

French and Indian War Foundation

"Preserving and Interpreting the Colonial History of Virginia's Frontier"

PO Box 751, Winchester, Virginia 22604

www.FIWF.org

Volume 9, Issue 2, July 2014

Congratulations Carl Ekberg!



Dr. Carl Ekberg (serving on the board of the F&I War Foundation) was awarded a gold medal of merit (*La Medaille d'Or du Merite Franco-phone*) in recognition of his devotion to developing cultural ties between the United States and France on July 8th, 2014. Carl was nominated for this prestigious honor by La Renaissance Francaise – USA.

This award was presented by His Excellency Francois Delattre, the French Ambassador to the U.S., at the French Ambassador's residence in Washington, D.C. Carl graciously accepted along with five other recipients of gold medals for their accomplishments in other areas.

Many of the French and Indian War Board members were present to support their fellow board member.



Carl Ekberg and fellow award recipients



Board Members

Steve Resan, David Grosso, Alan Morrison, Norman Baker, Jim Shipp & Linda Ross

French Colonial History in America which bring to life that French Universe of the *Pays de Illinois*, the colonial settlements of the middle Mississippi River valley.

Carl is presently working on a book on the Colonial history of St. Louis.



Susan Emmart, Gloria Ekberg & Frances Lowe

National Register

Congratulations Fort Loudoun!

Way to go...USA TODAY for this excerpt!

VIRGINIA Winchester: Fort Loudoun has been added to the National Register of Historic Places. It was George Washington's regimental headquarters when he was a commander of the Virginia Regiment in 1758. The French and Indian War Foundation owns the site.

And Thank You Winchester Star for you continued coverage!

FORT LOUDOUN ADDED TO LIST AFTER LONG WAIT

7/12/14

Matt Armstrong

WINCHESTER — As of June 26, the city has 22 sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Fort Loudoun, on about a half-acre at 419 N. Loudoun St., is the latest addition to the list. The site has connections to the French and Indian War and George Washington, and was the site where Washington designed and constructed a fort while commander of the Virginia Regiment in 1758. The site is owned by the Winchester-based French and Indian War Foundation (FIWF) and is one of the only locations in the state associated with that conflict to be listed on the National Register.

The site was added to the Virginia Landmarks Register last summer, but some issues with its application to the National Register held up the approval process, according to foundation President Linda Ross.

"We're all very excited about this; it's been a long wait," she said on Friday. Norman L. Baker, the foundation's historian, echoed Ross's sentiment. "It's taken many years to accomplish this," he said. "We started over 10 years ago, you know, trying to get recognition for the Fort Loudoun site at a time when most people didn't know it existed .."Our goal has always been, from the very beginning, to get it recognized by the state of Virginia and later by the National Register," he added. Baker called Fort Loudoun the "largest, most formidable" fort in Virginia during the French and Indian War (1754-63). "A lot of people really don't realize that Washington began his career right here in Winchester," he said. "He was here from 16 years of age up until his mid-20s. He was a delegate from this area and that was his first official office he held."

Dave Edwards, director of the Community Services Division with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, said on Friday that his office is pleased with the fort's inclusion on the National Register. He works in the Northern Regional Preservation Office in Stephens City. "It's certainly an honor to have Fort Loudoun listed on the National Register," Edwards said. "It joins a number of other properties that are historically or structurally significant in the area."

And our Foundation would like to again thank Dr. Dennis Pogue for writing out application!

Up-Coming Events

Sunday, November 16 ANNUAL MEETING
Godfrey Miller Home, 2 pm.

FORT LOUDOUN DAY 2014

The F&I War Foundation held its Annual Fort Loudoun Day on Sat. May 17th. It was a free event and the public was welcomed.

We had sunny skies and a good turn out to hear our guest speaker, Mr. Bill Hunt of Charleston, W.Va. Bill portrayed a Lt. Colonel in the F&I War and took questions from the audience. Bill also set up a display of fantastic guns, rifles, other items of the period including a Wampum belt. All was very well received and it was a great way to learn about the war in and around Winchester.



Bill Hunt & Pat Murphy



Steve Resan as "James Wood," Jim Hildbold & Kevin O'Malley

Coming all the way from Long Island, N.Y., re-enactor Mr. Kevin O'Malley came to demonstrate his 18th Century style of painting. He certainly has many talents. (Note the photo of the canvas of Lord Fairfax he painted that day.)



Also, Mr. Larry Johnston, of Warren County who is "Liberty Man" set up his tent and regaled us with stories and examples of period flags and weapons.

Re-enactors, Jim & Julie Hildbold were in attendance from Loudoun Co. Jack Lillis also came as a Revolutionary War period ranger.



Bryant Lafollette

Bagpiper Bryant Lafollette, of the Winchester Fifes and Drums, played during the raising of the British Flag.

Norman Baker gave tours of the Fort on the site and around the neighborhood where the fort once stood. Norman's latest book is "Braddock's



Norman Baker (right) and attendees about to embark on a tour

Road, Mapping the British Expedition from Alexandria to Monongahela."

People were welcomed to our Resource Room, (in the home) to view maps and books of the period.



We are proud to say we had several new members sign up. We wish to extend a huge "Thank You" to all the re-enactors who came to help and share

(Left) Susan Emmart, Tay Rafner, & Dan Ritchie



Tay Rafner, another attendee and Charlie Robinson visit "Liberty Man's" tent

their knowledge and talents.

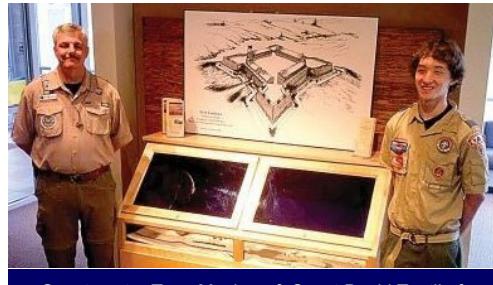
During Fort Loudoun Day, a F&I War display on the Old Town Mall staffed by volunteer Phil Hunter and others attracted considerable attention during a separate Old Town event.

Several folks journeyed "up the hill" to the Fort Loudoun site after viewing our Mall display.

Jim Ship, Bob Boxley & Alan Morrison



Display at WFC Visitors Center



Scoutmaster Tony Mazione & Scout David Tactikof

This Spring a display case was installed in the Winchester-Frederick County Visitors Center on Pleasant Valley Ave. that will allow the Foundation to

provide information about Ft. Loudoun to visitors to the area as well as display artifacts excavated from the site of the Fort. The display case was built by David Tactikof, 17, a junior at John Handley H.S. Completion of this project will help David attain the rank of Eagle Scout by satisfying the requirement for completing "...an extensive service project that the Scout plans, organizes, leads, and manages himself." David, the son of Leslie Guthrie of Winchester, has been a Scout since the first grade as a member of Troop 9 at Market Street United Methodist Church. David was assisted in the project by his Scoutmaster Tony Mazione.

This year the Foundation is collaborating on another Eagle Scout project to outline the Northwest bastion of Ft. Loudoun that will provide visitors with a better sense of the actual location and structure of the fort relative to the present day environment.

These projects along with the introduction of the Audio Tour in 2013 are a few of the most recent examples of the continuing efforts of the Foundation to educate the public about Fort Loudoun, Winchester and the French & Indian War era.



The settlers of Winchester and Frederick County watched as British regular soldiers and hundreds of wagons slowly made their way along the road which would later be known as "Braddock's Road". The operation had been planned for months and its success, it was thought, was virtually assured. The object was the capture of the French Fort Duquesne from which raiding parties of French and their Indian allies sallied forth to murder settlers and burn their plantations.

Therefore, the utter defeat and rout of Braddock's Forces that summer of 1755 came as a shock and spread fear and panic along the Virginia Frontier. Settlers abandoned their homes and fled East across the Blue Ridge Mountains. Even Col. James Wood and his family fled east and added to the fears of many people who thought that "he would not desert his Plantation without the utmost Necessity"¹. The Maryland backwoods settlements to the east of Fort Cumberland in the Conococheague Valley had also all but emptied in 1756 after the Maryland assembly announced that it would defend nothing to the west of Fort Frederick². When the French Governor-General Vaudreuil reported to his superior, the minister of marine, on the raids conducted from Fort Duquesne in 1757 he could describe "nothing very important". Vaudreuil wrote "all our parties have carried terror among our enemies to a point that settlements of the English in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia are abandoned"³.

The year 1757, however, still saw continued raids from Fort Duquesne on settlers who remained. Col. Washington, commander of the Virginia Regiment found that he was unable to defend the few remaining settlements within the 350 miles of frontier against the raiders. Left with as few as four hundred men to hold Virginia's chain of forts, Lt. Governor Dinwiddie, due to the large expense of maintaining the military operations, instructed Col. Washington to abandon all but seven forts⁴. This, however, enabled the French and Indian raiding parties to enter the province virtually at will.

Lt. Governor Dinwiddie for a long while had been encouraging the Cherokee in the Carolinas to assist in patrolling the Virginia Frontier with promises of gifts. However, by May 1757 the promised gifts for the Cherokee warriors still had not arrived. The newly appointed Edmond Atkin, the King's agent for Indian affairs in the south (Pennsylvania to Georgia), had not arrived in Winchester and the warriors were expressing their dissatisfaction to Col. Washington who considered some of the Indians to be "the most insolent, most avaricious, and most dissatisfied wretches I have ever had to deal with"⁵. The Catawba had already gone home and Col. Washington expected the Cherokee, when they returned to Fort Loudoun from their scouting missions, to do likewise.

One of these scouting parties of 15 Indians and five soldiers under the command of Lt. Baker had been sent toward Logstown on May 20th⁶. The Chief of the Cherokee was a warrior named Swallow. Swallow and his warriors had come to Fort Loudoun in April. He was, however, displeased when he arrived because of the lack of presents "not for his own part" he said but that "it was his promise of great rewards from the Governor that engaged his young men to come in, and that the Governor had now made him a liar among his own warriors". Swallow thought that this was the result of the Governor's low regard for those that were in the back settlements "thinking himself safe in a large town so far below". Nevertheless it appears that they were persuaded to join the scout⁷.

On June 14, 1757, John Dagworthy, who commanded Maryland forces at Fort Cumberland, sent Col. Washington a message that six Cherokee had arrived from Fort Duquesne and that they reported that six days prior they had seen a large body of troops march from the French garrison with a number of wagons and a train of artillery. By their route, it seemed they intended an attack on Fort Cumberland⁸. This message caused universal alarm. In response Gov. Sharpe of Pennsylvania had gone immediately to Frederick to send a reinforcement of 500 men; seven regiments of Virginia militia had been called out; and Colonel Stanwix had begun preparations to march to Fort Cumberland with five companies of Royal Americans, and some Pennsylvania forces. Three days later Dagworthy sent a letter that new intelligence indicated that there were no wagons or artillery⁹. However it was some time before the alarm subsided.

In the midst of the alarm, Col. Washington received word that Lt. Baker and his men had arrived at Fort Cumberland on June 8th. They reported that they had had an engagement with ten French soldiers and three French officers at the head of Turtle Creek, about 20 miles from Fort Duquesne. As a result, they had taken five scalps and one prisoner, a French Ensign called Belestre. Unfortunately, the Chief of the Cherokee, Swallow, had been killed. They reported that Belestre had told them that the garrison at Fort Duquesne consisted of six hundred French and two hundred Indians. Col. Washington told John Stanwix that he considered Belestre a "Gasconian" i.e. a braggart¹⁰ apparently expressing his disbelief in the numbers reported by Belestre.

By June 19th Lt. Baker, his men, the Cherokee called "Swallows People" after their dead Chief and the prisoner, Belestre, had arrived in Winchester. Edmund Atkins, the Indian agent, had by then also arrived. When they came into Winchester they first went to the Indian Agent Edmond Atkin to show him their prisoner, then carried him away with them to their camp for something to eat as they were all very hungry. When Mr. Atkin later sent for the prisoner,

so that he could examine him in presence of Col. Washington & Mr. Croghan, Sir Wm Johnson's Deputy, he was not to be found. Soon Atkin learned that the prisoner had been brought to Heath's ordinary for a glass of wine with Lt Baker and that he was being questioned by one or two men who wanted to talk to him. Atkins sent to Heath's to bring the Indian with his Prisoner directly to him. Atkin was very upset that the men at Heath's were not showing him proper respect and wondered "how any Person whatever could presume or dare to examine the Prisoner, before himself or Col. Washington had had an Opportunity of asking a single Question of him". Quartermaster Hamilton had told some of those Officers at Heaths that he had heard Atkin utter this "as a Message to them". When the prisoner arrived Atkin sent for Col. Washington to begin the examination. However, Col. Washington was busy writing letters so the Examination was postponed. Meanwhile many of the soldiers at Heath's were very angry thinking themselves affronted by Atkin. It was declared among them that not one of the Regiment should act as a translator for Atkin. Atkin told Col. Washington in a letter that "an officer must know very little, of Military Duty, who imagines he may freely examine a Prisoner of War before, or without the privity of, his Commanding Officer". While all this was going on, discussions had been held publicly on all of this at Brinkers Publick House by a young Ensign Thompson of the Virginia Regiment, supported by a young Volunteer who said that he thinks himself obliged to stand by the Officers, *right or wrong*. Thompson also was reported to have said "*to tell Atkin that he & every officer in the Regiment had as much Right & Power to examine the Prisoner as I had*"¹¹. Atkin was amazed that this Ensign "pretended to know the Length, Breadth & Depth of his Rights & Powers by his Commission and would speak in this manner to his Majesty's Agent & Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the four Southern Provinces". Atkin, in his letter to Col. Washington recounted all the events of the day and hoped that Col. Washington would "think it a proper opportunity for making known to all these Officers of your Regiment (what I believe is not yet known to all), the Governor's Proclamation concerning the Behaviour of People towards me & the Indians"¹².

The outraged Atkins must have worried the officers involved so that they wrote their own letter to Col. Washington explaining their actions. They asked Col. Washington to "inform that Gentleman that as our Officers & Men risk'd their Lives in taking of the prisoner we are entitled to speak to him when we please, Mr. Baker in particular imagines that without any Offence to Mr. Atkins he may take that Liberty, & we apprehend that whatever command he may have over the Indians he can have none over us"¹³.

Finally on 20 June 1757 Ensign Belestre was examined before Edmund Atkin Esq., His Majesties Agent for, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in, the Southern Department in the presence of Col. Col. Washington and George Croghan Esq., Deputy to Sir Wm Johnson, who is His Majesties Agent for, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in the Northern Department.

Who was this captured French ensign and what further information was he to divulge when interrogated by Col Col. Washington? What would be his fate and what future role would he play in the French and Indian War? Look for some of the answers in your next newsletter.

¹S.M. Hamilton, Letters to Col. Washington and Accompanying Papers, The George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress, 1741-1799, Series 4, hereafter WP4, William Fairfax to George Washington May 9, 1756.

²Fred Anderson, *Crucible of War*, (Vantage Books 2001 New York), 203

³"Vaudreuil to the minister of marine, 13 Feb 1758". Sylvester K. Stevens and Donald H. Kent , eds., *Wilderness Chronicles of Northwestern Pennsylvania* (Harrisburg Pa., 1941), 109-110

⁴WP4, Robert Dinwiddie to George Washington 16 May, 1757.

⁵John C. Fitzpatrick, The Writings of George Washington from the Original Manuscript Sources, The George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress, 1741-1799, Series 2, Letterbook 4, hereafter

WP2, George Washinton to Robert Dinwiddie, 24 May , 1757

⁶WP2, George Washington to Robert Dinwiddie, June 10, 1757.

⁷Edith Mays, Amherst Papers 1756-1763, Heritage Books, Bowie Md. 10-13.

⁸WP4, John Dagworthy to George Washington, 14 June, 1757.

⁹WP4, John Dagworthy to George Washington, 17 June, 1757.

¹⁰WP2, George Washington to John Stanwix, 15 June, 1757.

¹¹WP4, Edmond Atkin to George Washington, 19 June, 1757.

¹²ibid

¹³WP4, Thomas Waggener and the other officers to George Washington, 19 June, 1757.

Grant Received!

We are pleased to announce that we received a \$3,000 grant from the "Helen R. Buck Foundation." We wish to thank the family of Martha Bartlett for their deep-rooted interest in early colonial history and realizing the importance of Winchester's Fort Loudoun. We are grateful!

MEMBERSHIP

YES, I wish to become a member of the French and Indian War Foundation and play an important role in supporting the educational goals and preservation of the sites associated with this conflict on the American frontier.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

ZIP _____

TELEPHONE _____

E-MAIL _____

Annual Dues

<input type="checkbox"/> Student	\$ 15
<input type="checkbox"/> Individual / Family	\$ 30
<input type="checkbox"/> Patron	\$ 100
<input type="checkbox"/> Sustaining	\$ 250
<input type="checkbox"/> Benefactor	\$ 500

100 Soldiers—Lifetime Memberships

<input type="checkbox"/> Soldier	\$ 1,000
<input type="checkbox"/> Captain	\$ 5,000
<input type="checkbox"/> Colonel	\$ 10,000

The Foundation is a 501(C)(3) organization

Mission

"The French and Indian War Foundation preserves and interprets the colonial history of the Virginia frontier."

Goals

- Raise public awareness about the war and its consequences through public lectures and tours, as well as publication in the media.
- Collect and conserve primary documents relating to the war.
- Identify, document, preserve and interpret French and Indian War era landmarks in the backcountry of the mid-Atlantic colonies.
- Cooperate with privately and publicly owned French and Indian War fort sites in research, promotion and preservation activities.

We encourage high school and college History students to participate with all activities.

- I will volunteer my services
 I would like to make a Donation _____

Please forward this form to:

The French and Indian War Foundation

**P.O. Box 751
Winchester, VA 22604
(540) 665-2046**

www.FIWF.org

THE 2014 BOARD

Board meetings are the 1st Tuesday of each month at 5:30 pm.

President, Linda Q. Ross

Vice President, David Grosso

Treasurer, Jim Shipp

Secretary, Alan Morrison

Historian, Norman Baker

Dr. Carl Ekberg

Susan Emmart

R. Patrick Murphy

Steve Resan

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Education & Outreach,
Susan Emmart & David Grosso

Membership, David Grosso

Finance, Jim Shipp

Development/Fundraising,
Our Board

Building & Grounds,
Jim Shipp & Linda Ross

By-Laws, Steve Resan

Hospitality,
Susan Emmart, Suzanne Baker,
Karen Shipp

Website,
Jim Moyer

Call for Committee Members!

If you have ideas, time or resources we need your help. If you could serve on any of the above committees, please call Linda Ross at 665-2046.

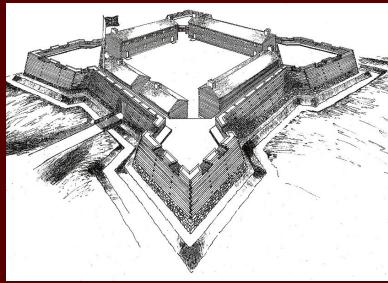
We wish to thank Mr. Jim Moyer, our website director, for taking on the job and for all of his fast, good work.

WELCOME BOARD MEMBER PAT MURPHY



R. Patrick ("Pat") Murphy was born in Alexandria, VA, and grew up in Fairfax County, where he attended public school. He graduated from Yale University in 1963 with a BA in English and was then commissioned in the US Navy. The Navy, in its infinite corporate wisdom, decided that "Eng" was a fungible abbreviation and so he was assigned exclusively to engineering duties, first on *USS Intrepid* (CVS-11) then on *USS La Salle* (LPD-3). His last assignment was as Engineer Officer of *La Salle*. After completing his active duty service in 1967, he attended graduate school at the University of Virginia, receiving an MA (1968) and Ph.D. (1971), also in English. Murphy then taught English at the University of Idaho for six years, after which he decided on a change of careers. He matriculated at Duke University Law School, from which he graduate with a J.D. in 1980. Murphy practiced law, first in Houston, TX, then in Washington, DC, for 25 years, mostly for large, multi-national firms. During his legal career, he obtained a national reputation in immigration and nationality law and was the 1996 recipient of the Edith Lowenstein Memorial Award presented by the American Immigration Lawyers Association "for excellence in advancing the practice of immigration law." Murphy retired with his partner, Diane L. Ferguson, to their home in Shenandoah County, where they both became immersed in the County's rich local history, and thus, Pat embarked on his fourth career. Last June Pat published his book, *The French and Indian War in Shenandoah County: Life on the Inner Frontier 1752-1766*, for which he received a 2014 Excellence in Preservation Award from the Shenandoah County Historical Society.

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Important Awards Announcement

The awards committee is now accepting nominations for Awards for 2014. Awards will be presented at the annual meeting on November 16th.

Nominations for awards may be made by any Foundation member and shall include a biography and statement of why the individual is being nominated. The Awards Committee will evaluate nominee's qualifications and report their recommendations to the Board of Directors who will vote on the nominees at the September Board meeting. The Board has the option of not selecting an awardee for one or more of the awards.

Nominees will be considered for the following awards:

The **Fort Loudoun Award** is presented in recognition of outstanding contributions in the area of leadership in promoting the colonial history of the Virginia frontier.

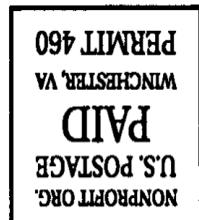
The **Judge Woltz Award** is presented in recognition of outstanding contributions in the area of scholarship which furthers understanding of the French and Indian War Period in American History.

The **Leo Bernstein Award** is presented in recognition of outstanding contributions in the area of finance for securing major financial support for the French and Indian War Foundation.

The **Foundation Outstanding Service Award** is presented to a foundation member in recognition of outstanding service to the foundation.

e-mail Steve at Resan@shentel.net with award nomination.

Submit Nominations by August 31, 2014



Frenchandindianwarfoundation.org
Box 751
Wincchester, VA 22604
French and Indian War Foundation
"Preserving and Interpreting the
Colonial History of the Virginia Frontier"

