

Honoring Our Colonial History

Honoring Our Colonial History

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



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

EDITED BY
Andrew Ross Huston

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2011*

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Chairman

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John Edward Mealey, *ex officio*

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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:

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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 ·

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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.

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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

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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

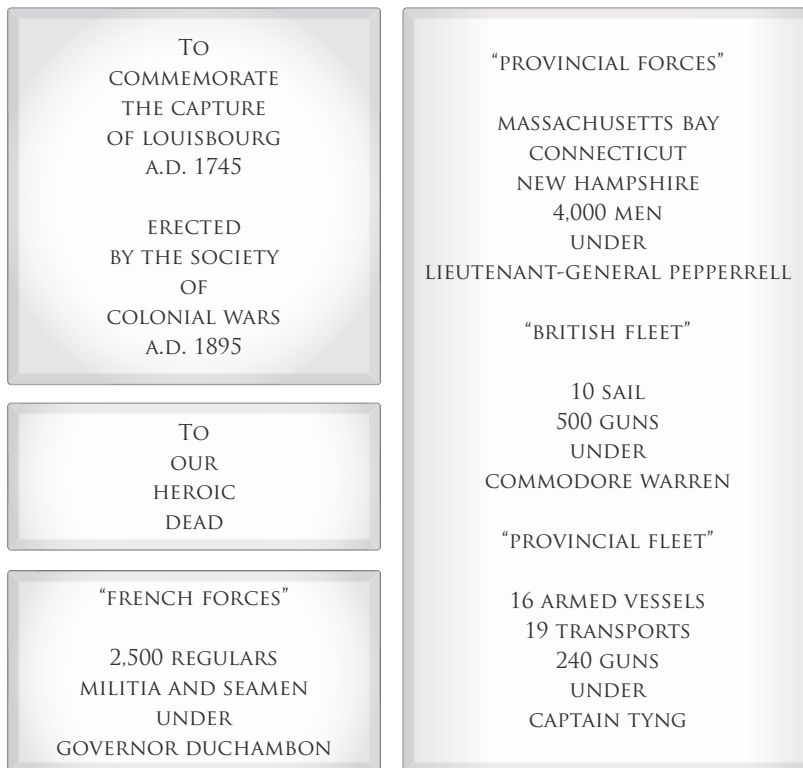
1892

Capture of Louisbourg (1895)

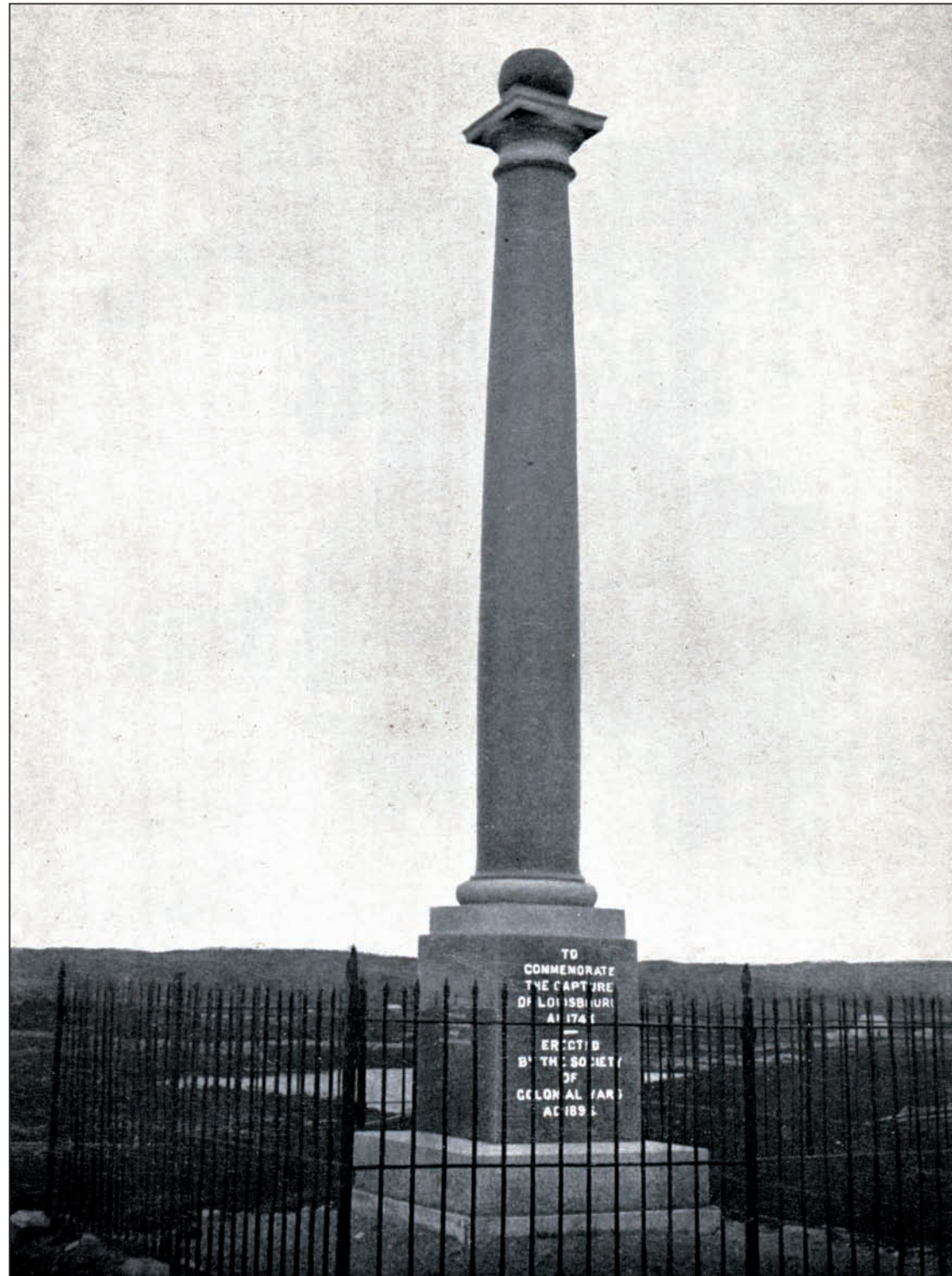
The General Society of Colonial Wars placed a monument at the ruins of the Fortress of Louisbourg in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia on June 17, 1895 to mark the 150th anniversary of the 1745 capture of the fort by New England troops and the British. The fortress was returned to the French with the signing 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:



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.

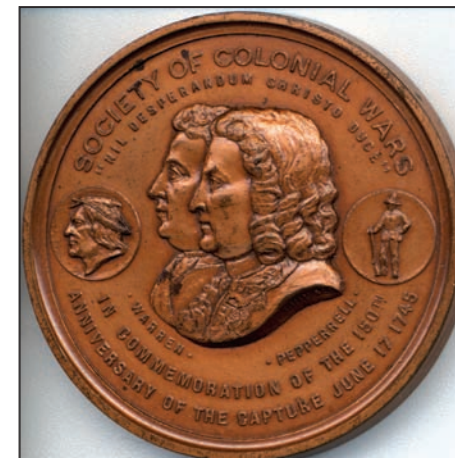


Louisbourg Monument, circa 1901, as it appeared prior to being damaged during its 1960 relocation.

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

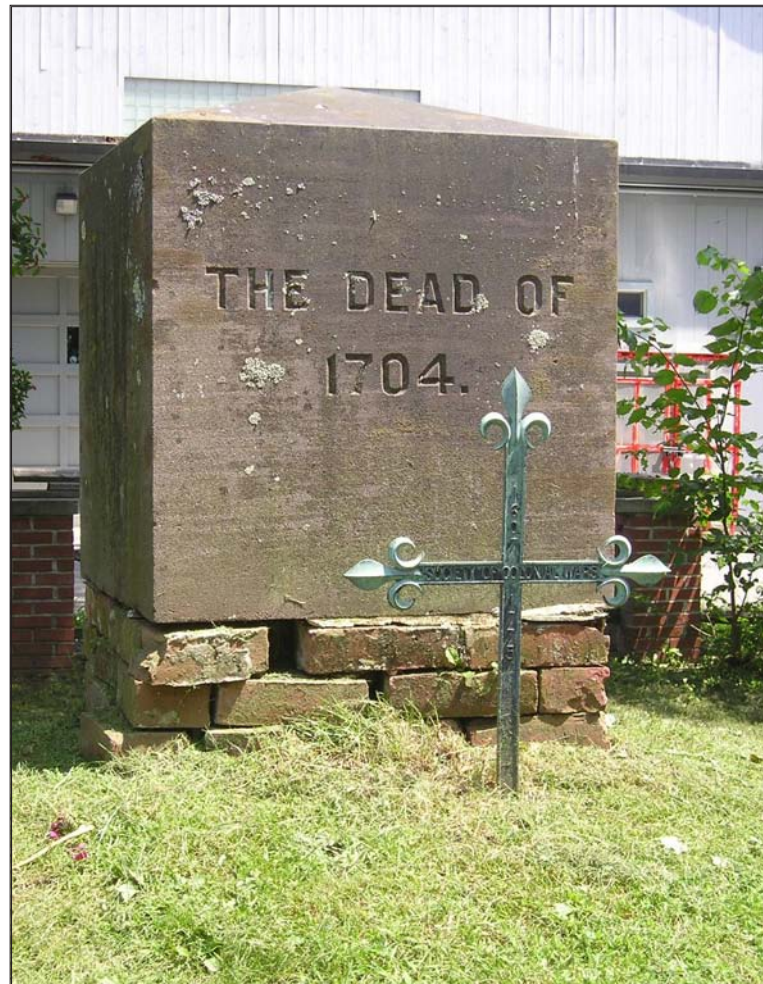
The reverse is a reproduction of the medal struck by order of King Louis XV in 1720 to commemorate the erecting of the Fortress of Louisbourg. The border contains the phrase *Ludovicoburgum Fundatum et Munitum* and the exergue *M·DCC·XX*, which together translate as "Louisbourg Founded and Fortified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

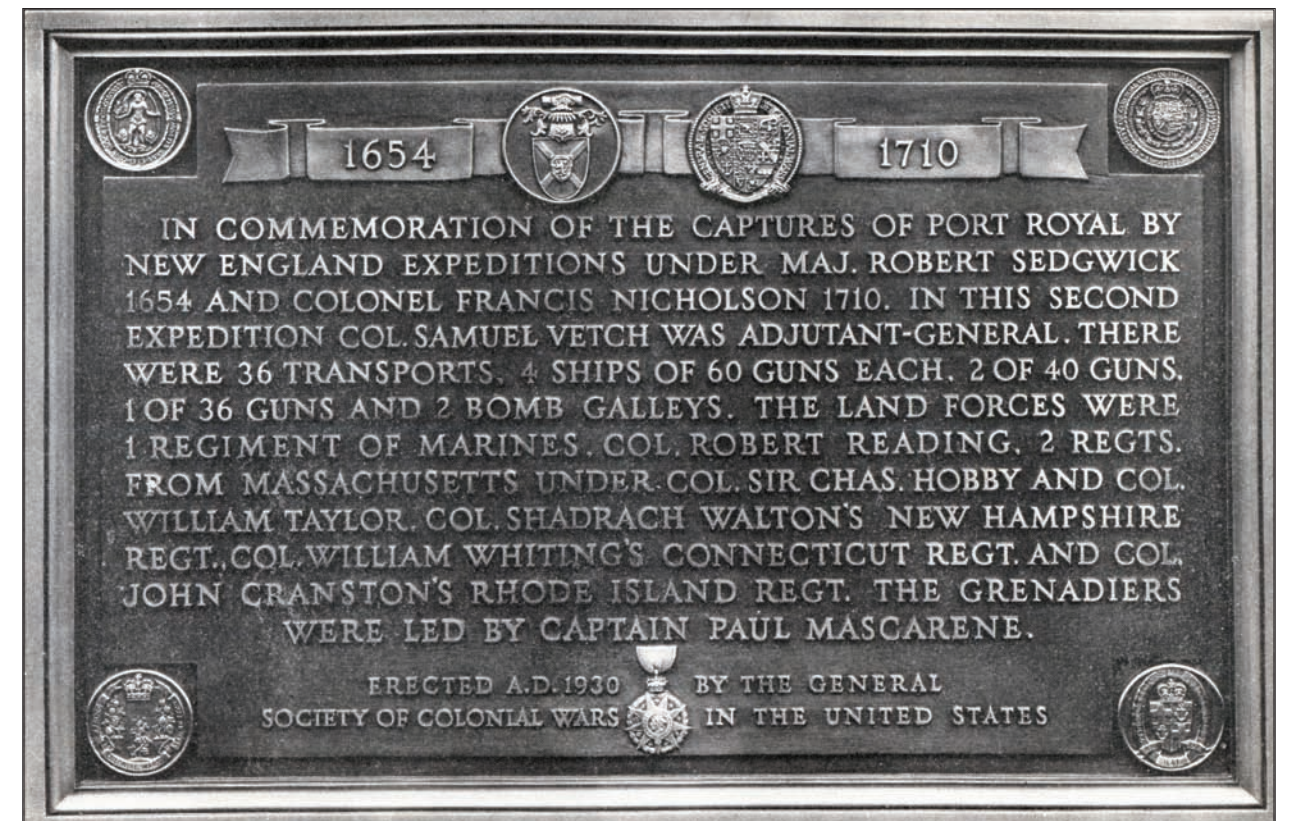
The Louisbourg Cross grave marker pictured is located at the Old Burying Ground at historic Old Deerfield in Massachusetts. The vertical inscription on the cross displays the dates 1607-1775, while the horizontal inscription reads *Society of Colonial Wars*. The other side of the memorial stone explains *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

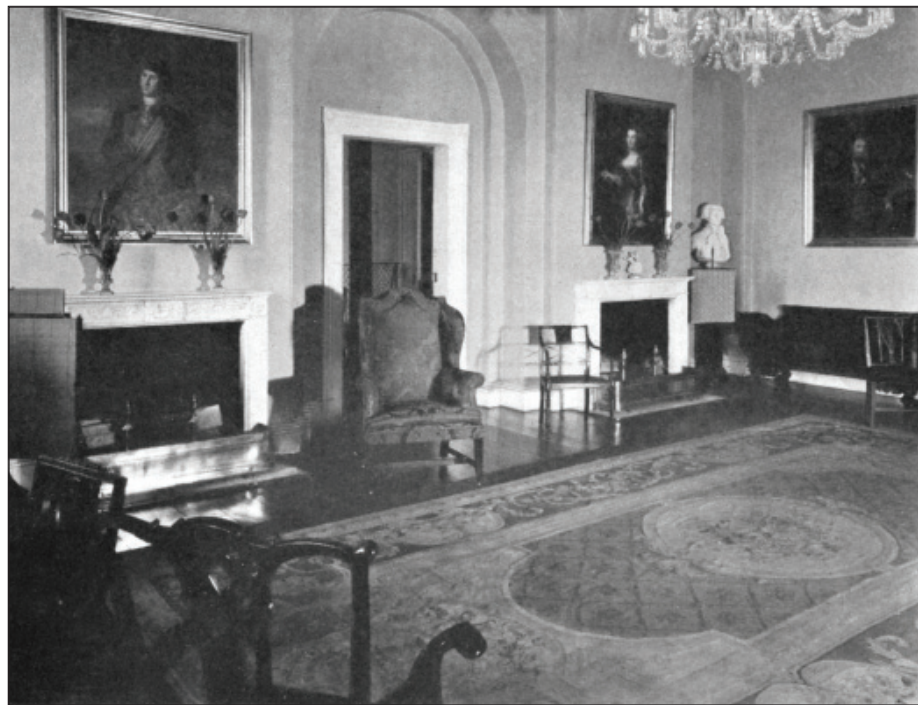
Crafted by the Jon. Williams Co. of New York City, the tablet was placed on the front wall of the Officers' Quarters at Fort Anne National Historic Site in Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia.

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:

DEDICATED
TO THE GLORY OF GOD
AND
THE ETERNAL FRIENDSHIP OF
ALL THOSE
WHOSE LIVES WERE TOUCHED BY
COLONIAL LOUISBOURG

29 JULY 1995

THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



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.

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

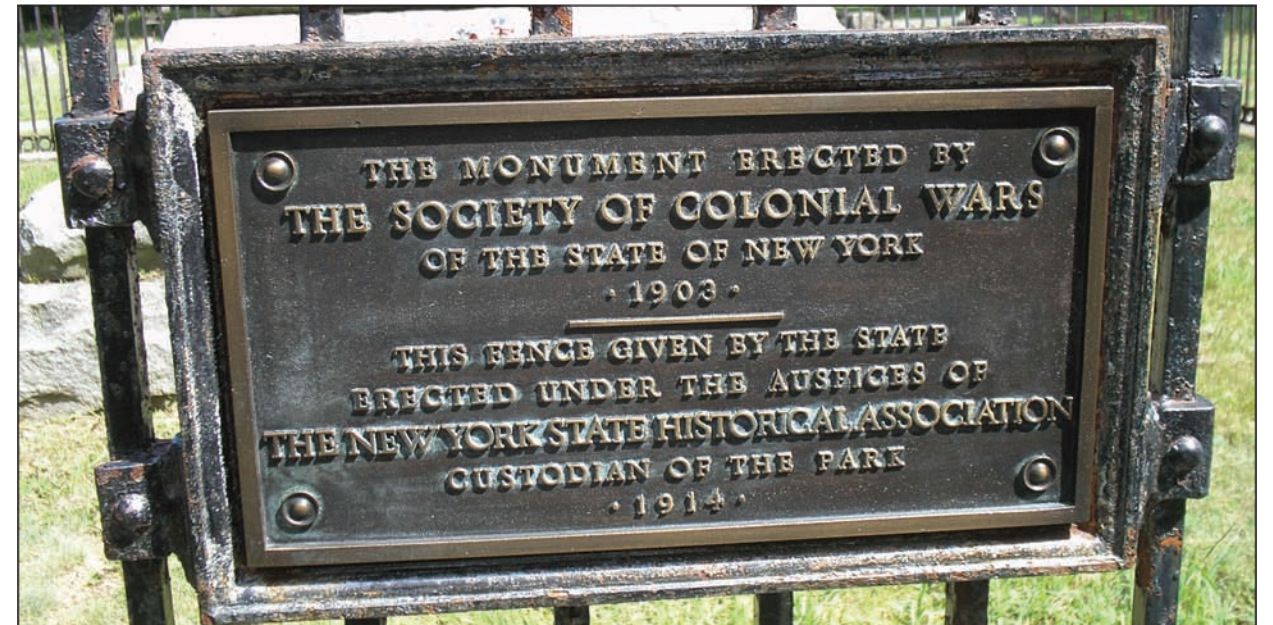
A · D · 1900
 THE · SOCIETY · OF · COLONIAL · WARS
 IN · THE · STATE · OF · NEW YORK · ERECTED
 THIS · TABLET · TO · COMMEMORATE · THE · COLONIAL
 BATTLES · FOUGHT · IN · THIS · VICINITY
 CHAMPLAIN · WITH · HURONS · AND · ALGONQUINS
 DEFEATED · THE · IROQUOIS · JULY · 30 · 1609 · NEAR
 THE · SHORE · 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 cannons. 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



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.*

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.

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.



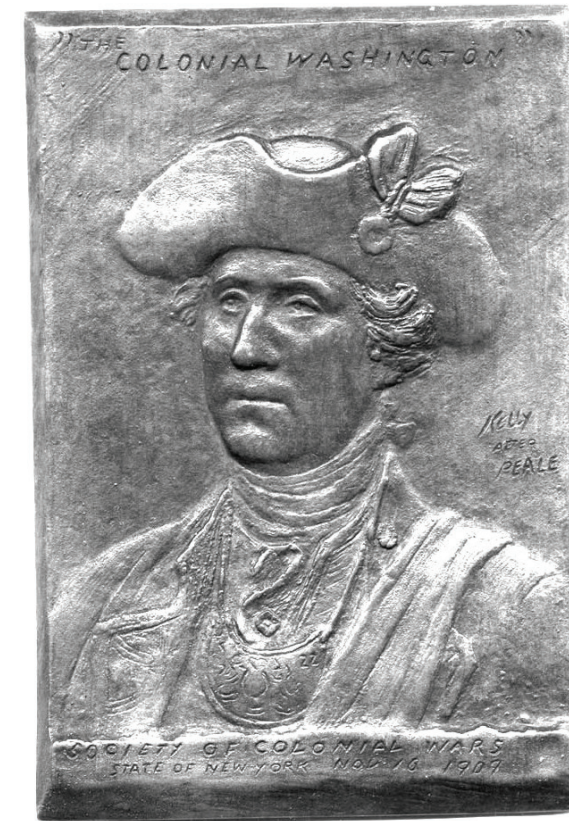
Black and white image of Wall Street tablet from the archives of the General Society of Colonial Wars

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

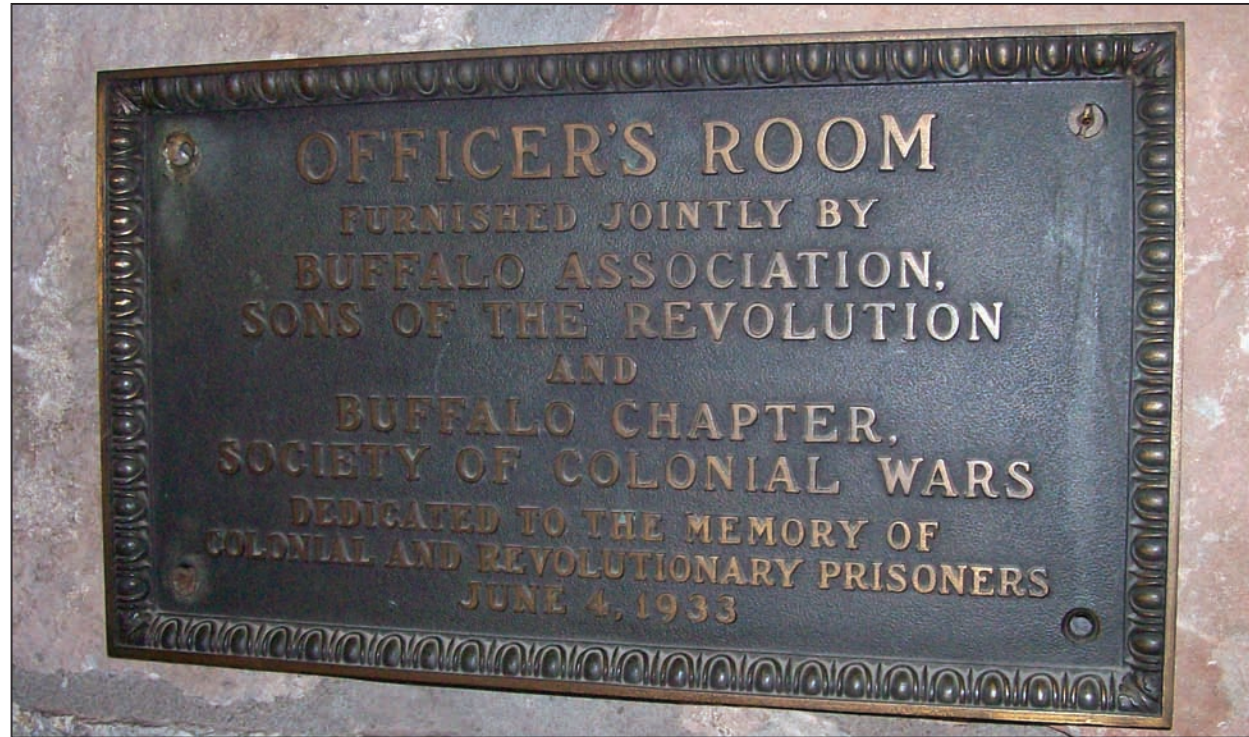


Burying ground at St. Paul's Chapel, home to the tomb of Lieutenant Thomas Swords

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 Brecker. 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.

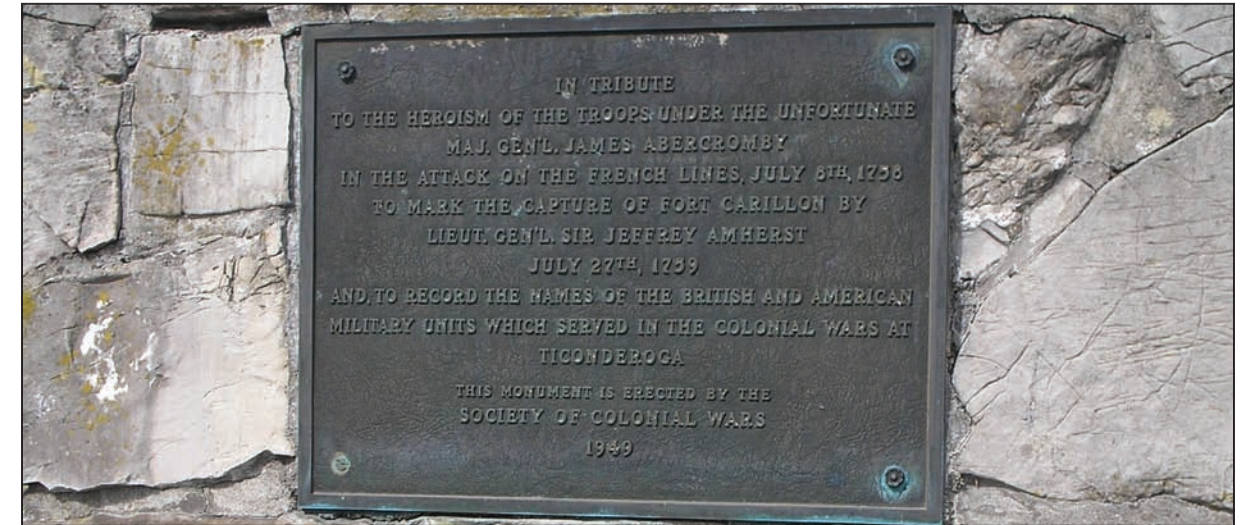


Monument dedicated in 1951 near the American Garrison Cemetery at Fort Ticonderoga

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	55TH FOOT—LORD HOWE'S REGIMENT 1758
17TH FOOT—FORBES' REGIMENT 1759	55TH FOOT—PRIDEAUX'S REGIMENT 1759
27TH FOOT—THE INNISKILLING REGIMENT 1758-59	60TH FOOT—THE ROYAL AMERICAN REGIMENT 1758
42ND FOOT—THE HIGHLAND REGIMENT 1758-59	77TH FOOT—MONTGOMERY'S HIGHLANDERS 1759
44TH FOOT—ABERCROMBY'S REGIMENT 1758	80TH FOOT—GAGE'S LIGHT INFANTRY 1758-59
46TH FOOT—MURRAY'S REGIMENT 1758	MAJOR ALLAN CAMPBELL'S GRENADIERS 1759
	4TH & 17TH BATTALIONS ROYAL ARTILLERY 1758-59
COL. JONATHAN BAGLEY'S MASS. REGT 1758	COL. OLIVER DELANCEY'S NEW YORK REGT. 1758
COL. THOMAS DOTY'S MASS. REGT. 1758	COL. JOHN HART'S NEW HAMPSHIRE REGT. 1758
COL. EBENEZER NICHOL'S MASS. REGT 1758	COL. ZACHEUS LOVEWELL'S NEW HAMPSHIRE REGT. 1759
COL. JEDEDIAH PREBLE'S MASS. REGT 1758	COL. HENRY BABCOCK'S RHODE ISLAND REGT. 1758-59
COL. OLIVER PARTRIDGE'S MASS. REGT 1758	COL. JOHN JOHNSTON'S NEW JERSEY REGT. 1758
COL. TIMOTHY RUGGLES' MASS. REGT 1758-59	COL. PETER SCHUYLER'S JERSEY BLUES 1759
COL. ABIJAH WILLARD'S MASS. REGT 1759	COL. PHINEAS LYMAN'S 1ST CONN. REGT. 1758-59
COL. WILLIAM WILLIAM'S MASS. REGT 1758	COL. NATHANIEL WHITING'S 2ND CONN. REGT. 1758-59
COL. JOHN BRADSTREET'S BATEAUMEN 1758-59	COL. DAVID WORCESTER'S 3RD CONN. REGT. 1758-59
SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON'S MOHAWK INDIANS 1758	COL. ELEAZAR FITCH'S 4TH CONN. REGT. 1758-59
	MAJOR ROBERT ROGERS' RANGERS 1758-59



Lower tablet on the 1951 Monument at Fort Ticonderoga

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.

CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH
1579 - 1631
AFTER PROVING HIS VALOR IN
EUROPE AND AMERICA BECAME
GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA
AND
ADMIRAL OF NEW ENGLAND

WHILE EXPLORING THIS COAST IN THE
SPRING OF 1614 MADE THE FIRST RECORDED
VISIT TO THESE ISLANDS, NAMED BY HIM
SMITH'S ISLES

THIS TABLET IS PLACED
THREE HUNDRED YEARS LATER BY THE
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
1914



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. The two inscriptions read as follows:

BURIAL GROUND OF
MAJOR RICHARD WALDERNE
1609 - 1689.
MASSACRED BY INDIANS
PIONEER - PATRIOT - SOLDIER - STATESMAN

THIS MEMORIAL PLACED
BY
MARGERY SULLIVAN CHAPTER D.A.R.
AND
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE
SEPTEMBER 1918

RICHARD WALDERNE

BORN ALCESTOR, ENGLAND
HOME AT DOVER NECK, 1636-1655
AT COCHECHO FALLS, 1656-1689
BUILT FIRST SAWMILL AT FALLS, 1642
DEPUTY, MASS. GENERAL COURT
SPEAKER TEN YEARS
JUDGE OF COURT OF ASSOCIATES,
MAJOR, 1675-1689, CHIEF JUSTICE, 1681
DIED JUNE 28, 1689, GARRISON BURNED

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.

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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 *Records of the Columbia Historical Society, Washington, D.C., Volume 33/34, 1932*

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 Pfungsten, HMdb.org
 Courtesy Maryland Historical Trust
 Courtesy Maryland Historical Trust
 Beverly Pfungsten, 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