

## PRE-REVOLUTION WARS, CONFLICTS

### WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT TO GENEALOGISTS?

What was happening where and when our ancestors lived can help us understand: Events in which they may have been directly involved: Events that could have affected their lives and decisions even if not directly involved  
Understanding events happening around our ancestors help turn them from dry statistics to living, breathing individuals  
Sometimes we may get actual clues as to where to look next  
Rather than to confuse with all the names involved, I will list those mentioned in my resources. If any ring a bell in your research, you can further research the individual war(s) where they were involved.

### ANGLO-POWHATAN WAR(S)

When-1609-1614, 1622-1626, 1644-1646

Where-Primarily current-day Virginia

Who-Various native tribes led primarily by Chief Powhatan vs English settlers led by a variety of military leaders, among them Captain John Smith

#### Background

English elder in 1585 – purpose for new colonies  
“plant Christian religion” - “to Trafficke” - “to conquer”

English settlers chose bad location: Swampy, Polluted water, Disease carrying insects  
Soon lack of food - Became dependent on Natives for survival

#### Aims of the 2 sides

Captain John Smith – someday the Virginia Indians would be doing all the work for the English  
Chief “Powhatan” (Wahunsunacawh) – wanted Smith and colonists to:

Forsake the swamp: Live in one of his satellite towns:

Make metal tools for him in exchange for full provisions

#### Early Conflicts:

Smith captured by hunting party - Later claimed Pocahontas dramatically saved him - Historians question if propaganda or native ritual - Released when he promised to move colony

1608 – Starving colonists strong-arming corn from natives who also had a bad harvest

Spring 1609 – tribe resumed raiding English fort

After Wowinachopunk captured and escaped, some colonists allowed to board in Native towns

Summer 1609 – colonists build new forts, burial platforms ransacked, men wiped out when trying to buy corn

Attacks, often associated with attempts to obtain corn continue with mixed results

New commander (Lord de la Warr) was harsher, more belligerent toward Natives planed to engage in wars of conquest

#### Peace of Pocahontas

Peace finally sealed by marriage of Pocahontas& John Rolfe - First known inter-racial union in VA

Ushered in several years of peace and good relations

Pocahontas taken to England where she later died

#### First Anglo-Powhattan War - 1610-1614

De la Warr attacks natives, burned houses and cornfields, killed 65-75, captured women & children, then threw children into river and “shot out their Braynes”

When nearby natives attempted to flee, their abandoned village and cornfields burned - Building new settlements continued with limited native response

April 1613–Pocahontas captured & held ransom for peace

In 1609, Jamestown only English controlled territory – by end, Powhattan lost much of James River frontage and settlers had made major inroads

#### Second Anglo-Powhattan War

New chief maintained friendly face, even gave appearance of imminent conversion to Christianity

22 March 1622, natives, planted among settlers strike, wiping out 1/3 of the colony in one day

Powhattan military approach to wait and see results before striking again

For next 10 years, English marched out each summer to make assaults on Native settlements

Peace negotiations arranged – colonists poisoned the wine and then shot and killed many in revenge for 1622 massacre

#### Key Participants

Richard Hakluyt, Wahunsunacawh (Powhatan), John Smith, –Opechancanough, Christopher Newport, Wowinchopunk, John Martin, Parahunt, John Ratcliffe, Francis West, Lord De la Warr, George Percy, Thomas Gates, Samuel Argall, Thomas Dale, Nemattanew, Pocahontas (Matoaka), John Rolfe, George Yeardle, Opitchapam, Dr. Potts, Thomas Younge, William Berkely, Necotowance

### PEQUOT WAR

When - 1636-1638

Where - Connecticut River Valley

Who - Pequot Indians vs colonists

#### Background

(Contrary to popular lore, epidemic decimated many tribes BEFORE colonists arrived)

Pequot had subjugated dozens of other tribes

Control region’s fur and wampum trade

Used diplomacy, coercion, intermarriage, warfare

By 1635 Pequot had economic, political and military control of all modern-day Connecticut and eastern Long Island

Before arrival of English in early 1630’s

Dutch and Pequot controlled region’s trade

Subservient tribes resenting Pequots

Other tribes sought alliance with newly arriving colonists

IMO) Dutch appeared to primarily want trade, not colonization

#### Impetus for War

Killing of English traders? - Culmination of decades-long conflict between Native peoples?

Trader, John Stone, and crew killed by the Pequot in early 1634

Pequot viewed their actions as justified  
English felt they could not let any English deaths go  
unpunished

Another trader, John Oldham found murdered on  
his ship off Block Island (now in Rhode Island)

### **Response**

Late August, 1636 – Massachusetts Bay Colony  
sends force of 90 soldiers to Block Island to exact  
retribution

Set fire to villages and cornfields  
Sailed to Pequot territory along Thames River  
Failed to incite Pequot to battle  
Burned their villages and cornfields  
Pequots successfully attacked and sieged fort at

Saybrook

### **War's longest engagement – 11 months**

Pequot destroyed English provisions

Set fire to English warehouses

Attacked any settlers who strayed from the fortress

Pequot had no firearms, but won every engagement for  
first 6 months

First time English had confronted Native American  
battle formations, tactics and weapons

Pequot had encountered European battle formations  
and methods in brief fight with the Dutch in 1634

English muskets superior to bows, but...

Pequots able to use terrain and mobility for advantage

English suffered dozens of casualties before adapting to

New World strategies

### **Turning Point**

Pequots attack Wethersfield settlement

First time (English) women and children killed

1 May, 1637 – Connecticut colony declares war on  
the Pequot

Capt. John Mason of Windsor ordered to conduct  
offensive war against Pequot in retaliation for  
Wethersfield

Most significant battles followed:

### **Battle of Mistick Fort**

10-26 May, 1637

77 CT soldiers and 250 Native allies attack and burn  
fortified Pequot village - 400 Pequot including 175 women  
and children killed in less than an hour – half of them  
burned to death - Any attempting escape shot by English or  
their Mohegan and Narragansett allies - Only about a dozen  
survivors-7 taken prisoner

### **"Battle of English Withdrawal"**

10 hour battle

More than 500 Pequot sought to reach safety of their  
ships 7 miles away under Sassacus

Pequot lost half their fighting men in the 2 battles

Final, complete victory sealed 6 weeks later

### **Swamp Fight at Fairfield**

English pursued felling Pequot communities, executed  
fighting men, and enslaved women and children

Colonists contingent of 160 men and 40 Mohegan  
scouts

Allowed several hundred (mostly women and children)  
to surrender

Sassacus & perhaps 80 warriors slipped out before  
dawn

### **Aftermath**

Sassacus and remaining Pequot sought refuge  
across CT River with Mohawks

Mohawks murdered him and bodyguard and sent  
his head and hands to Hartford

Pequot hunted down and killed or granted asylum  
with Mohegans and Narragansetts

### **Treaty of Hartford – 21 Sep 1638**

No Pequots to inhabit their native Country

Never call themselves Pequot again

Some enslaved and sent to Bermuda or forced to be  
household slaves in colonial English households

No significant battles for next 38 years u

### **Key Participants:**

John Stone, John Oldham, John Endicott, Capt. John Mason,  
Tatobem, Roger Williams, William Swaine, Sequin,  
John Underhill, Uncas, Wequash Cooke, Sassacus, Onkos,  
Myan Tonimo, Edward Pomroye, Cotton Mather

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### **KING PHILLIP'S WAR (METACOM'S REBELLION)**

Bloodiest war in American History on a per capita basis

When - 1675-1676

Where - Southern New England

Who - English settlers vs local tribes led by Pokunoket chief  
Metacom, aka "King Phillip"

### **"King Phillip"**

Leader of Pokaniket tribe in Wampanog Federation.

Given the name by English because of his "haughty  
mannerisms".

Son of Massasoit who helped Plymouth Pilgrims survive  
their first winter

### **Background**

During 55 years between Mayflower arrival and the  
outbreak of King Philip's War:

English prospered, multiplied and expanded their  
settlements

Natives in state of decline

Diseases introduced by Europeans

Loss of tribal lands to whites

Philip warned whites, "I am determined not to live until  
I have no country!"

### **The War Begins**

Wampanog braves kill English owned cattle near tribal  
headquarters

English livestock repeatedly trampled Indian corn

Farmer retaliated by killing an Indian

Uprising would eventually threaten to wipe

Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth Bay colonies out of  
existence

Other tribes join Wampanoags and attack town of  
Brookfield

8 soldiers killed in ambush, remainder made it back to  
Brookfield

Warriors pursued and burned every building in town

Using last of their drinking water, settlers slowed blaze  
Dilemma: death by fire/ flee only to be scalped & killed  
Sudden heavy rain doused the fire

Additional soldiers arrived & rescued survivors but  
town in ashes and abandoned for 11 years (until 1686)  
Other tribes joined natives

Further battles

Deerfield – settlers abandoned after attack - Soldiers  
returned to retrieve remaining grain, on return, put  
muskets in wagons and stopped to pick wild grapes Indians  
set trap and killed 71 soldiers – stream red with blood and  
renamed “Bloody Brook”

Nearby troops too late, unable to save the men,  
forced to abandon field of battle, but returned next day to  
bury the dead

English in disarray - Concluded war was result of  
Puritans not following strict religious codes - Puritans lashed  
out against easy scapegoats, Quakers and neutral and  
Christian natives

Hatfield, Northampton and Springfield

Thirty Houses burned - Philip joined by Agawams who  
were formerly peaceful, but settlers had taken some of  
their children hostage

Hardships for Indians

Algonquins grew food in garden plots  
Constant movement left crops unattended and hunger  
took toll

English becoming desperate as central Massachusetts firmly  
in hands of natives

English feared Narragansetts, who were peacefully living in  
Rhode Island with Roger Williams followers, would join fight  
“Neutrality meant little in Colonial New England”

December 1675 colonists launched preemptive strike

Known as Great Swamp Massacre

About 1000 soldiers surrounded and eventually  
breached native palisade

500 Narragansetts (mostly women and children) killed

Many wigwams put to torch

Survivors joined on side of Philip

English launch surprise raid at northern end of CT river -  
Scores of natives slaughtered or drowned in falls - Warriors  
from surrounding areas launched counterattack

**War Comes to End**

Major camp wiped out - Indian alliance collapsed

The few Native survivors fled north or continued  
fighting a lost cause

Philip made hit and run attacks on isolated farms until  
he was killed

Native resistance effectively ended in New England

Random raids and skirmishes ended when treaty signed  
in April, 1676

**Affects of the war**

Colonists: 600 dead, 1200 homes burned, 12 of 90  
settlements destroyed

Financial losses stopped further English expansion for  
50 years

Ruined economy by: nearly halting the fur trade, 8000  
cattle killed, Interrupted importing and exporting of goods,

Decline in fishing industry, Expenses of 80,000 pounds led  
to high taxes

Natives: Out of population of 20,000, 2000 killed, 3000  
died of sickness and starvation, 1000 captured and sold into  
slavery, 2000 fled to join other tribes in the west and north  
Philip seen as hero to many natives even today

**Key Participants:**

Metacom, Massasoit, Edward Hutchinson, Captain  
Wheeler, Thomas Lothrop, Captain Moseley, Josiah  
Winslow, Benjamin Church, Edmund Andros, Canonchet,  
John Alderman, Captain Gardner, Mary Rowlandson,  
William Turner, Captain Holyoke, John Sassamon, Simon  
Willard, Richard Beers, Major Treat, William Clark, Major  
Talcott

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**BACON'S REBELLION**

When - 1676

Where - Virginia

Who - Settlers led by Nathaniel Bacon vs Governor  
William Berkeley

**Background**

Virginia Governor, William Berkeley, (appointed by the  
crown) refused to retaliate for series on Native attacks  
on frontier settlements

Colonists refused permission to expand westward and  
claim Indian lands on the frontier

Nathaniel Bacon's personal vendetta against Berkeley  
for perceived favoritism toward some members of his court

Many colonists felt their shared interests among all  
social classes were being ignored

**Rebellion**

Bacon led raiding party consisting of disgruntled  
farmers

He was elected their leader (after distributing a  
quantity of brandy)

Attacked a native village killing most of the men,  
women and children

Berkeley called for new elections to better address  
Indian raids

Limited powers of governor

Restored suffrage rights to landless freemen

Bacon and 500 followers attempted to get commission  
for militia against Natives-granted after some “sabre  
rattling”

Bacon and his army issue “Declaration of the People of  
Virginia” levelling accusations against Berkeley

He raised great unjust taxes

He advanced favorites to office

He monopolized the beaver trade with Native  
Americans

He was “pro-Native American”

**Attack on Jamestown**

Following months of conflict: Bacon and 300-500  
men burned colonial capital to the ground. Berkeley  
retreated across the river. Bacon died from dysentery  
before English naval squadron could arrive to help  
Berkeley

Rebellion gradually faded

## Aftermath

Berkeley returned to power,, seized property of some remaining rebels and executed 23 by hanging but was relieved of governorship after investigative report

Both black and white had joined the rebellion. -

“...there was an obvious lesson in the rebellion. Resentment of an alien race might be more powerful than resentment of an upper class”

## Key Participants

William Berkeley. John Coode. Josias Fendall, Nathaniel Bacon, Thomas Larimore, John Ingram, Thomas Grantham, William Drummond, Giles Bland

## CULPEPPER'S REBELLION

When - 1677

Where - Carolinas

Who - Carolina colonists vs British Proprietor

## Background

Thinly populated county of Albemarle claimed by both Virginia and Carolina

British Navigation Acts:

Britain wanted colonies to generate income

Colonies to export only raw materials

Colonial goods carried only on English and colonial ships

European goods bound for colonies must pass through Britain

Taxes collected at each level

Colonists considered taxes unfair especially after several years of bad harvests

Settlers also grumbled that quitrents they had to pay on their land were higher than neighboring colonies

## Revolt

New customs collector (Thomas Miller): Collected taxes strictly, Seized illegally imported goods, Imposed fines, Had himself appointed interim governor, Used power to interfere with elections and imprison his opponents, Travelled with guard of armed men

In 1677, 40 men, led by 3 including John Culpeper:

Forced Miller out of office and took over government,

Held new elections

English government investigated: Culpeper tried for rebellion, Supporters argued there was no settled government so colony had right to riot against abuses of Miller, Culpeper acquitted and returned a hero

## Aftermath

New governor delayed. His replacement restored order, pardoned the rebels & collected the customs duties  
Delayed governor arrived but he was so corrupt he was removed from office and banished

After further chaos and rebellion, order finally restored and residents of region appointed to local offices

With peace and stability, colony of NC began to grow (until the next rebellion known as Cary's Rebellion)

## Key participants:

John Culpeper, Peter Carteret, John Jenkins, Thomas Eastchurch, Thomas Miller

Stephens Berkeley, George Durant, Valentine Bird, Lord Shaftsbury, Edward Hyde, Philip Ludwell, Frances Culpeper

## “FRENCH & INDIAN WAR”

Actually 3 or 4 different conflicts often lumped together: King William's war; Queen Anne's war; King George's war; 7 Year's war

## KING WILLIAM'S WAR (1ST FRENCH & INDIAN WAR)

When - 1689-1697

Where - Northern New England and lower Canada East (later Quebec)

Who - Northern English Colonies vs French (primarily fur traders)

## Background

Concurrent with Nine Years' War in Europe so neither England nor France willing to weaken position in Europe to support efforts in North America

English Traders has recently established the Hudson's Bay Trading Company which competed with French traders in Canada

Political divisions fragmented northern English colonies, each jealous of their frontiers

Treaties and agreements reached at end of King Philip's War not adhered to

Natives playing both French and English fears the other was aiding them

English perceived Natives as their subjects despite Natives unwillingness to submit

English settlers (more than 154,000) outnumbered French 12 to 1

English colonies unable to cooperate efficiently and lacked military leadership

French vastly outnumbered, but more politically unified with disproportionate number of males with military background

French developed good relationships with indigenous peoples and made effective use of hit-and-run tactics

English settlers from Massachusetts expanding into Acadia

Responding to King Philip's War, 5 tribes formed political and military alliance with New France to stop New England expansion

## War

NEW ENGLAND, ACADIA and NEWFOUNDLAND

April 1688 English raid triggered retaliatory raids killing over 30 - 29 captured & sold into captivity in New France

After turning the French/Native coalition back, British Major returned to Boston leaving the settlers unprotected

The following spring retaliated massacring all English settlers in Fort Loyal leading to near depopulation of Maine

Native forces then able to attack New Hampshire frontier without reprisal

July 1694, French and Native forces killed 45, captured 49, burned half the dwellings, destroying crops, killing livestock and causing famine and destitution in Durham NH

2 years later, almost every English settlement in Newfoundland destroyed killing over 100 and 500 deported to England or France

#### QUEBEC and NEW YORK

Late 1689 and 1690 – back and forth attacks between Iroquois and colonists in New York

Two expeditions sent in response

By land under Connecticut militia failed due to disease and supply issues

By sea defeated in the Battle of Quebec

Only major NE offenses in King William's War

During remainder, English colonists primarily engaged in defensive operations, skirmishes and retaliatory raids

After England & France made peace in 1697, Iroquois, abandoned by English, remain at war with France until 1701

#### HUDSON BAY THEATRE

Ongoing economic war between French and English interests in Arctic NA

HBC established trading outposts by early 1680's

Control went back and forth several times. Last (during this war) occupied by France

#### Aftermath

Treaty of Ryswick in September 1697 reverted all colonial borders to what they were before the war!

Many tensions remained:

Resentment by colonists that their efforts were for naught

Peace lasted a short time - Within 5 years Queen Anne's War resumed in many of the same areas

#### Key Participants:

Governor Andros, Kancamungus, Mesandowit, Jean-Vincent d' Saint-Castin, Father Louis-Pierre Thury, Benjamin Church, William Phips, Governor de Meneval, Villebon, Moxus, James Converse, Joseph Storer, Madockawando, Claude-Sebastian de Villieu, Bomazeen, Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville, General Denonville, Count Frontenac, Fitz-John Winthrop Cotton Mather

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#### LEISLER'S REBELLION

When - 1689-1691

Where - Southern New York

Who - Various entities quibbling over jurisdiction of the area

#### Background

1680's – Royal appointee (Francis Nicholson) as governor of NY, NE and NJ described colonists as "conquered people with no rights and privileges as Englishmen"

"Glorious Revolution" in England changed rule from Catholic to Protestant

New governor highly unpopular

Opponents in MA organized uprising in Boston 18

Apr 1689 (no, not the infamous "tea party")

Arrested governor and restored pre=dominion government

Meanwhile, back in Europe France declares war against Britain

NY concerns: Defenses poor; Import duties resisted; Worries that those in charge wanted to "impose popery"

#### Rebellion

Remark by Lt. Governor started rumor that he planned to burn New York

Militia called in and occupied Ft. James on Long Island

Gov resigned and militia turned command to Leisler

Much confusion as to who should be in charge

Dutch retained control of NYC

Race from Albany with proclamation

Leisler won out – chosen province's commander-in-chief pending word from Britain

War broke out between France and England

#### Leisler's Rule

Opponents seized control in Albany

Rumors of imminent attack from French Canada

Appealed to Leisler for militia help

He finally gained control in 1690

Made move to divide neighboring communities

Letter from England stating recipient to "take upon you the government of the ...province" so Leisler claimed legitimacy

Attempted to collect taxes and customs duties which met with some resistance

#### Downfall

Developed scheme to invade New France (Canada)

Ordered merchants to provide goods and broke into storehouses if they didn't - Kept careful account and many were later repaid

Orders finally arrive from England for Leisler to surrender control. Some small skirmishes follow

Leisler refused to acknowledge legitimacy of court

Sentenced to "be hanged, drawn, quartered, and their estates confiscated"

Seen as martyr and divisions continued until 1710

**Key Participants:** Jacob Leisler, Francis Nicholson, Andros, Abraham de Peyster, Johannis de Peyster, Charles Lodewick, Thomas Dongan, Nicholas Bayard, Benjamin Fletcher, Henry Ashurst, Robert Hunter, Richard Ingoldsby, Stephanus van Cortlandt, Frederick Philipse, Jacob Milborne, Fitz-John Winthrop, Robert Treat, Henry Sloughter, Jost Still, Joseph Dudley, Sir William Phips, Sir Constantine Henry Phips, Matthew Clarkson, Henry Sloughter

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#### QUEEN ANN'S WAR (2nd French & Indian War)

When - 1702-1713

Where - Spanish Florida, Acadia and Maritime Canada

Who - England and colonists vs Spain, France and various tribes

#### Background

France and England still seeking control of North American continent

Connected to battle in Europe over succession to the Spanish throne

Fought in 3 "theatres": Spanish Florida, New England, Newfoundland and Labrador

Treaty ending King William's war ambiguous and Native tribes not included

Frictions along frontier areas separating colonies, most pronounced along northern and southwestern English frontiers

Total English colonial population 250,000 dominated by Virginia and New England concentrated along coast with small settlements inland

### **Contributing factors in the different regions**

Arrival of French in south threatened existing trade links

Territorial claims overlaid by religious divisions – Roman Catholic Spanish vs Protestant English

In the north, strong economic component -

Smaller permanent settlements, many seasonal

Competition over fisheries of the Grand Banks

Border between Acadia and New England uncertain

### **Technology and Organization**

Military technology not as developed as in Europe  
Few stone fortifications-mostly simple wooden structures

Europeans and colonists firearms short range (100 yds) and not very accurate beyond 50 yds – some carried pikes

Tribal warriors supplied with European arms or used tomahawks and bows

Few canons (and few colonists with experience)

English organized into militia companies, but no regular military presence: French had militias plus a standing defense force: Spanish Florida defended by a few hundred regular troops

### **Course of the war (s)**

#### **FLORIDA AND CAROLINA:**

French and English understood significant role control of Mississippi River would take so French wanted to push English off the continent

English traders and explorers from Carolina had established extensive trading networks

Little respect for Spanish in FL

Understood threat posed by French arrival

Spanish with Apalachee warriors tried to attack frontier trading centers but English had advance warning and routed Spanish

Governor Moore led unsuccessful force against Spanish Florida

Moore's force virtually wiped out Apalachee and

Timucua of Spanish Florida

#### **NEW ENGLAND and ACADIA:**

France defined border as Kennebec River in southern Maine and were able to thwart New England expansion into the area

Along with 500 Wabanaki Natives, led attacks against New England settlements – > 300 settlers killed or captured

Year later raid on Deerfield MA destroyed the settlement, killing or capturing many colonists

Surviving children adopted by Mohawk people

Active market in human trafficking of captive colonists

Unable to effectively combat raids, New England colonists turned to Acadia

British finally captured Port Royal and control of peninsular portion of Acadia (now Nova Scotia)

### **Key Participants**

BRITISH/COLONIAL: Walker, General Hill  
Governor Moore, Benjamin Church  
Joseph Dudley, Winthrop Hilton, John Marsh  
Francis Nicholson

FRENCH: Francis Nicholson, Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville  
Jean-Baptiste de Rouville, Fr. Sebastien Rale  
Philippe de Rigaud Vaudreuil

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### **TUSCARORA WAR**

When - 1711-1715

Where - North Carolina

Who - British, Dutch and German settlers vs Tuscarora Native Americans

### **Background**

First successful European settlement in NC in 1653  
Lived in peace with Tuscarora for 50 years while nearly every other colony involved in some sort of conflict.

Settlers increasingly encroaching on Native lands, raided villages to take slaves and introduced epidemic diseases

Two Native groups – one continued to live peacefully, other decided to attack to drive settlers out

### **Battles**

Sep 22 1711 - Killed hundreds of settlers including several key political figures - Stories of women impaled on stakes, 80 infants slaughtered and 130 settlers killed in additional raids

NC sought help from South Carolina – Barnwell's expedition

Of 528 men, only 30 were colonists, the rest Natives from other tribes

Many natives deserted or died leaving only 148 while colonists increased to 94

Truce arranged and Barnwell criticized for lifting siege

1713 In later battles 950 Natives killed, captured or sold into slavery Still most fighting Tuscarora were from competing tribes

### **Aftermath**

Majority of Tuscarora survivors migrated to New York, joined the Iroquois and became the 6<sup>th</sup> nation in the Iroquois Confederacy

Remaining signed treaty in 1718

Granted tract of land on Roanoke River (now Bertie County) where the remaining were forced to move

Over next decades land sold off to speculators in deals designed to take advantage of them

### **Key Participants:** Tom Blount, Chief Hancock

John Lawson, Baron Von Graffenried  
Edward Hyde, Major Mackay, John Barnwell  
Captain Jack, William Bull, Dove Williamson  
James Moore, Thomas Cary, ? Brice  
Alexander Spotswood, Christopher Gale

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## **YAMASEE WAR**

When - 1715-1717

Where - Colonial South Carolina

Who - British settlers vs various tribes

### **Background**

Alliances and contention between various tribes in a state of constant flux

Tuscarora War and aftermath played a big role

Reasons complex

Land encroachment by Europeans; Trading system

Trader abuses; Indian slave trade; Depletion of deer

Increasing Indian debts vs increasing wealth of

some colonists - Spread of rice plantation agriculture

The Yamasee were an amalgamation of remnants of earlier tribes and were strong military allies of South Carolina – made up core of Carolina armies.

For years profited from relations with the British but by 1715, difficult to obtain 2 trade items most desired by the British: deerskins and Indian slaves

Became increasingly indebted to British traders who continued to supply trade goods on credit

Granted large land reserve on southern SC border, but settlers began to covet it as ideal for rice plantations

### **Peace attempts and subsequent war**

British promised to make effort to redress Yamasee grievances in return for assistance in dealing with another tribe.

Yamasee debated through the night and chose war, They woke Carolinian delegation and attacked, killing 4 of the 6 delegates

War ensued proving to be first major test of South Carolina's militia

British traders throughout southeast caught up and 90% killed in the first weeks

Appeals for assistance from northern tribes with mixed results

Indians refused to engage in pitched battles but used unpredictable raids and ambushes making it impossible to send an army against them

### **Treaties and frontier security**

No single definitive end to conflict

During 1716 and 1717 peace treaties established with various tribes. Some never agreed to peace while some moved further south but continued to raid settlements

War led to establishment of colony of Georgia

One quarter of Yamasees killed or enslaved in first year of the war

Unable to find security in their traditional homeland, the survivors mostly incorporated in other tribes

### **Key Participants:**

Samuel Warner, William Bray, Thomas Nairne, John Wright, Seymour Burroughs, Governor Craven, John Barnwell, Alexander McKay, Francis Le Jau, Thomas Barker, James Moore, George Chicken, Charity Hagey, James Oglethorpe, Wateree Jack

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## **WAR OF JENKIN'S EAR**

When - 1739-1748

Where - Georgia, Florida and the West Indies

Who - Britain vs Spain – I will cover only the parts relating to the British colonies

### **Background**

Treaty of 1713 with Spain gave Britain right to supply unlimited number of slaves and 500 tons of goods per year to Spanish colonies and British traders and smugglers inroads into traditionally closed markets

In a 1729 treaty, Britain gave Spanish ships "Visitation Right" to stop British traders and check for smuggled goods. Spanish suspected British traders abusing 1713 contract and began boarding ships and confiscating cargoes

### **Jenkin's Ear**

1731 - British brig boarded by Spanish patrol boat.

Captain Robert Jenkins accused of smuggling and cut off his left ear to show they were serious. Jenkins told story to Parliament and along with petitions from other West Indies merchants maritime reprisals began. Many battles ensued throughout the Indies, Central and South America

### **Colonies become involved**

1740 – inhabitants of Georgia, led by James Oglethorpe, and supported by a British naval blockade, attack St. Augustine overland but were repelled and retreated after a month. Oglethorpe prepared Georgia for expected Spanish assault

In 1742, the Spanish launched attempt to seize Georgia colony. 2000 troops landed on St Simons Island but local forces repelled them and forced withdrawal

Border clashes between colonies of Florida and Georgia continued next few years

Neither Spain nor Britain undertook offensive operations directly on North American continent

### **Key Participants:**

Robert Jenkins, Robert Walpole, Nicholas Haddock, Juan de Leon Fandino, Edward Vernon, Don Gabriel de Zuloaga, Don Francisco Saucedo, Thomas Waterhouse, Lord Wilmington, Charles Knowles, William Pepperrell, Edward Trelawny, Don Blas de Lezo, Don Pedro Hidalgo, Don Juan Carlos Gutierrez Cevallos, Lawrence Washington, Melchor de Navarrete, Carlos Desnaux, Thomas Wentworth, George Anson, James Oglethorpe

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## **KING GEORGE'S WAR**

When - 1744-1748

Where - Primarily New York, Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire and Nova Scotia

Who - British and French

### **Background**

Struggle over accession of Maria Theresa to Austrian throne in 1740. In 1742, Britain drawn in diplomatically as an ally of Austria against France and Russia. Open hostilities began in 1743

March 1744 – war formally declared between Britain and France

Meanwhile, back in the colonies:

French controlled Fort Louisburg which commanded chief entrance to St. Lawrence River

It was considered the Pride of the French heart in America and was thought impregnable and able to keep out every intruder and baffle every foe

On 2 June 1744 – Massachusetts declares war

On hearing (3 May 1744) of war declaration, forces in Fort Louisburg began hostilities

Concerned about their overland supply routes to Quebec

French raid British fishing port and capital of Nova Scotia failed

British subsequently captured Fort Louisburg

Indian confederacy attacks British settlements on border of Acadia

French launch failed major campaign to recapture Ft. Louisburg.

Skirmishes and raiding along northern Massachusetts communities led to construction of frontier outposts all the way to border with NY

#### **Attacks in NY**

Nov 28 1745 – French with Indian allies raid and destroy village of Saratoga killing or capturing more than 100 after which all settlements north of Albany abandoned.

Back and forth attacks in the area for next 3 years

Heavy toll, especially in northern British colonies where Massachusetts alone lost 8% of colony's adult males

#### **Treaty and Aftermath**

Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle 1748 returned Louisburg to France in exchange for Madras, India which French had captured from British

New Englanders outraged, especially MA who contributed the most in terms of funding and personnel

As a result, the British government paid £180,000 to MA

Borders returned to pre-war status, meaning long lingering enmities remained and territorial disputes unresolved, so tensions reignited with 1754 outbreak of last French and Indian War

English view: England had lost her reputation, expended £ 30,000,000 for colonists who had lost nothing and continued to defraud the mother country

#### **Key Participants:**

William Shirley, Robert Jenkins, Fr. Jean-Louis Le Loutre, Duc d'Anville, William Pepperell, Commodore Warren

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### **FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR (Seven Years' War)**

When - 1754-1763

Where - Virginia to Newfoundland

Who - British colonists and their Indian allies vs French and their Indian Allies

#### **Background**

Ongoing tensions in North America as both French and British sought to extend their sphere of influence in frontier regions

Great Britain, its colonists and Native allies controlled most of northern NY, parts of northern PA and 13 colonies up the Appalachians

French and their Native allies controlled New France, the area beyond the Appalachians stretching from Louisiana through the Mississippi valley and Great Lakes to Canada

Border not well defined including the upper Ohio River valley

In 1754 – British colonial forces led by George Washington unsuccessfully attempted to expel the French from the upper Ohio

#### **War**

British Prime Minister called for retaliatory strike, but opponents in the Cabinet made the plans public, alerting the French

Potential Native allies and colonial leaders did not cooperate

There was a stalemate for next several years as attention of both France and England was in Europe

1756 - French captured Minorca from the British in the Mediterranean

1757 - British forces defeated the French in India

1759 – British armies invaded and conquered Canada

#### **Peace attempts**

French approach British who wanted not only French cession of Canada, but also commercial concessions the French found unacceptable

French approached Spain who agreed to declare war on Great Britain if war did not end by 1 May 1762

Intended to pressure the British

Actually invigorated the French to continue

British declared war on Spain 4 January 1762

#### **British success**

British naval strength and Spanish ineffectiveness

British forces seize French Caribbean islands, Spanish Cuba and the Philippines

Failed Spanish invasion of British ally Portugal

Treaty of Paris – 1763: Great Britain wins significant territory in North America

All French territory east of the Mississippi

Spanish Florida

Cuba was returned to Spain

#### **Aftermath**

War was enormously expensive, so Britain attempted to impose taxes on the colonies to recoup

Colonial resentment over British attempts to expand imperial authority in the colonies

Limits on western expansion by colonies

Inadvertent provocation of a major Indian war

#### **Key Participants:**

William Pitt, John Forbes, Sir John Sinclair,

Edward Braddock, Archibald Montgomery,

George Washington, William Byrd, John Armstrong,

James Burd, Hugh Mercer, Lt. Col. Boquet,

Robert Hunter Morris, John Dagworthy, Conrad Weiser,

Francois-Marie Le Marchal de Lignery,  
James Abercromby, William Johnson, Sir John St. Clair,  
William Findley, James Grant, John Bradstreet

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### **CHEROKEE WAR (Anglo-Cherokee War)**

When - 1758-1761

Where - Virginia and the Carolinas

Who - British-American settlers vs Cherokee Nation

#### **Background**

Cherokee had switched loyalties from time to time

British and Cherokees allied at start of F&I war but each suspected the other of betrayals

Tensions between British and the settlers increased during 1750's

There were isolated incidents of violence along the western frontier

Late 1758 settlers attacked and killed warriors returning from battles against French

Cherokee retaliation:

Militia soldiers accused of abusing Cherokee women

Militia attacked in retaliation for theft of some horses they believed were theirs as part of promised supplied in return for their help in the F&I war

#### **War**

Some Cherokee leaders called for peace while others continued raids

Declared open war against British in 1759

SC Governor embargoes gunpowder shipments leading to shortage for fall and winter hunts and raises army of 1100 to march on Cherokee towns

Chiefs send delegation to negotiate

All taken prisoner and taken to fort "to ensure peace"

Angered Cherokee continue attacks and attempt to free hostages

Fort's commander killed and replacement massacred Cherokee expand retaliatory campaign into NC

Backcountry settlements fall

New colonial army of 2600 razed 15 towns & burns crops

#### **Treaties and Aftermath**

November 1761 – treaty with Virginia – SC follows the next year

Many Cherokee towns never reoccupied and former inhabitants moved further west

Cherokee warrior strength reduced by 1/3 by battle, smallpox and starvation

French Louisiana goes from French to Spanish west of Mississippi and the British east of the Mississippi: Spanish Florida to British

Cherokee leaders taken to London

Visited Tower of London

Audience with King George III

Met playwright Oliver Goldsmith

Translator died making communication nearly impossible

South Carolinians saw warm reception in London as sign of imperial favoritism at their expense

#### **Key Participants:**

William Lyttelton, Richard Cotymore, William Bull Jr., Archibald Montgomery, Paul Demere, James Grant, Little Carpenter, James Adair, Henry Lyttelton, Hugh Waddell, Henry Timberlake, Thomas Sumter, John McCormack, John Stuart, Alexander Cameron, John McDonald, William Shorey, Oconostota, Osteneco, Mankiller (Utsidhiti), Old Caesar, Raven (Kalanu), Stalking Turkey (Kanagatoga), Kunagadoga, Big Mortar (Yayatustanage), Moytoy (Amoadawehi), Aganstata, Wauhatchie, Round O, Attakullakulla, Standing Turkey, Wood Pigeon (Ata-wayi)

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### **PONTIAC'S WAR (Pontiac's Conspiracy, Rebellion)**

When - 1763

Where - Great Lakes Region

Who - Loose confederation of Native American tribes vs British

#### **Background**

British in 1758 Treaty agreed not to settle beyond the Alleghenies, but little respected

French had controlled area prior to end of French and Indian Wars

They had cultivated alliances among tribes

British treated Natives as a conquered people

Those who had been allies of the French increasingly dissatisfied with British occupation and policies.

("Tribe" more a linguistic or familial group rather than a political unit.)

Those who made peace with British thought Brits would withdraw but instead they strengthened their forts  
General Amherst's Policies

Believed with French gone, Natives had no choice but accept British rule and that they were incapable of offering serious resistance.

Cut back on gifts given Natives considering them a form of bribery (Many natives took it as an insult indicating British saw them as conquered people rather than allies.)

Restricted amount of ammunition & gunpowder that could be sold to Natives - Thought such restriction would prevent future uprisings - Natives relied on them to provide game for their families & skins for fur trade  
Religious Awakening

Fed by discontent with British as well as food shortages and epidemics

Merged elements from Christianity and traditional religious beliefs

Neolin ("Delaware Prophet") called on Natives to shun trade goods, alcohol and weapons of the whites

Told listeners "Master of Life" displeased with Natives for taking up bad habits of whites and that British posed threat to their very existence

"If you suffer the English among you, you are dead men. Sickness, smallpox, and their poison (alcohol) will destroy you entirely"

Powerful message for those whose world was being changed by forces beyond their control.

### **Stirrings of war**

British hearing rumors in 1761 that Natives were planning attack

Natives heard in 1763 that French had ceded their land to the British

Under leadership of Pontiac, 8 British forts were taken  
No clear evidence it was part of a coordinated operation

Some believed it was secretly instigated by the French to make trouble for British. Others felt the Natives were trying to stir the French to get them to take back control. Many battles ensued which I will only list here

Fort Detroit – 1763 – Pontiac and allies killed all British soldiers and settlers they could find outside the fort – 900 soldiers from half dozen tribes took part

Fort Sandusky – May 16 – seized commander and killed the other 15 soldiers as well as British traders at the fort – dead ritually scalped and fort burned to the ground

Fort St Joseph (site of Niles, Michigan) – May 25 – seized commander and killed most of 15 man garrison

Fort Miami (now Fort Wayne IN)

Fort Ouiatenon – June 1 – (near present Lafayette IN) - lured soldiers outside and took them captive

Fort Michilimackinac – June 2 – soldiers watching stickball game, ball went in door of fort, teams rushed in and took fort

Fort Presque Isle (Erie PA) – June 19 – 30-60 men surrendered on condition they could return to Ft. Pitt, but most shot on exiting

Native raids on frontier settlements escalated in spring and summer of 1764. Some Indian soldiers killed and scalped a school teacher and 10 children

Pennsylvania Assembly reintroduced scalp bounties for every Native over age 10 killed, including women

General Amherst held responsible, recalled to England and replaced by Thomas Gage

Gage considered to have prolonged war by concentrating on punishing Natives rather than ending war  
1764– treaty signed at Fort Niagara

Military conflict essentially ended in 1764 but some pockets of resistance continued as Natives and British had different interpretations of treaty

Casualties: Total of 400 British soldiers killed in action and 50 captured and tortured to death - 2000 settlers killed or captured - 4000 fled their homes - Native losses uncounted

### **Legacy**

Both sides concluded that colonists and Natives so inherently different they could not live with each other

Royal Proclamation Act of 1763 again described Native land as that west of the Allegheny ridge. It officially recognized that indigenous people had certain rights to the land they occupied and is considered Native Americans' "bill of Rights"

However: British colonists felt it denied them the fruits of victory (western lands) and it undermined colonial attachment to the Empire

For Natives, Pontiac's war:

Demonstrated the possibilities of pan-tribal cooperation  
Was the first extensive multi-tribal resistance to European colonization and the first war between Europeans and Natives not ending in complete defeat

### **Key Participants:**

Jeffery Amherst, Henry Gladwin, William Johnson, Simeon Ecuyer, Henry Bouquet, William Trent, Thomas Gage, John Bradstreet, George Croghan, Neolin, Tahaiadoris, Turtleheart, Malamtee, Killbuck, Kiyasuta (Guyasuta), Grey Eyes, Wingenum, Charlot Kaske

### **PAXTON BOYS**

When - 1763-1764

Where - Pennsylvania

Who - Frontiersmen vs Susquehannock and colonial government

**Background** – (Closely linked to Pontiac's Rebellion

Scots-Irish settlers formed vigilante group after Royal Proclamation

Frontier of PA unsettled, but wave of Scots-Irish immigrants encroached on Native land

Settlers claimed frequent Indian raids killing men, women and children

Attacked Conestoga homes (part of Susquehannock tribe) who had been living peacefully with European neighbors for decades by bartering handicrafts, hunting and food from PA government - Murdered 6 (scalped or otherwise mutilated) and burned their cabins

Government inquest held determining the killings were murder

### **Responses**

Reward offered for capture of Paxton Boys

Remaining Conestoga given protective custody

Paxton Boys broke in and killed, scalped and dismembered 6 adults and 78 children. Subsequently and a new \$600 reward offered but attackers never identified

Jan 1764 Paxton Boys (250 strong) marched toward Philadelphia. Ben Franklin and others agreed to read their pamphlet of issues before the colonial legislature, And the mob agreed to disperse

Some claimed "painful catastrophe could have been avoided if the government had only removed the Indians"

Other colonist enraged describing the murders as more savage than those committed by Indians. Described by Ben Franklin as "white savages"

Many of the Paxton Boys later killed during Wyoming Massacre (1778-during the Revolutionary War)

### **Named Participants:**

John Elder, John Penn, Will Sock, William Henry,

### **LORD DUNMORE'S WAR**

When - 1774

Where - Virginia

Who - Colony vs Shawnee and Mingo Indians

### **Background**

Named for John Murrury, 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Dunmore who was Governor of VA

Contention over control of area south of Ohio River

British acquired land after F&I war(s) Natives (Primarily Shawnee) refused to accede and prepared to defend their hunting rights

Following 1768 treaty British explorers, surveyors, and settlers Poured in in spite of Indian camps located all along the river

In Sept 1773, "obscure hunter" Daniel Boone and 50 emigrants tried to establish settlement in Kentucky County VA

A small group, attacked when retrieving supplies, was captured and tortured to death "to send a message of opposition to settlements"

Shocked settlers-Boone's party abandoned expedition

### **War**

For several years Indian nations opposed to the treaty continued attacks - Surviving men were ritually mutilated and tortured to death - Women and children taken into slavery

Several groups of settlers entered area to settle their "holdings"

Reports of hostile Indians robbing and killing traders, surveyors and others and were bent on all-out war

Few were experienced in warfare-one with combat experience (Capt. Michael Cresap) chosen to lead. He dissuaded group from attacking and did not believe war was inevitable. He believed they would likely have initial success, but would be blamed for subsequent war Further battles

Many British colonists from frontier flocked to towns for protection

Massacres and attacks on both sides

Dunmore's motives complicated

Wanted to open new western lands to occupation and settlement

Saw campaign as distraction from escalating crisis in Boston

Secure VA claims to area around Pittsburgh

Open to criticism on both sides - he would wind up either disgraced or a successful leader in time of dramatic upheaval

Treaty (19 Oct 1774) brought short-term peace

Shawnee to cease hunting south of the Ohio and stop harassing river travelers

24 May 1775 attacked Boone along Wilderness

Road

May 1776 American Revolution began but the Cherokee (with Shawnee) - American wars continued 1776-1794

### **Key Participants:**

John Murray (Earl of Dunmore), Daniel Boone, James Boone, Henry Russell, 1, William Russell William Preston, George Washington, Thomas Hog, Spotswood Dandridge, Andrew Lewis,

George Matthews, William Crawford, Mr. Floyd Captain Michael Cresap, Ebenezer Zane, George Rogers Clark, John Connolly, Chief Logan, Joshua Baker, John Gibson, Mr. McKee, Mr. Croghan, Chief Cornstalk, Chief Dragging Canoe

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### **WAR OF THE REGULATION (Regulator Movement)**

When - 1765-1771

Where - Carolina colonies

Who - Colonial Citizens vs British-appointed "Regulators"

### **Background**

1760's saw dramatic population growth in the Carolinas with inland population changing from trappers and farmers to merchants and lawyers

Agricultural community suffered economic depression because of severe droughts leading to food shortages, reduced income and debt. As a result, planters lost homes and properties

A small group of wealthy officials grabbed most of the political power (5%)

As a result, thousands became extremely dissatisfied:

Most officials cruel, arbitrary, tyrannical and corrupt Taxes benefitted the collectors

Some sheriffs removed records of tax collection, then returned to collect them again

Colonial governor endorsed these actions fearing losing support of county officials

**Regulator Movement** - An effort to eliminate this system of government

Aim: to form honest government and reduce taxes

Wealthy businessmen/politicians saw this as threat to their power so they brought in militia to crush rebellion and the leaders of Regulators were hanged

Leader of movement wanted to win over public sentiment while others committed acts of minor violence

One official found guilty of embezzling public money - fined one cent per charge

The Regulators attempted to get satisfaction in court But the presiding judge adjourned to next day, then

escaped in the night. As a result, the Regulators rioted, destroying public (courthouse) and private property

**"War"**

Minor clashes for several years

Only 1 true battle, 16 May 1771, Battle of Alamance

1000 government forces faced 2000-6000 Regulators who had no clear leadership or supplies

Shots fired and Regulators crumbled quickly

About 9 deaths on each side

Most fully pardoned in exchange for pledge on loyalty to the Crown however, 6 Regulators hanged

### **Aftermath**

Militia went through Regulator territory getting sympathizers to sign loyalty oaths and destroying property of the most active

Taxes raised to cover militia's expenses

Initially public opinion saw Regulators as "lawless desperados" and the Governor as a hero

When initial excitement died down, destruction of Regulators seen as an act of a repressive government

Many surviving Regulators moved west, especially Tennessee where they established Watauga Association- first independent white republic on American soil

#### **Regulators in South Carolina:**

Main concern not corruption but lack of representation and government-provided services

Inland settlers suffered violent crimes including organized bandit raids

Hunting not seen as an honorable profession in spite of need to hunt for food

Inland settlers had support of coastal elite

Their efforts were Successful

Colonial legislation acts met needs of frontiersmen

Vagrancy acts, restrictions on hunting, forbidding trespass on native lands

Participants received full pardon for any actions taken

#### **Key Participants:**

William Tyron, Herman Husband, James Hunter, Benjamin Merrill, Arthur Dobbs, William Butler, Josiah Martin, Edmund Fanning, Richard Henderson, Hugh Waddell, William Hooper, Robert Messer, Janes Pugh, Robert Matear, Robert Thompson, Robert Johnson, Charles Woodsmason, James Mayson, Governor Montague, George Sally, Rednap Howell, James Howell, John Williams

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#### **WYOMING VALLEY "WAR"**

When - 1769-1784

Where – Pennsylvania in the area currently occupied By Wilkes-Barre

Who – "Pennites"-associated with William Penn and "Yankees" from Connecticut also known as the Susquehanna Company

#### **Background:**

Originally the Dutch considered the Susquehanna River as the border between New Netherland and the Virginia colony

1662 – King Charles II rejected all Dutch claims in North America and grants Connecticut land from the Atlantic to the "Western Ocean" - 1681 – He gave a charter to the same area to William Penn - Both colonies "purchased" the same land by treaties with the various tribes inhabiting it

#### **Settlements**

Penn's followers concentrated on settling the area near and west from Philadelphia

1753 – "Susquehanna Company" formed in CT and began exploring and purchasing land in the "Wyoming Valley" - 1754 – Deed from Six Nations conveyed land to the Susquehanna Company

1762 – First contingent of 119 settlers from CT arrived in area of present-day Wilkes-Barre – more follow year

15 October 1763 – Delaware Natives attack settlers killing, driving away or capturing them leaving the valley uninhabited

#### **Conflict**

1765 - Some "Pennamites" locate in Wyoming as Indian traders

1768 – Susquehanna Company decides to retake and settle their claimed land

1769 – "First Forty" arrive from CT followed by 200 more in spring

By fall, skirmishes began and forts changed hands several times

Feb 1770 – Yankees again kick out the Pennamites and start building homes and planted crops

Both governors issue proclamations forbidding any settlements by the other group

Hostilities between PA and CT ease while both participated in the Revolutionary War

#### **Final settlement**

Immediately after the surrender of Cornwallis, the Continental Congress was petitioned to settle the issue

December 1782, PA declared to be legal occupants

CT settlers claimed ruling did not cover individual land ownership and refused to leave

Several further engagements followed

December 1786, CT dropped its claims. In return, individual settlers were able to retain titles to their land claims in the Wyoming Valley

CT claims to land further west in present-day Ohio confirmed and became known as the "Western Reserve"  
**Key Participants** (I have lists of all the CT settlers if anyone wants to check it for possible ancestors)

William Penn, Governor Hamilton (PA), Governor Wolcott (CT), Charles Stuart, Amos Ogden, John Jennings, Zebulon Butler, Lazarus Stewart, John Franklin, Robert Geer, William Buck, Uriah Steavens, Timothy Woodbridge, Increase Mosley, Zachariah Clark, John Durkee, Thomas Grey, Nathan Ogden, Stephen Richard, William Markham

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#### **COLONIAL RESOURCES**

Family Search Wiki – Colonial Wars

Googling the name of the war/conflict will give lots of sources for articles

NEHGS (American Ancestors) has a lot of information especially for New England

Guest membership (free) allows access to some of their databases

Cheapest full access membership is \$90 per year

Best way may be state and local libraries, history associations and genealogical societies e.g.:

Library of Virginia very helpful for my husband

Local History Association gave me a number of articles on the Wyoming Valley Conflict (including 5 volumes of the Susquehanna Company Papers)

FYI, Fold 3 seems to start with the Revolutionary War

"The Society of Colonial Wars was founded in New York in 1892 for the purpose of furthering the interest in, and study of, America's Colonial history for the period between the settlement of Jamestown, Virginia on May 13, 1607 and the battle of Lexington on April 19, 1775." [www.gscw.org](http://www.gscw.org)

For women: <https://www.nsdwcw.org>