

Chapter 1 : Monument to the Martyrs of January 9th | Visit Canal de Panamá

The Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument in Fort Greene Park, in the New York City borough of Brooklyn, is a memorial to the more than 11, American prisoners of war who died in captivity aboard sixteen British prison ships during the American Revolutionary War.

This impressive monument, consisting of a foot-wide granite staircase and a central Doric column feet in height, was designed by renowned architect Stanford White. The monument marks the site of a crypt for more than 11, men and women, known as the prison ship martyrs, who were buried in a tomb near the Brooklyn Navy Yard. In 1783, American Major General Nathanael Greene supervised the construction of Fort Putnam on high ground that is now part of this park. The British held thousands of captives on prison ships anchored in Wallabout Bay. Over 11, men and women died of overcrowding, contaminated water, starvation, and disease aboard the ships, and their bodies were hastily buried along the shore. These brave patriots represented all thirteen colonies and at least thirteen different nationalities. In 1783, the remains of the prison ship martyrs were buried in a tomb on Jackson Street now Hudson Avenue, near the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Brooklyn fort was renamed for General Greene and rebuilt for the War of 1812. When the threat of war passed, locals enjoyed visiting the grounds of the old fort for recreation and relaxation. The City of Brooklyn designated the site for use as a public park in 1824, and newspaper editor Walt Whitman rallied popular support for the project from the pages of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle. In 1824, the legislature approved an act to secure land for Washington Park on the site of the old fort. The improvements were complete by 1826. In 1826, landscape architects Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux, designers of Central and Prospect Parks, were engaged to prepare a new design for Washington Park as well as a new crypt for the remains of the prison ship martyrs. The remains of the prisoners were moved to the site in 1826 into the newly created 25 by 11 foot brick vault. Twenty-two boxes, containing a mere fraction of total volume of remains, were interred in the vault. Towards the end of the 19th century, a diverse group of interests including the federal government, municipal and state governments, private societies, and donors, began a campaign for a permanent monument to the prison ship martyrs. In 1888, the renowned architectural firm of McKim, Mead and White was hired to design a new entrance to the crypt and a wide granite stairway leading to a plaza on top of the hill. From its center rose a freestanding Doric column crowned by a bronze lantern. A tablet over the entrance to tomb, also temporarily removed, was donated by the Tammany Society, and was originally the cornerstone of the Navy Yard vault. An elevator and stairs for the interior were installed in 1888; both were removed in 1908 after the monument was renovated by NYC Parks. In 1908, the elevator pit was filled in. In 1908, one hundred years after its original dedication, the Prison Ship Martyrs Monument was unveiled after a full restoration. This project consisted of cleaning and repairing the column and plinth, and the tablet and bronze eagles were restored. Two original eagles and two replicas have been reinstalled at the bases of four fluted shafts at the corners of the plaza two remaining originals are on view in the Arsenal in Central Park. Adolph Alexander Weinman Architect: Doric column surmounted by a bronze urn, on a terrace approached by steps; eagles at corners of terrace; plaque and tablet Materials: Bronze, Deer Isle granite Dimensions: Please note, the NAME field includes a primary designation as well as alternate namings often in common or popular usage. If the monument did not have a formal dedication, the year listed reflects the date of installation.

Chapter 2 : Reproduction of the Martyrs' Monument at Baabda Palace - The

The Martyrs' Memorial is a stone monument positioned at the intersection of St Giles', Magdalen Street and Beaumont Street, just outside Balliol College, Oxford, calendrierdelascience.com commemorates the 16th-century Oxford Martyrs.

The Monument, which is sometimes referred to as the Soldiers and Sailors Monument, stands in the center of what was then called Fort Putnam, named after Gernal Putnam. The Monument you see today is actually the third incarnation of this sacred shrine. [Click Here to View the Monument to the Prison Ship Martyrs During the American Revolutionary War](#), which began in 1776, the British arrested scores of soldiers, sailors, and private citizens on both land and sea. Many were imprisoned simply because they would not swear allegiance to the Crown of England. Besides American civilians and resistance fighters, the British captured the crews of foreign ships on the high seas, especially Spanish vessels. The apprehended soldiers, sailors and civilians were deemed by the British to be prisoners of war and were incarcerated. When the British ran out of jail space to house their POWs they began using decommissioned or damaged ships that were anchored in Wallabout Bay as floating prisons. Disease was rampant, food and water were scarce or nonexistent, and the living conditions were horrendously overcrowded and wretched. If one had money they could purchase food from the many entrepreneurs who rowed up to the boat to sell their wares. Otherwise, the meager rations would consist of sawdust laden bread or watery soup. A great number of the captives died from disease and malnutrition. Their emaciated bodies were either thrown overboard or buried in shallow graves in the sandy marshes of Wallabout Bay. Even though the British surrendered at Yorktown, Virginia in 1781, the surviving prisoners were not freed until 1783, when the British abandoned New York City. In the years following the war the bones of the patriots would regularly wash up along the shores of Brooklyn and Long Island. These remains were collected by Brooklynites with the hopes of creating a permanent resting place for the remains of the brave Prison Ship Martyrs. It was located on a triangular plot of land near the Brooklyn Navy Yard waterfront in what is now called Vinegar Hill. By the 1850s, the original monument was in a state of disrepair and neglect. By a large stone crypt was constructed in the heart of what is now Fort Greene Park then called Washington Park, and the bones were re-interred in the crypt. A small monument was erected on the hill above the crypt. By the close of the 19th century, funds were finally raised for a grander more fitting monument for the Prison Ship Martyrs. The prestigious architectural firm of McKim, Meade and White was commissioned to design the large 100 ft. It was unveiled in 1890 with a grand ribbon-cutting ceremony presided over by President Taft. The monument originally housed a staircase and elevator to the top observation deck, which featured a lighted urn and beacon of light which could be seen for miles. The elevator was operational until the 1930s when it, and the monument, fell into disrepair due to a shortage of public funds, neglect and lack of community interest. The elevator was eventually removed by the city in the early 1930s. A new spiral staircase will be built inside the memorial, and some of the bronze eagles "removed from the base in the late 1930s after one was stolen" will be replaced. The memorial pays tribute to the soldiers and civilians who perished in Wallabout Bay after the English demanded that Americans surrender to the crown. Long after the war ended, the bones of the dead, who had been buried in shallow graves along the East River, washed up on the shores of Brooklyn. Residents collected them and eventually created an initial memorial in the early 19th century at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for those who perished aboard the prison ships. In the 1840s, a celebrated Brooklyn resident, the editor and poet Walt Whitman, spearheaded the construction of Fort Greene Park. In the first decade of the 20th century, McKim, Mead, and White, the firm that also designed Grand Army Plaza in Brooklyn and parts of Columbia University, was commissioned to create an obelisk in tribute. That was to be the last design for the firm, which was considered the premier architecture company at the time. The plans went ahead nonetheless and, in 1906, President Taft traveled to Fort Greene for an official ribbon-cutting ceremony. The obelisk towered over Brooklyn. Until the 1930s, visitors could take elevator rides up to the top to get impressive views of Manhattan. In the ensuing years, however, the park slowly decayed and, by the 1950s, graffiti covered much of the base of the monument and vandalism was taking its toll. Whitman was a member of the society. Spinner said, his group is lucky to get at its annual rededication of the site. Since the 1980s, Fort Greene has seen a real estate boom, and

DOWNLOAD PDF THE MARTYRS MONUMENT.

various organizations have focused on improving the park. Veterans groups, too, have been actively lobbying for restoration of the monument and the eagles that were said either to be in storage in Queens or used as interior decorating for a city official. The Parks Department expects to begin work on the monument in the fall and the project should take 18 months, Mr. Krawchuk said at a meeting Monday night of the Fort Greene Association. Read more about the restoration project.

Chapter 3 : Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument - Wikipedia

The Prison Ship Martyrs Monument that stands today in the center of Fort Greene Park is a memorial to the 11, men, women and children who died in horrid conditions on the British Prison Ships during the Revolutionary War.

Following the end of the war in 1783, the remains of those who died on the prison ships [10] were neglected, left to lie along the Brooklyn shore on Wallabout Bay, a rural area little visited by New Yorkers. Burrows described the skulls on the coast "as thick as pumpkins in an autumn cornfield". They were reburied on the grounds of the nearby John Jackson estate. Tammany formed the Wallabout Committee in January 1796. Their efforts took strength from renewed anti-British feeling stemming from British incidents in 1789 and 1794. Finally, when President Thomas Jefferson enacted the Embargo Act of 1807, Tammany and the Republicans used their plans for a re-interment as part of their campaign to bolster anti-British sentiment. Precursor vaults and monuments[edit] First vault and monument[edit] On April 13, 1807, there was a ceremony to lay the cornerstone of a planned vault. A grand ceremony of re-interment followed on May 26, 1807. At the entrance through the fence, an inscription said: Extra space was provided in case more bones were discovered during continuing renovations in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. In this appeal, Romaine talked about the monument and his intention to use his Revolutionary War pension for the monument. The new byfoot 7. The front of the tomb had the following inscription: History[edit] Planning and construction[edit] The Fort Greene Chapter of the DAR was formed in 1807 in Brooklyn to foster the construction of a "suitable memorial to the memory of martyrs, civilian, military and naval, who perished in the noisome prison ships anchored in the Wallabout Bay during the Revolutionary War". The group quickly partnered with the Old Brooklynites to increase focus on the memorial. The boxes were reported to be oak, five feet 1. Due to the work of this committee, funds for a new monument were finally considered and raised. Funding for a larger monument came from all levels of government. The contract for construction of the monument was awarded to Carlin Construction Company under the project supervision of Lieut. I do not wish to be understood as charging that these conditions were due to the premeditations of the English commanders in chief or to the set purposes of anyone in authority having to do with the fate of the unfortunate men whose bravery and self-sacrifice this monument records. Such a charge would make the British commanders human monsters. The conditions were the result of neglect, not design. He discussed the treatment of prisoners of war throughout history and praised the recent Hague Convention on the rights of prisoners of war and the recent Sino-Japanese War in which "both parties exceeded, in the tenderness and the care which they gave to the prisoners of the other, the requirements of the Hague Convention". When police found it at a recycling yard, the wings of the eagle had already been removed and partially melted. By 1964, the beacon was out. The twin helix stairways to the top of the monument, which visitors once paid a dime to climb, [47] were closed. Until then, visitors could go to the top to get impressive views of Manhattan. In 1964, the bronze door to the crypt was "battered from its hinges" by vandals and the crypt was exposed. The New York Times report of the incident described how the monument provided a play area for neighborhood children: The slope of one side was used by the negro children while the slope of the other side amused the whites. The children of neither hue were concerned with the crime. They realized vaguely that something unusual had taken place, but it was not important enough to them to stop their daily sport. The memorial had become so scarred by vandals and unkempt from lack of proper maintenance as to present a dilapidated appearance. Work was done to clean and preserve the site. A staircase and elevator were installed inside the large column, and it was reopened in 1964 by Park Commissioner Robert Moses. It began in 1964 to "keep the shrine from falling apart". In the ensuing years, however, the park slowly decayed again and, by the 1980s, graffiti covered much of the base of the monument and vandalism was taking its toll. The graffiti is questionably dated to go back to 1964, and as one tag was scribbled, "â€" which is anachronistic considering that this was before the tomb was even built, in 1807. The interior of the coffin appeared to have contained a partially collapsed wooden coffin. Geismar an archaeological consultant. The site was scheduled for housing development to begin on the site. The Crypt location was specifically identified from an Perris insurance atlas as well as a mid-19th-century manuscript map found in the National Archives. The work determined that the site at one time contained a

deep void, but no foundations were found. They did find a massive stone side wall as well as the likely original post holes for the rail fence. The site development was allowed with a recommendation of a plaque when work was done. The status of the plaque is not known and currently there is no plaque on the site. More than people gathered to take part in the relighting of the flame to mark the th anniversary. The parks department worked to restore the lights and noted that although the lights were working correctly, there was a programming issue with the light timer. Statue of Edward Snowden In April , a group of anonymous vandals illicitly installed a pound statue of Edward Snowden , the National Security Agency whistle blower, atop one of the four columns at the edge of the memorial. It was removed the same day by Parks Department personnel. At the foot of the staircase, the entrance to the vault was covered by a slab of brown sandstone, now in storage, [4] that bears the names of the monument committee and builders, as well as this inscription: This is the corner stone of the vault which contains their relics. The ground for which was bestowed by John Jackson Nassau Island, season of blossoms year of discovery, the th of the institution the 19th and of American Independence the 32nd April the 6th, At the top of the column are uprights two feet 0. These hold up the urn. The inside of the urn contains the mechanics for the lighting. The top had a light, the " eternal flame ". It went out in and was never relit until when a new solar-powered eternal beacon was turned on as part of a ceremony. It is lit daily during the hours of darkness. Around the urn is a bronze railing also cast at Whale Creek Iron Works. The crypt is in a vault at the base of the stairs. Inside the vault the floor is made of concrete and the walls and ceiling are a bisque-colored brick. One enters the crypt through a copper-clad door. When entering it is three steps down and then a short passageway into the hill and at the end of the passage is the brick-lined crypt. The crypt is approximately 15 to 20 feet 4. There are a series of slate coffins inserted into a double-set of shelves on the right and left. Their remains lie buried in the crypt at the base of this monument which was dedicated on November 14, During the Bicentennial Year " , King Juan Carlos of Spain dedicated a plaque honoring the Spaniards who died on the prison ships. It also houses a list of the 8, known prisoners on the ships copied from the records in the British War Department. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. This location was where the character Jonathan Ames met a Russian character.

Chapter 4 : Old Town Cemetery Stirling | History | Martyrs Monument

The Enmore Martyrs' Monument is located at Plantation Enmore, East Coast of Demerara. This monument was erected in honour of the five heroic sugar workers, Rambarran, Pooran, Lallabagee, Surajballi and Harry, who were killed during a massive working class protest against the social and economic conditions on the East Coast sugar estates.

The Monument, which is sometimes referred to as the Soldiers and Sailors Monument, stands in the center of what was once called Fort Putnam, an actual Revolutionary War fort, named after Gernal Putnam. The Monument you see today is actually the third incarnation of this sacred shrine. The story of the horrid Prison Ships and the ghastly conditions suffered by the men and boys imprisoned on them during the Revolutionary War is one of the most disturbing chapters in American history. During the American Revolutionary War, which began in 1775, the British arrested scores of soldiers, sailors, and private citizens on both land and sea. Many were apprehended simply because they would not swear allegiance to the Crown of England. Besides American civilians and resistance fighters, the British captured the crews of foreign ships on the high seas, especially Spanish vessels. The soldiers, sailors and civilians they arrested were deemed by the British to be prisoners of war and were incarcerated. When the British ran out of jail space to house their POWs they began using decommissioned or damaged war ships that were anchored in Wallabout Bay as floating prisons. Disease was rampant, food and water were scarce or nonexistent, and the living conditions were horrendously overcrowded and wretched. If one had money they could purchase food from the many entrepreneurs who rowed up to the boat to sell their wares. Otherwise, the meager rations would consist of sawdust laden bread or watery soup. A great number of the captives died from disease and malnutrition. Their emaciated bodies were either thrown overboard or buried in shallow graves in the sandy marshes of Wallabout Bay. Even though the British surrendered at Yorktown, Virginia in 1781, the surviving prisoners were not freed until 1783, when the British abandoned New York City. The first memorial in Wallabout, circa 1783. In the years following the war the bones of the patriots would regularly wash up along the shores of Brooklyn and Long Island. These remains were collected by Brooklynites with the hopes of creating a permanent resting place for the remains of the brave Prison Ship Martyrs. It was located on a triangular plot of land near the Brooklyn Navy Yard waterfront in what is now called Vinegar Hill. By the 1850s, the original monument was in a state of disrepair and neglect. By 1853 a large stone crypt was constructed in the heart of what is now Fort Greene Park then called Washington Park, and the bones were re-interred in the crypt. A small monument was erected on the hill above the crypt. By the close of the 19th century, funds were finally raised for a grander more fitting monument for the Prison Ship Martyrs. The prestigious architectural firm of McKim, Meade and White was commissioned to design the large 100 ft. It was unveiled in 1897 with a grand ribbon-cutting ceremony presided over by President-Elect Taft. The second incarnation of the Prison Ships memorial Sadly, over the ensuing decades the monument was severely neglected. Due to shortage of public funds, urban blight and lack of community interest both the park and the memorial fell into disrepair. The monument originally housed a staircase and elevator to the top observation deck, which featured a lighted urn with a beacon of light which could be seen for miles. The elevator was operational until the 1920s but was unfortunately removed by the city in the early 1930s. In November 1997 a grand weekend event celebrated the 200th anniversary of the dedication of the Prison Ships Martyrs Memorial. The urn and the monument have been dark for over 71 years.

Martyrs' Cemetery and Memorial Stain well established in the archives of that wretched system Imagine where all live for that crime Panorama And details of a museum and national memory What draws the attention of many visitors and guests.

Following the discovery of additional bones in the Brooklyn Naval Yard in 1847, interest in establishing a significant monument was again renewed. The boxes were reported to be oak, 5 feet long and two feet wide. Due to the work of this committee, funds for a new monument were finally considered and raised. Development and funding Edit Funding for a larger monument came from all levels of government. The contract for construction of the monument was awarded to Carlin Construction Company under the project supervision of Lieut. It went out in 1848 and was never relit until when a new solar-powered eternal beacon was turned on as part of that ceremony. The column carries this inscription: The grand staircase of 100 feet-wide granite steps rises in three stages. At the foot of the staircase, the entrance to the vault was covered by a slab of brown sandstone, now in storage, [42] that bears the names of the monument committee and builders and this inscription: This is the corner stone of the vault which contains their relics. The ground for which was bestowed by John Jackson Nassau Island, season of blossoms year of discovery, the 10th of the institution the 19th and of American Independence the 32nd April the 6th, Inside the vault the floor is made of concrete and the walls and ceiling are a bisque-colored brick. One enters the crypt through a copper-clad door. One must take three or so steps down, enter a short passageway into the hill and at the end of the passage is the brick-lined crypt, with approximately 15â€²20 feet square. There are a series of slate coffins inserted into a double-set of shelves on the right and left. Parkes Cadman [49] and the principal address was delivered by Taft. He set out in detail the treatment of American prisoners and of the dead he said: I do not wish to be understood as charging that these conditions were due to the premeditations of the English commanders in chief or to the set purposes of anyone in authority having to do with the fate of the unfortunate men whose bravery and self-sacrifice this monument records. Such a charge would make the British commanders human monsters. The conditions were the result of neglect, not design. He discussed the treatment of prisoners of war throughout history and praised the recent Hague Convention on the rights of prisoners of war and the recent Sino-Japanese War in which "both parties exceeded, in the tenderness and the care which they gave to the prisoners of the other, the requirements of the Hague Convention. Their remains lie buried in the crypt at the base of this monument which was dedicated on November 14, 1848. Timeline of repeated neglect and restoration Edit In February 1892, one of the eagles was stolen. By 1893, the beacon was out. The twin helix stairways to the top of the monument, which visitors once paid a dime to climb, [57] were closed. Until then, visitors could go to the top to get impressive views of Manhattan. In 1894, the bronze door to the crypt was "battered from its hinges" by vandals and the crypt was exposed. The New York Times report of the incident described how the monument provided a play area for neighborhood children: The slope of one side was used by the negro children while the slope of the other side amused the whites. The children of neither hue were concerned with the crime. They realized vaguely that something unusual had taken place, but it was not important enough to them to stop their daily sport. The memorial had become so scarred by vandals and unkempt from lack of proper maintenance as to present a dilapidated appearance. Work was done to clean and preserve the site. A staircase and elevator were installed inside the large column and it was reopened in 1895 by Park Commissioner Robert Moses. It began in 1896 to "keep the shrine from falling apart". The graffiti is dated but the dates are in question as they reflect 1895, and, one tag was scribbled, "before the tomb was even built, in 1848". During a site review on January 7, 1968, Park System workers raised the lid of the stone coffin of Benjamin Romaine. The interior of the coffin appeared to have contained a partially collapsed wooden coffin. That night, the column and urn were lit by a spectacular lighting scheme. Geismar an archaeological consultant. The site was scheduled for housing development to begin on the site. The Crypt location was specifically identified from an Perris insurance atlas as well as a 18th century manuscript map found in the National Archives. The work determined that the site at one time contained a deep void, but no foundations were found. They did find a massive stone side wall as

well as the likely original post holes for the rail fence. The site development was allowed with a recommendation of a plaque when work was done. The status of the plaque is not known and currently there is no plaque on the site.

Chapter 6 : Political Martyrs' Monument | Revolvy

The Monument c Martyrs' Monument was erected in in memory of the Protestant reformers who had been executed in St Andrews some years earlier, before and during the Scottish Reformation.

Chapter 7 : Visit Martyrs' Monument on your trip to St. Andrews

Martyrs' Monument in St Andrews, Scotland, enjoys a high-profile location adjacent to the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, overlooking the world-famous Old Course and the spectacular West Sands.

Chapter 8 : Fort Greene Park Monuments - Prison Ship Martyrs Monument : NYC Parks

The Monument in a postcard. The Prison Ship Martyrs Monument that stands today in the center of Fort Greene Park is a memorial to the 11, men and boys who died in horrid conditions on the British Prison Ships during the Revolutionary War.

Chapter 9 : The Enmore Martyrs' Monument | Guyana Premier | Online Marketing/Advertising

Monument to the Martyrs of January 9th History At dusk, on Thursday, January 9, , more than thirty thousand protesters demanded to enter the Panama Canal Zone, an area which at the time was considered United States territory.