse in Baltimore

Portrait of Sir Robert Eden (1914)

On November 21, 1914 the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland presented a portrait of Sir Robert Eden, the last royal governor of Maryland, to the State of Maryland. The portrait was painted by Florence Mackubin who also painted a number of the many other portraits displayed in the State House.



Image from the collection of the Maryland State Archives courtesy of the Maryland Commission on Artistic Property. Artist: Florence Mackubin (1861-1918); Title: Sir Robert Eden (1741-1784); Date: 1914; Medium: Oil on canvas; Dimensions: 30" x 29"; Accession number: MSA SC 1545-1108

Sir Robert Eden, First Baronet, was a British colonial administrator and the last Royal Governor of Maryland. Born in 1741, he was the second son of Sir Robert Eden of West Auckland, Third Baronet, and a relative of North Carolina Governor Charles Eden. Sir Robert followed Horatio Sharpe as Governor of Maryland in 1769 but by 1775 his authority was totally usurped by the Annapolis Convention. Eden married the Hon. Caroline daughter of Charles Calvert, Fifth Baron Baltimore in 1763. He died in 1784 and was buried in Annapolis.

The Eden portrait was originally hung in the Entrance Hall to the Governor's Reception Room in the State House in Annapolis, directly beneath a portrait of Leonard Calvert, Fourth Lord Baltimore. The portrait was later moved to a prominent position in the Visitor Center of the State House. It is now part of a display of a trio of images recognizing Maryland's first governor (Thomas Johnson; copy of a portrait by Charles Willson Peale), the state's last royal governor (Eden portrait), and its current governor (photograph of Martin O'Malley).

Historic Markers (1976-1983)

In the years 1976-1983, eight roadside historic markers were placed in Maryland funded solely or in part by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland. Each marker was made of cast-aluminum and mounted on a steel pole. The inscriptions were of raised black lettering on a silver-painted background, surmounted by the Maryland state seal in low relief, painted in red, yellow, and black.

The first seven markers listed were placed in 1976-1977, as part of the state’s celebration of the nation’s bicentennial. The eighth, Waverly, was erected in 1983.

Spesutia Island

Erected jointly with the Maryland Historical Society, the Spesutia Island marker is at Aberdeen Proving Ground in Harford County. It is on Spesutia Road inside the Army base, a short distance east of the causeway to the island from the mainland, entered from U.S. Route 40 in Aberdeen.

SPESUTIA ISLAND

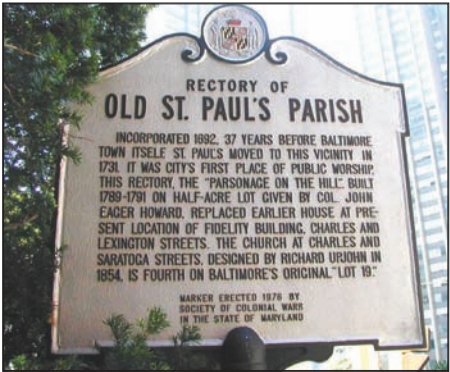
THE NAME IS DERIVED FROM THE LATIN FOR UTIE'S HOPE, A 2,300-ACRE MANORIAL GRANT IN 1661 TO COL. NATHANIEL UTIE, FOR WHOM THIS ISLAND WAS SURVEYED IN 1658. SETTLING HERE FROM VIRGINIA, UTIE TRADED WITH THE INDIANS, BECAME A MEMBER OF THE MARYLAND GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL AND REPRESENTED LORD BALTIMORE IN A BOUNDARY DISPUTE WITH THE DUTCH IN DELAWARE. A PEACE TREATY WITH THE SUSQUEHANNOUGHS WAS SIGNED ON THE ISLAND BY GOV. PHILIP CALVERT AND HIS COUNCIL MAY 16, 1661. A HOUSE BUILT BY UTIE AT THIS END OF THE ISLAND NO LONGER STANDS.



Spesutia Island marker

St. Paul's Parish

Erected by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland in 1976, this marker was placed in the vicinity of the rectory of Old St. Paul's Parish. It is located at the corner of Saratoga and Cathedral Streets in Baltimore.



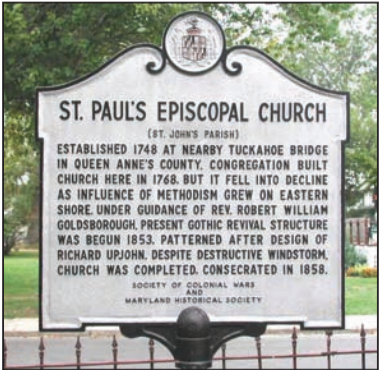
Rectory of Old St. Paul's Parish marker

RECTORY OF
OLD ST. PAUL'S PARISH

INCORPORATED 1692, 37 YEARS BEFORE BALTIMORE TOWN ITSELF, ST. PAUL'S MOVED TO THIS VICINITY IN 1731. IT WAS CITY'S FIRST PLACE OF PUBLIC WORSHIP. THIS RECTORY, THE "PARSONAGE ON THE HILL", BUILT 1789-1791 ON HALF-ACRE LOT GIVEN BY COL. JOHN EAGER HOWARD, REPLACED EARLIER HOUSE AT PRESENT LOCATION OF FIDELITY BUILDING, CHARLES AND LEXINGTON STREETS. THE CHURCH AT CHARLES AND SARATOGA STREETS, DESIGNED BY RICHARD UPJOHN IN 1854, IS FOURTH ON BALTIMORE'S ORIGINAL "LOT 19".

St. Paul's Episcopal Church (St. John's Parish)

Caroline County is home to a marker chronicling the history of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The marker, a joint-effort between the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland and the Maryland Historical Society, is located near the church grounds on Church Street in Hillsboro.



St. Paul's Episcopal Church marker

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
(ST. JOHN'S PARISH)

ESTABLISHED 1748 AT NEARBY TUCKAHOE BRIDGE IN QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY, CONGREGATION BUILT CHURCH HERE IN 1768, BUT IT FELL INTO DECLINE AS INFLUENCE OF METHODISM GREW ON EASTERN SHORE. UNDER GUIDANCE OF REV. ROBERT WILLIAM GOLDSBOROUGH, PRESENT GOTHIC REVIVAL STRUCTURE WAS BEGUN 1853, PATTERNED AFTER DESIGN OF RICHARD UPJOHN. DESPITE DESTRUCTIVE WINDSTORM, CHURCH WAS COMPLETED, CONSECRATED IN 1858.

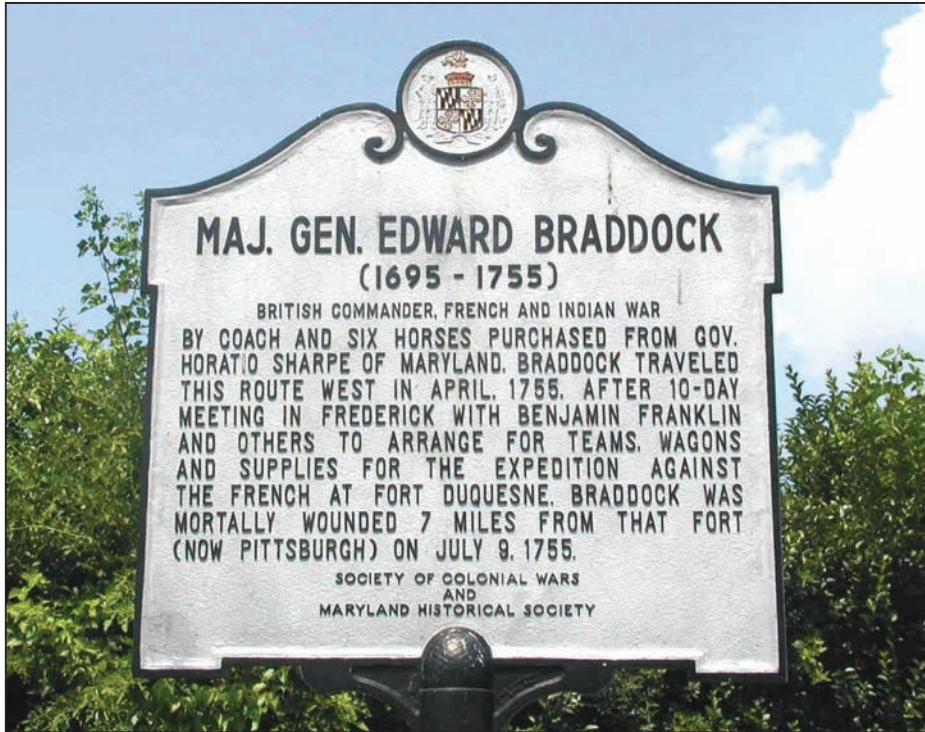
The existing church building was built 1853-1858. Its architectural style is *Carpenter Gothic*, a type of Gothic Revival built by house-carpenters featuring architectural detailing and picturesque massing applied to wooden structures.



St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Hillsboro, built 1853-1858

Maj. Gen. Edward Braddock

Situated on the grounds of Maryland State Police Barrack B at Frederick, on the north side of U.S. 40 just west of Baughmans Lane, this marker is one of two Society of Colonial Wars placements commemorating the trail followed by Major General Edward Braddock on his way to Fort Duquesne in the spring and summer of 1755. This marker was placed jointly by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland and the Maryland Historical Society; the other, by the Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia.



Marker describing Maj. Gen. Edward Braddock's 10-day stop in Frederick in April, 1755

As Braddock planned his expedition, he was told that not more than twenty-five wagons could be procured. That being the case, he declared that the expedition would not start. Benjamin Franklin, then Postmaster General, undertook to provide the necessary supplies with his usual success. Braddock, in a conversation recorded by Franklin, stated his goals thus:

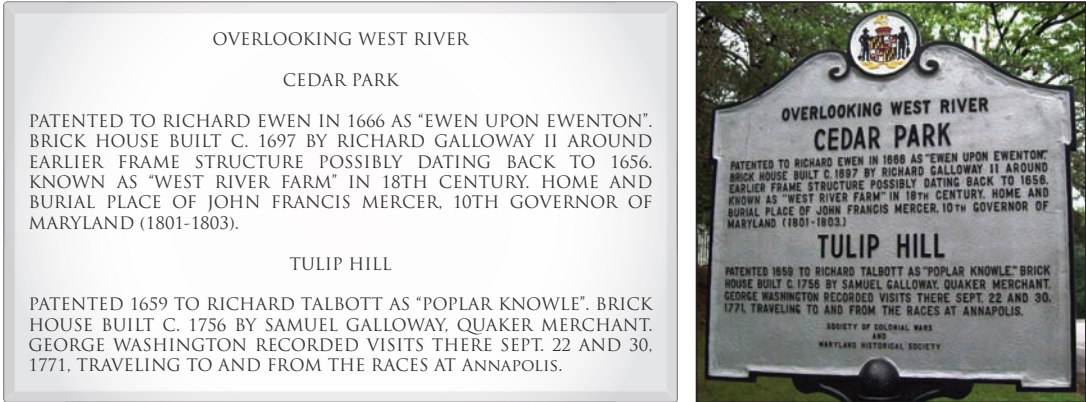
After taking Fort Duquesne, I am to proceed to Niagara; and, having taken that, to Frontenac if the season will allow time, and I suppose it will, for Duquesne can hardly detain me above three or four days; and then I can see nothing that can obstruct my march to Niagara.

Franklin thought the plan excellent, but warned of the danger of Indian attacks. This warning struck the overly-confident Braddock as absurd, and he said: *These savages may indeed be a formidable enemy to raw American military, but upon the king's regular and disciplined troops, sir, it is impossible they should make an impression.* That assertion, as the events of July 9, 1755 demonstrated, proved exceedingly wrong.

Overlooking West River, Cedar Park and Tulip Hill

This marker commemorates two historic properties situated on the Banks of the West River near today's Galesville: Cedar Park and Tulip Hill. The marker, erected jointly by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland and the Maryland Historical Society, is on the north side of Galesville Road (State Route 255), just east of Muddy Creek Road (State Route 468).

Cedar Park: The dwelling at Cedar Park is now thought to have been built around 1702 by merchant Richard Galloway II. Its oldest section is the earliest surviving earthfast (descriptive of a timber-framed structure that is supported on posts sunk in the ground, rather than by a foundation) dwelling in Maryland and Virginia. The property remained in the Galloway family until the early nineteenth century, when it passed to the Mercer family, related by marriage.



Cedar Park and Tulip Hill marker

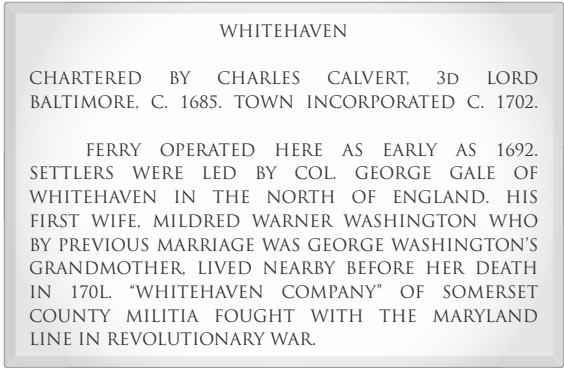
Tulip Hill: Samuel Galloway bought Poplar Knowle in 1755, renaming it Tulip Hill after a grove of tulip poplars. The central portion of the house was built in 1755-56. Samuel's son John enlarged the house in 1787-90 by adding the end wings, hyphens and portico. The house remained in the Galloway family until 1866. In September 1771, thirty-nine-year old George Washington twice "dined and supped" at Tulip Hill.



The house and grounds of Tulip Hill, overlooking the West River in Galesville

Whitehaven

For over 300 years, the hamlet of Whitehaven has been home to a ferry providing transit across the Wicomico River in Wicomico County, formerly Somerset County. The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland and the Maryland Historical Society together placed a marker chronicling the town’s history in front of the old Whitehaven School. It reads thus:



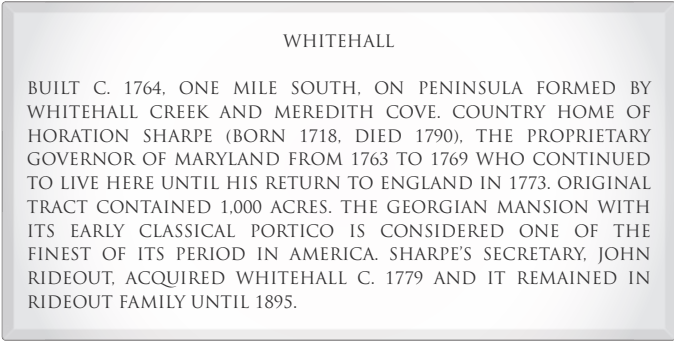
The history of Whitehaven is representative of many riparian towns on Maryland’s Eastern Shore. Incorporated in 1702, it was one of the original tobacco ports on Chesapeake Bay. In the nineteenth century, shipbuilding and canning brought prosperity. Later, with dwindling bay resources and rails replacing ships, Whitehaven declined. In the late twentieth century, tourism and an interest in historical preservation brought the town back to life. Of the twenty-two buildings in the town, only two were constructed after 1900, and the entire village has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places.



Whitehaven marker at left, in front of the old Whitehaven School, now a museum

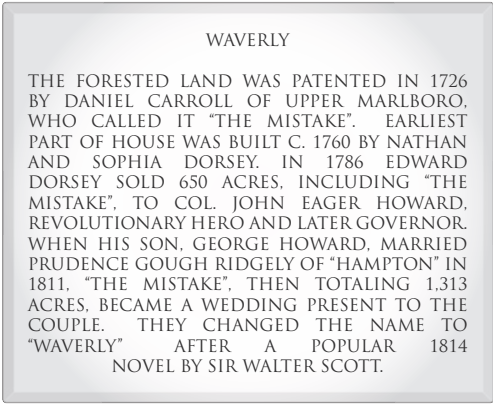
Whitehall

The final historic marker placed by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland in 1976-1977 was one recognizing Whitehall, the country home of Horation Sharpe, Proprietary Governor of Maryland from 1763 to 1769. The marker, which was placed jointly with the Maryland Historical Society, was erected on U.S. Route 50/301, near the west-approach to the Chesapeake Bay Bridge in Anne Arundel County. Sadly, the marker was stolen soon after it was installed by the Maryland State Highway Administration and has not been replaced. All that remains is the inscription contained thereon:



Waverly (1983)

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland joined with the Maryland Historical Society in 1983 to erect a marker on the grounds of historic Waverly Mansion, a home associated with many of the “founding families” of Maryland. Nathan Dorsey, son of Colonel John Dorsey, built the main section of the mansion between 1756 and 1764. The property was later sold to Revolutionary War hero Colonel John Eager Howard, Governor of Maryland from 1788 to 1790. Colonel Howard gave the house and land to his son, George, who later also served as governor of the state (1831-1833).



Historic Waverly Mansion in Marriottsville

Waverly Mansion is now owned by Howard County and is a popular venue for weddings and other affairs. It is located on the north side of Warwick Way in Marriottsville, a short distance from Interstate 70. A duplicate of the marker was erected on the east side of Marriottsville Road by the Maryland Historical Trust and the Maryland State Highway Administration.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

1893

Lovewell’s Fight (1904)

Located on the shore of Lovewell Pond in Fryeburg, Maine (once part of Massachusetts), this tablet marks the site of Lovewell’s Fight, and honors the memory of the Massachusetts Rangers who fought and died in the battle on May 8, 1725. The tablet, embedded in a large piece of granite, was dedicated by the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on June 17, 1904.



Monument marking the site of Lovewell’s Fight and honoring the memories of fifteen Massachusetts Rangers

The 1725 Raid on Fryeburg was the final expedition of Captain John Lovewell and his men in Dummer’s War, known also as the Wabanaki-New England War of 1722-1725 or Lovewell’s War. The war was a series of battles, ranging over northern New England and Nova Scotia, between the Wabanaki Confederation, which was allied with New France, and British colonials.

At the start of this final expedition, Lovewell and his force of about forty-five men departed Dunstable on April 16. They built a fort in Ossippee, from which they ventured to raid the Abenaki town of Pequawket. On May 9, as the Rangers were being led in prayer by their Chaplain, Jonathan Frye, an Abenaki warrior was sighted and fired upon. He returned fire killing Captain Lovewell. Ensign Seth Wyman, second in command, killed the warrior, who was then scalped by Chaplain Frye.

A little later that day, the Rangers were ambushed by a war party under the leadership of Chief Paugus and a ten-hour battle ensued. Chief Paugus was eventually killed, after which the Indians abandoned the fight and fled to Canada. Twelve Massachusetts Rangers were killed during the battle; three died later and nine more were wounded.

TO MARK THE FIELD OF LOVEWELL’S FIGHT
ON THE 8TH DAY OF MAY 1725 BETWEEN
A COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS RANGERS OF 34 MEN
AND 80 WARRIORS OF THE PEQUAWKET TRIBE
LED BY PAUGUS IN A CONTEST LASTING
FROM EARLY MORNING UNTIL AFTER SUNSET.
THE INDIANS WERE REPULSED
AND THEIR CHIEF KILLED.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| TO THE MEMORY OF | | |
| CAPT. JOHN LOVEWELL OF | DUNSTABLE | THESE |
| LIEUT. JONATHAN ROBBINS | “ | 12 KILLED |
| ENSIGN JOHN HARWOOD | “ | ON THE |
| ROBERT USHER | “ | FIELD |
| SERJT. JACOB FULLAM | WESTON | OF |
| JACOB FARRAR | CONCORD | BATTLE |
| JOSIAH DAVIS | “ | WERE |
| THOMAS WOODS | GROTON | FOUND |
| DANIEL WOODS | “ | AND |
| JOHN JEFTS | “ | BURIED |
| ICHABOD JOHNSON | WOBURN | BY |
| JONATHAN KITTREDGE | BILLERICA | COL. TYNG |

LIEUT. JOSIAH FARWELL OF DUNSTABLE
JONATHAN FRYE, CHAPLAIN, OF ANDOVER
ELIAS BARRON OF GROTON
WERE WOUNDED AND DIED BY THE WAY
9 OTHERS WERE WOUNDED

THE SURVIVORS LED BY ENSIGN SETH WYMAN
BEGAN THE HOMEWARD MARCH AFTER MIDNIGHT

ERECTED BY THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
17TH JUNE 1904

Lovewell’s Fight was remembered in a number of ballads, poems and stories, including the first published poem of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, *The Battle of Lovell’s Pond*, written when the poet was just 13. The poem ends with the lines: *They are dead; but they live in each Patriot’s breast, And their names are engraven on honor’s bright crest.* And on this tablet as well.

Captain William Turner (1905)

The west bank of the Green River in Greenfield is home to a tablet placed by the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts commemorating Captain William Turner and his men.

After an Indian attack on Sudbury in April 1676, colonial authorities were fearful of a large Indian encampment at Peskeompskut (now Turners Falls) on the Connecticut River. On the evening of May 19, Captain Turner’s force attacked the sleeping village. Many Indian warriors fled, leaving women and children to be killed by the colonials. The warriors regrouped and counterattacked, forcing Turner’s retreat. The tablet tells the rest of the story:

CAPTAIN WILLIAM TURNER OF BOSTON
A SOLDIER IN KING PHILIP’S WAR
WAS MORTALLY WOUNDED
WHILE CROSSING THIS PUKCOMMEAGON RIVER
AND FELL ON THE WEST BANK MAY 19, 1676,
ON THE RETREAT AFTER THE “FALLS FIGHT”,
AT PESKEOMPSKUT (TURNER’S FALLS).
FORTY MEN OF HIS COMMAND FELL THAT DAY.
CAPTAIN SAMUEL HOLYOKE WITH THE SURVIVORS
FOUGHT THEIR WAY BACK TO HATFIELD.

TO COMMEMORATE THEIR PATRIOTISM AND SACRIFICE
THIS MEMORIAL IS DEDICATED JULY 26, 1905,
BY
THE POCUMTUCK VALLEY MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.
THIS TABLET IS PLACED BY THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
UPON THE STONE ERECTED BY THE GREENFIELD
OLD HOME WEEK ASSOCIATION.



Memorial near the spot in Greenfield where Captain William Turner and forty of his men fell

The memorial, which includes a stone erected by the Greenfield Old Home Week Association, was dedicated on July 26, 1905 by the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association.

Louisbourg Cross (1912)

In 1912 the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts presented Harvard College with an inscribed wooden tablet proclaiming the significance of the Louisbourg Cross. As a part of the presentation, the cross was moved out of secure storage and into the Treasure Room of the Harvard Library, where it went on display above the Society’s Georgian Revival tablet.

The Louisbourg Cross has had a long and colorful history, which begins and ends (thus far) in Canada. Fortress Louisbourg, built by the French on Cape Breton Island between 1720 and 1740, was the capital of the colony of Île-Royale. Strategically located, it was designed to defend the water approaches to Quebec City, and to protect the French hold on the rich fishing grounds in the Grand Banks. In June 1745, upwards of 4,000 New England volunteers, supported by the British Navy, captured Louisbourg.

One of the artifacts Massachusetts troops brought home from Louisbourg was a cast-iron cross, which had undoubtedly adorned a chapel or marked a cemetery. The Cross made its way to Harvard College, possibly donated by one of its graduates who had participated in the Siege of Louisbourg. While at Harvard, the Cross was misplaced, charred in a fire, and pirated away by undergraduate pranksters in 1895, to be returned several years later. It lay buried in a vault until its 1912 rehabilitation by the Massachusetts Society. The Society’s tablet would be displayed at Harvard with the Louisbourg Cross for the better part of the next eight decades.



Photograph courtesy Harvard University Archives, HUY Louisbourg Cross

Beneath the wooden tablet was a brass plate bearing the inscription:

THIS TABLET IS PLACED HERE BY THE
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
MDCCCCXII

In 1936 Canada made its first attempt to retrieve the Cross from Harvard, but members of the Harvard Corporation “came to an adverse decision”, and the Cross remained in Cambridge. Over the ensuing years, many more requests to return the Cross were received. All were rebuffed until 1995, when Harvard agreed to return it to Canada as part of commemorations of the 250th anniversary of the Siege of Louisbourg, spearheaded by the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and Parks Canada. To underscore Harvard’s reluctance to part with its long-held relic, the transfer was made as a permanent loan, not a gift.



Louisbourg Cross on display in the residence of the Commissaire-Ordonnateur at Louisbourg National Historic Site of Canada

Before leaving for Canada, the Cross was publicly displayed in Boston during the summer of 1995 in a special exhibition supported by the Massachusetts Society and several other State Societies, as well as by the General Society.

The tablet placed by the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was not sent to Canada and remains in the possession of the Harvard University Archives.

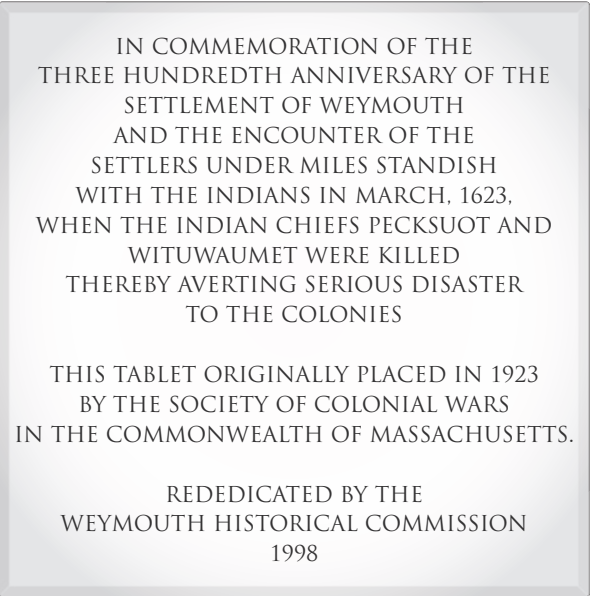
Settlement of Weymouth and Miles Standish (1923)

On June 14, 1923, as a part of Weymouth’s Tercentenary celebration, the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts dedicated a tablet commemorating that anniversary and the historic encounter of the town’s first settlers, under the leadership of Miles Standish, with the native tribesmen. William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and former President of the United States, attended the ceremony and Mrs. Taft unveiled the tablet.

The tablet, which was embedded in a boulder, was located at the foot of the flagstaff on Great Hill in Weymouth. The tablet disappeared, and was replaced in 1998 with an engraved memorial-stone containing an inscription identical to the original.



Memorial-stone erected in 1998 to replace the original 1923 tablet



Founded in 1622 by British adventurer and businessman Thomas Weston, the colony that was formed around Weymouth was known as Wessagusset or Weston’s Colony. The ill-fated Weston colonists suffered from starvation, and had very poor relations with the neighboring Indians. They were accused of stealing food, and mistreating Indian women.

The “encounter” mentioned in the tablet refers to Miles Standish’s being warned by Chief Massasoit of the Wampanoag tribe of plans to eradicate Weston’s settlement, in a raid that would continue on to Plymouth. Standish and two other men marched to Wessagusset and preemptively killed the Indian leaders, Wituwaumet and Pecksuot. The Indian raid never took place and disaster was averted.

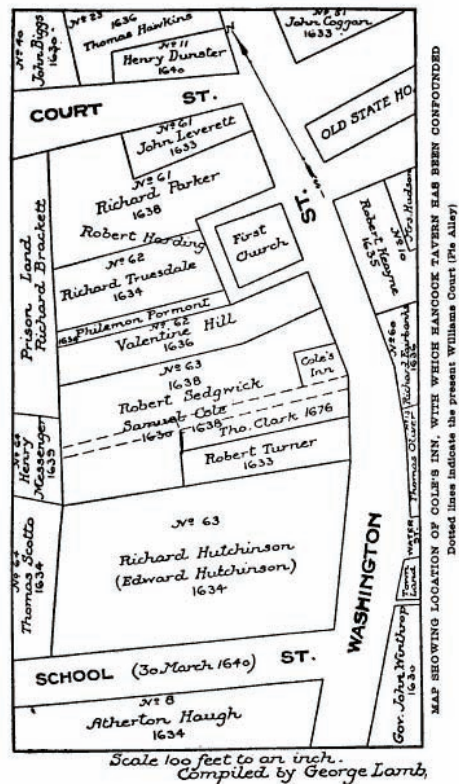
Years later, what was thought to be the remains of the two Indian leaders were discovered, and buried at Weymouth’s Old North Cemetery.

First Tavern in Boston (1924)

The Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1924 placed a tablet at the site of Cole’s Inn, the first tavern in Boston. The tablet seems to have disappeared some time ago and its whereabouts is unknown.

Samuel Cole, a comfit-maker who came to Massachusetts in 1630 with Governor Winthrop, opened the first “house of common entertainment” in Boston in 1633. In 1634-1635, Cole was licensed to keep an ordinary (a tavern run from the owner’s home) which became known as Cole’s Inn. The tavern was located on Washington Street, between School Street and Court Street, just a short distance from Governor Winthrop’s residence.

In 1636 Governor Henry Vane held council in a second-story room with Miantonomoh, the Narragansett chief, and the same room was subsequently occupied by General Lafayette in 1773 and by Talleyrand in 1798. After Cole sold the establishment in 1637, it had many owners, and changes of name, before being purchased by James Lloyd in 1763, in whose family it remained for many years.



Map showing location of Cole’s Inn (center-right) from “Old Boston Taverns and Tavern Clubs” by Samuel Adams Drake, published 1917

Although the Society’s tablet is no longer extant, there is a 1908 record of an earlier bronze tablet which marked the location of Cole’s Inn. That tablet contained the inscription *First Tavern in Boston · Site of Samuel Cole’s Inn · The first tavern in Boston, 1634, later kept by James Penn, afterward by William Phillips, and known as the “Ship Tavern” · It was owned by Major Thomas Savage. The great fire of 1711 started in the rear of the tavern.* Until a record of the inscription on the Society’s 1924 tablet is found, one might speculate that it contained a similar message.

Portrait of Sir Henry Vane (1925)

In March 1925 Lord Barnard, a descendant of Sir Henry Vane, together with the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, presented the oval portrait of Sir Henry Vane that had hung in Raby Castle, home to the Vane family since 1626, to the Massachusetts Art Commission. The portrait has hung in the State House in Boston since, with a small, tarnished plaque on the frame acknowledging the gift.



Portrait of Sir Henry Vane in the Massachusetts State House, courtesy the Massachusetts Art Commission

Soon after he finished his schooling, Sir Henry Vane the Younger (1613-1662) was granted a license by King Charles I to travel to New England for a period of three years. He arrived in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in October 1635, and became governor in May 1636. During his year as governor, Vane assisted Roger Williams in securing friendly relations with the Narragansett Indians and negotiated the purchase of Rhode Island from the Indians as a refuge for religious separatists. The unifying theme of Vane’s life was religious tolerance. He lost the governorship to John Winthrop, the father, in an election marked by sharp disagreement over the treatment of John Wheelwright, a “radical” closely allied with Anne Hutchinson.

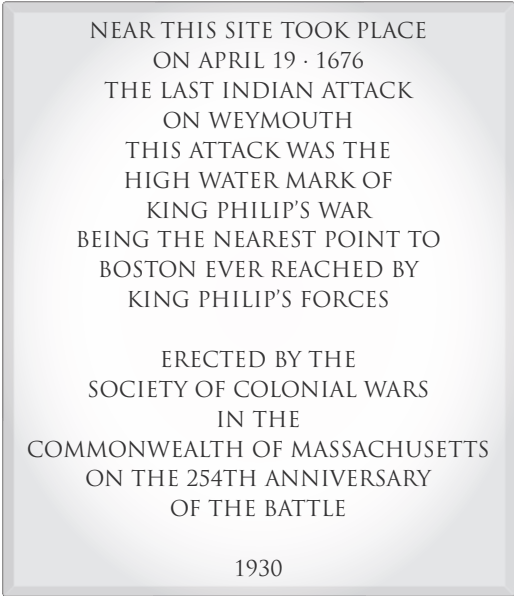
Vane returned to England in 1637 and served in a variety of high offices. After the Restoration, Vane was convicted of high treason, in a rigged trial, and beheaded on June 14, 1662.

King Philip’s War (1930)

A tablet marking the site of the last Indian attack on Weymouth was erected by the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1930, on the 254th anniversary of the April 19, 1676 battle.



Tablet erected on the 254th anniversary of the last Indian attack on Weymouth



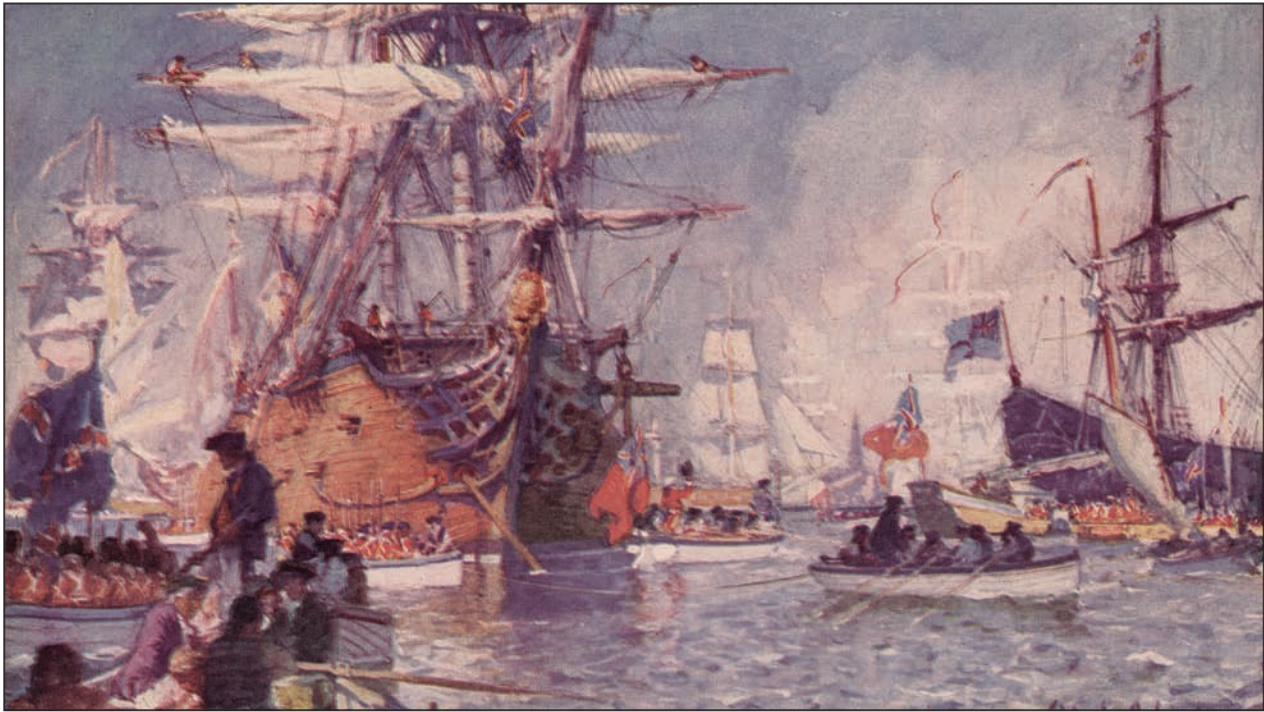
The tablet is located in the center of Weymouth, at the corner of Middle and Washington Streets. The site was home to Weymouth’s original Town House (Town Hall), erected in 1852, and also to its first high school.

Evacuation of Boston (1930)

A tablet commemorating the Evacuation of Boston was placed by the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1930. It was located at the corner of State Street and Chatham Row in Boston. The tablet is no longer at the site at which it was placed and its whereabouts, together with what was inscribed thereon, is unknown.

Following the Battle of Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775, British forces retreated into Boston. American militiamen blocked access to the city by land, preventing movement out of the British soldiers, and movement in of supplies. The Siege of Boston had begun. In June of that year, the British captured Bunker Hill and Breeds Hill, but incurred heavy casualties, and the Siege remained unbroken.

In November, Commander in Chief of the American forces George Washington sent his Chief of Artillery, Henry Knox, to Fort Ticonderoga to bring back heavy artillery which had been captured there. In a complicated and demanding operation, Knox managed to return to Boston in January 1776 with 50 French-made cannon, brought by ox and sled across the snow-covered, mountainous terrain and waterways.



“The Evacuation of Boston” (1911) by W. J. Aylward, courtesy The New York Public Library

On the evening of March 4, the cannon were positioned on Dorchester Heights, overlooking Boston Harbor, where they threatened British ships and the only means of supply to the British forces. Realizing that his position was untenable, the British commander, General William Howe, chose to evacuate. On March 17, the British forces sailed out of Boston Harbor destined for Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The British evacuation was Washington’s first victory of the war. It was also good for the morale of the thirteen colonies, as the city where the rebellion began was the first to be liberated. So important to the history of Massachusetts is the Evacuation of Boston that March 17 is a state government holiday, Evacuation Day, more commonly celebrated as St. Patrick’s Day.

Square Stockade at Plimoth Plantation (1963)

The Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on March 21, 1963 presented to Plimoth Plantation a square stockade with four patereros, one mounted in each of the four corners. The stockade, or to be more precise, the redoubt, served as the second of three lines of defense of the village, with the first being the outer walls and the third being the fort. The stockade was built at the intersection of two roads, known simply as “the street” and “the highway”, next to Governor Bradford’s House.

A paterero is an armament from the Spanish word *pederero*, which translated literally means “stone-thrower”. A breech-loading ordnance akin to a cannon, the paterero was loaded with stone or gravel, thereby acting as a huge shotgun. When mounted on a ship, the weapon is known as a “murderer” or “rail gun”.



Square stockade at center-rear of photograph; to its left is the entrance to Governor Bradford’s house



Close-up of the two patereros remaining within the stockade, crossed to form an “X”

Of the four patereros presented by the Society, all are extant. Two remain within the stockade and one has been moved onto the Mayflower II. The fourth has been decommissioned, pending repairs. The wooden stockade presented by the Society in 1963 lasted over forty years; however, time and salt-air took their toll, and it was replaced by Plimoth Plantation.

First Encounter (2001)

On December 8, 1620, while exploring the beach north of the mouth of the Herring River in present-day Eastham on the Bay of Cape Cod, members of the Mayflower Company first encountered the native tribesmen. The event is recounted in *Mourt’s Relation* thus: *Anon, all upon a sudden, we heard a great and strange cry, which we knew to be the same voices, though they varied their notes. One of our company, being abroad, came running in and cried, “They are men! Indians! Indians!” and withal, their arrows came flying amongst us.*

In commemoration of this first encounter with warriors of the Wampanoag Nation, the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 2001 erected a tablet on First Encounter Beach in Eastham, which reads:



Tablet on First Encounter Beach in Eastham

NEAR THIS SITE
THE NAUSET TRIBE
OF THE
WAMPANOAG NATION
SEEKING TO PROTECT THEMSELVES
AND THEIR CULTURE
HAD THEIR
FIRST ENCOUNTER
8 DECEMBER 1620
WITH
MYLES STANDISH, JOHN CARVER,
WILLIAM BRADFORD,
EDWARD WINSLOW, JOHN TILLEY,
EDWARD TILLEY,
JOHN HOWLAND, RICHARD WARREN,
STEPHEN HOPKINS,
EDWARD DOTEY, JOHN ALLERTON,
THOMAS ENGLISH,
MASTER MATE CLARK,
MASTER GUNNER COPIN
AND THREE SAILORS
OF THE MAYFLOWER COMPANY

THIS TABLET IS PLACED IN 2001 BY THE
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

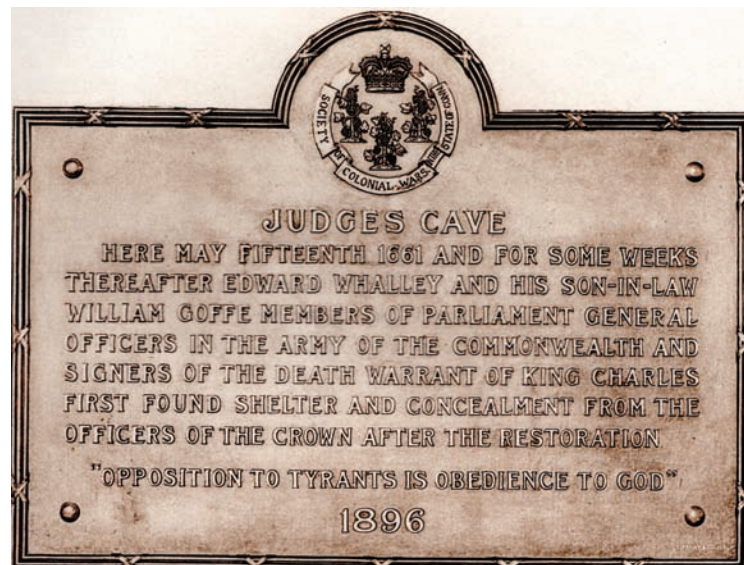
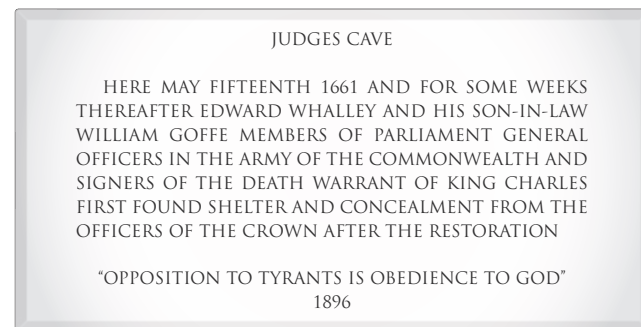
An earlier tablet commemorating the First Encounter was placed by the Provincetown Tercentenary Commission in 1920. Also located on First Encounter Beach, the Tercentenary Commission’s tablet is similar to the Society’s, except that its initial words approach the encounter from a somewhat different perspective: “On this spot hostile Indians had their first encounter December 8, 1620 with...” Every tablet is a reflection of the era in which it was created, and the two tablets on First Encounter Beach well-illustrate that point.

The tablet placed by the Massachusetts Society in 2001 was originally mounted on a wooden stand. To ensure greater permanence, the tablet was removed from the stand and affixed to a large piece of stone.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT 1893

Judges Cave (1896)

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Connecticut placed a bronze tablet at the cave where Edward Whalley and his son-in-law William Goffe, both members of Parliament who signed the death warrant of King Charles I, hid for several weeks from officers of the crown after the Restoration. The tablet, which was crafted by Tiffany & Co. and measured thirty-six inches by twenty-four inches, was presented to the New Haven Park Commission on October 14, 1896 at the cave in today's West Rock Ridge State Park.



Facsimile of tablet at Judges Cave from the archives of the General Society of Colonial Wars

The Judges Cave tablet later vanished and was replaced by a simple marker, supplied by the State of Connecticut, containing a verbatim transcription of the original tablet.

Great Swamp Fight (1904)

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Connecticut in 1904 dedicated a rough-hewn granite obelisk commemorating the Great Swamp Fight that ended the Pequot War (1634-1638) which pitted an alliance of the Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth colonies and the Narragansett and Mohegan tribes against the Pequots.

After the infamous Mystic Massacre on May 26, 1637, a group of Pequot survivors traveled west and sought sanctuary in the marshes of today's Fairfield. The remaining one hundred warriors were defeated on July 13 of that year after the women, children and infirm were allowed to surrender. The 1638 Treaty of Hartford resulted in the scattering of the remnants of the Pequot tribe and marked the end of the Pequot as a viable polity.



*Pictured is the front of the Great Swamp Fight monument; on the back is inscribed:
"1904 Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Connecticut"*

The monument sits on a triangle between the Post Road and Old Post Road in Fairfield and is inscribed thus:
The Great Swamp Fight Here Ended the Pequot War on July 13, 1637

Charter Oak (1905)

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Connecticut erected a monument to the Charter Oak in Hartford in 1905. According to tradition, the Charter Oak became the hiding place of Connecticut's Royal Charter, originally granted in 1662 by Charles II when Sir Edmund Andros, agent of James II, attempted to seize it during a meeting on October 31, 1687. During the course of the meeting, the Charter was spirited out of the room and hidden in a large white oak tree. The Charter Oak, which grew to a diameter of thirty-three feet at its base, fell after a storm on August 21, 1856.



Charter Oak Monument, near the site of the historic Charter Oak

Located at the corner of Charter Oak Avenue and Charter Oak Place, the monument is comprised of a round column surmounted by a globe, supported by a base decorated with whales and sea shells, representing the state's maritime history. The inscription on the front of the column reads: *Near this Spot Stood the Charter Oak · Memorable in the History of the Colony of Connecticut as the Hiding Place of the Charter · October 31, 1687 · The Tree Fell August 21 · 1856.* On the back is inscribed: *1905 · This Monument Erected by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Connecticut · 1633-1775.*

Two of the cherished relics of the Connecticut Society are a ballot box and gavel presented to the Society in 1896. Both were fabricated of wood from the Charter Oak.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1893

General Braddock (1907)

On November 10, 1907 the Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia dedicated the Braddock Boulder, a large rock in which is embedded a bronze tablet, on the close of Washington National Cathedral. The memorial is named for Major General Edward Braddock (1695-1755), commander-in-chief of His Majesty's forces in North America. The inscription on the tablet describes its purpose thus: *This Memorial was Erected in 1907 by the Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia to Mark the Road over Which on April 14, 1755 a Division of the British Army Under General Braddock Marched on its Way to Fort Duquesne.*



*Braddock Boulder, prior to its 2007 move, on the grounds of Washington National Cathedral
Image courtesy of All Hallows Guild, Washington National Cathedral*

On their way to Fort Duquesne (present-day Pittsburgh) 2,400 British regulars had crossed the Potomac River at Georgetown and marched along the roadway to Frederick, Maryland. They then moved northward into Pennsylvania, where Braddock planned to capture Duquesne and then push on to Fort Niagara in New York. On July 8, 900 French and allied Indians surprised the British at the Monongahela River near Fort Duquesne. More than 1,200 British were killed or wounded at the Battle of Monongahela, including Braddock, who was shot in the chest and died.

In 2007 the District of Columbia Society marked the 100th anniversary of the placing of the Braddock Boulder with a remembrance at Carlyle House in Alexandria, Virginia, which had been Braddock's headquarters. In the same year, the boulder was removed to make way for the construction of an entrance to a new underground parking garage and relocated to a different site on the grounds of the Washington National Cathedral.

Colonel Ninian Beall (1910)

The Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia had been contemplating erecting a memorial to Colonel Joseph Belt when, in the summer of 1909, it was informed that the Metropolitan Southern Railroad had unearthed a massive boulder while cutting a new line. Realizing the potential, the Society quickly formed a Committee on Memorials to inspect the nonpareil stone. Upon arriving at the construction site, members learned that the boulder had so blocked the railroad’s progress that workers had blasted it. Fortuitously, the blast had split the boulder neatly in half, each half well-suited to becoming an impressive memorial. Metropolitan Southern granted the Society permission to remove the now-two boulders, which were deposited near Chevy Chase Circle pending further arrangements.

In the autumn the Committee recommended that one boulder remain near Chevy Chase Circle to honor Colonel Joseph Belt and the other be placed in Georgetown as a memorial to Colonel Ninian Beall, whose service during the colonial period had previously been described in a paper read before the Society. Various sites in Georgetown were visited before deciding that the boulder would be placed in front of St. John’s church on the southeast corner of O and Potomac Streets. A tablet was made and embedded in the boulder and on October 30, 1910 the Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia dedicated its memorial to Colonel Ninian Beall.



Image of the Colonel Ninian Beall boulder and tablet from the “Historical Papers of the Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia No. 6, 1911”

COLONEL NINIAN BEALL

BORN SCOTLAND 1625 DIED MARYLAND 1717
PATENTEE OF ROCK OF DUNBARTON
MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES
COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF PROVINCIAL FORCES OF MARYLAND
IN GRATEFUL RECOGNITION OF HIS SERVICES “UPON ALL INCURSIONS
AND DISTURBANCES OF NEIGHBOURING INDIANS” THE MARYLAND
ASSEMBLY OF 1699 PASSED “AN ACT OF GRATUITY”

THIS MEMORIAL ERECTED BY THE SOCIETY OF
COLONIAL WARS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1910

Around the time of the parish’s bicentennial in 1996, St. John’s removed the Beall tablet from the boulder and placed it on the church wall facing Potomac Street. The church then affixed to the boulder a new tablet which gives a brief history of St. John’s. The Society hopes to have the Beall tablet erected somewhere else. In the meantime, another tablet has usurped the place of honor in the boulder the Society worked so very hard to procure over a century ago.

Colonel Joseph Belt (1911)

The other half of the boulder described in the Colonel Ninian Beall entry came to bear a tablet commemorating Colonel Joseph Belt. Set on the grounds of All Saints’ Protestant Episcopal Church (now All Saints Church) at Chevy Chase Circle, just within the border of the District of Columbia, the tablet was dedicated by the Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia on November 12, 1911. The tablet relates the accomplishments of Joseph Belt thus:

COLONEL JOSEPH BELT
1680 MARYLAND 1761
PATENTEE OF “CHEIVY CHACE”
TRUSTEE OF FIRST FREE SCHOOLS IN MARYLAND
ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF ROCK CREEK PARISH
MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES
COLONEL OF PRINCE GEORGE’S COUNTY MILITIA
DURING FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

ERECTED BY THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
NOVEMBER 12, A. D., 1911



Colonel Joseph Belt tablet and boulder on the grounds of All Saints Church

The land Lord Baltimore granted to Belt on July 10, 1725 encompasses most of what is now the Town of Chevy Chase. Colonel Belt’s Chevy Chase Manor House, which he built around 1725, was located some 400 yards southeast of All Saints Church. The Manor House no longer exists.

World War I Dead, National Presbyterian Church (1921)

On December 7, 1920 the General Society of Colonial Wars presented thirty-two decorations to members of the District of Columbia Society who had served in the Armed Forces during World War I. Three members of the District of Columbia Society died in that war: Lt. Alan Ogilvie Clephane, U.S.N.; Lt. Elias Quereau Horton, U.S.N.; and Commander Guy Wilkinson Stuart Castle, U.S.N.

In their memory, the Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia in 1921 prepared a tablet which was placed at Covenant First Presbyterian Church (now The National Presbyterian Church).

The tablet is in a grouping of four tablets which hang just outside the Chapel of the Presidents. The largest of the tablets relates the history of The National Presbyterian Church, while the other two honor members of the congregation who lost their lives in the two World Wars.



Tablet at The National Presbyterian Church

Brown Bess Musket, Metropolitan Club (1986)

In October 1986 the Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia purchased a “Brown Bess”, Model I, Long Land Pattern musket with bayonet and at the General Court held on December 2 of that year presented it to the Metropolitan Club, the Society’s principal meeting place for many years. The Brown Bess has since been displayed in the Club’s Main Bar.



Brown Bess Musket displayed at the Metropolitan Club in Washington, D.C.

The Model I, a .75 caliber flintlock with a 46-inch barrel, was the first musket to be produced from an exact pattern and was used by the British Army and American colonial units from 1722 to about 1770. It was the primary weapon used by British and colonial troops during the Colonial Wars. In the American Revolution, both sides used the Model II, Short Land Pattern (42-inch barrel) and the Model III (39-inch barrel) was used by the British in the Napoleonic Wars.

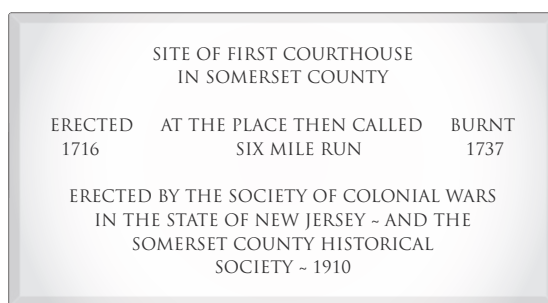
The musket came to have the nickname “Brown Bess”. As the weapon was commissioned during the reign of King George I, a native of Germany, some suggest that its nickname might have been derived from the German *braun Büchse* meaning “brown rifle”. Around the time of the Revolution, the term “to hug a Brown Bess” came to refer to those who served as soldiers.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

1894

First Courthouse in Somerset County (1910)

A tablet marking the site of the First Courthouse in Somerset County is set on a boulder near the Six Mile Run Reformed Church in Franklin Park, a small village six miles (thus Six Mile Run) southwest of New Brunswick. The tablet was erected jointly by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey and the Somerset County Historical Society and was dedicated on November 15, 1910.



Tablet at the site of the First Courthouse in Somerset County

The First Courthouse of Somerset County dated back to 1716 and was situated in the area then known as Six Mile Run. The ancient road on which it sat was in 1710 known as “the great road that leads from Inian’s Ferry (now New Brunswick) to Cranberry Brook”. In 1737 the courthouse caught fire and burned, destroying all records.

Second Courthouse of Somerset County (1911)

The site of the Second Courthouse of Somerset County, built in 1738, is marked by a tablet in the front-yard of a residence in Millstone. Erected by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey together with the Society of Sons of the Revolution in the State of New Jersey and the Somerset County Historical Society, the tablet was dedicated on October 28, 1911.



Tablet in Millstone marking the site of the Second Courthouse of Somerset County

TO MARK THE SITE OF
THE SECOND COURT HOUSE
OF SOMERSET COUNTY
IN THIS PLACE THEN CALLED
HILLSBOROUGH
BUILT IN 1738 ~ BURNED OCTOBER 26, 1779
BY TORY RAIDERS UNDER LT. COL. SIMCOE
OF THE QUEEN'S RANGERS

THIS TABLET WAS SET UP BY
THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY
THE SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY
THE SOMERSET COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1911

The Second Courthouse of Somerset County was built in 1738. After the Battle of Princeton in January 1777, Washington's Army marched past the courthouse on its way to Morristown. In 1779 Lieutenant Colonel Simcoe and his eighty Tory Queen's Rangers from Staten Island swept through on their famous sixty-mile raid to attempt the capture of Governor Livingston. On the evening of October 26, Simcoe reached the courthouse and burned it. It was not rebuilt and the county seat was subsequently moved to what is now Somerville.

Settlement of Elizabeth Towne (1914)

On October 27, 1914 the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey dedicated a tablet commemorating the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Elizabeth Towne at St. John's Episcopal Church in Elizabeth.



St. John's Episcopal Church in Elizabeth

The original St. John's Episcopal Church was built in 1706 on land owned by Elizabeth Carteret. After her death, the land was given to the church by her third husband. The current church building was erected in 1860 and is the largest Episcopal worship site in New Jersey. St. John's has five of the largest Tiffany stained glass windows in the country, and beneath its floors is the unmarked burial site of Jonathan Dayton, the youngest signer of the U. S. Constitution.



Tablet located to the right of Broad Street entrance to St. John's

Settled in 1664 by the English, Elizabeth Towne (later Elizabeth) was New Jersey's first permanent English settlement and its first colonial capital from 1665 to 1668. The area was purchased from the Delaware Indians by a company from Long Island along with emigrants organized by a nephew of Sir George Carteret, a former governor of the Isle of Jersey. The town was named in honor of Sir George's wife.

Hendrick Fisher (1916)

A tablet in remembrance of Hendrick Fisher was erected by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey at Kirkpatrick Chapel on the campus of Rutgers University (originally Queens College) in New Brunswick. The tablet, which was dedicated on October 15, 1916, the year of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the college, occupies the topmost position in a grouping of commemorative tablets on the rear interior-wall of the chapel.



Kirkpatrick Chapel on the campus of Rutgers University

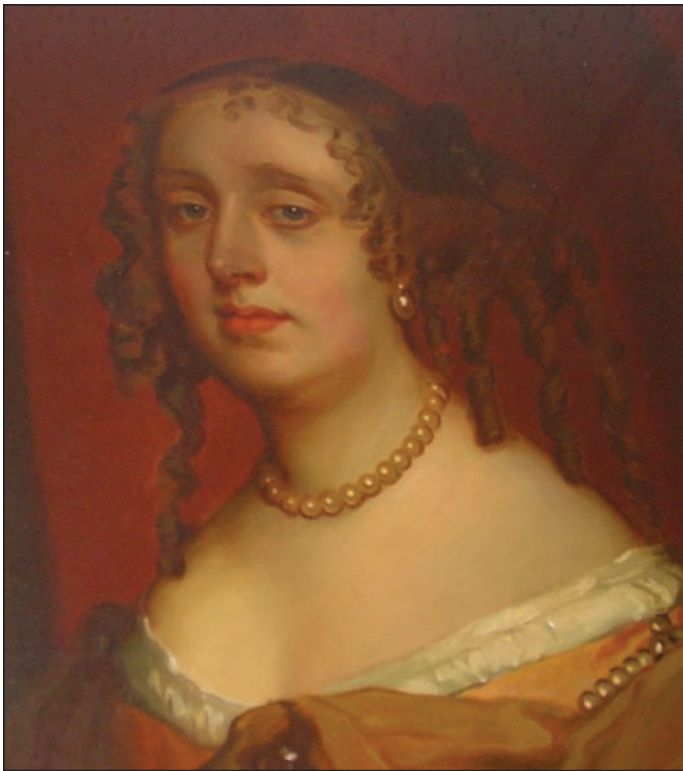


Tablet in remembrance of Hendrick Fisher at Kirkpatrick Chapel

Hendrick Fisher, born in the German province of Lower Palatinate, represented Somerset County in the Colonial Assembly and served as the President of the First Provincial Congress of New Jersey. He also secured, in 1766, the Royal Charter for Queens College from New Jersey's last colonial governor, William Franklin.

Portrait of Elizabeth Carteret (1925)

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey presented to the City of Elizabeth a portrait of Lady Elizabeth Carteret, wife of Sir George Carteret. The portrait was unveiled at the Elizabeth Free Public Library, where it still hangs today, on June 20, 1925. It was in Lady Elizabeth's honor that the city was named in 1665 by Philip Carteret, first Governor of the Province of New Jersey. The portrait is a copy of the original by Sir Peter Lely, court painter at the Courts of Charles I and Charles II, which hangs in the castle St. Ouen in the Town of St. Hilier on the Isle of Jersey, for many centuries the ancestral hold of the Carteret family.



The portrait of Lady Carteret is full-length and portrays her in a seated position. Only a portion of the painting is shown above.

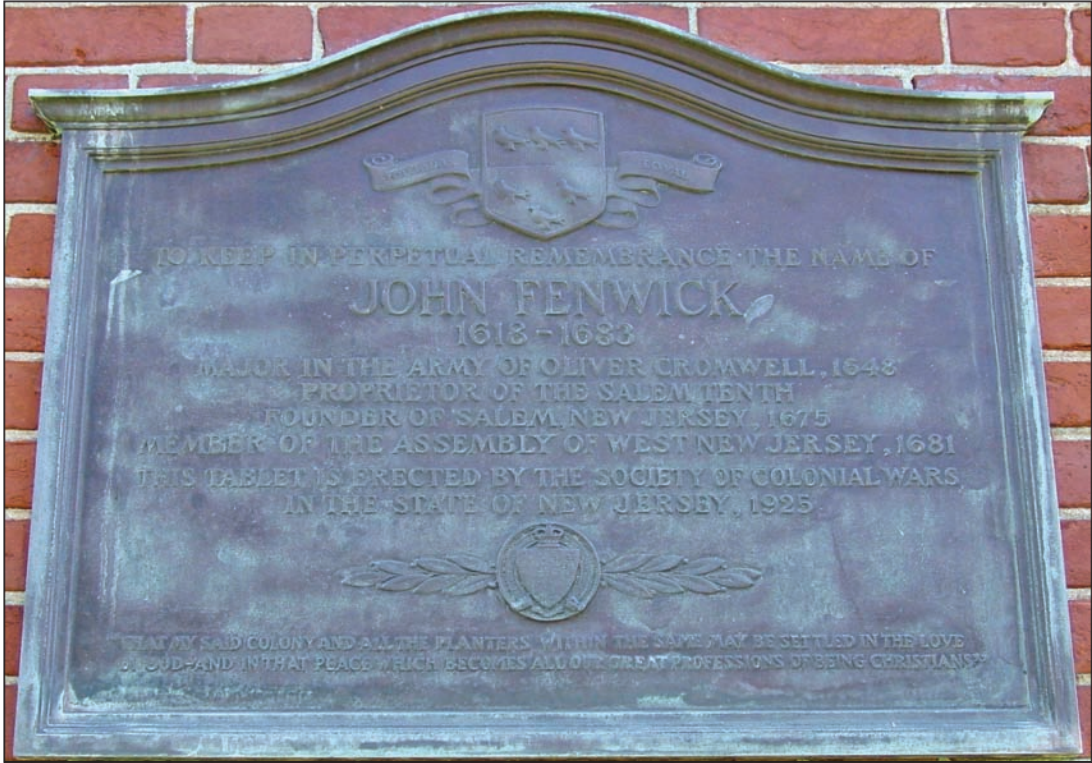
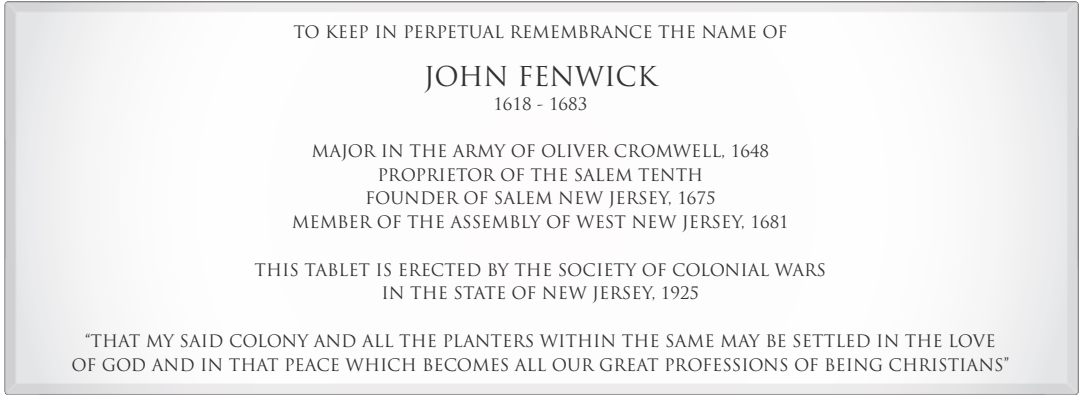
The copy was painted by Ernest Stafford Carlos (1883-1917), an English painter whose work had been exhibited at the Royal Academy. The portrait was duly certified as to its authenticity by a letter from the head of the Carteret family. The nameplate beneath the painting reads:

-1615- LADY ELIZABETH CARTERET -1696-
WIFE OF SIR GEORGE CARTERET
FIRST LORD PROPRIETOR OF NEW JERSEY (WITH SIR JOHN BERKELEY)
The City of Elizabeth was named in her honor.

PRESENTED TO THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, JUNE 1925,
BY THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY
COPY BY ERNEST S. CARLOS R.A. FROM THE ORIGINAL BY SIR PETER LELY,
IN CASTLE OF ST. OUEN - ISLE OF JERSEY.

John Fenwick (1925)

On October 10, 1925 the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey dedicated a tablet at Old Salem County Courthouse in Salem to the memory of John Fenwick, founder of that city. The courthouse was erected in 1735 and is the second oldest courthouse in continuous use in the United States. John Fenwick donated the land upon which the edifice stands.



Tablet in remembrance of John Fenwick at Old Salem County Courthouse

Established in 1681, Salem County was one of the two original counties in West Jersey and the first English colony therein. The English had in 1664 conquered New Netherland and the Duke of York granted the Province of New Jersey to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. The Dutch subsequently regained and held control until 1672 when New Jersey was restored to England. Lord Berkeley, having acquitted the Province of West Jersey as his share, sold it in 1673 to Major John Fenwick in trust for Edward Byllinge, both of whom were Quakers.

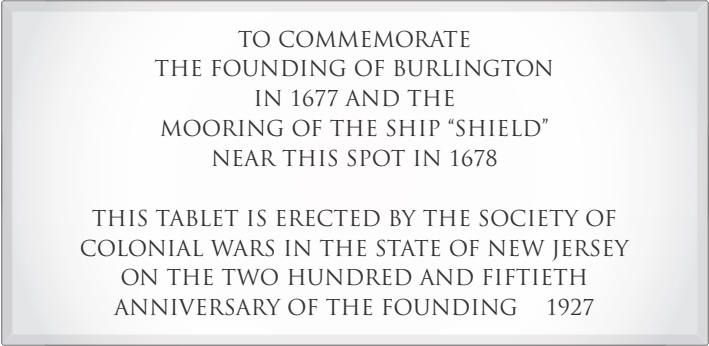
Founding of Burlington and Ship *Shield* (1927)

Sometimes referred to as “the Plymouth Rock of Burlington” this tablet, embedded in a boulder set inside a wrought-iron fence, overlooks the Delaware River in Burlington. The tablet, unveiled at a dedication ceremony on May 7, 1927, commemorates the mooring of the ship *Shield* on December 10, 1678 as well as the 250th anniversary of the founding of Burlington.

Settled in 1677 by members of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) from Yorkshire and London under *The Concessions and Agreements of the Proprietors, Freeholders and Inhabitants of West Jersey in America*, Burlington is located in Burlington County, one of the two original counties in West Jersey.



Tablet commemorating the founding of Burlington in 1677 and the mooring of the Ship *Shield* in 1678

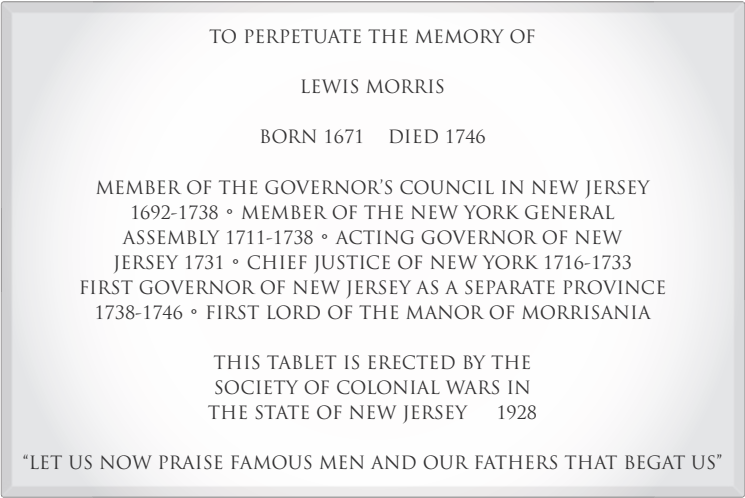


The *Shield* was the first ship to navigate the Delaware River from the Atlantic Ocean to Burlington. Eventually, all vessels coming to West Jersey were required to enter at the Port of Burlington, setting the stage for its emergence as the third largest port in the New World.

Lewis Morris (1928)

In 1928 the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey erected a tablet at St. Ann’s Episcopal Church in the Bronx to perpetuate the memory of Lewis Morris, the first Governor of New Jersey as a separate province. Morris held a variety of important positions in the provinces of New York and New Jersey, which had been governed jointly until 1738. In 1739 Morris County, New Jersey was created and named for him.

St. Ann’s Episcopal Church was built on land of the family manor, Morrisania, by Gouverneur Morris in 1840. He named the Church in honor of his mother, Ann Cary Randolph of Roanoke, a descendant of Pocahontas. St. Ann’s served as the Morris family’s parish church and its crypt vaults contain the remains of Lewis Morris.



St. Ann’s serves Mott Haven, the heart of the poorest congressional district in the country.

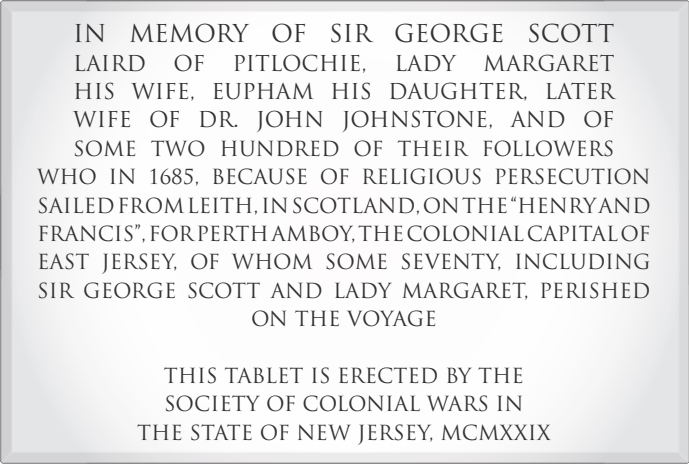
The Lewis Morris tablet was dedicated on April 21, 1928. It is now gone, believed to have been stolen in the early 1990s. In late 2010 the New Jersey Society authorized the fabrication of a replacement tablet containing verbiage similar to the original. The new tablet is expected to be placed at a suitable location in Morris County in 2011.

Sir George Scott and Followers (1929)

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey dedicated a tablet in memory of Sir George Scott and some 200 of his followers on May 4, 1929. The tablet is located on an interior wall of St. Peter’s Church in Perth Amboy, the oldest Episcopal Church in New Jersey, founded in 1685.



Tablet in memory of Sir George Scott and followers



The restoration to the throne of Charles II inaugurated a period of bitter persecution of the Independents of England and the Presbyterians of Scotland. George Scott was given his liberty provided he transported to East Jersey many of the Covenanters who had refused to take an oath of allegiance. He obtained a grant of 500 acres in New Jersey conditioned upon his residing thereon. Scott chartered the ship *Henry and Francis* and on September 5, 1685, he and his wife and daughter and followers left Leith, England for South Amboy, then capital and general Land Office of East Jersey. Eventually, the *Henry and Francis* dropped anchor in Raritan Bay, but only after many on the ill-fated voyage had died, including Scott and his wife.

Among the survivors were men who went on to found the Presbyterian Church at Freehold and others who aided in the formation of the First Presbyterian Church of New York City.

Bicentennial of the Birth of George Washington (1932)

In 1932 the country celebrated the bicentennial of George Washington’s birth. The contributions to the celebration of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey included a memorial gateway and tablet, unveiled on October 29, 1932 at Washington Crossing State Park in Titusville. The park is on the Delaware River at the site where Washington and his troops crossed on their way to the Battle of Trenton on December 25, 1776.

The gateway was designed by Walter B. Chambers. The tablet was designed and fabricated by Tiffany & Co. and the inscription thereon reads:

TO COMMEMORATE
THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE BIRTHDAY OF

GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON

AT THIS SPOT HALLOWED BY HIS STROKE
OF MILITARY GENIUS IN THE CROSSING OF
THE DELAWARE ON CHRISTMAS NIGHT - 1776

AND TO REMIND US
THAT THE TRIUMPHS OF THE REVOLUTION
WERE MADE POSSIBLE ONLY BY HIS TRAINING
AND EXPERIENCE GAINED IN THE COLONIAL WARS

THIS TABLET WAS ERECTED BY THE
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY - 1932



The tablet at right was placed by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey in 1932. The tablet at left was placed the same year by the New Jersey Society of Colonial Dames of America.

Christ Church Parish (1935)

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey has placed two tablets containing identical wording at Christ Church in New Brunswick. The tablets commemorate the organizing of Christ Church Parish in 1742 and the 150th anniversary of the organizing of the Diocese of New Jersey. The tablets also honor the memories of Rectors Samuel Seabury, Abraham Beach, and John Croes. The original tablet, which still resides on the church tower, was dedicated on May 4, 1935.



Original tablet placed on church tower

CHRIST CHURCH PARISH
WAS ORGANIZED IN 1742 THROUGH THE EFFORTS
OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE
GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS

SAMUEL SEABURY
FIRST BISHOP IN AMERICA
1754 RECTOR 1757

ABRAHAM BEACH
ACTIVE IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE
EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN AMERICA
1767 RECTOR 1784

JOHN CROES
FIRST BISHOP OF NEW JERSEY
1801 RECTOR 1832

HERE JULY 6, 1785, WAS ORGANIZED
THE DIOCESE OF NEW JERSEY
ON THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF THIS EVENT, THIS TABLET IS ERECTED BY
THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY
1935



Second tablet, with identical wording, placed in a spot highly visible to pedestrians

The original 1935 tablet is placed on the Church edifice and is not readily visible from the street. So that more people would be able to read the history, a second tablet, containing identical verbiage, was later placed in the Christ Church cemetery on Nielson Street. Its prominent location makes the second tablet highly visible to hundreds of pedestrians each day.

Richard Hancock and Founding of Bridgeton (1936)

Located at Old City Hall in Bridgeton, this tablet commemorates the 250th anniversary of the founding of that city and the memory of its first settler, Richard Hancock. The tablet was dedicated on May 9, 1936 and reads thus:

To Keep in Remembrance the Name of · Richard Hancock · 1635 - 1689 · A Founder of Fenwick's Colony · Surveyor General, 1676-1678 · Deputy Surveyor General, 1678-1680 · Chief Ranger of Marshes, Swamps, and Woods, 1676 · A Magistrate of West New Jersey Under · The Government of the Duke of York, 1679 · A Magistrate of Salem County, 1682 · Member of the Assembly of West New Jersey, 1682 · First Settler of Bridgeton · 1685 - 1686 · In Commemoration of the · Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary · Of the Founding of the City · This Tablet is Erected by the · Society of Colonial Wars · In the State of New Jersey · 1936 ·



Tablet on Old City Hall in Bridgeton

The first recorded settlement of Bridgeton dates to 1685-1686, when Hancock erected a saw mill and workmen’s houses near the point where today’s Pine Street and East Broad Street intersect. The Lenni Lenape Indians had inhabited the region for thousands of years and were the neighbors of the small settlement around the mill.

Settlement of the Swedes (1938)

The largest tablet placed by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey commemorates the 300th anniversary of the settlement of the Swedes on the Delaware and is located at “Old Swedes” Church in Swedesboro. The tablet also memorializes four of the early Governors of New Sweden. A joint gift with the New Jersey Society of the Colonial Dames of America, the tablet was unveiled at a June 30, 1938 ceremony attended by Prince Bertil of Sweden. Over twenty square-feet in area, the tablet occupies much of the wall behind the last row of pews in Old Swedes.



Tablet at Old Swedes Church in Swedesboro

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE THREE HUNDREDTH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE SWEDES
ON THE DELAWARE IN 1638

IN GRATEFUL RECOGNITION OF THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS
TO THE RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL LIFE OF THE NATION

AND IN MEMORY OF THE GOVERNORS OF NEW SWEDEN
PETER MINUIT, 1638 * * * PETER HOLLENDER RIDDER, 1640-1643
JOHAN BJORNSSON PRINTZ, 1643-1653 * JOHAN CLASSON RISING, 1653-1655

IN THIS, THE FIRST SWEDISH CHURCH IN NEW JERSEY, CALLED BY THEM
THE CHURCH AT RACON, ORGANIZED IN 1703, CHARTERED IN 1765, AND
THIS PRESENT CHURCH BUILT IN 1784

THIS TABLET ERECTED BY

THE NEW JERSEY SOCIETY
OF THE COLONIAL DAMES
OF AMERICA

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL
WARS IN THE STATE OF
NEW JERSEY

MCMXXXVIII

The first Swedish expedition to North America embarked from the port of Gothenburg in late 1637, led by Peter Minuit. New Sweden was formed as a colony centered along both sides of the Delaware River. It existed from 1638 to 1655, at which time the English took control. New Sweden encompassed parts of the present-day states of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Along with Swedes and Finns, it was populated by Dutch settlers and a number of Germans who came to the colony as soldiers in the Swedish army.

Concessions and Agreements and Governor Philip Carteret (1940)

Located at Trinity and St. Philip's Cathedral (named Trinity Church until its merger with St. Philip's in 1992) in Newark, this tablet commemorates the 275th anniversary of the granting, on February 10, 1665, of the *Concessions and Agreements*, the first constitution of the province of New Jersey, then known as Nova Caesarea. The tablet, which was unveiled by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey on May 10, 1940, also commemorates the commissioning of Philip Carteret as Governor of the Province.



Trinity and St. Philip's Cathedral in Newark

TO COMMEMORATE the GRANTING of the CONCESSIONS and AGREEMENTS, the FIRST CONSTITUTION of the PROVINCE of NEW JERSEY, by LORD JOHN BERKELEY, BARON of STRATTON, and SIR GEORGE CARTERET, KNIGHT and BARONET, LORDS PROPRIETOR, to the SETTLERS of their PROVINCE of NOVA CAESAREA or NEW JERSEY, on FEBRUARY 10, 1665, and to COMMEMORATE the COMMISSIONING of PHILIP CARTERET as GOVERNOR of the PROVINCE on the SAME DATE, this TABLET is ERECTED on the TWO HUNDRED and SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY by the SOCIETY of COLONIAL WARS in the STATE of NEW JERSEY. 1940

Concessions and Agreements was signed by the Lord Proprietors of East Jersey, Lord John Berkeley, Baron of Stratton and Sir George Carteret, Knight and Baronet. The full name of the document was *The Concessions and Agreement of the Lords Proprietors of the Province of New Caesarea or New Jersey, to and with all and every [of] the adventurers, and all such as shall settle or plant there*. The document was issued as a proclamation of the structure of the government for the colony. It promised religious freedom to all inhabitants of New Jersey and also declared that the Proprietors would be charged with appointing governors. The original document is housed in the New Jersey State Archives in Trenton.

Trinity and St. Philip's Cathedral is located at the intersection of Broad Street and Rector Street. A small stone edifice with a steeple was erected in 1743 on virtually the same site as the present cathedral. Three years later, King George II granted a charter to Trinity Church. The Society's tablet is placed just to the left of the right-hand doorway on Broad Street.

The Huguenots on the Hackensack (1942)

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey erected a granite cross in 1942 to honor the French Huguenots who settled along both sides of the Hackensack River in 1677 and who founded the city of Hackensack in Bergen County. The monument is just outside the burying ground of the First Dutch Reformed Church in Hackensack ("The Old Church on the Green"). In 1780 General Enoch Poor was buried at the cemetery; George Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette attended the funeral. The original church was built in 1696, making it the first church in Bergen County. The existing church was built in 1791, using stones from the original building.



Memorial honoring *The Huguenots on the Hackensack* at the First Dutch Reformed Church

Bergen County, founded in 1675, was one of the four original counties in East Jersey. The settlement on the Hackensack was the first permanent Huguenot settlement in the colony, with a second established at Princeton a few years later. After Louis XIV in 1685 revoked the Edict of Nantes (thereby forbidding the practice of any Protestant religion) Huguenots settled widely throughout New Jersey.

Granting of the Monmouth Patent (1946)

The headquarters of the Monmouth County Historical Association in Freehold is home to a tablet commemorating the granting of the Monmouth Patent by Governor Richard Nicolls of New York. The document, which guaranteed “liberty of conscience”, was granted on April 8, 1665 to the settlers of what is now Middletown. The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey dedicated the tablet on May 10, 1946.

The large tablet resides on the first floor of the Historical Association, at the foot of the stairs leading to the second-floor exhibits. Directly across Court Street from the site is the Battle of Monmouth Monument which is among the most impressive monuments in the state.



Tablet commemorating the granting of the Monmouth Patent
Photograph courtesy of Monmouth County Historical Association

The tablet reads: *To Commemorate the Granting of the Monmouth Patent, Guaranteeing Liberty of Conscience, by Governor Richard Nicolls of New York, April 8, 1665, in the Name of the Duke of York, to William Goulding • Samuel Spicer • Richard Gibbons • Richard Stout • James Grover • John Bown • John Tilton • Nathaniel Silvester • William Reape • Walter Clark • Nicholas Davis • Obadiah Holmes • They Having Paid the Indians for the Land • This Tablet is Erected by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey • 1946*

On August 27, 1664, Peter Stuyvesant surrendered New Amsterdam to the English, whereupon Colonel Richard Nicolls, Governor for the Duke of York, commanded all planters resident in the colonies to take out ducal land-patents. The Monmouth Patent, issued to the twelve Britons listed on the tablet, contained terms governing settlement. One of the conditions was that “within the space of three years,” the patentees must “manure and plant the land and premises and settle there one hundred families at the least”. Settlement began immediately, with the first settlers coming principally from Rhode Island, Long Island and Massachusetts Bay.

Sussex County Court House (1949)

Sussex County Court House in Newton is home to a tablet commemorating the establishment of Sussex County by Act of the Legislature on June 8, 1753; the setting up of the Court of General Sessions and the Inferior Court of Common Pleas; and the building of the first Court House in 1765. The tablet was dedicated by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey on October 15, 1949.



Sussex County Court House



The tablet is placed on the front of the edifice, just to the left of the main entrance.

The original stone courthouse included a large court room, living quarters for the Sheriff and his family and a ground-level jail with several cells. The courthouse was the scene of a 1780 raid by loyalists during which they freed eight jailed prisoners sympathetic to the British Crown. The second courthouse was built on the same site, using material from the original building, but was gutted by fire only a few years later. The current courthouse, also built on the original site, was completed in 1847 and is the only colonial county seat in New Jersey where a courthouse on its original site fronts a town square or public green.

William Trent House (1954)

Dedicated by the Society of Colonial Wars on May 7, 1954, this tablet commemorates the William Trent House, built 1716-1719 near the falls of the Delaware River by William Trent, a wealthy merchant and ship-owner and also Chief Justice of New Jersey 1723-1724. Trent also laid out the settlement he named “Trent’s Town”, later to become New Jersey’s capital.

The house was leased in 1742 to the first Governor of New Jersey, Lewis Morris. During the Revolution, it was occupied by Hessian forces and played a prominent role in several battles fought during December 1776. Later, Dr. William Bryant, briefly an owner of the property, was evicted for his Tory sympathies. Colonel John Cox, Assistant Quartermaster General of the Continental Army, acquired the property in 1778, and turned the grounds into a supply depot for Washington’s army.

This HOUSE Built in 1719 by WILLIAM TRENT
Chief Justice of New Jersey 1723-1724
FROM WHOM TRENTON DERIVED ITS NAME
WAS HIS HOME UNTIL HIS DEATH IN 1724

Other owners or occupants of the House were

| | |
|--|--|
| LEWIS MORRIS First Governor of New Jersey as a separate Province Resident 1742-1746 | COL. JOHN COX Assistant Quartermaster General of the Continental Army Owner 1778-1792, Resident 1778-1790 |
| PHILEMON DICKERSON Governor of New Jersey 1836-1837 Owner 1835-1838 | RODMAN McCAMLEY PRICE Governor of New Jersey 1854-1857 Resident 1854-1859 |

THIS TABLET ERECTED BY THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY
MCMLIV



The oldest house in Trenton now operates as the “1719 William Trent House Museum”.

Trent House returned to prominence in 1835 when Philemon Dickerson purchased it. As Governor, he used it as his official residence. In 1854 it became the home of Governor Rodman McCamley Price. The last private owner of the property, Edward A. Stokes, donated the building to the City of Trenton in 1929 with the stipulations that it be returned to its appearance during the William Trent era and that it be used as a library, art gallery or museum.

Nassau Hall (1958)

Incised into a block of one of the pillars of the Fitz-Randolph Gateway at Nassau Hall in Princeton is a commemoration of the 202nd anniversary of Nassau Hall, seat of the first legislature of the state of New Jersey. The inscription also commemorates Nassau Hall’s being an artillery target during the Battle of Princeton, as well as recognizing the brief period during which Princeton served as the Capitol of the United States. The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey dedicated the inscribed block on May 23, 1958.



Inscription on the Fitz-Randolph Gateway at Nassau Hall



Fitz-Randolph Gateway; left pillar, above, bears the inscription

Named for King William III, Prince of Orange and Nassau, Nassau Hall (or Old Nassau) is the oldest building at Princeton University (known until 1896 as the College of New Jersey). At the time it was built in 1754 it was the largest building in colonial New Jersey. In 1776 Nassau Hall was the first capital of New Jersey and in July of that year a reading of the Declaration of Independence took place on its lawn. Old Nassau was the site of the nation’s Capitol when the Continental Congress met there between June and November of 1783.

St. Mary's Parish (1962)

Aside a path to new St. Mary's Episcopal Church in Burlington is placed a tablet commemorating the 1702 founding of St. Mary's, the Mother Parish of New Jersey. The tablet was placed by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey on November 1, 1962. The tablet also commemorates the laying of the cornerstone of the "old" church building in 1703. At the time, Burlington was the capital of West Jersey.



Tablet at new St. Mary's Church in Burlington

St. Mary's is one of the oldest Episcopal congregations in the state having received a Royal Charter in 1709. Its first rector, John Talbot, had been a ship's chaplain and served from 1705 to 1725.

The edifice of "old" St. Mary's still stands on the corner of Wood and West Broad Streets. It was built in 1703, making it the oldest surviving church building in the State of New Jersey. Old St. Mary's served the parish as its house of worship until 1854 when the new church was completed.

Notable in the interior of the church is the silver communion service, a gift from Queen Anne.

Colonial Iron-Workers and Iron-Masters of Ringwood (1967)

A tablet and a memorial bench, both dedicated by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey on November 4, 1967, overlook the upper-gardens at Ringwood Manor, located within Ringwood State Park in Passaic County. The tablet commemorates Robert Erskine and Baron Peter Hasenclever, both iron-masters of Ringwood.

Ringwood Manor was home to a number of well-known iron-masters from the mid-1700s to the late-1800s. Between 1764 and 1767, Peter Hasenclever enlisted some 535 Germans, who had come to the area during the period known as the "Palatine immigration", to work at his mines and forges. Among the products made with Ringwood iron was the famous Hudson River Chain.



Tablet on the grounds of Ringwood Manor



Hudson River Chain and military hardware made by the iron-masters, on the grounds of Ringwood Manor

Robert Erskine, an iron-master and engineer, was the head of three iron-producing operations. He was also a surveyor. During the American Revolution, Erskine managed iron-making operations from Ringwood and was also enlisted by George Washington as Geographer to the American Armies. He created reliable maps for the Revolutionary Army and those maps are intact, and still considered to be accurate.

Province Line Road (1971)

In 1971 the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey erected a bronze tablet, embedded in a large piece of granite, at the intersection of Route 518 and Province Line Road between the towns of Hopewell and Blawenburg. The tablet relates the history of the Keith Line (or Province Line), which defined the boundary between East Jersey and West Jersey. The history is told by the tablet’s inscription. A transcription follows, with the left column being read first and the right column second:

PROVINCE LINE ROAD

IN 1664, THE DUKE OF YORK SOLD
NEW JERSEY OR “NOVA CAESARIA”
TO LORD BERKELEY AND SIR GEORGE
CARTERET.

EAST JERSEY
CARTERET’S TRUSTEES SOLD
A “HALF” IN 1682 TO TWELVE
ASSOCIATES, THEREAFTER PRO-
PRIETORS OF EAST JERSEY.

LOCATION OF A LINE BETWEEN THE
“HALVES” PERSISTED IN CONTENTION.
ALTHOUGH NOT FINAL, THE KEITH LINE
OF 1687 PERMANENTLY INFLUENCED THE
STRUCTURE OF NEW JERSEY, EXTENDING
FROM “LITTLE EGGE HARBOUR ON A STREIGHT
LINE TO DELAWARE RIVER” NNW AND 50’
MORE WESTERLY, THIS LINE IS PERPETUATED

BY PROVINCE LINE ROAD AND BOUNDS, IN PART,
HUNTERDON, SOMERSET, MERCER, MONMOUTH,
BURLINGTON AND OCEAN COUNTIES.

WEST JERSEY
BERKELEY SOLD A “HALF” IN 1673
TO ASSOCIATES OF THE SOCIETY OF
FRIENDS, THEREAFTER PROPRIETORS
OF WEST JERSEY.

TITLE REMAINED IN THE PRO-
PRIETORS, BUT GOVERNMENT OF
BOTH PROVINCES RETURNED TO THE
BRITISH CROWN IN 1702, FINALLY
RESOLVED BY THE AMERICAN WAR
FOR INDEPENDENCE.

THIS TABLET IS ERECTED BY
THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY 1971



Province Line Road tablet between the towns of Hopewell and Blawenburg

The Black Watch (1997)

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey on July 6, 1997 joined with the Black Watch Council of Ticonderoga and the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York to dedicate a monument to The Black Watch, a Scottish regiment which suffered heavy casualties during the Battle of Carillon. The monument is located along the road into Fort Ticonderoga and consists of a rectangular tablet mounted on a small stone that sits in front of a cylindrical cairn marked with a St. Andrew’s cross of stone.



Tablet and cairn sacred to the memory of the Highlanders of The Black Watch

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
THE GALLANT HIGHLANDERS OF THE
42ND REGIMENT OF FOOT
“THE BLACK WATCH”

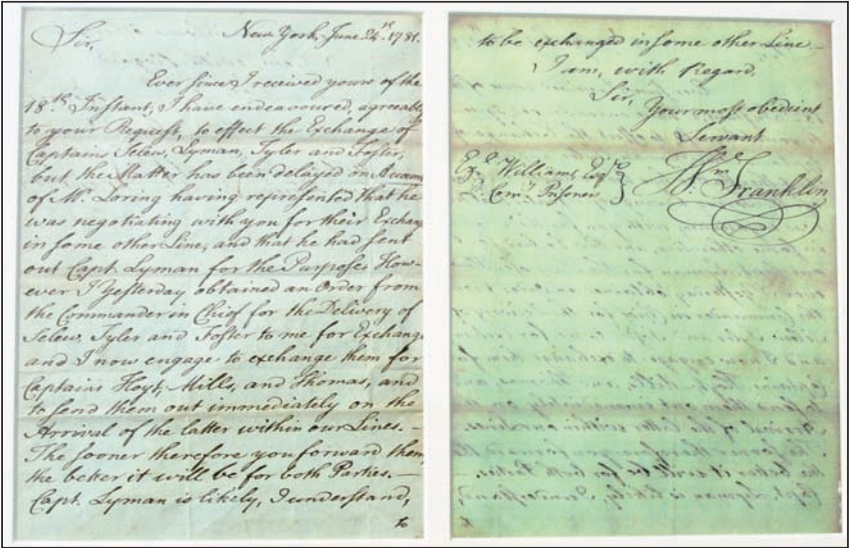
FROM A REGIMENT A THOUSAND STRONG
205 DIED AND 287 WERE WOUNDED
JULY 8, 1758
ASSAULTING THE FRENCH LINES ON
THE HEIGHTS OF CARILLON
- THEIR GLORY SHALL NEVER DIE -

THE BLACK WATCH COUNCIL OF TICONDEROGA
THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY
THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK
JULY 6, 1997

The Battle of Carillon, the bloodiest of the French and Indian War, was fought on July 8, 1758 near Fort Carillon (now Fort Ticonderoga) on the shore of Lake Champlain. A French army of about 3,500 men under General Montcalm decisively defeated a British force more than three times its size. The British, under the command of General James Abercromby, made several fatal mistakes, including the frontal assault on an entrenched French position without the use of field artillery. Among those who fought that day were soldiers of the Scottish 42nd Regiment of Foot, also known as the The Black Watch. Of the thousand men in the unit, 287 were wounded and 205 died in the Battle of Carillon.

William Franklin Letter, Proprietary House (2002)

On March 22, 2002 the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey presented to the Proprietary House in Perth Amboy a letter written by former colonial governor William Franklin. In the 1781 letter, Franklin discussed an exchange of officers held as prisoners. The letter is displayed in the Gentleman’s Bookcase in the East Hall Reception Room.



Front and back of 1781 letter from William Franklin at the Proprietary House in Perth Amboy

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>New York, June 24th. 1781.</p> <p>Sir,</p> <p>Ever since I received yours of the 18th . Instant, I have endeavoured, agreeably to your Request, to effect the Exchange of Captains Selers, Lyman, Tyler and Foster, but the Matter has been delayed on Account of Mr. Loring having represented that he was negotiating with you for their Exchange in some other Line, and that he had sent out Capt. Lyman for the Purpose. However I yesterday obtained an order from the Commander in Chief for the Delivery of Selers, Tyler and Foster to me for Exchange and now I engage to exchange them for Captains Hoyt, Mills, and Thomas, and to send them out immediately on the Arrival of the latter within our Lines.- The sooner therefore you forward them, the better it will be for both Parties. - Capt. Lyman is likely, I understand,</p> | <p>to be exchanged in some other Line. -</p> <p>I am, with Regard,</p> <p>Sir,</p> <p>Your most obedient</p> <p>Servant</p> <p>Ez. Williams, Esq. W. M Franklin</p> <p>D. Com.R Prisoners</p> |
|---|--|

The only remaining proprietary governor’s mansion of the thirteen original colonies, the Proprietary House was erected 1762 - 1764. In its parlor, Benjamin Franklin tried without success to convince his illegitimate son to support the colonial cause. Choosing to remain a loyalist, William Franklin was arrested at the Proprietary House in 1776 by the Provincial Congress of New Jersey and imprisoned for nearly three years. After his release, he moved to New York City, then occupied by the British, and continued to support the loyalist cause.

Dutch Kast, Morven Museum & Garden (2005)

In 2005 the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey presented a rare and valuable antique kast (from the Dutch word *kasten* meaning “cupboard”) to Morven Museum & Garden in Princeton. Used for storing linens and clothing, kasts were made in the Dutch colonial regions of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut from the mid-1600s into the early-1800s. The kast is located in the reception room, on the immediate-right as one enters the museum.

Made of Sweetgum and secondary woods, the kast is thought to have been made between 1700 and 1750. Its construction, especially the applied mahogany decoration and double-fielded door panel, is common to a type originating in Long Island and later transported to New Jersey. The right door is incised with the letters “IA”, possibly the initials of the maker or an owner.



Dutch kast at Morven Museum & Garden

Morven Museum & Garden occupies the house called Morven, the former New Jersey Governor’s Mansion and eighteenth century home of Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and several generations of his descendants. Its restoration and conversion to a museum were completed in 2004. The kast was the first example of a Dutch-influenced colonial antique in Morven’s permanent collection.

Anniversary of the Old Barracks and Wilbur Fisk Sadler, Jr. (2010)

A tablet honoring the memory of Wilbur Fisk Sadler, Jr. and also commemorating the 250th anniversary of the constructing of the Old Barracks was dedicated at the Old Barracks in Trenton by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey after its Council Meeting on February 13, 2010. The tablet is inscribed as follows:

TO COMMEMORATE THE 250TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE CONSTRUCTING OF THE
OLD BARRACKS IN TRENTON IN 1758

AND TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF ADJUTANT
GENERAL OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY
WILBUR FISK SADLER, JR. (1871-1916)
A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL
WARS IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY
AND A MAJOR FORCE IN THE RECLAMATION
AND RESTORATION OF THE OLD BARRACKS

THIS TABLET IS ERECTED BY
THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY
2009



The Old Barracks in Trenton

Built in 1758, the Old Barracks was the last of five facilities authorized by an act of the legislature in response to complaints about forced quartering of British troops in private homes. In 1776 British and Hessian troops occupied Trenton, and many were housed here. During the First Battle of Trenton, in a raid on the morning of December 26, 1776, General Washington captured many of the Hessians. The Americans returned to Trenton and occupied the Barracks. It was here that Washington ordered all his men to be inoculated against small pox, an act which saved the lives of many soldiers.

Over the years, portions of the Barracks had been disassembled and moved. Wilbur Fisk Sadler, Jr., Adjutant General of the State of New Jersey and a member of the New Jersey Society, led the effort to reclaim and restore the buildings to their original site and condition.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

1894

Bruton Parish Church, Williamsburg (1905-1907)

During the 1905-1907 restoration of the Bruton Parish Church in Williamsburg, the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Virginia and individual members of the Virginia Society contributed toward the General Society's endowment of Pew 17, dedicated to the memory of parishioner Thomas Jefferson. The Virginia Society has maintained an association with Bruton Parish Church ever since, and has frequently contributed toward its preservation.

The existing Bruton Parish Church was built in 1715, when Williamsburg was the colonial capital of Virginia. All prominent Virginians of the late colonial period would have worshipped at the Church when visiting the capital, or as students attending the College of William & Mary, sitting in its high box pews. Renovations in the nineteenth century had changed much of the church's interior. In 1905-1907, The Reverend Dr. W.A.R. Goodwin successfully led an effort to restore Bruton Parish Church to its original colonial appearance (much as he later persuaded John D. Rockefeller to restore all of Williamsburg to its colonial appearance).



Pew 17 at Bruton Parish Church in Williamsburg

The restored high box pews in the church are named in memory of prominent Virginians who once worshipped in the church, and some contain plaques with the names of specific donors. Pew 17, at the intersection of the nave and north transept, is dedicated to the memory of Thomas Jefferson, and a brass plaque bearing the following inscription is located within the pew:

Contributed by the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Endowed by the General Society of Colonial Wars.

Jamestown Horse Trough (1907)

As part of the 1907 celebration of the 300th anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in America, the General Society of Colonial Wars commissioned architect Harold V.B. Magonigle to design a bronze horse trough. Visitors to Jamestown during the tercentennial came by boat or horse, and the trough provided needed water for the horses. Prominently inscribed across the front of the bowl are the words:

1607 · SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS · 1907

By the 400th anniversary of Jamestown, the trough was badly in need of restoration, and it was desirable to relocate it to a more prominent position. The restoration and relocation, in which the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Virginia played the leading role, was completed in June 2009. The restored trough is now in a prominent location by Yeardley House, next to a path to the new Archaerium. It is no longer connected to a water supply due to archaeological restrictions and conservation concerns, but remains a handsome historical monument.



Restored 1907 horse trough at Jamestown

Because of its isolated location, the absence of rail transport, and the lack of facilities for hosting large numbers of visitors, Jamestown was not selected as the main venue for its own tercentennial celebration in 1907. Instead, the Jamestown Exposition was held about twenty-five miles away at Sewell’s Point on Hampton Roads.

The Exposition, typical of the extravagant fairs held during the early part of the twentieth century, ran from April 26 to December 1. Over three million visitors attended, including President Theodore Roosevelt who opened the exposition, Mark Twain, and virtually every Senator and Congressman of prominence. One could imagine that some of these important figures made their way down to Jamestown, and even, perhaps, that a few had horses who partook of the water in the Jamestown horse trough.

Thomas Lee, Stratford Hall Gatehouse (1937)

Thomas Lee, a member of one of Virginia’s most prominent families, built Stratford Hall on the Potomac River in Westmoreland County in the late 1730s. In 1929 the Robert E. Lee Memorial Association acquired Stratford Hall and began restoration work. By 1936 the General Society of Colonial Wars had a Stratford Memorial Committee, initially chaired by Herbert Worth Jackson, Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Virginia, which raised funds to restore the gates and gatehouse, the grounds, and furniture associated with the gatehouse.



Stratford Hall, an architectural masterpiece unique among American colonial plantations

Contributions for the renovations, completed in 1937, came from the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Virginia, the General Society, and many individual Warriors, as well as from the Kentucky, Georgia, Missouri, South Carolina and District of Columbia Societies.



One of the two tablets placed by the Society is seen to the left of the door of the Gatehouse at Stratford Hall

Thomas Lee served as a member of the House of Burgesses, a member of the Governor’s Council and as a judge. In 1744 he negotiated the Treaty of Lancaster with the Iroquois Six Nations, opening up the Ohio River Valley to English settlement. Lee served in 1749-1750 as *de facto* royal governor, with the titles President of His Majesty’s Council and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia.

Two of Lee’s sons, Francis Lightfoot Lee and Richard Henry Lee, signed the Declaration of Independence. Richard Henry Lee served as president of the Continental Congress and president *pro tempore* of the U.S. Senate. Colonel Henry “Light Horse Harry” Lee of Revolutionary War fame married one of Thomas Lee’s granddaughters, a cousin, and acquired Stratford Hall. His second wife there gave birth to their son Robert E. Lee.

Upon completion of the renovations in 1937, two identical bronze tablets were erected at the gatehouse in remembrance of Thomas Lee; one on the exterior of the edifice, the other on an interior wall. The tablets are inscribed thus:

TO KEEP IN PERPETUAL REMEMBRANCE
THE NAME OF
THOMAS LEE
PRESIDENT OF HIS MAJESTY’S
COUNCIL AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF
OF THE COLONY AND DOMINION
OF VIRGINIA
1749 - 1750

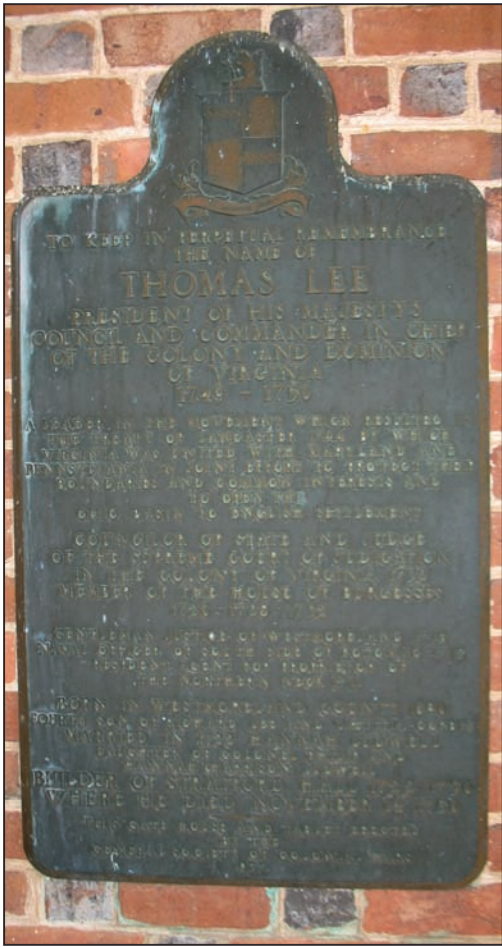
A LEADER IN THE MOVEMENT WHICH RESULTED IN
THE TREATY OF LANCASTER 1744 BY WHICH
VIRGINIA WAS UNITED WITH MARYLAND AND
PENNSYLVANIA IN JOINT EFFORT TO PROTECT THEIR
BOUNDARIES AND COMMON INTERESTS AND
TO OPEN THE
OHIO BASIN TO ENGLISH SETTLEMENT

COUNCILOR OF STATE AND JUDGE
OF THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATION
IN THE COLONY OF VIRGINIA 1732
MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES
1726 - 1728 - 1732

GENTLEMAN JUSTICE OF WESTMORELAND 1715
NAVAL OFFICER OF SOUTH SIDE OF POTOMAC 1713
RESIDENT AGENT FOR PROPRIETOR OF
THE NORTHERN NECK 1711

BORN IN WESTMORELAND COUNTY 1690
FOURTH SON OF RICHARD LEE AND LAETITIA CORBIN
MARRIED IN 1722 HANNAH LUDWELL
DAUGHTER OF COLONEL PHILIP AND
HANNAH (HARRISON) LUDWELL
BUILDER OF STRATFORD HALL 1722 - 1730
WHERE HE DIED NOVEMBER 14, 1750

THIS GATE HOUSE AND TABLET ERECTED
BY THE
GENERAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
1937



Tablet on the exterior of the gatehouse

Both tablets, especially the one on the exterior of the gatehouse, are in need of restoration which the Virginia Society hopes to undertake in the near future.

Jamestown Church Chancel Rail (1957)

The tower of the church on Jamestown Island dates to around 1690. By 1893, when the Association for Preservation of Virginia Antiquities acquired Jamestown Island, the ruins of the church tower were the only sign of what had been Virginia’s colonial capital until 1698.

In conjunction with the 300th anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown, the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in 1906 commenced reconstruction of the colonial church on its original foundations. For the 350th anniversary in 1957, further work was done. The General Society of Colonial Wars contributed the chancel rail for the reconstructed church, and a silver plaque mounted thereon describes the contribution thus:

FOR THE CHURCH AT JAMESTOWN
FROM
GENERAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
1957



Historic Jamestown Church



Chancel rail at Jamestown Church

The church interior is seen by thousands of visitors to Historic Jamestowne each year. Services are held periodically in the consecrated church, so the Society’s chancel rail remains important not only as an historical reconstruction but as a necessary element of an active church.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE 1894

Capture of Fort William and Mary (1902)

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Hampshire erected a tablet in 1902 in commemoration of the capture of Fort William and Mary, the “First Victory of the American Revolution”. The tablet is at the main portal, near the Coast Guard Station on Route 1B in New Castle.

The British had built “The Castle” in 1632 on Great Island, at the mouth of the Piscataqua River estuary. The fort housed several small pieces of artillery to protect settlements from pirates, and later, French raids. On May 30, 1693 the people of Great Island were issued a charter for New Hampshire’s fifth town, named New Castle. The Castle was renamed Fort William and Mary.



The Society's tablet is just to the right of the portal

IN COMMEMORATION
OF THE FIRST VICTORY OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
THE CAPTURE, ON THIS SITE, OF
FORT WILLIAM AND MARY
14-15 DECEMBER 1774.

IN ADMIRATION OF THE GALLANTRY
OF
CAPT. JOHN LANGDON
AND
MAJ. JOHN SULLIVAN
LEADERS OF THE ASSAULTS.

IN MEMORY OF THE PATRIOTS
WHO CAPTURED THE FORT AND
REMOVED THE GUNS AND STORES.

ERECTED BY THE
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
1902.

On the eve of the revolution, only six British soldiers were garrisoned at the fort. Alerted by Paul Revere to “imminent British punitive actions in and around Fort William and Mary”, 400 men from Portsmouth, Rye and New Castle easily captured the fort on December 14, 1774. The next day, Major John Sullivan again assaulted the fort with about seventy men. The attacks yielded powder, flints, bullets, cannon, shot and other military supplies. The British recaptured the fort on December 19 after anchoring the HMS Scarborough offshore. The ship remained at the garrison, serving as a deterrent against further aggression, until August 23, 1775.

The fort was quiet for the duration of the Revolutionary War and in 1808, under national administration, became Fort Constitution.

Old Fort at No. 4 (1904)

A boulder from a local hillside bearing a tablet was placed to mark the site of the Old Fort at No. 4 which the Province of Massachusetts Bay had completed in 1745 as its northern-most frontier outpost in the Connecticut River Valley. The thirty-one man garrison repelled an attack by 400 French and Indians over three days in 1747. Ten years later New Hampshire assumed ownership with a battalion of state soldiers under Captain Thomas Tash. In 1777 General John Stark assembled his forces at the Fort to prepare for the Battle of Bennington.

THIS BOULDER FROM THE HILL-SIDE
IS SET HERE BY
CITIZENS OF CHARLESTOWN
WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE
UNION HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF
CHARLESTOWN, N.H.
AND
SPRINGFIELD, VT.
AND OF THE
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
TO MARK THE SITE OF THE
OLD FORT, BUILT IN 1743.

DEDICATED AUGUST 30, 1904,
BEING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE INDIAN RAID.



Monument to Old Fort at No. 4 in Charlestown

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Hampshire cooperated with the citizens of Charlestown and the Union Historical Society of Charlestown, New Hampshire and Springfield, Vermont to dedicate the monument on August 30, 1904, the 150th anniversary of a 1754 raid in which Abenaki Indians captured James Johnson, his wife and their three young children, and three neighbors, all of No. 4 and Charlestown. The captives were marched to Canada; along the way, Mrs. Johnson gave birth to a daughter, whom she named “Elizabeth Captive”. Their march to Canada, captivity and redemption is chronicled in Mrs. Johnson’s book *A Narrative of the Captivity of Mrs. Johnson Containing an Account of her Sufferings, During Four Years with the Indians and French*.

The monument marking the site of Old Fort at No. 4 is located on the west side of Main Street (Route 12) near the village center of Charlestown.

Lieutenant Colonel William Vaughan (1906)

The Vaughan family plot in Point of Graves Cemetery in Portsmouth includes a memorial with a tribute to Lieutenant Colonel William Vaughan (1703-1746), son of Lieutenant Governor George Vaughan. The younger Vaughan, a 1722 graduate of Harvard College, served under Sir William Pepperrell, leading a detachment of mostly New Hampshire troops in the Louisbourg Expedition of 1745. The brash and self-confident Vaughan claimed that he was the first to suggest the expedition. Vaughan forced the French to desert the grand battery of Nova Scotia’s Fortress Louisbourg and held it until the fall of the fort on June 17.



Vaughan family memorial at Point of Graves Cemetery in Portsmouth

The memorial originally had been erected in 1885 by a descendant. The horizontal tablet, which contained the names of several departed family members, was subsequently broken. The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Hampshire replaced the tablet with a new one containing the original inscription, to which were added the words: *Broken tablet replaced with original inscription by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Hampshire 1906.*

A side of the monument contains the memorial to Lt. Col. William Vaughan, who died in London in 1746.

In Memoriam.

LT. COL. WILLIAM VAUGHAN
SON OF LT. GOV. GEORGE AND ELIZABETH VAUGHAN.
BORN SEPT. 12, 1703.
GRADUATED AT HARVARD COLL. 1722.
PROJECTED THE EXPEDITION AGAINST
LOUISBOURG 1745 AND SUCCESSFULLY LED THE
ASSAULTING COLUMN.
DIED IN LONDON DEC. 1746.

Vaughan had gone to England on a self-appointed mission to notify the British of the capture of Fortress Louisbourg. While there, he died of smallpox.

1746 Massacre (1908)

In 1908 the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Hampshire erected a memorial headstone in memory of Obadiah Peters, John Bean and John Lufkin, victims of an Indian attack, at the site of their common grave in the Old North Cemetery in Concord.

A company of soldiers under the command of Captain Daniel Ladd and Lieutenant Jonathan Bradley was sent in 1746 from Exeter to Concord out of concern about Indian raids on the frontier. They patrolled without incident for three weeks, but on August 11, more than fifty Indians attacked a group of seven scouts on the Hopkinton Road. Five were killed: Lieutenant Jonathan Bradley and his son Samuel Bradley, Obadiah Peters, John Bean and John Lufkin. The two others, William Stickney and Sergeant Alexander Roberts, were captured.

The savagery of the attack was captured by Abner Clough, a clerk to Captain Ladd, in his journal: *The bodies of the dead – mangled, bloody, and some of them naked – were laid side by side in a cart which had been sent up with a yoke of oxen to convey them down the main street... There a great multitude of men, women and children collected to see the dreadful sight; they wept aloud. Mothers lifted their young children to see the dead bodies in the cart.*



Memorial headstone erected by New Hampshire Society is at left, in foreground

IN MEMORY OF
OBADIAH PETERS OF RUMFORD
JOHN BEAN OF BRENTWOOD
AND
JOHN LUFKIN OF KINGSTON
Soldiers Engaged in
Defence of the N.H. Frontier
Massacred
by the Indians on the
Hopkinton Road
August 11, 1746, O.S.

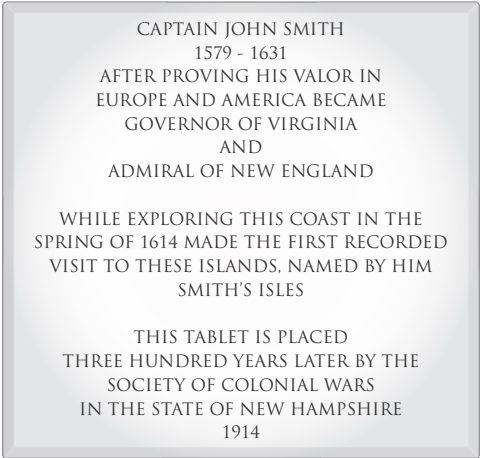
Erected by the Society of Colonial
Wars in the State of New Hampshire
1908

Next to the common grave of Peters, Bean and Lufkin, in the Bradley plot, were laid to rest the remains of Lieutenant Bradley and his son, Samuel.

Captain John Smith (1914)

Captain John Smith, renowned for his early leadership of the 1607 Jamestown settlement, explored and mapped the coastlines of present-day Maine and Massachusetts Bay in 1614. On the 1616 map of his creation he named the area New England, a selection approved by Prince Charles of England. Smith visited nine islands lying about six miles offshore of Portsmouth and named them Smith’s Isles, now known as the Isles of Shoals. Half of the islands lie in the New Hampshire town of Rye, including Star Island, and the remainder in the State of Maine.

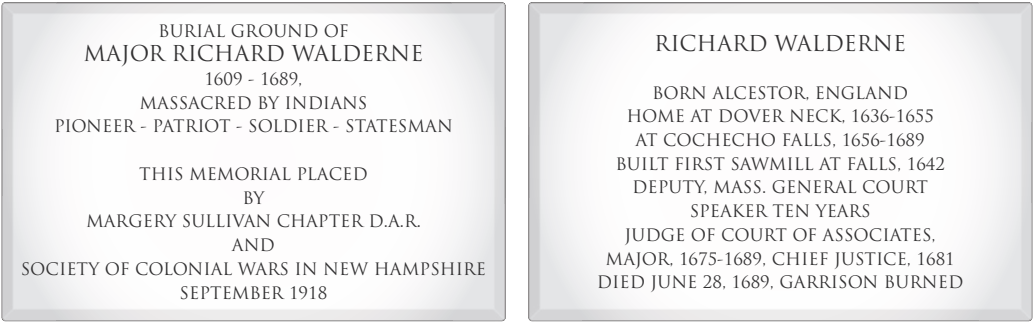
In 1864 Reverend Daniel Austin built a monument on Star Island to commemorate the 250th anniversary of Captain Smith’s visit. By the turn of the century the monument had deteriorated badly. In 1914 it was rebuilt by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Hampshire and a new bronze tablet was erected.



Monument to Captain John Smith on Star Island, Isles of Shoals

Major Richard Walderne (1918)

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Hampshire and the Margery Sullivan Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution marked the burial site in Dover of Richard Walderne on September 18, 1918 with two memorial tablets affixed to opposing sides of a boulder.



Community leader, statesman and soldier, Richard Walderne built the first sawmill at Cochecho Falls, now Dover, in 1642. He was the second president of the colonial New Hampshire Royal Council 1681-1682, after New Hampshire was separated from Massachusetts. He was a deputy of the Massachusetts General Court for twenty-five years, including ten years as Speaker, and served as Judge of Courts for fourteen years, including a year as Chief Justice in 1681.

Walderne had been a Major during King Philip’s War. His most notable military achievement was the capture of 200 Indians who had been menacing Cochecho. The captives were sent to Boston where they were hanged or sold into slavery. As a result, Walderne was singled out for torture and death in the June 28, 1689 Massacre of Cochecho in which the garrison was burned.



West side of memorial to Major Richard Walderne

Richard Walderne’s grave and memorial are at the Old Burial Ground of Dover, now known as Chapel Street Cemetery.

Marquis de Lafayette (1920)

Dual tablets on the northeast corner of the New Hampshire State Capitol Building in Concord commemorate the June 22, 1825 visit by the Marquis de Lafayette, the Frenchman so important to the American Revolution. The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Hampshire, together with the Societies of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, presented and dedicated the tablets on June 22, 1920 to mark the ninety-fifth anniversary of Lafayette's visit.

In advance of the nation's fiftieth anniversary of its independence Congress invited Lafayette, then sixty-six years old, to visit the United States as its guest. Lafayette's grand tour began in Manhattan with a tumultuous welcome on August 16, 1824. During the ensuing year, Lafayette visited many towns and cities throughout the country, always arriving to appreciative crowds. In June 1825 he was in New Hampshire where he was feted in Concord by Governor Morrill and a host of others. After a September 7, 1825 reception at the White House, hosted by President John Quincy Adams, Lafayette's tour came to a close. He departed for France from the wharf at Alexandria, taking a final gaze at Mount Vernon as he sailed out the Potomac River.



Tablets commemorating Lafayette's 1825 visit to the State House in Concord

GENERAL LAFAYETTE WAS WELCOMED TO NEW HAMPSHIRE IN THIS STATE HOUSE BY GOVERNOR MORRILL, THE GENERAL COURT, MANY VETERANS OF THE REVOLUTION AND THE PUBLIC. AT A BANQUET HELD NEAR THIS SPOT LAFAYETTE PLANTED A TREE TO COMMEMORATE HIS VISIT
JUNE 22, 1825.

THE SOCIETIES OF THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE PRESENTED AND DEDICATED THESE TABLETS ON THE NINETY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THIS HISTORIC OCCASION
JUNE 22, 1920.

The outpouring of affection that greeted Marquis de Lafayette upon his return to the United States in 1824-1825 was testimony not only to his reputation but also to his status as the last living Major General of the American Revolution.

Thomas Roberts (1921)

A slate memorial, constructed in the form of a headstone, marks the burial site of Thomas Roberts who in 1623, along with Edward Hilton, was a pioneer settler of Dover Point. The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Hampshire, together with some of Roberts' descendants, erected the memorial at Dover First Settlers Burying Ground in 1921.

Thomas Roberts, thought to have been the son of John Roberts of Woolaston, England, was born around 1600. In 1639-1640 he was elected President of the Court, an office of agency for the Bristol Co., the proprietors of Dover. In March 1640 Thomas was chosen Governor of the Dover Colony to replace Governor John Underhill. He held that office until Dover (then Northam) came under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts in 1642. Later, Roberts held various minor town offices. He was a regular member of the church for many years, but was inclined toward tolerance. When Quaker missionaries came to Dover, he favored giving them a fair hearing and opposed having the women whipped, as was the order of the court.

THOMAS ROBERTS
BORN 1600 - DIED 1674
PIONEER SETTLER AT DOVER POINT
WITH EDWARD HILTON - 1623
COLONIAL GOVERNOR OF DOVER
1640 - 1643



Memorial to Thomas Roberts at Dover First Settlers Burying Ground

Captain Ebenezer Eastman (1924)

In memory of Captain Ebenezer Eastman a tall stone monument in the form of a clock tower was erected in Concord in 1924 by the Eastman Association with the financial support of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Hampshire. The monument to Eastman, the first settler of what is now Concord, the capital of the state, is opposite the Eastman House on Eastman Street.

Ebenezer Eastman was born about 1681 in Haverhill, Massachusetts. When he was a child his father’s house was burned by the Indians. At age nineteen he joined the regiment of Colonel Wainwright in the expedition against Port Royal, Nova Scotia. By 1711 he had command of a company of infantry under British Admiral Sir Hovenden Walker during the expedition against Canada. When his company embarked on a transport in the fleet under Admiral Walker, the ship encountered rough weather on the St. Lawrence River. Eastman was instrumental in saving his ship while many other ships in the fleet, and perhaps a thousand men, were lost.

In 1727 Eastman moved his family from Haverhill to Concord (then known as Pennacook), becoming its earliest settler, and its most prominent. By 1731 he had the most land under cultivation in the settlement, and at times, his home served as a garrison. Some fifteen years later Captain Eastman went twice to Cape Breton. The first time was in March 1745, when he was in command of a company and present at the French surrender of Louisbourg on June 17. He returned to New Hampshire in November, only to go back to Cape Breton early in 1746, remaining there until July.

Among Eastman’s accomplishments was the building of the first ferry to cross the Merrimack River in 1727. The monument is located at the site of that ferry.

On the lower part of the impressive tower are inscribed these words:

ERECTED BY THE
EASTMAN ASSOCIATION
IN MEMORY OF
CAPTAIN EBENEZER EASTMAN
FIRST SETTLER OF CONCORD
1727 1924

A few yards in front of the tower sits a small memorial stone which relates the history of the site:

SITE OF
FIRST FERRY
ESTABLISHED BY
CAPT. EBENEZER EASTMAN
1727

“TUCKER’S FERRY”
1785

FEDERAL BRIDGE
1798

Once his military career had ended, Captain Eastman was a farmer and active in local affairs. He died July 28, 1748.



Clock tower monument in memory of Captain Ebenezer Eastman, with small tablet commemorating his ferry across the Merrimack River in foreground

Battle of Wheelwright's Pond (1947)

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Hampshire in 1947 dedicated a memorial, comprised of a tablet embedded in a boulder, marking the site of the July 6, 1690 Battle of Wheelwright's Pond.

In the months before July 1690, about 500 French and Indians had killed settlers, burned houses and taken captives in attacks on settlements in Maine and New Hampshire, including Newington and Exeter. On July 6 two companies of rangers led by Captains John Floyd and Noah Wiswall pursued Indians to Wheelwright's Pond. A two-hour battle ensued, during which Wiswall, Lieutenant Gershom Flagg, Sergeant Edward Walker and twelve of their men were killed.



Monument marking the site of the Battle of Wheelwright's Pond

NEAR THIS SITE ON
JULY 6, 1690 THE BATTLE OF
WHEELWRIGHTS POND WAS
FOUGHT IN WHICH FIFTEEN
COLONISTS WERE KILLED
BY THE INDIANS.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
1947

The monument is set on a strip of lawn next to a private residence on the east side of Route 125, about a mile south of the Lee traffic circle.

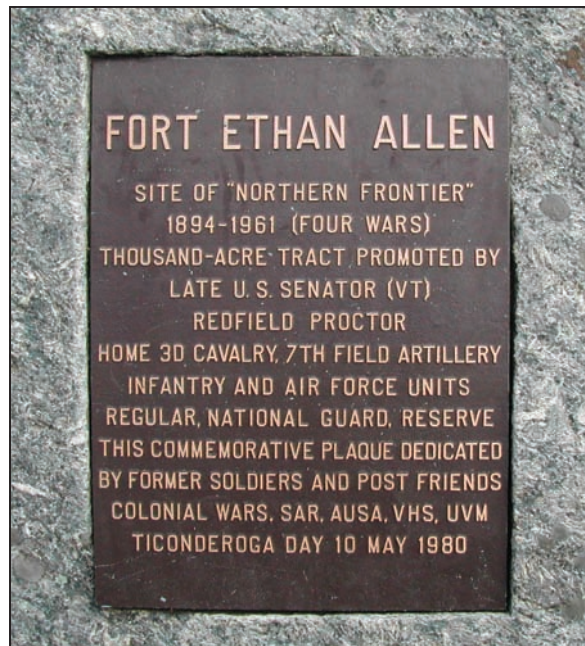
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF VERMONT

1894

Fort Ethan Allen (1980)

In 1980 the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, together with others, dedicated a tablet to Fort Ethan Allen, located in the Town of Colchester.

Fort Ethan Allen was a U.S. army installation, named for Vermont's most recognized Revolutionary War figure. It was first occupied as a cavalry post in 1894. By July 1897 the Regimental Headquarters and four troops of the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment were stationed there. The U. S. Army's 10th Cavalry Regiment of African American soldiers was stationed at Fort Ethan Allen from 1909-1913. After returning from World War I, the 7th Field Artillery Regiment moved to the Fort as a 75mm towed-gun regiment. It remained there until it became inactive on December 1, 1934 (to be activated again at the fort in 1939). Under Roosevelt's New Deal, the Fort was made the headquarters of the Vermont Civilian Conservation Corps in 1933, and remained as such until 1938.



Tablet at Fort Ethan Allen dedicated May 10, 1980

Fort Ethan Allen was decommissioned in 1961 and is now the center of a designated national historic district straddling the border between Colchester and Essex. The buildings have found fresh uses as college dormitories, apartments, condominiums and as the broadcast studio of Vermont Public Television.

The tablet, which is imbedded in a large boulder, was dedicated on May 10, 1980.

Captain Remember Baker, Camp Ethan Allen Training Site (1988)

A brass plate in memory of Remember Baker was in 1988 placed by the Vermont Society at the Howard C. Lewis Chapel at Camp Ethan Allen Training Site, located in the town of Jericho. The plate is inscribed as follows:

CAPTAIN REMEMBER BAKER
1737 - 1775
BY THE VERMONT SOCIETY OF
COLONIAL WARS

Remember Baker, a first cousin of Ethan Allen, enlisted as a private in a company of provincial troops in 1755. He was stationed at Fort William Henry at the time of its surrender to French General Montcalm in 1757. Baker and his Allen cousins were involved in a dispute with New York over title to the land of Vermont settlers. Following their attacks on New York loyalists, the governor of New York offered a reward for the capture of Ethan Allen, Remember Baker and others. In March 1771 New York troops attacked Baker's mill and took him prisoner but he was soon rescued by the Green Mountain Boys and returned to Vermont.

Baker was with Ethan Allen for the capture of Fort Ticonderoga on May 10, 1775 and two days later he helped capture the garrison at Crown Point. In August of that year, Baker left Ticonderoga for a scouting expedition along the Richelieu River, the outlet of Lake Champlain. He was shot and killed by Indians, who had taken his boat. His body was plundered and the Indians presented his head, raised on a pole, to horrified British officers.

The Howard C. Lewis Chapel is on the grounds of the 11,000-acre Camp Ethan Allen Training Site, which contains a complete weapons-testing area for the development, qualification and testing of arms systems. As a training site of the Vermont Army National Guard, upwards of 20,000 troops are trained here annually. The facility is also home to Vermont's Mountain Warfare School, one of the premier cross-country ski and biathlon facilities in North America.



Howard C. Lewis Chapel at Camp Ethan Allen Training Site in Jericho

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont helped to fund the construction of the chapel, which was dedicated on September 11, 1988.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

1894

Chicago River (1953)

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Illinois in 1953 erected a large bronze tablet on the southwest pylon of the Michigan Avenue Bridge in Chicago. To the memory of *those pioneers who plied the water route*, the tablet describes the importance of the Chicago River to the heart of the continent and to the eventual founding of the city of Chicago.



*Tablet to the memory of those who plied the waters
of the Chicago River is located above the pylon
door on the Michigan Avenue Bridge*

CHICAGO RIVER

THIS RIVER, ORIGINALLY FLOWING EASTWARD FROM THE PRAIRIE HOMELANDS OF THE POTAWATOMI AND OTHER INDIAN TRIBES, INTO LAKE MICHIGAN, LINKED THE WATERS OF THE ATLANTIC, THE ST. LAWRENCE AND THE GREAT LAKES WITH THOSE OF THE ILLINOIS, THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE GULF OF MEXICO. FROM 1673, COMMERCE AND CIVILIZATION FOLLOWED THIS NATURAL WATERWAY FROM THE SEABOARD TO THE HEART OF THE CONTINENT.

THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE TO EARLY AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT OF THE JUNCTION OF THE CHICAGO RIVER AND LAKE MICHIGAN LED TO THE ESTABLISHMENT HERE OF FORT DEARBORN AND TO THE FOUNDING OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

ERECTED IN 1953 TO THE MEMORY OF THOSE PIONEERS WHO PLIED THE WATER ROUTE.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI

1894

Anniversaries Medal (1904)

Designed to celebrate both the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Missouri and the 100th anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase, a bronze medal was struck by the Missouri Society in 1904. Measuring about one-and-a-half inches in diameter, the intricately-designed medal was suspended from a ribbon in the Society's colors.



Obverse of Missouri Anniversaries medal

The obverse features profiles of Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto and Ottawa leader Pontiac, and a sun, with the year 1904 inscribed in its center, over the Mississippi River. The upper-half of the border contains the inscription *Commemorating its Tenth Anniversary* and the lower-half reads *And the 100th Anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase*.



Reverse of Missouri Anniversaries medal

The reverse of the medal contains a representation of the seal of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Missouri.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF OHIO

1895

Birthplace of Tecumseh (1992)

In November 1992 the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Ohio and the Ohio Historical Society jointly placed a historical marker at the site of the birthplace of Shawnee leader and warrior Tecumseh.



Front of Birthplace of Tecumseh marker



Back of Birthplace of Tecumseh marker

Allen Eckert, an historian, novelist and playwright wrote the inscriptions on the marker. Dr. Eckert authored the celebrated outdoor drama *Tecumseh!*, which has been in summer production at the Sugarloaf Mountain Amphitheater near Chillicothe since 1973. His best known historical narrative, *The Frontiersmen*, was awarded the Ohioana Library Association Book-of-the-Year Award in 1968.

Dr. Eckert's words are contained on both the front and back of the marker, and read as follows:

The great Native American Shawnee leader, Tecumseh, was born on the bank of a large spring at this site in 1768, at the very instant that a great meteor seared across the skies. The birth occurred while his parents, Shawnee war chief, Pucksinwah, and his wife, Methotasa, were en route from their village of Kispoko Town, on the Scioto River, to a major tribal council at the Shawnee tribal capital village of Chalahgawtha (Chillicothe - now Oldtown), which was located "two arrow flights" northwest of this site. Though prohibited by tribal tradition from becoming chief of the Shawnees, Tecumseh rose to become one of the greatest warriors, orators, and military strategists of any tribe in America.

To oppose the grave threat of rapidly encroaching white settlement on Native American lands, Tecumseh successfully molded and became the leader of a confederation of tribes numbering some 50,000 warriors. This opposition might well have succeeded had it not been for his jealous younger brother, Tenskwatawa, The Prophet, whose rash acts precipitated the Battle of Tippecanoe and undermined all Tecumseh's efforts. Forced by circumstance to ally himself and his remaining followers with the British in the War of 1812, Tecumseh was killed at the Battle of the Thames near present Chatham, Ontario, Canada on October 5, 1813.

The Birthplace of Tecumseh marker, which is located in Old Town Reserve County Park in Xenia, was dedicated on February 4, 1993.

The Dunmore War 1774 (1992)

On November 7, 1992 the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Ohio and the Ohio Historical Society jointly dedicated a marker commemorating the Dunmore War, a military engagement that took place in 1774 near the present-day village of Gallipolis. The marker is inscribed both front and back. The front relates the history of the event, while the back contains the wording of a “resolution of liberty” signed on behalf of the whole corps by Benjamin Ashby, Clerk. Both inscriptions are displayed in full, below.



Back of The Dunmore War 1774 marker

The marker is set in a flowerbed on the grounds of the Gallia County Courthouse located in Gallipolis, the county seat.

The Shawnee and Delaware Indians grew restless as the number of Virginians encroached on their lands by settling along the Ohio River. On October 10, 1774, Lord Dunmore, of the Virginia Colony, ordered Colonel Andrew Lewis and his 1100 Virginia militiamen to attack the Shawnee Indians near Chillicothe, Ohio. While Lewis’ army camped across the Ohio River at Point Pleasant, West Virginia, Shawnee Chief Cornstalk, with 1000 warriors, crossed the river upstream for a surprise attack on the Virginia militia. After a five hour battle, the Shawnee retreated west across the Ohio. Some refer to this as the last battle fought by the Colonists while subject to British rule, and really, the first battle of the American Revolution. On November 5, 1774, following a peace treaty between Cornstalk and Lord Dunmore at Camp Charlotte on the Pickaway Plains, Dunmore’s officers met at Fort Gower, Hockingport, Ohio (48 miles upstream) and passed this resolution of “liberty”:

“Resolved, that we will bear the most faithful allegiance to His Majesty, King George the Third, whilst His Majesty delights to reign over a brave and free people; that we will, at the expense of life, and everything dear and valuable, exert ourselves in support of his crown, and the dignity of the British Empire. But as the love of liberty, and attachment to real interests and just rights of America outweigh every other consideration, we resolve that we will exert every power within us for the defense of American liberty, and for the support of her just rights and privileges; not on any precipitate, riotous or tumultuous manner, but when regularly called forth by the unanimous voice of our countrymen. Signed by order and in behalf of the whole corps. Benjamin Ashby, Clerk”

1749 French Claims to Ohio River Valley (1994)

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Ohio, together with the Ohio Historical Society, erected a marker in June 1994 to commemorate the 1749 French claims to the Ohio River Valley. The marker is located in Sawyer Point Park, which runs along the north bank of the Ohio River, just south of downtown Cincinnati.



The French Claims marker is the fifth and farthest in this row of historical markers in Sawyer Point Park

The marker, which is inscribed both front and back, relates the history thus:

In 1749, the French in North America perceived a threat by British expansion west of the Allegheny Mountains to the Ohio River Valley and beyond. The French commander, Pierre Joseph Celeron, sieur de Blainville, with 250 men, left Montreal, New France, to establish French claims. They buried inscribed lead plates at the mouths of six important tributaries to the Ohio River. Three lead plates have been recovered, one was sent to England, and two are in American historical societies. The final plate was buried just west of here at the mouth of the Great Miami River, before the detachment turned north. However, after the British captured Montreal in 1760, French claims east of the Mississippi River were ceded to Britain by the 1763 Treaty of Paris. British Parliament annexed to Quebec (now Canada) and controlled all lands north of the Ohio River until 1776.

A TRANSLATION OF FRENCH INSCRIPTION ON LEAD PLATES: In 1749, in the reign of Louis XV, King of France, we, Celeron, Commander of the detachment sent by Monsieur the Marquis de la Galissoniere, Governor General of New France, to reestablish tranquility in some uncivilized districts, have buried this plate at the mouth of the Great Miami River, 31st of August, near the River Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument to the renewal of possession we have taken of said River Ohio and lands on both sides of its tributaries to their sources, as enjoyed or ought to have been enjoyed by the preceding Kings of France, as they have there maintained themselves by arms, and especially by the treaties of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle.

In the years preceding the burying of the lead plates, England and France had been engaged in King George’s War (1744-1748) during which England had blockaded French colonies in North America. This greatly inhibited the French fur trade with the Indians, as it limited the supply of manufactured goods which could be traded for furs. English entrepreneurs stepped in to fill the void and became the main trading partners with the Indians in the Ohio Country.

With both France and England claiming the Ohio Country, future conflicts were inevitable. Control of the region was not finally settled until the Treaty of Paris concluded the French and Indian War in 1763. Under the terms of the treaty, England assumed ownership of the Ohio Country. Many native tribes in the region failed to recognize British control and conflicts continued in the region for a number of years.

The Great Trail and The Ohio Country in the Revolution (2002)

Two distinct subjects are commemorated on opposing sides of a single marker erected by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Ohio, together with the Ohio Historical Society. The marker was dedicated at a ceremony held at City Park in Malvern on April 20, 2002. The inscription on each side of the marker is adjacent to the related picture, below.

THE GREAT TRAIL - GATEWAY TO THE OHIO COUNTRY

The ancient trail that passed near this spot was the major overland route entering the Ohio Country from the east through the 1700s. Also known as the Tuscarawas Path, the Great Trail was used by Native Americans, European explorers, fur traders, missionaries, military expeditions, land agents-and settlers after Ohio became a state. In January 1761, during the French and Indian War, Major Robert Rogers and thirty-eight rangers passed en route to Fort Pitt after taking Fort Detroit from the French. In 1764, during “Pontiac’s Conspiracy,” Colonel Henry Bouquet crossed here with an army of 1,500 men on his way to Goshachgunk (Coshocton), where he treated with the Delaware and freed captives. During the American Revolution, the Continental Army under General Lachlan McIntosh camped here for two days in November 1778.



The Great Trail marker

THE OHIO COUNTRY IN THE REVOLUTION



The Ohio Country in the Revolution marker

The western wilderness that later became the state of Ohio played a major role in American, British, and Native American strategy during the American Revolution. In 1778, General George Washington ordered General Lachlan McIntosh to establish a new fort in Ohio to provide a base for a spring campaign on Fort Detroit, held by the British and allied tribes. That fall McIntosh set out from Fort Pitt with over 1,200 troops. On the nights of November 13 and 14, 1778, McIntosh’s expedition camped at this site. They subsequently joined forces with friendly Delawares and proceeded west to the Tuscarawas River, where they fulfilled their mission by establishing Fort Laurens. Located at present-day Bolivar, it was the only Continental Army fort built in Ohio during the Revolution.

Gnadenhutten and The Gnadenhutten Massacre (2003)

On May 10, 2003 the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Ohio, along with the Ohio Bicentennial Commission and the Ohio Historical Society, dedicated a two-sided historical marker in Gnadenhutten. One side of the marker contains background on the community of Moravian Indians who settled at Gnadenhutten, while the other side, entitled *The Gnadenhutten Massacre “A Day of Shame”* describes their massacre, one of the saddest episodes in the long, unhappy history of relations between colonial Americans and American Indians.



Front of Gnadenhutten marker



Back of Gnadenhutten marker

The marker, which joined an existing stone monument in Gnadenhutten Historical Park, relates the history thus:

GNADENHUTTEN The Moravian Church in America began missionary work among the Delaware and Mohican tribes of North America in the mid-18th century. David Zeisberger, one of the best-known Moravian missionaries, came to the Ohio country with Delaware converts from a mission in western Pennsylvania and founded Schoenbrunn in the Tuscarawas Valley on May 3, 1772. Josua, a Mohican convert and missionary leader, led Mohican and Munsee Christians downriver and settled Gnadenhutten (“Tents of Grace”) on October 9, 1772. Zeisberger served as lead missionary at both villages. By 1775, there was an estimated 200 inhabitants in the village. The British, along with Wyandot and Delaware allies, suspected the Christian Indians of aiding the Americans. To ensure their allegiance to the British, the inhabitants of Gnadenhutten were forcibly removed in 1781 and taken to Captives’ Town on the Sandusky River.

THE GNADENHUTTEN MASSACRE “A DAY OF SHAME” The Gnadenhutten Indians were facing starvation on the Sandusky. A group was permitted to return to Gnadenhutten early in 1782 to harvest crops that were left when the village was abandoned. While gathering their harvest the Gnadenhutten Indians were mistaken for Indian raiders who had struck in western Pennsylvania a few weeks earlier. They were captured without incident and sentenced to death by a group of Pennsylvania militia seeking revenge. The Christian Indians, men in one cabin and women and children in another, prayed and sang all night before their executions. On March 8, 1782, an estimated 90 men, women, and children were brutally killed. Only two young boys were known to have escaped. The massacre did not ease hostilities in western Pennsylvania, but fueled more attacks by Wyandot, Delaware, and Shawnee Indians.

Chief Logan and Logan Elm (2003)

Two related subjects are commemorated on opposing sides of a single marker dedicated by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Ohio and others on the morning of May 24, 2003. The front of the marker relates the history of the Mingo chief named Logan, while the back commemorates the elm tree under which Logan's famous lamentation was delivered in 1775. The marker resides at Logan Elm Park in Pickaway Township, south of Circleville.



Chief Logan and Logan Elm marker, center, with other memorials at Logan Elm Park

The inscription on each side of the marker reads as follows:

CHIEF LOGAN Tah-gah-jute, the Mingo chief named Logan, was a native of Pennsylvania. Logan moved to Ohio in 1770, and settled at the Pickaway Plains. Logan and his father, Shikellimus, had long supported friendships between Native Americans and white men; however, in the spring of 1774, his tribesmen and family were murdered at Yellow Creek, along the Ohio River. Once an advocate of peace, Logan went on the warpath and raided frontier settlements. These and similar raids along the Ohio frontier precipitated Lord Dunmore's War in October 1774. After the Shawnees and their allies were defeated at Point Pleasant, Virginia governor Lord Dunmore marched up the Hocking River to the Pickaway Plains. Dunmore asked his interpreter, Colonel John Gibson, to assist in negotiations with Cornstalk and other Indian leaders, including Logan. Logan declined to attend the conference, but spoke to Gibson about his anger and betrayal.

LOGAN ELM It was here under a large elm tree that Chief Logan was said to have delivered his powerful speech on Indian-white relations, which Gibson delivered to Lord Dunmore at Camp Charlotte. Logan's lamentation was printed widely and appeared in newspapers in New York, Philadelphia, and Williamsburg in 1775. The speech is inscribed on the Chief Logan Monument, worded as it was related to President Thomas Jefferson. Once considered to be one of the largest elms in the United States, the 65 feet tall elm died in 1964 after being stricken with blight and damaged by storms. Through the efforts of the Ohio History Day Association, this location was dedicated as Logan Elm Park. The Ohio Historical Society currently operates the Logan Elm State Memorial.

In addition to the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Ohio, the marker was sponsored by the Ohio Bicentennial Commission, Soldiers Monumental Association of Pickaway County and the Ohio Historical Society.

Treaty of Camp Charlotte (2003)

On the afternoon of May 24, 2003, following the morning dedication of the Chief Logan and Logan Elm marker, a marker commemorating the Treaty of Camp Charlotte was dedicated by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Ohio and others at Camp Charlotte, south of Circleville in Pickaway County.



Treaty of Camp Charlotte marker at left, placed near a 1928 Daughters of the American Revolution stone memorial

The marker, which is inscribed both front and back, relates the history thus:

In an effort to maintain peace with Native Americans, the British imposed the Proclamation Line of 1763, which prohibited colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains. Some settlers did not recognize British authority and continued to move westward. Virginia Governor Lord Dunmore, realizing that peace with Native Americans was improbable, amassed troops and headed west, camping at the Hocking River to meet with a unit commanded by Andrew Lewis. En route, Lewis's troops were attacked on October 10, 1774 at present day Point Pleasant, West Virginia, by a force of Delaware and Shawnee led by Cornstalk.

After intense battle, the Native Americans retreated north across the Ohio River to villages on the Pickaway Plains. At this point, Dunmore headed to the Shawnee villages to negotiate peace and set up camp at this site. The resulting Treaty of Camp Charlotte ended "Dunmore's War" and stipulated that the Indians give up rights to land south of the Ohio River and allow boats to travel on the river undisturbed. The Treaty of Camp Charlotte established the Ohio River as Virginia's boundary line, aiding in the settlement of Kentucky.

As with the Chief Logan and Logan Elm marker, the Treaty of Camp Charlotte marker was a joint effort by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Ohio, the Ohio Bicentennial Commission, the Ohio Historical Society and the Soldiers Monumental Association of Pickaway County.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

1895

James L. Isenberg, Fort Harrod (1938)

The Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Kentucky in 1938 erected a tablet in memory of James L. Isenberg at Fort Harrod in Harrodsburg. Isenberg was a successful local businessman and public servant. Principal among his achievements was the creation of Pioneer Memorial Park, which included a re-creation of the original Fort Harrod, built in 1774. The property was later acquired by the state and now operates as Old Fort Harrod State Park.



A bucolic scene inside the walls of now-tranquil Old Fort Harrod

The reconstructed fort contains several log structures representing various aspects of frontier military life. The park also features the cabin where Abraham Lincoln's parents, Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, were married.



Tablet honoring James L. Isenberg at Old Fort Harrod State Park

The tablet, which was dedicated in the year of Isenberg's death, bears the inscription *The Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Kentucky Honors the Memory and Public Service of James L. Isenberg 1881 - 1938.*

James Harrod, Fort Harrod (2000)

On October 1, 2000 the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Kentucky placed its second tablet at Fort Harrod; this one to commemorate James Harrod, founder of the oldest permanent Kentucky town. The settlement, at the headwaters of the Salt River, was known as Harrod's Town, later to become Harrodsburg. Referred to as the "Birthplace of the West," Harrodsburg, founded in 1774, was the first and only colonial town west of the Alleghany Mountains.



James Harrod tablet placed in flowerbed, at left

The tablet relates the early history of Harrodsburg and James Harrod's role in its founding:

James Harrod born 1742-45 in Washington County, Pa., came to Falls of the Ohio (now Louisville) in 1773 with Capt. Thomas Bullitt. March 1774, Harrod led a party of about 32 men to Kentucky. They rowed down the Ohio and up the Kentucky River to a point later called Harrod's Landing. Traveling inland 15 miles to the headwaters of Salt River, they began establishing land claims and Harrod's Town.

Dunmore's War caused an interruption of settlement, which resumed spring of 1775 when a fort was constructed. James Harrod was killed in 1792. His settlement is the oldest permanent Kentucky town and pre-dates America's War of Independence from British rule.

McConnell Springs (2001)

The Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Kentucky dedicated a tablet at the site of McConnell Springs in Lexington on September 23, 2001. The tablet, which is located at the entrance to the Kentucky-American Water Company Education Center at McConnell Springs, commemorates the discovery of the area and the naming of the town of Lexington.

In June 1775 William McConnell and his fellow frontier explorers camped at a natural spring in the wilderness of the Virginia territory known as Kentucky. When they learned that the first battle of the American Revolution had been fought in Lexington, Massachusetts, the group named their future settlement in its honor.



Kentucky-American Water Company Education Center at McConnell Springs; tablet at left-side of portal

During the ensuing years, McConnell Springs, now a National Registered Historic Site, served as the location of a mill, a gunpowder factory, a distillery and a dairy farm. In more recent years, however, the site lay abandoned. In 1993 The Friends of McConnell Springs came together to raise funds and reclaim the site. The site was donated to the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government to be used as parkland. The Friends cleared hundreds of tons of debris and purchased an adjoining lot on which was built the Kentucky-American Water Company Education Center.

The tablet is inscribed with the following narrative:

In 1774 William McConnell led a surveying party into this area surrounding many springs. The following April he led a party from southwest Pennsylvania to establish land claims on the headwaters of Elkhorn Creek. To validate their claims under Virginia law, they built a cabin. In late summer there arrived from Boonesborough news of the battle of Lexington in the Colony of Massachusetts. Lexington, Kentucky, then part of the Colony of Virginia, was named in honor of that event which led to American independence from British rule.

McConnell Springs is now owned by the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government and managed by its Division of Parks and Recreation.

The Beginnings of George Town (2004)

On April 25, 2004 the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Kentucky dedicated a tablet, mounted on a large piece of stone, at one end of Royal Spring Park in Georgetown. The tablet tells of the importance of the spring to the history of Georgetown:

From Colonial Virginia in 1774 John Floyd, deputy surveyor for Fincastle County, led a party to locate Kentucky lands as compensation for soldiers of the French and Indian War. On July 7 Floyd and William Nash discovered a spring that became known as “Mr. Floyd’s Spring.” Floyd received the spring and 1,000 acres for his work.

In spring of 1775, a Westmoreland County, Pa., party including John McClelland, surveyed the land. McClelland built a cabin here in October. Floyd assigned McClelland the spring. McClelland, killed by Indians, was buried on the bluff and the fort was abandoned in early 1777.

Elijah Craig settled the tract in 1786, receiving title in 1789. Called Lebanon, it became George Town in 1790 to honor the first U. S. President.



Tablet erected in 2004 at Royal Spring Park in Georgetown

In addition to the history contained on the tablet, it is important to note that Royal Spring provided the water that Reverend Elijah Craig used in 1789 to produce the first batch of his new creation...Kentucky Bourbon.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

1895

Portola Trail Markers (1969)

The route of the 1769 expedition of Captain Gaspar de Portola was recognized by the Society of Colonials Wars in the State of California with the installation of five tablets over a two-week period in 1969. The bicentennial markers were erected in San Diego, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Monterey and San Francisco.

Gaspar de Portola was born circa 1723 to a noble Catalonian family and served with the Spanish army in Portugal and Italy. In 1767 Charles III appointed Portola governor of Baja (Lower) California. One of his goals was to expand Spanish settlements into Alta (Upper) California. A plan of occupation, under the overall command of Portola, was organized, and in early 1769 two of his ships sailed north, while two parties departed overland. The first party reached San Diego in May and the second, headed by Portola, arrived in June.

Portola then set out to find the reported harbor of Monterey. Moving north from San Diego, he selected several possible mission sites and explored the region around San Francisco Bay before returning to San Diego in January 1770. During the spring of that year, Portola returned north and successfully located Monterey, where he established Mission San Carlos. He then returned to Baja California where he remained as governor for several years.

Bicentennial of the Founding of San Diego: A 13-inch by 18-inch bronze tablet was placed adjacent to the Bachelor Officers Quarters at the former Naval Training Center in San Diego and dedicated on August 1, 1969. The Navy closed the center and in 1994 destroyed the monument's base and sent the tablet to a facility near the Great Lakes Naval Base used for storage of obsolete materials and memorabilia.

Although the Society has declared the tablet officially lost, a record of its inscription remains:

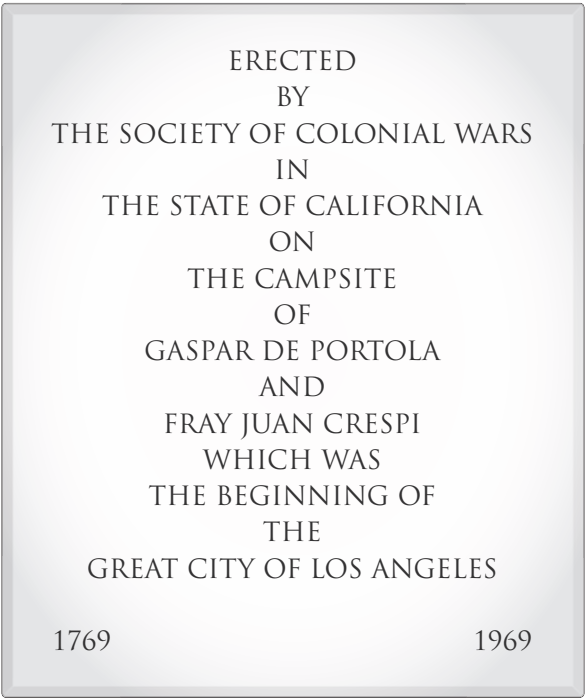


*San Diego Naval Training Center, former home of the Society's tablet;
now a multi-use complex*



Beginning of the City of Los Angeles: The second of the five Portola Trail markers is a 13-inch by 18-inch bronze tablet on a concrete pedestal, located in a small garden at the Downey Recreation Center on Spring Street, less than a mile from Los Angeles City Hall.

The tablet, which marks the site of the Portola camp that was the beginning of the *Great City of Los Angeles*, was dedicated on August 5, 1969 and bears the following inscription:



Los Angeles Portola Trail marker located at the Downey Recreation Center

Santa Barbara Campsite: A tablet marking a campsite of Captain Portola is located in a small park near the century-old Southern Pacific Station in Santa Barbara. Made of porcelain on steel, the tablet is affixed to a concrete pylon of about forty-two inches in height embedded with decorative pebbles, and containing the California Society's seal in the upper-left corner.



Marker with Morton Bay Fig Tree in background



Santa Barbara Portola Trail tablet marking August 18, 1769 campsite

The marker, which sits close to the landmark Morton Bay Fig Tree near the intersection of Chapala and Montecito Streets, was dedicated August 6, 1969.

Presidio of Monterey: The California Society's tablet commemorating the Monterey portion of the Portola expedition was dedicated on August 11, 1969 but was never erected. At some point it became part of a bulk transfer of material from the U.S. Army to a municipal storage facility in the City of Monterey where it remains. It is hoped that the city will one day arrange to have the marker erected.

Bicentennial of the Discovery of San Francisco Bay: Dedicated on August 14, 1969, this tablet commemorates the bicentennial of Portola's 1769 discovery of San Francisco Bay. It was installed in the Portola Room of the Officers' Club at the Presidio of San Francisco, on a low interior brick-wall under a bank of windows overlooking the grounds.

For over 200 years, the Presidio served as a military post for three nations (Spain, Mexico, and finally the United States). As the Cold War drew to a close, the federal government reexamined the nation's defense needs and in 1989 decided to close the Presidio. In October 1994 the U.S. Army lowered its flag for the last time and the Presidio was transferred to the National Park Service. Thereafter, many of the buildings at the Presidio became inaccessible, including the Officers' Club, and the Society's tablet passed out of sight and was feared to have been lost.

Management of the section of the Presidio known as the "Main Post" passed to The Presidio Trust, which in 2009 recommended that "The non-historic Portola Room be demolished and the former courtyard that once occupied this space be restored, creating a secondary entrance to the Officers' Club". As demolition was about to commence in January 2011, the Portola Room was emptied of clutter and there, behind a pile of furniture, was discovered the Society's tablet residing in the same spot at which it had originally been placed. The first known photograph of the tablet was taken by staff of the Presidio Trust on January 26 of that year and appears below.



Tablet in the Portola Room of the Officers' Club at the Presidio of San Francisco

After the Portola Room is demolished, the space it occupied will become a courtyard enclosed by five-foot walls, as it was originally. The Presidio Trust intends to install the tablet on one of those walls, making it again visible to the world.

1774 Anza Expedition, San Gabriel (1974)

Spanish explorer Juan Bautista de Anza's 2,000-mile colonization expedition through the southwestern United States has been compared in length and difficulty with the expedition of Lewis and Clark. In 1974, the year of the 200th anniversary of the expedition and Anza's arrival at the San Gabriel Mission northeast of Los Angeles on March 22, 1774, the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of California placed a bronze marker, affixed to a concrete base, on the grounds of the mission.



Grounds of the San Gabriel Mission, home of the tablet



Tablet commemorating the 1774 expedition of Juan Bautista de Anza

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA

1896

James Edward Oglethorpe, Founder of Georgia (1910)

A monument surmounted by a nine-foot bronze statue honoring James Oglethorpe, founder of the colony of Georgia, was dedicated in Savannah's Chippewa Square on November 23, 1910, with thousands of spectators, including 3,000 military troops, in attendance. The creation and funding of the monument, a process that took over six years, was a joint effort between the State of Georgia, the City of Savannah and the patriotic societies of the state, primary among them the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Georgia. An explanatory marker placed in Chippewa Square by the Georgia Historical Commission in 1957 describes the monument thus:

The monument in this Square to James Edward Oglethorpe - the great soldier-philanthropist who founded the colony of Georgia - was erected by the State of Georgia, the City of Savannah and various Patriotic Societies. Impressive ceremonies marked its unveiling in 1910.

The 9 foot bronze statue of Oglethorpe is the work of one of America's foremost sculptors, the celebrated Daniel Chester French. He has depicted the Founder of Georgia in the full dress of a British general of the period. Oglethorpe is portrayed with sword in hand; alert and ready for council or action. At his feet is a palmetto frond. The statue faces southward symbolizing the threat of Spain's imperial ambitions to the young colony.

The pedestal and base of the monument were designed by Henry Bacon, the eminent New York architect whose collaborations with Daniel Chester French include the Lincoln Memorial. The four lions at the corners of the lower base hold shields on which appear, respectively, the coat of arms of Oglethorpe and the great seals of the Colony of Georgia, the State, and the City of Savannah. On the pedestal of the monument is carved a portion of the text of the charter which was granted by Parliament in 1732 to "the Trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia in America."

In the year prior to the monument's dedication, controversy arose as to what should be inscribed on the sides of the base. To mitigate dissension, the monument committee agreed that excerpts from the colony's original charter (which it imagined would be less controversial) would be inscribed on the sides and back of the base, and that the front would contain this inscription:

Erected by · the State of Georgia · the City of Savannah · and the Patriotic · Societies of the State · to the Memory of · the Great Soldier · Eminent Statesman and · Famous Philanthropist · General James Edward · Oglethorpe Who in · this City on the 12th · Day of February · AD 1733 Founded and · Established the · Colony of Georgia ·

The inscription controversy—and the question of altering the wording—revived in 1920 and continued through 1929, long after the original dedication of the monument.

For many years after its unveiling, the Georgia Society annually laid a wreath at the monument in commemoration of Oglethorpe's 1733 founding of the colony.



Monument to James Edward Oglethorpe, founder of the colony of Georgia, in Savannah's Chippewa Square

Battle of Bloody Marsh (1913)

A granite monolith bears a tablet in remembrance of the great victory of Oglethorpe and his forces over the Spaniards in the 1742 Battle of Bloody Marsh. The tablet was crafted by Tiffany & Co. and the monument, a joint effort between the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Georgia and the Georgia Society of Colonial Dames of America, was unveiled on April 1, 1913.



Monument to the 1742 Battle of Bloody Marsh

WE ARE RESOLVED NOT TO SUFFER
DEFEAT · WE WILL RATHER DIE LIKE
LEONIDAS AND HIS SPARTANS· IF WE
CAN BUT PROTECT GEORGIA AND CARO-
LINA AND THE REST OF THE AMERICANS
FROM DESOLATION · OGLETHORPE

ERECTED ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF
BLOODY MARSH· BY THE GEORGIA
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA
AND THE GEORGIA SOCIETY OF COLONIAL
WARS IN MEMORY OF THE GREAT VICTORY
WON OVER THE SPANIARDS ON THIS SPOT
JULY 7 · 1742

Part of the larger Battle for Georgia between the English and Spanish, the clashes at Bloody Marsh and Gully Hole Creek on July 7, 1742 pitted the defensive forces of Oglethorpe against the invading forces of Don Manuel de Montiano, Governor of Florida.

The Spanish had sailed from Cuba, intending to attack in response to Oglethorpe's attempt to capture Spanish Florida two years earlier, and landed on St. Simons Island on July 5. The English confronted a scouting party in the Gully Hole Creek skirmish two days later. The Spanish pulled back and were bolstered by reinforcements, but at the marsh British fighters rose out of the brush and surrounded them. During the battle, the Spanish ran out of ammunition and retreated. Fearing the arrival of English reinforcements, Montiano evacuated several days later and sailed back to Florida on July 15.

The monument sits alongside the marsh on St. Simons Island where the battle took place.

Georgia Bicentennial and Colonel William Bull Sundial (1933)

To mark the bicentennial of the founding of the colony, the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Georgia dedicated a classically designed sundial in Johnson Square, one of Savannah’s two original squares, on February 12, 1933. The sundial monument also recognizes the service of Colonel William Bull, who assisted Oglethorpe in selecting the site of the city, and who surveyed the land to form the grid-pattern of the streets and squares.



Sundial in Savannah's Johnson Square

The monument consists of four mosaic panels in a flagstone base supporting a marble shaft with a bronze dial, which has a border of Roman numerals surrounding an eight-point star. The designer of the sundial was Henrik Wallin, the talented native of Sweden who had become a prominent architect in Savannah. William Aeger, stone cutter, carved the shaft, a verde antique column of hard black commercial marble from Cherokee County. Olaf Otto was the contractor and J. Pelli, assisted by Laverne South Sr., created the four mosaic floor panels.

One of the mosaic panels depicts a map of Savannah by Noble Jones (often mistakenly attributed to Peter Gordon) containing the words: *A View of Savannah in the Year 1734*. The three remaining panels read as follows:

ERECTED BY THE
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA
FEB. 12TH 1933
IN COMMEMORATION OF THE
200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
FOUNDING OF GEORGIA

IN THE CENTER
OF THIS SQUARE
THE EARLY COLONISTS
PLACED A SUNDIAL

IN RECOGNITION OF THE
SERVICE RENDERED BY
COLONEL WILLIAM BULL
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
WHO ASSISTED OGLETHORPE
IN SELECTING THE SITE
AND LAYING OUT THE PLAN
FOR SAVANNAH

The Georgia Society rededicated the sundial on February 11, 2000, coincident with the celebration of Georgia Day.

Highlanders of Scotland (1936)

In 1936, the year of the 200th anniversary of the founding by Scottish Highlanders of the area known as New Inverness, a monument to their memory was unveiled in Darien. An inscription on the base credits the monument’s sponsors thus: *Presented by the Georgia Society of the Colonial Dames of America · The St. Andrews Society of the City of Savannah · The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Georgia · Unveiled 1936*. The main inscription reads:

TO THE
HIGHLANDERS OF SCOTLAND
WHO FOUNDED NEW INVERNESS IN 1736 AD

THEIR VALOR DEFENDED THE STRUGGLING COLONY
FROM - THE - SPANISH - INVASION
THEIR IDEALS TRADITIONS AND CULTURE
ENRICHED
THE LAND OF THEIR ADOPTION



Monument to the Highlanders of Scotland in Darien

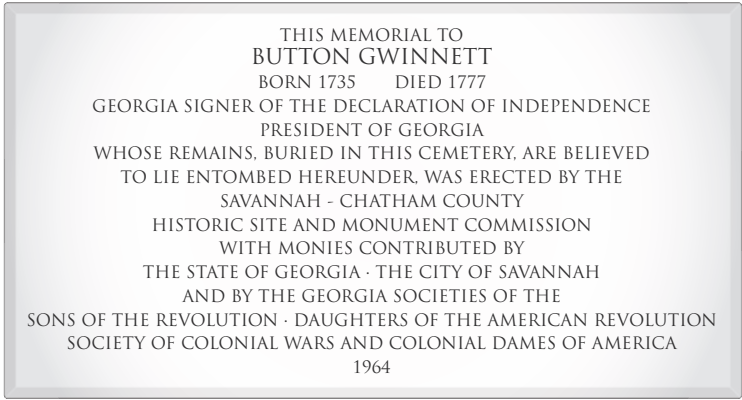
Well before the creation of the Georgia colony, the British Crown realized the Spanish threat and acceded to the creation of the colony as a “march” or buffer between the English and the Spanish primarily for this military consideration. In furtherance of this objective, Oglethorpe planned to erect an outpost on the site of the former Fort King George on the Altamaha River and a more extensive fortification on St. Simons Island. In October 1735 a band of Highland Scots was recruited from Inverness, arriving in Savannah in January 1736. At Oglethorpe’s direction, the Scots made plans for settling at the mouth of the Altamaha.

On January 19, 177 men, women and children of the Scottish Highlands, led by John McIntosh Mohr and Hugh Mackay, arrived at Barnwell’s Bluff, the site of Fort King George. There they established the settlement they named Darien, in honor of the ill-fated 1697 expedition made by fellow Scots to the Isthmus of Darien (Panama).

The monument is located at the intersection of Ocean Highway and Adams Street, a block north of Darien City Hall.

Button Gwinnett, Colonial Cemetery (1964)

On October 19, 1964 the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Georgia joined with Georgia polities and other patriotic associations to dedicate a monument to Button Gwinnett, signer of the Declaration of Independence and second president of Georgia. The monument was erected in Colonial Cemetery in Savannah at the spot under which the remains of Gwinnett were believed to rest. On the slanted-surface of the monolith centered on the monument’s base is a bronze tablet bearing the inscription:



Button Gwinnett monument and tablet in Colonial Cemetery in Savannah

The story of Button Gwinnett is a colorful one, from his birth (he was named *Button* in honor of his godmother, Barbara Button) to his death (in May 1777, after a wound received in a duel with General Lachlan McIntosh became gangrenous as a result of poor medical treatment). Even after death, controversy surrounded the location of Gwinnett’s grave. Only after years of heated dispute, and exhaustive testing of his disinterred bones, was it finally generally accepted that he had, indeed, been buried at the spot in Colonial Cemetery now marked by the monument.

Georgia Society Support of Other Projects (1921 - 1960)

In addition to the monuments for which the Georgia Society assumed a leading role, the Society has supported a number of other historical projects and placements:

Georgia Bay, Washington Memorial Chapel (1921): The Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania was designed as a collection of memorials commemorating individuals and events of the Revolutionary period. When built, the site consisted of a cloister (the Cloister of the Colonies), a chapel, meeting rooms and a library, and a tower overlooking the encampment.

The Cloister of the Colonies is divided into thirteen bays, each of which represents one of the thirteen original states. It forms a *porte cochere* to the chapel and is one of the entrances to the Washington Memorial Cemetery. The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Georgia in 1921 contributed to the building of the Georgia Bay of the Cloister of the Colonies.



Courtyard of the Cloister of the Colonies at Washington Memorial Chapel in Valley Forge

Whitefield Memorial Chapel Pews, Bethesda Orphanage (1925): The Georgia Society made a donation of the pews in the Whitefield Memorial Chapel at Bethesda Orphanage in 1925.

Washington Guns (1957): The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Georgia donated a sum to properly display the Washington Guns (presented by George Washington to the Chatham Artillery in 1791) in 1957.

Oglethorpe Grave Plaque (1960): In 1960 the Georgia Society helped to fund a plaque marking James Oglethorpe’s tomb at All Saints Church in Cranham, Essex, England. Oglethorpe, who died in 1785, is buried beneath the chancel floor of the church.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

1897

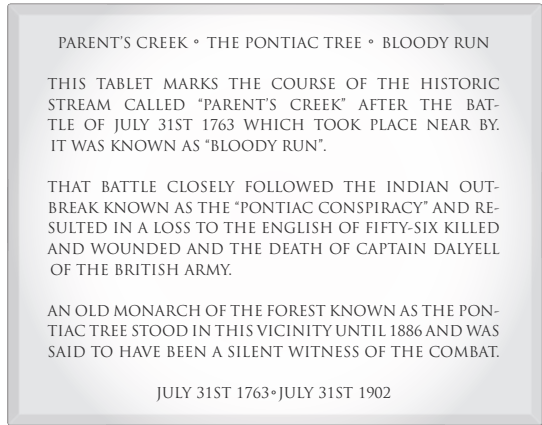
Battle of Bloody Run (1902)

In cooperation with the Michigan Stove Company of Detroit, the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Michigan erected an ornate tablet marking the bloodiest battle of Pontiac's Siege, the Battle of Bloody Run, on July 31, 1902, the 139th anniversary of the 1763 battle. The tablet was erected on property owned by the Michigan Stove Company which encompassed the site of the former Pontiac Tree, as well as the section of "Parent's Creek" referenced in the tablet.



Image from "The Bi-Centenary of the
Founding of City of Detroit 1701-1901"

The inscription on the tablet was phrased by the Historiographer of the City of Detroit and read:



The tablet remained where originally placed until 1977, when it was removed and replaced by a far less-impressive marker erected nearby by the State of Michigan. The whereabouts of the original tablet is unknown.

Colonial Era Cannon (2002)

Sometime in 1987 divers searching the Detroit River spotted three old cannon lying on the river-bottom about twenty-eight feet beneath the surface. Two of these were determined to be of French origin and one British. On October 18, 1987 the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Michigan had the British cannon retrieved and beginning in 2002, with the support of the General Society of Colonial Wars, funded its restoration at the Michigan Historical Museum in Lansing.



Cannon prior to conservation



Cannon after receiving its final coat of wax

The four-pounder (descriptive of the weight of the missile fired by the cannon) weighs about 1325 pounds. Historians believe that it either rolled off the deck of a ship during the War of 1812 or was lost during the British retreat at the end of the war in 1814. Having rested on the bottom of the Detroit River for nearly 200 years, it was, of course, badly rusted when retrieved. The cannon was taken to the Michigan Historical Museum, whose collections include many artifacts from Great Lakes shipwrecks and which is renowned for its expertise in the conservation of such artifacts and in November 2002 conservation efforts began. Working with Eastern Michigan University, the museum employed a variety of procedures to preserve the cannon.

The first step in the preservation process, desalinization, removed salts from the surface of the cannon. The second step was to place the cannon in an electrolytic bath of water and sodium carbonate through which ran a low-amperage electrical current. This process drew the rust off the cannon and onto the metal plates that lined the sides of the tank and took approximately a year to complete. The museum finished the conservation project by applying several layers of wax to protect the cannon and to prevent future oxidation.

Once restored, identifying marks of the British government and the crest of King George II were clearly apparent, indicating that the cannon had been made during his reign in 1727-1760.

During the year the cannon was in the bath it was on display at the museum. Once the conservation was completed in 2004, the armament went into storage and out of public view. In 2010 a museum volunteer undertook to build a reproduction carriage for the cannon. The Michigan Historical Museum intends to mount the cannon on the carriage and then to place it in the museum's long-term exhibits, as has been hoped by the Society for quite some time.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE 1897

First Presbyterian Meeting House (1918)

Within the boundaries of Brandywine Park in Wilmington stands the small, gambrel-roofed brick structure that was the first Presbyterian church in Wilmington, built in 1740. The church was originally located near the corner of Tenth and Market Streets in downtown Wilmington. When in 1838 the structure became too small to house an expanding congregation, it was used as a school for forty years and then, until 1917, as a library and museum operated by the Historical Society of Delaware. To save the historic building from demolition, the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Delaware in 1918 joined with the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Delaware to move it brick-by-brick to its present location. A bronze tablet just to the right of the entrance door recognizes that accomplishment thus:

THIS IS THE ORIGINAL
PRESBYTERIAN MEETING HOUSE
BUILT IN 1740
NEAR TENTH & MARKET STREETS
- - -
PRESENTED BY
THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
TO
THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE
OF DELAWARE
AND
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES
OF AMERICA IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE
AND RE-BUILT HERE BY THEM IN 1918



First Presbyterian Meeting House, at the corner of S. Park Drive and N. West Street in Wilmington

Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, Amstel House (1932)

Amstel House is the only remaining early-Georgian residence in New Castle, a town which was at various times in the colonial era under the control of the Swedish, Dutch and English. Built about 1732, Amstel House served as the home of Delaware's seventh Governor, Nicholas Van Dyke. In 1784 George Washington was a guest there, at the wedding of Van Dyke's daughter.

In 1931 a group of citizens, later to become the New Castle Historical Society, raised funds to buy Amstel House, which faced an uncertain fate. One of the projects undertaken was the creation of a Georgian town garden by noted landscape architect Charles Gillette. In 1932 the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Delaware teamed with the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Delaware to erect a brick wall to frame the garden.



Tablet at Amstel House in New Castle commemorating the 200th Anniversary of Washington's birth

The brick wall contains a bronze tablet, also erected in 1932, commemorating the 200th anniversary of George Washington's birth. The tablet reads as follows:

TO COMMEMORATE THE
TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE BIRTH OF
GEORGE WASHINGTON
THIS WALL WAS ERECTED
BY THE DELAWARE SOCIETY OF
COLONIAL WARS
AND THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA
IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE
1932

Now a museum operated by the New Castle Historical Society, Amstel House is located on East Fourth Street in New Castle.

Federal Card Table, Dumbarton House (1992)

In conjunction with the 1992 Centennial Project of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Delaware donated a Federal-style inlaid mahogany card table to Dumbarton House, located on the heights of Georgetown in Washington, D.C. Dumbarton House initially used the table to hold its Centennial Campaign donor book.



Photograph Courtesy Dumbarton House, NSCDA

The table had been acquired by noted antiquarian David Stockwell, a member of the Delaware Society. It is described in the Dumbarton House catalog as follows:

Inlaid mahogany card table, Massachusetts, having a serpentine top with satinwood and ebony inlaid edges and turret corners above a bird's-eye maple frieze with mahogany banding, raised on faux bamboo turned legs, 1800-1810.

The table typically resides against the east wall of the dining room of Dumbarton House.

Distinctively Delaware Exhibit (1998)

The museum of the Historical Society of Delaware in Wilmington is home to an interactive exhibit known as *Distinctively Delaware*, which covers the nearly four hundred years of Delaware's history. In the exhibit, the museum's extensive collection of historic artifacts and photographs are displayed in re-created environments reflecting their times.

In 1998 the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Delaware funded a section of the exhibit on the colonial era and a plaque was erected to recognize that support. The plaque reads thus:

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE
GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGES
THE SUPPORT OF THE
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
STATE OF DELAWARE
IN MAKING POSSIBLE THIS COLONIAL SECTION
OF
DISTINCTIVELY DELAWARE



Plaque mounted above "Delaware in Danger" storyboard

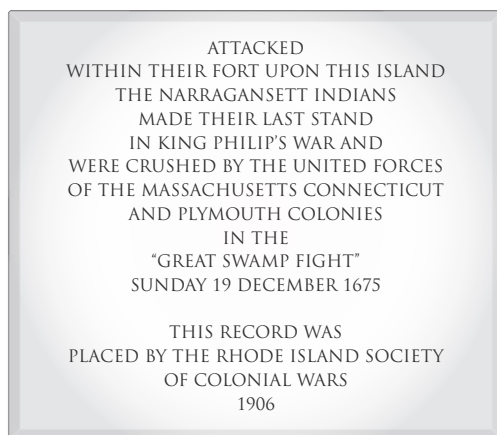
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

1897

The Great Swamp Fight (1906)

On October 20, 1906 the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Rhode Island unveiled a multi-part monument commemorating the 1675 battle of King Philip's War known as the Great Swamp Fight. In a setting both beautiful and haunting, the monument consists of a rugged stone shaft nearly thirty feet tall standing atop a mound, surrounded by four granite monoliths and two rectangular markers. Well off the beaten track (nearly a mile by foot from Great Swamp Road in West Kingstown), the monument's remoteness only adds to its solemnity and, sadly, the incidence of vandalism.

Each granite monolith contains the name of a colony involved in or affected by the battle: Massachusetts, Plymouth and Connecticut (together the "United Colonies") and Rhode Island. The two rectangular markers consisted of a piece of stone to which was affixed a slate tablet. The first of the two rectangular markers was placed in front of the obelisk by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Rhode Island at the time the monument was erected in 1906. Although it has been badly defaced, the inscription it bears can still be read:



Slate tablet in front of the obelisk

The second rectangular marker was placed behind the obelisk ten years later by the Rhode Island Historical Society in memory of Major Samuel Appleton of Ipswich, Massachusetts who "commanded the Massachusetts forces and led the victorious storming column at the Great Swamp Fight". The stone piece remains, but the slate tablet was stolen or destroyed long ago.

The United Colonies of New England had declared war on the Narragansett Indians (who had not theretofore been combatants in King Philip's War) on November 2, 1675, charging them with, among other things, "relieving and succoring Wampanoag women and children and wounded men". The colonies raised a thousand soldiers to challenge the Narragansetts unless their sachems gave up the fugitive Wampanoags, who *were* combatants in the war.

On December 14 the United Colonies, under Governor Winslow, attacked a Narragansett village near today's Wickford and burned some 150 wigwams, killing seven Indians and taking nine prisoners. The Narragansetts responded the next day by attacking Jireh Bull's house on Tower Hill, massacring its occupants and setting fire to the house. Three days later, colonial forces met at Pettaquamscutt and planned to attack the Narragansetts the next day.



Monument to the Great Swamp Fight near West Kingstown

On December 19 the colonists assaulted the Narragansett village and fort, located in the heart of the Great Swamp. Ordinarily impenetrable, the cold weather had frozen the marshy ground, allowing the colonial troops an easier approach. At first repulsed, the troops drove many Indians from their fort, with heavy casualties on both sides.

Meanwhile, some 600 wigwams were set afire, and flames swept through the fort. The “shrieks and cries of the women and children, the yelling of the warriors, exhibited a most horrible and appalling scene, so that it greatly moved some of the soldiers”, according to an early account which continued: “They were in much doubt and they afterwards seriously inquired whether burning their enemies alive could be consistent with humanity and the benevolent principle of the gospel”. The retreating Indians were driven from the woods about the fort, leaving the colonists with a complete, though dearly bought, victory.

Another in the long series of tragic episodes which marked relations between New Englanders and Indians, the Great Swamp Fight was a devastating blow to the Narragansett tribe and one from which it never fully recovered. The passage of time had its palliative effect and three descendants of the Narragansett tribe unveiled the monument at its 1906 dedication ceremony.

Colonel Benjamin Church (c. 1971)

Sometime between 1970 and 1972, the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Rhode Island dedicated a monument in recognition of the exceptional services rendered by Colonel Benjamin Church during King Philip's War. The bronze tablet, affixed to a rectangular piece of granite, is placed at the feet of the matching box tombs of Colonel Church and his wife at Old Commons Burial Ground in Little Compton. The burial ground is adjacent to the United Congregational Church.



Monument to Colonel Benjamin Church at Old Commons Burial Ground in Little Compton

THIS TABLET
ERECTED BY THE RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY
OF COLONIAL WARS
IN RECOGNITION OF THE EXCEPTIONAL
SERVICES RENDERED BY
COL. BENJAMIN CHURCH
HIS FEARLESS LEADERSHIP
AND EFFECTIVE COMMAND DURING
KING PHILIP'S WAR
1675 - 1677

Born in Plymouth Colony in 1639, Church is best remembered for his military career, especially his leading role in the Great Swamp Fight. Though sometimes considered America's first “Great Indian Fighter”, Church's initial inclination was to peacefully coexist with the native peoples. When he first settled in the Indian lands near Sakonnet, Church was the only Englishman in the area. As a military commander, he respected the skill of the Indian warrior and persuaded many neutral or formerly hostile Indians to join his unit, where they performed admirably as irregular troops.

After King Philip's War had ended, Church vehemently opposed Governor Winslow's decision to sell Indian captives into slavery and sought clemency for former Indian adversaries.

Memorial Bench at Smith’s Castle (1995)

In 1995 the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Rhode Island placed a memorial bench on the grounds of Smith’s Castle in North Kingstown. The top-surface of the granite bench bears this inscription:

TO THOSE WHO FOUGHT AND DIED
FOR THIS LAND
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS ~ 1995

“Those who fought and died for this land” refers to, among others, Captain John Gallup who was killed in the Great Swamp Fight and who is memorialized in a monument adjacent to the bench and also to “forty men who died in the Swamp Fight or on the return march to Richard Smith’s Block House” in whose honor there is also a memorial nearby.



Bench at Smith’s Castle; to its right, the memorial to Captain John Gallup and behind it, the common grave of “forty men”



Smith’s Castle in North Kingstown

Smith’s Castle was built on the land known as *Cocumscussoc*, originally the site of Roger William’s trading post. Williams sold the property to Richard Smith who constructed a large, fortified house, hence the edifice being called a “castle”. Richard Smith, Jr. inherited the plantation in 1666 and invited militias from Massachusetts and Connecticut to use the property during King Philip’s War. In retaliation for the Great Swamp Fight, the house was burned by the Narragansetts and the present structure (modified over the years) was built in its place in 1678.

Louisbourg Cross Grave Markers, Rededication (2005)

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Rhode Island has placed a large number of Louisbourg Cross grave markers at gravesites across the state, including fifty-two at all of the graves of colonial soldiers buried at the Old Commons Burial Ground in Little Compton. The Rhode Island Society’s cross is of a form similar to that adopted by the General Society in 1909, but is somewhat smaller; has a more elaborate base designed to hold a flagstaff; and has dual rods for insertion into the ground. The vertical inscription on the cross displays the dates 1607-1775 while the horizontal inscription reads simply *Colonial Wars*.



Marker at the grave of Joseph Church (c. 1664 - 1715) at the Old Commons Burial Ground in Little Compton



Marker at grave of Captain John Gallup at Smith’s Castle

Time and New England weather having taken their toll, by the twenty-first century virtually all of the crosses in Little Compton were in need of replacement or repair. The Rhode Island Society arranged for twenty new cast-iron crosses to be made at a local iron foundry to replace those which were beyond repair. Those which were salvageable were personally repaired, sanded and painted by the governor of the Rhode Island Society, who also painted the twenty new crosses.

On July 19, 2005 the crosses were dedicated. The ceremony, which preceded the Rhode Island Society’s Summer Court at the Stonehouse Club in Little Compton, included a color guard, bagpiper, and cannon salute.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF MAINE

1898

Fort New Casco (1928)

Atop the nearly-vertical surface of a granite monolith in Falmouth sits a tablet commemorating the role of Fort New Casco, which stood as the most northern and eastern English outpost in the American colonies from 1701 to 1715. The monument was dedicated by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maine on June 16, 1928 and is inscribed thus:

SOUTHEASTERLY NEAR THE
SHORE WAS LOCATED
FORT NEW CASCO

IN THE STRUGGLES WHICH DETERMINED
WHETHER AMERICA SHOULD BE
FRENCH OR ENGLISH
THIS FORT STOOD THE MOST NORTHERN
AND EASTERN ENGLISH OUTPOST
FROM 1701 TO 1715

IN COMMEMORATION THEREOF
THIS TABLET IS ERECTED BY
THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE STATE OF MAINE
JUNE 16, 1928



Image from "Dedication of Memorial Tablet Marking the Site of Fort New Casco"
Courtesy of the Collections of the Maine Historical Society

The Fort of Gorhamtown (1930)

On June 17, 1930 the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maine joined with the Community Club of Gorham and the Town of Gorham to dedicate a boulder bearing a bronze tablet marking the site of the Fort of Gorhamtown. The monument resides on Fort Hill in Gorham, on land donated to the town by Robert D. Libby.



Image from "Dedication of a Memorial Tablet Marking the Site of the Fort at Gorham, Maine, June Seventeenth 1930"
Courtesy of Portland Public Library

HERE WAS ERECTED
IN 1744
THE FORT
OF
GORHAMTOWN
A REFUGE AND DEFENSE AGAINST
THE ATTACKS OF THE INDIANS

TO THE BRAVE PIONEERS THIS
TABLET IS DEDICATED BY THE
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE STATE OF MAINE
THE COMMUNITY CLUB AND
TOWN OF GORHAM
JUNE 17, 1930

Built circa 1743 as a defense against Indian attacks, Fort Gorhamtown was situated on top of Fort Hill, the highest land in the town with sweeping views of distant mountains. Constructed of hewn timbers, the fort was surrounded by a palisade of heavy timber set in the ground. The wall was about twelve feet in height and had watch towers, or flankers, at two diagonal corners. There were two cannon mounted on the flankers, which served both as defense and also to warn neighboring towns of possible incursions. The fort was attacked at least twice, in 1745 and 1746, and was burned by the Indians in 1747 after having been abandoned.

Scottow's Stockade Fort (1931)

Unique among the Society's monuments, a bronze tablet mounted on a large millstone from an historic grist mill marks the site of the western bastion of Scottow's Stockade Fort on Prouts Neck in Scarborough. The monument was dedicated by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maine on August 21, 1931. It sits in a somewhat secluded location along a pathway running behind Kaler-Vaill, a home for retired women on Black Point Road. According to the printed invitation to the dedication ceremony, the tablet was unveiled in 1931 by Mrs. Addie Kaler Vaill.



*A millstone from Colonel Thomas Westbrook's
grist mill bears the tablet*

LOCATION OF WESTERN BASTION OF
SCOTTOWS STOCKADE FORT
BUILT 1681 - DESTROYED 1690
BY THE FRENCH AND INDIANS
THE STONE IS FROM THE GRIST MILL OF
COL. THOMAS WESTBROOK AT STROUDWATER 1727

IN COMMEMORATION THEREOF
THIS TABLET IS ERECTED BY THE
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF MAINE
AUGUST 21, 1931



*Tablet marking the site of the western bastion of
Scottow's Stockade Fort*

Scottow's Stockade Fort was the second fort built by Joshua Scottow in the first settlement of Scarborough. Erected in 1681, its walls protected as many as eleven houses. Although the fort was never attacked, it was abandoned in 1690 during King William's War (1689-1699) and then burned by the French and Indians.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF INDIANA

1903

Fort Ouiatenon (1998)

In 1998 the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Indiana joined with the Indiana Historical Bureau to mark the site of Fort Ouiatenon, the first fortified European settlement in present-day Indiana. The marker, which is located four miles southwest of West Lafayette in Fort Ouiatenon Historic Park, summarizes the history as follows:



Fort Ouiatenon marker in West Lafayette

First post in Indiana area built nearby in 1717 by French Canada to counter British expansion in valleys of Wabash and Ohio rivers. Served as trade and communication post. French surrendered fort to British in 1761 during the French and Indian War. Fort was occupied by Native Americans after 1763 and destroyed by American soldiers 1791.

The inscription on one side of the marker is in English and on the other side, in deference to the original settlers, in French.

Fort Miamis (2000)

The Indiana Society in 2000 joined again with the Indiana Historical Bureau to mark the site of a colonial-era fort, Fort Saint Philippe des Miamis. The two-sided marker relates the history thus:

French built a palisaded fort on this strategic site in 1722; named Fort Saint Philippe des Miamis. One of three French forts built in what is now Indiana to protect French fur trade from encroaching English. First of five forts built over time within a square mile of the center of present-day Fort Wayne.

Nearby confluence of St. Mary's and St. Joseph's rivers forms Maumee River, a strategic central part of the waterways system connecting Great Lakes regions with Mississippi River Valley. Using a portage between Maumee and Wabash rivers, travelers could journey nearly 2,500 miles by water from French Canada to Louisiana.



Fort Miamis marker in Fort Wayne

The marker is located in Guildin Park in Fort Wayne, just south of the Van Buren Street Bridge.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

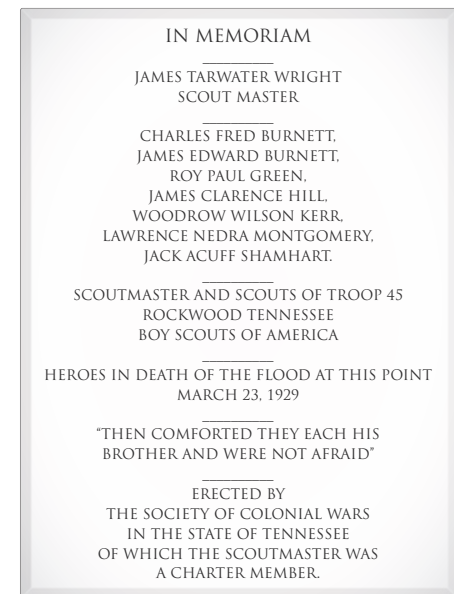
1923

James Tarwater Wright and Boy Scouts of Troop 45 (1929)

Seven Boy Scouts and their scoutmaster died in a flash flood on White's Creek in northern Rhea County in the early morning hours of Saturday, March 23, 1929. The scoutmaster, James Tarwater Wright, was a charter member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Tennessee. In his and the Boy Scouts' memories, the Tennessee Society in 1929 erected a monument at the site of the White's Creek Bridge, now known as James Tarwater Wright Bridge, on the Rhea County side of White's Creek, near Spring City.



Memorial to James Tarwater Wright and the Boy Scouts of Troop 45



A first-hand account of the tragedy by Lloyd G. McCluen, one of the scouts who survived, was published in *The Historical Review of Rockwood Centennial Year 1868-1968*. According to McCluen, the group of twenty-five left Rockwood on Friday afternoon, March 22, 1929 for a weekend camp at the Tarwater bungalow on White's Creek. Around four o'clock the next morning, they were awakened by water coming through the door of the cabin. Two hours later, the steel highway bridge across White's Creek washed away, releasing a wall of water and debris. Many of the Scouts were able to get onto the roof of the bungalow, or to cling to trees until help arrived, but Wright and seven of the Boy Scouts perished.

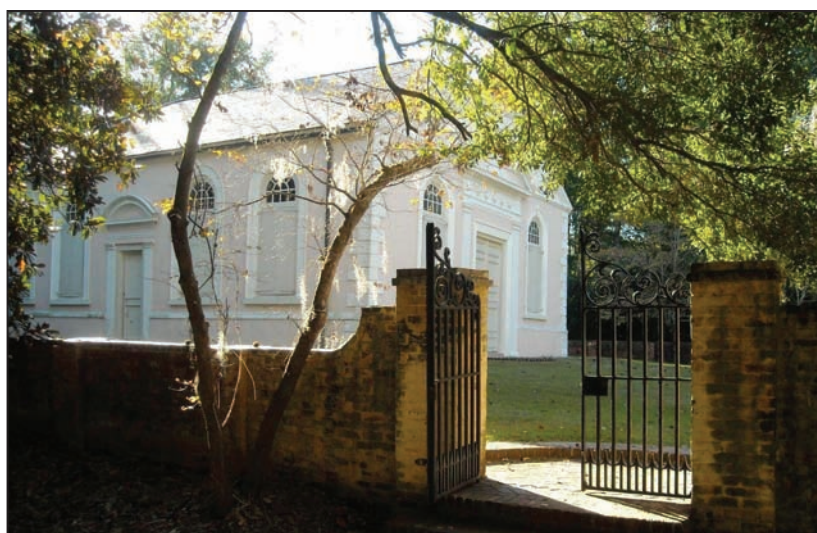
According to McCluen, those who survived owed their lives to Scoutmaster Wright: "In the eyes of the members of Troop 45, Jim Wright was one of the great scoutmasters of this country. He gave much of his time, talent, and money to scout work. He was last seen trying to save one of the boys, and all surviving members of this troop are confident that he gave his life trying to save one of us."

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

1931

St. James Church, Goose Creek (1990)

Created by the Church Act of 1706, St. James, Goose Creek was one of the first Anglican Parishes in the *low country* (the coastal plains of the Carolinas and Georgia) and the existing church is the oldest in the state in anything like its original condition. The first church, a wood-frame structure built in 1707, was replaced by a Georgian brick edifice covered in stucco, which was completed in 1719.



St. James Church, Goose Creek

The church was active until the early nineteenth century. It was abandoned briefly and then restored in 1845, and again after the Charleston Earthquake of 1886. The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of South Carolina funded the most recent restoration in 1990 in the aftermath of Hurricane Hugo. An inscribed stone tablet placed at the entrance to the churchyard recognizes that contribution.



Tablet at St. James

Exterior features of St. James include a hipped roof and pediment with a relief of a pelican feeding her young, symbol of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel which had sent missionaries to St. James.

Among the interior features of the church are a tall pulpit, a hatchment (arms) of the Izard family, and in the chancel, the only Royal Coat of Arms of George I known to have survived the Revolution.

St. James was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1970.

William Moultrie (2007)

The dedication of the statue of William Moultrie on June 28, 2007 was the long-delayed finale of a project that began in 1829. The eight-foot statue, which stands atop a granite pedestal of about equal height, is located in White Point Garden overlooking the Charleston harbor. A number of organizations, led by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of South Carolina with the support of the General Society, came together in 1999 to finally complete the monument, 170 years after it was first conceived.

The inscription on the west-face of the pedestal describes Moultrie’s life and achievements thus:

This monument represents the high esteem in which all who love freedom hold Charleston’s native son, William Moultrie.

Born on November 23, 1730, Moultrie served in the royal assembly from 1752 until 1773. He was aide-de-camp to Governor William Lyttleton in the 1759 offensive on the southern frontier to suppress pillaging by the Cherokee nation. In 1760, Moultrie was promoted to captain in Colonel Thomas Middleton’s provincial regiment and rose to further prominence after serving in the Cherokee expedition of 1761. He was elected to the first provincial congress in 1774. On June 17, 1775, he earned the commission of colonel in the second South Carolina regiment of foot.

In command of Fort Sullivan on June 28, 1776, Moultrie defeated a combined land and sea assault by the British under the command of Major General Henry Clinton and Commodore Peter Parker. Moultrie’s unexpected victory gave the American forces hope in their cause, and he became a national hero. It was during this command that he chose for his garrison a flag consisting of a crescent moon on a field of blue. Commissioned a brigadier general in the continental army on September 16, 1776, Moultrie, second in command of Charleston’s defense, was captured on May 12, 1780, when the city fell. He remained imprisoned until exchanged for major general John Burgoyne in February, 1782. He was appointed a major general on October 15, 1782.

He was elected lieutenant governor of South Carolina in 1784 and served as governor from 1785 until 1787. Under his leadership, the government divided the state into counties, created the county court system, and moved the state capital from Charleston to Columbia.

He served a second term as governor from 1792 to 1794, when he retired from public office.

William Moultrie died in Charleston on September 27, 1805, and is buried on Sullivan’s island near the site of his 1776 victory. The highest ranking military officer from South Carolina during the revolution, he remains honored by his countrymen for his valor, patriotism, and public service.

The inscriptions on the south and north faces of the monument list the organizations which erected and gave the Moultrie monument to the City of Charleston. The names of the lead groups, including the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of South Carolina, are inscribed on the south-face of the monument (at left, below), while those organizations which played a supporting role are listed on the north-face (at right, below).

ERECTED AND GIVEN TO
CHARLESTON
BY

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI OF THE STATE OF
SOUTH CAROLINA

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF
SOUTH CAROLINA

THE MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM MOULTRIE CHAPTER
SOUTH CAROLINA SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION



Statue of William Moultrie in White Point Garden in Charleston

WITH SUPPORT FROM

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS

THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY OF CHARLESTON

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES
OF AMERICA IN THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY

THE REBECCA MOTTE CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF CHARLESTON, SC

THE ST. DAVID'S SOCIETY OF CHARLESTON

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SOCIETY

THE WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY

Province of Carolina (2010)

On April 10, 2010 the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of South Carolina erected a tablet mounted on a pole to mark the site in today’s Rockville near where Captain Robert Sandford landed on June 23, 1666 and claimed the territory for England and the Lords Proprietors. The story is told on the tablet thus:

Near this site on June 23, 1666, English explorer Captain Robert Sandford and the crew of the Berkeley Bay landed claiming the territory for Charles II, King of England and the Lords Proprietors. The captain and crew carried out the ritual of turf and twig taking full possession of the Province of Carolina from latitude 36° 30’ north (the southern boundary of Virginia) to 29° south (about fifteen miles due south of Daytona Beach, Florida), and west to the south seas (Pacific Ocean). The King granted this approximately 850,000 square miles of territory to eight men as a reward for helping restore the monarchy in 1660. These Lords Proprietors named in the second charter of 1665 were: Edward Hyde, 1st Earle of Clarendon; George Monck, 1st Duke of Albermarle; William Craven, 1st Earl of Craven; John Berkeley, 1st Baron Berkeley of Stratton; Anthony Ashley Cooper, 1st Earl of Shaftesbury; Sir George Carteret; Sir William Berkeley; and Sir John Colleton. This huge section of continent was granted to these men with extraordinary powers normally reserved for the monarch. With these powers came the potential for tremendous profit and wealth from this vast expanse of land.

Lord Ashley (Anthony Ashley Cooper) was one of the most important of these men. He led the efforts to colonize the province with emigrants from the mother country and experienced settlers from other colonies such as Barbados. Lord Ashley along with his secretary, John Locke, wrote the Fundamental Constitution of Carolina. Although it never became the basic law of Carolina, the document was designed to attract settlers. This governmental framework would appeal to almost anyone seeking a new beginning offering religious tolerance, naturalized citizenship for aliens, property rights, land grants, and titles of honor. During the next several years two settlements were established toward the northern boundary of the province. The third settlement, Charles-Town or Charleston as it became known, was the principal seat of government for the entire province. As more settlements were established, the Province of Carolina slowly became divided and today exists as fifteen states and northern Mexico.



Tablet in Rockville overlooking Bobicket Creek

Grave Markers, St. Michael’s Churchyard (2010)

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of South Carolina participated in the 2010 placements of marble tablets in remembrance of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and John Rutledge, two of the most illustrious leaders of South Carolina during the colonial period and beyond. The tablets are in the churchyard of St. Michael’s Episcopal Church in Charleston and are placed at the foot of each of the original headstones. The South Carolina Society was joined in this endeavor by descendants of these leaders, as well as by a number of other patriotic organizations.

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney (2010)

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney (1746-1826) had a long and distinguished record of public service both to the State of South Carolina and the federal government. He was a member of the Colonial Legislature in 1769 and District Attorney General for South Carolina in 1773. A member of the provincial Congress and officer of the Continental Army in 1775, he was held as a prisoner of war when Charleston fell in 1780. Pinckney was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention and a signatory to the United States Constitution. He served as Minister to France during the XYZ Affair and was the Federalist candidate for Vice President of the United States in 1800 and for President of the United States in 1804 and 1808.

The tablet was dedicated on June 28, 2010. The words inscribed thereon reflect the high esteem in which Pinckney is held by South Carolinians.



Grave of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney



Tablet at foot of headstone

TO THE MEMORY OF
GENERAL CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY
ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF
THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.
IN WAR
HE WAS THE COMPANION IN ARMS
AND THE FRIEND OF WASHINGTON.
IN PEACE
HE ENJOYED HIS UNCHANGING CONFIDENCE
AND MAINTAINED WITH ENLIGHTENED ZEAL
THE PRINCIPLES OF HIS ADMINISTRATION
AND OF THE CONSTITUTION.
AS A STATESMAN
HE BEQUEATHED TO HIS COUNTRY THE SENTIMENT,
MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE
NOT A CENT FOR TRIBUTE.
AS A LAWYER,
HIS LEARNING WAS VARIOUS AND PROFOUND
HIS PRINCIPLES PURE HIS PRACTICE LIBERAL.
WITH ALL THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS
OF THE GENTLEMAN
HE COMBINED THE VIRTUES OF THE PATRIOT
AND THE PIETY OF THE CHRISTIAN.
HIS NAME
IS RECORDED IN THE HISTORY OF HIS COUNTRY
INSCRIBED ON THE CHARTER OF HER LIBERTIES,
AND CHERISHED IN THE AFFECTIONS OF HER CITIZENS.
OBEIT XVI AUGUST MDCCCXXV
AETATIS, LXXIX

PLACED BY
HIS DESCENDANTS
THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
THE WILLIAM MOULTRIE CHAPTER, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
THE REBECCA MOTTE CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
2010

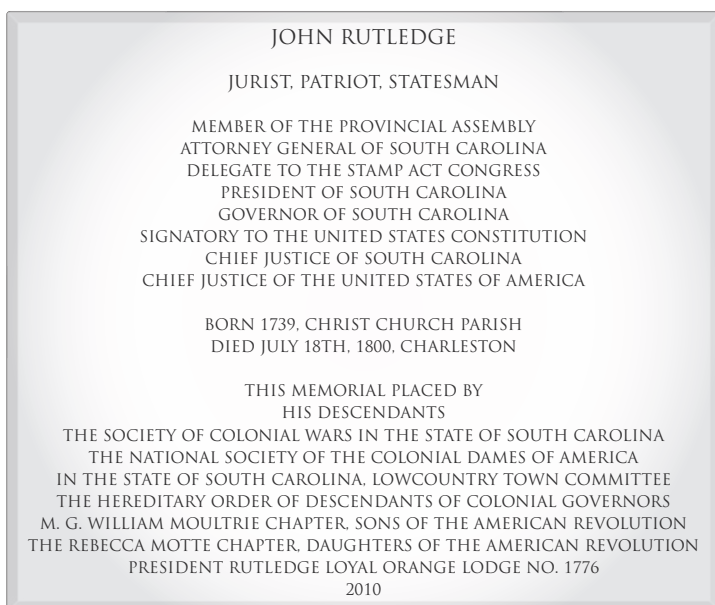
John Rutledge (2010)

The second of the memorial tablets placed at St. Michael's Episcopal Church honors John Rutledge (1739-1800) who, like Pinckney, served both the State of South Carolina and the fledgling federal government of the United States in a variety of important capacities.



*Tablet at foot of headstone of John Rutledge at
St. Michael's Episcopal Church*

The tablet, which was dedicated on December 12, 2010, lists all of the sponsoring organizations and summarizes the long record of Rutledge's public service:



SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

1949

Six-Board Chest (1991)

In May 1991 the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of North Carolina donated a six-board chest to Old Salem Museums & Gardens in Winston-Salem, a 100-acre campus of restored buildings, shops and museums exemplifying life in the early-south. The chest is constructed of yellow pine and oak and is believed to have been made in tidewater Virginia 1690-1720.

John Lawson, Historic Bath (2005)

In March 2005 the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of North Carolina erected a marker in Bath, the state's oldest town and first capital, on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the town's founding. The marker commemorates John Lawson, and is inscribed thus:



John Lawson marker in Historic Bath

JOHN LAWSON
1674-1711

Naturalist, explorer and surveyor general for the Lords Proprietors, John Lawson traveled the interior of the Carolina colony in 1700-1701. He described the 550-mile journey in *A New Voyage to Carolina*, published in 1709. Lawson was killed by Tuscarora Indians while exploring the Neuse River in 1711. His house stood nearby.

Hugh Waddell, Fort Dobbs (2007)

In October 2007 the North Carolina Society erected a marker at Fort Dobbs State Historic Site in Statesville to coincide with the French and Indian War 250th Commemoration. The marker honors Hugh Waddell, an officer in the French and Indian War. The marker reads as follows:

HUGH WADDELL
c. 1734-April 9, 1773

Directed construction of Fort Dobbs in 1756 while in command of Provincial forces. Irish born, Waddell was in North Carolina by 1754. During French & Indian War, he led troops to Pennsylvania in 1758 and repulsed Cherokee attack on Fort Dobbs in February 1760. He was commissioned general, 1771. Buried at Castle Hayne, Bladen Co.



Marker at Fort Dobbs in Statesville

Situated near the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains in the Piedmont region, Fort Dobbs State Historic Site is the only North Carolina Historic Site associated with the French and Indian War.

Wayside Exhibits, Historic Halifax (2009)

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of North Carolina dedicated two wayside-exhibits on the grounds of Historic Halifax, a North Carolina Historic Site on St. David's Street in Halifax. The dedication ceremony took place on May 16, 2009. Made of weather-resistant polymer on metal supports, the exhibits are colorful storyboards that feature both text and graphics.

Halifax Courthouse: The Halifax Courthouse exhibit summarizes the history of the long-vanished 1759 structure and describes some of the important events which took place there, including the first public proclamation of the Declaration of Independence and the meetings there of the Fourth and Fifth Provincial Congresses.



Halifax Courthouse wayside-exhibit at Historic Halifax

The Market Green: The Market Green exhibit explains the importance of the town green in the growth and development of Halifax and its role in social, commercial and military affairs.



The Market Green wayside-exhibit

Among the colonial-era buildings of the grounds of Historic Halifax are the 1760 home of a merchant and the 1760 Tap Room. Located on the Roanoke River, Halifax fully developed into a commercial and political center at the time of the American Revolution.

Wayside Exhibits, Brunswick Town (2009-2010)

In 2009 and 2010 the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of North Carolina dedicated two wayside-exhibits on the grounds of Brunswick Town, a North Carolina Historic Site in Winnabow. The first of the two exhibits commemorates *Capt. William Dry and the Spanish Attack* and was dedicated in a ceremony on September 12, 2009. The second exhibit was dedicated on October 30, 2010 and is entitled *Stamp Act Resistance at Brunswick Town*.

Capt. William Dry and the Spanish Attack (2009): On September 3, 1748, just before the end of King George's War (first known as the War of Jenkins' Ear), three Spanish ships entered the Cape Fear River and attacked Brunswick Town. The residents fled and many ships in the port were destroyed. On September 6 eighty local militiamen under the command of Capt. William Dry returned and retook the town. This wayside-exhibit tells the story.



Capt. William Dry and the Spanish Attack exhibit at Brunswick Town

Stamp Act Resistance at Brunswick Town (2010): The Stamp Act resistance in lower Cape Fear was one of the first successful armed rebellions against British authority in America. When the first stamps arrived in Brunswick in late 1765, an armed group told the ship's captain that they would fire on anyone attempting to land them. The rest of the story is told by the exhibit.



Wayside-exhibit on the Stamp Act Resistance at Brunswick Town

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA

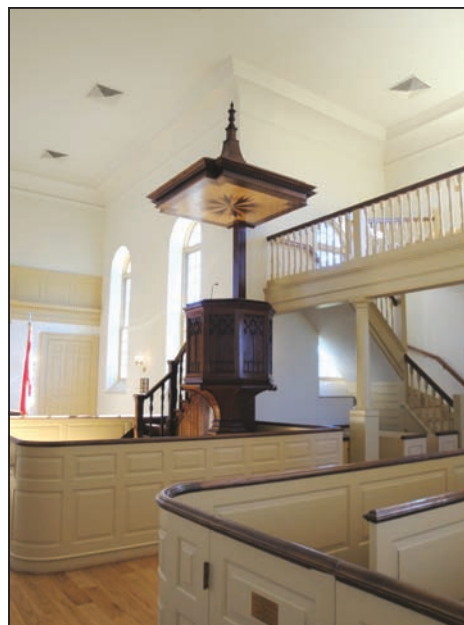
1956

Sounding Board, American Village (1999 and after)

American Village in Montevallo opened its doors in 1999 with the mission to “strengthen and renew the foundations of American liberty and self-government through citizenship education”. It is a teaching facility open to all, but primarily designed to give school children an interactive experience of American history from colonial times to the present. The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Alabama has supported American Village in many ways, including furnishing a sounding board above the pulpit in the Lucille Ryals Thompson Colonial Chapel, a consecrated church modeled after Bruton Parish Church in Williamsburg, Virginia. The sounding board is paired with an antique wooden pulpit imported from a church in England.



Lucille Ryals Thompson Colonial Chapel at American Village



Sounding board donated by the Alabama Society

The 113-acre campus of American Village is home to a collection of careful reproductions of historic sites. In addition to the reproduction of Bruton Parish Church, structures replicated thus far range in time from George Washington's Philadelphia home to the modern Oval Office.

The Alabama Society's goal at American Village has been to encourage expansion of the attention paid to the colonial period. Before 2007 the bulk of the funds raised by the Society went to the furnishing of the Colonial Chapel. Since then, with the help of General Society matching funds, the Alabama Society has sponsored an annual teachers' workshop entitled "Becoming Americans: Jamestown to Revolution Teacher Workshop". The workshops offer not only technical instruction on such topics as "Working with Colonial Maps" but also demonstrations of first person interpretation techniques. The workshops are a very popular continuing education experience for Alabama's middle and high school social studies teachers and have a waiting-list each year.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF TEXAS

1956

Having earlier explored the Great Lakes and Mississippi River, Rene-Robert Cavalier, Sieur de la Salle set out from France in 1684 to establish a French colony at the mouth of the Mississippi River. His party was made up of 300 colonists and four ships. The expedition was plagued by pirates, hostile Indians and poor navigation. One ship was lost to pirates in the West Indies, a second sank in the inlets of Matagorda Bay and a third (*la Belle*) ran aground there. Eventually La Salle founded Fort St. Louis on Garcitas Creek in today's Victoria County, some 400 miles west of his intended destination. With the fort as his base La Salle traveled eastward on foot to try to locate the mouth of the Mississippi. During the last of these searches, La Salle's men mutinied near today's Navasota and killed him. The colony at Fort St. Louis lasted until 1688 when Karankawa Indians killed the twenty remaining adults and took five children as captives. In 1722 Spain built Presidio La Bahia directly over the remains of the French fort.

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Texas, along with the General Society, has helped to fund two of the "La Salle Projects" undertaken by the Texas Historical Commission.

Belle Shipwreck Project (1996-1997)

The excavation of the *Belle*, considered one of the most important North American shipwrecks, was conducted in a cofferdam in Matagorda Bay. Lasting about a year, the excavation yielded over a million artifacts, including the hull of the ship, three bronze cannon, thousands of glass beads, bronze hawk bells, pottery and even the skeleton of a crew member. Every artifact has been or will be identified, cleaned and preserved. The hull of the ship has also been reconstructed and is undergoing chemical treatment to preserve it. Many *Belle* artifacts are currently displayed at the Bob Bullock Texas State History Museum in Austin and others will be exhibited in museums around Matagorda Bay.



Bronze cannon from the shipwrecked Belle



Composite bird's-eye view of the hull of the Belle at the excavation site

Fort St. Louis Excavation (1999-2002)

In 1999 the Texas Historical Commission began an extensive archeological dig to establish the precise location of Fort St. Louis. Archeologists unearthed tens of thousands of artifacts, including cannon, musket balls, gunflints, pottery, coins and many other items used by the colonists. One of the most exciting discoveries at Fort St. Louis was a set of eight iron cannon that had guarded La Salle's settlement. The Spaniards found and buried the cannon in 1689, planning to use them upon their later return. By the time they returned to build Presidio La Bahia the cannon had been forgotten. The site of the excavation is on private property and was closed to the public once the dig was completed.

PHOTOGRAPH AND IMAGE CREDITS

Photographs are copyrighted by the respective photographers and have been approved by them for use in this publication only. No photograph may be reproduced or used in any manner without the express written permission of the copyright holder. All rights reserved.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS

| | |
|--|---|
| Capture of Louisbourg | Archives of the General Society of Colonial Wars |
| Louisbourg Memorial Medal (2) | Archives of the General Society of Colonial Wars |
| Louisbourg Cross Grave Markers | Rusty Clark |
| Fort Anne - setting | Shaun R. George |
| Fort Anne - tablet | Archives of the General Society of Colonial Wars |
| Portrait of Colonel George Washington, Arlington House | <i>Records of the Columbia Historical Society, Washington, D.C., Volume 33/34, 1932</i> |
| Louisbourg Cross Memorial Replica Stone | Richard Gould |
| Louisbourg Rededication (2) | Ian Harte; courtesy Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site of Canada |

NEW YORK

| | |
|--|--|
| Fort Oswego | Archives of the General Society of Colonial Wars |
| Colonial Battles, Fort Ticonderoga | LtCol. Herman C. Brown USMC (Ret.) |
| Battle of Lake George - tablet | Bill Coughlin, HMdb.org |
| Battle of Lake George - monument | © by www.swisspic.com |
| Battle of Lake George Medal (2) | Archives of the General Society of Colonial Wars |
| Wall Street, Hudson-Fulton Celebration | Archives of the General Society of Colonial Wars |
| The Colonial Washington | Presidential Coin & Antique Company |
| Fort Amherst, Crown Point | Bill Coughlin, HMdb.org |
| Louisbourg Cross Grave Marker, St. Paul’s Chapel | Cristina Vinatoriu |
| Officer’s Room, Old Fort Niagara | Merlin C. Smith |
| Eighteen Colonial Soldiers, Fort Ticonderoga | LtCol. Herman C. Brown USMC (Ret.) |
| Council Chamber, Fort Crailo | Courtesy Crailo State Historic Site |
| Governor’s House, Governors Island | Brian McMillin |
| Military Units, Fort Ticonderoga (3) | Bill Coughlin, HMdb.org |
| Unknown Soldier at Fort William Henry - setting | Cory Shay |
| Unknown Soldier at Fort William Henry - tablet | LtCol. Herman C. Brown USMC (Ret.) |
| Royal American Regiment, Governors Island | Jim Henderson |
| The Black Watch, Fort Ticonderoga (2) | Ryan E. Ott |
| Samuel Victor Constant, Green-Wood Cemetery | Courtesy The Green-Wood Historic Fund |
| Fort Ticonderoga | William Spinrad, Jr. |
| Fort George | LtCol. Herman C. Brown USMC (Ret.) |
| Sailing of the Griffon | Courtesy Mark Hellekjaer |
| Fort Crailo | Matt H. Wade |

PENNSYLVANIA

Brigadier General John Forbes, Christ Church
Portrait of Henry Bouquet, Independence Hall
Associated Regiment of Foot of Philadelphia
Dutch Settlements, Philadelphia City Hall
Swedish Settlements, Philadelphia City Hall

John Hopkins
Courtesy Independence National Historical Park
John Bansemer
Chris Purdom, philart.net.
Chris Purdom, philart.net

MARYLAND

Cecilius Calvert
Portrait of Sir Robert Eden
Spesutia Island
St. Paul’s Parish
St. Paul’s Episcopal Church (St. John’s Parish) - marker
St. Paul’s Episcopal Church (St. John’s Parish) - setting
Maj. Gen. Edward Braddock
Overlooking West River - Cedar Park
Overlooking West River - Tulip Hill
Whitehaven
Waverly

Robert Andrew Burke
Courtesy Maryland Commission on Artistic Property
Bill Pfingsten, HMdb.org
Courtesy Maryland Historical Trust
Courtesy Maryland Historical Trust
Beverly Pfingsten, HMdb.org
Courtesy Maryland Historical Trust
Courtesy Wikimedia Commons
Gregg Martel
F. Robby, HMdb.org
Marsh Video Productions, Easton MD

MASSACHUSETTS

Lovewell’s Fight
Captain William Turner
Louisbourg Cross - tablet
Louisbourg Cross - cross
Settlement of Weymouth and Miles Standish

Emily Fletcher, Librarian, Fryeburg Public Library
Lane Woodworth Goss
Harvard University Archives, HUY Louisbourg Cross
Daniel MacDonald
Meg Robbins

First Tavern in Boston

Old Boston Taverns and Tavern Clubs, Samuel Adams Drake, 1917

Portrait of Sir Henry Vane
King Philip’s War
Evacuation of Boston
Square Stockade at Plimoth Plantation (2)
First Encounter

Courtesy Massachusetts Art Commission
Meg Robbins
Courtesy The New York Public Library
Paul J. Gaudiosi
F. Gorham Brigham III

CONNECTICUT

Judges Cave
Great Swamp Fight
Charter Oak

Archives of the General Society of Colonial Wars
Dave Pelland, CTmonuments.net
Dave Pelland, CTmonuments.net

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

General Braddock

Courtesy All Hallows Guild, Washington National Cathedral

Colonel Ninian Beall

Historical Papers of the Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia No. 6, 1911, Colonel Ninian Beall, C. C. Magruder, Jr., 1911

Colonel Joseph Belt
World War I Dead, National Presbyterian Church
Brown Bess Musket, Metropolitan Club

Marshall M. Kerr
John E. Mealey
Franklin Wyman III

NEW JERSEY

First Courthouse in Somerset County
Second Courthouse of Somerset County
Settlement of Elizabeth Towne (2)
Hendrick Fisher - setting
Hendrick Fisher - tablet
Portrait of Elizabeth Carteret
John Fenwick
Founding of Burlington and Ship *Shield*
Lewis Morris
Sir George Scott and Followers
Bicentennial of the Birth of George Washington
Christ Church Parish - original tablet
Christ Church Parish - second tablet
Richard Hancock and Founding of Bridgeton
Settlement of the Swedes
Concessions and Agreements and Governor Philip Carteret
The Huguenots on the Hackensack
Granting of the Monmouth Patent
Sussex County Courthouse (2)
William Trent House
Nassau Hall (2)
St. Mary’s Parish
Colonial Iron-Workers and Iron-Masters of Ringwood (2)
Province Line Road
The Black Watch
William Franklin Letter, Proprietary House
Dutch Kast, Morven Museum & Garden
Anniversary of the Old Barracks and Wilbur Fisk Sadler, Jr.

Peter L. Clarke
Andrew R. Huston
Patricia J. Maynard
Patricia J. Maynard
Andrew R. Huston
Andrew R. Huston
Patricia J. Maynard
Michael Temme-Soifer
Emilio Guerra
Patricia J. Maynard
Patricia J. Maynard
Peter L. Clarke
Andrew R. Huston
Helen Conner
Patricia J. Maynard
Andrew R. Huston
Patricia J. Maynard
Andrew R. Huston
Andrew R. Huston
Mark Stradling
Patricia J. Maynard
Patricia J. Maynard
Andrew R. Huston
Christopher Magarelli
Ryan E. Ott
Andrew R. Huston
Andrew R. Huston
Donnie Shackelford

VIRGINIA

Bruton Parish Church, Williamsburg
Jamestown Horse Trough
Thomas Lee, Stratford Hall Gatehouse - setting
Thomas Lee, Stratford Hall Gatehouse - gatehouse
Thomas Lee, Stratford Hall Gatehouse - tablet
Jamestown Church Chancel Rail (2)

Mary Anna Broadbent
Andrew Baxter
Bill Porter
Paul Reber
Paul Reber
Mary Anna Broadbent

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Capture of Fort William and Mary
Old Fort at No. 4
Lieutenant Colonel William Vaughan
1746 Massacre
Captain John Smith
Major Richard Walderne
Marquis de Lafayette
Thomas Roberts
Captain Ebenezer Eastman
Battle of Wheelwright’s Pond

Neil H. Brown
Neil H. Brown
Neil H. Brown
Neil H. Brown
Bruce Parsons, Star Island Corp.
Neil H. Brown
Neil H. Brown
Neil H. Brown
Neil H. Brown
Neil H. Brown

VERMONT

Fort Ethan Allen
Captain Remember Baker, Camp Ethan Allen Training Site

LtCol. Herman C. Brown USMC (Ret.)
LtCol. Herman C. Brown USMC (Ret.)

ILLINOIS

Chicago River

Jyoti Srivastava

MISSOURI

Anniversaries Medal (2)

Archives of the General Society of Colonial Wars

OHIO

Birthplace of Tecumseh (2)
The Dunmore War 1774
1749 French Claims to Ohio River Valley
The Great Trail
The Ohio Country in the Revolution
Gnadenhutten
The Gnadenhutten Massacre
Chief Logan and Logan Elm
Treaty of Camp Charlotte

William Fischer, Jr., HMdb.org
Dale K. Benington, HMdb.org
William Fischer, Jr., HMdb.org
Gregory S. Hamilton
Gregory S. Hamilton
G. Hamilton, RemarkableOhio.org
G. Hamilton, RemarkableOhio.org
William Fischer, Jr., HMdb.org
Gregory S. Hamilton

KENTUCKY

James L. Isenberg, Fort Harrod - setting
James L. Isenberg, Fort Harrod - tablet
James Harrod, Fort Harrod
McConnell Springs
The Beginnings of George Town

Kenneth Watson
© Shannon McCann
© Shannon McCann
Keith H.; courtesy McConnell Springs Park
Russell and Sydney Poore

CALIFORNIA

Bicentennial of the Founding of San Diego
Beginning of the City of Los Angeles
Santa Barbara Campsite (2)
Bicentennial of the Discovery of San Francisco Bay
1774 Anza Expedition, San Gabriel (2)

Don Haugum
James C. McHargue
James C. McHargue
Andrea S. Parker; courtesy The Presidio Trust
James C. McHargue

GEORGIA

James Edward Oglethorpe, Founder of Georgia
Battle of Bloody Marsh
Georgia Bicentennial and Colonel William Bull Sundial
Highlanders of Scotland
Button Gwinnett, Colonial Cemetery
Georgia Bay, Washington Memorial Chapel

Douglas R. Davies, Jr.
Dianne E. Summey
Steve Herrick
Mike Stroud, HMdb.org
Kenneth Watson
Jeffrey D. Martin

MICHIGAN

Battle of Bloody Run

The Bi-Centenary of the Founding of City of Detroit 1701-1901, Common Council of the City of Detroit, 1902

Colonial Era Cannon (2)

Alexandra Raven

DELAWARE

First Presbyterian Meeting House
Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington
Federal Card Table, Dumbarton House
Distinctively Delaware Exhibit

Walter Speed Rowland
Daniel Fooks Wolcott, Jr.
Courtesy Dumbarton House, NSCDA
Walter Speed Rowland

RHODE ISLAND

The Great Swamp Fight - tablet
The Great Swamp Fight - setting
Colonel Benjamin Church
Memorial Bench at Smith's Castle - bench
Memorial Bench at Smith's Castle - setting
Louisbourg Cross Grave Markers, Rededication - Church
Louisbourg Cross Grave Markers, Rededication - Gallup

David Churbuck
T. Michelle Miller
Roger Guillemette
John W. Adams
Robert English
Roger Guillemette
John W. Adams

MAINE

Fort New Casco

Dedication of Memorial Tablet Marking the Site of Fort New Casco, Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maine, 1929; courtesy the Collections of the Maine Historical Society

The Fort of Gorhamtown

Dedication of a Memorial Tablet Marking the Site of the Fort at Gorham, Maine, June Seventeenth 1930, Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maine, 1930; courtesy Portland Public Library

Scottow's Stockade Fort (2)

Courtesy Scarborough High School

INDIANA

Fort Ouiatenon
Fort Miamis

Huw Williams
Dale K. Benington, HMdb.org

TENNESSEE

James Tarwater Wright and Boy Scouts of Troop 45

Regina Ann Bracknell of Regina Ann Photography, Asheville, AL; <http://reginaannphotography.webs.com>

SOUTH CAROLINA

St. James Church, Goose Creek (2)
William Moultrie
Province of Carolina
Grave Markers, St. Michael's Churchyard - Pinckney (2)
Grave Markers, St. Michael's Churchyard - Rutledge

George L. Brailsford
Nicholas Butler, Ph.D.
George L. Brailsford
George L. Brailsford
George L. Brailsford

NORTH CAROLINA

John Lawson, Historic Bath
Hugh Waddell, Fort Dobbs
Wayside Exhibits, Historic Halifax - Courthouse
Wayside Exhibits, Historic Halifax - Market Green
Wayside Exhibits, Brunswick Town - Capt. William Dry
Wayside Exhibits, Brunswick Town - Stamp Act

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
G. Keith Hall, Historical Photographer, Elkin, NC
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

ALABAMA

Sounding Board, American Village (2)

Ginger Ann Brook

TEXAS

Belle Shipwreck Project (2)

C. Meide

General Society of Colonial Wars
Langsdale Library
1420 Maryland Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
www.gscw.org