Appendix and Sources
Emily Zheng
Figure 1: Timeline of Lot 6
Figure 2: West Hoosac Town Plan Facsimile, 1751
Source: https://unbound.williams.edu/islandora/object/ephraimwilliamsproject%3A15
Figure 3: West Hoosac Blockhouse Rock, inscribed by Kappa Alpha
SITE OF BLOCKHOUSE
MARKED BY MONUMENT

Location of Old West Hoosac
Fort and Work of Original
Settlers Commemorated

With suitable ceremonies in commemora-
tion of the original settlers of the town-
ship of West Hoosac, a boulder placed by
the Kappa Alpha society was unveiled
last Monday afternoon, on its front
grounds, the site of the old Fort Hoosac
blockhouse. Rain compelled the speakers
and their audience of 150 members of the
Faculty, alumni, and student body to
conduct the dedication exercises inside
the Lodge instead of on the lawn.

After an invocation by the Rev. Wil-
liam Clark ’56, Charles Bulkley Hubbell
’74 explained the purpose of the dedica-
tion of the monument and read letters of
appreciation from President Woodrow
Wilson, from David J. Hill, former ambas-
sador to Germany, and from Miss
Mary E. Woolley, President of Mount
Holyoke College. Lewis Perry, Jr., sixth
in descent from Col. Benjamin Simonds
a soldier of Fort Massachusetts and an
original settler of West Hoosac, then un-
veiled the monument. An ode written for
the occasion by Talcott Miner Banks ’90
and descriptive of the blockhouse and its
seige by the Indians in 1756 was read by
the author.

In the principal address of the afternoon,
the Rev. John Hoyt Lockwood ’68 told of
the founding of the township and of the
events which led in 1754 to the building
of the fort and its subsequent attack by
the Indians. Henry Sanford ’95, gov-
ernor of the society of Colonial Wars in
the state of New York, gave full assurance
of the society’s approval of this step. In
behalf of the town and the College, Sam-
uel Blagden, Chairman of the Selectmen,
and President Garfield expressed their be-
ief in the value of the monument and the
“great accomplishment of those soldier-
citizens whose memory it perpetuates.”

Figure 4: Record Article Detailing Unveiling of Monument
Source: https://unbound.williams.edu/islandora/object/williamsrecord%3A2632
Figure 5: Map of Williamstown, circa 1876
Source: https://unbound.williams.edu/islandora/object/maps%3A13
Figure 6: Mansion House

Figure 7: Greylock Hotel
Said Uncle Sam: "I will be wise, And thus the Indian civilize: Instead of guns, that kill a mile, Tobacco, lead, and liquor vile, Instead of serving out a meal, Or sending Agents out to steal, I'll give, domestic arts to teach, A cake of IVORY SOAP to each. Before it flies the guilty stain, The grease and dirt no more remain; 'Twill change their nature day by day, And wash their darkest blots away. They'll turn their bows to fishing-rods, And bury hatchets under sods, In wisdom and in worth increase, And ever smoke the pipe of peace; For ignorance can never cope With such a foe as IVORY SOAP."

Figure 8: Advertisement designed by Harley Procter for Ivory Soap
Figure 9: Pictures of the Procter Mansion when it is occupied by the Kappa Alpha fraternity
Robert E. Lee, a descendant of patriots who aided in the founding of the United States, related by blood and closely tied by marriage to President George Washington, was a professional military man of renowned ability. After the Civil War, he emerged as one of the most important and nationally appreciated figures in healing the divisions of that conflict. As Lee stated, “Remember, we are all one country now. Dismiss from your mind all sectional feeling, and bring them up to be Americans.” Qualified by his prior tenure as Superintendent at West Point, in 1865 Lee became president of Washington College, now

Figure 10: Page commemorating Robert E. Lee on Kappa Alpha website
Figure 11: Paper article featuring Kappa Alpha students at Wake Forest University, showing the fraternity’s close ties with the Confederate South

Figure 12: Blurb in The Record about Kappa Alpha
Figure 13: Picture of the Williams Inn
Source: The Berkshire Eagle

Figure 14: Bench in front of The Williams Inn. Inscribed on the top: “In Honor of the Treadway Family”
Figure 15: Site of West Hoosac Fort Plaque, located in front of The Williams Inn

Figure 16: Lobby at Williams Inn
Figure 17: Clock in Inn Lobby
A fake “grandfather” clock in the lobby. Inside, there is a metal duck and red voodoo doll. The obscured paper sign says, “Williams Inn Mascot”

Figure 18: Brass chandelier at entrance, with Williams banner in side shop window
Figure 19: Map of Northern Berkshire County Massachusetts, hung by the entrance of The Williams Inn
Figure 20: Cabinet in Williams Inn Lobby with souvenirs and memorabilia

Figure 21: Screenshot of The Williams Inn website, self-written description of the Inn
The memorial contains a fountain with a cylindrical monument in the middle. The fountain has shelves that allows water to flow in a counterclockwise fashion, to not only mimic the movement of the cars around the roundabout but also to show the reversal of time, going back into the past. The curves along the monument are walkways that exhibit a similar spiral. On the walls are
different historical events in reverse chronological order, so you are literally walking back through time. At the very top is a big painting with half glass, and represents the earliest point in time before the settlers came and before any of the buildings were built. I wanted to have this on the top because 1) it is the final destination of persons journey, signifying the “earliest” point in time and 2) the high elevation means you can see everyone and be seen by everyone. The first buildings in Williams were built on highest points of land (ex. Griffin, West) as a show of power and defense and to be able to survey the land for Indians and runaway slaves. So the goal in building something tall and prominent is to repurpose and reclaim this colonial power dynamic in a positive way.