



FREE WORKSHOP FOR VIRGINIA TEACHERS

“Revolutionary Reflections”

February 8, 2025

Virginia Museum of History & Culture
Richmond, Virginia



TENTATIVE PROGRAM SCHEDULE:

- 8:30 – 9:00 Continental Breakfast**
Apple Spice Catering Co.
- 9:00 – 9:05 Welcome from The Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia**
Dr. Jay Hayes, Chairman, Education Committee
- 9:05 – 9:30 Fete Lafayette: A French Hero's Tour of the American Republic**
Stacia J. Smith, ARI Director of Education
- 9:30 – 10:00 The Revolution at Play**
Rachel Nellis, ARI Research Services Librarian
- 10:00 – 10:15 Break**
- 10:15 – 11:15 Military Enlightenment on the Ground: the French and American Military Leaders that Secured American Independence**
Dr. Iris de Rode, Society of the Cincinnati Fellow
- 11:15 – 11:45 Revolutionary Resources**
Anne Walker, ARI Master Teacher/Forest Park High School, Prince William County
- 11:45 – 12:15 The Saga and Legacy of Andrew Wallace, a Revolutionary War Veteran and the "Rescuer of the Lafayette"**
Andrew Outten, ARI Historical Programs Manager
- 12:15 – 12:45 Introduction to the Virginia Museum of History & Culture**
Maggie Creech, VMH&C Director of Education
- 12:45 – 1:30 Lunch**
Apple Spice Catering Co.
- 1:30 – 3:00 Special Collections Viewing and Museum Tour**
VMH&C Staff
- 3:00 – 5:00 Explore the Museum (on your own)**

American Revolution Institute of the Society of the Cincinnati Washington, DC

- ★ Rachel Nellis, Research Services Librarian
rnellis@societyofthecincinnati.org
- ★ Andrew Outten, Historical Programs Manager
aoutten@societyofthecincinnati.org
- ★ Stacia Smith, Director of Education
ssmith@societyofthecincinnati.org
- ★ Anne Walker, '23 Master Teacher Seminar Alum
walkeram@pwcs.edu



THE
AMERICAN
REVOLUTION
INSTITUTE
of The Society of the Cincinnati

Kahoot!

- Home
- Discover
- Library
- Reports
- Groups
- Marketplace



The Society of the Cincinnati

39 plays · 351 players



Start

Assign

Play solo

What's new?

Do you know the history of the Society of the Cincinnati?



THE
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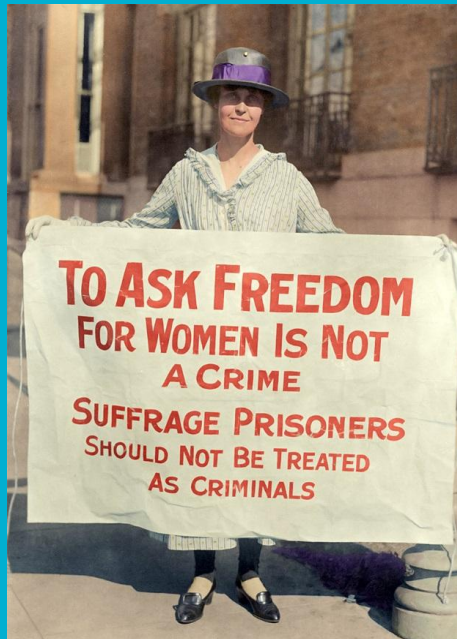
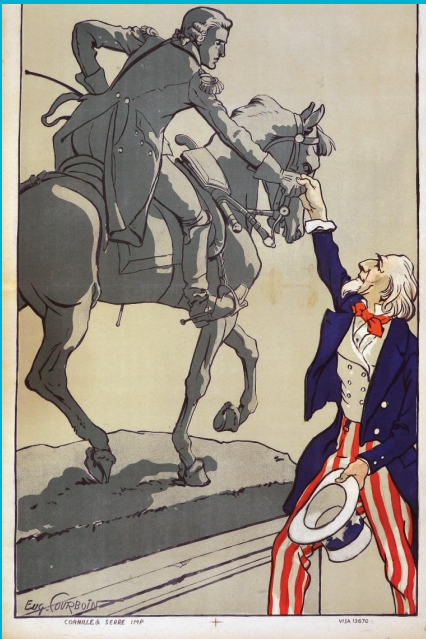
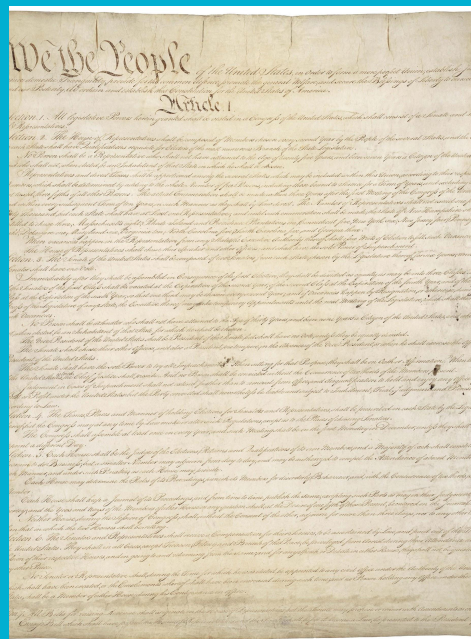
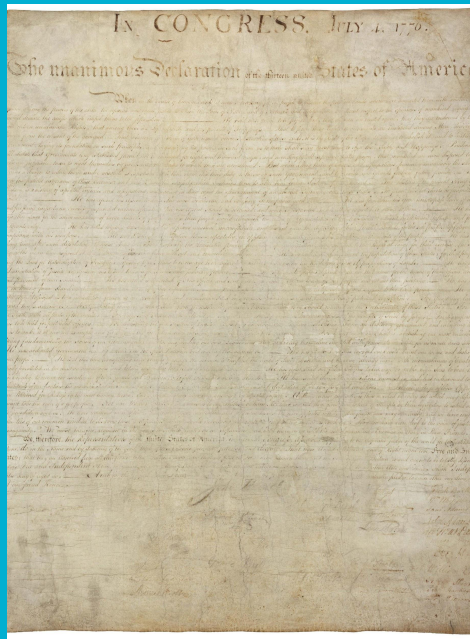


THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI (1783)

“To perpetuate therefore, as well the remembrance of this vast event... the mutual friendships which have been formed under the pressure of common danger, and in many instances cemented by the blood of the parties...”







The American Revolution...

- ★ secured our national independence,
- ★ established our republic,
- ★ created our national identity,
- ★ and articulated our highest ideals—
freedom, liberty, equality, civic responsibility, and natural and civil rights.

Why the American Revolution Matters

Posted February 18, 2019 / Basic Principles, History Education, The Legacy of the Revolution



The American Revolution was shaped by historic rivalries, ambition, greed, personal loyalties, changes, cultural developments, British intranflcting interests between Britain and America



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and

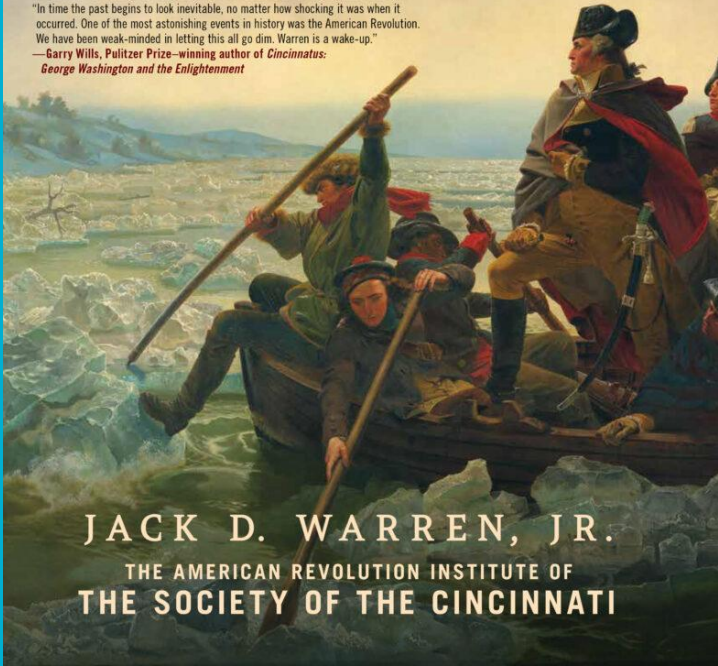
“THE REVOLUTIONARY GENERATION DID NOT COMPLETE THE WORK OF CREATING A TRULY FREE SOCIETY, which requires overcoming layers of social injustice, exploitation, and other forms of institutionalized oppression that have accumulated over many **centuries,** as well as eliminating the ignorance, bigotry, and greed that support them. One of the fundamental challenges of a political order based on principles of universal right is that it empowers ignorant, bigoted, callous, selfish, and greedy people in the same way it empowers the wise and virtuous. For this reason, political progress in free societies can be painfully, frustratingly slow, with periods of energetic change interspersed with periods of inaction or even retreat. **THE WISEST OF OUR REVOLUTIONARIES UNDERSTOOD THIS** and anticipated that creating a truly free society would take many generations.”

FREEDOM

THE ENDURING IMPORTANCE OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

"In time the past begins to look inevitable, no matter how shocking it was when it occurred. One of the most astonishing events in history was the American Revolution. We have been weak-minded in letting this all go dim. Warren is a wake-up."

—Garry Wills, Pulitzer Prize-winning author of *Cincinnatus: George Washington and the Enlightenment*



JACK D. WARREN, JR.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION INSTITUTE OF
THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI



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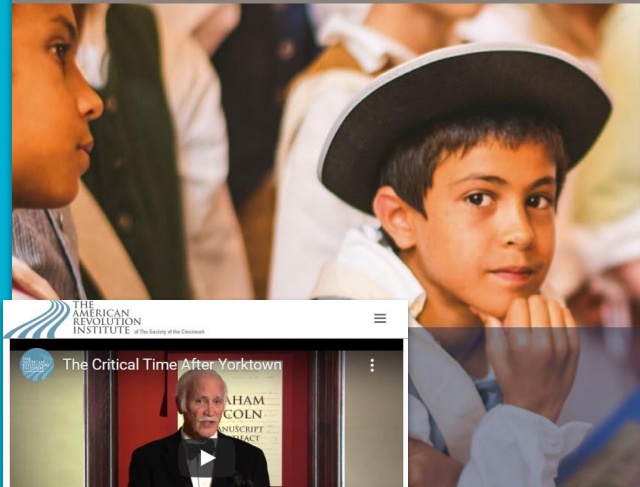
[Freedom: The Enduring Importance of the American Revolution](#)

JOIN OR RENEW

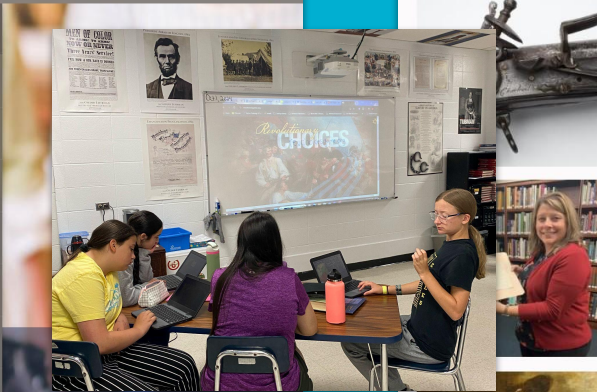
EXPLORE THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

CONTRIBUTE

ABOUT VISIT EVENTS COLLECTIONS LIBRARY EXHIBITIONS BATTLEFIELDS CLASSROOM ADVOCACY VIDEOS ASSOCIATES



- Our Mission in Education
- Lesson Plans
- Classroom Videos
- Collections for the Classroom
- Traveling Trunks
- Professional Development
- Revolutionary Choices Video Game
- Join the Teaching Associates



THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION INSTITUTE of The Society of the Cincinnati

The Critical Time After Yorktown

Watch on YouTube

The Critical Time After Yorktown
William M. Fowler, Jr.
Professor of History, Northeastern University
April 5, 2013
00:43:39

Many people assume that the Revolutionary War ended with the surrender of the British army at Yorktown in October 1781. In fact, the war continued for two more traumatic years. During that time, the Revolution came as close to being lost as any time in the preceding six years. When Congress failed to pay the army, rumors of mutiny rolled through the ranks, culminating in George Washington's legendary address to his officers in Newburgh, New York, on March 15, 1783. Professor Fowler chronicles the events of the last two years of the war and discusses how Washington saved the republic.

Part 1 of 8: The Revolutionary War After Yorktown (6:51)

Part 2 of 8: War on the Hudson: The Continental Army in Newburgh (8:46)

JOIN OR RENEW

EXPLORE THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

ABOUT VISIT EVENTS COLLECTIONS LIBRARY EXHIBITIONS BATTLEFIELDS CLASSROOM ADVOCACY BLOG ASSOCIATES



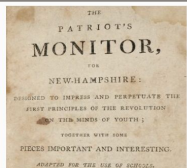
"A Republic, If You Can Keep It"

James Madison Fellows Workshop, American Revolution Institute
Washington, D.C.
June 2022



George Washington at War: From Soldier to Commander in Chief

George Washington Teacher Workshop, American Revolution Institute
Washington, D.C.
June 2022



Why the American Revolution Matters

Memphis School of Excellence Professional Development
virtual
January 2022



American Identity and Legacy of the American Revolution

101st Annual National Council Social Studies Conference
virtual
November 2021



JOIN OR RENEW

EXPLORE

ABOUT VISIT EVENTS COLLECTIONS LIBRARY EXHIBITIONS BATTLEFIELDS CLASSROOM ADVOCACY

OBJECTS OF REVOLUTION
Teaching Students to Interpret Artifacts as Primary Sources

The aim of *Objects of Revolution* lesson plans is to teach students how to interpret materials from the past in the contexts in which they were made and used. The things people made and used to document their lives and offer insights about life in the Revolutionary era.

OBJECTS OF REVOLUTION

MASTER TEACHER LESSONS
Primary Source-Based Content featuring our Museum and Library Collections

A movement to ensure that all Americans understand and appreciate the American Revolution through the constructive achievements of the Revolution with their students, teachers in the nation for a week-long seminar to discuss the most important themes of the Revolution—our independence, our republic, our national identity and the high ideals of the Revolution.

MASTER TEACHER LESSONS

REVOLUTIONARY EXHIBITIONS
Lessons featuring our Library and Museum Collections on Exhibition

The Institute's temporary exhibitions at our Anderson House headquarters offer interactive lessons through authentic works of art, artifacts and documents. Exploring their significance, the people and events of the war and the Society of the Cincinnati, these exhibitions offer us a deeper understanding and appreciation of the Revolution and its legacy.

EXHIBITIONS

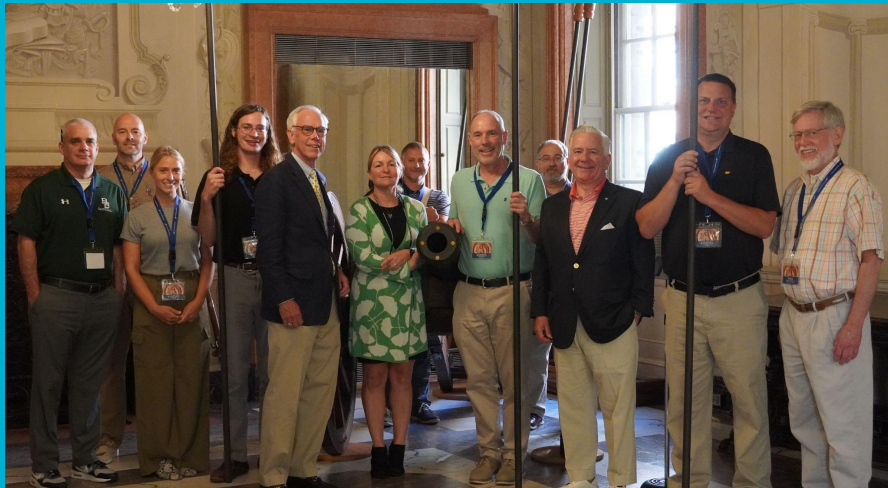
2025 Professional Development



January 6 – South Carolina Teachers Workshop, Georgetown SC
“The American Cause... is the Cause of Liberty”

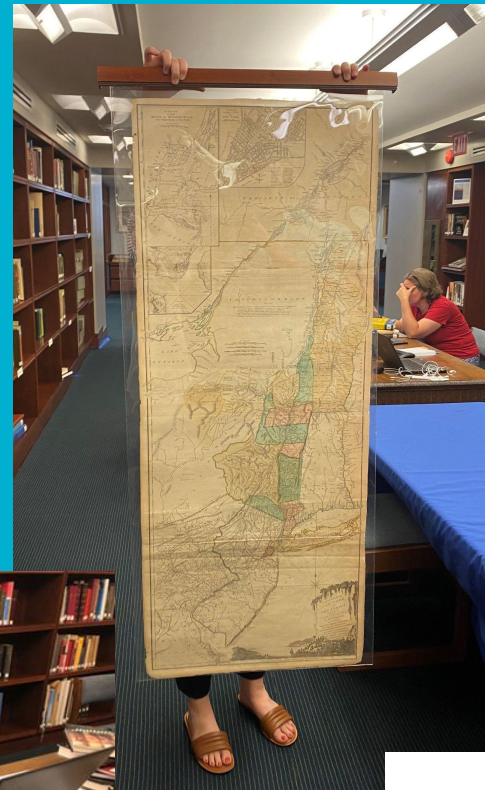
February 8 – Virginia Teachers Workshop, Richmond VA
“Revolutionary Reflections: Lafayette & the Legacy of the American Revolution”

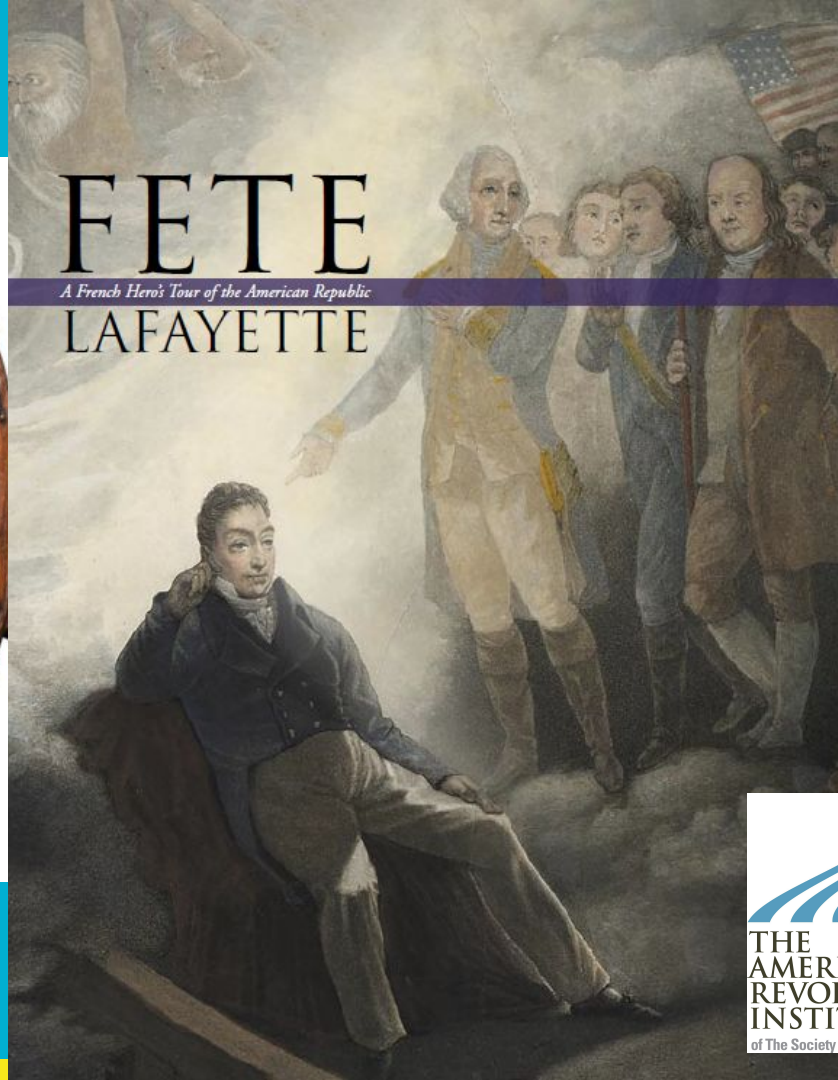
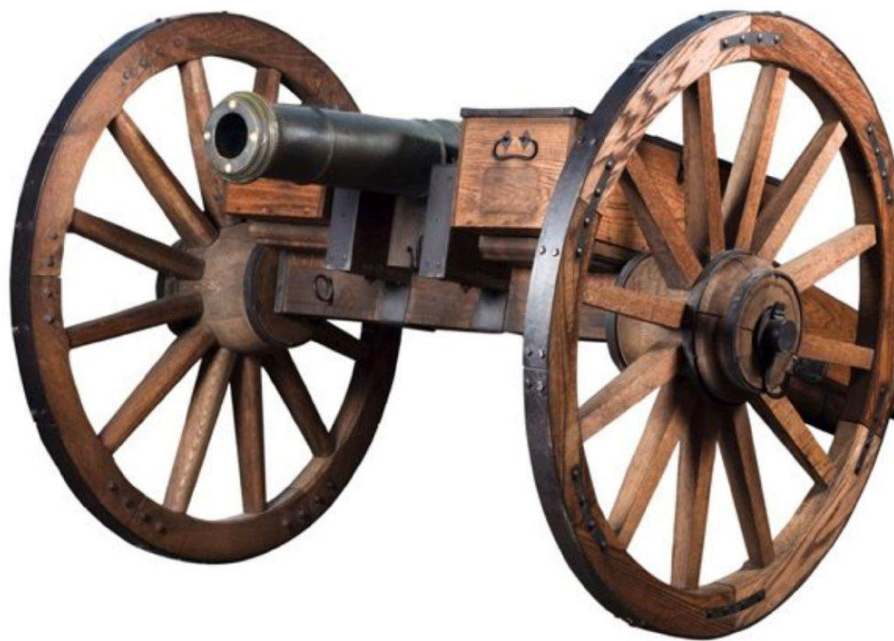
March 20-22 – National Council for History Education, St. Louis MO
“Revolutionary Roots in St. Louis: the Battles of San Carlos & Cahokia...”

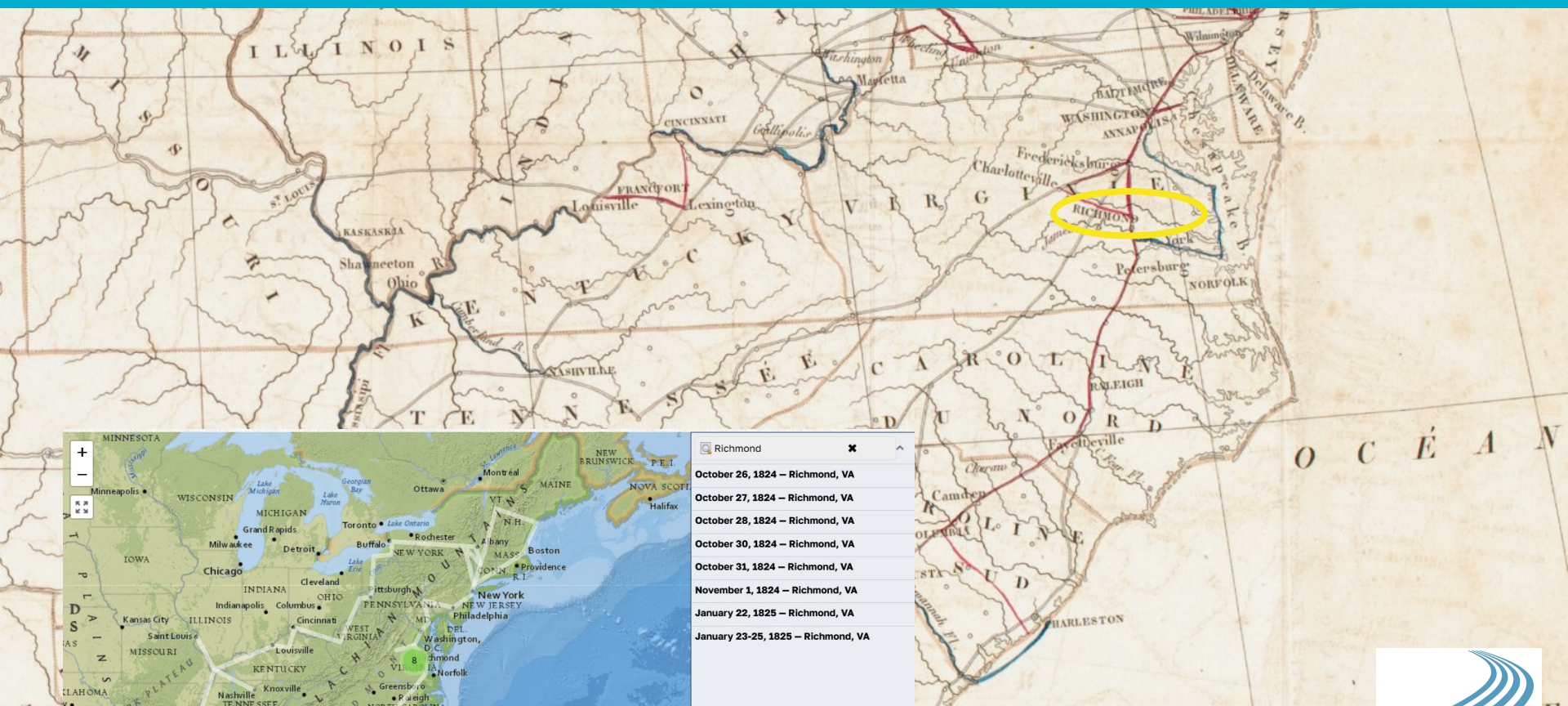


July 13 – 19
MASTER TEACHERS
SEMINAR
Washington, DC



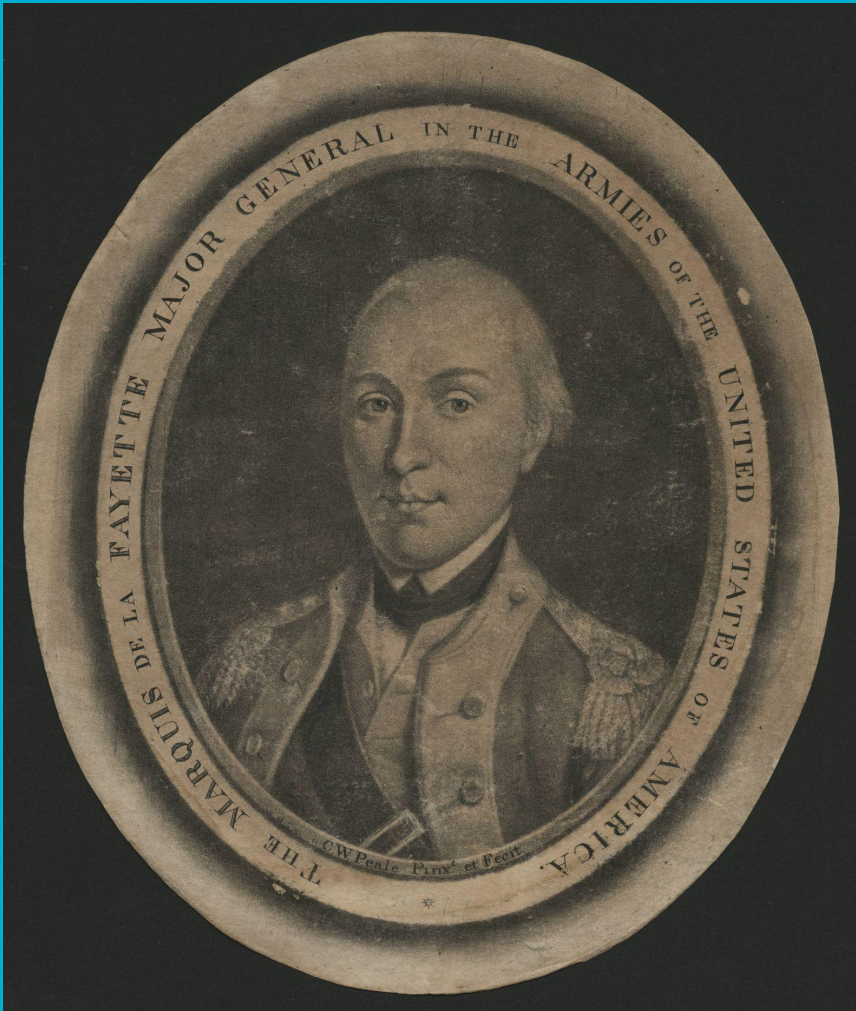


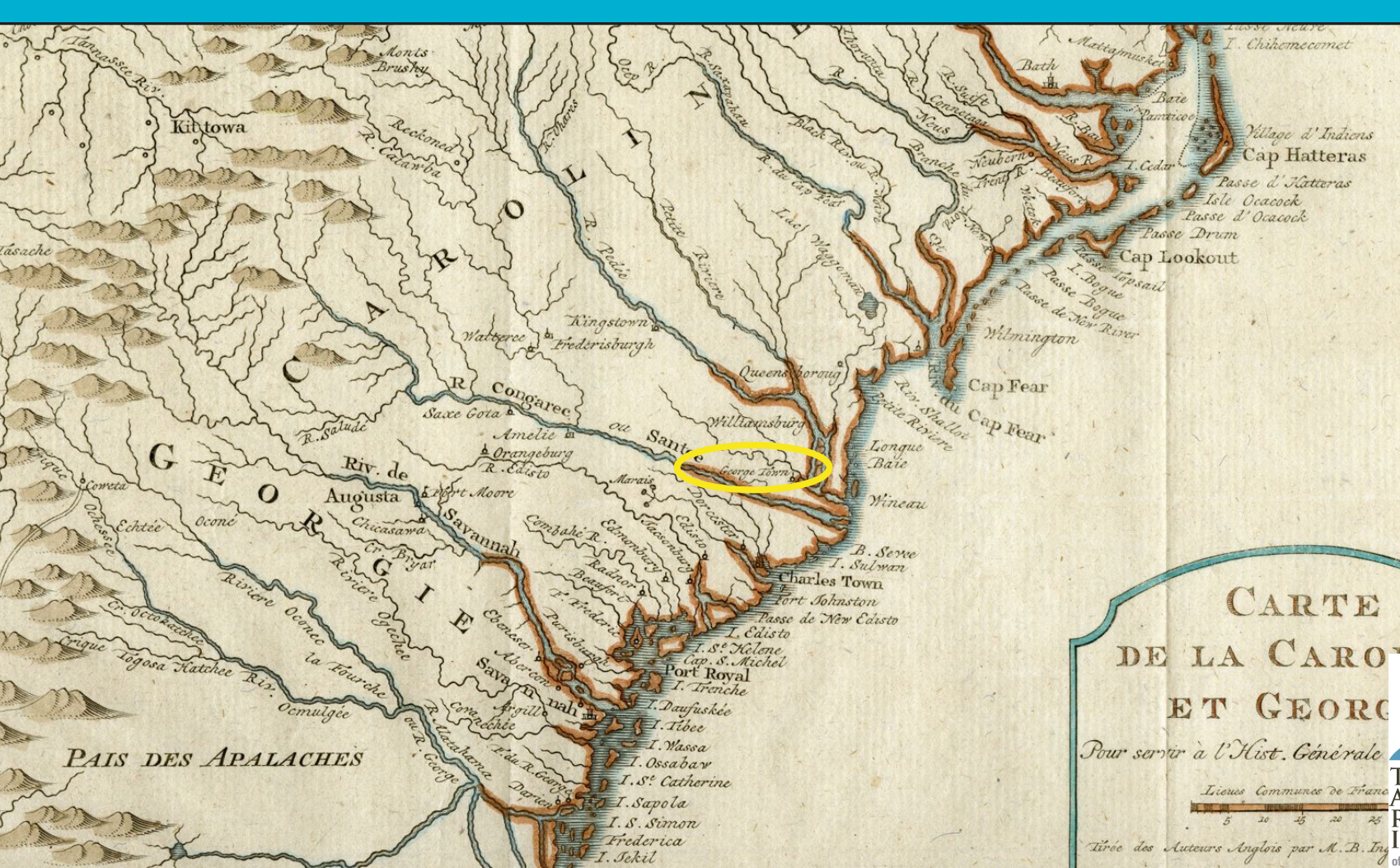




- Richmond
- October 26, 1824 – Richmond, VA
 - October 27, 1824 – Richmond, VA
 - October 28, 1824 – Richmond, VA
 - October 30, 1824 – Richmond, VA
 - October 31, 1824 – Richmond, VA
 - November 1, 1824 – Richmond, VA
 - January 22, 1825 – Richmond, VA
 - January 23-25, 1825 – Richmond, VA
- 8 results







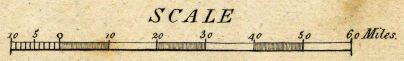
CARTE
 DE LA CAROLINE
 ET GEORGIE
 Pour servir à l'Hist. Générale
 Lieues Communes de France
 5 10 15 20 25
 Tirée des Auteurs Anglois par M. B. Ing



V I R G I N I A

A MAP
of those parts of
Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, & Georgia,
which were the scenes of the
most important Operations
of the
S O U T H E R N A R M I E S.

Compiled by S. Lewis.



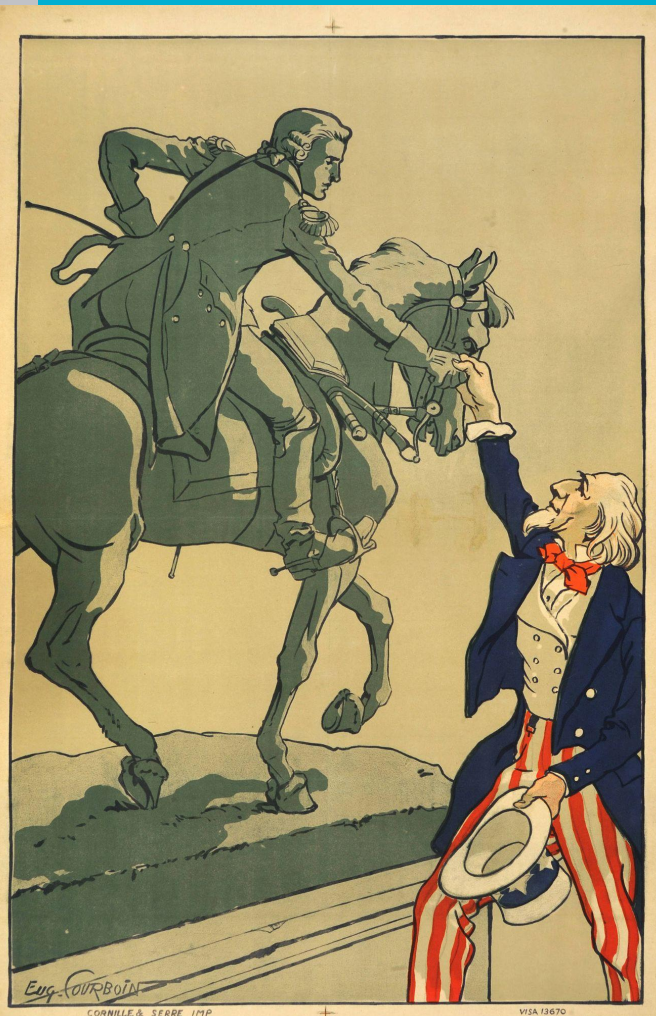
THE
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of The Society of the Cincinnati

La Grange November 10th 1825

Having been called upon by the Representatives of the late Lieutenant Colonel John Laurens of South Carolina to express my Opinion of the Merits and Services of that Distinguished Citizen and Soldier, I must first return my thanks for the Opportunity they give me to pay a tribute to the Memory of an Heroic Companion in Arms and Bosom friend, who, as I was not long ago publicly expressing it in His Native State, has been an Honor to His Country, and Honor to Mankind

The Brilliant, Devoted, and Steady Services of Col. Laurens in our Revolutionary Struggle are so conspicuously connected with the History of American Independence and Freedom that a minute Account of His Civil, Military, and Political Career would be superfluous. I shall only observe that He lived with Enthusiasm, or as a most valued Aid & Lamp to the Commander in Chief, as a gallant Leader in the field of Action, as an intrepid Volunteer, or also as a Representative of Congress, and by their Direction an organ of the Army and Head Quarter to the Court of France where pressing Matters were to be provided for, and important Plans were to be arranged, He has display'd such eminent Qualities, and patriotic Virtues, as must inspire every well informed Mind with the Highest Sentiments of Admiration and Respect.

"That His Disinterested Love to Liberty was a distinguished Trait



Hartford, June 1st 1782.

RECEIVED, of Pay-Table-Committee, their Order
on the Treasurer, of this State, to secure the Payment

of *Thirty two pounds ten shillings & two pence*
it being the Balances due to ~~me~~ *Rich. Freedom* on the first Day of January 1780
~~last~~, as stated by the Committees of the State and of the

Army. *in behalf of Rich. Freedom*

L. 32. 10. 2.

J. C. Liberty



THE
AMERICAN
REVOLUTION
INSTITUTE
of The Society of the Cincinnati

Hartford, June 1st 1782.

RECEIVED, of Pay-Table-Committee, their Order
on the Treasurer, of this State, to secure the Payment

of *Thirty two pounds ten shillings & two pence*
it being the Balances due to ~~me~~ *Dick Freedom* on the first Day of January 1780
~~last~~, as stated by the Committees of the State and of the
Army. *in behalf of Dick Freedom*

L32. 10. 2

J. C. Liberty

Receipt of Pay for Dick Freedom
Hartford:

Committee of the Pay Table,
Connecticut Treasury Department
June 7, 1782

The Robert Charles Lawrence
Fergusson Collection,
The American Revolution Institute of
the Society of the Cincinnati

<https://cdm16923.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p16923coll3/id/1721>





FOURTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT

Dick Freedom (Wallingford) 1778-83

Cuff Liberty (Middletown) 1777-83

- *Battle of Germantown (1777)*
- *Defense of Ft. Mifflin (1777)*
- *Valley Forge encampment (1777-78)*
- *Battle of Monmouth (1778)*
- *Storming of Stony Point (1779)*
- *all-Black Second Company formed (1780-1781)*
- *deployed w/First Rhode Island Regiment (1781-82)*
- *Yorktown Campaign (1781)*



Black Revolutionary War Patriots Memorial preliminary figure, Ed Dwight, 1992

The American Revolution Institute of the Society of the Cincinnati

<https://cdm16923.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p16923coll3/id/1721>



The Revolution at Play

60



THE LAND OF FREEDOM & PLENTY.

BATTALION OF
EUTAW SPRING
Sept. 8th
1781.



The Disabled Soldier

CORNWALLIS,
Oct^r 19th
1781.



Hope

COURT HOUSE
March 8th
1781.

REGISTERED
Sept. 10th 1783.



Position Office

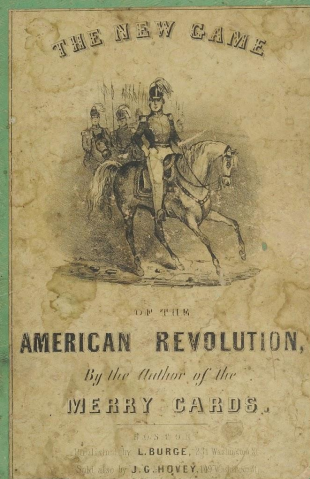
RESIGNS HIS
COMMISSION,
Dec^r 23rd
1783.

TAKES LEAVE
OF HIS OFFICERS
NOV^r
1783.

ARMY,
NOV^r 3rd
1783.

The New Game of the American Revolution

Benjamin Thayer, Lithographer
Boston: Published by L. Burge: Sold also by J.G. Hovey, 1844



Rules of the Game

1. Boys Playing Soldier, may go forward to No. 7.
2. Those who possess PATRIOTISM, VALOR, or GENEROSITY, are entitled to advance 4 towards the goal.
3. The RAW RECRUIT, must march to No. 10.
4. SOLDIERS ON THE MARCH, will advance to No. 13.
5. SOLDIERS KEEPING GUARD, may go to No. 18.
6. THE WHIPPING-POST, MILITARY EXECUTION, PRISON-SHIP, HOPE, PENSION OFFICE, and the different events of the Revolution, are to be regarded merely as resting places in the struggle for freedom.
7. Whoever wishes to do BATTLE for his country, can go to No. 24.
8. Those who have HUMANITY or CHARITY, can advance 3 toward goal.
9. Whoever becomes a THIEF, must be sent to the whipping post and whipped.
10. The CAVALRY, will trot to No. 29.
11. Whoever is guilty of SLEEPING ON GUARD, must remain at his post one round.
12. The ARTILLERY, will march to No. 40.
13. PRISONERS OF WAR, must be taken to the Prisonship, and confined one round.
14. Whoever becomes a DESERTER, must be taken to No. 38, and shot, and then commence the game again.
15. SOLDIERS RETREATING, must go back to No. 44.
16. The DISABLED SOLDIER, will go to No. 56, and receive a pension.
17. Whoever arrives first at No. 60, THE LAND OF FREEDOM AND PLENTY, wins the game, but if he throws over, he may go back to No. 50 and spin again in turn—if he again goes beyond, he must return to Hope, and in turn proceed as usual, and should he not then obtain the prize, he will not be required to go back farther than Hope, and the proceed as before.



Image of a teetotum
From *Every Boy's Book: a Complete
Encyclopaedia of Sports and
Amusements*, by E. Routledge, ed. 1881.



“Playing Soldier”



Battles:

Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775

Ticonderoga Taken, May 10, 1775

Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775

Attack on Quebec, December 5, 1775

Attack on Sullivan's Island, June 1776

Battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776

Battle of Trenton, December 25, 1776

Attack on Princeton, January 1, 1777

Battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777

Attack on Germantown, October 4, 1777

Battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777

Battle of Stillwater [Saratoga], October 7, 1777

Battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778

Attack on Savannah, December 1778

Reduction of Stony Point, July 15, 1779

Battle of Camden, August 16, 1780

Battle of the Cowpens, January 17, 1781

Battle of Guilford Court House, March 8, 1781

Battle of Eutaw Springs, September 8, 1781

Events:

Stamp Act, March 22, 1765

Tea Party, 1773

Boston Port Bill, June 1, 1774

Genl. Washington takes command of the Army, July 2, 1775

Evacuation of Boston, March 17, 1776

Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776

Articles of Confederation, October 4, 1776

Surrender of Burgoyne, October 17, 1777

Treaty with France, Signed February 6, 1778

Arrival of Count d'Estang, July 1, 1778

Capitulation of Charleston, May 11, 1780

Capture of Andre, September 22, 1780

Surrender of Cornwallis, October 19, 1781

Treaty of Peace Signed, September 30, 1783

Disbanding the Army, November 3, 1783

Washington takes leave of his officers, November 1783

Washington resigns his commission, December 23, 1783

THE NEW GAME OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

By the author of the Merry Cards.

The board game consists of 60 numbered cards arranged in a diamond-shaped grid. Each card features a historical illustration and a brief description of an event from the American Revolution, including the date and location. The cards are numbered 1 through 60, with card 60 being the largest and located in the center.

Card 60 (Center): THE LAND IS THE LORD'S A PRIVITY. (Illustration of a landscape with a building and trees)

Card 1: DESTRUCTION OF THE TEA IN BOSTON 1773.

Card 2: BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL June 17th 1775.

Card 3: BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL June 17th 1775.

Card 4: BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL June 17th 1775.

Card 5: BOSTON PORT BILL June 17th 1775.

Card 6: BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL June 17th 1775.

Card 7: BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL June 17th 1775.

Card 8: BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL June 17th 1775.

Card 9: TICONDEROGA TAKEN May 10th 1775.

Card 10: BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL June 17th 1775.

Card 11: WASHINGTON TAKES COMMAND OF THE ARMY July 2nd 1775.

Card 12: WASHINGTON TAKES COMMAND OF THE ARMY July 2nd 1775.

Card 13: ATTACK ON QUEBEC Dec. 31st 1775.

Card 14: EVACUATION OF BOSTON March 17th 1776.

Card 15: ATTACK ON QUEBEC Dec. 31st 1775.

Card 16: ATTACK ON QUEBEC Dec. 31st 1775.

Card 17: BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL June 17th 1775.

Card 18: DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE July 4th 1776.

Card 19: DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE July 4th 1776.

Card 20: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 21: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 22: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 23: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 24: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 25: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 26: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 27: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 28: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 29: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 30: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 31: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 32: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 33: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 34: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 35: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 36: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 37: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 38: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 39: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 40: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 41: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 42: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 43: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 44: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 45: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 46: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 47: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 48: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 49: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 50: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 51: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 52: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 53: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 54: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 55: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 56: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 57: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 58: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 59: BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND Aug. 27th 1776.

Card 60: THE LAND IS THE LORD'S A PRIVITY.

Historiscope: A Panorama & History of America



Israel Putnam



Valley Forge

“A Complete Panorama of America!”



Lexington and Concord

ART SACRIFICED TO THE PUBLIC!

THE HISTORISCOPE!

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING
AT
FIRESIDE HALL!

This magnificent Panorama is painted entirely from the most vivid imaginations of the OLD MASTERS. Every portion of the Painting is warranted to be true to nature, and the manager will present a gilt of Whistling Bumps to any person, who participated in the scenes here depicted, that will put out, during the exhibition, any inaccuracies in any of the Historical representations. No such person has as yet been able to do so.

The exhibition is rendered highly instructive as well as interesting, by the

HISTORICAL LECTURE

Given at Each Performance by Prof. EASELPALETTE.

Tickets for sale at the Door. Reserved Seats sold one year in advance.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED, OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Unless the Proprietor requires the Stamps to meet his Personal Expenses.

Children under six months of age not admitted, except accompanied by Parents or Guardians.

TWISTED DOUGHNUTS AND CHEESE
PASSED ROUND AFTER THE BATTLE OF HUNKER HILL.

DEAD-HEAD LIST.—Poodle Dogs in Arms; Orphan Children of Revolutionary Soldiers, accompanied by their Parents; Conductors, Editors, and Hotel Clerks.

BOYS WITH TEN WHISTLES ARE REQUESTED TO DEPOSIT THEM IN THE SAFE.

FARBER, BOWLES & COMPANY, FRANKLIN, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Historiscope Lecture.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Owing to a severe and sudden indisposition, Prof. Easelpalette is unable to appear before you at this time, and therefore trust I shall have the indulgence of the audience while I endeavor to entertain and perhaps instruct you for a few minutes. Our exhibition opens with a group of Native Americans, met either in a political convention or on 'Change,—most likely the latter, as we evidently have in the foreground a "Bear," probably one of the Wall Street kind. The "Bulls" are supposed to be in the background. I cannot speak of this painting with historical accuracy, as the photographer who took the original picture is not residing in this vicinity at present.

We will therefore proceed to our first scene of historical interest, which represents Christopher Columbus landing on a little island belonging to the group since called Bahamas, one of the West Indies. Columbus was born at an early age, in Genoa, a city in Italy, about the year 1435. His father was a wool-comber, which occupation his ancestors had followed in the same city for many generations. But Christopher's passion was for the study of geography and navigation; and at the age of fourteen he entered upon a seafaring life. If, like most boys, he liked the sailor part better than studying. At about the age of thirty-five he went to Portugal, where he married the daughter of a navigator. He made voyages, studied charts, conversed with veteran mariners, and became convinced that the world was round, and that by sailing westward land would be discovered.

When convinced of this, he applied to the King of Portugal for men and ships to make a voyage of discovery. But the king rejected his plans as visionary, and for several years he appealed in vain to the sovereigns of the Old World, until, having waited in anxious expectation several years at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella, of Spain, he was about leaving in despair. At this moment, Queen Isabella, animated by a noble enthusiasm, uttered those words which secured to her country the glory of the great discovery. She exclaimed: "I undertake the enterprise for my Crown of Castile, and will pledge my jewels to raise the necessary funds!"



The Battle of Bunker's Hill, June 17, 1775
John Trumbull
1786
Yale University Art Gallery



Directions to the Proprietor of the Historiscope.

embarrassments of this year, General Benedict Arnold, heretofore one of the most active defenders of the Patriot cause, plotted to surrender the fortress at West Point to the enemy. The plot was discovered in time to prevent its accomplishment, but not in time to prevent the escape of the traitor to the British. We here present the arrest of a young and accomplished British officer, Major John André, who met Arnold near West Point, and completed negotiations with him. On his way back to New York, he was seized by three militia men, and soon after executed as a spy.

We now come in our brief history to the last battle of the Revolution, fought at York-town, Virginia. Lord Cornwallis had here concentrated his forces. On hearing this Washington gave up an intended attack on New York held by Sir Henry Clinton, and rallied all his forces to surround and capture Cornwallis. The first trench in the siege of Yorktown was dug on the 6th of October, 1781, and on the 17th, Cornwallis surrendered his forces to Washington. This important event in American history we here present to you. Although a few subsequent plundering expeditions were made, the Battle of Yorktown substantially ended the Revolutionary War.

And thus it ends our exhibition. I thank you for your kind attention to my lecture, which although perhaps somewhat dry, will not do one of you any harm if you remember every word of it. Any particulars that I have not mentioned, can be found in your Histories of the United States, which make very pretty light reading when the New York Ledger fails of coming to hand.

Directions to the Proprietor of the Historiscope.

You will find with the Historiscope as purchased, a poster advertising the exhibition; some tickets of admission, and a lecture describing the pictures. Also a crank with which to turn the rollers, which have a mortise in one end to receive the crank. Curtains hung in a bay window or doorway and drawn around the case of the Historiscope concealing the operator increase the effect. In that case the person reading or repeating the lecture should be in front. It is much better to have the lecture committed to memory than to read it, as then the facts are impressed upon the memory. After this lecture may have become old, it is suggested that the young members of the family take turns in preparing original lectures which they shall deliver at the exhibitions. Interest may also be added to the performance, by the introduction of short pieces on the piano, appropriate to the several scenes. In turning the rollers do not bear down *heavily* on the top of the case as that increases the friction, and causes the rolls to turn too hard.

Historiscope Scenes

The background features a detailed illustration of a colonial town square. In the center is a large, multi-story building with a prominent steeple, likely a church or government building. The square is filled with people in 18th-century attire, including men in coats and hats, women in long dresses, and children. A horse-drawn cart is visible on the right. On the far right edge, a soldier in a military uniform stands holding a rifle. The overall style is that of a historical engraving or woodcut.

1. American Indians gathered in front of teepees dressed as bulls and bears

2. Christopher Columbus landing in the West Indies, 1492

3. Discovery of the Mississippi River by Hernando de Soto, 1541

4. Discovery of the Hudson River by Henry Hudson, 1609

5. Pocahontas saving John Smith at Jamestown, ca. 1608

6. Landing of the Pilgrims in Massachusetts, 1620

7. View of colonial New York City (then New Amsterdam), 1624

8. William Penn's Treaty with the Indians, 1683

9. Roger Williams with the Narragansett Indians, ca. 1637

10. A "palisaded" house to protect against Indians

11. A block house to protect against Indians

12. Joseph Wadsworth hiding the Connecticut charter in the Charter Oak, 1687

13. Boston Tea Party, 1773

14. Battles of Lexington and Concord, 1775

15. Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775

16. Bunker Hill monument, completed in 1842

17. George Washington on horseback

18. Siege of Quebec, 1775

19. Battle of Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, 1776

20. State House in Philadelphia

21. George Washington and the American army at Valley Forge, 1777-1778

22. Israel Putnam at Horseneck, Connecticut, 1779

23. The arrest of Major John Andre near West Point, 1780

24. Cornwallis surrendering after the Siege of Yorktown, Virginia, 1781



The Boston Tea Party



The Surrender of Cornwallis



Bunker Hill Monument and George Washington on a horse



Battle of Fort Moultrie





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Object Record

Email to a



Scene 1, American Indians



Scene 2 Part 1, Columbus landing in the
Scene 2 Part 2, Columbus landing in the

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Title | The Historscope: A Panorama & History of America |
| Object Number | M.1992.003 |
| Object Type | Toy, Educational |
| Artist/Creator | Milton Bradley & Co. |
| Date | ca. 1868-1890 |
| Place of Origin | United States of America, Springfield, MA |

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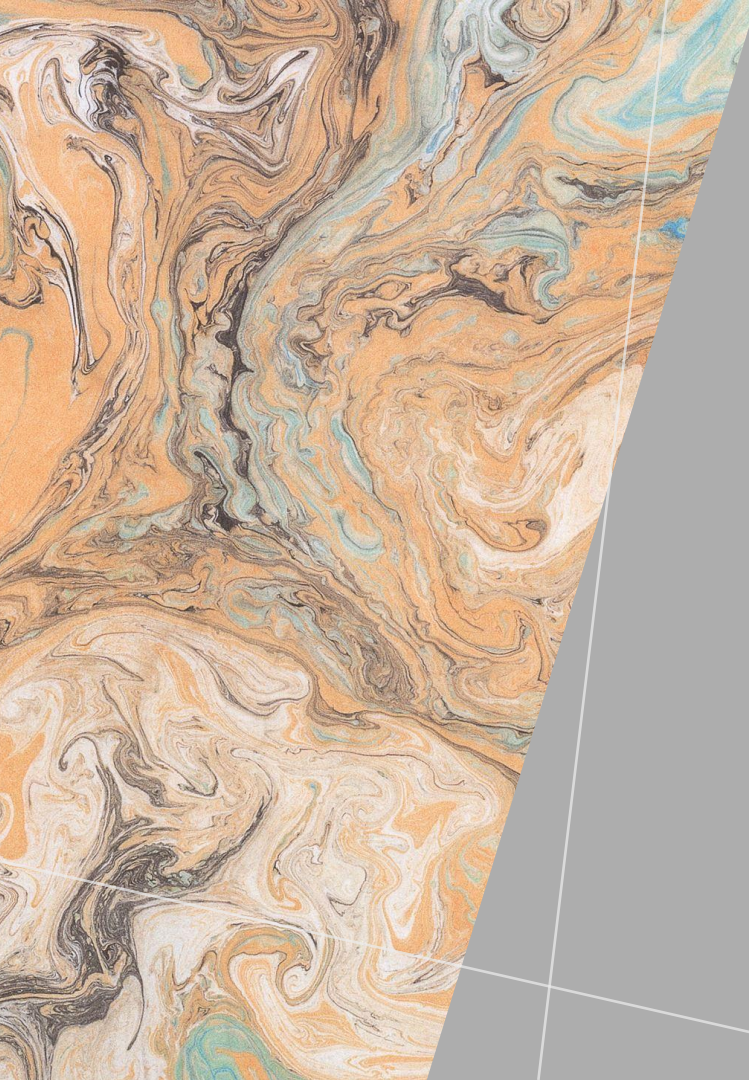
1 of 3



The Revolution at Play

Rachel Nellis

rnellis@societyofthecincinnati.org



LESSONS FROM THE ONEIDA AND VIRGINIA'S INDIGENOUS
PEOPLES

EXPLORING INDIGENOUS PERSPECTIVES IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Anne Walker
Prince William County Public Schools

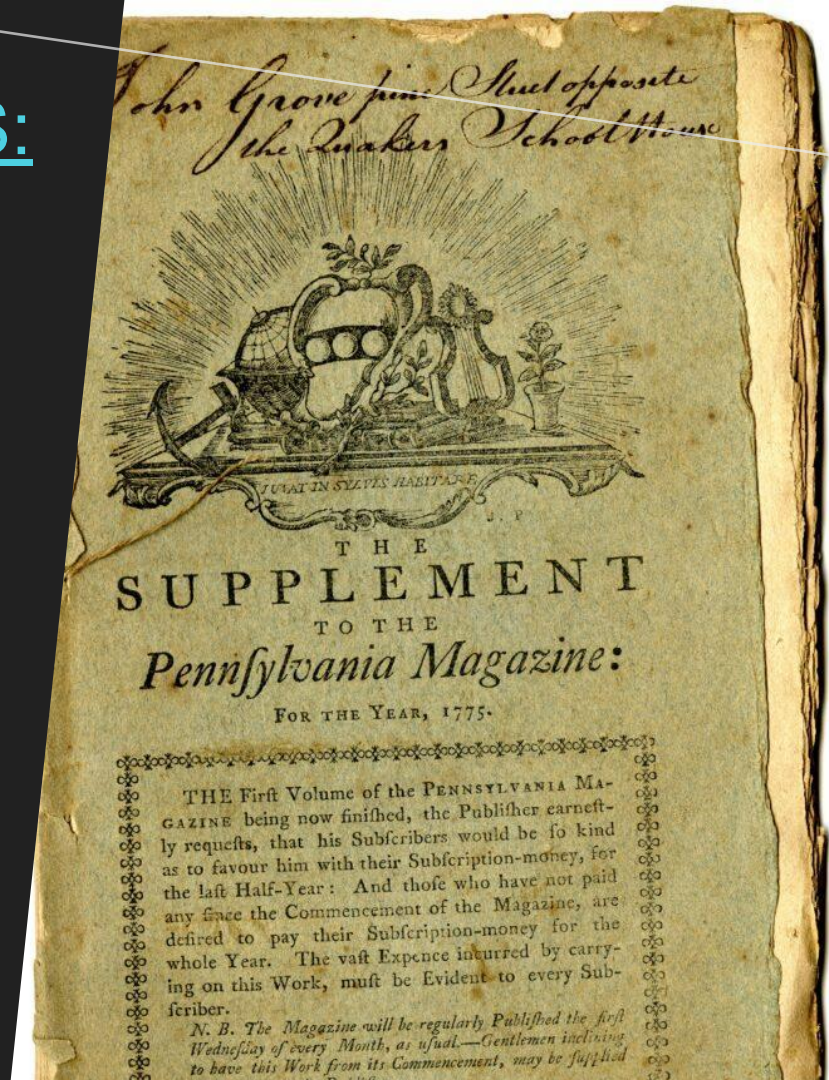
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AMERICA'S FIRST ALLIES: THE ONEIDA INDIAN NATION

Lesson 1 Speech of the Chiefs and Warriors of the Oneida Tribe of Indians from the Pennsylvania Magazine





AMERICA'S FIRST ALLIES: THE ONEIDA INDIAN NATION

Lesson 2 The Proclamation of 1763 and the Impact on the Oneidas

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HISTORY

Where were Virginia's Indigenous during the American Revolution?

An inquiry into Virginia's Indigenous population during the American Revolution.



WHERE WERE VIRGINIA'S INDIGENOUS DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION?

AN INQUIRY INTO VIRGINIA'S INDIGENOUS POPULATION DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

- Lesson 1: Virginia Geography during the American Revolution
- **Lesson 2: The Nottoway and Spotswood Treaty of 1713-1714**
- **Lesson 3: Dragging Canoe and Cherokee Resistance**
- **Lesson 4: Notes on the State of Virginia and Land Speculation (Jefferson's Relationship with Virginia's Indigenous)**
- **Lesson 5: The "Cherokee Reply to the Commissioners of North Carolina and Virginia, 1777"**
- **Lesson 6: Forgotten Patriots**

AT LEAST ONE OF THESE MEN WAS AN INDIGENOUS SOLDIER
DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. WHICH ONE?

Thomas Baker

John Bird

James Brown

Lewis Denry

Oliver Griffin

Charles Harmon

Robin Loyd

Robert Marsh

Ambrose Month

Robert Mursh

Charles Pierpont

Billy Puinn

Alexander Quaker

Joseph Tyler

TIMELINE OF REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSIONS

1765 to 1783 The Continental Congress provides pensions to soldiers disabled in the war and no longer able to provide for themselves or their family.

1771 Continental Congress stops issuing pay to soldiers, as the value of the Continental continued to decline

1781 Congress offers service pensions to officers promising half-pay for life to officers who served to the end of the war.

Act of 1818: Continental Line soldiers are eligible to apply for federal pensions.

A soldier who was 20 in 1776 was 42 years old in 1818.

Act of 1820: Continental Line soldiers are eligible to apply for pensions with a new requirement to prove financial need.

A soldier who was 20 in 1776 was 44 years old in 1820.

TIMELINE OF REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSIONS

Act of 1832: Eligibility was lowered to at least six months of service, making militia service eligible. Militias are associated with state governments. Because militias didn't receive formal signed paper discharges like the Continental Army and records were incomplete, in addition to documentation applicants were required to appear before a Court of Record to provide oral testimony about their service, corroborated by at least one credible witness.

A soldier who was 20 in 1776 was 56 years old in 1832.

Act of 1836: For a widow to be eligible for a pension, she had to have been married to a veteran before the war ended in 1783. Widows were required to appear before a Court of Record, provide oral testimony about their husband's service, present proof of the marriage, and corroborate stories with credible witnesses.

A woman who was 20 in 1776 was 60 years old in 1836.

March 3, 1855 Any soldier or sailor who had served in any American war since 1790 was entitled to a certificate of warrant for 160 acres of land so long as they had not deserted or been dishonorably discharged. The widow and/or minor child or children were entitled to receive a certificate or warrant that the deceased person had been entitled to receive. **For the first time Indigenous men were included.**

A soldier who was 20 in 1776 was 79 years old in 1855.

The Saga and Legacy of Revolutionary War Veteran Andrew Wallace

Andrew Outten
Historical Programs Manager





“I assure you that I feel, as an American, too grateful for those brave fellows who shed their blood in securing the liberties of our now happy country...I will with pleasure paint his portrait, that it may accompany your biographical sketch of him so that he may reap a pecuniary advantage from its publication.”





Collection of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Marshall



Collection of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Marshall

*Disposition of the Column under the
Command of His Excellency Lt. Genl. Knyphausen
as captured from the Plans drawn on the spot
by S.W. Werner Lt. of the British Artillery*



BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE

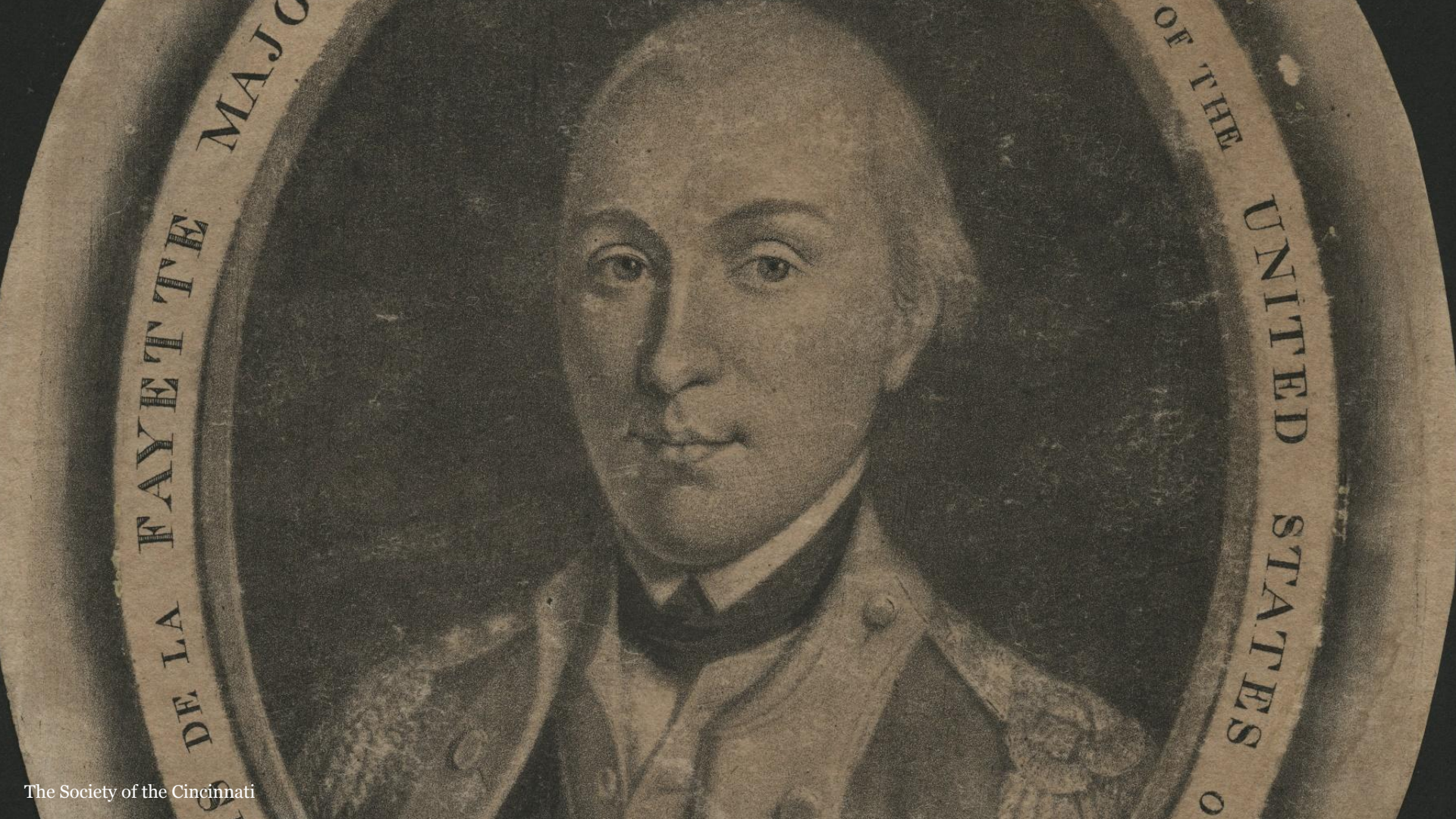
in which *THE AMERICANS* were defeated

September the 11th 1777

BY GENERAL S^r WILLIAM HOWE

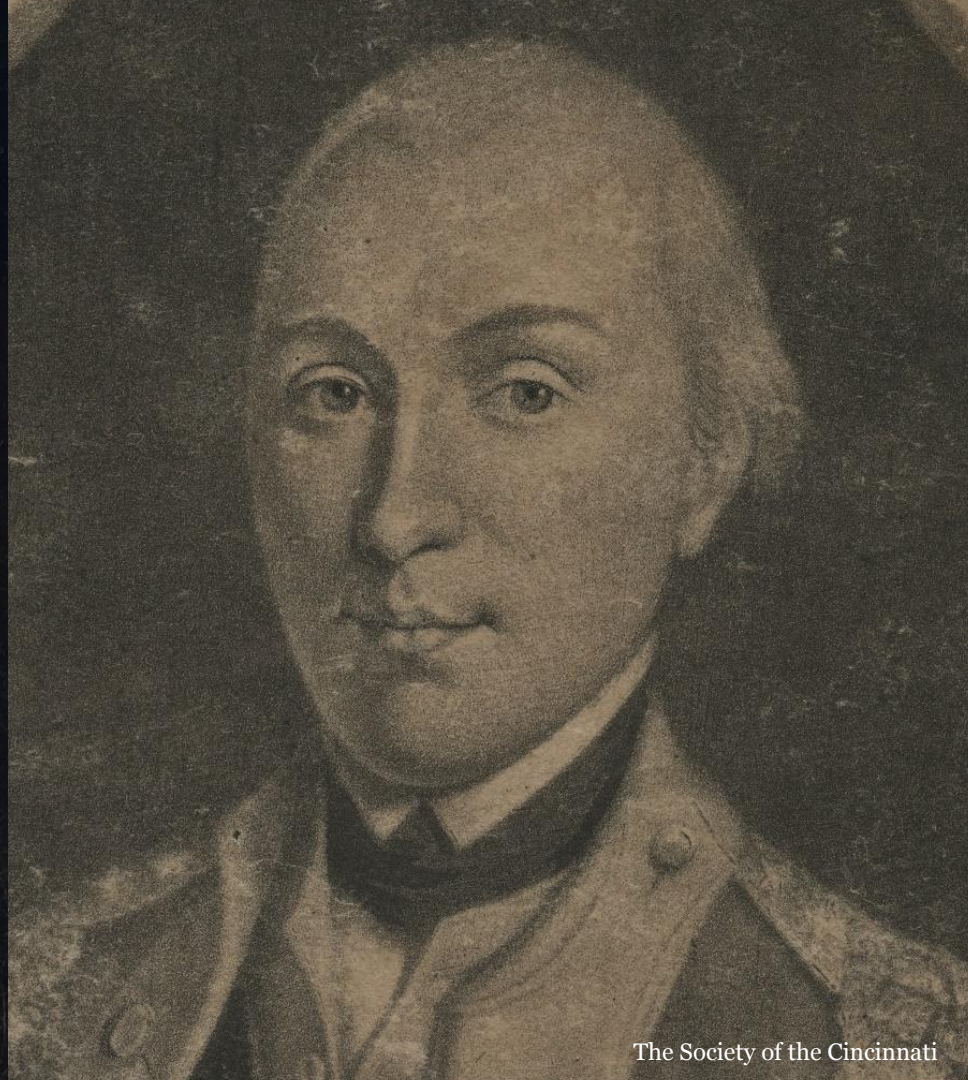
References to the Column under the Command of General Howe

*The Column under General Howe having created at 11 o'Clock the face of
of Brandywine Creek in James Franklin Esq. halted at A continued in 1200
at 2 o'Clock then created the other Branches of the Creek at B, and halted at
Second time at C to reconnoitre the position of the Enemy who is now post
at DDD. The General formed Three Columns EEE, having left the
third Brigade on the Height to cover the Exampogue. At 4 o'Clock in the
afternoon the three Columns advanced by FF and the Middle Column
arrived at G the Brigade of Helms Grenadiers under the Command
Colonel Desep was detached by H. This Column having developed
itself in I the general attack began. The Enemy now forced to
leave the Field of Battle and to retire by KKK being hotly
pursued, but perceiving the second Battalion of English General
without Support, some of the Heavy Brigade rallied in LL
still upon that Battalion in M, the fourth Brigade came to the
assistance of the Grenadiers, and the Enemy after an obstinate
defense was forced to fly again, and the victory was decided.*





Collection of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Marshall



The Society of the Cincinnati



at 2 o'clock in British
Second time at C to recon
at DDD. The General fo
third Brigade on the Heig
afternoon the three Colum
arrived in G, the Brigade
Colonel Denop was
useful in I the gen
leave the Field
pursued but
without Supp
fell upon that
assistance of
deceit was

Stephen
Stirling
Sullivan

Lawrie
Creek

Road to Lancaster
Light

English Grenadiers
D L L W
OKIT

Park
of
Artillery

Hebion
Grenadiers



Collection of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Marshall



SERGEANT ANDREW WALLACE

Served 29 Years 6 Mo. in the Service of the U^s States, and is still alive. 63 Years of Age.

Feuchtwiler & White, Lith. Print. Philadelphia.



SERGEANT AND^y WALLACE.

Aged 105 years.

A Veteran of the REVOLUTION, the rescuer of Lafayette "at the Battle of Brandywine.

This extraordinary Man still retains the full power of memory and sound sense, and is a living Chronicle of the days of "Auld lang syne!"

He was born at Inverness (Scotland) in the year of our Lord 1730, & left his country for America in 1752 — At the commencement of the Revolution, he enlisted in the Service of the U. S. in which he continued with little intermission for nearly 30 years — He assisted at the most remarkable Battles during the War, escaped the Massacre of Paoli, and in the Battle of Brandywine, when Lafayette was wounded, rescued him from his perilous situation and bore him on his back about 2 miles to the house of a friend.

ANOTHER VETERAN DEPARTD.—Died, in New York, on Wednesday morning at his lodgings in Water street Sergeant ANDREW WALLACE, the revolutionary veteran, aged 103 years.

He was a native of Scotland, born in Inverness in the year 1730. In the year 1772 he arrived in America, and at the commencement of the Revolution enlisted in the army of the United States, in which he continued with little interruption for nearly 30 years. He was engaged in some of the most memorable battles of the Revolutionary War. When Lafayette was wounded at the battle of the Brandy-wine, Wallace assisted in rescuing him from his perilous situation, and carried him off the field of battle to a friend's house nearly two miles distant. He appeared in public very recently, and with the exception of a tremor in his limbs, enjoyed good health, notwithstanding the unusually advanced age to which he had arrived.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*



FUNERAL OF ANDREW WALLACE.

Yesterday the earthly remains of Andrew Wallace, a soldier of the revolution, whose heart, to the 105th year of his life, swelled proudly for the independence which he had assisted to achieve, and the happiness of his fellow men, was borne to the quiet tomb, attended by every mark of affection and respect which a grateful people could exhibit towards the brave and virtuous departed. The weather was wet and stormy, notwithstanding which there was an exceedingly brilliant display of military, the masonic fraternity, citizens, and others, nearly 2000 of the former with arms reversed, preceding the corpse, and a portion of them paying a soldier's last honors by the customary salute over the corpse after its arrival at the cemetery of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Wallace was educated, lived and died in the Catholic faith, and his remains were honored by being placed in a tomb in which the remains of the late lamented Bishop Conolly reposes. The veteran corps succeeded the corpse, after which were the different masonic lodges presenting an imposing display. Militia officers off duty, the Mayor and Common Council of the city, officers of the army and navy, Judges of the courts, several of the Clergy, the Hibernian Provident Society, and citizens generally. The spectacle was warming and cheering to the heart of the patriot. The last days of him whose remains they were following to the tomb (and who, like the ripened fruit, was now gathered to his fathers) had been rendered comfortable and happy by the attention of many friends, and all ranks were now paying the last tribute of grateful respect to his memory.

"So sleep the brave who sink to rest
By all their country's honour blest."

Wallace was a brave soldier of the revolution, and was much esteemed in private life. He was over 105 years of age when he died. On his death-bed he asked to be buried with the honors of a mason and a soldier. It was a tribute as was shewn by the imposing array of yesterday, which was gratefully and cheerfully bestowed.—*Times.*

YE SONS OF PATRIOTS GONE.



SERGEANT AND' WALLACE.

Aged 105 years.

A Veteran of the Revolution, the rescuer of Lafayette at the Battle of Brandywine.

This extraordinary Man still retains the full power of memory and sound sense, and is a living Chronicle of the days of "Old King George".

He was born at Leicester (England) in the year of our Lord 1720 & left his country for America in 1752. At the commencement of the Revolution, he enlisted in the Service of the U. S. in which he continued with little interruption for nearly 30 years—He assisted in the most remarkable Battles during the War, escaped the Massacre of Ewell, and in the Battle of Brandywine when Lafayette was surrounded, rescued him from his perilous situation and bore him on his back about 2 miles to the house of a friend.

YE SONS OF PATRIOTS GONE
 A
 Patriotic Song,
 WRITTEN, COMPOSED
 and
 RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,
 To the
 DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS,
 by an
 AMATEUR.

New York/Tho' Birch,

Music Engraver, Printer and Publisher, Wholesale and Retail.

Musical score for the song "Ye Sons of Patriots Gone". The score is written in G major and 2/4 time. It includes a piano introduction marked *Moderato* and *f*. The vocal line begins with the lyrics: "Ye Sons of Patriots, gone, On you, your country's cause, Now". The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (*f*, *ff*, *mf*, *p*), articulation (*acc.*, *tr.*), and phrasing slurs.

