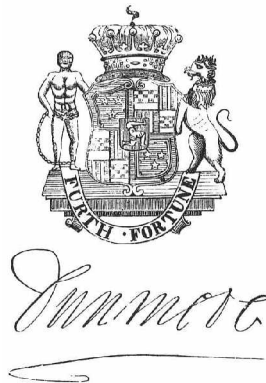


**John Murray**  
**4th Earl of Dunmore**  
b. 1730; d. 25 Feb 1809, Ramsgate, Kent, England  
**In the American Revolution**  
[See below biographical sketch 1]



**His grandson, Alexander Edward Murray, 6th Earl of Dunmore**, b. 1 Jun 1804; d. 15 Jul 1845,  
was the **Grand Master of Scotland 1835-36**

**His wife** was Lady Charlotte Stewart, b. bef 1744, d. 11 Nov 1818, daughter of  
**Alexander Stewart, 6th Earl of Galloway**, who was **Grand Master of Scotland 1757-59**  
[See below biographical sketch 2]

**His daughter**, Lady Augusta Murray, b. 27 Jan 1768, London, England; d. 5 Mar 1830, East Cliff, Ramsgate, Kent, England, was  
the wife of 1m: Rome 4.4.1793 at the Hotel Sarmiento, Rome, Italy, by a protestant minister and at London 5.12.1793  
(marriage declared null and void, as being in contravention of the Royal Marriages Act, 1794,  
though the couple continued to live together as man and wife) Lady Augusta Murray,  
**Augustus Frederick [William] of Hanover, Duke of Sussex**,  
b. 27 Jun 1773, Buckingham Palace, St. John's Park, London, d. 21 Apr 1843, Kensington Palace, London, of erysipelas;  
**Grand Master, United Grand Lodge of England, 1813-43**  
[See below biographical sketch 3]

His Great-Grandfather, John Murray, 1st Marquess Atholl, 2nd Earl Atholl; b. 2 May 1631, d. 6 May 1703,  
was the great grandfather of Charlotte Murray, 8th Baroness Strange, b. 13 Oct 1731, d. 13 Oct 1805,  
who married **John Murray, 3rd Duke of Atholl**, b. 6 May 1729, d. 5 Nov 1774,  
**Grand Master of the Antients Grand Lodge - 1771-74**

whose son was **John Murray, 4th Duke of Atholl**, b. 30 Jun 1755, d. 29 Sep 1830,  
**Grand Master of the Antients Grand Lodge - 1775-1781.**

See Chart III at the end of this paper for additional connections to Grand Masters of Masons

**Sketch 1 – James Murray, 4th Earl of Dunmore**  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Murray%2C\\_4th\\_Earl\\_of\\_Dunmore](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Murray%2C_4th_Earl_of_Dunmore)

British governor of the Province of New York from 1770 to 1771 and the Virginia Colony, from September 25, 1771 through the start of the American Revolutionary War begun in June 1775, until his departure to the New York Colony on New Years Eve, 1776. During his term as Virginia's colonial governor, from 1771 to 1774, he directed a series of campaigns against the Indians known as Lord **Dunmore's** War. The Shawnee were the main target of these attacks, and his purpose was to strengthen Virginia's claims in the west, particularly in the Ohio Country. Some have accused him of colluding with the Shawnees and arranging the war in order to deplete the Virginia militia and help safeguard the Loyalist cause, should there be an American Revolution.

The Revolution - From 1774 on, **Dunmore** was continually clashing with the Colonial Assembly. He left Williamsburg on June 8, 1775, retreating to his hunting lodge, Porto Bello, and had to hide on the British warship Fowey in the York River when the American Revolutionary War began. When he couldn't regain control of Virginia, he went back to England in July 1776.

He is noted for Lord **Dunmore's** Proclamation [1], November 7, 1775, whereby he offered freedom to enslaved Africans who joined his Army. This was the first mass emancipation of slaves in North America. He organized these Black Loyalists into the Ethiopian Regiment. After the Battle of Kemp's Landing, **Dunmore** became over confident. Tricked by a double agent he engaged the enemy at the Battle of Great Bridge, December 9, 1775. Following his defeat, he decamped his army onto the British fleet and retreated to New York. This played a large role in **Dunmore's** departure from Virginia.

Later life - From 1787 to 1796 he was governor of the Bahamas. Father of Lady Augusta Murray daughter in law of George III

Heritage - **Dunmore** County, Virginia, formed in 1772, was named in his honor. However, as the American Revolution got underway, the citizens changed its name to Shenandoah County in 1778.

"Porto Bello", the hunting lodge of Lord **Dunmore**, still stands on the grounds of Camp Peary in York County, Virginia. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Access to the base is highly restricted, so the structure is not available for public viewing.

The **Dunmore** Pineapple was built in 1761 before he left Scotland. The building is now owned by the National Trust for Scotland and is leased to the Landmark Trust who uses it to provide holiday accommodation. The gardens are open to the public year round. **Dunmore** Street in Norfolk, Virginia was named for him. As the last royal governor, on New Year's Day in 1776, Lord **Dunmore** gave the order for the burning of Norfolk after leaving on a British warship. It is said that the naming of **Dunmore** Street was not to honor the governor, but to celebrate the place in Norfolk where he last set foot.

#### Children

Lady Augusta Murray of **Dunmore**  
Lady Catherine Murray of **Dunmore**  
Lady Susan Murray of **Dunmore**  
Earl George Murray V of **Dunmore**      b: 30 Apr 1762  
Lord Alexander Murray of **Dunmore**      b: 12 Oct 1764  
Lord Leveson Murray of **Dunmore**      b: 16 Dec 1770

[http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=royal\\_lineage&id=I117028](http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=royal_lineage&id=I117028)

Lord John Murray of **Dunmore** was born in Scotland in 1732. He came from a noble family and was descended from royalty. In 1761, at the young age of twenty-nine years, he was elected to the House of Commons in the English Parliament. He served for the remainder of the 1760s. In 1770, the Earl of Hillsborough selected him to be the royal governor of New York. Such an appointment was viewed as a great honor and would allow the recipient to garner wealth in England's New World colonies. **Dunmore** accepted the appointment and arrived in New York in October 1770.

In late 1771, **Dunmore** was promoted to governor of Virginia, England's largest and wealthiest colony in North America. He became an instant celebrity and well-respected leader of the colony. The Virginia elites, including George Washington, welcomed him and viewed him as a capable politician. The Virginians' view of **Dunmore** would turn for the worse in 1773. That year, the governor disbanded the Virginia legislature, the House of Burgesses, for supporting patriots against the Mother Country. He would dissolve the legislature again in 1774. Opposition arose to the governor as he limited Virginians' ability to govern themselves.

Hoping to regain the support he once enjoyed, **Dunmore** sought to help the colonists against the Native American threats in the Ohio Country. Beginning in 1774, Mingo Indians and Shawnee Indians rose up against white settlers - mainly from Virginia - who hoped to settle in the area. **Dunmore** also feared that Pennsylvania coveted the land that Virginia claimed. To prevent Pennsylvania's expansion into modern-day West Virginia, southeastern Ohio, and Kentucky, **Dunmore** hoped to place Virginia militiamen in these regions. He also hoped to open these lands to white settlement. In essence, he was a real estate speculator.

In August 1774, Pennsylvania and Virginia militia determined to end the native threat. Pennsylvania soldiers entered the Ohio Country and quickly destroyed seven Mingo villages, which the Indians had abandoned as the soldiers approached. At the same time, Lord **Dunmore** sent one thousand men to the Little Kanawha River in modern-day West Virginia to build a fort and to attack the Shawnees. Chief Cornstalk dispatched nearly one thousand Shawnee warriors to drive **Dunmore's** army from the region. The forces met on October 10, 1774, at what became known as the Battle of Point Pleasant. After several hours of intense fighting, the English drove Cornstalk's followers north of the Ohio River. **Dunmore** quickly followed the Shawnees across the river into the Ohio Country. Upon nearing the Shawnee villages on the Pickaway Plains, **Dunmore** stopped and requested that the Shawnees discuss a peace treaty with him. The Shawnees agreed, but while negotiations were under way, Colonel Andrew Lewis and a detachment of Virginia militia that **Dunmore** had left behind at Point Pleasant crossed the Ohio River and destroyed several Shawnee villages. Fearing that **Dunmore** intended to destroy them, the Shawnees immediately agreed to terms before more bloodshed could erupt. This military campaign became known as Lord **Dunmore's** War.

As a result of this war, the Shawnee Indians had to agree to the terms of the Treaty of Fort Stanwix (1768). They had to relinquish all lands east and south of the Ohio River. This was the first time that natives who actually lived in the Ohio Country agreed to relinquish some of their land. In addition, the Shawnees also promised to return all white captives and to no longer attack English colonists traveling down the Ohio River.

**Dunmore** returned to Virginia a hero, but he quickly alienated the colonists once again by removing all of the gunpowder in the Williamsburg arsenal to a British warship. **Dunmore** feared that the colonists intended to use the gunpowder to overthrow royal authority in the New World. By July 1776, patriots had forced **Dunmore** to flee from Virginia. He spent the remainder of the American Revolution in England, where he served in Parliament. From 1787 to 1796, he served as the royal governor of the Bahamas. He then retired to England and died in 1809.

#### Sketch 2 - **Alexander Stewart, 6th Earl of Galloway**

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander\\_Stewart%2C\\_6th\\_Earl\\_of\\_Galloway](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Stewart%2C_6th_Earl_of_Galloway)

Alexander Stewart, 6th Earl of Galloway (c. 1694–24 September 1773) was the son of James Stewart, 5th Earl of Galloway. In 1719, he married Lady Anne Keith, the youngest daughter of the 8th Earl Marischal and they had one child:

Lady Mary Stewart (d. 1751)  
Lady Anne died in 1728 and Alexander married Lady Catherine Cochrane, the youngest daughter of the 4th Earl of Dundonald (see Earl of Dundonald), in 1729. They had seven children:  
Lady Susanna Stewart (d. 1805). She married Granville Leveson-Gower, 1st Marquess of Stafford.  
John Stewart, 7th Earl of Galloway (1736–1806)  
Admiral the Honourable Keith Stewart (1739–1795)  
Lady Margaret Stewart (d. 1762)  
Lady Charlotte Stewart (d. 1818) married **John Murray, 4th Earl of Dunmore**  
Lady Catherine Stewart (c. 1750–?)  
Lady Harriet Stewart (d. 1788)

#### Sketch 3 - **Augustus Frederick [William] of Hanover, Duke of Sussex**

Initiated at the Royal York Lodge of Friendship, F&AM, in Berlin in 1708;  
**Grand Master, United Grand Lodge of England [UGLE], 1813-43, PRS 1830 to 1838**

<http://www.srmason-sj.org/web/heredom-files/volume6/lausanne-congress-of-1875.htm>

The Duke of Sussex cautiously discouraged, at least until the early 1830s, too prominent a role for the Grand Conclave of Knights Templar, of which, however, he remained Grand Master until his own death in 1843. He had had no wish to offend the susceptibilities of those former members of the Moderns who had accepted, in the words of the Act of Union, that "pure Antient Masonry consists of three degrees, and no more, viz. those of the Entered Apprentice, the Fellow Craft, and the Master Mason, including; the Supreme Order of the Holy Royal Arch," and were still somewhat suspicious about Orders outside this definition. Even so, when in 1845 the Supreme Council of the N.M.J., U.S.A., transmitted the Patent for a Supreme Council to be formed in England, not only was the Order of Knights Templar flourishing, but it had become a somewhat exclusive body to which many of the most prominent English Freemasons had been admitted

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Created Duke of Sussex & Earl of Inverness in 1801.

Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, was the ninth child of King George III and Queen Charlotte. Educated on the Continent, he met and **married Lady Augusta Murray** secretly in Rome in 1793. George III declared the marriage invalid in accordance with the Royal Marriage Act of 1772, although the couple remained together for some years and had two children.

In 1801 Augustus Frederick was granted the title of Baron Arklow, Earl of Inverness and Duke of Sussex. He supported the abolition of the slave trade, Catholic emancipation, civil liberties for Jews and Dissenters, and Parliamentary reform. He became Grand Master of the Freemasons in 1811; was elected President of the Society of Arts in 1816; and served as President of the Royal Society from 1830 to 1838.

The Duke was an avid book collector, often bidding in competition with Sir Thomas Phillipps, and his library eventually contained over 50,000 volumes, including more than 1,000 editions of the Bible and many Hebrew manuscripts. In 1817 he appointed Thomas Joseph Pettigrew his surgeon; Pettigrew came to serve as his librarian for some years and published the first volumes of the Bibliotheca Sussexiana in 1827. The two men were estranged as a result of the Duke's embarrassingly narrow victory in the Royal Society elections of 1830, a contest that Pettigrew had persuaded the Duke to enter, but the next volumes of the Bibliotheca nevertheless appeared in 1839.

Augustus Frederick remarried late in life, to Cecelia, ninth daughter of the Earl of Arran and widow of Sir George Buggins; there were no children of this marriage. The Duke died of erysipelas on April 21, 1843.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cecilia\\_Underwood,\\_Duchess\\_of\\_Inverness](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cecilia_Underwood,_Duchess_of_Inverness)

**Cecilia Underwood, Duchess of Inverness** (née Cecilia Letitia Gore) (c.1785 - 1 August 1873) was the second wife of [Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex](#), the sixth son of [King George III](#). As their marriage was in contravention of the [Royal Marriages Act 1772](#), it was considered legally void, and she could not be styled as the Duchess of Sussex. She was created [Duchess of Inverness](#) in her own right by [Queen Victoria](#) on [April 10, 1840](#).

#### Early life

Cecilia's exact date of birth is not known, although it is around 1785. Her father was Arthur Saunders Gore, 2nd Earl of Arran (1734-1809) and her mother was [Elizabeth Underwood](#). She was styled *Lady Cecilia Gore* at birth, the courtesy title of a daughter of an [Earl](#).

#### Marriages

Lady Cecilia's first marriage was to [George Buggin](#), in 1815. The marriage produced no children and George died on [12 April 1825](#). She later married [Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex](#), the sixth son of King George III, at Great Cumberland Place, London. The Duke of Sussex had already married Lady Augusta Murray in 1793, but the marriage was annulled in 1794 as it contravened the Royal Marriages Act 1772 which required that all members of the British Royal Family seek permission of the sovereign before marriage. However the Duke of Sussex's second marriage also contravened the Act, making it legally void.

#### Duchess of Inverness

As the marriage was not considered legal in the UK, Lady Cecilia could not take the style *Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Sussex*. Instead she assumed the name "Underwood", her mother's maiden name, by Royal Licence and was known as Lady Cecilia Underwood. The couple resided at the Duke's apartments in Kensington Palace.

However Lady Cecilia was not accepted as a full member of the British Royal Family. The Duke of Sussex's mother, [Queen Charlotte](#), disapproved of the marriage and refused to receive Lady Cecilia at court. Also, strict royal protocol restricted Lady Cecilia at any functions attended by other members of the Royal Family, as she was unable to take a seat beside her husband due to her low rank. To compensate for this, in 1840 Queen Victoria created her [Duchess of Inverness](#) in her own right. This recognised her husband's subsidiary title of [Earl of Inverness](#).

The Duke of Sussex died at Kensington Palace and was buried at [Kensal Green Cemetery](#). The Duchess of Inverness continued to reside at [Kensington Palace](#) until her death in 1873. She was buried next to her second husband.

#### Titles

Lady Cecilia Gore  
Lady Cecilia Buggin  
Lady Cecilia Underwood  
Her Grace The Duchess of Inverness

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[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince\\_Augustus\\_Frederick%2C\\_Duke\\_of\\_Sussex](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_Augustus_Frederick%2C_Duke_of_Sussex)

Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex (27 January 1773 – 21 April 1843), was the sixth son of King George III of the United Kingdom and his consort, Queen Charlotte. He was the only surviving son of George III who did not pursue an army or naval career.

His Royal Highness The Prince Augustus Frederick, KG, Duke of Sussex, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Arklow was born at Buckingham Palace. He was tutored at home before being sent to the University of Göttingen in Germany in summer 1786, along with his brothers Prince Ernest and Prince Adolphus. Prince Augustus, who suffered from asthma, did not join his brothers in receiving military training in Hanover. He briefly considered becoming a cleric in the Church of England. While travelling in Italy, he met Lady Augusta Murray (c. 1762-1830), the second daughter of 4th Earl of **Dunmore**. The couple married in Rome on 4 April 1793, and again at St. George's, Hanover Square, London on 5 December 1793, without the knowledge or the consent of the King. They had two children:

Augustus Frederick d'Este (1794-1848)  
Augusta Ema d'Este, later Lady Turo (1801-1866)

In August 1794, the Prerogative Court annulled the marriage on the grounds that it contravened the Royal Marriages Act of 1772 because it had not been approved by the King and Privy Council. Prince Augustus continued to live with Lady Augusta until 1801, when he received a parliamentary grant of £12,000. The King created him Duke of Sussex, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Arklow in the peerage of the United Kingdom and a Knight of the Garter on 27 November 1801. Lady Augusta retained custody of the children and received a maintenance of £4,000 a year.

The Duke of Sussex married a second time on 2 May 1831 (again in contravention of the Royal Marriages Act) to Lady Cecilia Letitia Buggin (1793-1873), the eldest daughter of Arthur Gore, 2nd Earl of Arran and Elizabeth Underwood and the widow of Sir George Buggin. On the same day, Lady Cecilia assumed by Royal Licence the surname Underwood. She was never titled or recognized as the Duchess of Sussex. However, she was created Duchess of Inverness in her own right in 1840.

King William IV appointed his younger brother Chief Ranger and Keeper of St. James and Hyde Parks on 29 January 1831. The Duke of Sussex was elected president of the Society of Arts in 1816 and held that post for the rest of his life. He also held the honorary posts of Captain-General and Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company from 1817 onward.

The Duke of Sussex was the favorite uncle of Queen Victoria. He gave her away at her wedding to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The Duke of Sussex died at Kensington Palace was buried at Kensal Green Cemetery. The Duchess of Inverness continued to reside at Kensington Palace until her death in 1873. She was buried next to her second husband.

<http://www.abcgallery.com/R/reynolds/reynolds113.html>

**Sir Joshua Reynolds. *John Murray, 4th Earl of Dunmore*.** 1765. Oil on canvas. 238.1 x 146.2 sm. National Gallery of Scotland, Edinburgh, UK. [below]

Extract, concerning Lord Dunmore, from the  
**Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution**

by Benson J. Lossing - 1850

Volume II, Chapter XI

<http://freepages.history.rootsweb.com/~wcarr1/Lossing1/Chap43.html>



MANSFIELD.

Would you worry the man that has found you in shoes?  
Come, courage, my lord, I can tell you good news –  
Virginia is conquer'd, the rebels are bang'd,  
You are now to go over and see them safe hang'd:  
I hope it is not to your nature abhorrent  
To sign for these wretches a legal death-warrant.  
Were I but in your place, I'm sure it would suit  
To sign their death-warrants, and hang them to boot.

DUNMORE.

My lord! I'm amazed – have we routed the foe?  
I shall govern again, then, if matters be so;  
And as to the hanging, in short, to be plain,  
I'll hang them so well they'll ne'er want it again.  
With regard to the wretches who thump at my gates, [1](#)  
I'll discharge all their dues with the rebel estates;  
In less than three months I shall send a polacca  
As deep as she'll swim, sir, with corn and tobacco."

"DIALOGUE BETWEEN LORDS MANSFIELD AND DUNMORE." BY PHILIP FRENEAU.

During the progress of more than a century and a quarter, the Virginians had fully appreciated the principles of civil freedom, and particularly that great truth that government possesses no inherent right to tax the people without their consent. At various times, the Virginia Assembly had resisted the attempts of Parliament to levy taxes upon them; and when, in 1764, the Stamp Act was proposed by ministers, they resolved never to submit to it. The following year [\[1765.\]](#) that act became a law. The Virginia House of Burgesses were in session, in the old capital at Williamsburg, when intelligence of the fact reached them. They talked boldly in private, but none were willing to act bravely in public, until near the close of the session, when Patrick Henry, the youngest member of the Assembly, and seated there for the first time only a few days before, took the lead. He had already led the Democratic members successfully against a paper-money scheme, the prime object of which was to cover up defalcations of Robinson, the treasurer of the colony. Now he exerted his powers in a broader field. Upon a scrap of paper torn from a fly-leaf of an old copy of "Coke upon Lyttleton," he wrote five resolutions, and submitted them to the House. The *first* declared that the original settlers of the colonies brought with them and transmitted to their posterity all the privileges, franchises, and immunities, enjoyed by the people of Great Britain. The *second* affirmed that these privileges, &c., had been secured to the aforesaid colonists by two royal charters granted by King James. The *third* asserted that taxation of the people by themselves, or by persons chosen by themselves, was the distinguishing characteristic of British freedom, and without which the ancient Constitution could not exist. The *fourth* maintained that the people of Virginia had always enjoyed the right of being governed by their own Assembly in the article of taxes, and that this right had been constantly recognized by the king and people of Great Britain. The *fifth* resolution, in which was summed up the essentials of the preceding four, declared "That the General Assembly of this colony have the sole right and power to levy taxes and



impositions upon the inhabitants of this colony; and that every attempt to vest such power in any other person or persons whatsoever, other than the General Assembly aforesaid, has a manifest tendency to destroy British as well as American freedom."

Had lightning from the clouds fallen in the midst of that Assembly, they could not have been more startled. The boldest were astonished; the timid were alarmed; the loyal few were amazed and indignant. Many threats were uttered, and those who were willing to submit abused Mr. Henry without stint. A violent debate ensued, and Henry's energies were aroused in all their majesty and might. His eloquence, sometimes deeply pathetic, at other times full of denunciatory invective, shook that Assembly like thunder peals. In the midst of his harangue he exclaimed, in clear bell-tones, "Cæsar had his Brutus – Charles the First his Cromwell; and George the Third –" "Treason!" cried the excited speaker; and "Treason! Treason!" was shouted from every part of the House. Henry did not falter for a moment. Rising to a loftier altitude, and fixing his eyes, beaming with the fire of exalted genius, upon Robinson, the speaker, he concluded the sentence with, "*may profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of it.*" [2](#)

The moment Henry sat down, Randolph, Pendleton, Bland, Wythe, and others, who afterward became the boldest and most ardent opposers of British power, arose to their feet, and denounced the resolutions as disloyal, and dangerous to the public welfare. Their hearts were with Patrick Henry, but their heads adjudged his course to be premature and injudicious. Again Henry took the floor, and his eloquence, like an avalanche, crushed the most sturdy opposition. The resolutions were carried; the fifth by a majority of only one. They formed the first gauntlet of positive defiance cast at the feet of the British monarch, and gave the first impulse to the storm of revolution which soon swept over the land. In Henry's absence, the next day, the resolutions were reconsidered and modified, and the fifth one stricken out. But manuscript copies were already on their way to other colonies, and the timidity of the Virginia Burgesses did not soften their force. [3](#)

Francis Fauquier was at that time lieutenant governor, and the acting chief magistrate of Virginia. He was a man of great private worth, and, for his many virtues and righteous administration of affairs, he was exceedingly popular. As a man, he sympathized with the Legislature; but as the king's representative, he was obliged to use his prerogative in suppressing disloyalty. Therefore, as soon as he was informed of the action of the Burgesses in adopting Henry's resolutions, he dissolved the Assembly and ordered a new election. The eloquence of Henry seemed to have touched every heart in the Old Dominion; and every where the people re-elected the friends of the resolutions, and filled the seats of their opposers with tried patriots.

Within a fortnight after those resolutions went abroad, Massachusetts invited the other colonies to meet her in a general representative Congress at New York. Fauquier refused to call the Virginia Assembly together for the purpose of appointing delegates thereto. Confiding in the patriotism and integrity of the other colonies, the members elect signed a letter to the Congress, in which they promised to acquiesce in any action that might be had. That Congress was held in October [1765], and the rights of the American colonies were so lucidly set forth in their declaration, that the people lacked no sure guide in their future course. [4](#)

The Stamp Act was repealed in 1766, and Virginia, rejoicing with hope like her sister colonies, sent an address of thanks to the king and Parliament, and voted a statue to his majesty as a token of her gratitude and love. [5](#) Like her sister colonies, she was doomed to disappointment, and her sincere loyalty was speedily transformed into open rebellion. From the repeal of the Stamp Act until the close of the Revolution, Virginia wrought hand in hand with the other colonies in efforts to obtain justice and maintain popular liberty.

Governor Fauquier died early in 1768, and was succeeded by Lord Botetourt.

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[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord\\_Botetourt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_Botetourt)



**Norborne Berkeley, 4th [Baron de Botetourt](#)**, more commonly known as **Lord Botetourt**, ([1718 – October 15, 1770](#)) was governor of the [Virginia Colony](#) from [1768](#) to [1770](#). He was a member of [Board of Visitors](#) of the [College of William and Mary](#) in [Williamsburg, Virginia](#). Lord Botetourt resided in the [Governor's Palace](#) on Duke of Gloucester Street, now a major attraction of [Colonial Williamsburg](#) in the [Historic Triangle](#). Although a popular governor, Lord Botetourt served only two years. He died suddenly while still in office in [1770](#) and was buried in the [Wren Building](#) Chapel at William and Mary.

#### **Tale of 2 statues**

A statue of him was placed in the Capitol in Williamsburg in [1773](#). The Capitol of Colonial Virginia was located in Williamsburg from 1699 until 1780, but at the urging of Governor [Thomas Jefferson](#), was moved to [Richmond](#) for security reasons during the [American Revolution](#).

The statue of Lord Botetourt was acquired by William and Mary and moved to the campus from the former Capitol building in [1797](#), and after years of weathering, was eventually moved to a location inside the College's Swem Library in the 20th century. In [1993](#), as the College celebrated its Tercentenary (300th anniversary), a new statue of Lord Botetourt, created in bronze by W&M alumnus, [Gordon Kray](#), was installed in the College Yard, in the place occupied for so many years by the original.

[\[1\]](#)

#### **Named for him**

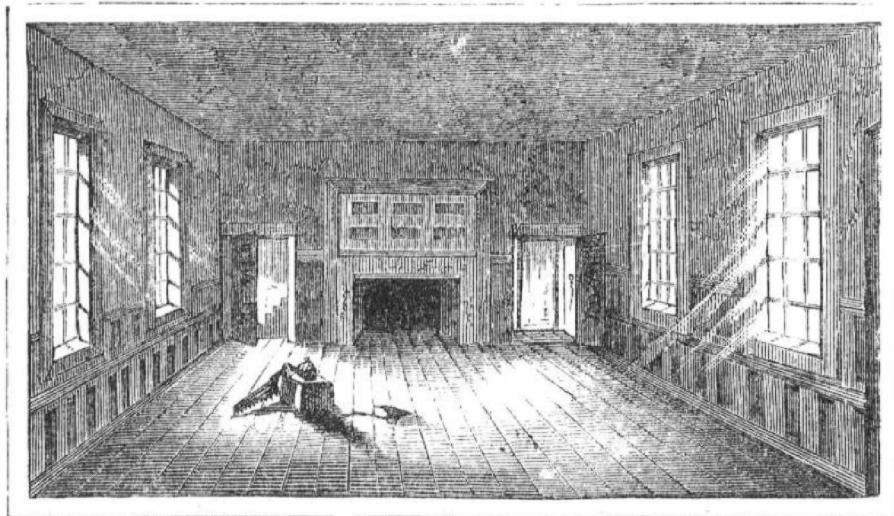
[Botetourt County, Virginia](#) was named in his honor. Historians also believe that [Berkeley County, Virginia](#) and the town of [Berkeley Springs](#), both now in [West Virginia](#), were also named in his honor, or possibly that of another popular colonial governor, [Sir William Berkeley](#)

<http://72.14.203.104/search?q=cache:QhsfDqXt380J:www.famousamericans.net/norborneberkeleybotetourt/+%22Lord+Botetourt%22&hl=en&gl=us&ct=clnk&cd=8>

BOTETOURT, Norborne Berkeley, baron. colonial governor of Virginia, born in England about 1717; died in Williamsburg, Virginia, 15 October 1770. He was colonel of the North Gloucestershire militia in 1761, and represented that division of the county in parliament until he was made a peer in 1764. He claimed the title of Baron Botetourt, or Bottetourt, as the lineal descendant of Sir Maurice de Berkeley, who died in 1347. Having lost heavily at gambling, he solicited an appointment, and in July 1768, was made governor of Virginia. He was instructed to impress the colonists with a display of power and dignity, and to enforce submission to the principle of parliamentary supremacy, while humoring the colonists in every other particular. He succeeded Sir Jeffrey Amherst, who, like his predecessors for three quarters of a century, would not go out to Virginia to reside. Lord Botetourt was expected to arrive in a seventy-four, and to set up a state carriage and a body-guard. He arrived in the James River in November 1768, and was soon on friendly terms with the Virginians.

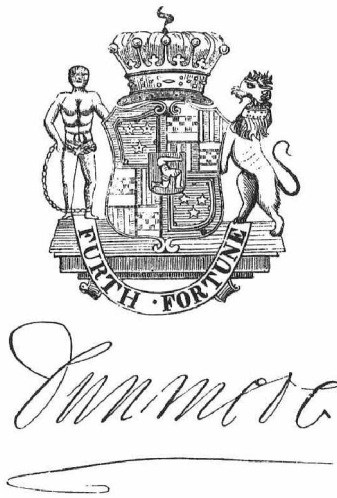
In May 1769, when the assembly passed resolutions condemnatory of parliamentary taxation and of the sending of accused persons to England for trial, Botetourt dissolved the legislature, in which Thomas Jefferson, a young lawyer recently elected from Albemarle county, was a leader. The next day they met in convention at the Raleigh tavern and passed resolutions against the use of any merchandise that should be imported from Great Britain. These articles of association were recommended to the other colonies and sent to England. All of the members were re-elected except those who had dissented from the action of the majority. Lord Botetourt did not forfeit the respect and esteem of the people by that act. In his correspondence with Hillsborough, Lord Botetourt wrote that the colonists would eagerly assist the mother-country if called upon by requisition, as formerly, but that they would never assent to the principle of parliamentary taxation. He received from Lord Hillsborough a promise of repeal, and, finding himself deceived, demanded his recall, and shortly afterward died, his death having been hastened by chagrin at the failure of his efforts to effect a reconciliation between the colonists and the home authorities. He interested himself, during his residence in Virginia, in William and Mary College, and presented gold and silver medals to the students. In 1770 the assembly voted to erect a statue of the deceased governor, which was executed in 1774 and placed in front of the capitol, whence it was removed in 1797 to the front of William and Mary College, where it stood until the civil war, during which it was taken to the enclosure of the insane asylum at Williamsburg.

That gentleman bore to his people assurances that the king and Parliament were sincerely desirous of doing justice to the colonies, and that all the obnoxious acts would be speedily repealed. These assurances, and the excellent character and conduct of the governor, allayed the excitement in Virginia for a while, and her people looked forward to seasons of prosperity and repose. Their dream was of short duration. Soon the intelligence came that the engine of oppression was again at work, and new schemes for harassing the colonies were maturing. Virginia was much excited when its Legislature for 1769 convened. Among its members was Thomas Jefferson, of Albemarle county, a young lawyer of eminent abilities, liberality of views, and boldness of character. His first act in the Assembly evinced his appreciation of freedom; he proposed a law which should give the masters of slaves unrestricted right to emancipate them. This motion did not succeed, but it drew the attention of the Assembly to his talents, and he was employed in preparing the counter-resolutions, and addresses of the House of Burgesses [May, 1769.], in opposition to those of the Lords and Commons, then just received. In these resolutions Virginia displayed a manifest disposition to consider the cause of Massachusetts a common one. The governor, on being informed of their proceedings, as in duty bound, and conformable to his oath, dissolved them.



THE APOLLO ROOM. 6

The next day they met in the Apollo room of the Raleigh tavern; formed themselves into a voluntary convention; drew up articles of association against the use of any merchandise imported from Great Britain (original text has "Britian".); signed and recommended them to the people, and then repaired to their several counties. All were re-elected except those who had declined assent to the proceedings of the majority. <sup>7</sup> Botetourt, unlike some of the royal governors, did not make the matter a personal consideration, lose his temper, and act unjustly and unwisely; but, following the prescribed line of duty, he courteously endeavored to prevent rebellious proceedings and to allay excitement. He was esteemed by all parties; and, as we have seen, his death, which occurred in 1771, was considered a public calamity, and mourned as a public bereavement.

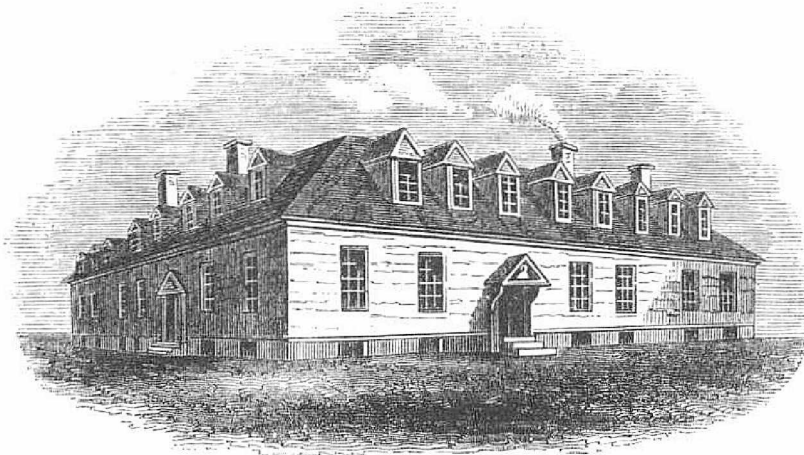


SEAL AND SIGNATURE OF DUNMORE. [8](#)

Botetourt was succeeded by John Murray, earl of **Dunmore**, who was the last royal governor of Virginia. He had succeeded Sir Henry Moore as Governor of New York, in 1770, and on the death of Botetourt, was transferred to Virginia. During his delay in leaving New York, the government was administered by William Nelson, president of the council of the colony, and father of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. **Dunmore** did not arrive in Virginia until the summer of 1772. A knowledge of his character, which preceded him, made the Virginians uneasy. He was a Scotch nobleman; descended from an ancient family; full of aristocratic ideas; deficient in sound judgment and that common sense which is so essential in public life, and possessed of an irritable temper and vindictive spirit. In manners and feelings he was the reverse of Botetourt, and before he was fairly seated in the official chair, he had quarreled with some of the leading men of the colony. He evinced a disposition to disregard the rules of colonial law, and to act independent of the wishes of the people.

In March, 1773, the House of Burgesses received copies of an address and resolutions from the Massachusetts Assembly, in which the grievances of that colony were set forth; and they expressed their concurrence and sympathy with their brethren in New England. Jefferson, Henry, Richard Henry Lee, and Peyton Randolph, the speaker, urged immediate and bold action, and through their efforts a committee of vigilance was appointed [\[March 10, 1773.\]](#) to obtain the most clear and authentic intelligence of all such acts of Parliament or ministry as might affect the rights of the colonies. This committee was also authorized to open a correspondence and communication with the other colonies. [9](#)

They were about to adopt other resolutions equally unsubmissive to royal rule, when their proceedings were cut short by **Dunmore**, who dissolved the Assembly. The committee of correspondence met, however, the next day, and dispatched a circular letter containing the resolutions to the speakers of the several Colonial Assemblies. The General Court of Massachusetts responded by the appointment of a committee of fifteen, instructing them to urge the other colonies to take similar action. The New England colonies, and Pennsylvania and Maryland, did so, and thus was formed the first sound link of our confederacy.



RALEIGH TAVERN. [10](#)

The Boston Port Bill, [11](#) which was to go into effect on the first of June, 1774, had excited the greatest sympathy for the people of Boston throughout the colonies, and on the twenty-fourth of May the Virginia Assembly adopted strong resolutions of condolence, and appointed the first of June to be observed as a fast. **Dunmore** was highly offended, *officially*, and the next day dissolved them by a verbal proclamation. [12](#) The delegates, eighty-nine in number (of whom Washington was one), immediately assembled in the Apollo room of the Raleigh tavern, organized themselves into a voluntary convention, and prepared an address to their constituents, in which they declared that an attack upon one colony was an attack upon all. They recommended several important measures. Among other propositions was one for a *General Congress*, a proposition which was made by Massachusetts six days afterward, [13](#) and being immediately sent forth, was heartily concurred in by all the other colonies except Georgia. Twenty-five of the delegates remained at Williamsburg to engage in the religious services of the appointed fast-day. While awaiting its arrival [\[May 29.\]](#), they



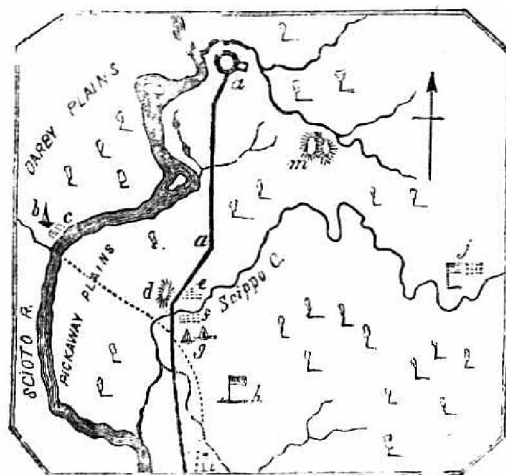
received an account of a town meeting in Boston, at which the inhabitants of the colonies were invited to enter into a general non-importation agreement. The twenty-five delegates did not feel authorized to act in a matter of so much gravity, and therefore only recommended, by a circular, that the Burgesses should meet again in convention at Williamsburg on the first of August [1774.]. Pursuant to this recommendation, all the Burgesses who met at the Raleigh were present on that day. They adopted resolutions to import no more slaves, nor British goods, nor tea; and, if colonial grievances were not speedily redressed, to export no more tobacco to England, and not to deal with any merchants who should refuse to sign the agreement. They recommended the cultivation of such articles of husbandry, instead of tobacco, as might form a proper basis for manufactures of all sorts; and also particularly recommended the improvement of the breed of sheep, the multiplying of them, and the killing of as few as possible. On the 5th of August they chose seven delegates to represent Virginia in the Continental Congress, appointed to meet on the fifth of September following, in Philadelphia, 14 and then adjourned, each pledged to do all in his power to effect the results contemplated in their proceedings.

While these clouds of difficulty were gathering in the horizon of Virginia politics, and the colony was menaced with civil war, the Indians on the frontiers had commenced fierce hostilities, and were driving civilization back from its adventurous settlements west of the Blue Ridge. Although several times chastised, they were still bold. In 1764, Colonel Bouquet, 15 having dispersed the Indians besieging Detroit, passed into the Wyandot country, by the way of Sandusky Bay, and compelled the head men of the tribes to agree to a treaty of peace. The Shawnees and Delawares in the Ohio country still continued hostile. Bouquet, the same year, marched from Fort Pitt to the Muskingum, awed the Indians, procured the restoration of prisoners in their hands, and made a treaty of peace with them, and for several years they kept comparatively quiet, though exhibiting unmistakable signs of deadly hostility.

Early in 1774, the hatchet again fell with terrible fury upon the frontier settlements of Virginia, and its keenness was heightened by the encouragement which the savages received from a few white scoundrels, who hoped to gain personal advantage in the contest. The scheme which Governor **Dunmore** afterward entered into for banding these forest tribes against the colonists, has left upon his memory the suspicion that even thus early, in view of impending hostilities, he had tampered with them, through his agents, and made them bold. History gives no positive warrant for suspicions so damning, and we may charitably hope that his expedition against the Indians, in the summer of that year [1774.], was undertaken with a sincere desire to save the colony from their cruel incursions. It is true, **Dunmore** was very tardy in his preparations, and his expedition did not march until the voice of his indignant people compelled him to go, and alert suspicion made him fearful of its consequences.

The chief rendezvous of the hostile Indians was on the Scioto, within the limits of the present Pickaway county, Ohio. There were three principal towns, and against these **Dunmore** marched with a force of three thousand men, early in August [1774.]. The army proceeded in two divisions; one composing the left wing, under Colonel Andrew Lewis, the other led by **Dunmore** in person. The left wing struck the Great Kanawha, and followed that stream to the Ohio; the right wing passed the mountains of the Potomac gap, and reached the Ohio a little above Wheeling. The plan of the campaign was to form a junction before reaching the Indian villages. Lewis encamped on the site of Point Pleasant, at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, on the sixth of October. In expectation of the approach of **Dunmore**, he cast up no intrenchments. In this exposed situation, he was attacked on the morning of the tenth, by one thousand chosen warriors of the western confederacy under the celebrated *Cornstalk*, who came from the Pickaway Plains to confront Colonel Lewis before the other division should join him. 16 So stealthily had the Indians approached, that within one hour after Lewis's scouts discovered those of the enemy a general battle was in progress.

Colonel Charles Lewis, a brother of the general, with three hundred men, received the first assault. He and his aid, Hugh Allen, were mortally wounded, and so overwhelming in numbers and fierce in aspect were the assailants, that his line broke and gave way. 17 At this moment, a party under Colonel Fleming attacked the enemy's right, and, being sustained by a reserve under Colonel Field, the Indians were driven back. The battle continued with unabated fury until one o'clock in the afternoon, the Indians slowly retreating from tree to tree, while the gigantic *Cornstalk* encouraged them with the words, "Be strong! Be strong!" 18 The peculiarity of the ground, it being upon a point at the junction of two rivers, made every retreat of the enemy advantageous to the Virginians, because as their line extended from river to river, forming the base of an equilateral triangle, it was lengthened, and consequently weakened. The belligerents rested within rifle shot of each other, and kept up a desultory fire until sunset. The battle was a desperate one, and neither party could fairly claim the victory. The Virginians lost one half of their commissioned officers, and fifty-two privates were killed. The Indians lost, in killed and wounded, about two hundred and thirty. During the night they retreated, but Lewis did not think it prudent to pursue them. Captain William Russell was left in command of a sufficient garrison at Point Pleasant until late in the summer of 1775, when further hostilities with the Indians seemed improbable.



THE SHAWNEE TOWNS. 19



EXPLANATION OF THE MAP. — *a a*, the ancient works at Circleville; *b*, Logan's cabin near; *c*, Old Chillicothe; *d*, Black Mountain; *e*, Cornstalk's town; *f*, Squaw's town; *g*, Council-house; *h*, the point where **Dunmore** and Colonel Lewis met; *i*, the camp of Colonel Lewis; *j*, Camp Lewis; *m*, High Lands.

On the day after the battle, Colonel Lewis received orders from **Dunmore** to hasten on toward the Shawnee towns, on the Sciota, and join him at a point eighty miles distant. **Dunmore** was ignorant of the battle, and the weakened condition of Lewis's division. But the latter did not hesitate. Leaving a small garrison at Point Pleasant, he pressed onward, through an unbroken wilderness to the banks of Congo Creek, in Pickaway township, within striking distance of the Shawnee or Shawanese towns. The principal village of the Indians stood upon the site of the present borough of Westfall, on the west bank of the Sciota, and was called *Old Chillicothe*, there being other towns of the same name. When Colonel Lewis arrived, he found **Dunmore** and his party in the neighborhood. The governor had descended the Ohio to the mouth of the Great Hockhocking, where he built a redoubt or block-house, and called it Fort Gower. <sup>20</sup> From this point he marched up that stream into the Indian country, and when Lewis arrived, he was encamped on the left bank of Sippo Creek, about seven miles southwest of the present village of Circleville. **Dunmore** called his station *Camp Charlotte*, <sup>21</sup> and hither the Indians, dispirited by their engagement with Colonel Lewis, and perceiving the destruction of their towns to be inevitable, came to treat for peace. **Dunmore** had been met by a flag of truce from the Indians, borne by a white man named Elliot, <sup>22</sup> and his readiness to treat with the enemy, instead of striking a blow of annihilation, is adduced as evidence of his ulterior designs for making these warriors subservient to his use in enslaving Virginia. Colonel Lewis was greatly irritated because **Dunmore** would not allow him to crush the enemy within his grasp, and the Virginians, eager for revenge, almost mutinied. <sup>23</sup> The treaty was held in the presence of all the troops, amounting to twenty-five hundred in number. The Shawnee chiefs were quite numerous. *Cornstalk* was the principal speaker, and, in the course of his remarks, he adroitly charged upon the white people the causes of the war, in consequence, principally, of the murder of the family of Logan, a Mingo chief, a few months previously. <sup>24</sup> Logan, who was then at Old Chillicothe, disdained to meet the white men in council, and sat sullenly in his cabin while the treaty was in progress. **Dunmore** sent a messenger (John Gibson <sup>25</sup>) to Logan, to invite him to attend the council. The chief took Gibson into the woods, and sitting down upon a mossy root, he told him the story of his wrongs, and, as that officer related, shedding many bitter tears. He refused to go to the council, but, unwilling to disturb the deliberations by seeming opposition, he sent a speech, in the mouth of Gibson, to Governor **Dunmore**. That speech, as preserved in print, <sup>26</sup> has been greatly admired for its pathetic eloquence. <sup>27</sup>

At the conclusion of the treaty, **Dunmore** and his troops returned to Virginia, by the way of Fort Gower. At that place, the officers held a meeting on the fifth of November [1774.] for the purpose of considering the "grievances of British America." The proceedings were not at all palatable to Lord **Dunmore**, notwithstanding one of the resolutions highly complimented him personally. The speech of one of the officers, and the resolution which followed, notwithstanding the attestations of loyalty freely expressed, evidently implied a determination no longer to submit to royal rule. **Dunmore** was offended, and both parties returned home dissatisfied.

With the single exception of **Dunmore's** expedition in 1774, hostilities west of the Alleghanies were nothing but a series of border conflicts, each little party acting upon its own responsibility, until 1778, when Major George Rogers Clarke <sup>33</sup> led a regular expedition against the frontier posts of the enemy in the wilderness.

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We left Governor **Dunmore** and the Virginia House of Burgesses in open rupture. The governor had dissolved them, and they had assembled at the Raleigh tavern in convention, and appointed delegates to represent Virginia in the approaching General Congress. That Congress met; its acts have elsewhere been noticed in detail. <sup>50</sup> The breach between the governor and the people continued to widen; the affairs of Great Britain and her American colonies rapidly approached a crisis. Every day the power of royal governors became weaker; every day the representatives of the people became bolder. To sagacious minds war appeared inevitable, and preparations for it were regarded as acts of common prudence. In the Virginia Legislature, convened at Richmond in March, 1775, Patrick Henry, in a series of resolutions, recommended a levy of volunteer troops in each county, for the better defense of the country; in other words, a standing army of minute-men, pledged to the republican cause. He had seen with impatience the temporizing spirit of his colleagues, and he determined to test their courage and patriotism by a bold proposition in the form of resolutions. Like his famous Stamp Act resolutions ten years before, these filled the House with consternation. His proposition was considered as premeditated rebellion, and it was opposed as rash and premature by several who afterward became his most zealous co-workers. Opposition aroused all the fire of Henry's genius, and he poured forth a flood of brilliant eloquence, such as the Virginia Assembly had never heard [March 23, 1775.]. He closed his speech with a loud cry of "GIVE ME LIBERTY OR GIVE ME DEATH!" and when he sat down, not a murmur of applause or of disapprobation was heard. <sup>51</sup> "After the trance of a moment," says Wirt, "several members started from their seats. The cry to arms! seemed to quiver on every lip, and gleam from every eye. Richard Henry Lee arose, and supported Mr. Henry with his usual spirit and eloquence, but his melody was lost amid the agitations of that ocean which the master spirit of the storm had lifted on high. That supernatural voice still sounded in their ears, and shivered along their arteries. They heard, in every pause, the cry of Liberty or Death! They became impatient of speech — their souls were on fire for action." The resolutions were adopted by a large majority.

During the spring of 1775, secret orders came from the British ministry to the royal governors to remove the military stores out of the reach of the colonists, if there should appear symptoms of rebellion. The attempt by Governor Gage, of Boston, to execute their orders, produced the conflicts at Lexington and Concord [April 19, 1775.]; and a similar attempt made by Governor **Dunmore**, on the very next day [April 20.], brought the Virginians out in open rebellion. The British man-of-war *Magdalen*, Captain Collins, was lying at anchor in the York River, a little below Williamsburg, and at midnight **Dunmore** had the powder in the old magazine secretly removed to that vessel. The movement was discovered, and at dawn the minute-men of Williamsburg assembled, with their arms, and were with difficulty restrained from seizing the governor. The people also assembled, and sent a respectful remonstrance to **Dunmore**, complaining of the act as specially wrong at that time, when a servile insurrection was apprehended. **Dunmore** made an evasive reply. He pretended that he feared a slave insurrection in a neighboring county, and said that in case a rising of the negroes in James City county should occur, the powder should be restored. His reply was quite unsatisfactory, and the people demanded the immediate surrender of the ammunition. Patrick Henry was then at his home in Hanover county. When intelligence of the movement reached him, he assembled a corps of volunteers at New Castle, <sup>52</sup> and marched immediately for the Capitol to secure the treasury from a like outrage, and to procure a restoration of the powder. His corps augmented on its march, and numbered about one hundred and fifty well-armed men when he arrived at Doncaster's ordinary, within sixteen miles of the capital. There he was met by some of the Virginia delegation to Congress, on their way to Philadelphia, and was informed that his approach had frightened the governor. There he also met Corbin, the receiver-general, who came with authority from the governor to compromise the matter.

Henry demanded and received the value for the powder (three hundred and thirty pounds), and immediately sent it to the treasury at Williamsburg. [53](#) The volunteers were disbanded [\[May 4, 1775.\]](#), and they returned to their homes. Henry departed for Philadelphia a week afterward, he being a delegate to Congress.

**Dunmore** was greatly irritated by the result, and menaced the people. He swore by the living God, that if any of his officers were injured, he would raise the royal standard, enfranchise all the negroes, and, arming them against their masters, lay the city of Williamsburg in ashes. He also issued a proclamation [\[May 6.\]](#) against "a certain Patrick Henry, of the county of Hanover, and a number of deluded followers," and forbade all persons countenancing them in the least. He converted his palace into a garrison, filled it with his adherents, and surrounded it with cannon. The injudicious course of **Dunmore**, especially his savage threats and the fortifying of his palace, greatly exasperated the people throughout the colony. Six hundred inhabitants of the upper country, full armed, assembled at Fredericksburg, and offered their services to defend the Capitol against the governor. They were restrained from marching to Williamsburg by the prudent advice of Randolph and Pendleton, who begged them to remain quiet until the Continental Congress should adopt some relative measure. [54](#) In every county committees of vigilance and safety were formed, and at public meetings the conduct of Patrick Henry was loudly applauded. Some of **Dunmore's** letters to ministers were brought to light, and, like Governor Hutchinson on a similar account, he was despised for the meanness which they exhibited. [55](#) **Dunmore** unwittingly raised a whirlwind which swept away every vestige of his power.

In the midst of the excitement, the governor unexpectedly convened the Assembly [\[June 1.\]](#). His object was to obtain the approbation of the Burgesses for a conciliatory plan proposed by Lord North. That plan was as specious and deceptive as the king's gracious speech against which Patrick Henry had warned them, and the Burgesses rejected it. [56](#) While the Assembly was in session, some inconsiderate young men attempted to procure arms from the magazine [\[June 5.\]](#), and one of them was wounded by a spring gun, placed there by order of the governor. This event exasperated the people, and a large concourse assembled, broke open the magazine, and took away most of the arms. Leading members of the Burgesses induced them to return them, and the next day the keys of the magazine, by order of the governor, were delivered to the speaker of the House. On examination, several barrels of powder were found under the floor, evidently designed by **Dunmore** to blow up the magazine. This discovery augmented the excitement, and when, on the seventh [\[June, 1775.\]](#), a rumor prevailed that Captain Collins, of the Magdalen, had slipped her cables, and was coming up the river with one hundred marines in boats, the citizens flew to arms. The report was untrue, but the readiness of the people to seize arms on every occasion of alarm, was a lesson of deep import to **Dunmore**; and fearing personal violence, he left Williamsburg, with his family, early on the morning of the eighth, and proceeded to Yorktown, where he went on board the Fowey man-of-war. He was the first royal representative who "abdicated government here."

From the Fowey, Lord **Dunmore** sent letters, messages, and addresses, to the House of Burgesses, and received the same in return. They were mutually spirited. Finally, when the necessary bills were passed, and the House asked him to return to Williamsburg to sign them, at the same time pledging their honor for the safety of his person, he refused, and demanded that they should present themselves at his present residence (the ship-of-war) for signature. Of course they would not comply, for the demand was unwarrantable. They then adjourned [\[July 18.\]](#) until October, after having appointed a committee of the delegates, as a permanent convention, to whom was intrusted the unlimited powers of government. [57](#) That committee immediately took measures to raise a sufficient armed force to defend the colony. [58](#) **Dunmore's** flight, and this act of the people, terminated royal power in Virginia.

Early in the autumn, the British fleet, with **Dunmore**, proceeded to Norfolk, where his lordship established his head-quarters and put his threat of hostility into execution. He unfurled the royal ensign from the Fowey, and proclaimed freedom to all the slaves who should repair to it and bear arms for the king [\[Nov. 7, 1775.\]](#) He also issued a proclamation declaring martial law throughout Virginia, and in various ways assumed an attitude of deadly hostility to the colony. The result we shall consider presently.

The Virginia committee of safety exercised its delegated powers with industry and energy. Having provided for the military defense of the colony, its attention was directed to a new organization of government. Elections were held throughout the state, and on the sixth of May following [\[1776.\]](#), a general convention of delegates assembled at Williamsburg. [59](#) The old House of Burgesses also met on the same day, but as they had not been summoned by a governor, they conceived that they could not act legally, and accordingly dissolved themselves. With that dissolution passed away forever the forms of royal rule in Virginia, and the convention exercised all the functions of government. By resolution, the delegates of Virginia in the Continental Congress, were instructed to propose a total separation from Great Britain [\[May 15, 1776.\]](#) The convention also appointed a committee to prepare a Declaration of Rights, and a plan of government for the colony. The former was adopted on the twelfth of June, and the latter on the twenty-ninth. [60](#) On the fifth of July, it was decreed that the name of the king should henceforth be suppressed in all the public prayers, and the Church Liturgy was altered accordingly.



GREAT SEAL OF VIRGINIA.

It was also ordained that the great seal of the commonwealth should be changed, upon which Virtue should be represented as the tutelar genius of the province, robed in the drapery of an Amazon, resting one hand upon her lance, and holding a naked sword in the other; trampling upon tyranny, under the figure of a prostrate man, having near him a crown fallen from his head, and bearing in one hand a broken chain, and in the other a scourge. Over the device was placed the word VIRGINIA; and beneath, *Sic semper tyrannis*. "Thus always to tyrants." [61](#) The convention adjourned on the fifth of July, and the government under the new Constitution was established. [62](#)

The Declaration of Independence was proclaimed at Williamsburg on the twenty-fifth of July, amid great rejoicings, and from that time until 1779, when the government offices were removed to Richmond, the old Capitol of the commonwealth for eighty years, was the center of Revolutionary energy in Virginia.

#### ENDNOTES

1 This refers to the fact that **Dunmore** was a great spendthrift, and always in debt. Such, in truth, was the case of a large proportion of the English nobility, at that time, who were engaged in public affairs, notwithstanding their large incomes. Mansfield here named, was the celebrated chief justice, who, because he gave the weight of his legal opinions, and the services of his pen against the colonists while struggling for independence, became very obnoxious to the Americans.

2 Wirt's *Life of Patrick Henry*. Robinson had reasons for disliking Henry, and would gladly have crushed his influence in the bud. Already he had thwarted the speaker in his attempts to insure his power and put money into his own purse at the public cost, by defeating a bill which provided for new issues of paper money, on the loan-office plan. By virtue of his office as speaker, Robinson was treasurer of all sums voted by the Assembly, and he had the means of loaning money to his friends and to himself. He had already done so, and was now anxious to have a colonial loan-office established by which he might shift the responsibility of loaning to men unable to repay, from himself to the colony. Henry foresaw the evils of this scheme, and his wisdom was made manifest, when, in the following year. Robinson died, and his defalcations were made known.

3 See a [notice of copies of these resolutions](#) in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, on page 466, volume i.

4 [See page 464, volume i.](#)

5 [See page 472, volume i.](#)

6 The room used for public meetings is in the rear building of the old Raleigh tavern at Williamsburg, and up to the day of my visit it had remained unaltered. Carpenters were then at work remodeling its style, for the purpose of making it a ball-room; and now, I suppose, that apartment, hallowed by so many associations connected with our war for independence, has scarcely an original feature left. Had my visit been deferred a day longer, the style of the room could never have been portrayed. Neat wainscoting of Virginia pine ornamented the sides below and partly between the windows, and over the fire-place, which was spacious. This view is from the entrance door from the front portion of the building. On the left were two large windows; on the right were two windows and a door; and on each side of the fire-place was a door opening into small passage ways, from the exterior. Through the door on the left is seen a flight of stairs leading to the dormitory. The walls were whitewashed, and the wood-work painted a lead color. In this room the leading patriots of Virginia, including Washington, held many secret caucuses, and planned many schemes for the overthrow of royal rule in the colonies. The sound of the hammer and saw engaged in the work of change seemed to me like actual desecration; for the Raleigh tavern, and the Apollo room are to Virginia, relatively, what Faneuil Hall is to Massachusetts.

7 Jefferson's *Memoirs*, i., 4.

8 These are copied from the third volume of the *Documentary History of New York*, edited by Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan.

9 The committee consisted of Peyton Randolph, Robert Carter Nicholas, Richard Bland, Richard Henry Lee, Benjamin Harrison, Edmund Pendleton, Patrick Henry, Dudley Digges, Dabney Carr, Archibald Carey, and Thomas Jefferson. This committee was formed at a caucus held in a private room in the Raleigh tavern, the evening before it was proposed in the House. The caucus consisted of Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, Francis Lightfoot Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Dabney Carr (his brother-in-law), and two or three others. Strong resolutions were drawn up, and it was proposed that Mr. Jefferson should submit them to the House. Desirous of bringing into notice the brilliant talents of Mr. Carr, Mr. Jefferson proposed that he should submit them. It was agreed to, and the next day Mr. Carr moved the adoption of the resolutions. They were carried, and the above committee of correspondence was appointed. Virginia and Massachusetts have disputed for the honor of originating committees of correspondence. It will be seen by referring to [page 494, volume i.](#), that the address of the people of Massachusetts, in which their grievances and their rights were stated, and which called out the action of the Virginia Burgesses when their committee of correspondence was formed, contained a recommendation to appoint such committees in the several towns in that province. In Massachusetts, this recommendation was made some six weeks before the action on the subject took place in the Virginia Legislature. Massachusetts was the first to suggest committees of correspondence within its own domain; Virginia was the first to appoint a committee for national correspondence. And yet each colony seems actually to have originated the idea; for, according to Peyton Randolph, the messengers from the respective Legislatures, bearing the resolutions of each, passed each other on the way. — See Jefferson's letter to Samuel A. Wells, 1819, in the appendix to his *Memoirs*, page 100.

10 When I visited Williamsburg in December, 1848, the front part of the old Raleigh tavern had been torn down, and a building in modern style was erected in its place. The old tavern was in the form of an L, one portion fronting the street, the other extending at right angles, in the rear. Both parts were precisely alike in external appearance, and as the rear building was yet standing and unaltered, I am able to give a restored view of the Raleigh, as it appeared during the Revolution. The leaden bust of Sir Walter Raleigh, which graced the front of the old inn, now ornaments the new building.

11 [See page 503, volume i.](#)

12 **Dunmore's** speech on that occasion was very brief. The following is a copy: "*Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the House of Burgesses*, — I have in my hand a paper published by order of your House, conceived in such terms as reflects highly upon his Majesty and the Parliament of Great Britain, which makes it necessary to dissolve you, and you are dissolved accordingly."

Notwithstanding this act on the part of the governor, the delegates did not omit to carry out arrangements which they had made for honoring Lady **Dunmore** with a ball on the 27th. Every mark of respect and attention was paid to Lord **Dunmore** and his lady on that occasion, as if nothing unpleasant had occurred. In fact, according to entries in Washington's Diary, the matter was not made

personal at all, for on the day after the dissolution of the Assembly, although he was one of the foremost in expressions of sympathy for the people of Boston, he remarks, "Rode out with the governor to his farm, and breakfasted with him there."

13 The latter colony could not have heard of the action of the former, and therefore the recommendation was as original with it as with Virginia.

14 The following were the delegates appointed: Peyton Randolph, Richard Henry Lee, George Washington, Patrick Henry, Richard Bland, Benjamin Harrison, and Edmund Pendleton. These were all present at the opening of the Congress in Carpenter's Hall, and, [as we have seen](#), Peyton Randolph was chosen the first president of that body.

15 Henry Bouquet was of French descent. He was appointed lieutenant colonel in the British army in 1756. He was active in his co-operations with General Forbes, and was highly esteemed by Amherst. That officer sent him to the relief of Fort Pitt, with stores, in 1763. He was attacked on his way by a powerful body of Indians, whom he defeated. In 1764, as noticed in the text, he was successful in the Ohio county. The following year he was appointed a brigadier. He died at Pensacola, Florida, in February, 1766.

16 Stuart, in his *Memoir of Indian Wars*, and Withers, in his *Chronicles of Border Warfare*, express the opinion, and adduce strong corroborating evidence of its truth, that **Dunmore** arranged the expedition in such a way, that the whole Indian force should fall upon and annihilate Lewis's detachment, and thereby weaken the physical strength, and break down the spirit of the Virginians. It must be admitted that the fact of the great body of Indians leaving their towns and marching directly to attack Lewis, when **Dunmore**, with a force equally strong, was approaching in another direction, gives the color of probability to these suspicions. His subsequent conduct in inciting servile war in Virginia, shows that he was capable of so nefarious a scheme.

17 From a "Song of Lament," written at the time, I quote the following stanzas, which are more remarkable for pathos than poetry:

Colonel Lewis and some noble captains,  
Did down to death like Uriah go,  
Alas! their heads wound up in napkins,  
Upon the banks of the Ohio.

Kings lamented their mighty fallen  
Upon the mountains of Gilboa,  
And now we mourn for brave Hugh Allen,  
Far from the banks of the Ohio.

Oh bless the mighty King of Heaven  
For all his wondrous works below,  
Who hath to us the victory given  
Upon the banks of the Ohio."

18 Howison's *History of Virginia*, ii., 15.

19 This little map shows a portion of the Pickaway Plains upon which the towns of the Shawnees were built. These plains are on the east side of the Sciota, and contain the richest body of land in Ohio. When first cultivated by the whites, the soil was a black vegetable mold, the result of long ages of decomposition, and for many years one hundred bushels of corn, or fifty bushels of wheat to the acre, was an average yield. This region was for many generations the principal rendezvous of Indian chiefs in council, in the Ohio country, and here many victims, brought from the frontier settlements, endured the torments of savage cruelty. — See Howe's *Historical Collections of Ohio*, page 403.

20 This was in Athens township. **Dunmore** was a great admirer of Earl Gower, and in honor of that nobleman he named this, the first fort he ever erected.

21 Camp Charlotte, according to Charles Whittlesy, Esq. (from whose discourse before the *Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio*, at Cincinnati, in 1840, the principal facts of this narrative have been gleaned), was upon the farm then (1840) owned by Thomas J. Winship, Esq. Camp Lewis was situated about four and a half miles southwest of Camp Charlotte.

22 The Tory companion of Girty and M'Kee.

23 From concurrent testimony, it appears that suspicions of **Dunmore's** treachery was rife in the camp, and for that reason Lewis was more disposed to disobey his orders. It is said that **Dunmore**, in the violence of his anger, because his subaltern insisted upon fighting, drew his sword upon Lewis, and threatened him with instant death if he persisted in his disobedience.

24 This circumstance is alluded to on page 107, where a [copy of Logan's speech to Dunmore](#), as preserved by Jefferson, is given. Mr. Brantz Mayer, in an able discourse delivered before the *Maryland Historical Society* in May, 1851, has adduced sufficient evidence to fully acquit Colonel Cresap of the charge made in the reported speech of Logan, and removed the foul stain of cold-blooded murder which has so long rested upon the fair fame of a brave and honorable man. It appears that, in the spring of 1774, Michael Cresap was upon the Ohio, below Wheeling, engaged in planting a settlement. Some pioneers on their way to make a settlement in Kentucky, under the auspices of Colonel George Rogers Clarke, resolved to attack an Indian town near the mouth of the Sciota, and solicited Cresap to command the expedition. He advised them to forbear, and, with him, they all repaired to Wheeling. Dr. Connelly, whom Lord **Dunmore** had appointed magistrate of West Augusta, sent Cresap word, on the 21st of April, that an Indian war was inevitable. Cresap, always vigilant, called a council of the pioneers, and on the 26th made solemn declaration of war against the Indians. They established a new post of defense, and the very next day two canoes, filled with painted savages, appeared. They were chased fifteen miles down the river, when a skirmish ensued. One man was killed, and several Indians were made prisoners. On the return of the pursuing party, an expedition against the settlement of Logan, \* near the mouth of the Yellow Creek, thirty miles above Wheeling, was proposed. Cresap raised his voice against the proposed expedition, for the people of Logan's settlement seemed rather friendly than otherwise. His council prevailed, and the pioneers proceeded that evening to Red Stone Old Fort, at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek, on the Monongahela, now the site of Brownsville.

Other white people upon the Ohio were less cautious and humane. On the bank of the Ohio, nearly opposite Logan's settlement, was the cabin of a man named Baker, where rum was sold to the Indians, which consequently augmented the savageism of their nature. On account of the shooting of two Indians near Yellow Creek, by a settler named Myers, the savages resolved to cross over



and murder Baker's family. A squaw revealed the plot to Baker's wife, and twenty white men, armed, were concealed in and around his cabin. The next morning early, three squaws, with an infant and four Indian men, unarmed, came to Baker's. The whole party of red people became intoxicated, an affray occurred, and the whole of the Indians were massacred, except the infant. Logan's mother, brother, and sister, † were among the slain. The vengeance of the chief was aroused, and during nearly all of that summer Logan was out upon the war-path. Michael Cresap was known to be a leader among the pioneers upon the Ohio, and Logan supposed he was concerned in the affair. ‡ The researches of Mr. Mayer show that, at the time of the massacre, Cresap was with his young family in Maryland, and had nothing to do with the matter. \*\* It is also demonstrated that at about the hour when the massacre took place, two canoes, with Indians painted and prepared for war, approached. The appearance fully corroborated the disclosures of the squaw, and justified the vigilance (but not the murder of women and unarmed men) by the neighbors of Baker.

\* The Indian name of Logan, according to competent authority quoted by Mr. Mayer, was *Ta-ga-jute*, which means "short dress."

† This squaw was the wife for the time of John Gibson, the Indian trader, to whom the reputed speech of Logan was communicated. Her infant, who was saved, was cared for by Gibson.

‡ Logan evidently held Cresap responsible, as appears by the following note, quoted by Mr. Mayer, page 56. It was written with ink made of gunpowder and water, at the command of Logan, by William Robinson, who had been made a prisoner by that chief nine days before:

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"CAPTAIN CRESAP. – What did you kill my people on Yellow Creek for? The white people killed my kin at Conestoga a great while ago, and I thought nothing of that. But you killed my kin again on Yellow Creek, and took my cousin prisoner. Then I thought I must kill too; and I have been three times to war since. But the Indians are not angry – only myself.

"July 21st, 1774.

CAPTAIN JOHN LOGAN."

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This note was attached to a war-club, and left in the house of a man whose whole family had been murdered by the savages.

\*\* Michael Cresap was the son of a hardy pioneer, who was one of the Ohio Company in 1752. He was born in Maryland (Alleghany county), on the 29th of June, 1742. While yet a minor, he married a Miss Whitehead, of Philadelphia. He became a merchant and trader, and at length a bold pioneer upon the Ohio. He raised a company of volunteers in the summer of 1774, and proceeded to aid his countrymen on the Ohio, when he was stopped by Connolly. **Dunmore**, however, valuing his service, sent him a commission of captain in the militia of Hampshire county, in Virginia. He then proceeded to the Ohio, and was engaged in **Dunmore's** expedition of that year. When Gibson reported Logan's speech, the charge against Cresap was laughed at as ridiculous; and George Rogers Clarke, who was standing by, said, "He must be a very great man, as the Indians palmed every thing that happened upon his shoulders."

Cresap returned to Maryland after the conclusion of **Dunmore's** expedition, and early in the spring he again went to the Ohio, and almost to the wilderness of Kentucky. On his return, he was informed that he had been appointed to the command of a company of Maryland riflemen, raised by a resolution of Congress. Although suffering from ill health, he immediately went to Boston with his company, and joined the continental army under Washington. His sickness continuing, he left the army for his home among the mountains. At New York he sunk, exhausted, where he died on the 18th of October, 1775, at the age of thirty-three years. His remains were buried in Trinity church-yard with military honors, in the presence of a vast concourse of people, where they yet rest – See Mayer's *Discourse*; also Jacob's *Life of Cresap*. In the appendix to his *Discourse*, Mr. Mayer presents the results of patient investigation, concerning the authenticity of Logan's speech. It appears probable that the *sentiment* was Logan's, delivered, not as a speech or *message*, but as the natural expressions of the feelings of a man who felt that he had been greatly injured; the composition was evidently the work of some hand in **Dunmore's** camp.

25 John Gibson, who afterward became a major general, was an Indian trader, and an active man among the settlers on the Ohio. Washington esteemed him as a brave and honest man, and in 1781 intrusted him with the command of the western military department. He was succeeded by General Irvine in 1782. He was a member of the Pennsylvania convention in 1788; was major general of militia, and was secretary of Indian territory during the administrations of Jefferson and Madison. He was at one time associate judge of the Common Pleas of Alleghany county, in Pennsylvania. Colonel George Gibson, who was mortally wounded at St. Clair's defeat in Ohio, was his brother.

26 Gibson repeated the substance to **Dunmore** and other officers. They wrote it down, and, on returning to Williamsburg, caused it to be published in the *Virginia Gazette*, February 4, 1775. This was the name of the first newspaper published in Virginia. It was first issued at Williamsburg in 1736, a sheet about twelve inches by six in size. It was printed weekly by William Parks, at fifteen shillings per annum. No other paper was published in Virginia until the Stamp Act excitement in 1765-6. The *Gazette* was so much under government control, that Jefferson and others got Mr. Rind to come from Maryland and publish a paper, which was also called "The Virginia Gazette." It was professedly open to all parties, but influenced by none. This was the paper in which Logan's speech was published. Another "Virginia Gazette" was printed at Williamsburg in 1775, and published weekly for several years. – See Thomas's *History of Printing*.

27 Logan, whose majestic person and mental accomplishments were the theme of favorable remark, became a victim to the vice of intemperance. Earlier than the time when **Dunmore** called him to council, he was addicted to the habit. The last years of his life were very melancholy. Notwithstanding the miseries he had suffered at the hands of the white man, his benevolence made him the prisoner's friend, until intemperance blunted his sensibilities, and in 1780 we find him among [the marauders at Ruddell's Station](#) (see page 294). The manner of his death is differently related. The patient researches of Mr. Mayer lead me to adopt his as the correct one, as it was from the lips of an aged man who knew Logan well, and corresponds in all essential particulars with an account I received from an aged Mohawk whom I saw at Caghawaga, twelve miles from Montreal, in the summer of 1848. His mother was a Shawnee woman, and when he was a boy, he often saw Logan. In a drunken phrensy near Detroit, in 1780, Logan struck his wife to the ground. Believing her dead, he fled to the wilderness. Between Detroit and Sandusky, he was overtaken by a troop of Indian men, women, and children. Not yet sober, he imagined that the penalty of his crime was about to be inflicted by a

relative. Being well armed, he declared that the whole party should be destroyed. In defense, his nephew, *Tod-kah-dohs*, killed him on the spot, by a shot from his gun. His wife recovered from his blow.

28 Daniel Boone was born about the year 1734. His parents, who came from Bradninch, in England, went from Pennsylvania to the banks of the Yadkin River, in North Carolina, and his childhood was spent in the forest. In 1769, he was induced to accompany John Finley in the wilds west of the mountains, within the limits of the present state of Kentucky. From that period his own history is identified with that of the state. During his first visit there, he was captured by the Indians, but escaped within a week or ten days afterward. He started with his family for Kentucky in 1773, but, meeting Indians, they fell back and settled on the Clinch River. In 1774 he accompanied a party of surveyors to the Falls of the Ohio, and was active in expeditions against the Indians during that year. He removed to the locality of the present Boonsborough, and built a fort there in 1775. In the course of three or four years, many other settlers came to his vicinity. While at the Blue Lick, on the Licking River, making salt for his garrison, in February, 1778, he and his companions were captured by a party of Indians, and taken to Chillicothe. The Indians became much attached to him. A family adopted him as a son, according to the Indian custom, and an offer of \$500 for his ransom, made by Governor Hamilton of Canada, was refused. Seven months after his capture, he learned that five hundred warriors were preparing to march against Boonsborough. He effected his escape on the 16th of July, and arrived home on the 20th, having traveled one hundred and sixty miles, and eaten only one meal, during four days. He arrived in time to assist in preparing the fort for the expected attack mentioned in the text. Boone's wife, with his children, in the mean while, had returned to the house of her father, on the Yadkin, where Boone visited them in 1779. He remained there until the next year, when he returned to Kentucky. He subsequently accompanied George Rogers Clarke in his expeditions against the Indians on the Ohio, and was an active partisan until the close of the war. From that time, until 1798, he resided alternately in Kentucky and Virginia. In consequence of a defect in his title to lands in Kentucky, he was dispossessed of what was an ample estate, and made poor. The region he had explored, and helped to defend, now contained a population of half a million. Indignant because of being dispossessed, he shouldered his rifle, left Kentucky forever, and, with some followers, plunged into the interminable forests of Missouri, west of the Mississippi.

"Of all men, saving Sylla, the man-slayer,  
Who passes for in life and death most lucky,  
Of the great names, which in our faces stare,  
The General Boone, backwoodsman of Kentucky,

Was happiest among mortals any where;  
For, killing nothing but a bear or buck, he  
Enjoyed the lonely, vigorous, harmless days,  
Of his old age in wilds of deepest maze.  
BYRON'S DON JUAN, VIII., lxi.

They settled upon the Little Osage in 1799, and the following year explored the head waters of the Arkansas. At the age of eighty years, accompanied by only two men (one white and the other black), he made a hunting excursion to the great Osage, where they trapped many beavers and other game. At about that time (1812), Boone addressed a memorial to the Legislature of Kentucky, setting forth that he owned not an acre of ground on the face of the earth, and, at the age of fourscore, had nowhere to lay his bones. He asked for a confirmation of his title to lands in Louisiana, given him by the Spanish government in 1794, before that territory was ceded to the United States. The Legislature instructed their delegates in Congress to solicit a confirmation of this grant, and two thousand acres were secured to him. He died on the twenty-sixth of September, 1820, at the age of almost ninety years. On that occasion, the Legislature of Missouri, then in session, agreed to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, as a token of respect. The grave of Boone is by the side of that of his wife, in the Cemetery at Frankfort, Kentucky, but no stone identifies it to the eye of a stranger.

29 The reader, desirous of possessing minute information respecting this exciting portion of our early history, will be amply rewarded by a perusal of "*Kentucky, its History, Antiquities, and Biography*," an excellent work of nearly six hundred large octavo pages, with forty engravings, by Lewis Collins of Maysville, Kentucky.

30 This sketch is from a drawing by Colonel Henderson, and published in Collin's *Historical Collections of Kentucky*, page 417. It was composed of a number of log-houses disposed in the form of an oblong square. Those at each corner, intended particularly for block-houses, were larger and stronger than the others. The length of the fort was about two hundred and fifty feet, and the width about one hundred and fifty feet.

31 Betsey and Frances Calloway, the youngest about thirteen years of age, were the companions of Miss Boone on that occasion. Their screams alarmed the people in the fort. It was just at sunset when the Indians carried off their victims. Boone and seven others started in pursuit. On the 11th, they came up with the savages, forty-five miles distant from Boonsborough, furiously attacked them, and rescued the girls, who had received no farther injury than that produced by the effect of excessive fright.

32 Duquesne, professing great humanity, proposed to Boone to send out nine of the principal men of his garrison to treat for an accommodation, the entire safety of the people within the fort being the basis. Unsuspicious of treachery, Boone and eight others went out to the camp of the enemy. While engaged in council, at a concerted signal, two strong warriors for each man attempted to seize and carry off the delegation. The whole nine succeeded in releasing themselves, and escaping to the fort amid a shower of bullets from the enemy. Only one man was wounded. The siege immediately commenced.

33 George Rogers Clarke was born in Albermarle county, Virginia, on the nineteenth of November, 1752; little is known of his early youth. He was engaged in land surveying, and this led him to love a forest life. He commanded a company in **Dunmore's** army in 1774, and then became better acquainted with the country west of the Alleghanies. In 1775 he first went to Kentucky, and, while there, he was placed in temporary command of armed settlers. His subsequent military career, until the close of the Revolution, is given in the text. Three years after the conclusion of the war (1786), Clarke commanded an expedition of one thousand men against the Indians on the Wabash. It was disastrous. Several years afterward, Genet, the French minister, undertook to raise and organize a force in Kentucky, for a secret expedition against the Spaniards on the Mississippi, and General Clarke accepted a commission as major general in the armies of France, to conduct the enterprise. Before it could be matured, Genet was recalled, and Clarke's commission annulled. General Clarke never appeared in public life afterward. After suffering for many years from a rheumatic affection, he was prostrated by paralysis, and died near Louisville, in February, 1818, at the age of sixty-six.

34 Simon Kenton was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, April 3rd, 1755. His father was a native of Ireland; his mother came from Scotland. He fled to the wilderness at the age of sixteen, on account of an affray with a young man who had married his affianced. Believing he had killed his rival in a fist fight, he went over the Alleghanies, and became a noble pioneer in the march of western civilization. At Fort Pitt he formed an intimacy with Simon Girty, the desperate renegade in after years, and his daily companions were trappers and hunters. He was an active spy for Governor **Dunmore** in 1774, and after that he had many encounters with the sons of the forest in their native wilds. He became a companion of Boone, and with him and his co-laborers arrested Kain-tuck-ee from the red men. He joined Major Clarke at the Falls of the Ohio in 1778, and after the surprise of Kaskaskia he returned to Boonsborough. Toward the close of that year he was captured by the Indians, and finally became a prison laborer in the hands of the British at Detroit. Aided by a trader's wife, he escaped in company with two fellow-prisoners, the renowned Captain Bullitt and Lieutenant Coffee, and arrived at the Falls in July, 1779. Kenton subsequently joined Clarke in his expeditions. It was in 1782 when he heard that he had not killed his rival in love, and that his old father still lived. He went to Virginia, and, after spending some time among the friends of his early youth, he returned to Kentucky, taking his father and family with him. On the way the old man died; the remainder of the family reached Kenton's settlement in safety. From that period, until Wayne's expedition in 1793, Kenton was much engaged in Indian warfare.

Poor Simon Kenton experienced the bitter effects of wrong, ingratitude, and neglect. On account of some legal matters concerning his lands in Kentucky, he was imprisoned for twelve months upon the very spot where he built his cabin in 1775. In 1802, beggared by lawsuits and losses, he became landless. Yet he never murmured at the ingratitude which pressed him down, and in 1813 the veteran joined the Kentucky troops under Shelby, and was in the battle of the Thames. In 1824, then seventy years old, he journeyed to Frankfort, in tattered garments and upon a miserable horse, to ask the Legislature of Kentucky to release the claims of the state upon some of his mountain lands. He was stared at by the boys, and shunned by the citizens, for none knew him. At length General Thomas Fletcher recognized him, gave him a new suit of clothes, and entertained him kindly. When it was known that Simon Kenton was in town, scores flocked to see the old hero. He was taken to the Capitol and seated in the speaker's chair. His lands were released, and afterward Congress gave him a pension of two hundred and forty dollars a year. He died, at the age of eighty-one years, in 1836, at his residence at the head of Mad River, Logan county, Ohio, in sight of the place where, fifty-eight years before, the Indians were about to put him to death.

35 The city of Louisville is at the Falls or Rapids of the Ohio. The rapids, formed by a dike of limestone stretching across the river, extend about two miles. Captain Bullitt, of Virginia, a brave officer, who accompanied Washington in his expedition against Fort Duquesne, visited this spot in 1773, and, it is said, laid out the city there, on the south side of the river. But no settlement was made until 1778, when a small number of families accompanied Mr. Clarke down the Ohio, and were left by him upon Corn Island. In the autumn they moved to the main land, built a block-house of logs, and thus founded Louisville, now (1851) a city and port of entry, with a population of 50,000. In 1780, the Virginia Legislature passed an act for establishing the town of Louisville, the name being given in honor of Louis XVI. of France, then lending his aid to the Americans. A stronger fort was built there in 1782, and was called Fort Nelson, in honor of Governor Thomas Nelson, of Virginia. For several years the settlement was harassed by the Indians, but it soon became too strong to fear them. The commerce of Louisville began in 1783, when Daniel Broadhead took goods from Philadelphia and exposed them for sale there. — *Collins*, page 360.

36 Kaskaskia, the present capital of Randolph county, Illinois, is situated on the west side of Kaskaskia River, seven miles from its junction with the Mississippi. It was settled by some French Jesuits about 1683, and was one of the towns which went into the possession of the British by the treaty of 1763, at the conclusion of the *Seven Years' War*. It then contained about one hundred families, and that was about the amount of its population at the time of Clarke's expedition.

37 Vincennes is the capital of Knox county, Indiana. It is situated on the east bank of the Wabash River, one hundred miles above its entrance into the Ohio. A French trading post was established there in 1730.

38 Governor Hamilton and several of his chief officers were sent to Williamsburg, in Virginia, where, on account of their having incited the Indians to their cruel deeds, they were confined in jail, and heavily ironed. Governor Jefferson used his influence in favor of relieving them of this rigorous treatment. He was successful, and Hamilton and his associates were allowed to go to New York on parole.

39 John Connolly was a physician, and resided at Pittsburgh, where he and Washington became acquainted. At the commencement of the war he took sides with **Dunmore**, and doubtless suggested to the governor the plan of arousing and combining the Indian tribes against the colonists. He visited General Gage in the autumn of 1775, and ten days after his return to Williamsburg, in Virginia, he left **Dunmore** and departed for the Ohio country with two companions, Allen Cameron, and Dr. John Smythe. Near Hagerstown, in Maryland, they were stopped as suspicious characters, and taken back to Frederickton. Connolly's papers were concealed in the tree of his saddle. They revealed the whole nefarious plot. It appeared that Connolly had received from **Dunmore** the appointment of colonel, and was to raise a regiment in the western country and Canada. Detroit was to be his place of rendezvous, from whence, as soon as his forces could be collected, he was to enter Virginia, march to Alexandria in the spring, and there meet Lord **Dunmore** with a naval armament and another body of troops. Connolly and his papers were sent to Philadelphia; the first was placed in the custody of the jailer, the latter in that of Congress. Connolly was afterward a prisoner in Baltimore, and he was left in durance until about the close of the war.

40 This fort was erected in 1774, during **Dunmore's** campaign, as a place of refuge. It was first called Fort Fincastle; afterward its name was changed to Henry, in compliment to the great Virginia orator. The fort stood on the south bank of the Ohio, about a quarter of a mile above the mouth of Wheeling Creek.

41 Ebenezer Zane became the founder of Zanesville, in Ohio, twenty years afterward.

42 Elizabeth Zane was the sister of Ebenezer and Silas Zane. She had just returned from Philadelphia, where she had completed her education, and was but little accustomed to the horrors of border warfare. With other females in the fort, she assisted in casting bullets, making cartridges, and loading rifles. When the powder in the fort was exhausted, Ebenezer Zane remembered that there was a keg of the article in his house, sixty yards distant from the fort. The man who should attempt to go for it would be exposed to the close and numerous shots of the Indians. Only one man for the service could be spared from the fort. Colonel Sheppard was unwilling to order any one to the duty; he asked for a volunteer. Every man present eagerly offered to undertake the hazardous duty. They contended so long for the honor, that it was feared that the Indians would return to the siege before an attempt to get the powder should be made. At this moment Elizabeth Zane came forward and asked permission to go for the powder, giving as a reason that her life was of less value to the garrison than that of a man. At first she was peremptorily refused, but so earnest were

her solicitations, that consent was reluctantly given. She went out the gate, and fearlessly passed the open space to her brother's house. The Indians saw her, and watched her movements. When she came out of the house, and, with the keg of powder in her arms, sped with the fleetness of a fawn toward the fort, they sent a full volley of bullets after her, but not a ball touched her person. The shield of God's providence was about her, and the noble girl entered the fort in safety with her valuable prize. A loud shout welcomed her, and every man, inspired by her heroism, resolved to repulse the foe or die in the trench. Elizabeth Zane was twice married. The name of her first husband was M'Laughlin; of the second, Clarke. She resided on the Ohio side of the river, near Wheeling, until within the last ten years. The story of Elizabeth Zane ought to be perpetuated in marble, and preserved in the Valhalla of our Revolutionary heroes.

The history of our Western States is full of the chronicles of heroic women, who boldly battled with the privations incident to new settlements, or engaged in actual conflicts with the Indian tribes upon lands which the white men wrongfully invaded. Elizabeth Zane was a type of the moral, and Mrs. Merrill of the physical heroines of that day. During the summer of 1787, the house of John Merrill, in Nelson county, Kentucky, was attacked by a party of Indians. It was midnight when the approach of the savages was announced by the barking of a dog. Mr. Merrill opened the door to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, when he received the fire of five or six rifles, and his thigh and arm were broken. He fell, and called to his wife to close the door. She was an Amazon in strength and courage, and seizing an ax for defense, closed the door just as several Indians approached with tomahawks. They soon made a breach and attempted to enter. Mrs. Merrill killed or badly wounded four of them with the ax, and maintained her post. The Indians ascended the roof, and essayed to enter the house by the broad chimney. Mrs. Merrill seized her only feather-bed, ripped it open, and cast the contents upon the fire. The suffocating smoke brought two of the savages down almost insensible. These she dispatched with the ax. The only remaining savage now tried to force his way in through the door. Across his cheek Mrs. Merrill drew the keen blade of the ax. With a horrid yell, he fled to the woods, and, arriving at Chillicothe, gave a terrible account of the strength and fury of the "long knife squaw." I might fill pages with similar recitals. For such records, see M'Clung's *Sketches of Western Adventure*. — Hildreth's *Early Settlers of Ohio*.

43 The Indians might have killed Major M'Culloch, but they determined to take him alive and torture him. His horse was fleet, but the savages managed to hem him in on three sides, while on the fourth was an almost perpendicular precipice of one hundred and fifty feet descent, with Wheeling Creek at its base. He had the single alternative, surrender to the Indians, or leap the precipice. His horse was a powerful animal. Gathering his reins tightly in his right hand, and grasping his rifle in his left, M'Culloch spurred his charger to the brow of the declivity and made the momentous leap. They reached the foot of the bluff in safety, and the noble animal dashed through the creek, and bore his rider far away from his pursuers.

44 Simon Girty was the offspring of crime. His father, a native of Ireland, and settler in Pennsylvania, was a sot; his mother was a bawd. They had four sons; Simon was the second. With two brothers, he was captured by the Indians after Braddock's defeat. His brother James was adopted by the Delawares, and became the fiercest savage of the tribe. Simon was adopted by the Senecas, became a great hunter, and exercised his innate wickedness to its fullest extent. For twenty years the name of Simon Girty was a terror to the women and children of the Ohio country. He possessed the redeeming quality of honesty in all his transactions. It was his earnest wish that he might die in battle. That wish was not gratified, for he died a natural death about the year 1815.

45 *American Pioneer*.

46 See Journals of Congress, iv., 245 and 305.

47 Fort M'Intosh (as the redoubt was called) was erected under the general superintendence of the Chevalier De Cambray, a French engineer, who commanded the artillery in the western department. It was built of strong stockades furnished with bastions, and mounted six six-pounders. Cambray's chief officer was Captain William Sommerville, conductor of the artillery, who, from letters from De Cambray to him (copies of which are before me), appears to have been an officer of much merit. \* He was in the continental service four years and a half (more than two of which as conductor of artillery, with the rank of captain), when he resigned, and, at the close of the war, settled in the Valley of Virginia, in Berkeley county, where he died about 1825. The services of many of the subordinate officers of merit connected with the artillery department of the Continental army have failed to receive the attention of the historian. How many patriots of that struggle lie in forgotten graves!

\* The following extract from a letter of instruction, sent by Colonel De Cambray to Captain Sommerville, and dated "Fort Pitt, 6th January, 1779," is a fair specimen of that officer's diction in English: "For the supplies necessary to your department, you are to apply to the quarter-master (Colonel Archibald Steele), and, in case of refusal, to form your complaint against them. You must insist repeatedly for your store-house to be put in order, to secure the military stores, who, if continue to be neglected, in three months more ought to be unfit for service. If you insist, you shall not be accountable of it, but the commanding officer. If I did omit something, I leave to your discretion to supply it. I recommend to you once more the greatest care, and to be very scrupulous on the orders of issuing, for to avoid, if possible, the bad effects of the wasting genius who reign all over this department"

48 The battle at the Blue Licks, in Nicholas county, Kentucky, occurred on the nineteenth of August, 1782. For some time a strong body of Indians, partially under the control of Simon Girty, had committed depredations in the neighborhood, and it was finally resolved to pursue and chastise them. Daniel Boone with a party from Boonsborough, Trigg from Harrodsburgh, and Todd from Lexington, joined their forces at Bryant's Station, about five miles northeast of Lexington. The little army consisted of one hundred and eighty-two men. They marched on the eighteenth, notwithstanding the number of the enemy was nearly twice their own, but expecting to be joined by General Logan, then at Lincoln, within twenty-four hours. Early on the following morning they came within sight of the enemy at the lower Blue Licks, who were ascending the opposite bank of the stream. The Kentuckians held a council of war, and Boone proposed waiting for the arrival of Logan. They were generally inclined to adopt the prudent council of the veteran, when Major M'Gary, impetuous and imprudent like Meeker before the fatal battle of Minisink, raised a war-whoop, dashed with his horse into the stream, and, waving his hat, shouted, "Let all who are not cowards follow me!" Instantly the mounted men and footmen were dashing through the strong current of a deep ford in wild confusion. They ascended the bank and rushed forward in pursuit of the enemy, and, as Boone had suggested, fell into an ambush. The Indians, concealed in bushy ravines, almost surrounded the Kentuckians, who stood upon a bald elevation between. The Kentucky sharpshooters fought like tigers, but the Indians, greatly superior in numbers, came up from the ravines, closed in upon their victims, and produced terrible slaughter. Most of the Kentucky leaders, including a son of Daniel Boone, were killed, and utter destruction seemed to await the pioneers. It was soon perceived that the Indians were extending their line to cut off the retreat of the Kentuckians. A retrograde movement was immediately ordered. A tumultuous retreat ensued, and great was the slaughter by the pursuing Indians. The mounted men escaped, but nearly every man on foot was slain. A large number were killed at the ford, and the waters of the river were reddened



with the blood of the victims. Those who succeeded in crossing the river plunged into the buffalo thickets, and by various routes escaped to Bryant's Station. – See M'Clung's *Sketches of Western Adventure*.

49 It was while the expedition was slowly winding its way down this hill above Cincinnati (then an unknown name, now a city with almost 120,000 inhabitants), that Captain M'Cracken, then dying from the effects of a wound in his arm, proposed that they should all enter into an agreement that, fifty years thereafter, the survivors should "meet there and talk over the affairs of the campaign." On the fourth of November, 1832, many of those veterans met in Cincinnati, and more would doubtless have been there, had not the ravages of the cholera prevented. Kenton was still living, but debility prevented his joining his old companions in arms. – See Collins's *Kentucky*.

50 [See pages 58-63, inclusive.](#)

51 Mr. Wirt, in his life of Patrick Henry, gives the following report of his speech on that occasion. Referring to the apparently gracious manner in which the king had received their petitions, he exclaimed: "Suffer not yourselves to be betrayed by a kiss. Ask yourselves how this gracious reception comports with those warlike preparations which cover our waters and darken our land. Are fleets and armies necessary to a work of love and reconciliation? Have we shown ourselves so unwilling to be reconciled, that force must be called in to win us back to our love? Let us not deceive ourselves, sir! These are the implements of war and subjugation; the last arguments to which kings resort. I ask, gentlemen, what means this martial array, if its purpose be not to force us to submission? Has Great Britain any enemy in this quarter of the world, to call for all this accumulation of armies and navies? No, sir, she has none. They are meant for us; they can be meant for no other. They are sent over to bind and rivet upon us those chains which the British ministry have been so long forging. And what have we to oppose them? Shall we try argument? Sir, we have been trying argument for the last ten years. . . . We have petitioned; we have supplicated; we have prostrated ourselves before the throne, and have implored its interposition to arrest the tyrannical hands of the ministry and Parliament. Our petitions have been slighted; our remonstrances have produced additional violence and insult; our supplications have been disregarded; and we have been spurned with contempt from the foot of the throne. In vain, after these things, may we indulge the fond hope of reconciliation. *There is no longer any room for hope.* If we wish to be free; if we wish to preserve inviolate those inestimable privileges for which we have been so long contending; if we mean not basely to abandon the noble struggle in which we have been so long engaged, and which we have pledged ourselves never to abandon until the glorious object of our contest shall be obtained, we must fight! I repeat it, sir, we must fight! An appeal to arms and to the God of hosts is all that is left us.

"They tell us, sir, that we are weak – unable to cope with so formidable an enemy. But when shall we be stronger? Will it be next week, or next year? Will it be when we are totally disarmed, and when a British guard shall be stationed in every house? Shall we gather strength by irresolution and inaction? Shall we acquire the means of effectual resistance by lying supinely on our backs, and hugging the delusive phantom of hope, until our enemies shall have bound us hand and foot? Sir, we are not weak, if we make a proper use of those means which the God of nature hath placed in our power. Three millions of people, armed in the holy cause of Liberty, and in such a country as that which we possess, are invincible by any force which our enemy can send against us. Besides, sir, we shall not fight our battles alone. There is a just God who presides over the destinies of nations, and who will raise up friends to fight our battles for us. The battle, sir, is not to the strong alone; it is to the vigilant, the active, the brave. And again, we have no election. If we were base enough to desire it, it is now too late to retire from the contest. \* There is no retreat but in submission and slavery! Our chains are forged! Their clanking may be heard on the plains of Boston! *The war is inevitable!* and let it come!! I repeat it, sir, *let it come!!!* It is vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry peace, peace; but there is no peace! The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! † Our brethren are already in the field! What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me," he cried, with both arms extended aloft, his brow knit, every feature marked with the resolute purpose of his soul, and with his voice swelled to its loudest note, 'GIVE ME LIBERTY OR GIVE ME DEATH!!!' "

\* The boldness of Mr. Henry, and the great influence which he exerted, caused him to be presented to the British government in a bill of attainder. His name, with that of Thomas Jefferson, Peyton Randolph, John Adams, Samuel Adams, John Hancock, and several others, were on that black list.

† This prediction was speedily fulfilled; for almost "the next gale from the north" conveyed the boom of the signal-gun of freedom at Lexington.

52 [See page 225.](#)

53 All the arms and ammunition in the magazine were not sufficient to cause a disturbance, for they were too small in amount to have been of much service to either party. The amount of powder removed by **Dunmore** was fifteen half barrels, containing fifty pounds each. In fact, it was not the value of the powder, nor the harm that might result from its removal, which probably induced Patrick Henry to summon to his standard the volunteers of Hanover. He deemed it of higher importance that the blow, which must be struck sooner or later, should be struck at once, before an overwhelming royal force should enter the colony.

The Honorable Charles Augustus Murray, a Scotch gentleman, who visited this country in 1836 (and in 1851 was married to a lady of New York, since dead), is a lineal descendant of Lord **Dunmore**. In his published narrative of his travels, he mentions, as a rather singular coincidence, that when he went down the Chesapeake from Baltimore for the purpose of visiting Williamsburg, the steam-boat that conveyed him was named *Patrick Henry*.

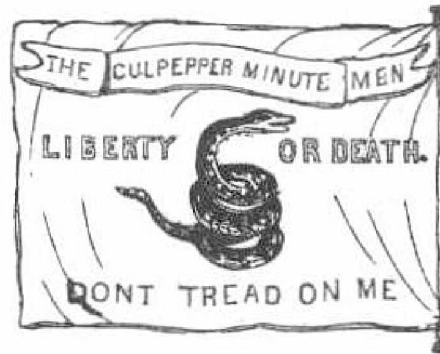
54 They held a council on the receipt of this advice, and it was by a majority of only one that they concluded to disperse. They sent forth an address, which was tantamount to a declaration of independence. They pledged themselves to resist by force of arms all tyranny, and by the same to defend the laws, liberties, and rights of Virginia, or any sister colony. The address was sent to the neighboring counties, and read with approval at the head of each company of volunteers. In large letters, at the bottom of the address were the words, GOD SAVE THE LIBERTIES OF AMERICA!

55 In a letter to Lord Dartmouth, **Dunmore** charged the colonists with a desire to subvert the government, in order to avoid the payment of heavy sums of money due to merchants in Great Britain. That some unprincipled men were flaming patriots for such a purpose, there is no doubt, but it was the rankest injustice to charge the whole people with such a motive.

56 "We examined it minutely," said the Burgesses in an address to the governor; "we viewed it in every point of light in which we were able to place it, and, with pain and disappointment, we must ultimately declare it only changes the form of oppression, without lightening the burden."

57 The following-named gentlemen composed the committee of safety. Edmund Pendleton, George Mason, John Page, Richard Bland, Thomas Ludwell Lee, Paul Carrington, Dudley Digges, James Mercer, Carter Braxton, William Cabell, and John Tabb.

58 The convention appointed Patrick Henry colonel of the first regiment, and "commander of all the forces raised and to be raised for the defense of the colony." He immediately summoned corps of volunteers from various parts of the colony. Three hundred minute-men instantly assembled at Culpepper Court House, and marched for Williamsburg. One third of them were Culpepper men, who adopted a flag with the significant device of a coiled rattle-snake, \* seen in the engraving. They were dressed in green hunting shirts, with Henry's words, LIBERTY OR DEATH, in large white letters, on their bosoms. They had bucks' tails in their hats, and in their belts tomahawks and scalping-knives. Their fierce appearance alarmed the people as they marched through the country. They did good service in the [battle at the Great Bridge](#) in December following. William Woodford was appointed to the command of the second regiment. Alexander Spotswood was appointed major, and the heroic Captain Bullit, who had distinguished himself at Fort Duquesne, was made adjutant general.



\* This device was upon many flags in the army and navy of the Revolution. The expression "Don't tread on me," had a double significance. It might be said in a supplicating tone, "Don't tread on me;" or menacingly, "Don't tread on *me*."

59 Edmund Pendleton was chosen president, and John Tazewell, clerk. Patrick Henry, who, to the great regret of the Virginians, had resigned his military commission, was elected a member of the convention for Hanover county, and took his seat on the first day of the meeting.

60 These documents were drawn by George Mason, the friend and associate of Washington. Mr. Jefferson then a member of the Continental Congress, also prepared a constitution and sent it to the Convention. It arrived a day or two after the adoption of Mason's form. The convention prefixed Jefferson's preamble to it, which, in a great degree, resembles the Declaration of Independence. – See Tucker's *Life of Jefferson*.

61 The device on the reverse of the great seal is a group of three figures. In the center is *Liberty*, with her wand and cap; on the right side, *Ceres*, with a cornucopia in one hand, and an ear of wheat in the other; and on her left side, *Eternity*, holding in one hand the globe on which rests the Phoenix.

62 The following-named gentlemen were appointed to fill the respective offices provided for by the Constitution: Patrick Henry, governor; John Page, Dudley Digges, John Taylor, John Blair, Benjamin Harrison of Berkeley, Bartholomew Dandridge, Charles Carter, and Benjamin Harrison of Brandon, counselors of state; Thomas Whiting, John Hutchings, Champion Travis, Thomas Newton, Jr., and George Webb, Commissioners of admiralty; Thomas Everard, and James Cooke, commissioners for settling accounts; and Edmund Randolph, attorney general. The General Assembly of Virginia met at Williamsburg for the first time on the seventeenth of October, 1776. Then commenced her glorious career as a sovereign state of a great and free confederacy. It was a joyful day for her patriot sons; and her sages, scanning the future with the eye of faith and hope, were prone to exclaim, in the words of Freneau, written a year before:

"I see, I see  
Freedom's established reign; cities and men,  
Numerous as sands upon the ocean shore,  
And empires rising where the sun descends!  
The *Ohio* soon shall glide by many a town  
Of note; and where the *Mississippi's* stream,  
By forests shaded, now runs sweeping on,  
Nations shall grow, and states not less in fame

Than Greece and Rome of old! We, too, shall boast  
Our Scipio's, Solon's, Cato's, sages, chiefs  
That in the lapse of time yet dormant lie,  
Waiting the joyous hour of life and light.  
Oh snatch me hence, ye muses, to those days  
When, through the veil of dark antiquity,  
A race shall hear of us as things remote,  
That blossom'd in the morn of days!"

<http://freepages.history.rootsweb.com/~wcarr1/Lossing1/Chap44.html>

We have already considered the flight of **Dunmore** from Williamsburg, and his attempt to destroy Hampton, and have alluded to his raising the royal standard at Norfolk, and proclaiming martial law throughout the colony, and freedom to the slaves. He made Norfolk harbor the rendezvous for the British fleet, and determined there to establish the headquarters of ministerial power in the Old Dominion. Previous to making an effort to take possession of the town, he sent a few soldiers and sailors ashore, under cover of the guns of the ships, to carry off John Holt's printing establishment, which was doing good service for the patriot cause. Holt, though a high churchman, was an ardent and uncompromising Whig. This outrage was committed, and two of Holt's workmen were taken away prisoners, without resistance from the people. The Tories were numerous, and the Whigs were overawed. The corporation of Norfolk sent a letter of remonstrance to **Dunmore**; it was answered by insult. [70](#) This insult was followed by violence. Hampton was

attacked, and depredations were committed upon the shores of the Elizabeth and James Rivers. Repelled with spirit, **Dunmore** resolved to strike a blow of terror. With his motley force he penetrated Princess Anne county, to plunder and lay waste. He was successful, and emboldened thereby, declared open war. All Lower Virginia was aroused, and the government directed its whole attention to the portion of the state thus menaced. It was at this time that **Dunmore's** attempt to bring the Indians upon the colonists was made known. The people burned with fierce indignation. Colonel Woodford, who afterward became a brigadier general in the Continental army, was sent with a detachment of minute-men into Norfolk county, and the militia of that section were called to arms. Adjutant Bullit accompanied him. Perceiving these preparations, **Dunmore** became alarmed. He constructed batteries and intrenchments at Norfolk, armed the blacks and Tories, and ordered the country people to send their cattle to the city for his use, under penalties for disobedience.

Apprised of the movement of Woodford, and the point from whence he might expect the approach of the Virginians, **Dunmore** resolved to fortify the passage of the Elizabeth River at Great Bridge. His force consisting of only about two hundred regulars, and a corps of Norfolk volunteer Loyalists, he beat up for recruits among the negroes and the vilest portion of society. He cast up breast-works upon the island, on the Norfolk side of the Great Bridge, and furnished them amply with cannons. This presented a serious obstacle to the Virginians, who could approach the batteries only upon a narrow causeway. With a motley force of regulars and volunteers, negroes and vagrants, in number about six hundred, **Dunmore** garrisoned his fortress. The Virginians constructed a small fortification, of semicircular form, near the western end of the causeway, the remains of which were yet quite visible when I visited the spot [December, 1848.]. From the breast-work a street ascended about four hundred yards to a church, where the main body of the patriots were encamped.

On Saturday morning, the ninth of December [1775.], before daylight, **Dunmore**, who remained at Norfolk, ordered Captains Leslie and Fordyce to attack the redoubt of the patriots. He had been informed that they were few in number, and weak in skill and experience; he, therefore, felt certain of success. 71 When the Virginians had beaten the reveille, Captain Fordyce, with about sixty grenadiers and a corps of regulars, was ordered to the attack. After firing one or two cannons and some musketry, he pressed forward, crossed the Great Bridge, burned the houses and some shingles upon the island, on which the tide-mill now stands, and made an attack upon the guards in the breast-work. The fire of the enemy was returned, and the assailants were thrown into confusion. Fordyce rallied them, and having brought two pieces of cannon over the bridge, and placed them on the island in such a position as to command the breast-work, led his men (about one hundred and twenty in number) steadily across the causeway, keeping up a constant and heavy fire as they approached Woodford's redoubt. Lieutenant Travis, who commanded in the redoubt, ordered his men to reserve their fire until the enemy came within fifty yards, and then, with sure aim, pour volley after volley upon the assailants as rapidly as possible. Believing the redoubt to be deserted, Fordyce waved his hat over his head, shouted "The day is our own!" and rushed forward toward the breast-work. The order of Lieutenant Travis was obeyed with terrible effect. His men, about ninety in number, rose to their feet and discharged a full volley upon the enemy. The gallant Captain Fordyce, who was marked by the riflemen, fell, pierced by fourteen bullets, within fifteen steps of the breast-works. His followers, greatly terrified, retreated in confusion across the causeway, and were dreadfully galled in their rear.

Captain Leslie, 72 who, with about two hundred and thirty negroes and Tories, had remained upon the island at the west end of the bridge, now rallied the regulars, and kept up the firing of the two field-pieces. Colonel Woodford, with the main body of the Virginians, left the church at the same time, and advanced to the relief of the garrison in the intrenchments. Upon his approaching line the field pieces played incessantly, but the Virginians pressed steadily forward. Colonel Stevens, 73 of the Culpepper battalion, went round to the left, and flanked the enemy with so much vigor that a rout ensued and the battle ended. The enemy left their two field-pieces behind, but took care to spike them with nails, and fled in confusion to their fort on the Norfolk side. The battle lasted only about twenty-five minutes, but was very severe. The number of the enemy slain is not precisely known. Thirty-one killed and wounded fell into the hands of the patriots, and many were carried away by their friends. Gordon says their whole loss was sixty-two. They fought desperately, for they preferred death to captivity, **Dunmore** having assured them that, if they were caught alive, the savage Virginians would scalp them. 74 It is a remarkable fact that not a single Virginian was killed during the engagement, and only one man was slightly wounded in the hand, notwithstanding the two field-pieces upon the island hurled double-headed shot as far as the church, and cannonaded them with grape-shot as they approached their redoubt. The wounded who fell into the hands of the Virginians were treated with the greatest tenderness, except the Tories, who were made to feel some of the rigors of war.

The repulse of the British at Great Bridge greatly exasperated **Dunmore**, who had remained in safety at Norfolk; and in his rage he swore he would hang the boy that brought the tidings. The motley forces of his lordship were dispirited by the event, and the Loyalists refused further service in arms unless they could act with regulars. The Virginians, on the other hand, were in high spirits, and Colonel Woodford determined to push forward and take possession of the city. He issued a pacific proclamation to the people of Princess Anne and Norfolk counties, and many of the inhabitants repaired to his camp. Those who had joined **Dunmore** on compulsion, were treated kindly; those who volunteered their services were each hand-cuffed to a negro fellow-soldier and placed in confinement.

On the fourteenth [Dec., 1755.], five days after the battle at the bridge, Woodford entered the city in triumph, and the next morning, Colonel (afterward General) Robert Howe, with a North Carolina regiment, joined them, and assumed the command of all the patriot forces. **Dunmore**, in the mean while, had caused the intrenchments at Norfolk to be abandoned, the twenty pieces of cannon to be spiked, and invited the Loyalists and their families to take refuge with him in the ships of the fleet. The poor negroes who had joined his standard were left without care or protection, and many starved.

Distress soon prevailed in the ships; famine menaced them with its keen fangs. Parties sent on shore to procure provisions from the neighboring country were cut off or greatly annoyed by the Virginians, and supplies for the multitude of mouths became daily more precarious. The ships were galled by a desultory fire from the houses, and their position became intolerable. At this juncture the Liverpool frigate, from Great Britain, came into the harbor, and gave boldness to Governor **Dunmore**. By the captain of the Liverpool, he immediately sent a flag to Colonel Howe, commanding him to cease firing upon the ships and supply the fleet with provisions, otherwise he should bombard the town. The patriots answered by a flat refusal, and the governor prepared to execute his barbarous threat. On the morning of the thirty-first of December [1775.], **Dunmore** gave notice of his design, in order that women and children, and the Loyalists still remaining, might retire to a place of safety. At four o'clock on the morning of the first of January [1776.], the Liverpool, 75 **Dunmore**, and two sloops of war, opened a heavy cannonade upon the town, and parties of marines and sailors went on shore and set fire to the warehouses. The wind was blowing from the water, and the buildings being chiefly of wood and filled with pitch and turpentine, the greater part of the compact portion of the city was in flames before midnight. The

conflagration raged for fifty hours, and the wretched inhabitants, Whigs and Tories, saw their property and homes licked up by the consumer, and their heads made shelterless in the cold winter air, without the power of staying the fury of the destroyer or saving the necessities of life. Not content with laying the town in ashes, the petty Nero heightened the terror of the scene and the anguish of the people by a cannonade from the ships during the conflagration. Parties of musketeers, also, went to places where people were collected and attacked them. Horror reigned supreme, and destitution in its worst features there bore rule. Yet a kind Providence guarded the lives of the smitten inhabitants; and during the three days of terror while the fire raged, and cannon-balls were hurled into the town in abundance, not one of the patriot troops was killed, and only three or four women and children were slain in the streets. Seven persons were wounded. [76](#) The invading parties were uniformly driven back to their ships with loss. In these repulses the intrepid Stevens was conspicuous, and displayed all the courage of a veteran soldier.

Colonel Stevens and his little band remained upon the site of Norfolk, until February [\[1776.\]](#), when, having removed the families and appraised the dwellings which remained, he caused them to be destroyed, that the enemy might have no shelter. Thus the most flourishing town in Virginia was made an utter desolation; [77](#) but its eligible location insured its phoenix like resurrection, and again, when peace returned, "beauty for ashes" soon characterized the spot. Howe divided his troops; some were stationed at Kemp's Landing, some at the Great Bridge, and others in Suffolk, whither most of the fugitives from the city fled, and found open-handed hospitality in the interior.

**Dunmore's** movements on the coast compelled the Virginians to exercise the most active vigilance. After Howe abandoned the site of Norfolk, the fugitive governor erected barracks there, but being prevented from obtaining supplies from the neighboring country, he destroyed them, sailed down the Elizabeth River, and after maneuvering for a while in Hampton Roads [\[May, 1776.\]](#), he finally landed upon Gwyn's Island, in Chesapeake Bay, on the east side of Matthew's county, near the mouth of the Piankatank River. This island contains about two thousand acres, and was remarkable for its fertility and beauty. **Dunmore's** force consisted of about five hundred men, white and black. He cast up some intrenchments, and built a stockade fort, with the evident intention of making that his place of rendezvous while plundering and desolating the plantations on the neighboring coast.

General Andrew Lewis, [78](#) then in command of a brigade of Virginia troops, was sent by the Committee of Safety to dislodge **Dunmore**. On the eighth of July, he erected two batteries (one mounting two eighteen pounders, and the other bearing lighter guns), nearly opposite the point on the island where the enemy was encamped. The next morning [\[July 9, 1776.\]](#), at eight o'clock, Lewis gave the signal for attack, by applying a match, himself, to an eighteen pounder. The ball passed through the hull of the **Dunmore**, which was lying five hundred yards distant; a second shot cut her boatswain in twain, and a third shivered one of her timbers, a splinter from which struck Lord **Dunmore**, wounded his leg, and smashed his china. Both batteries then opened upon the governor's fleet, camp, and works. Terror now prevailed in the fleet, and confusion in the camp. Almost every ship slipped its cables, and endeavored to escape. **Dunmore's** batteries were silenced; the tents of his camp were knocked down, and terrible breaches were made in his stockade. The assailants ceased firing at nine o'clock, but no signal of surrender being given, it was renewed at meridian.

Early on the following morning, having collected some small craft in the neighborhood, Lewis ordered Colonel M'Clanahan, with two hundred men, to cross to the island. The enemy evacuated before the Virginians landed, and fled to the ships, leaving their dead and many wounded behind them. A horrible scene was there presented. Half-putrefied bodies lay in almost uncovered shallow graves, and the dying, scattered in various directions, were filling the air with their groans. The island was dotted with graves, for the small-pox and fevers had raged with great violence in the fleet and in the camp for some time. Some were burned in the brush huts, which took fire; and others, abandoned to their fate, had crawled to the sandy beach and were perishing. Only one man of the assailants was killed; Captain Arundel, who was slain by the bursting of a mortar of his own invention. The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained, but it must have been considerable.

On leaving the island, **Dunmore** caused several of his vessels, which were aground, to be burned, and with the remnants of his fleet he sailed out of the Chesapeake, entered the Potomac, and, after plundering and desolating several plantations on that river, above Aquia Creek, [79](#) he returned to Lynn Haven Bay, where he dismissed some of the ships for the Bermudas, some to the West Indies, and some to St. Augustine, with booty, among which was almost a thousand slaves. He soon joined the naval force in New York, and toward the close of the year sailed for England. [80](#)

After the departure of **Dunmore**, the Virginia coast enjoyed comparative quiet until 1779 [\[May 9.\]](#), when a British fleet, under Admiral Sir George Collier, entered Hampton Roads. He sailed up the Elizabeth River and attacked Fort Nelson, which had been erected by the Virginians a little below Portsmouth to secure that place, Norfolk, and the navy-yard at Gosport from attack. The fort was garrisoned by about one hundred and fifty men under Major Thomas Matthews, who, on the approach of Collier, and General Matthews, who commanded the British land forces, abandoned it, and retreated to the Dismal Swamp, leaving the American flag flying from the ramparts. The British took possession of Portsmouth, Norfolk, Gosport, and Suffolk, on the eleventh, all being abandoned by the Virginians. Great quantities of stores, ammunition and cannons, fell into the hands of the invaders. A large quantity of naval stores were carried away; the residue, and a great quantity of tobacco, were burned or otherwise destroyed. [81](#) After pillaging Portsmouth and destroying Suffolk, the fleet, with General Matthews and his land forces, went to sea, returned to New York, and assisted Sir Henry Clinton in taking possession of the fortresses on [Stony and Verplanck's Points](#), on the Hudson.

## ENDNOTES

70 The municipal authorities informed **Dunmore** that they could easily have prevented the removal of the type, but preferred a peaceable course, and asked for the immediate return of the persons and property illegally carried away. **Dunmore** replied that he had done the people of Norfolk good service by depriving them of the means of having their minds poisoned by rebellious doctrines, and intimated that cowardice alone prevented their interfering when the types were carried to the fleet. Holt went to Williamsburg, where he had formerly resided and held the office of mayor, and published a severe article against **Dunmore**. He then went to New York, where, ten years before, he had published the *New York Gazette and Post Boy*, in company with James Parker, and established a newspaper. When the British took possession of the city, he left it, and published his journal at Esopus and Poughkeepsie. While at the former place, he published [Burgoyne's pompous proclamation](#), noticed on page 133, volume i.; and while at the latter, he sent forth to the world the dreadful account of the Wyoming massacre, which he received from the flying fugitives. Holt died January thirtieth, 1784, aged sixty-four years. His widow printed a memorial of him on cards, which she distributed among their friends. \* – See Thomas's *History of Printing*, ii., 105.



\* The following is a copy of the memorial preserved in Alden's *Collection of American Epitaphs*, i., 271: "A due tribute to the memory of John Holt, printer to this state, a native of Virginia, who patiently obeyed Death's awful summons, on the thirtieth of January, 1784, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. To say that his family lament him, is needless; that his friends bewail him, useless; that all regret him, unnecessary; for that he merited every esteem, is certain. The tongue of slander can not say less, though justice might say more. In token of sincere affection, his disconsolate widow hath caused this memorial to be erected."

71 Thomas Marshall, father of the late chief-justice, and also the latter, then a lieutenant in the minute battalion, were among the Virginians at the Great Bridge. Thomas Marshall was major at that time. He had a shrewd servant with him, whom he caused to desert to **Dunmore**, after being instructed in his duty. He reported to his lordship that there were not more than three hundred *shirtmen* (as the British called the Virginian riflemen, who wore their hunting shirts) at the bridge. This emboldened **Dunmore**. and he sent Captains Leslie and Fordyce at once to attack the redoubt.

72 This officer, the son of the Earl of Levin, was mortally wounded at Princeton, on the second of January, 1777. [See page 332, volume i.](#)



73 Edward Stevens, who afterward became a brigadier, was a very efficient officer. His epitaph upon a monument in his family burial-ground, half a mile north of the Culpepper Court House, tells briefly the events of his public life:

"This gallant officer and upright man served his country with reputation in the field and Senate of his native state. He took an active part and had a principal share in the war of the Revolution, and acquired great distinction at the battles of Great Bridge, Brandywine, Germantown, Camden, Guilford, and the siege of York; and although zealous in the cause of American freedom, his conduct was not marked with the least degree of malevolence or party spirit. Those who honestly differed with him in opinion he always treated with singular tenderness. In strict integrity, honest patriotism, and immovable courage, he was surpassed by none, and had few equals."

He died on the seventeenth of August, 1820, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

74 "The prisoners expected to be scalped," wrote a correspondent of the Virginia Gazette, and cried out, "*For God's sake, do not murder us!*" One of them, unable to walk, cried out in this manner to one of our men, and was answered by him, "Put your arm around my neck, and I will show what I intend to do." Then taking him, with his arm over his neck, he walked slowly along, bearing him with great tenderness. to the breast-work." – *Virginia Gazette*, December 14, 1775; Gordon, Ramsay, Botta, Girardin, Howison.

75 It was a shot from this vessel which struck the corner of St. Paul's Church, [referred to on a preceding page.](#)

76 *Virginia Gazette*, January, 1776, Burk, iii., 451. Howison, ii., 109.

77 When **Dunmore** destroyed Norfolk, its population was six thousand, and so rapidly was it increasing in business and wealth, that in the two years from 1773 to 1775, the rents in the city increased from forty thousand to fifty thousand dollars a year. The actual loss by the cannonade and conflagration was estimated at fifteen hundred thousand dollars; the personal suffering was inconceivable.



78 Andrew Lewis was a native of Donnegal county, Ireland. He settled in Virginia, and, with five brothers, engaged in the conflicts of the French war. He was a major in Washington's Virginia regiment, and was highly esteemed by him for his courage and skill. He was the commander, as already [noticed on page 281](#), at the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774. When Washington was appointed commander-in-chief of the Continental army, he recommended Lewis as one of the major generals, but he was overlooked. He accepted the office of a brigadier general, and commanded a detachment of the army stationed near Williamsburg. He drove **Dunmore** from Gwyn's Island in 1776, and resigned his command on account of illness in 1780. He died in Bedford county, forty miles from his home, on the Roanoke, while on his way thither. General Lewis was more than six feet in height, and possessed great personal dignity.

79 [See page 213.](#)

80 **Dunmore** never returned to the United States. He went to Europe, and two years afterward was appointed governor of Bermuda. He was very unpopular, and did not long remain there. He died in England in 1809. His wife was Lady Charlotte Stewart, daughter of the [6th] Earl of Galloway [Alexander Stewart].

### Dunmore in the Barbados

<http://www.antiqueweek.com/Article.asp?newsid=215>

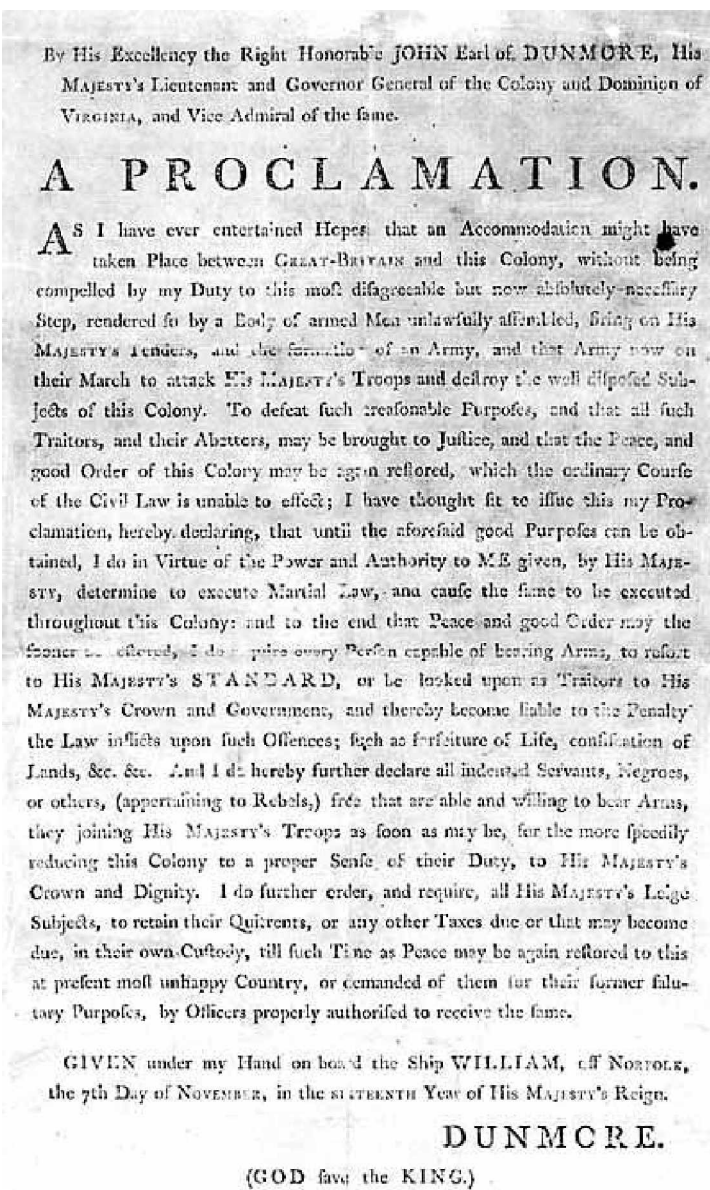
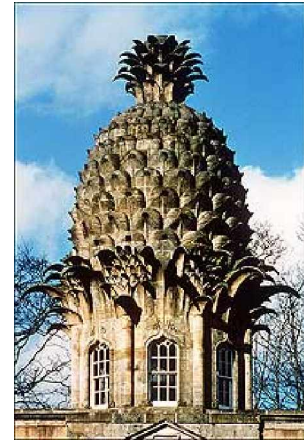
In 1762, at his Scottish estate near Airth, Lord Dunmore constructed a formal garden and garden house, where pineapples were cultivated in hothouses against the walls of the garden. Built into the north wall of the walled garden, standing 45 feet above ground level, is the Dunmore pineapple, an architectural folly of a 37 foot tall pineapple.

## Lord Dunmore and the pineapple

Scotland's relationship with the pineapple may have evolved because of the fruit's pointed similarity to the thistle. Pineapples were grown in Scotland as early as 1732. But the laurels for creating the largest and most enduring pineapple fall to Scotsman John Murray, Lord Dunmore, the last colonial governor of Virginia. At his estate near Airth he constructed a formal garden and garden house, which he transformed into an architectural folly – a 37-foot tall pineapple.

[http://www.angelfire.com/fang/snaggles/chap\\_V.html](http://www.angelfire.com/fang/snaggles/chap_V.html)

In August 1775, Britain declared the colonies to be in a state of rebellion, and in November the Prohibitory Act was passed, which withdrew the king's protection and established a naval blockade. This act precipitated events that would profoundly affect Stephen. Virginia's capital at this time was in nearby Williamsburg. A buildup of arms by Patriot groups in the area made Governor Dunmore uncomfortable enough to seek refuge in Norfolk and under protection of the British fleet in Norfolk harbor. On November 7, he declared martial law. Now, with Norfolk as his headquarters, Lord Dunmore launched some attacks. His military units initially overran a Patriot position southeast of the city, but a few weeks later in the Battle of the Great Bridge, he was completely routed, the Patriots took control of the city, and he retreated to the fleet.



When the military action started in the Norfolk area, Lord Dunmore had issued a plea to the African slaves in the area to join his forces, promising them their freedom in return. He was disappointed in the response and he ultimately was only able to field a few black companies in his "Ethiopian Corps", so at this time he issued a call to "all persons capable of bearing arms to report to his Majesty's standard."<sup>54</sup> In the aftermath of the British defeat at the Battle of the Great Bridge many panicky Loyalists followed Dunmore onto the ships in the harbor. Dunmore had not intended the invitation to extend to whole families, but come along they did, piling into the ships. The overcrowded ships soon spawned epidemics of disease, including smallpox. This was especially devastating to his Ethiopian Corps, who seemed to have little resistance to it. Bodies of the deceased victims were thrown overboard and washed up on shore where they lay untended. Food supplies and drinkable water also soon ran short. On New Year's Day he shelled the city from the harbor and ignited massive fires, which largely destroyed the city of Norfolk. The Patriot forces then finished the task of burning down the rest of the city in an attempt to keep it from being used by the British.<sup>55</sup>

Skirmishes between the two sides would continue on and off for the next several months. Conditions aboard the ships didn't much improve. The passengers were kept alive by periodic foraging parties to the mainland to acquire food. Finally in late May the fleet retreated about thirty miles further north to Gwynn Island, an island just off the western shore of Chesapeake Bay. The passengers disembarked, but within about a month, the resources of the island had been exhausted. American troops gathered on the opposite shore, but held their attack pending the decision of the Continental Congress to declare American independence. As soon as word came of the Declaration of Independence the Americans opened fire on the island and on the fleet, and the fleet began to move away. The following day they crossed to the island and found "bodies strewn about, the sick gasping for help and some burned to death in the brush huts accidentally set on fire." Dunmore's fleet lingered on for about three more weeks during which time about two hundred more people died on his ships. He then departed for New York, arriving in August 1776.<sup>56</sup>

After the Battle of the Great Bridge in November of 1775, the Tory sympathizers who were unable to get on Dunmore's ships dispersed into the countryside. Many of them found refuge in Princess Anne County. This resulted in a precarious situation for those

who took them in. A severe food shortage resulted, not only because of the additional mouths to feed, but also because of the foraging raids from the British ships. In addition to that they were subject to scrutinization by the Committee of Safety, which had been given the job of rooting out Tory traitors.<sup>54</sup> This naturally would have resulted in a potentially explosive situation as neighbor lined up against neighbor and this was to have drastic consequences in the Chappell family, as we will see later.

Stephen was probably on board one of the ships. Lord Dunmore had recruited local Loyalists to fight for him and he had formed and commanded the "Queen's Own Loyal Virginia Regiment". Muster rolls for this unit have never been available, so it's impossible to prove he was in it, but Stephen's subsequent presence in New York amongst the British army strongly suggests that he was. The "Queen's Own Loyal Virginia Regiment" was disbanded in New York, and new units were formed. One of these units was the "Loyal American Regiment of Foot" which was commanded by a Beverly Robinson of Princess Anne County, Virginia. Muster records show that Stephen Chappell enlisted on Oct. 9, 1777, and he was sick in quarters from December 30, 1777, through February 28, 1778, but British military records show him in service beginning in December 1777. From that point on, he is consistently on this unit's muster rolls and on British military records.<sup>55</sup>

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part2/2h47.html>

Murray, the fourth earl of Dunmore and royal governor of Virginia at the start of the American Revolution, was simultaneously one of the most hated and most revered men in the colonies. In a letter to Thomas Jefferson, Virginia patriot Richard Henry Lee derisively dubbed him the "African Hero" for his boldly strategic gambit to offer freedom to any enslaved African or Indian who joined the British forces. As liberation fever traveled throughout Virginia and beyond, black mothers named their newborn babies "Dunmore."

Dunmore's strategy did not stem from any moral or religious objections to slavery. As governor of Virginia, Dunmore withheld his signature from a bill against the slave trade.

Lacking in diplomatic skills, Dunmore had maintained a contentious relationship with the colonists. After word of his plan began to circulate, he left Williamsburg, taking asylum aboard a man-of-war at Yorktown. He wrote to General Thomas Gage, commander of the British forces, "I have thought it best for his Majesty's Services to retire from amidst such hostile appearances around me."

Landing in Charleston near the end of the war, with no assignment, Dunmore sought to assert his presence by advancing a plan to recruit blacks on a large scale, placing 10,000 men under the command of provincial officers. Commander-in-Chief Henry Clinton refused authorization, despite the urging of other officers.

In 1787, Dunmore was appointed governor of the Bahamas, where thousands of blacks had been transported after the war, most of them enslaved. Despite his effort to pose as the "Great Liberator," Dunmore's attempts to reconcile conflicts over property claims for runaway slaves resulted in the reenslavement of 29 of the 30 who brought their claim of freedom before his Negro Court. The planters' support later turned to condemnation when blacks built a village in Nassau behind Government House, and another near Fort Charlotte, to provide asylum to runaways where "no white person dares make his appearance...but at risk of his life." Critics charged that Dunmore intervened to protect blacks from punishment, despite the fact that several black leaders were arrested and prosecuted for assault on whites.

By November 14, 1775, when John Murray, Earl of Dunmore and royal governor of Virginia, issued his proclamation, his plan to offer freedom to slaves who would leave their patriot masters and join the royal forces was already well underway.

Dunmore understood that such an act would have a wide-ranging effect. Not only would it disrupt production, it was also feed the growing fear among the colonists of armed slave insurrections. Planters would be distracted from waging war against Britain by the necessity of protecting their families and property from an internal threat. At the same time, Dunmore's own force of 300 soldiers, seamen and loyalist recruits, cut off from the support of British troops in Boston, would be reinforced by black fighting men and laborers.

Word of Dunmore's plan was known as early as April, when a group of slaves presented themselves to him to volunteer their services. He delayed the decision by ordering them away, but the Virginia slaveholders' suspicions were not allayed. On June 8, 1775, Dunmore left Williamsburg, taking refuge aboard the man-of-war Fowey at Yorktown. Over the next five months, he reinforced his troops by engaging in a series of raids and inviting slaves aboard the ship. On November 7, Dunmore drafted a proclamation, and a week later he ordered its publication. It declared martial law and adjudged the patriots as traitors to the Crown; more importantly, it declared "all indented servants, Negroes, or others...free that are able and willing to bear arms..."

Response from the colonists was immediate. Newspapers published the proclamation in full, and patrols on land and water were intensified. Throughout the colonies, restrictions on slave meetings were tightened. The Virginia Gazette warned slaves to "Be not then...tempted by the proclamation to ruin your selves" and urged them to "cling to their kind masters," citing the fact that Dunmore himself was a slave holder.

In December, the Virginia Convention issued its own proclamation as a broadside, declaring that runaways to the British would be pardoned if they returned in ten days, but would be severely punished if they did not. The document began with a reminder of the penalty for slave insurrection -- death without benefit of clergy -- though in practice, it was used sparingly during the war.

By then, 300 black men had been inducted into "Lord Dunmore's Ethiopian Regiment," armed, and outfitted in military uniforms inscribed with the words "Liberty to Slaves." By early June, however, Dunmore's forces had been decimated by smallpox and the patriot's defenses. In August, the British destroyed over half of their own ships and sailed out of the Potomac, taking the 300 healthiest blacks with them.

Although probably no more than 800 slaves actually succeeded in reaching Dunmore's lines, word of the proclamation inspired as many as 100,000 to risk everything in an effort to be free.



<http://www.buenavista-restaurant.com/history.htm>

The Buena Vista first appears in the Colony's records in 1788. This was a time when the local population was rapidly increasing as a result of the immigration of Loyalists and their slaves from America following the Revolutionary War.

The Governor of the Bahamas at the time was Lord Dunmore, an autocratic despot who had been Governor of the colony of New York and there after of Virginia until George Washington's men chased him out. In anger Dunmore's ship destroyed Norfolk and then proceeded to Nassau. Arriving in 1786 the new Governor immediately took steps to protect himself from the possible retribution by erecting Fort Charlotte and Fort Fincastle.

Two years later, Dunmore granted a large tract of Crown Land to the Honourable John Brown, who was the President of the Legislative Council of the Bahamas. It is on a portion of this land that Buena Vista, one of Nassau's finest old homes has stood ever since.

The original house, which has since been altered and enlarged on numerous occasions, was built during the spacious years around the turn of the eighteenth century.

Tradition has it that a tunnel was constructed to connect Fort Charlotte with the cellar of Buena Vista, to permit the fort's commander to escape capture in the event an enemy ever forced the garrison to surrender. No trace of this tunnel exists today.

This was an era when the well-to-do lived graciously: a leisured, slow-paced glamorous era. In Nassau, as in America, gentlemen kept slaves, and when the great house of "Buena Vista" was built, quarters for the owner's slaves were built on the extensive grounds.

The present kitchen of the Buena Vista Hotel was once the incarceration room where erring slaves were confined for punishment. The slave quarters are still there- but quite unrecognizable, for they have been converted into the charming guest cottages which form such a delightful feature of the Buena Vista today.

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Built in the late 18th century, Fort Charlotte comes complete with a waterless moat, drawbridge, ramparts, and dungeons. Lord Dunmore, who built it, named the massive structure in honor of George III's wife. At the time, some called it Dunmore's Folly because of the staggering expense of its construction. It cost eight times more than was originally planned. (Dunmore's superiors in London were less than ecstatic with the high costs, but he managed to survive unscathed.) Ironically, no shots were ever fired in battle from the fort. It is about 1 mi west of central Nassau.

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Near the top of the Queen's Staircase at the highest point of the island stand the ruins of Fort Fincastle, built by Governor Lord Dunmore in 1793. Although small and never tested in battle, the fort provided an excellent vantage point for the lookouts posted to give warning of approaching pirates. Those panoramic views of the island, the harbor and surrounding waters are prized today by both tourists and locals. The fort's name honors Lord Dunmore's second title, Viscount Fincastle.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord\\_Dunmore's\\_War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_Dunmore's_War)

**Dunmore's War** (or **Lord Dunmore's War**) was the result of several collisions that took place in the spring of 1774, on the [Ohio River](#) above the mouth of the [Little Kanawha River](#), between [Native American](#) peoples (particularly [Shawnee](#), [Miami](#), and [Wyandot](#)) and parties of Anglo-American settlers who were in the region either exploring the country farther to the northwest or clearing land for settlement.

The [Proclamation of 1763](#) had reserved the land between the [Appalachians](#) and the [Mississippi River](#) for the [First Nations](#) living there. American colonials, however, saw the Proclamation as a betrayal of their interests to those of Native Americans, and in defiance of the Proclamation, a series of settlers under [Daniel Boone](#) and others established themselves in what is now [Kentucky](#).

#### Initial incidents

Among the settlers was Captain Michael Cresap, who was the owner of a trading post at [Redstone Old Fort](#) (now [Brownsville, Pennsylvania](#)) on the [Monongahela River](#). Under authority of the colonial government of [Virginia](#), Cresap had taken up extensive tracts of land at and below the mouth of [Middle Island Creek](#) (now [Sistersville, West Virginia](#)), and had gone there in the early spring of 1774 with a party of men to settle his holdings. [Ebenezer Zane](#), afterwards a famed "Indian fighter" and guide, was engaged at the same time and in the same way with a small party of men on lands which he had taken up at or near the mouth of Sandy Creek. A third and larger group that included [George Rogers Clark](#), who later became a general during the [Revolutionary War](#), had gathered at the mouth of the Little Kanawha River (the present site of [Parkersburg, West Virginia](#)), and were waiting there for the arrival of other Virginians who were expected to join them at that point before moving downriver to settle lands in [Kentucky](#).

While waiting for some days on the Little Kanawha, reports began to reach Clark's group that Native Americans were robbing and occasionally killing traders, surveyors and others traveling down the Ohio, which caused them to believe that the Native Americans were bent on all-out war. With this in mind the group decided to attack the Native town called Horsehead Bottom, which was near the mouth of the [Scioto River](#) and on the way to their intended destination in Kentucky. The question arose as to who would lead the attack, as few in the group had experience in warfare. After some discussion the group decided on Capt. Cresap, whom they knew was about fifteen miles upriver from them and was intending to follow them into Kentucky, and who also had combat experience. Cresap was sent for and he quickly met with the group. After some discussion of their plan, Cresap dissuaded the group from the attack, saying that while the actions of the Native Americans were certainly hostile they didn't indicate that war was inevitable. He further argued that if they carried out their plans he had no doubt of their success, but a war would surely result, and they could justifiably be blamed for it. Instead he suggested the group should return to [Wheeling, West Virginia](#) for a few weeks to see what would develop, and if the situation calmed they would then resume their journey to Kentucky. The group agreed.

When they arrived at Wheeling they found the whole area in an uproar, panicked by what was believed to be imminent war with the Native Americans. People from the surrounding countryside flocked to the town for protection, and the ranks of Cresap's group soon



swelled with volunteers willing to fight. Word of the group's arrival reached [Fort Pitt](#), and Capt. John Connolly, commander of the fort, sent a message asking that the group remain in Wheeling a few days, as messages had been sent to the local tribes to determine their intentions. A reply was sent to Connolly saying the group would do as he asked, but before it got to Fort Pitt a second message from Connolly was received, addressed to Cresap, stating the tribes had signaled they intended war.

A council was called April 26 and after Cresap read Connolly's letter to the assembly, war was declared. The following day some Native canoes were spotted on the river, and after chasing them fifteen miles downriver to Pipe Creek the settlers engaged them, and a battle ensued. Both sides suffered a few wounded. The following day, Clark's party abandoned the original idea of proceeding to Kentucky, as they anticipated retaliation would follow for the attack at Pipe Creek. They broke camp and marched with Cresap's men to his headquarters at Redstone Old Fort.

### Growth of violence

Immediately after the occurrence of the Pipe Creek incident came the murder of the relatives of the [Mingo Chief Logan](#), who up to this point had been peaceful towards the settlers. Logan and his hunting party were camped on the west bank of the Ohio at Yellow Creek, about thirty miles above Wheeling (near present day [Steubenville, Ohio](#)) across the river from Baker's Bottom. On April 30 some members of the hunting party (Logan was not among them) crossed the river to Baker's tavern for their customary ration of rum. When most of them were intoxicated a group of settlers that had been lying in wait killed all of them except for an infant child. The settlers who did the killing were under the leadership of Daniel Greathouse, a settler living near the mouth of King's Creek. Logan believed, as did others at the time, that Capt. Cresap was responsible for the murder of Logan's family, as he was known to have killed other Native Americans. However, several people familiar with the incident (including George Rogers Clark) have stated that Daniel Greathouse and his party were the ones who committed the murders, and Cresap was not involved at all.

The settlers along the frontiers, knowing the Native Americans would surely make war in revenge for the killing of their people, immediately sought safety, either in blockhouses or by abandoning their settlements and flying eastward across the Monongahela, with many traveling back across the [Allegheny Mountains](#). This fear was well founded: Logan, whose former friendship for the settlers had been turned into hatred by the killing of his people, came in with his band to ravage the settlements on the west side of the Monongahela.

### Lord Dunmore's response

Early in May 1774 Virginia's Governor [John Murray, Lord Dunmore](#) received word of the hostilities that commenced at Yellow Creek and other points on the Ohio. In response he mustered forces for the invasion of the Native territories. He split his force into two groups: one would move down the Ohio from Fort Pitt, under the Governor himself, and another body of troops under Colonel [Andrew Lewis](#) would travel from [Camp Union](#) (now [Lewisburg, West Virginia](#)) to meet Dunmore at the mouth of the [Great Kanawha River](#). Under this general plan Governor Dunmore traveled to Fort Pitt and then he proceeded with his forces down the Ohio River, and on September 30 arrived at [Fort Fincastle](#) (later [Fort Henry](#)) which recently had been built at Wheeling by Dunmore's order. The force under Col. Lewis, eleven hundred strong, proceeded from Camp Union to the headwaters of the Kanawha, and then downriver to the appointed rendezvous at its mouth, which was reached on October 6. Gen. Lewis, not finding Lord Dunmore already there, sent messengers up the Ohio to meet him and inform him of the arrival of the column at the mouth of the Kanawha. On October 9 a dispatch was received from Dunmore saying that he (Dunmore) was at the mouth of the [Hocking River](#), and that he would proceed thence directly to the [Shawnee](#) towns on the Scioto, instead of coming down the Ohio to the mouth of the Kanawha as originally planned. At the same time he ordered Lewis to cross the Ohio and march to meet him (Dunmore) at the Shawnee towns.

On October 10, before Col. Lewis had commenced his movement across the Ohio, he was attacked by a large body of Shawnee warriors under Chief [Cornstalk](#). The fight (known as the [Battle of Point Pleasant](#)) raged nearly all day, and resulted in the defeat of the Native warriors, who subsequently retreated across the Ohio. Dunmore and Lewis advanced from their respective points into Ohio to within eight miles of the Shawnee town on the Scioto and erected a temporary camp called [Camp Charlotte](#), on Sippo Creek. Here they met Cornstalk to begin peace negotiations. Chief Logan, although he stated he would cease fighting, would not attend any of the formal peace talks. The Shawnee accepted the terms but the Mingo did not; Major [William Crawford](#) was therefore sent against one of the Mingo villages, called Seekunk, or Salt Lick Town. His force consisted of two hundred and forty men, with which he destroyed the village.

These operations and the submission of the Shawnee and Mingo at Camp Charlotte virtually closed the war. Governor Dunmore immediately set on his return, and proceeded by way of Redstone and the Great Crossings of the [Youghiogheny River](#) to [Fort Cumberland](#), and then to the Virginia capital.

### References

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## John Murray; 4th Earl of Dunmore. and Porto Bello Hunting Lodge



< John Murray, Fourth Earl of Dunmore. - Miniature Portrait. Artist Unknown. 1809-1830. Watercolor on ivory.

John Murray, 4th Earl of Dunmore, b. 1730; d. 25 Feb 1809, Ramsgate, Kent, England; m. Lady Charlotte Stewart, b. bef 1744; d. 11 Nov 1818; Southwood House nr Ramsgate, d/o Alexander Stewart, 6th Earl of Galloway, **Grand Master of Scotland (1757-1759)** b. ca 1694; d. 24 Sep 1773, and Catherine Cochrane.

His daughter, Lady Augusta Murray (d'Ameland), b. 27 Jan 1768, London; d. 5 Mar 1830, East Cliff, Ramsgate, Kent, England; m. Augustus Frederick [William] Hanover, Duke of Sussex and **Grand Master of the UGLE (1813-1843)** (son of King George III), b. 27 Jun 1773, Buckingham Palace, St. John's Park, London; d. 21 Apr 1843, Kensington Palace, London. The brother of the Duke of Sussex was King George IV, **Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England (1790-1813)**. Another brother of theirs, Edward Augustus, Duke of Kent, was **Grand Master of the Antients (1813)**.

His son, George Murray, 5th Earl of Dunmore, b. 30 Apr 1762, Glen Finnart; d. 11 Nov 1836, Dunmore Park, Co. Sterling, m. Lady Susan Hamilton, b. 3 Aug 1774; d. 24 May 1846, Richmond Park, Surrey, sister of Alexander Hamilton, 10th Duke of Hamilton and **Grand Master of Scotland (1820-1822)**, b. 3 Oct 1767, St. James's Square, St. James's, London, England; d. 18 Aug 1852, 12 Portman Square, London, England. Alexander's son, William Alexander Hamilton, 11th Duke of Hamilton was **Grand Master of Scotland (1833-1834)**.

George Murray's son, Alexander Edward Murray, 6th Earl of Dunmore and **Grand** Master of Scotland (1835-1836), was b. 1 Jun 1804; d. 15 Jul 1845, m. Lady Catherine Herbert, d. 27 Apr 1915.

**Master of Scotland (1835-1836)**, was b. 1 Jun 1804; d. 15 Jul 1845, m. Lady Catherine Herbert, d. 27 Apr 1915.

### John Murray, 4th Earl of Dunmore.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Murray%2C\\_4th\\_Earl\\_of\\_Dunmore](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Murray%2C_4th_Earl_of_Dunmore)

British governor of the Province of New York from 1770 to 1771 and the Virginia Colony, from 25 Sep 1771 through the start of the American Revolutionary War begun in June 1775, until his departure to the New York Colony on New Years Eve, 1776. During his term as Virginia's colonial governor, from 1771 to 1774, he directed a series of campaigns against the Indians known as Lord Dunmore's War. The Shawnee were the main target of these attacks, and his purpose was to strengthen Virginia's claims in the west, particularly in the Ohio Country. Some have accused him of colluding with the Shawnees and arranging the war in order to deplete the Virginia militia and help safeguard the Loyalist cause, should there be an American Revolution.

From 1774 on, Dunmore was continually clashing with the Colonial Assembly. He left Williamsburg on 8 Jun 1775, retreating to his hunting lodge, **Porto Bello**, and had to hide on the British warship Fowey in the York River when the American Revolutionary War began. When he couldn't regain control of Virginia, he went back to England in July 1776.

He is noted for Lord Dunmore's Proclamation [1], November 7, 1775, whereby he offered freedom to enslaved Africans who joined his Army. This was the first mass emancipation of slaves in North America. He organised these Black Loyalists into the Ethiopian Regiment. After the Battle of Kemp's Landing, Dunmore became over confident. Tricked by a double agent he engaged the enemy at the Battle of Great Bridge, 9 Dec 1775. Following his defeat, he decamped his army onto the British fleet and retreated to New York. This played a large role in Dunmore's departure from Virginia.

From 1787 to 1796 he was governor of the Bahamas. Father of Lady Augusta Murray daughter in law of George III

Dunmore County, Virginia, formed in 1772, was named in his honor. However, as the American Revolution got underway, the citizens changed its name to Shenandoah County in 1778. "**Porto Bello**", the hunting lodge of Lord Dunmore, still stands on the grounds of Camp Peary in York County, Virginia. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Access to the base is highly restricted, so the structure is not available for public viewing.



Note: Camp Peary (and a reference to "Porto Bello") appears in the interesting fictional best seller, *Simple Genius* by David Balducci, Grand Central Publishing. 2007. page 269.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Porto\\_Bello](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Porto_Bello)

**Porto Bello** is the hunting lodge of the last [Governor](#) of the [British Colony of Virginia](#), [John Murray, 4th Earl of Dunmore](#). Dunmore fled to Porto Bello to escape the early stages of the [American Revolution](#) in [Williamsburg, Virginia](#). He later boarded a British ship lying at anchor near Porto Bello in the [York River](#). Porto Bello is located in [York County, Virginia](#) on the grounds of [Camp Peary](#). It is listed on the [National Register of Historic Places](#), but is closed to visitors because of restricted access to Camp Peary.

The Dunmore Pineapple was built in 1761 before he left Scotland. The building is now owned by the National Trust for Scotland and is leased to the Landmark Trust who uses it to provide holiday accommodation. The gardens are open to the public year round.

Dunmore Street in Norfolk, Virginia was named for him. As the last royal governor, on New Year's Day in 1776, Lord Dunmore gave the order for the burning of Norfolk after leaving on a British warship. It is said that the naming of Dunmore Street was not to honor the governor, but to celebrate the place in Norfolk where he last set foot.

#### Children

Lady Augusta Murray of Dunmore  
Lady Catherine Murray of Dunmore  
Lady Susan Murray of Dunmore

Earl George Murray V of Dunmore b: 30 APR 1762  
Lord Alexander Murray of Dunmore b: 12 OCT 1764  
Lord Leveson Murray of Dunmore b: 16 DEC 1770

[http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=royal\\_lineage&id=I117028](http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=royal_lineage&id=I117028)

Lord John Murray of Dunmore was born in Scotland in 1732. He came from a noble family and was descended from royalty. In 1761, at the young age of twenty-nine years, he was elected to the House of Commons in the English Parliament. He served for the remainder of the 1760s. In 1770, the Earl of Hillsborough selected him to be the royal governor of New York. Such an appointment was viewed as a great honor and would allow the recipient to garner wealth in England's New World colonies. Dunmore accepted the appointment and arrived in New York in October 1770.

In late 1771, Dunmore was promoted to governor of Virginia, England's largest and wealthiest colony in North America. He became an instant celebrity and well-respected leader of the colony. The Virginia elites, including George Washington, welcomed him and viewed him as a capable politician. The Virginians' view of Dunmore would turn for the worse in 1773. That year, the governor disbanded the Virginia legislature, the House of Burgesses, for supporting patriots against the Mother Country. He would dissolve the legislature again in 1774. Opposition arose to the governor as he limited Virginians' ability to govern themselves.

Hoping to regain the support he once enjoyed, Dunmore sought to help the colonists against the Native American threats in the Ohio Country. Beginning in 1774, Mingo Indians and Shawnee Indians rose up against white settlers-mainly from Virginia-who hoped to settle in the area. Dunmore also feared that Pennsylvania coveted the land that Virginia claimed. To prevent Pennsylvania's expansion into modern-day West Virginia, southeastern Ohio, and Kentucky, Dunmore hoped to place Virginia militiamen in these regions. He also hoped to open these lands to white settlement. In essence, he was a real estate speculator.

In August 1774, Pennsylvania and Virginia militia determined to end the native threat. Pennsylvania soldiers entered the Ohio Country and quickly destroyed seven Mingo villages, which the Indians had abandoned as the soldiers approached. At the same time, Lord Dunmore sent one thousand men to the Little Kanawha River in modern-day West Virginia to build a fort and to attack the Shawnees. Chief Cornstalk dispatched nearly one thousand Shawnee warriors to drive Dunmore's army from the region. The forces met on October 10, 1774, at what became known as the Battle of Point Pleasant. After several hours of intense fighting, the English drove Cornstalk's followers north of the Ohio River. Dunmore quickly followed the Shawnees across the river into the Ohio Country. Upon nearing the Shawnee villages on the Pickaway Plains, Dunmore stopped and requested that the Shawnees discuss a peace treaty with him. The Shawnees agreed, but while negotiations were under way, Colonel Andrew Lewis and a detachment of Virginia militia that Dunmore had left behind at Point Pleasant crossed the Ohio River and destroyed several Shawnee villages. Fearing that Dunmore intended to destroy them, the Shawnees immediately agreed to terms before more bloodshed could erupt. This military campaign became known as Lord Dunmore's War.

As a result of this war, the Shawnee Indians had to agree the terms of the Treaty of Fort Stanwix (1768). They had to relinquish all lands east and south of the Ohio River. This was the first time that natives who actually lived in the Ohio Country agreed to relinquish some of their land. In addition, the Shawnees also promised to return all white captives and to no longer attack English colonists travelling down the Ohio River.

Dunmore returned to Virginia a hero, but he quickly alienated the colonists once again by removing all of the gunpowder in the Williamsburg arsenal to a British warship. Dunmore feared that the colonists intended to use the gunpowder to overthrow royal authority in the New World. By July 1776, patriots had forced Dunmore to flee from Virginia. He spent the remainder of the American Revolution in England, where he served in Parliament. From 1787 to 1796, he served as the royal governor of the Bahamas. He then retired to England and died in 1809.

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He was born in 1730 and, in 1752 as his father's heir, he became known as Viscount Fincastle until, in 1756, he succeeded and then became third Earl of Dunmore. He was Ensign and Lieutenant in the 3rd Foot Guards. On 21 Feb 1759 at Edinburgh he married Lady Charlotte Stewart, daughter of the 6th Earl of Galloway, and they became the parents of eight children.

He was a Representative Peer for Scotland from 1761 until 1774 and again from 1776 until 1790. In 1769 and 1770 he was Governor of New York and then Governor of Virginia in 1770. Here, although his proceedings highly exasperated the colonists, he remained till the Declaration of Independence in 1776. Then from 1787 until 1796 he was Governor of the Bahama Islands.

Returned to England, he died on 25 February 1809 in Ramsgate and his widow died on 11 Nov 1818, at Southwood House near Ramsgate. Both were buried at St. Lawrence in the Isle of Thanet, Kent.

Source: Leo van de Pas

<http://www.falkirklocalhistorysociety.co.uk/home/index.php?id=128>

John Murray, 4th Earl of Dunmore was one of the most famous Scots of his day. In 1754, as Lord Fincastle, he purchased the estates and tower house from the Elphinstones of Airth. There were significant coal measures available and the purchase was probably made as an investment. Two years later when he inherited the title the name of the estates was changed to Dunmore and although he does not appear to have moved to live there, a walled garden was created with an elaborate Italianate doorway bearing the date 1761.

In the same year he was chosen as one of the 16 Scottish representative peers in the House of Lords where he remained for 8 years. There followed spells in New York and Virginia colonies as Governor. He campaigned against the Ohio Indians in 1774 in what is still called Dunmore's War but annoyed the colonists by agreeing a peace treaty which they thought was not to their advantage. The following year he was leading the British Army against the colonial rebels in the War of Independence. His decision to offer slaves their freedom in the King's name if they joined the redcoat army, the so called Dunmore Proclamation, is regarded by historians of the slave trade as being a significant step towards emancipation. Many slave families were said to have christened their babies Dunmore in his honour!

He returned to Britain in 1776 and it may have been around then that he decided to place the monumental pineapple on top of the garden gateway at Dunmore. He returned to the House of Lords but ten years later in 1787 he returned to colonial service as Governor of the Bahamas where he remained for 9 years. He died in Ramsgate in 1809 and was succeeded by his son Charles, the 5th Earl.

[http://research.history.org/pf/declaring/bio\\_dunmore.cfm](http://research.history.org/pf/declaring/bio_dunmore.cfm)

John Murray, Fourth Earl of Dunmore - (1730-1809)

Born at Taymouth, Scotland, in 1730, John Murray was the eldest son of William and Catherine Murray and nephew of John Murray, second Earl of Dunmore. In 1745 William Murray and his young son joined the ill-fated campaign of Charles Edward Stuart, "Bonnie Prince Charlie". The second Earl was loyal to the Hanoverian government. After Charles was defeated at Culloden, the Murray family was put under house arrest, and William was imprisoned in the Tower. By 1750, William had received a conditional pardon. His son John, now twenty years old, joined the British Army. In 1756, after the deaths of his uncle and father, John became the fourth Earl of Dunmore.

Having left the Army, the young Earl became active in politics and was rewarded with the governorship of New York. Soon, however, in 1770, Virginia's governor died, and Dunmore was named to replace him. In his new post, he promoted the opening of western lands and led a successful military expedition against the Shawnee Indians.

Back in Scotland, Lord Dunmore and his wife Charlotte Stewart had had seven children. In 1774 Charlotte and six of the children made the crossing to America to join their husband and father in Williamsburg. Within the year, another child, Virginia, was born. The Governor's Palace was the family's official residence, but Dunmore had earlier purchased a private plantation, **Porto Bello**, not far outside Williamsburg.

The Gunpowder Incident of April 1775 marked a dramatic change in Lord Dunmore's political fortunes. His unpopularity forced him to abandon the Palace and seek safety with his family on a British ship. The family soon returned to Scotland, while Lord Dunmore gathered naval and loyalist forces to fight the rebellious colonists.

On 7 Nov 1775, he issued a proclamation that shocked Virginians, offering freedom to slaves and indentured servants who would leave their masters to fight with the British. But soon the governor without a domain returned to England and to his seat in the House of Lords. Among the items he took with him was a pair of pistols, now owned by Colonial Williamsburg.

Lord Dunmore continued to be active in politics, serving as Governor of the Bahama Islands from 1786 until 1795. He died 25 Feb 1809, and was buried at the Church of St. Lawrence in Ramsgate, Kent.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp\\_Peary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Peary)

**Camp Peary** is a military reservation in [York County](#) near [Williamsburg, Virginia](#). Officially it is referred to as the **Armed Forces Experimental Training Activity** (AFETA) under the auspices of the Department of Defense, but it is widely believed to be the location of a covert CIA training facility known as "The Farm". It has a sister facility, "[The Point](#)", located in [Hertford, North Carolina](#).

Camp Peary has about 9,275 acres (38 km<sup>2</sup>) of land, of which about 8,000 acres (32 km<sup>2</sup>) are unimproved or only partially improved. The 100 acre (400,000 m<sup>2</sup>) Biglers Millpond occupies the site adjacent to the [York River](#). It has been closed to the public since 1951, and as of 2007 access still is highly restricted.

### World War II, relocations of residents

During [World War II](#), beginning in 1942, the [U.S. Navy](#) took over a large area on the north side of the [Virginia Peninsula](#) in [York County, Virginia](#) which became known as Camp Peary, initially for use as a [Seabee](#) training base. The [Chesapeake and Ohio Railway](#) (C&O) extended a spur track from its Richmond-Newport News main line tracks to the site from nearby [Williamsburg](#) and established Magruder Station near the former unincorporated town of [Magruder](#).

As part of the process of converting the property to a military reservation, all residents of the entire towns of Magruder and [Bigler's Mill](#) had to vacate. The town of Magruder was a traditionally [African-American](#) community established for [freedmen](#) after the [American Civil War](#). It had been named for [Confederate](#) General [John B. Magruder](#). A civil war field hospital had occupied the site of Bigler's Mill near the York River.

Although the graves in the church cemetery were not moved, many of the residents and the local Mount Gilead Baptist Church were relocated to the [Grove](#) community, located on [U.S. Route 60](#) in adjacent [James City County](#) a few miles away, where a number of displaced residents from an area near [Lackey](#) known simply as "the Reservation" had earlier relocated under similar circumstances during [World War I](#) when what is now the [Naval Weapons Station Yorktown](#) was created.

### Seabee training

The first WW II [Seabee](#) recruits were the men who helped build [Boulder Dam](#), America's highways and [New York City](#) skyscrapers. At Naval Construction Training Centers and Advanced Base Depots established on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, Seabees were taught military discipline and the use of light arms.

At the outset of the War, the preliminary training of the Seabees had been carried out at various Naval Training Stations throughout the country. In Virginia, after completing three weeks of boot training at Camp Allen, and later its successor, Camp Peary, the Seabees were formed into construction battalions or other types of construction units. Soon, however, another mission had been identified for Camp Peary. All preliminary and advanced specialized training for Seabees was changed to be conducted at Camp Allen and Camp Bradford at [Norfolk, Virginia](#), where both were an integral part of the [Naval Operating Base](#).



## German prisoners-of-war

The mission of Camp Peary changed as the War progressed and a new need presented itself to the U.S. Navy. It became a stockade for special German prisoners-of-war (POW's). The POW's kept at Camp Peary were not just an ordinary sort, but rather, many came from captured German [submarine](#) and ship crews which the Germans had thought lost-at-sea with crews presumed dead. It was important for Nazi authorities to be unaware of their capture, since that also meant secret code books thought lost-at sea may also have been compromised. Thus, extra secrecy was necessary.

Many of the former POW's stayed in Virginia and the United States after the War, and became naturalized as U.S. citizens.

## Post World War II use

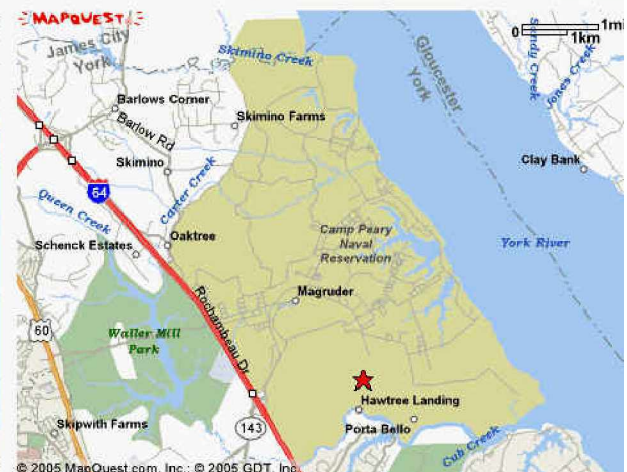
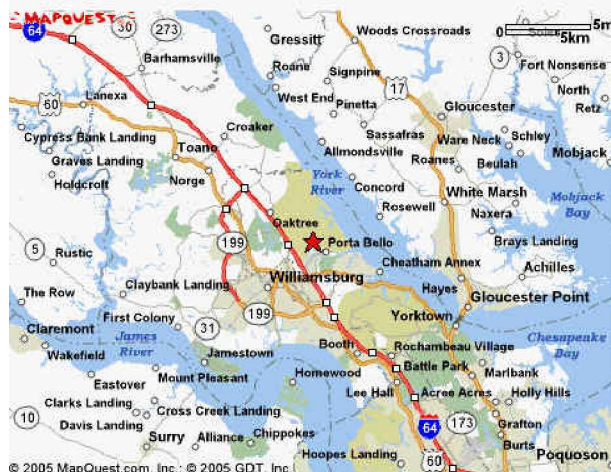
Turned loose by the Navy in 1946, Camp Peary became a [Virginia](#) state forestry and game reserve for five years. Then, in 1951, the Navy returned to the property and announced it closed to the public; it has been that way ever since.

In June of 1961, two months after the [Bay of Pigs Invasion](#), the Navy announced it was officially opening a new facility at [Harvey Point](#) base, in [Hertford, North Carolina](#). A spokesman said that all four branches of the military would conduct "testing and evaluation of various classified materials and equipment" at the new site. He added that some of the training "now being done at Camp Peary, Va., will be transferred to [Harvey Point](#)."

## The Farm

Camp Peary later became well-known as "The Farm", a training facility for the U.S. [Central Intelligence Agency](#) (CIA), although this has never been formally acknowledged by the U.S. Government. The roads and many structures of Magruder and Bigler's Mill are apparently still there and many are occupied. An airport with a 5,000-foot (1,500 m) runway was added to the facility near the site of Bigler's Mill.

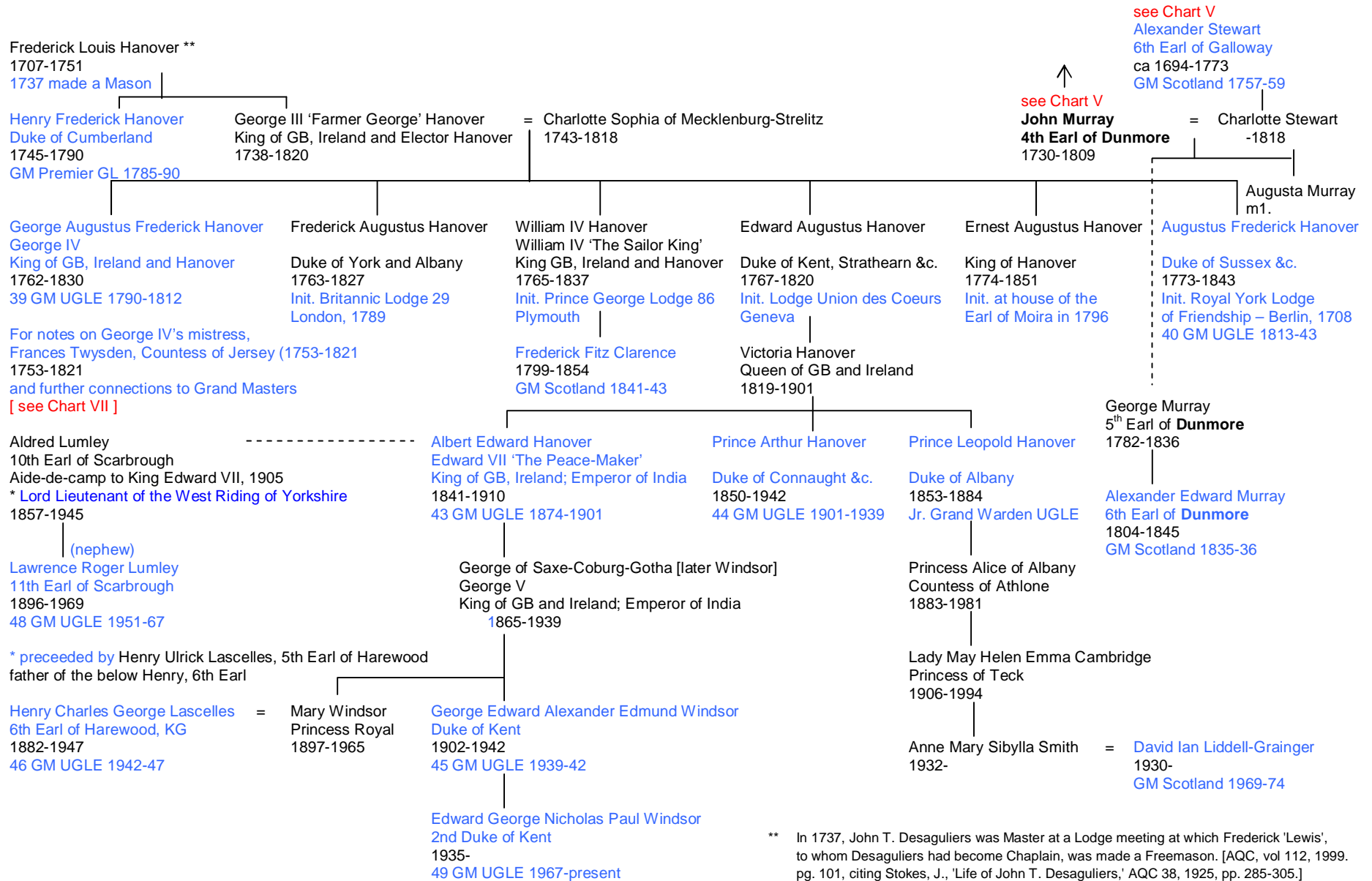
In 1972, the [Virginia Gazette](#) newspaper of Williamsburg reported that CIA agents were trained as [assassins](#) on base. The CIA replied that that was nonsense. "None of its people," the agency said, "had ever been trained or used as assassins."



# Some Genealogical Relationships of Grand Masters of England

Prepared by R. W. Gary L. Heinmiller - Copyright June 2006

## Chart III The Houses of Hanover and Windsor



\*\* In 1737, John T. Desaguliers was Master at a Lodge meeting at which Frederick 'Lewis', to whom Desaguliers had become Chaplain, was made a Freemason. [AQC, vol 112, 1999. pg. 101, citing Stokes, J., 'Life of John T. Desaguliers,' AQC 38, 1925, pp. 285-305.]