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Chapter 1 : Ohio, ArchÃiological and Historical Publications

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Behind the log walls of the fort, Mercer and his men waited for the coming of spring that would bring supplies and reinforcements. On March 11, , General Forbes died in Philadelphia. General Jeffrey Amherst, the overall British commander in North America, appointed John Stanwix to replace Forbes and oversee the construction of a larger, stronger fort at Pittsburgh. Instead of the crude wooden stockade which was common on the frontier, Fort Pitt was a complex series of fortifications that covered seventeen acres. The five bastions were connected by curtain walls built from earth and covered with sod. On the land side of the fort, the walls and bastions were faced with brick for greater protection against attack. Under the curtain walls were casements and magazines used to store ammunition and supplies. For further protection, a series of ditches, redoubts, and ravelins formed the outer works of the fort. In all, Gordon and his construction crew worked for nearly two years to complete the sprawling complex, only to have their work nearly destroyed by a flood that swept over the triangle in January The following year, another flood nearly washed away one of the bastions and curtain walls. As the new fort continued to grow, so did the civilian population outside its walls. Before long, a sizeable community of merchants, traders, tavern keepers, laborers, and land speculators sprang up around the fort. In April , Colonel Bouquet conducted a census and counted buildings, with a population of men, 75 women, and 38 children. Contrary to the promises that had been made to them at Easton, the British did not withdraw back over the mountains. Instead, the redcoats augmented their presence in the region. The post commander, Captain Simeon Ecuyer, gathered nearly civilians inside the walls of the fort and waited throughout the summer for relief to arrive. The Indians made a desperate attack against the outpost before abandoning the siege due to the approach of a relief column led by Colonel Bouquet. Fort Pitt continued to serve as a vital military compound during the American Revolution. American forces used the outpost as a staging area for a number of campaigns against the various Indian tribes who were aligned with the British during the war. In , Colonel Daniel Brodhead launched a punitive expedition from Fort Pitt against the Seneca towns that were located along the upper reaches of the Allegheny River. After the Revolution, Fort Pitt served as the home for the 1st U. Infantry and the 1st U. Artillery, and as a storehouse for supplies to equip military campaigns against Indians in the Ohio Country. In , the army finally withdrew its troops from Fort Pitt in order to garrison a new post, named Fort Fayette, located along the Allegheny River about a quarter mile from the Forks of the Ohio. After its abandonment, Fort Pitt was gradually torn down to make way for new development. Within a few short years, all that remained of the once mighty citadel was a blockhouse, built by Colonel Bouquet in Industry and commerce, which served as the cornerstones for the development of Pittsburgh, had finally swallowed up the historic outpost. The German Palatines Ephrata Cloister Some of the first settlers to enter the Lancaster Valley were Scots and English Quakers; however, beginning in the early 18th century, large numbers of immigrants from Germany began to locate in the lush, fertile region. Many of these pioneers came from an area in Germany known as the Palatinate and distinguished themselves from other groups due to their adherence to the religious philosophy known as Anabaptism â€” so named due to the fact that they did not believe in infant baptism. One of the important Anabaptist groups to settle in the Lancaster Valley were the Mennonites who had their origins in Switzerland before relocating to the Palatinate. These immigrants established the first settlement in the region as early as Other groups quickly followed and within ten years, much of the central portion of Lancaster County was occupied by the Anabaptists. Schisms occurring within various congregations led to the formation of new sects. In , a Dunker so-called due to their belief in full immersion baptism leader from the Conestoga area named Conrad Beissel withdrew from his congregation to form a new religious community that became known as Ephrata Cloister. The settlement was comprised of a mix of celibate members and supporting families. They came to be recognized for their beautiful Germanic calligraphy known as Frakturschriften. Ephrata Cloister also became well known as a

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publishing center with its own paper mill, bindery, and printing office. Through various ideological rifts and other challenges, the community survived until Another branch of the Anabaptist movement included the Amish, who took their name from founder Jacob Amman, an early church leader who broke with the Mennonites over the issue of shunning. Shunning is the practice of having no contact with a church member who has been excluded from the congregation. Amman believed that his Mennonite brethren had drifted away from the practice, while he insisted that the custom be maintained. Many Amish originally settled in Berks County, Pennsylvania. As the number of Indian raids increased during the early years of the French and Indian War, large numbers of Amish relocated to the Lancaster Valley for security. Their farms and small communities can still be found in the region today. Their jaunty bonnets, plaid kilts, and badger skin sporrans pouches worn on the front of the kilt set them apart from other British soldiers and made them somewhat of a novelty. One spectator who witnessed the Highlanders disembark at New York harbor commented, "they were caressed by all ranks and orders of men, but more particularly by the Indians. General Forbes jokingly referred to the Highlanders as cousins of the Cherokees. Similarly, the French who met them in battle labeled the Scots "savages without pants. In this foolish and costly attack, nearly Highlanders were killed. One redcoat officer who witnessed the gallant but doomed assault later remarked, "I have seen men behave with courage and resolution before now, but such determined bravery can hardly have been equaled in any part of the history of Rome. Bouquet later commented that the Scots were "the Bravest men I ever saw. As such, he wished to avoid the violence between colonists and Indians that had affected other colonies such as Massachusetts and Virginia. Shortly after receiving his charter for the province in , Penn sent a letter to Delaware Indian leaders proclaiming his desire to "win and gain your love and friendship by a kind just, and peaceable life. His sons and later heirs renounced the principles of Quakerism in their desire to profit from land sales in the colony. The governor informed the Delawares that he had the right to as much land as a man could walk in a day-and-a-half. The Indians reluctantly agreed, hoping to still preserve a portion of their coveted lands along the river. Instead of keeping his promise, Logan cleared a path for three distance runners who sprinted inland, away from the river. By the time the "walk" had ended, the last runner had covered 65 miles. Then, instead of running the boundary due east to the Delaware River, the surveyors laid out a line at a right angle from the point where the walk had ended. In all, the Penn family claimed more than a million acres from the fraudulent purchase. The Delaware chief, Lappawinsoe, bitterly complained that the runners, "should have walkt along by the River Delaware The governor then enlisted the support of the Five Nations Iroquois, who claimed authority over the Delawares, to force their removal. As they relocated westward to the Susquehanna and beyond into the Ohio Country, the Delawares harbored deep resentment toward the Pennsylvanians over the infamous "Walking Purchase. In particular, the Delawares believed that such an alliance would force the Pennsylvanians to recognize their independence from the Iroquois and guarantee them a permanent home in the Ohio Country. Hundreds of people living in the Pennsylvania backcountry fled in terror as roving bands of Indians burned homes, destroyed crops, and seized countless numbers of captives. One group of stalwart pioneers petitioned Provisional Governor Robert Morris, writing "The terror of which has drove away almost all these back inhabitants except us Angry settlers arrived in Philadelphia in the fall of carrying with them the disfigured bodies of their neighbors who had been killed during the raids. A large mob surrounded the government building, depositing the mangled corpses in the doorway and demanding that the assembly take action. Finally, in November the government passed a military appropriations act which called for the recruitment of provincial troops and the construction of a chain of forts to protect the frontier. These measures proved ineffective, however, as the Indian war parties avoided contact with Pennsylvania soldiers and bypassed the forts during their raiding activities. With the Peaceable Kingdom torn asunder, the assembly took the desperate measure of issuing bounties for Indian scalps. It was not until John Forbes arrival in Philadelphia that the beleaguered colonists could hope for relief. Top The Pennsylvania Rifle When Colonel Henry Bouquet arrived in Lancaster to push the army forward toward Fort Duquesne, he took note of the fact that many of the Pennsylvania soldiers mustered into service had no firearms. Consequently, he issued an order to

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the recruiting officer stating, "as a sufficient Number of Arms cannot yet be provided for your men, you are hereby desired to engage them to take their own Fuzees [a general term for a light-weight musket] or Rifles. Lead in bars will suit them better than bullets. For the most part, these unique firearms were made by German-born gunsmiths who lived in the Lancaster Valley. Unlike the heavy, smoothbore muskets carried by British troops, the rifle was lighter and had grooves cut inside the barrel which gave the weapon greater accuracy. The craft of making these exceptional firearms began in Germany and was carried to America by the Mennonite gunsmiths, who made modifications in the weapon to make it more serviceable on the frontier. One of the earliest rifle makers was Martin Mylen, who came to what would become Lampeter Township in Lancaster County in . His son continued the craft and, when he died in , his estate included gunlocks, gunstocks, and "Riffel Tools. Later, during the American Revolution, entire regiments of riflemen were organized and orders for rifles poured into Lancaster County gunsmiths from the Continental Congress.

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Chapter 2 : Memorial Parkway History

*Colonel George Croghan Exercises at the unveiling of the tablet.. [Fremont. Daughters of the American Revolution. Ohio. Colonel George Croghan Chapter [from old catalog]] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

They consist of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, from the time of its inception, the military played a decisive role in the history of the United States. A sense of unity and identity was forged as a result of victory in the First Barbary War. Even so, the Founders were suspicious of a permanent military force and it played an important role in the American Civil War, where leading generals on both sides were picked from members of the United States military. Not until the outbreak of World War II did a standing army become officially established. It draws its personnel from a pool of paid volunteers. For the period 1794-1814, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute found that the United States was the worlds largest exporter of major arms, the United States was also the worlds eighth largest importer of major weapons for the same period. The history of the U. Rising tensions at various times with Britain and France and the ensuing Quasi-War and War of 1812 quickened the development of the U. Navy, the reserve branches formed a military strategic reserve during the Cold War, to be called into service in case of war. Time magazines Mark Thompson has suggested that with the War on Terror, Command over the armed forces is established in the United States Constitution. The sole power of command is vested in the President by Article II as Commander-in-Chief, the Constitution also allows for the creation of executive Departments headed principal officers whose opinion the President can require. This allowance in the Constitution formed the basis for creation of the Department of Defense in by the National Security Act, the Defense Department is headed by the Secretary of Defense, who is a civilian and member of the Cabinet. The Defense Secretary is second in the chain of command, just below the President. Together, the President and the Secretary of Defense comprise the National Command Authority, to coordinate military strategy with political affairs, the President has a National Security Council headed by the National Security Advisor. The collective body has only power to the President 2. Initially intent upon a career as a Jesuit priest, he enrolled at Boston College, joining the United States Army while the Spanish-American War and subsequent insurrections and conflicts were ongoing, he served with the 12th Infantry Regiment in the Philippines. He then served in the Philippines with the 25th Infantry Regiment and he participated in the Battle of Bayan in 1898, for which he received the Silver Citation Star which was converted to the Silver Star when that decoration was created in 1918. Drum later served as aide-de-camp to Frank Baldwin before returning to a series of assignments in the United States and he completed the School of the Line in 1900 as an honor graduate. He graduated from the United States Army Command and General Staff College in 1902, in he was an assistant chief of staff for the force commanded by Frederick Funston during the Veracruz Expedition. In 1904, he was promoted to colonel, and became First Armys chief of staff, from 1905 to 1907 Drum commanded the 1st Infantry Brigade. From there he went to the Army staff at the War Department in Washington, General Drum successfully lobbied Congress not to have the Air Service organized separately from the army. He served as commander of the 1st Infantry Division from 1908 to 1910, Drum was promoted to major general when he assumed his duties as inspector general on January 29, 1911. In all the members of the Drum Board also sat on the presidential-initiated Baker Board, from 1912 to 1914, Drum commanded the Hawaiian Department. In 1915, Drum succeeded James K. Despite this disappointment, he received a promotion to lieutenant general in August 1916, with the onset of preparations for World War II, Drum assumed command of the Eastern Defense Command, responsible for domestic defense along the Atlantic seaboard. During the Carolina Maneuvers, Drum commanded First Army and he was embarrassed and became the subject of mockery during the event when he was captured on the first day of the exercises by troops of the 2nd Armored Division under Pattons command. Stimson to go on what he perceived to be an assignment in China. After declining the China mission, Drum continued to command the Eastern Defense Command until reaching the retirement age in 1933. As the first Secretary of the Treasury, Hamilton was the author of the economic policies of the George Washington

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administration. He took the lead in the funding of the debts by the Federal government, as well as the establishment of a national bank, a system of tariffs. His vision included a central government led by a vigorous executive branch. This was challenged by Virginia agrarians Thomas Jefferson and James Madison who formed a rival party and they favored strong states based in rural America and protected by state militias as opposed to a strong national army and navy. They denounced Hamilton as too friendly toward Britain and toward monarchy in general, Hamilton was born out of wedlock in Charlestown, to a married mother of British and French Huguenot ancestry and a Scottish father. His father, James A. Hamilton, was the son of laird Alexander Hamilton of Grange. Orphaned as a child by his mothers death and his fathers abandonment, Hamilton was taken in by an older cousin and he was recognized for his intelligence and talent, and sponsored by a group of wealthy local men to travel to New York City to pursue his education. Hamilton attended Kings College, choosing to stay in the Thirteen Colonies to seek his fortune, discontinuing his studies before graduating when the college closed its doors during British occupation of the city, Hamilton played a major role in the American Revolutionary War. At the start of the war in 1776, he joined a militia company, in early 1777, he raised a provincial artillery company, to which he was appointed captain. He soon became the aide to General Washington, the American forces commander-in-chief. Hamilton was dispatched by Washington on numerous missions to convey plans to his generals, after the war, Hamilton was elected as a representative to the Congress of the Confederation from New York. He resigned to practice law, and founded the Bank of New York, Hamilton was among those dissatisfied with the weak national government. He led the Annapolis Convention, which successfully influenced Congress to issue a call for the Philadelphia Convention in order to create a new constitution, Hamilton became the leading cabinet member in the new government under President Washington. These programs were funded primarily by a tariff on imports, to overcome localism, Hamilton mobilized a nationwide network of friends of the government, especially bankers and businessmen, which became the Federalist Party. A major issue in the emergence of the American two-party system was the Jay Treaty and it established friendly trade relations with Britain, to the chagrin of France and the supporters of the French Revolution. Hamilton played a role in the Federalist party, which dominated national politics. In 1791, he returned to the practice of law in New York and he tried to control the policies of President Adams. His attempt to capture Fort Detroit in 1791 ended in defeat when he was ambushed by forces under Chief Little Turtle, Augustin Mottin was born 28 August 1750, in the French Alps near Saint-Antoine, the son of a tanner. La Balme arrived in Kaskaskia as a French officer and was greeted as Masiah by the local Canadien residents and he gathered a list of grievances from residents living under the rule of the Virginians, which was to be delivered to the French Ambassador at Fort Pitt. La Balme coordinated an attack against Fort St. Joseph, then began his journey to Detroit, recruiting militia from among the Canadian citizens of Kaskaskia, Cahokia. At Vincennes, he started up the Wabash River with the expectation of adding to his force from the Canadian villages of Ouiatenon, La Balme apparently expected Canadian residents at Fort Detroit to join him as well, once they arrived. The expedition marched under a French flag, La Balme's force had little opposition until reaching Kekionga, where La Balme had planned to arrest Charles Beaubien, the British agent. Beaubien and many of the Miami were not there, however, so the force raised the French flag, upon learning of the return of a Miami hunting party to Kekionga, La Balme departed to raid another trading post on the Eel River. Leaving some twenty men to guard the stores at Kekionga. The Miami Indians, learning of the intrusion, destroyed the group of men left at Kekionga. Chief Little Turtle, who lived in a village along the Eel River, gathered available warriors, La Balme and his men fortified themselves on the banks of the river. There remains some confusion as to the length of the battle and they were eventually defeated by an overwhelming force, and only a few survivors managed to escape. Augustin de la Balme died in the battle, which known as La Balme's Defeat. For his leadership in battle, Little Turtle gained a reputation that initiated a successful career as a war chief. He was cited for gallantry for his actions at the battles of Palo Alto and he plotted out 84 city blocks with stakes and rawhide rope, as the foundation of what is now Las Cruces, New Mexico. In 1791, during the summer, he was with 87 soldiers of the First Dragoons of Company H, El Paso, Texas, was one of these communities protected

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by Sacketts force. While scouting against the Apache Indians in , he won special distinction from his superiors as an active, Sackett married a Cherokee girl, Amanda Fields. The couple had a daughter, but Mrs. Sackett died in August in Arkansas while her husband was serving on the frontier, in December , Sackett returned to West Point as Assistant Instructor of Cavalry Tactics, serving until April With the rank of captain in the 1st U. Cavalry, he went to Kansas Territory to Fort Leavenworth and he then served on a variety of posts around the country and took a leave of absence for an extended trip to Europe. He was serving in the Indian Territory when the Civil War erupted. At the outset of the war, Sackett, then the lieutenant colonel of the 5th U. Cavalry, was assigned to Washington, in late December, he joined the Army of the Potomac as its Inspector General, serving in that role until January He was in the Peninsula Campaign as a officer and advisor to Maj. After serving under Maj. Ambrose Burnside at Fredericksburg and he then served on a variety of military boards until April , when he was sent to the Western Theater on inspection duty for the Departments of the Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, and New Mexico. In the omnibus promotions at the end of the war, he reached the rank of major general for faithful. After spending a year in New York City awaiting orders, Sackett was sent to the Montana Territory on an inspection tour and he was then assigned as Inspector General of the Department of the Tennessee from November through to March He was buried in his native Cape Vincent, where he had built a house in It served as a prison for free state advocates, including Governor Charles L. He served as general and major general of the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War. He is credited with being one of the fathers of the Continental Army in teaching them the essentials of military drills, tactics, and disciplines. He wrote Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States and he served as General George Washingtons chief of staff in the final years of the war. Baron von Steuben was born in the town of Magdeburg on September 17, It is said that at age 14 he served as volunteer with his father in one of the campaigns of the War of the Austrian Succession, Baron von Steuben joined the Royal Prussian Army at age He served as a lieutenant during the Seven Years War in He served as adjutant to the battalion of General Johann von Mayer and was promoted to first lieutenant in In August he was wounded a second time at the Battle of Kunersdorf, in June , he was appointed deputy quartermaster at the general headquarters. Later that year he was prisoner by the Russians at Treptow. Upon the reduction of the army at the end of the war, in , towards the end of his life, Steuben indicated in a letter that an inconsiderate step and an implacable personal enemy led to his leaving the Prussian army. In he was made a baron and that same year he accompanied the prince to France in , hoping to borrow money. They met again in Paris in , the Count, fully realizing the potential of an officer with Prussian general staff training, introduced him to Benjamin Franklin. Franklin, however, was unable to offer Steuben a rank or pay in the American army, the Continental Congress had grown tired of foreign mercenaries coming to America and demanding a high rank and pay. Promoting these men over qualified American officers caused discontent in the ranks, Von Steuben would have to go to America strictly as a volunteer, and present himself to Congress 7. By the time of the Mexican-American War, he was considered one of the most capable officers in the army. He was one of the four officers of the United States Army in When the war began, Wool, age 77 and a general for 20 years. When he was orphaned at an age, he went to live with his grandfather, James Wool, in Troy. He attended a school and, at the age of twelve. He later read the law with a firm in order to learn. At the outbreak of the War of , Wool was an attorney in Troy. When he volunteered at the age of 28, he was commissioned as a captain in the 13th United States Infantry Regiment on April 14, and he fought at the Battle of Queenston Heights in , where he was shot through his thighs. During the action, he led a group of American soldiers up a path to the British artillery stationed on top of the heights.

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Chapter 3 : Colonel George Croghan Exercises at the unveiling of the tablet - CORE

By Fremont. [from old catalog] *Daughters of the American Revolution. Ohio. Colonel George Croghan Chapter.*

Copies are dated by creation date of original. List of Bound Notebooks for Series 8: Boone and General A. This series includes diaries, lists, clippings, and pamphlets regarding Civil War experiences, music, battles, etc. The typescript copies of diaries relate to the years just before, during, and after the Civil War. This series includes typescripts, pamphlets, prescriptions, account statements, advertisements, correspondence, clippings, photographs, programs, and other material. Topics include the James H. West Virginia Medical History and Biography; , , undated includes facsimiles ; box 42, folders This series includes typescripts, pamphlets, magazine and journal articles, clippings, and correspondence regarding the history of the medical profession in West Virginia, including James Edward Hanger first amputee soldier of the Civil War and founder of a prosthetics company , Dr. Miller collector of medical material ; and Dr. American Pharmaceutical Association; , , undated; box This series includes pamphlets of original and reprinted articles regarding various pharmacists and the history of pharmacy. Also included are three bound volumes of material pertaining to the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. Volck Confederate Sketches; ca. This series includes correspondence, a magazine, typescripts, and clippings related to Adalbert J. Also included are copies of 29 etchings by Volck regarding Civil War topics. Glass Plate Negatives; undated; box This series includes six glass plate negatives of T. Oversize Material; , undated includes facsimiles ; boxes and map cabinet 1, drawer This series includes memorabilia, sheet music, newspapers, and images related to T. Jackson material, see also Series 6, Thomas J. Also included are family trees, maps, ephemera, clippings, Confederate bonds, and military records, among other material. Family trees show the genealogy of the Lee, Cook, Washington, and Cable families. Within Series 15 are military records, described below, mostly pertaining to the Confederate 31st Virginia Infantry: The bulk of the material pertains to the 31st Virginia Volunteer Infantry Regiment. Digitized copies of these items can be found online at <http://> See also, Series 2, Records of the 31st Virginia Infantry. Bennett, and others; 20 items ; Box 1; Folder 3; Correspondence, folder 2 of 5 includes business and personal correspondence of Peregrine Hays; correspondents include Samuel L. Hays, Spencer Dayton, George W. McCandlish, Levi Johnson, G. Bennett, and others; also includes a facsimile commission for Peregrin [sic] Hays as a Major in the th Regiment of the 20th Brigade and 3rd Division of the Virginia Militia []; 20 items ; Box 1; Folder 4; Correspondence, folder 3 of 5 includes business and personal correspondence of Peregrine Hays; correspondents include I. Welch, Levi Johnson, H. Samuels, Peregrine Hays, George W. Hays, John Scott, and others; includes military correspondence; 20 items ; Box 1; Folder 5; Correspondence, folder 4 of 5 includes business and personal correspondence of Peregrine Hays; correspondents include William P. Marshall, Oreyon Bobbill [? Camden, Lewis Woodmansey [? Conrad, and others; 20 items ; Box 1; Folder 6; Correspondence, folder 5 of 5 includes business and personal correspondence of Peregrine Hays; correspondents include Levi Johnson, C. Withers, Peregrine Hays, W. Kenna, Louis Bennett, James M. Hanison, and others; 19 items ; , undated Box 1; Folder 7; Business Papers, folder 1 of 3 contains receipts for subscriptions and real estate sales, promissory notes, and tax and fine notices to or from members of the Hays family; 10 items ; Box 1; Folder 8; Business Papers, folder 2 of 3 contains notices of dishonored checks, an account book, receipts, notices, etc. Hays [,]; 11 items ; Box 1; Folder 9; Business Papers, folder 3 of 3 contains notices, receipts, promissory notes, a listing of lands owned by P. Hays in Gilmer County [as of February 7,], an invoice; includes a receipt for the sale of a "negroe" [slave] to P. Hays []; 10 items ; Box 1; Folder 10; Genealogy Correspondence and Clippings includes typescript letters and notes from Willard F. Records of the 31st Virginia Infantry Box 2; Folder 1; Furloughs, Desertions, Discharges, and Death Notices 8 items ; Box 2; Folder 2; Financial Records includes receipts, inventory, invoices, and a promissory note from the Navy Department; 6 items ; Box 2; Folder 3; Judicial Matters includes charges, court martial orders, proceedings, etc. Fousse, and John D. Neal; 17 items ; Box 2; Folder 5;

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Military Correspondence, folder 2 of 3 includes manuscript letters; correspondents include: Jackson, and others; 17 items ; Box 2; Folder 6; Military Correspondence, folder 3 of 3 includes manuscript letters and a hand-drawn map depicting routes among the cities in the Franklin to Harpers Ferry, WV area; correspondents include: Cooper, and others; 13 items ; , undated Box 2; Folder 7; Military Orders, folder 1 of 3 contains manuscript and printed general and special orders; 21 items ; Box 2; Folder 8; Military Orders, folder 2 of 3 contains manuscript and printed material; includes general orders, special orders, circulars, etc. Cooper, and manuscript items; topics include genealogy, Civil War veterans, slave sales, the "Pocahontas Rescuers", etc. Frank Curry, and Marguerite T. Cooke to Roy Bird Cook; pp. Jackson, one-time commander of the 31st Virginia Infantry Regiment; includes photographs; also includes facsimiles of: Jackson, one-time commander of the 31st Virginia Infantry Regiment; includes facsimiles of: Blair, Captain Hart Boggs, Dr. Bosworth, and Captain Edwin Duncan Camden; pp. Imboden and Stonewall Jackson; pp. Trimble, and Joseph E. Cooper Papers typescript entitled "Papers. Cooper, 31st Virginia Infantry. CSA"; begins with journal entries that cover January 1, - December 31, ; second set of journal entries starts on p. Roy Bird Cook, Mrs. Roy Bird Cook, and an unidentified woman possibly a family member; 4 items ; undated Box 5; Folders ; Notebook from School Days contains group and individual portrait photographs of a young Roy Bird Cook with classmates and friends [, undated]; photographs of the Cook homestead [? Horner; newspaper clippings, a cartoon, and correspondence regarding attempted robbery of the Cook home in January ; also contains clippings regarding the death of Robert H. Horner, political writer for the Charleston Daily Mail in February ; 1 notebook, 26 pp. Romney for Library of Potomac Seminary by T. Clayton " []; 4 items ; Box 6; Folder 6; Coal River Papers contains clippings []; letters [,]; and a typescript excerpt [undated]; all related to Coal River; 6 items ; , , undated Box 6; Folder 7; Financial and Legal Papers contains original manuscripts and facsimile documents; includes receipt of Abraham Morgan for fuel and whiskey furnished to Major General Pinckney, Brigadier General Washington, Lieutenant Colonel Watts, and Lieutenant Walback of the Virginia Dragoons []; items pertaining to James M. Laidley []; and the will of Joseph Neely []; among other items; 11 items ; Box 6; Folder 8; Geary Securities Company Papers contains original and typescript copy correspondence, and manuscript notes, regarding legal topics involved with the land conveyed by the state of West Virginia to the Geary Securities Company; for a blueprint of land owned, see also Series 15, Oversize Material, box 47, folder 8; 17 items ; , undated Box 6; Folder 9; Miscellaneous Correspondence includes original, facsimile, and typescript copies of letters; typescript copy of a letter from Michael Cresap to Lyman C. Draper regarding land improvements, dated November 25, [typescript undated; original owned by Boyd B. Stutler]; a manuscript letter from Channing M. Wallace to Harry T. Hall [May 22,]; and a typescript copy of a letter written to Mary Ann Frey by her father on the event of his death [undated]; 12 items ; , undated Box 6; Folder 10; Historical Notes and Other Material contains manuscript and typescript notes on historical topics, research, and excerpts; includes sketch on 2nd West Virginia Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American War, information about Blennerhassett Island, and notes regarding a collection of Francis H. Laidley includes mostly letterheads from bills or receipts for Laidley; many of the firms were in the Charleston and Kanawha County area; 23 items ; , undated Box 6; Folder 14; Letterheads Regarding Steamships and Steamship Lines includes receipts as well as original and facsimile letterheads; firms include the Kanawha and Gallipolis Packet Company; 13 items ; , Box 6; Folder 15; Miscellaneous Items includes typescript research notes, clippings, a sketch, facsimiles, etc. The Historical Records Survey; facsimile of pp. Box 6; Folder 21; Magazine Clippings cont. Listing of West Virginia newspapers, pp. Accounts of a hunter from New York in West Virginia mountains; social, cultural, and educational geography. Regarding Clarine Elizabeth "Kinnie" Smith, born in Parkersburg, ; includes biographical information regarding her Civil War activities, which include imitating bird calls. Clark and Company, vol. Regarding Kanawha Salt Works, coal, iron, and limestone. Teacher and author obituary. Lee Week at White Sulphur Springs," p. Ohio River formation, p. Account of journey to the head of the Elk River and travel and fishing down the river to Charleston. Describes geography, people, houses, scenery, etc. Once Noted Health Resort," pp. Regarding Bendale Covered Bridge near Weston. First article concerns Jefferson

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County. Article regarding difficulty in photographing; includes pictures of state capitol buildings and grounds. Box 6; Folder 22; Magazine Clippings cont. Clippings about pharmacist John Uri Lloyd , from various sources. Regarding the Civil War. WV Printed Material cont. Democratic Ticket [Charleston, W. Republican Improvement Ticket [Charleston, W. Invitation to Kanawha Commandery No. Sallie Maxwell Bennett; David B. Cook; Amanda Byrne; Elizabeth M. Morgan; Andrew Edmiston, Sr. Sims; Andrew Price; Michael Late Benedum; 24 items ; , undated Box 7b; Folder 2; Newspaper Clippings of Obituaries, folder 2 of 2 contains facsimile clippings of the previous folder; approx.

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Chapter 4 : Forts, Castles Historical Markers - The Historical Marker Database

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Graham Lowry The year marked a turning point in American colonial history. The surge of nation-building aspirations which had begun during the s, was being transformed into specific plans of action, which the British monarchy clearly intended to prohibit. American mobilizations beginning with the Louisburg campaign had also changed colonial self-perceptions, such that British attempts at political repression were more likely instead to promote the idea of independence. Even before the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, it was also no secret to Americans, that Britain encouraged French and Indian attacks against any attempts to develop the frontier. Since Louisburg, however, it was not so evident in London, that the French threat would hold America in line. New colonial initiatives, to secure the vast territory beyond the Appalachian Mountains, developed rapidly after They proceeded from a clear strategic assessment, and were designed to open the West, with or without Britain. Under authority of the Ohio Company, plans were pushed forward to colonize the new lands. Measures were pursued to secure the friendship of the Indians of the Ohio country, and forts began to be constructed to defend the territory against the French. Scouting expeditions proceeded far down the Ohio River, and gathered intelligence on boating conditions all the way to its junction with the Mississippi. Politically, the road ahead led to inevitable confrontation with either France or Britain, and perhaps both. Were France to yield to American claims to the Ohio country, then only Britain could stand in the way of a great nation-building enterprise. On the other hand, if the French attacked the new settlements, the Americans would fight. Were Britain to defend its colonial claims, it would thus endorse the opening of the West, and would have to abandon its own policies of containment. The story of how this trap was set belongs to the second volume of this work. Once it was sprung, the political dynamic leading to the American Revolution was fully in motion. That victorious skirmish marked the beginning of the French and Indian War. There were those in Britain who recognized the trap, and they spent the next twenty years trying to wriggle out of it â€” to no avail. Widely reprinted at the time, it later became a symbol of the American Revolution. Yet, he still had lived long enough to be able to see Georg Handel perform the Messiah, for the very first time, in April at the Musick Hall in Dublin, using the choir of St. Before he died he would also hear of how the American colonists had finally captured Fort Louisbourg in June The capture of Louisbourg in , with the British now taking control of the St. Lawrence, made goods very expensive at the French trading forts between Quebec and New Orleans. Together with the treaty agreement between the Iroquois and the colonies of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland in , this created an opportunity for the American colonies to now expand into the Ohio River valley. Whoever commanded the Ohio, held the key to the watersheds of the Allegheny, Wabash and Ohio rivers; the principal route to the Mississippi River and the west; and access to that new frontier between the Appalachians and the Mississippi. America had three roads to the Ohio: However, in by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the French had Louisbourg returned to them, and commissioners were to be appointed to settle the Ohio boundaries. After filling four large volumes with evidence, the commissioners then dispersed, having solved nothing. The French settlers still living in Nova Scotia Acadians , kept their land and continued to practice their own religion, as the British did not want them to leave and open up the area to American settlers. So for the next forty years, the British forgot about their wretched little garrison there at Fort Anne, leaving it to its own resources to survive. But, the New Englanders increasingly used Nova Scotia as a convenient spot for fishermen to get firewood and water and to dry their catch of cod while keeping on the lookout for French-inspired Indians hunting for scalps to be sold at French posts. When the British returned Louisbourg to the French in , the French would begin two new forts on the Chignecto Isthmus connecting modern-day Nova Scotia and New Brunswick â€” Fort Beausejour, on the west side of the Missaguash River on the south side of the isthmus, and Fort Gaspereau, on the north side of the isthmus â€” thus conceding all

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land east of the Missaguash River as British territory. The Abbe Le Loutre and his band of Micmacs burned Beaubassin, on the west side of the Missaguash, to drive the French settlers into French-claimed territory! Lord Halifax of the Board of Trade also began a new settlement at Chebucto, Nova Scotia to be named Halifax, by Cornwallis who would lead the expedition there. While promising free land, arms and ammunition, tools, and rations for one year, very few from rural England went, most settlers being the poor and sick of London. When most of these people were gone, either by death or desertion within the first three years, they were replaced by poor people from the Rhineland, French protestants, and an influx of ex-servicemen from Britain, in order to check the stream of American colonists to the area. Meanwhile, seeing the Pennsylvanian intrusion into the Ohio valley, in the French government placed La Belle Riviere Ohio River under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of New France, who, that June, dispatched a force on a tour of the Ohio country. In , a French attempt against Pickawillany failed when few Indians at Fort Detroit volunteered to join. Because the Iroquois stood in the way, few French soldiers, settlers or traders had entered the Ohio country. A border war of redskins would cloak French troop movements and furnish an excuse for occupying strategic Ohio points. The Jesuits were also seeking to renew their residence at Onondaga Lake among the Iroquois. An Indian council was held in Albany in July , which included the council of New York and the Six Nations, as well as representatives of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and South Carolina, and six sachems of the Catawbas of the southern frontier. In Virginia, the Ohio Company had built a storehouse at Wills Creek on the Potomac River in , and over the next two years sent Christopher Gist to explore the Ohio valley and plan for future settlements. But in June of , a few days after the Logstown conference ended, the French, along with Ojibwa and Ottawa Indians from Michilimackinac, attacked and destroyed the post at Pickawillany, and the Pennsylvania traders evacuated the Ohio valley. Forging ahead with their plans for settlement, the Ohio Co. Four hundred workers lost their lives by accident or disease during the construction. The French, having to enter the Ohio country before a war was declared, were to stop the advance of the Americans and to deny them access to the west. With a British officer and five men lurking in the woods for four months, at constant risk of losing their scalps, watching the French build the first two forts and a portage trail between them, and although the American colonies outnumbered the Canadians twenty to one, the British did little to meet the French threat. Dinwiddie, the Governor of Virginia, had only a British directive instructing the Colonial governors to demand withdrawal of the French; and if it came to that, to repel force by force. But by November, with the drying up of French Creek and the coming of winter, the French would have to wait until next spring to continue their next step â€” a fort at the fork of the Allegheny and the Ohio rivers. Watching the French invasion of the Ohio, the Iroquois conquerors of the Ohio country appointed Tanaghrisson as the spokesman of the Ohio Indians, who called a council at Logstown, inviting agents of both the French and English to present their cases to the Ohio chiefs. Since the resignation of Johnson as Indian agent for New York, the Indian Commissioners in Albany had been re-instated to oversee the subsequently deteriorating relations with the Iroquois, who tried petitioning Governor Clinton that Albany was more interested in trade with Montreal, except for the rum trade in the Mohawk valley, and wanted the liquor trade stopped. Archibald Kennedy, another New York councillor, in a pamphlet, described the Albany commissioners as Dutch mercenaries who for the sake of profits colluded with the French. In June , a group of Iroquois led by Mohawk chief Hendrik travelled for a meeting in New York City with grievances of land fraud, diplomatic neglect i. The Iroquois felt that this meant that the British had broken the Covenant Chain, the treaty between the British and the Iroquois. This Iroquois dependence on the British crown had legitimized the British territorial claims in the Ohio Valley. The British had now allowed these claims to be jeopardized. When news of this reached London, the Board of Trade would send back word to the colonial governors, ordering them to convene an inter-colonial conference to mend the broken chain. When reports of the French actions reached Dinwiddie in Virginia, he called the General Assembly into session. Dinwiddie accepted the offer of service from a 21 year-old major in the Virginia militia, George Washington, and sent him along with Gist as scout , van Braam as interpreter , 4 frontiersmen, and a band of Indians led by the Seneca chief,

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Tanaghrisson. Leaving Williamsburg November 1, , they travelled first to Fort Machault, and then to Fort Le Boeuf, with a letter from Dinwiddie demanding the French leave their posts. While waiting for the French to respond, Washington noted their defences, men, and canoes and later drew up a map of the area. After the French refused, and sent Washington back with their answer, Dinwiddie, with only the British directive, decided to raise troops, march to the forks and occupy it, before the French resumed their invasion next spring. In January , Washington and Trent received their orders to enlist men each and march them with all speed to the forks of the Ohio. Washington was to enlist his men in Virginia, while Trent was to enlist his men from among the frontiersmen who every year went to the Ohio country to trap and trade. Dinwiddie promised to distribute , acres of tax-free Ohio land among the volunteers. Britain, with Crown funds, would now promise to send one company of Independent troops from South Carolina and two companies from New York to help Virginia. By February, Trent had put up a storehouse at Redstone Creek on the Monongahela River as an operational base; brought in supplies and provisions for the fort at the fork; and delivered 14 horse-loads of presents to the Ohio Indians. Trent and 40 militiamen would now load rafts with tools and pole down the river to its junction with the Allegheny River to begin a fortified strong-house, which would be finished by the middle of April and named Fort Prince George. At the same time, in mid-January, French regulars and militia left Quebec, picking up more troops at Montreal, along with orders to take possession of the Ohio River and to destroy all work of the American colonists, arriving in March at Presque Isle. After being joined by additional men at Fort Machault, on April 1st, French troops began their descent to the forks, where the 36 armed men at Fort Prince George surrendered to them on April 16th. Arriving at Wills Creek, still over miles along an old Indian trail from the forks, and finding none of the promised additional supplies or wagons or horses, the 22 year old now Lt. Colonel Washington, with his man force, learned of the surrender to the French, and pondered his next move. Washington decided to push on as far as possible, set up a forward base and then wait for the promised reinforcements “ more Virginians, Independents from North Carolina, from Maryland and 2 Independent companies from New York ” and with these additional men to capture the French fort. Leaving Wills Creek en route to Redstone Creek storehouse, on May 23rd they camped at Great Meadows and received word that the French were marching to meet them. The French had sent out a small detachment of around 30 men from Fort Duquesne to demand that Washington depart from French territory or force would be used. On May 28th, Washington with 40 men and Tanaghrisson with his band of Indians advance and attacked the French, killing 10, wounding 1, taking 21 prisoners, and 1 escaping back to Fort Duquesne. On June 16th, with about men and very little supplies, the now full Colonel Washington started out again for Redstone, but without the South Carolina Independents, who refused to take orders from a buckskin colonel, or to lend a hand at building the road or any menial labour. Gist had brought 11 settlers earlier that spring to begin this settlement. On June 30th, after hearing reports that a large French force of men and Indians had arrived at Redstone Creek, Washington decided to return back to Great Meadows, and with little time, to build a circular stockade with a few trenches, which they named Fort Necessity. After an all-day battle, with one-third of his men killed or wounded, with the French expecting more Indian reinforcements in the morning, and with no hope for victory, Washington was forced to surrender, being allowed to march off with the honour of war, taking with them all their weapons and as much property as they could carry, while agreeing to return all prisoners 2 , and promising to keep out of the Ohio country for one year. Meanwhile, the inter-colonial conference, meeting in Albany since June 19th, was now having Benjamin Franklin prepare its final draft of a Plan for Union, not knowing what had happened in the middle of the Ohio country. Franklin at Albany The story is told that the British called for an inter-colonial conference to repair the broken relations with the Six Nations Iroquois. The real story is more complicated, though, and much more truthful. In September , Lord Halifax, head of the Board of Trade overseeing the colonies, sent the new governor of New York with instructions to the colonial governors ordering them to convene an inter-colonial conference. Henry McCulloh, a collector of royal revenues in North Carolina, upon returning to London, wrote a report to the Board of Trade in December , insisting that to deal with the French, the British would have to curb colonial

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self-government and to restore colonial dependence. Shirley had been one of the British commissioners trying to settle the boundaries of Acadia, and had married the daughter of his French landlord in Paris. All the colonies sent commissioners to attend, except New Jersey " since it had never been party to trade or diplomacy with the Iroquois in the past, and Virginia " which had already planned a May conference with several southern Indian nations. Almost Indians attended the Albany conference, as well as some Caughnawagas who were in Albany, and who would certainly carry news of the conference back to Canada. Between June 19th and July 11th, thirty-two meetings were held by the commissioners, which also included Thomas Pownall invited by DeLancey who acted as agent for Lord Halifax of the Board of Trade, and Benjamin Franklin, one of the commissioners from Pennsylvania. William Clarke of Boston, a close associate of William Shirley, wrote to Franklin in May , on the need for colonial union and included some notes on a pamphlet he was writing on the current crisis. The Iroquois also sold land to their neighbours in the Mohawk Valley " one purchase to 35 German colonists of 12, acres, and another purchase of 32, acres to a Scottish Indian trader. A large purchase was made by the Penn family of all Iroquois land west of the Susquehanna River to the Ohio and north to lake Erie. Occurring independently of the Indian negotiations, and without instructions from the Board of Trade, the commissioners appointed a committee, with one member from each delegation to prepare such a plan, which met twice June 25th and 28th before submitting its draft to the commissioners on the afternoon of the 28th. This draft was debated daily until July 9th, when the committee appointed one of its members, Benjamin Franklin, to prepare the final draft. On June 10th, they voted for the plan unanimously except for DeLancey and voted to lay it before their respective constituents for their consideration and to send copies to those colonies not represented at the congress. The commissioners agreed that several forts were necessary but that the colonies were not likely to fund them in their present disunited state, and recommended putting it off until they knew the fate of the Albany Plan, thus perhaps exacting some revenge on DeLancey. Before ending their proceedings, on July 11th they heard a speech from William Johnson, who proposed building forts among the Iroquois and garrisoning them with soldiers, smiths, schoolmasters, missionaries, and military officers who could act as commissaries for the fur trade and fix prices for Indian goods to eliminate fraud; and a speech from Thomas Pownall, the agent of the Board of Trade. None of the colonial governments approved the Albany plan, declaring that it endangered its liberties and rights, and its charter privileges though no one was specific about which rights, liberties and privileges that the Albany Plan would destroy while keeping a close eye on the response of the British Privy Council.

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Chapter 5 : Volume V Appendix E

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He received his early education in the public schools of Adams County and was prepared for college at Martin Academy in Kennett Square, PA, graduating in The fall of the same year saw Myers enrolled in Swarthmore College, where he received a Bachelor of Letters in and a Master of Letters in He served as registrar and a member of the faculty at Swarthmore from Myers spent his post graduate years of historical study at the Universities of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Harvard, sharpening his skills as an historian. During much of this time, he attended lectures taught by Frederick Jackson Turner. He proposed to recreate the life and works of Penn, accounting for each day. To this end, he undertook a massive campaign to raise money amounts needed to complete project were vastly underestimated. He became a member of the War Service Committee and worked without compensation to provide for the servicemen coming to Philadelphia. He organized historical walks through Philadelphia, ending with meals and receptions at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He wrote pamphlets for the serviceman, pointing out the history of Philadelphia. According to published reports, about 32, servicemen were reached with his activities. Though the editing of the works of Penn took up all of his life, Myers participated in other fields of endeavor. From to , he served on the board of the Valley Forge Commissioners, a time when the greatest expansion of the park took place. During his early tenure, he was the driving force behind erecting 27 large historical markers. Other activities often took him away from his Penn pursuits. In , he spearheaded a campaign to raise money to buy the original charter of Penn to Pennsylvania, and was in charge of the celebration in when the charter was formally presented to the State. In , he directed the th Anniversary Celebration of the French alliance with America, with a pageant and French officials recalling the Valley Forge Encampment. In , Myers directed the grand celebration of the th anniversary of the First Arrival of Penn in America. Because his main focus was Penn, the man and his works, Myers was sought as a lecturer. He was known as the foremost authority on Penn, using lantern slides to illustrate the points in his lecture. He also made himself available to budding historians, helping them find manuscripts and sources to aid in their research. A lifelong Hicksite Quaker, Myers was active in the affairs of the Society of Friends and served on several boards. Myers lived at the family home in Moylan, Delaware County from until , when it was sold. He moved to West Chester, PA for a short time and lived the rest of his life at Pocopson Home, until his death in His legacy leaves many written works by Myers, even though his masterpiece on Penn was never completed or published. Among his written works are the following: A major portion of the collection consists of Penn papers. These papers were organized into loose leaf notebooks and an index, produced by Myers, exists for these papers. By recreating the life of Penn in chronological order, Myers hoped to include all his writings and notes on his life. Rather, at the time the collection came to Chester County Historical Society, over other boxes of material compiled during the lifetime of Albert Cook Myers, came with it and were put aside. Some of these other than Penn topics, were researched in depth; other skim surfaces and were just ideas which struck the fancy of Myers. Before discussing subject matter, a few words need be said about the research methods of Myers. During his lifetime, Myers never learned to type or drive a car. He was always dependent on secretarial services for producing typed manuscripts or reports and on mass transit, hired drivers or friends, for transportation to research opportunities. These factors did not necessarily limit his research, but his methods of research were shaped by them. Because transportation limited where he could go and how often he could go, Myers became a copious note taker whenever he was present at a research facility. His notes were not always taken according to an outline or just one topic. Because he might not be able to return easily, he took massive notes on any subject he might use in the future, always planning to separate and organize his notes at some future time. When Myers took notes, he never made a single copy. In fact, he always had carbon paper and note tablets, enabling him to take notes in triplicate or quadruplicate.

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What this means for the user of this collection is that his notes show up in different forms and in different places. Sometimes there are just folders of stray notes, with any organization being indiscernible. From this disorganized state, many stages exist in between. To reach this state, Myers sorted out all his information, reread everything according to his outline, and put them together in a form he would use to produce a manuscript. He then went one step further and pasted these notes to sheets, which were then usually placed in binder notebooks. In the mind of Myers, this research was complete and ready for the final writing. Research in this form is so noted. Because of limited transportation, Myers compensated in two ways. He got the endorsement of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and was given full access to their materials from the beginning of the 20th century until The other way Myers conducted research is through extensive correspondence. The collection contains much of this correspondence exchanged with noted contemporary historians as well as research institutions. This collection follows the interests of Myers and his circumstances at various times in his life. He had the good fortune to have many relatives in residence, who were willing to do research for him and submit the results to him by mail. As Myers found himself on various committees or boards, usually as a secretary in charge of keeping records and taking notes the results being part of this collection , his research followed the agenda of the committees and boards. Therefore, there is a large collection of information on Quakers since Myers was a birthright Quaker himself and served on the various Quaker boards. The order in which the topics appear in this guide is artificial. Myers left no specific order. An arbitrary order was created by me, attempting to tie like subjects together. Introductions to each section appear, as well as a listing of file names. To help the researcher, the types of information found in the files are listed next to the file name. These types run from simple notes, printed matter, and organized notes to polished manuscripts. All photographs, of which there are many, have been removed from this part of the collection and part of the photo collection of the Chester County Historical Society. Printed matter on a specific topic is found with the topic, unless specifically noted as being part of the book collection of Albert Cook Myers. He was particularly interested in finding all depositories of Quaker records, which could be used by the researcher. He also became vitally interested in the movement of Pennsylvania Quakers to the West and wanted to publish a book on this topic. He searched many manuscript collections seeking journals and diaries. This subject is not clearly distinctive from the research on William Penn.

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Chapter 6 : West Virginia Historical Archives & Manuscripts Collections

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The site of this free city, where later the Wyandots or Hurons made a village, was on the great natural runway of the earliest French explorers and missionaries and their Indian allies in passing from the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes to the Ohio and the Mississippi. Both passed through the old free city at the lower rapids of the Sandusky now Fremont , the trail extending for over half a mile through Spiegel Grove. This trail was traversed by the early Frenchmen and by French war parties with their Indian allies from Detroit, in their endeavor to expel the British from the Ohio country, and was the common meeting-ground of the war parties and exploring parties of both the French from Detroit and the British from Fort Pitt. On the capture of Quebec in by the British, the French surrendered all their territory in North America, and the British sent out an expedition under Rogers to take over the French forts. Old Fort Sandoske, originally built by British traders in , but destroyed and rebuilt and destroyed again in the contest between the French and the British, was rebuilt and left in com- mand of Ensign Pauli. Sandoske was the first to fall. Marching inland to the Huron village on the site of the old neutral town at the lower rapids of the Sandusky, now Fremont, he burned it to the ground, and destroyed the adjacent fields of standing corn. In the spring of , General Gage, in command of the British forces in America, sent Colonel Bradstreet from Albany and Colonel Bouquet from Fort Pitt to punish Pontiac and his con- federates and to regain possession of the western forts. The present Fremont was the westernmost point reached by this force. The whole army with cannon sailed up the Sandusky River in their unwieldy batteaux, and encamped on the high ground extending from the present site of Fort Stephenson around the bluff to the Fair Grounds, at which latter point, as a protection to the left of his line, Israel Putnam constructed fleches and redoubts. Lieutenant Montresor, engineer of the army, noted in his diary September 22, , that he had that day been to the Huron village destroyed by Dalyell the pre- vious year. He "took sketches and bearings of that advan- tageous and beautiful situation and the meanderings of the river. Remarked that the left of our encampment is contiguous to the remains of an old fort where the Delawares and some of the western Indians took shelter against the Iroquois nearly one hun- dred years ago. This construction is in the form of a circle three hundred yards in circumference, one-half defended by the river. The location of this free city was the two-mile square tract, now Fremont, which constantly reappeared in the old treaties between the Indians and the Government. The treaty of Fort Mackintosh, January 21, , reserved "two miles square on each side of the lower rapids of the Sandusky River" in the allotment of lands to the Indians. This "two-mile square upon each side of the lower rapids of Sandusky River" was again reserved by the United States in its quitclaim to the Indians in the treaty of Fort Harmar, January 9, I; and in the treaty of Greenville, from the Indians to the United States of America, August 3, , Indians ceded "one piece two miles square at the lower rapids of the Sandusky River. It was not till , after the Battle of Fallen Timbers in , when the great Indian confederacy was crushed, that the British surren- dered control of Detroit and its contiguous territory including the two-mile square now Fremont. In the spring of , this fort was enlarged under the direction of Colonel Stephenson, from whom it received its name. It was gallantly defended on the 1st and 2d of August, , by the youthful hero, Major George Croghan. General Sherman, in a letter to President Hayes em- phasizing the importance of this victory wrote these words: These assured to our immediate ancestors the mastery of the Great West, and from that day to this the West has been the bulwark of the nation. The heavy wheels of his wagons have left a clearly defined course which is still easily distinguished in its winding through Spiegel Grove, although nearly one hundred years have elapsed since the present state road was laid out in a direct course, crossing and recrossing the old trail. In the campaign of , owing to the insecurity of Fort Stephenson, General Harrison selected as his headquarters Fort Seneca, nine miles up the river, whence he could make swift trips to Fort Stephenson, to Fort Meigs on the Maumee, to Huron and Cleveland. During his campaign, all the noted officers of the War of

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, with the single exception of Andrew Jackson, travelled over this trail. Johnson, of the Kentucky Mounted Riflemen, "the man who killed Tecumseh," was inaugurated Vice-President of the United States in ; Brigadier-General Lewis Cass, who commanded a brigade, served as Secretary of State in the cabinet of Buchanan; Governor Meigs of Ohio became Post-master-General in the cabinets of Madison and Monroe; and the venerable Governor Shelby of Kentucky always considered this campaign as the crowning glory of his distinguished career. Under the treaty of , the Indian title in Ohio was finally extinguished, and the land opened for settlement. The place now known as Spiegel Grove became a portion of the northwestern quarter of section three in the United States Reserve "Sandusky," which was entered by Joseph B. Stewart and William Oliver. When the patent was executed, however, by Andrew Jackson in , it was to their assignees Jacques Hulburt, one of the first settlers of Lower Sandusky; and to the heirs of Martin Baum. After a partition by these owners, the first transfer was for an undivided half and was made in , by which Sardis Birchard, the uncle of Rutherford B. Hayes, became the owner of about one-half, including Spiegel Grove; and R. Buckland, who became a distinguished lawyer and soldier and who had just formed a law partnership with Rutherford B. Hayes, became the owner of the remainder; their properties being separated by the old state road from Lower Sandusky Fremont to Fort Ball Tiffin , now known as Buckland Avenue. Several years after the purchase of the Spiegel Grove tract, Mr. Birchard removed his residence from the village to the country home of Mr. James Valette, in a house built about and now known as the Edgerton homestead. It was to this house that Mrs. Hayes brought Colonel Rutherford B. Birchard on his way to and from the village daily passed his new purchase. He noted its deep woods, its pools of standing water reflecting like mirrors Spiegel, in German the great trees and tangled boughs and swaying vines; listened to the song of birds, the hooting of owls, and the mourning of the doves; brooded over the legends of the place, smiling at its traditional ghosts and spooks; recognized many a likeness to the scenes of the German fairy tales dear to his childhood; named it Spiegel Grove and selected it for the future home of his declining years with his nephew, Rutherford B. Sardis Birchard, this early patron of Spiegel Grove, was born in Vermont in and was early left an orphan. On the marriage of his sister Sophia to Rutherford Hayes, the boy of eleven was adopted and went to live with them, and in was taken by them from Dummerston, Vermont, to Delaware, Ohio. He was a man of varied culture and of the highest social and benevolent qualities. He was active in public and corporate works of progress in northern Ohio--the improvement of navigation, of vessel building, of the Western Reserve and Maumee Turnpike, a national work; also of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland railway; In he organized the bank of Birchard, Miller and Co. Birchard remaining its president until his death in He gave two public parks to the city of Fremont, endowed a public library for the use of the county, and gave generously to the First Presbyterian and other churches of the city. The house in Spiegel Grove was begun by Mr. The original house was a brick structure, two and one-half stories high, surrounded on three sides by a veranda. In , preparatory to his return home from the White House, President Hayes approved plans for a substantial addition on the north, duplicating the original brick gable front of the house, in which were located the present large drawing-room and library, constructed of slow-burning material, where were placed, on the first and third floors, his magnificent collection of Americana. Three additional bedrooms occupied the second story. His bedroom and that of his only daughter on the second floor were enlarged by a three-story bay window on the south. The interior of the original building was remodeled to include a fourth-story cupola, which was used by Mrs. Hayes for her house plants. The plans were prepared and these changes carried out under the supervision of his son and personal secretary, Webb C. Hayes, who made frequent visits from Washington for that purpose. Further extensive changes were made in , when the entire west wing was torn down and replaced by the present large dining-room, breakfast-room, kitchen, and pantries on the first floor, with five additional bedrooms on the second, and six smaller chambers on the third floor. Before these alterations were finished the beautiful mistress of the house, who had looked forward eagerly to the larger opportunities for hospitality, was stricken and died. Only two rooms of the old house remain intact, the red parlor on the first floor, and the ancestral room directly above it, which had been Mr. The house has high ceilings, spacious rooms with

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hardwood floors, and many open fireplaces. A veranda fourteen feet wide and eighty feet long, so that thirty-three laps make an exact mile, extends in front of the whole house. From the centre of the large entrance hall one can look up four stories to the observatory, the upper halls forming balconies opposite the stairways. Hayes; and below the latter a charming color portrait of her son at the age of twenty-four, soon after his graduation at Harvard Law School. A silver plate presented to Mrs. Hayes by the soldiers of the Twenty-third Regiment, O. This room preserves an atmosphere of homelikeness and comfort. In the drawing-room hang life-size portraits of President Hayes by Brown and of Mrs. Hayes by Andrews, and other good portraits, including one of Mrs. Hayes; and two fine old French portraits of the school of Nattier. Among the fine pieces of old mahogany are twin chaises longues brought from France to New Orleans during the French possession of Louisiana. On the floor is a handsome Chinese rug made for Colonel Hayes during the Russo-Japanese War; also a beautiful five-pronged bronze candelabra purchased by him in at Fez, Morocco while on a mission to confer with Marshal Lyautey, the French Resident General in Morocco during the World War. The great embroidered portieres were presented to Mrs. Hayes by the women of Illinois. A fine embroidered screen in ebony frame dates from the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. The red parlor to the left of the hall contains a full-length portrait of the only daughter of the house; a water color by Turner; oil landscapes by Bierstadt, and others. Corbin, later lieutenant-general, and Colonels J. Luddington, later major-general, occupied the red damask sofa. Captain John A. Howell and Commanders Francis W. Dickins and Edwin S. Haynes, the Member of Congress from Fremont, occupied the four Presidential inauguration chairs, now in the Hayes Memorial. The bedroom in which both President and Mrs. Hayes died faces the south and overlooks one of the most beautiful parts of the grove. The furniture is of old mahogany, and the books and pictures of Mrs. Hayes remain as arranged by General Hayes after her death. One of the most beautiful rooms of the home is the large dining-room with great windows at each end looking over the lawns. The shelved chimney-piece over the large fireplace is devoted to fine examples of old Chinese pottery and porcelain, and a large exhibition pitcher of Trenton ware. An antique clock which ticks circumspectly near the dining-room door was bequeathed to the President by his grandmother and brought hither from the ancestral Hayes homestead in Brattleboro, Vermont. The Birchard or ancestral room originally used by Sardis Birchard for his own bedroom, has untold treasures from a colonial and antiquarian point of view. Hardly less ancestral is the Cook Room -the maiden name of Mrs. Here are gathered the bedroom furniture used by President and Mrs. Hayes when they began housekeeping in Cincinnati; the cradle in which all their children were rocked; and Mrs. The mantelpiece in this room was brought from the room in Chillicothe in which Mrs. Across the hall from the Cook Room is the Wright Room, named for the distinguished geologist and author, G. Frederick Wright, long president of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, an intimate friend who officiated at the marriage of the present occupants of the residence, Colonel and Mrs. This room contains a notable Spanish mahogany four-post bed with tester. Hayes, and containing her wedding furniture, the Otis mahogany cradle, the twin beds, and the mantelpiece from the Miller house in Fremont where Mrs. Hayes lived until her marriage.

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Chapter 7 : Forbes' Historic Trail

Unveiling of memorial tablet to Daniel Bissell, the patriot spy of the revolution, at Windsor, Conn., October 18, , By: Sons of the American revolution. Connecticut society.

In this state of matters, on December 6, the commissioners of Mary protest, in her name, against all that is done, and declare the conferences at an end: Cecil does not admit the protest. Her father so much wanted the new baby to be a girl that the doctor presiding over the labor thought fit to protest that "whoever sees those lovely Princes above stairs must be glad to have another. In , the two elder Princesses started traveling to Kew to take lessons under the supervision of Lady Charlotte Finch and Miss Planta. The Princesses, who had formerly been very close to their brothers now saw little of them, except when their paths crossed on daily walks. In , Martha Goldsworthy, or "Gouly" became the new head of their educations. The Princesses learned typically feminine pursuits, such as deportment, music, dancing, and arts, but their mother also ensured that they learned English, French, German, Geography, and had well-educated governesses. The young Augusta was a great favorite with Miss Planta, who called her "the handsomest of all the Princesses" though compared to her older sister, she was "childish". From an early age Augusta was fixed on being good and was often upset when she did not succeed. Her behavior veered in between troublesome and well-mannered. She sometimes threw tantrums and hit her governesses, though she also often had a calm disposition and family-minded ways. She strongly disliked the political tensions that by had sprung up between her elder brothers and their parents, and preferred to occupy herself with her coin collection. As all her sisters were, Augusta was sheltered from the outside world so much that her only friends were her attendants, with whom she kept up a frequent correspondence. Harrison, for thirty pistoles, to be paid to Mr. Jacob Hite; and enclosed is an order on you from Mr. Harrison in favor of Mr. Hite, and the bill of sale filled up by Mr. I also unclose a draft of the land, to be run as you think proper. Any alteration you want done, please to let me know, and I will see it done when Mr. McLain comes up next summer. I intend to go to Fort Pitt in a day or two. I wish you a merry Christmas. Hite has an order on you for the same amount. One only is to be paid. He left the governorship of the New York Colony, because of his desire to take up selected lands in western New York, with the approval of Sir William Johnson, the Indian agent. The British government ordered Lord Dunmore not to erect any more western counties. But Washington and others kept importuning him to grant patents for the lands which he and William Crawford had selected. Colonel Thomas Bullit became one of the most interesting figures in this movement, because of his survey of lands down the Ohio Valley. He was an officer in the Forbes army of , and while guarding convoys of the traders along the Forbes Road, suffered his defeat at the hands of the Indians three miles east of Ligonier on May 23, . Some of his surveys were questioned. The famed William Crawford also received a commission from the same college, and he interested himself mostly in the lands which he had selected for Washington. He was descended on the female side from the royal Stuarts. When he was appointed Governor of New York in , his salary was to be paid from a duty on tea, but within the next year he was appointed into the governmental and legal life of old Westmoreland County. He is reputed to have visited western Pennsylvania at least three times. He first came in , when Washington was to have accompanied him to the plantation of Justice Crawford at present Connellsville. Washington was detained by the death of one of the Custis children. In the spring of Washington again postponed a contemplated visit with Dunmore, and again failed to accompany him. Despite his presiding as a justice in the Pennsylvania court at Hannastown, Crawford was all the while in touch with Dunmore, up until at least the April term, , when Connolly appeared at Hannastown. In the afternoon Mr. I believe, from what I have lately heard, that there is no doubt now of the charter government[19] taking place on the Ohio; but upon what terms, or how the lands will be granted to the people, I have not been able to learn. I should be glad, however, if you would endeavor to keep the tract you surveyed for me till such time as we can tell where, and how, to apply for rights; or, if you did anything with McMahan[20] on my account, I will abide by that. As soon as the

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tract at the Great Meadows is enlarged, I should be glad to have the surveys returned to the office, and to get a plat of it myself; as I am determined to take out a patent for it immediately. I cannot hear of any reserve in favor of Colonel Croghan; for which reason I do not care to say anything more to him on the subject of a purchase until matters are upon a more permanent footing, since no disadvantage can follow to him, after leaving him at liberty in my last letter to sell the tract he made me an offer of, to anybody he pleased. I should be glad, however, to hear from you how he goes on in his sales, and what is said and thought of his claim; in short, what chance there appears to be of his getting it; for I suppose his right to the lands he claims must either be confirmed or rejected by this time, and known at Pittsburgh before now. I should be glad to hear from you by the first opportunity in respect to these several matters. In the meanwhile, I remain, with my best wishes to Mrs. Crawford, yourself and family, dear sir, your assured friend and servant. Crawford not only took office under Virginia, but he became an active partisan in extending the jurisdiction of his native province over the disputed territory. Some of his acts were doubtless oppressive, though he soon atoned for them in his patriotic course upon the breaking out of the Revolution. The partisan feeling in his breast immediately gave place to the noble one of patriotism. He struck hands with Pennsylvanians in the cause of liberty. A writ had been issued by Dunmore, in the name of his British Majesty, adjourning the county court of Augusta county from Staunton, Va. This land, 78 acres on the drains of North River and the north side of Bucks Hill, adjoining his acre tract. That Aunt Mary, no doubt, was Mary Harrison Moore whose gravesite my wife, Mary, and I found in an abandoned graveyard near the village of Poindexter located about 3 miles from Cynthiana, Kentucky. We walked through farm fields to locate it. The stone fence surrounding it is still nearly complete but it is now covered with trees. As security he mortgaged a tract on Lake St. Francois purchased from George Ruddell, a negro man Joe, negro man Tom, negro woman Lucey two last have for some time past been in the custody of William Hinkson and live in his family , 1 dun horse, 1 yoke of work oxen 3 years old, 1 walnut desk. Mortgage at New Madrid: William Hinkson to Benjamin Harrison, Sr. To cover his share of the above debt, due on or before December 6, , Hinkson mortgaged to Harrison, 2 horses. In addition, in this speech he attempted to provide Congress and the public with justifications for why Native Americans in the East needed to be removed beyond the reach of American settlement. At the end of his second term Joseph Vance compilers 2nd cousin, 7 times removed retired to his farm in Urbana. Although he did not hold regular office again, he served as a delegate to the national Whig convention in Philadelphia in and as a representative of his district to the Ohio Constitutional Convention of He took a leading part in the debates and was chairman of the committee on public institutions. On his way home from attending sessions of the convention in Cincinnati in December , he suffered a stroke of paralysis and was forced to give up his duties. He died at his home near Urbana on August 24, It is feet. The Washington Monument is dedicated in Washington D. Early can opener designed. Born December in Westmoreland, PA. Died December 6, in Logan, OH. Born April 19, in VA. Died August 25, in Clark, OH. Helen Graham Silvey Serenity Dr. Compilers second cousin, 3 times removed He died at Chatanooga, Tenn. He appears as a student in Clark Co OH in Residence Cedar Rapids, nativity Ohio. Enlisted December 6, Mustered January 9, Mustered out July 17, , Savannah, Ga. The Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution abolished slavery and involuntary servitude, except as punishment for a crime. It was passed by the Senate on April 8, , by the House on January 31, , and adopted on December 6, James Bryant Smith¹² [Gabriel D. March 14, in Carroll Co. January 1, in Haralson Co. GA married Elizabeth Margaret King b. December 6, in Carroll Co. GA on December 28, in Carroll Co. He also married Nancy Ann Nichols b. February 17, in Carroll Co. GA on September 2, in Carroll Co. Luisa Gottliebova, born December 6, Ida Gottlieb, maiden name Wolf, born December 6, in Hagenbach. On a breezy December 6, , Lt. Casey supervised as the 3,pound capstone was brought out through one of the windows, hoisted to the scaffolding at the dizzying tip of the monument, and set in place. Casey then placed the 8. The Washington Monument was complete, and it had surpassed the Cologne Cathedral to be the tallest building in the world at feet, 5. After the fall of Atlanta in , he was captured in Georgia, clapped in irons and indicted for treason.

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gallant Major George Croghan, then properly pronounced as though spelled Kraun, and the military explorer, Colonel John C. Fremont, were most prominently mentioned.

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Albert Henry were elected to represent the auxiliary, at the North perfectly nourished on three bal tablet on a 'large stone was" placed?0 ""J1 and guests of jmwti ; tor Colonel George Croghan.