



Society for Army Historical Research

**Echoes of War: A Gazetteer of British sites connected to the American War
of Independence**

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Echoes of War: A Gazetteer of Memorials and Grave Sites connected to British Crown forces in the War of Independence in North America and the Caribbean

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WEST INDIES

Antigua

- **English Harbour**

Fort Charlotte, Fireman's Bay, St Paul

A battery was originally placed in 1745 and upgraded in 1755. The Governor of the Leeward Islands, [Thomas Shirley](#), directed a larger upgrade in 1781 opposite [Fort Berkeley](#) (1704) to further protect the dockyard, which was named Fort Charlotte.

- **St John's**

Fort Barrington, Goat Hill, Rob Race Drive, Five Islands Village, St John's

Named for Admiral [Samuel Barrington](#), CinC of the Leeward Islands Station, and constructed in 1779 [on the site of a previous battery](#) to guard the western entrance of St John's Harbour.

Bahamas

- **Nassau**

Fort Montagu.

Originally constructed in 1741-42. Captured by American marines led by [Esek Hopkins](#) on 4 March 1776 followed by a two week occupation of Nassau. The Spanish took the fort in 1782 during its invasion of the Bahamas but it was recaptured by the expedition led by the loyalist, Colonel [Andrew Deveaux](#), on 14 April 1783.

Dominica

- **Cabrits**

Fort Shirley, Prince Rupert's Head, Cabrits National Park

Originally constructed in 1765 but extended by the French during their occupation of 1778-84. Named for [Thomas Shirley](#), Governor of the Leeward Islands. The naval [Battle of the Saintes](#) took place within sight of its ramparts. Known subsequently for the mutiny of the 8th [West India Regiment](#) in 1802. Given UNESCO World Heritage Site status in 2015 and includes displays relating to the West India Regiments.

- **Galion**

Fort Cachacrou, Scotts Head, Galion

Originally constructed as a signal station by Lt. Governor [George Scott](#) in 1764-67. Attacked by the French whose [invasion force landed there on 8 September 1778](#). What little remains is in a ruined condition.

- **Roseau**

Fort Young, Victoria Street, Roseau

Constructed in 1770 but taken by the French in 1778 when additions were made. The island was ceded back to Britain in 1784. Already ruined, it was badly damaged by Hurricane David in 1979 and what remains are part of the grounds of a resort hotel complex.

Grenada

- **St George's**

Fort George, Grand Etang Road, St George's

Originally constructed by the French, 1706-10 and renamed Fort George when the island was ceded to British in 1763. Having taken a key redoubt on Hospital Hill, the French used the captured guns to bombard the fort on 4 July 1779. The island was ceded back to Britain in 1783. The overall fortification complex around [St George's](#) also including [Fort Frederick](#) and [Fort Matthew](#) (used as a lunatic asylum between 1880 and 1987), was designated a UNESCO Worlds Heritage Site in 2004. Fort George was the site of the execution of the Marxist prime minister, [Maurice Bishop](#), amid internal dissension in his People's Revolutionary Government in October 1983, promoting the US invasion. Used as a police headquarters but [open to the public](#).

Fort Frederick, Richmond Hill, Etang National Park, St George's

Constructed by the French after their capture of the island in 1779 as one of a number of fortifications on Richmond Hill and facing inwards rather than out to sea. Renamed Fort Frederick when the island was ceded back to Britain in 1783, the British completing its construction.

Honduras

- **Omoa**

San Fernando de Omoa Fortress

Constructed 1759-68 but not entirely completed when attacked and taken by a small British force under Commodore John Luttrell and Captain William Dalrymple on 16 October 1779. Recovered by the Spanish the following month after the British withdrew due to losses from disease. Given UNESCO World Heritage Site status in 2021.

Jamaica

- **St Catherine**

Fort Small, St Catherine

Constructed by David Small in 1782 as eight-gun battery to cover the bay between Port Henderson and Hellshire Hills. Renamed Fort Clarence in 1799 when repaired and taken into the official island defences.

- **Ocho Rios**

Ocho Rios Fort, St Ann between Columbus Foot Beach and Dunn's River Falls

Originally built in the late seventeenth century, it was greatly strengthened in 1780. What remains is a wall with four cannon.

- **Trelawny**

Fort Dundas, Rio Bueno, Trelawny

Named for Henry Dundas, and constructed on local initiative in 1778 and not incorporated into the official defences by the Governor, Lord Balcarres, until 1800.

Nevis

- **Fort Charles, Craddocks Village, Nevis**

Originally fortified in the 1630s but taken by the French when they captured the island in 1706. Restored to Britain it surrendered to the French without a shot fired in 1782 and its cannon subsequently used in the French siege of [Brimstone Hill](#) on St Kitts. Little remains of the fort.

Not to be confused with Charles Fort on St Kitts.

Nicaragua

- **El Castillo**

Fortress of the Immaculate Conception, El Castillo, Rio San Juan

Originally constructed by the Spanish in 1675. Unsuccessfully [attacked by the British in 1762](#). Colonel John Polson and Captain [Horatio Nelson](#) led a second attack on 29 April 1780 as part of the [San Juan Expedition](#), capturing the fort which was then held for the next nine months until abandoned in January 1781. Given UNESCO World Heritage Site status in 1995.

St Kitts

- **Basseterre**

Brimstone Hill Fortress National Park, Taylors Range, Basseterre

Designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site (1999), Originally fortified by the French in 1699 but captured by the British in 1700 with successive additions, the ‘Gibraltar of the Caribbean’ was [besieged by the French](#) in January 1782 and taken after a month Further fortified after the island was restored to Britain in 1783.

- **Sandy Point**

Charles Fort, Point Road, Sandy Point Town

[Constructed 1670](#). Its fall to the French in 1690 led to the subsequent extensive fortifications on [Brimstone Hill](#). Converted to lazaretto for lepers in 1890, closing in 1996.

Not to be confused with Charles Fort on Nevis.

St Lucia

- **Castries**

Fort Charlotte, [Morne Fortune](#), Castries

Originally constructed by the French in 1764 after the island was ceded back to France. but continued by the British after the island was [taken by the British in 1778](#). Restored to France in 1784 but retaken in 1794 only to be lost in 1795. Obelisk to the fort's recapture by the [27th Inniskilling Regiment](#) in 1796. Now part of the Sir Arthur Lewis Community Centre. The military cemetery dates from 1782.

- **Gros Islet**

[Fort Rodney](#), [Pigeon Hill National Landmark](#), Gros Islet

Constructed 1779-82 by order of [Admiral Lord Rodney](#) on one the two peaks on Pigeon Island as redoubt. The associated barracks date from 1808. Neighbouring Signal Peak offered clear views towards French Martinique.

Tobago

- **Black Rock**

[Fort Bennett](#), Crafton Beach Road, Black Rock

Originally built by the Dutch, 1628-36. A [two-gun battery](#) established in 1778 against the threat from American privateers.

- **Charlotteville**

[Cambelton Battery](#), North Side Road, Hermitage, Charlotteville

Two-gun battery constructed against the threat of American privateers in 1777.

- **Crown Point**

[Fort Milford](#), Old Store Bay Road, Crown Point

Originally the site of a picket outpost with gun battery from 1770 until the island fell to the French in May 1781. Present fort then constructed by the British in 1811.

- **Studley Park**

Fort Granby, Windward Road, Studley Park

Constructed in 1765. Taken by the French in 1781 and used by them until abandoned in 1787. A detachment of the [70th \(Glasgow Lowland\) Regiment of Foot](#) was stationed there and in November was involved in the suppression of a slave revolt. The [grave](#) of a British soldier. James Clark, who died on 6 July 1772 is within the small cemetery.

- **Plymouth**

Fort James, Shelbourne Street, Plymouth

Originally constructed in 1760 as a barracks but a four-gun battery was added in 1777. Attacked and taken by the French in May 1781. Recaptured by the British in 1793. Taken by the French again in 1802 and then by the British once more in 1803.

- **Scarborough**

Fort King George, 84 Fort Street, Scarborough

Constructed as barrack site in 1778-79. Taken by the French in May 1781 and fortified by them in 1784. Recaptured by the British in 1793 and again in 1803.

Houses the [Tobago Museum](#).