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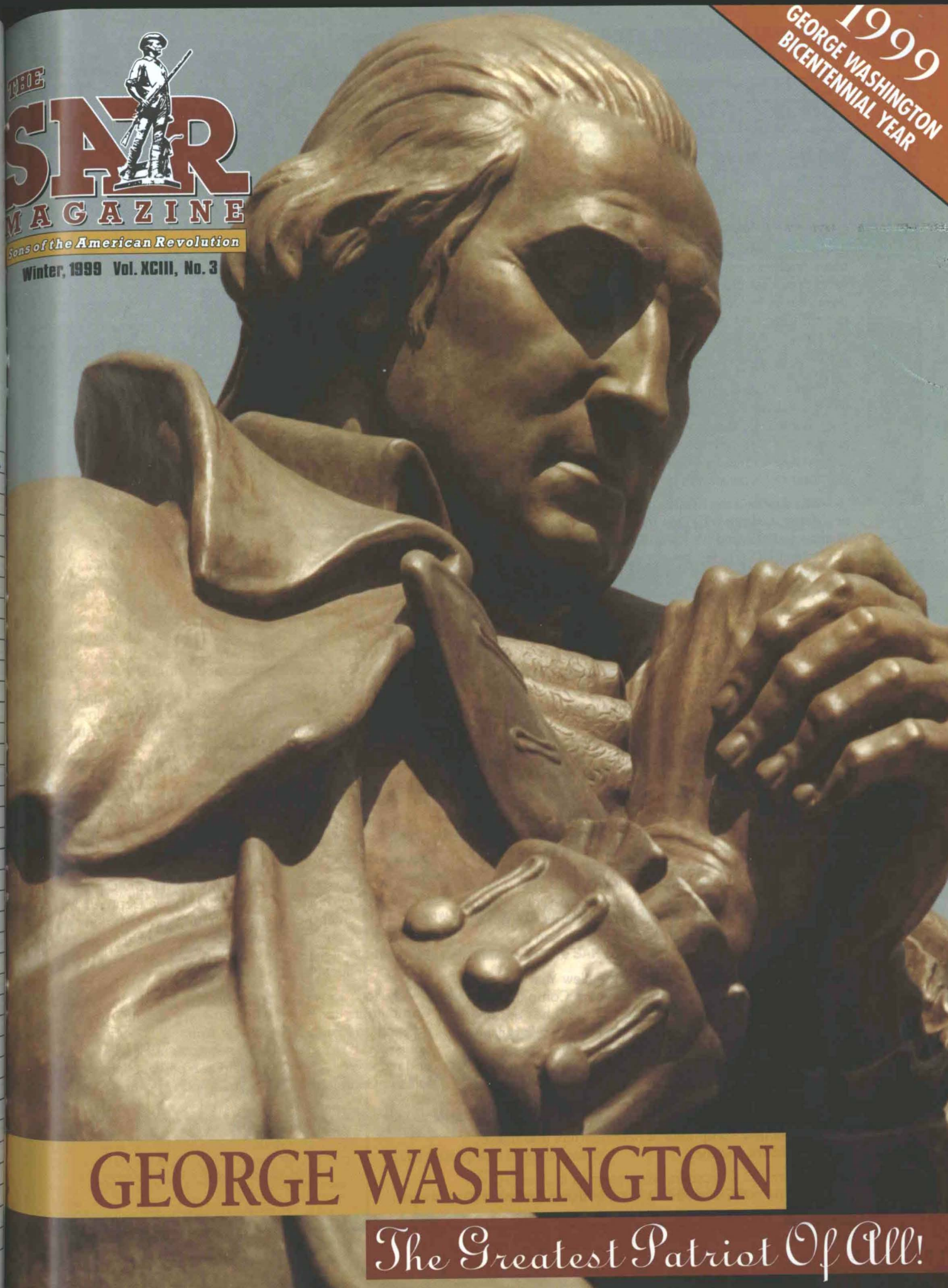
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**GEORGE WASHINGTON**

*The Greatest Patriot Of All!*

# The President General's Message

## My Compatriots:

Where were you when the hands of time rang out the news another year is through? For me it was a time for reflection. I sat alone in my family room, going over the past year in my mind. As our grandfather clock rang out the old year, I remembered, with gratitude, those whose lives touched mine during the past year, giving their support, encouragement, fellowship and assistance as June and I traveled around the country, or worked at our Louisville Headquarters. Even when I was unable to reveal why I made a certain decision, you still gave loyal support. June and I thank you so much for your friendship and trust. A very special thanks to the best Executive Committee a President General has ever had. Compatriots, you are the greatest!

We launched the *Headquarters Dispatch*, our monthly newsletter, last fall with Don Moran of California as Editor. Thanks to Don, and his contributors, it has been a hit! Reprints of HD articles are appearing in State/Chapter newsletters around the country. We are trying hard to meet your request for better communications. Send Don your suggestions/news.

We have a bright new year, a new beginning, a new opportunity to reach the heart of our countrymen in this bicentennial year of the death of our beloved first President, George Washington (1799-1999). So let's lay aside the past and reach out to Americans who have never heard our story, *The SAR Story* - a story told in words and deeds by OUR patriot ancestors. Most are unaware of the sacrifices they made to secure the freedom we all enjoy today. Through the Internet, *The SAR Magazine*, our Museum, our Library, our adult and youth awards programs, Color Guard, reenactments, cooperative programs with the DAR, C.A.R., Mount Vernon Ladies Assn., other Associations, and word of mouth, we can reach millions of Americans. THIS is the challenge and THIS is the opportunity I have been taking to Compatriots and friends all across our country. Let's lay aside petty differences. THIS is the tie that binds us together. We have patriot blood in our veins and, together, we can save America!

Perhaps the biggest change of the New Year is our appointment of a new Executive Director. Compatriot Wayne R. Wiedman of the Kentucky Society has assumed the reins as Executive Director, a position he relinquished in 1988. Wayne comes to us with the unanimous support of the President General and Executive Committee. His immediate task is to reorganize our National Headquarters staff and to update and improve operations. Wayne possesses excellent administrative talents which are in need as we install new computers at headquarters and make other significant changes.

Dr. Arthur E. Chapman, who resigned in January, will be missed by our Compatriots. His warm personality and



In October the PG visited Point Pleasant National Military Park in West Virginia to help commemorate the battle that took place there in 1774. He placed the NSSAR wreath.

cheerful disposition made him a favorite with members. He will be remembered as a most personable Executive Director. Good luck, Art! Stay active in SAR.

After seven years at the helm of the Accounting Department, Comptroller Lorin O'Hara resigned in January to move on to other opportunities. Lorin started as a Staff Accountant and was promoted to Comptroller three years later. She learned the Mass 90 accounting software installed by our management and did a great job. We will miss Lorin.

Replacing Lorin is a highly respected Louisville businessman and CPA named Craig Johnson. Craig has accepted an interim assignment as Staff Accountant.

The new year will bring some dramatic new changes to our Museum, Library, and Merchandise Dept., as we prepare to enter the new millennium. To all who answered our Christmas Fund Appeal letter with your gifts, our heartfelt thanks! It is not too late to still send in a contribution, tax deductible in the new year!

We look forward to welcoming the Trustees, and all Compatriots and wives who can come, to our Trustees Meeting on March 5-6, 1999 at National Headquarters in Louisville, KY. You will find a new look at Headquarters and receive a warm welcome! On a personal note: you folks in Georgia may bring your Moon Pies and RC Cola!

Sincerely,

*Russell D. Page*

Russell D. Page

Winter, 1999  
Vol. XCIII, No. 3

# THE SAR MAGAZINE

Sons of the American Revolution

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## FEATURES



4 Beyond a doubt George Washington was our nation's greatest Patriot.



16 SARs honor Revolutionary War ancestors by marking their graves.



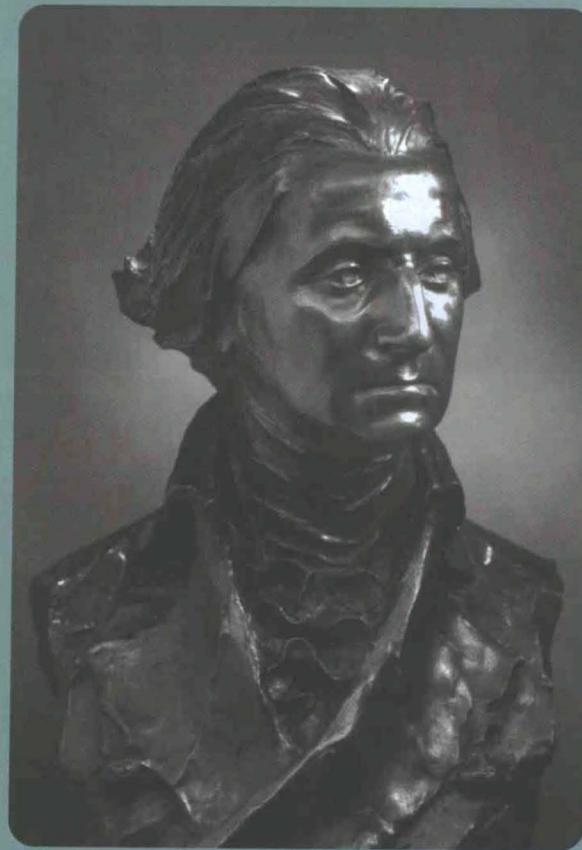
24 Spanish troops in California had role in the Revolutionary War.



28 The winning essays for 1998 youth contests are presented.

## DEPARTMENTS

Former Museum Director James A. Williams Left Lasting Legacy	10
New C.A.R./SAR Medal Of Appreciation To Be Available Soon	10
Compatriot Wayne R. Wiedman Named Executive Director	11
New NSSAR Committee To Work With National Park Service	11
Waloomsac Battle Chapter Commemorates Battle of Bennington	12
Wreath Laying Ceremony At Saratoga National Historical Park	13
State Societies Mark First Battle Of The Revolutionary War	14
Plan Now To Attend The 109th Annual Congress In San Diego	20
Historic Celebrations Involve SAR Participation	27
New Members	31
Delaware, South Carolina Compatriots Dedicate Marker	33
How YOU Can Help Preserve United States History	34
In Our Memory	35
State Society And Chapter Events	26
Kings Mountain National Military Park Site Of Celebration	45



This handsome bronze bust of George Washington was cast by the Gotham Company of Rhode Island in 1970; the sculptor was Arturo Bianchini. Later the piece was acquired by Laurens Morgan Hamilton, a resident of Virginia who served as Vice-President General for the Southern District. He presented it to the National Society when Headquarters was still in Washington, DC.

# GEORGE WASHINGTON

*The Greatest Patriot Of All!*

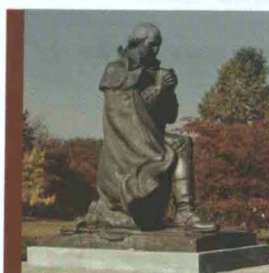
Historian General Larry D. McClanahan chronicles the amazing life of this remarkable Virginian, from his birth in 1732 through his final retirement after serving two terms as our nation's first President.

*Was his career led and protected by divine providence?*

**Dispatch riders rapidly spread to the north, west and south from the area of Alexandria in the Potomac tidewater of Virginia on that cold day of December 14, 1799. They carried the word of the death of George Washington, "Father of our country", first Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, first President of the new nation.**

This event truly marked the end of an era. While other Patriots were of greater intellect, more fiery in the zeal of liberty, more eloquent in speech, and of great personal wealth, none possessed the steadfastness of spirit, the resoluteness of purpose or the tenacity of soul and character to lead and mold an ill-formed, poorly equipped and strongly individualistic band of citizen-soldiers into an army that eventually would conquer the greatest army of the civilized world.

Much has been written concerning the life of George Washington through biographies written by his friends and associates. Many histories of the General have sub-



The Cover Photo captures this dramatic bronze statue depicting George Washington at prayer at Valley Forge. It was a 1967 gift to the Freedoms Foundation, which is located at Valley Forge, from the Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania. It was sculpted by the renowned artist Donald De Lue and stands a majestic nine feet tall.

sequently been written by historians great and small. Myths have abounded concerning his person and related events. Sadly, recent historic efforts have been aimed at discrediting George Washington, his deeds, and the ideals defended by him and our other founding Patriots.

Serious scholars and readers of history can with assurance view the life and events of this remarkable man as those which rise above others of that period. In the history of the democratic world, George Washington stands with Abraham Lincoln, Winston Churchill, and General George C. Marshall as individuals whose characters were forged by the crucible of events of their times to lead the western civilization from chaos into a better state.

## WASHINGTON HAD EXTRAORDINARY LINEAGE

Washington was not in any sense a "common man" for he was marked by birth and breeding for a life above that of the common and the ordinary. He was, in fact, descended directly from the great kings of the Scots, Malcolm II and III, through the thane Gospatrick. His lineage also included a Plantagenet connection and ties to the Anglican Church.

Washington's family was one of border Scots who eventually became established members of the English border nobility in Westmoreland and Northumberland Counties. From Gospatrick, the name evolved to Patrick of Hirsle to Fitzpatrick, alias de Hertburn, alias de Wessington (Wessyngton) to Washington. This metamorphosis began in 1074 and extended until 1420-23. By 1500, the family seats were at Sulgrave Manor in

Northampton and at Old Washington Hall in what is now Washington, England.

Much of the prosperity of the early Washington's was through marriages in the male line to wealthy widows. These marriages brought increased landholdings and greater status. Through John Washington's marriage to Margaret Kytson was brought a connection to the Spencer line which produced the future Sir Winston Churchill. A later marriage of John's great-grandson Lawrence in the late 1500s to Margaret Butler brought a connection to the Plantagenet line. Lawrence's second son, William, married Anne Villiers, half sister of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham and confidant of Charles I. Their son, Colonel Sir William Washington, was a commander under Charles at the Battle of Edgehill in 1642 in the English Civil War. The fifth son of Lawrence and Margaret Butler Washington was the Reverend Lawrence born in 1602 at Sulgrave. His education was from Brasenose College, Oxford, obtaining B.A., M.A. and B.D. degrees while serving as proctor and lector.

Following the granting of the B.D. degree in 1632, Lawrence became rector of Purleigh, Essex in 1633. This was a wealthy parish and allowed him to marry Amphylls Twigden who was the heiress of John Twigden. She was living with her mother Anne and stepfather - a Mr. Roades - who subsequently died. Her mother then married Andrew Knolinge who became godfather to Amphylls' second son, Lawrence. John was the first son with another son William and daughters Elizabeth, Mary and Martha.

## LAWRENCE'S LIFE TAKES TURN FOR THE WORSE

As a result of the royalist connections of the family, Reverend Lawrence was turned out of his Purleigh parish and sent to Little Braxter near Maldon, Essex which provided a poor living. The family became impoverished and Amphylls and the children sought refuge with Andrew Knolinge while Lawrence was in disfavor.

At the death of Knolinge, his estate was divided between his wife's children and grandchildren, with Lawrence, his godson, receiving the residue. However, Amphylls subsequently died intestate. John, the eldest son, and Lawrence successfully sued in London to restore Andrew Knolinge's estate. These funds allowed the brothers to invest in trade with the colonies.

John, by this time married, sailed in 1656 on the *Seahorse* as mate and part owner with Edward Prescott, principal owner. The ketch landed in Virginia on the Potomac at Mattox Creek in Westmoreland County to take on tobacco for the return voyage. This wharf was the dock for the estate of Lieutenant Colonel Nathaniel Pope of the Cliffs, a wealthy landowner and planter.



WINTER 1999



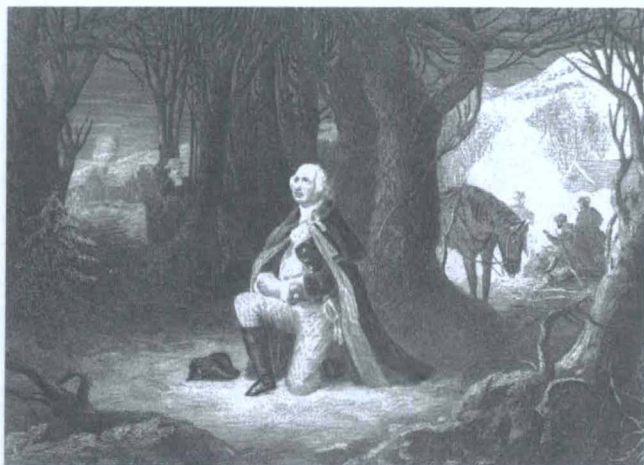
This 1941 drawing by Paul Hawthorne, entitled "Washington Taking Command of the Troops at Cambridge, July 3, 1776", was published by the First National Bank of Boston. A popular story that this event occurred under an elm tree is probably a myth. (Courtesy Cambridge Historical Commission.)

After onloading the tobacco on February 28, 1657, the *Seahorse* was to sail with a fleet of similar ships awaiting departure on the Potomac. Weighing anchor, the ketch moved away from Mattox Creek and, apparently striking a sandbar in a storm, promptly sank. Nathaniel Pope quickly provided assistance, but the boat was raised after much effort resulting in the loss of the cargo. Edward Prescott was highly displeased according to some historians and blamed John Washington for the loss. The *Seahorse* embarked for England leaving John behind.

## OTHER PROMINENT FAMILIES THERE, TOO

The County during this period provided excellent prospects for prosperity through land patents, tobacco growing, and commerce with England. Already established were other men of prominence such as Andrew Monroe, grandfather of James Monroe, the future President; Richard Lee, the founder of the great Lee dynasty; Captain John Marshall of England and Ireland who had served under Colonel Sir William Washington as a Captain of Horse at the Battle of Edgehill in 1642; and William and Lewis Markham of a noted Lincoln and Nottinghamshire family having Plantagenet connections similar to the Washingtons and having a branch of the family at York. There a Markham was a bishop of the York Cathedral. These families and their descendants were entwined in the history of Virginia and the nation for generations.

Currently Historian General, Compatriot Larry D. McClanahan has served as President and National Trustee of the Tennessee Society and as either chairman or a member of several National Committees. He holds the Minuteman, Patriot, Silver Good Citizenship, Meritorious Service and Florence Kendall Medals. A recipient of degrees in Civil Engineering from Tennessee Tech University, he is a professional engineer who was given early training as a surveyor at Belvoir Plantation (now Fort Belvoir) in Virginia - and descends from the McClanahans and Marshalls of Westmoreland County, Virginia, who surveyed the Northern Neck with George Washington. These families immigrated to Culpeper and Fauquier Counties where they served as Culpeper Minutemen and members of companies of the Virginia line who spent the Winter of 1777-78 in Valley Forge.



Depicted is George Washington at prayer during the encampment at Valley Forge – reflecting his deep religious convictions. There are a number of accounts of people accidentally discovering him at prayer, with the person behind him presumably being Isaac Potts. (Courtesy National Archives.)

One of the properties John Washington acquired through his marriage to Mrs. Broadhurst was a plantation of 500 acres on Currioman Bay. It was here at Poor Jack Creek that the first courthouse for the county was established in the former Broadhurst residence. John, who was serving as a justice of the county, leased the property to Lewis Markham who was serving as sheriff. Markham operated an ordinary in the residence with a provision that the court would meet there on a monthly basis.

John Markham's niece, Mary from Alexandria, married John "of the forest" Marshall. Their home was south of the Washingtons on lands on Pope's Creek purchased from John Washington and Thomas Pope by John Marshall's father Thomas. This purchase placed the futures of George Washington and Thomas Marshall forever in close proximity.

John Washington left three children from his marriage to Anne Pope upon his death in 1677. Lawrence, the eldest, married Mildred and had three children, including the second son Augustine. This particular Washington produced eleven children by marriages to two wives. By his first marriage to Jane Butler, there were four children, including Lawrence the oldest surviving son. His second marriage was to Mary Ball, an orphan, who was raised by a family friend, George Eskeridge. This marriage produced seven children. The first born was George who was named for Mary Ball's guardian.

#### GEORGE WASHINGTON ARRIVES IN FEBRUARY, 1732

At the time of George's birth on February 11, 1732 (oldstyle) it was on lands that had been acquired over several generations at Bridge's and Pope's Creeks. By this time the Washington estate in Westmoreland County was called "Wakefield". Other Washington estates were "Ferry Farm" near Fredericksburg on the Rappahanock and Mount Vernon on the Potomac near Alexandria.

At the age of eleven George's father died, leaving Mt. Vernon to his half brother Lawrence. Mary Ball was a possessive mother whose insecurity sought to smother young George. In rebellion, George escaped his mother at Ferry Farm by visiting at Wakefield and staying with Lawrence at Mt. Vernon.

George's formal education was obtained under Rev. Archibald Campbell and at the school of Henry Williams at Church Point at the confluence of Mattox Creek and the Potomac River. It was here that George was taught to survey, with practice surveys being performed in the

area around Church Point. One such survey was known to have been recorded and is contained at Wakefield.

A classmate of George's at Mr. William's school was Thomas Marshall. This association formed a lifelong bond between the two boys that carried into the next generation, with Thomas Marshall's eldest son John, the future Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

George later attended the Reverend James Marye School near Fredericksburg. By the age of 16 his education was completed and he had reached physical maturity at a lanky height of 6 feet and two inches.

#### ENTER SALLY FAIRFAX INTO WASHINGTON'S LIFE

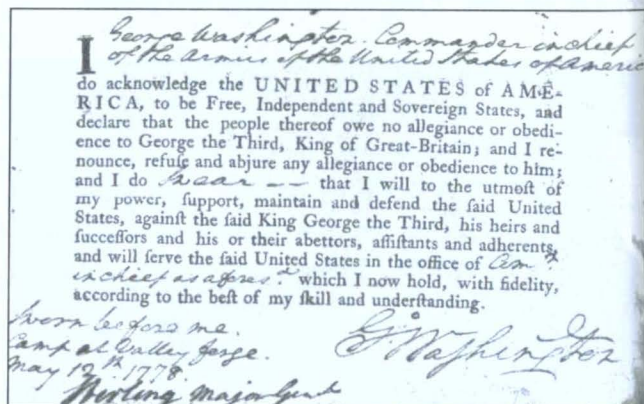
George's half brother, Lawrence, was married to Anne Fairfax of the wealthy Virginia branch of the Fairfax family of England, headed at that time by Lord Thomas Fairfax. Anne's brother owned the Belvoir plantation between Mt. Vernon and Alexandria on the Potomac. Through his brother Lawrence, George was introduced to the owners of Belvoir, George and Sally Fairfax. Throughout his life George was attached to Sally Fairfax. She was the true love of his life and many letters were exchanged between them over many years.

At the time of his sixteenth year, through his training in surveying and the Fairfax connection, George was employed as an assistant to George Fairfax for a month. This engagement was to determine the western extent of the vast holdings of Lord Fairfax, known as the Northern Neck of Virginia. The territory was defined by the Chesapeake Bay and the neck of land between the Potomac and the Rappahanock Rivers westward to their headwaters and the divide between them at the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Parliament had received a request by Lord Fairfax to permit him to sell the lands in parcels to settlers looking to move westward from the tidewater area where the land was worn out by several generations of repeated tobacco growing. With permission finally granted, the surveying process began with the work of Chief Crown engineer William Mayo and James Thomas, the elder, as Lord Fairfax's chief engineer. The survey mission of George Fairfax was one of a number of such surveys conducted under the chief engineers and provided George Washington with his first earned income. The \$7.20 per day he earned was used to purchase land.

#### WASHINGTON LED BY DIVINE GUIDANCE, SOME SAY

Not only was he known early on as thrifty and industrious, but meticulous in his business affairs. He was credited with calculating the number of seeds in a



George Washington signed this oath of allegiance on May 12, 1778 while at Valley Forge. The same document was executed by such others as Von Steuben and Alexander Hamilton. They are on display in the National Archives, Washington, DC. (Courtesy National Archives.)

pound of red clover and in knowing every foot of the 1,459 acres he purchased before he was nineteen. By virtue of his size and love for the country, he considered himself immune to the harshest conditions to be encountered on the frontier.

Many students of George Washington's life believe that he was led and protected by divine providence. Evidence is given by the voyage he took to Barbados with Lawrence who then in 1751 was ill with tuberculosis. There George became infected with smallpox, an often fatal disease. He survived the attack with scars on his face.

#### MILITARY CAREER LAUNCHED WITH VIRGINIA MILITIA

Following the death of Lawrence in 1752, George succeeded to the ownership of Mt. Vernon and entered into the first assignments of his long military career. In the fall of 1753, he was commissioned a militia major



George Washington's Seal Ring is the National Society's most prized possession. Stored in a Louisville bank vault, it is displayed on very rare occasions – such as when a newly elected President General is installed at an Annual Congress.

and appointed adjutant of the southern district of Virginia. Governor Robert Dinwiddie dispatched George to Fort Le Boeuf over the Blue Ridge in the Ohio Valley with an ultimatum to the French from the crown to leave the territory claimed by England. He was led on the mission by the frontier guide Christopher Gist. Along the route he performed several tasks that were strategic to the land claims of the crown, including surveying of a site for a future fort.

After reaching the French at Le Boeuf, he was rebuffed by the commanders who scoffed at the British claims on the territory. He had little choice but to begin his return trip to Williamsburg through deteriorating winter weather. With Gist they were forced to abandon their horses in deep snow and proceed on foot to the Allegheny River where they hoped to make a crossing on the frozen ice. Finding the river not frozen, the men fashioned a raft with the one hatchet which they shared and began the crossing in the icy water.

Midstream the efforts of their poling caused the raft to capsizе, throwing both men into the water. Only by the greatest exertions were they able to pull themselves to shore. Drenched and freezing, they were able to make Winchester, Virginia, in the Shenandoah Valley on January 7, 1754.

#### SUFFERS DEFEAT AT FORT NECESSITY

After delivering the news of the French resistance to Williamsburg, Governor Dinwiddie commissioned George a lieutenant-colonel and sent him back to the Ohio Valley to secure a site for a fort being built for the Ohio Company at what is now Pittsburgh. This mission was equally disastrous since the French were able to capture Washington in a battle at a poorly sited abandoned fort that he named "Necessity". To gain his release, he was forced to sign a false admission of guilt

to murdering the French commander at an earlier battle at Great Meadows in Pennsylvania.

Following his return to Williamsburg, he became disillusioned with Governor Dinwiddie's policies and the



On November 25, 1783 George Washington entered New York City shortly after the British left earlier in the day. A militia unit of Westchester Light Dragoons served as military escort for him, Governor Clinton and their mounted staffs. (Courtesy The Collections of the Library of Congress.)

crown's limitation of colonials to the rank of captain in the regular army. He resigned his commission and went home to Mt. Vernon to retire to a planter's life.

This retirement was quite brief for in May of 1755 George was appointed aide-de-camp to General Edward Braddock in an expedition to take Fort Duquesne, the same fort George was unsuccessful in retaking in his previous mission. The expedition included a large force of British regulars supplemented by a contingent of frontiersmen serving as militia.

This expedition became noted for the term "Braddock's Defeat" for as it approached the fort in a narrow valley, a combined force of French and Indians ambushed from the ridges of either side of the valley. Dismounting, the regulars formed up in traditional ranks making them easy targets so that a rout began. Washington retained his seat and began to take command of the surviving troops who were mostly militiamen. He was able after enduring withering fire, the loss of several horses from under him, and the continued loss of men, to extract the remainder of the men and reach safe ground.

#### ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF DIVINE PROTECTION

Survival by Washington presented another example of divine protection. He found after the battle that, while he was untouched, his coat contained four bullet holes. Fifteen years later, George returned to the battlefield in the company of his close friend Dr. James Craig. There he was met by an old Indian chief who had traveled a long distance to meet him. The chief informed George that he was a leader in the battle and had instructed his warriors to shoot at the officers in the expedition. Washington was the only officer to survive and the old chief said he had fired at him seventeen times without hitting him.

Convinced that the Great Spirit was protecting him, the chief ordered his warriors to cease firing at Washington. The chief was quoted as saying that he came "to pay homage to the man who is the particular favorite of heaven and who can never die in battle".

Washington served the following two years as Colonel

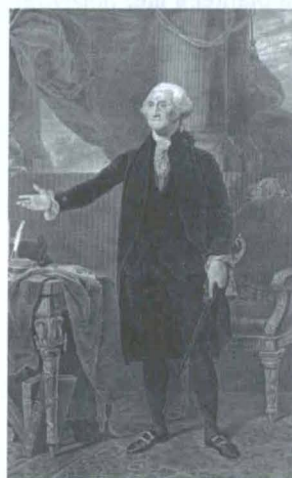
and Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia militia charged with defending the 300 miles of the western frontier. Although there were forts along this line, they were poorly staffed and the men were ill-equipped. So scarce were the supplies that George instructed Captain Thomas McClanahan, in his orders to relieve Fort Loudon, that he should account for every bullet used and to insure that none was expended in a wasteful manner.

In 1758, Washington was appointed to serve as brigadier under General Forbes in a British force that was dispatched to capture Fort Duquesne. The fort was abandoned by the French when the British force arrived and the army burned it before departing. With the mission accomplished and the frontier now in relative peace, Washington resigned his commission and returned to Mt. Vernon once again.

#### MARRIES MARTHA CUSTIS IN 1759

The next phase in Washington's life was marked by his marriage on January 6, 1759 to Martha Dandridge Custis. With this marriage to the wealthy and attractive young widow, the land holdings of George increased by 17,000 acres. He also acquired a town house in Williamsburg and stepchildren John Parke Custis and Martha Parke Custis.

Through the sixteen years of quiet life at Mt. Vernon, the Washingtons prospered in a life of a genteel planter family. George served as Burgess in the Virginia House and as a vestryman in the established church. And while continuing to express his love and devotion to Martha,



James Heath, a London engraver rendered this valuable work in 1797 after the original painting of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart that had been ordered by the influential Senator William Bingham for giving to Lord Lansdowne of England; it is on display at National Headquarters. The painting was purely conceptual with the exception of the head which the President sat for and which was used over and over again by Stuart in his many commissions from Washington admirers.

he maintained a relationship through letters with Sally Fairfax.

In 1774, the colonies were in a political turmoil with the Stamp Act and civil disobedience rife – particularly in Massachusetts. Washington was by then participating in the activities of the rebellious Burgesses. Following the dissolution of the Virginia House and the formation of a Continental Congress, George was appointed a delegate to the first convention. He also served as a delegate to the Second Congress of May 1775 while serving as commander of five Virginia militia companies. During this Congress, John Adams nominated Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army and he was unanimously elected.

#### ASSUMES COMMAND OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY

On July 3, 1775 in Cambridge, Massachusetts George Washington assumed command of the army and began the campaign against the British army. Again, as in the Virginia frontier, his troops were ill-trained and ill-

equipped. He commanded a band of homogenous citizen soldiers who were enlisted for periods varying from 30 days to six months. They came to the army from farms and towns in fervor and left on whims to the call of crops and family. On the way from Massachusetts to New York City, troops came and went.

When battle came, the Continentals were a force of twenty odd thousand – with emphasis on odd. British troops numbered 32,000 crack Redcoats led by General Sir William Howe, with support of 30 warships and 400 transports commanded by Sir William's brother, Admiral Richard Howe.

The Continental Congress declared independence from the Crown in that now famous Declaration on July 4, 1776. Soon afterwards the British began the series of victories that forced the Continentals from Brooklyn and Long Island to Manhattan and across the Hudson to New Jersey. With defeat followed by defeat, the fate of the army of the colonies seemed to be doomed along with the future of the young confederation.

With hope at a low ebb, Washington surprised the Redcoats and Lord Cornwallis by transporting the Continentals across the icy Delaware River in the cold dark early hours of Christmas morning of 1776. The victory that this battle brought was reinforced by the night time march from a still live camp at Trenton to again surprise a British force at Princeton on January 3, 1777.

Making winter camp in Morristown, Washington had reclaimed most of New Jersey. However, during the ensuing spring and summer the British waged an unsuccessful campaign in the lakes area of upper New York with a force led by Gates. But another force of Redcoats led by Howe captured Philadelphia.

#### TROOPS ENCOMP AT VALLEY FORGE

Defeats by Howe at Brandywine Creek in September and at Germantown forced Washington and his ragged troops into winter camp at Valley Forge on December 11th. While many historians have chronicled this period of great trial by the troops of the Continental Army, one of the best accounts is contained in *The Winter Soldiers* by Richard M. Ketchum. When first seeing the present day park in July, it is hard to imagine what that winter of 1777-78 produced for the men who camped along the ridges of that hilly site.

Through Ketchum's narrative one can feel the dampness from the mud chinking between the green logs, feel the moisture dripping from the roofs, and smell the smoke of the fires used to heat and cook inside those rude huts. While scratching sores caused by lice and unwashed skin clad in unwashed rags, the pangs of ever-present hunger and chilling cold must have combined to drive the soldiers toward madness or desertion.

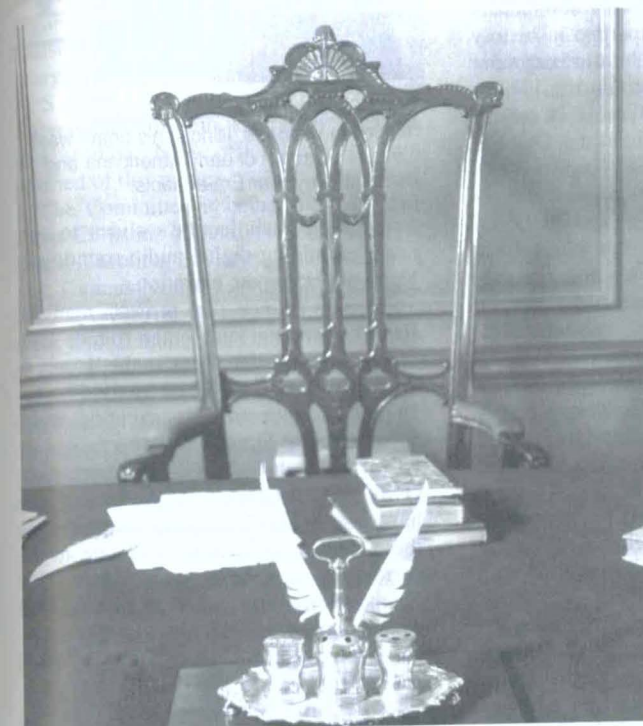
While Washington tried to hold the troops together, he pleaded with the Continental Congress for food and supplies, but a penniless government could only wait with Washington in hopes that Ben Franklin could prevail on the French to join in the struggle with men and money.

#### MYSTICISM CONTINUES TO SURROUND WASHINGTON

This period produced stories that are still recounted about Washington's mystic nature in that time of extreme trial. While his staff plotted against him, he held his council and his head. One account has two soldiers watching him on his knees in the woods in prayer. Another tells of how he received a prophecy for the new nation from a spectre who appeared to him late at night as he sat in his tent near the fire.

Fortunately for the nation, in the spring Dr. Franklin's efforts and the army's perseverance convinced the French to send troops and money with ships to rescue the Continentals from almost certain disaster. From his

camp site he was forced to watch the troops try to eat anything which might be boiled in the cook pot while the Pennsylvania farmers carried supplies to the British in Philadelphia for sterling crowns. Washington was finally able to pay the troops, provide clothing and arms, and train the army through the efforts of Von Steuben, Lafayette and Pulaski during the spring of 1778.



The "Rising Star" chair was used by George Washington while he presided over the Constitutional Convention. The treasured artifacts shown are central to the framing and signing of the Constitution in the Assembly Hall of Independence Hall, Philadelphia. The silver inkstand, designed by Philip Syng in 1752 for the Pennsylvania Assembly, was used by the delegates to sign the historic document. (Courtesy Independence Hall National Historical Park Collection.)

Upon breaking camp with an army in better condition than when formed in 1775, Washington was able to achieve success in the battles across southern New Jersey, retake Trenton and send the British into retreat. While the Redcoats achieved some early success in the campaign now underway in the lower Carolinas, the fortunes of war had turned and with them Washington turned south to intercept the southern army now in the Tidewater area of Virginia. Victory soon followed when the French blockade of the Virginia coast prevented the trapped army of Lord Cornwallis from receiving relief at Yorktown.

On October 19, 1781 Cornwallis' surrender was accepted by General Washington.

#### RETURNS HOME TO MOUNT VERNON, BUT NOT FOR LONG

While the army stood down, it continued to remain a viable force under Washington's command until December of 1783 when he resigned his commission to return home at last as a private citizen in retirement. Though he was away from government and the army, he found that the actions of Congress during the period until May 7, 1787 were most disturbing as they affected his fortunes as a landowner and planter.

When the Constitutional Convention convened that May in Philadelphia, George Washington was seated as

a delegate. On May 27th he was unanimously elected President of the Convention. Following formal ratification of the Constitution by New Hampshire on June 21, 1788, a strong central government was formed. On February 14, 1789 he was elected the first President of the new nation by the Electoral College, defeating John Adams, John Jay and nine other candidates. His inauguration followed on April 30, 1789 at Federal Hall in New York City.

Washington's interpretation of his role in government was derived from his understanding of its definition in the Constitution. Congress was still formulating it during the balance of his first term. His attempts to remain above politics brought severe criticism from both Adams and Jefferson.

Despite the criticisms, Washington was re-elected in 1792 by an overwhelming majority over John Adams, George Clinton and two others. His second administration was composed almost exactly as his first, although



This handsome statue of George Washington stands outside of what is now Federal National Memorial Hall in New York City. It was dedicated in 1883 by Grover Cleveland in celebration of Washington's inauguration. The original Federal Hall was built in 1703 as City Hall and the scene of many famous events, including the trial of Peter Zenger, meeting of the Stamp Act Congress of 1765 and the meeting of government under the Articles of Confederation – as well as the meeting of the first Congress and Washington's inauguration. When Congress was moved to Philadelphia, Federal Hall fell in disrepair and was sold for salvage. The present structure, now operated by the National Park Service as a public museum, was built in 1842 as a custom house and subtreasury. The NSSAR was formed on the centennial date of Washington's inauguration on April 30, 1783.

changes took place in many of the cabinet posts as the years passed. During these two terms Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee were admitted to statehood. The second term was marked by three major events: the Whiskey Rebellion, the Genet Affair, and the public firestorm over John Jay's treaty with England.

#### DEATH COMES IN DECEMBER 14, 1799

In September of 1796 – at age 65 – he delivered his Farewell Address and made his final return home to Mt. Vernon. Adams named him commander of the provisional army on alert during a crisis period with France, but the remainder of his days until his death on Saturday, December 14, 1799 were spent as an overseer of his farming operations. His death followed his making of a will by about a month, when despite his assurances on continued existence at the time, he succumbed to the effects of an infection attributed to a cold.

The legacy he left to the nation truly justifies the name "*Father of Our Country*".

## Former Museum Head Jim Williams Dies, Leaving Lectures, Newspapers To SAR

When Compatriot James A. Williams was called to eternal rest on November 1, 1998 at Portland, Oregon, he left behind a monumental legacy to the National Society – a prestigious Museum in our Louisville Headquarters devoted to the Revolutionary War Era that he had steered to fruition.

He also left behind two important contributions that will have an impact for years to come:

- His private, very valuable collection of over 30 original, 18th century newspapers that not only trace the early history of this type of publication in America, but also highlight reports of key events in our nation's struggle for independence. Given to the National Society, they will go on display at Headquarters later this year.

- Nearly 30 slide-illustrated, educational lectures he developed covering a wide range of topics from "Colonial Architecture 1690-1810", "The Story of Independence Hall" and "Colonial Silver" to "Surrender at Yorktown." He gave these to the Lewis & Clark Chapter, which he joined upon moving to Portland in 1995. As reported later in this news story, the Chapter is in the process of making the lectures available on videotapes for use by SARs and others for programming.

A native of Chicago, Jim affiliated with the SAR in 1967. Employed in the field of newspaper journalism for many years, he felt that these media were a better source of history than history books because of

their first-hand documentation of events. Early in his career he became a member of the Manuscript Society of America, whose membership consists of individuals, libraries and museums dedicated to collating the history of American newspapers and manuscripts. His expertise in history and early Americana led him to becoming a Director (later Chairman) during 1961 to 1981 of the Wilmette, Illinois Historical Museum; he was a resident of this Chicago suburb at the time.

When the NSSAR moved Headquarters from Washington, DC to Louisville in 1979, officers realized that although a number of American artifacts and memorabilia had come into their possession, a museum was needed to exhibit them. Compatriot Williams' reputation in Wilmette came to their attention and he was asked to develop the NSSAR Museum. He was its Director from 1981 until his move to Oregon. The James A. Williams Long Gallery is named in his honor – a fitting tribute to the man who, as a volunteer, almost singlehandedly developed this outstanding facility from a few items onto what it is today.

Spearheading the program to translate the lectures into studio-quality videotapes are Lewis & Clark Chapter members Keith Miller, Past President of the Oregon Society, and Larry Mylnechuk, Treasurer and also the Society's National Trustee. Enthusiastically endorsed by Compatriot Williams' family, the project involves



While Compatriot James A. Williams resided in Wilmette, Illinois, his home was a virtual museum of early Americana and Revolutionary War Era artifacts.

transferring each lecture's slides to tape and then adding digital audio sound, with Keith providing the narration.

To help launch this project, many of Jim's Compatriot and other friends have made monetary donations to the 'James A. Williams Fund' established by the Chapter. YOUR tax-deductible contribution, made payable to the Fund, should be mailed to: Larry Mylnechuk, 11 Cellini Court, Lake Oswego, OR 97035-1307. Sufficient gifts have been received to facilitate producing these three lectures (chosen to tie to the current George Washington Bicentennial Year commemoration: "Washington, Man or Monument"; "Washington Homes – Wakefield, Mount Vernon, Woodlawn and Arlington"; and "Story of the U.S. Constitution." According to Compatriot Miller, they will be offered at a reasonable price, with proceeds being directed to producing added tapes. Announcements will be forthcoming as they become available.

## Committee Formed To Work With NPS

To strengthen the National Society's involvement in the American Battlefield Protection Program, an ongoing, extensive project of the National Park Service, President General Russell D. Page has organized the National Park Service Liaison Committee. This new group is charged with maintaining contact with the NPS relative to this important program and actively participate in its strategy meetings and studies. NPS officials have been notified of this move.

The Committee is being chaired by C. Dean Cullison, currently President of the South Carolina Society. Other members are: Thomas N. Clark, NCSSAR; Paul M. Frantz, VASSAR, Chairman of the Historic Sites and Celebrations Committee; Robert F. Galer, GASSAR, Chairman of the Revolutionary War Graves Committee; Anthony M. Johnson, VASSAR; Eldon M. Kaplan, DCSSAR; Dennis F. Marr, ESSAR; Former President General Stewart Boone McCarty, DCSSAR; James E. Musslewhite, PASSAR; Robert E. Reyes, DCSSAR; FPG Robert B. Vance, GASSAR; FPG Paul H. Walker, MASSAR; Winston C. Williams, WISSAR, Editor of *The SAR Magazine*. Each possesses some type of involvement in various programs with the NPS – such as organizing commemorative celebrations at Revolutionary War battle sites.

### Program Begins In 1990

The NPS protection effort was born in 1990 following the struggle to save the Civil War site of the Battle of Manassas in Virginia from encroaching development. Although interested in preserving battle sites of every war on our nation's soil, the National Society is concentrating on those of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. The first steps taken by the NPS have been developing comprehensive accurate information about the sites.

Information will include assessments of the significance of these sites, threats to their integrity, and possible alternatives and interpretation.

### Method Of Funding

Information released by the NPS points out that in 1996 Congress enacted legislation calling for a historic preservation study of battlefield sites associated with the Revolutionary War and War of 1812, to be modeled on the previous study of Civil War sites. While the original legislation authorized additional funds amounting to \$750,000 to conduct the study, these funds were never actually appropriated by Congress. The 1999 budget language requires the NPS to begin this study by reducing or eliminating other activities in order to fund the project.

For details about the overall program, visit this web site: [www2.cr.nps.gov/abpp/](http://www2.cr.nps.gov/abpp/)

## Kentucky Compatriot Wayne Wiedman Appointed New Executive Director

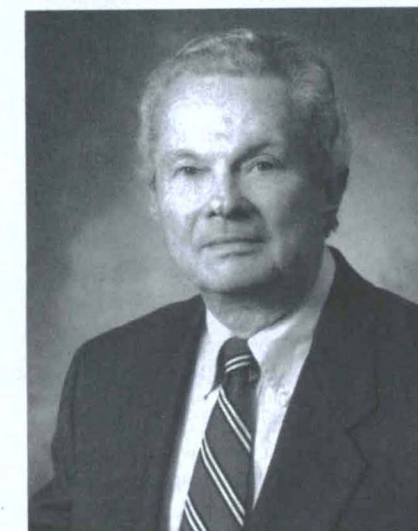
In early January Dr. Arthur E. Chapman tendered his resignation as Executive Director of the National Society, according to an announcement by President General Russell D. Page on behalf of the Executive Committee. He was succeeded by Kentucky Society Compatriot Wayne R. Wiedman, who had held the position during 1986-88; he retired to pursue other interests.

The President General also reported that Lorin O'Hara had resigned as Controller of the National Society. Since then, this responsibility has been assumed by Louisville businessman Craig Johnson. He has been retained as an accounting consultant until a permanent replacement for Lorin comes aboard.

In commenting on Compatriot Chapman, PG Page stated that the Society was fortunate to have had the benefit of his professional expertise during the period he was Executive Director. "His warm personality and excellent relations with the public endeared him to many Compatriots and were important in solving a variety of problems."

A distinguished Military Graduate, ROTC, University of Oklahoma, Compatriot Wiedman received his 2nd Lieutenant commission in the United States Army in 1950. He served as an artillery officer in Korea, receiving an honorable discharge in 1953. He then enjoyed a successful career in various sales positions through 1982 with Armco Steel Corporation, a major firm with headquarters in Ohio. From then until his initial employment by the National Society, he was a private market-

ing and steel consultant to clients in Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.



Executive Director Wayne R. Wiedman

A 1974 graduate of Duke University with a BA Degree in Management Business/Accounting, Craig is a Certified Public Accountant and is affiliated with the Kentucky Society of CPAs and the Healthcare Management Association. His distinguished career has been involved in key positions with such health-related firms as American Hospital Directory, Inc., and Humana, Inc., both of Louisville. He most recently was Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the former.

## C.A.R./SAR Medals Of Appreciation To Be Available

Missouri Society Compatriot Edward S. Gray, Chairman of the Medals and Awards Committee, has unveiled plans for minting three versions of a new C.A.R./SAR Medal of Appreciation – bronze, silver and gold. They will be available later this spring, including as a miniature and accompanied by a certificate.

He points out that the primary purpose of the new award is to recognize Compatriots and members of the Children of the American Revolution "who have supported and given exceptional service to the C.A.R. (or SAR on behalf of the C.A.R.) at the national, state and/or local levels." The award's design was developed by Chairman Gray; Dr. Philip W. Bernstorff, Chairman of the C.A.R. Committee; and Thomas W. Taylor, a member of the SAR Maryland Society currently serving as N.S.C.A.R. President.

The bronze medal may be presented by the National or a State Society to a member of the C.A.R. in good standing in recognition of and in appreciation for outstanding services to the SAR. For example, it may recognize assistance in preparing C.A.R.'s who qualify to obtain

SAR membership, C.A.R.'s who participate in State Society Annual Meetings or at an Annual Congress, and C.A.R.'s who have otherwise significantly aided SAR programs.

The silver medal may be presented by the National or a State Society to an



The new C.A.R./SAR Medal of Appreciation features a relief of the C.A.R. National Emblem circumscribed with the legend, "SAR C.A.R. Medal of Appreciation."

SAR in good standing upon the recommendation of a C.A.R. local or State Society or the N.S.C.A.R. in recognition of and appreciation for outstanding services rendered to the C.A.R. A letter to the Executive Director must accompany the order for a medal to the Merchandise Department at Headquarters in Louisville outlining services rendered and signed by the President of the recommending C.A.R. body.

The gold medal may be presented by the National Society to a member of the SAR in good standing upon the recommendation of the N.S.C.A.R. in recognition of and appreciation for outstanding services to the C.A.R. The recipient must already have the bronze and silver medals; an exception to this rule may be made by the Executive Committee upon the recommendation of the N.S.C.A.R. Board of Managers. A Compatriot may receive the gold only once; its presentation should be made by the President General at an Annual Congress, or by the N.S.C.A.R. National President at their Annual Meeting – with the concurrence of both executive councils.

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## Battle Of Bennington Publicized

On a Sunday in mid-August members of the Empire State Society's Walloomsac Battle Chapter hosted a commemorative service marking the 221st Anniversary of the Battle of Bennington, Vermont – which was actually fought in the nearby New York hamlet of Walloomsac. Beautiful sunny skies added luster to the event.

Chapter President John H. Sheaff opened the ceremonies with an observation that even though the attendees were gathered to honor their ancestors who served in the Revolutionary War, it was important to remember all of those who have acted in defense of our country. Citing current events as an example, he pointed out that only a few weeks before, eight Americans had died as a result of the embassy bombings in Africa.

Speaking as manager of the state-operated historic site, Thomas Conklin welcomed everyone, adding a warm word of thanks to the Walloomsac Battle Chapter for helping the NY State Department of Parks and Recreation in promoting and maintaining



Displaying the Walloomsac Battle Chapter's banner at the Bennington commemoration were President John Sheaff (right) and Thomas Conklin of the New York State Department of Parks and Recreation.

ceremonies commemorating the Battle of Bennington. Even though 60 of the men who fought so gallantly with him in 1777 had signed the invitation, the 81-year-old general declined to participate, citing old age as his reason.

President Sheaff concluded this year's ceremonies by laying a wreath at the site and offering a prayer for everyone who fought at the Battle of Bennington.

**Editor's Note:** This news story was prepared by David E.P. O'Dell, Publicity Chairman for the Empire State Society. It is based on information supplied by Duane Booth, a member of the Walloomsac Battle Chapter.



Proudly participating in the program were members of His Majesty's 53rd Regiment of Foot in America. Commanding the outfit was LTC Paul R. Loding (left), an SAR.

the battleground. Even though the site is not as well known as some others, he noted, it offers visitors a variety of hiking trails and picnic facilities, as well as a beautiful view of the surrounding countryside.

Chapter member Lt. Colonel Paul R. Loding and his companions in His Majesty's 53rd Regiment of Foot in America acted as a Color Guard for the ceremonies. Speaking to the attendees, Compatriot Loding noted that even though the British, Germans and Native Americans who fought there in 1777 were "on the other side," they too should be remembered, as they had a legitimate reason to be there on that fateful day.

Cathe Stark Mersereau, a direct descendant of General John Stark, participated in the ceremonies costumed as the General's wife Molly. Speaking on behalf of the General, she read a letter he wrote in 1809, when he was invited to attend that year's



A direct descendant of General John Stark, Cathe Stark Mersereau spoke to attendees.

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## SARs Remember Patriots Who Fought At Saratoga

By Dennis F.M. Marr, President Saratoga Battle Chapter, Empire State Society

The Saratoga Battle Chapter has resumed its traditional annual wreath laying ceremony at the Saratoga National Historical Park. This year's event, held on a glorious afternoon on September 19, was truly memorable.

Wreaths were placed by the Chapter's Saratoga Chapter, NSDAR; the Virginia Society, represented by Compatriot and Mrs. Myron Lyman, Sr.; and by Lt. John W. Finn, USN (Ret), the oldest living Medal of Honor recipient. He was in the area for the dedication of the bell from the U.S.S. *Saratoga*, which was unveiled at the new U.S. National Veterans Cemetery adjacent to the Battlefield on this same afternoon.

Lending grandeur to the event was the participation of Peter J. Dubacher, Director of the Berkshire Bird Paradise in Petersburg, NY, who was on hand with "Martel," an American Bald Eagle that had lost one wing to a poacher's bullet in Minnesota. He has made a specialty of taking in wounded or injured American eagles, rehabilitating them and then providing them with a home. Chapter President Dennis F.M. Marr remarked to the assembled participants and spectators: "...a beautiful day, an American Eagle and the American flag flying...it doesn't get any better than this!"

At a Chapter meeting held at the Park Visitors Center, Mr. Dubacher was presented with the NSSAR Silver Good Citizenship Medal by President Marr. In his citation, which was read aloud to the meeting, Marr stated in part: "Generations of Americans have looked to the eagle for inspiration, a living reminder of the freedom



The wreath laying ceremony took place at this monument in Saratoga National Historical Park. Included in the participants were (from left): Saratoga Battle Chapter Compatriot Walter Jennings; VASSAR Compatriot and Mrs. Myron Lyman; VPG-New England District and Mrs. Ronald E. Newton; Peter J. Dubacher and Martel the eagle; Chapter President Dennis F.M. Marr; VPG-North Atlantic District Richard W. Sage; and DAR Saratoga Chapter Regent Shirley Schadow.

for which our revolutionary ancestors fought, bled and died. Its image has graced our coinage since the founding of the Republic...For your tireless work in providing a safe haven for the American Eagle, the National Society Sons of the American Revolution, through our Saratoga Battle Chapter, is proud to recognize you with its Silver Good Citizenship Medal."

Compatriot Marr introduced several dignitaries who were on hand for the day's events. Registrar General Col. Bruce Baird

Butler and his wife Ann; VPG-North Atlantic District Richard W. Sage; VPG-New England District Ronald E. Newton; and Helen Newton (Mrs. Ronald E.), Senior National Vice President-New England Region, NSCAR. Each honored guest brought greetings and said a few words.

Following the meeting, the group proceeded to the north end of Saratoga Lake for a buffet on the deck of Cohan's-On-The-Lake. This capped a day of memorable events, spectacular weather and true fraternal camaraderie.

## COLONIAL NEW ENGLAND IS LOOKING FOR A FEW GOOD MEN



Can you prove lineal descent from ancestors born in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine or Vermont prior to 4th of July 1776? If so, The National Society, Sons of Colonial New England invites SAR Compatriots to write for information to our Secretary General.

NATIONAL SOCIETY, SONS OF COLONIAL NEW ENGLAND  
1620-1776

Secretary General Arthur Louis Finnell, 9033 Lynsdale Ave. S., #108, Bloomington, MN 55420



Active participants in the program were Peter J. Dubacher and Martel the eagle.

## Battle of Point Pleasant Celebrated

By Raymond G. Musgrave, President West Virginia Society

Point Pleasant, West Virginia was the setting for the 224th celebration of the Battle of Point Pleasant on October 2-4; the engagement marked the beginning of the Revolutionary War.

On hand for the event were President General and Mrs. Russell D. Page. Designated "Honorary Colonial Governor", he and his wife led the Saturday parade riding in an 18th century horse-driven carriage. Also participating in this gala event were Color Guards from these Societies: West Virginia, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri and Maryland.

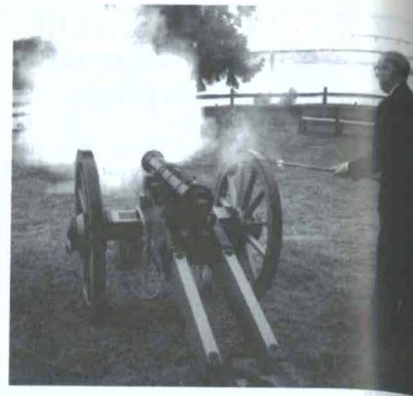
That evening the PG was the honored guest at the "Honorary Governor's Reception" at Fort Randolph (formerly Fort Blair). It was held in the rustic 18th century building and lighted exclusively by candle. Later the "Point Pleasant Battle

Days Colonial Ball" was staged at the Lowe Hotel.

### Church Service On Sunday

Sunday morning saw an 18th century church service at the Point Pleasant Battle Memorial State Park. Following this, PG Page presented and dedicated a memorial plaque bearing an 18th century mortar that honored the service and memory of the late Former President General Nolan Carson. Mrs. Carson and family were in attendance at Fort Randolph where the memorial will repose.

Following a luncheon, participants gathered again at Memorial State Park for a commemorative memorial service of the battle. Presiding was West Virginia Society President Raymond G. Musgrave, while the principal address was offered by



President General Russell D. Page assisted in firing a volley from this replica of a 3-lb cannon. The weapon was recently acquired by Compatriot Robert Long in memory of his father and donated to the Chapter.

PG Page. After a musical salute, the October 13, 1774 eulogy delivered by then Colonel (later General) Andrew Lewis was read by Compatriot Finlay J. Coles, Point Pleasant Chapter President. The eulogy referenced the death of his brother, Colonel Charles Lewis, earlier that day on the field of battle.

The program concluded with the laying of wreaths at "The Magazine", which was used for storage of gun powder, food, grain and the like. Most of them were placed by Compatriots representing a number of State Societies and Chapters.



Major participants in the Point Pleasant Commemoration were (foreground, from left): Point Pleasant Chapter President Finlay J. Coles, Central District Vice-President General John A. Horner, Jr., President General Russell D. Page and West Virginia Society President Raymond G. Musgrave.

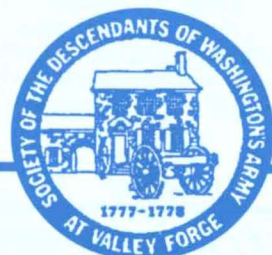
## Compatriots Publish New Books

Two new volumes of interest to Compatriots have been published by prominent members of our Society.

*American Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Texas* is the title of a book compiled by Former President General Clovis H. Brakebill, a member of the Texas Society. It features biographies of 42 Patriots; a few of the write-ups are brief in nature, but most are rather extensive. The full pension application of many of them is included without editing. Also encompassed are excerpts from out-of-print books, one of which describes a frontier wedding ceremony as it was performed and recorded. The book is priced at \$35. Checks payable to "Dallas Chapter SAR" should be mailed to the Chapter's Treasurer: Cliff Slagle, 5811 Still Forest Dr., Dallas, TX 75252-4914.

*American Society Medals, An*

*Information Guide* has been prepared by California Society Compatriots Lee E. Bishop, Jr. and J. Robert Elliott II. Featuring 360 pages, it contains nearly 650 high-resolution illustrations of the membership and other medals of over 200 lineage, military, patriotic and other types of societies, together with basic criteria for membership, historical notes, detailed information on variations, naming, etc. Also included are six pages of color ribbon charts and a very comprehensive index. The authors, both two-term Past Presidents of the Orders and Medals Society of America, have earned that organization's highest honors. The volume is priced at \$75, which includes insured postage. Make checks payable and remit to: Lee Bishop, P.O. Box 3393, Santa Monica, CA 90408. California residents add \$5.75 sales tax for a total of \$80.75.



### VALLEY FORGE

Society of the Descendants

Descendants of officers and men on command at Valley Forge during the Winter Encampment of Washington's Army, 1777-1778, may be eligible for membership in the Society, which convenes each year at Valley Forge.

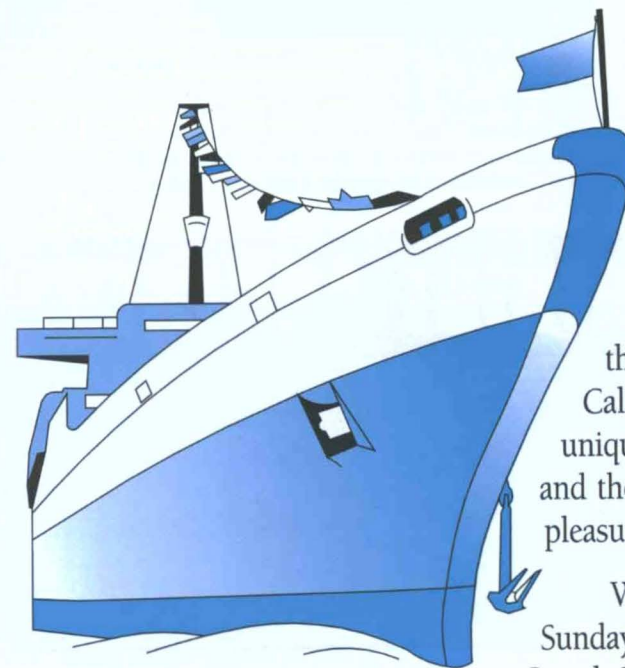
Junior membership is available for descendants who are under the age of eighteen years

Inquiries are cordially invited. Application forms and requisite information are supplied through the Office of Deputy Commissary General of Musters, as follows:

Deputy Commissary General  
Post Office Box 915  
Valley Forge, PA 19482-0915

## ANNOUNCING A SPECIAL CRUISE FOR COMPATRIOTS AND GUESTS!

With special rates and unique programs for all! You do not have to be a member to take advantage of this unique offer and friends are also invited to join our group.



What could be better than enjoying Thanksgiving at sea with your family and friends aboard *The Enchantment of the Seas*, one of Royal Caribbean's newest and most beautiful ships. As we visit no less than three different countries with five Ports of Call. While at sea a variety of special and unique programs especially designed for SAR's and their friends will be available for your further pleasure and enjoyment.

We will sail from the Port of Miami on Sunday November 21st with stops at; Georgetown, Grand Cayman, Ocho Rios, Jamaica, Cozumel and Playa del Carmen, Mexico, and historic Key West, returning to Miami on Sunday morning. A full seven days and nights including all meals and professional entertainment while on board. Fares begin as low as \$774\* plus \$128 taxes per person, double occupancy. Air fares and third and fourth passenger rates available upon request. Tips, shore excursions, and cocktails not included.

There will be T-Shirts and giveaways, a private cocktail party and much more for seven full fun days. These fares are on a space available basis only, first come first served. For full and complete details either call or write:

**A & A Groups, Inc.**

**P.O. Box 4471**

**Louisville, KY 40207-4471**

**502/899-9004 E-mail: aagroup@bellsouth.net**

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO JOIN US IN THIS FUN-FILLED EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE!

\*Less expensive fares may also be available.

*Royal Caribbean Ships are of Norwegian and Liberian registry.*





Two Patriots buried in historic Linwood Cemetery at Columbus, Georgia were honored in November by the Coweta Falls Chapter. The ceremony included dedication of SAR markers. **LEFT:** Robert F. Galer, author of the accompanying article and who serves as Chairman of the Chapter's Graves Committee, welcomed guests to the program. **RIGHT:** Dr. Revis Butler (foreground), Commander of



the GASSAR Color Guard, participated, as did George Thurmond and Larry Guzy (both shown), Herbert Hazelton, Tom Porter and Herman Tovey. Rev. James Allen served as a Private in Virginia Continental Troops, while George Wells Foster was a Second Lieutenant of Prince Edward County, Virginia Militia. (Photo courtesy La Shinda Clark, Columbus, Georgia *Ledger-Enquirer*.)

of the multiplicity of sources. The same individual may be present on several sources and thus multiple records can be created. To identify duplicates a reported grave is checked with the 1993 RWGR. If identical the entry is eliminated. But if the new entry is identical and contains new or corrected data, it is accepted for full entry and coded with a "u" for an updated entry. The old entry remains in place. Records are screened again for duplication through a computer-assisted process. A computer program presents a screen with records having an identical surname, given name and date of birth. The records are then examined to determine if they are duplicates. Generally, if the dates of birth and death are identical and the cemetery for each is the same, the records are duplicates. The best data from each record is retained.

**EDIT.** All information on the records is edited. The birth year must be between 1670 and 1776 and the death year must be between 1774 and 1899. State of service



Robert F. Galer (left), author of the accompanying article, members of the GASSAR Color Guard and several DAR ladies participated in a colorful ceremony that saw dedication of a marker at the grave site of Patriot William Gilbert. See article for details.

and state of interment are edited for validity. Each word is checked for proper spelling and to determine if a standard abbreviation can be used. Rank is compared to a table of standard ranks or civilian support services and appropriate adjustments are made. Invalid suffixes are corrected. If a county is missing, the city name is entered into a program which looks up the county. Each text field such as name, cemetery, county and spouse is sorted and reviewed. A review can reveal, for example, variant names of a cemetery. "Old Settlers' Cem" and "Settlers' Cem" might be standardized to "Settlers' Cem."

**STATISTICS.** Statistical analysis of the data gathered for the Revolutionary War Graves Register promises to give new insights about the men and women who served the cause of the American Revolution. Analysis of the first 9,500 new records was revealing. Of those records

Soldier and Private, followed by Captain and Sergeant. It is interesting that Captains outnumber Sergeants in this sample. The greatest number are interred in Ohio and New Hampshire. The fewest interments are in Wisconsin and the District of Columbia. One is interred in Mexico and another in Sweden. The spouse of the individual is identified on 37 percent of the records.

These statistics will be more credible when the file size of new records reaches the projection of 54,000. Ultimately, over 150,000 names will be gathered for the Graves Register and the statistics promise to of even more interest.

#### PRESERVATION

Individual Grave Registry Forms are given priority because they contain lots of data. After pertinent data is extracted for the register data base file the forms are put aside for microfilming. The first micro-



Phillipston, Massachusetts was the setting for an August program that saw marking the grave site of Patriot Elijah Gould, a member of the 3rd Massachusetts Regiment. **ABOVE:** The program was organized by two descendants, Wisconsin Society Compatriot Thomas J. Gould (left) and his father, Payson (age 87). Also taking an active part were members of the Col. William Henshaw Chapter Color Guard (**BELOW**). The Guard was led by Past Chancellor General Duane T. Sargisson of Worcester. Thomas offered a thumbnail sketch of his ancestors' military and personal history, while Payson commented on the right to bear arms and his own military service in World War II, which included being with 'Vinegar Joe' Stillwell in Burma.



where the age could be determined the average at death was 76. The average age in 1776 was 25 years. Two of the individuals were born in 1774 and 1776; these young Patriots must have served, perhaps as news gatherers or scouts, at early ages at the end of the war. The greatest number of this early sample served Pennsylvania, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, the least served Maine. The most common surnames were Smith, Brown, Taylor, Miller, Adams and Johnson. The most common given name by far was John with fully 13 percent of the individuals bearing that name. The next most popular names were William and James. The most common ranks were

In November the Cincinnati Chapter dedicated SAR and VA markers at the grave of Patriot Christopher Hartman, who is interred in the Hartman Cemetery at Marathon. Offering remarks was Past President Charles Edwards, who now serves as Chairman of the Chapter's Revolutionary War Graves Committee.

filming occurred in 1996 when all the forms received from 1920 through 1993 were filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah. They are now catalogued in the SAR Library in Louisville, in the Mormon Family History Library in Salt Lake City and in related Family History Centers throughout the world. Thousands of new Grave Registry Forms are now being prepared for filming. Multiple copies are identified, staples and clips removed, attachments and photos positioned and surnames collated into alphabetical order. The Chief of Field Services for the Genealogical Society has indicated that a film team is standing by to do the job.

(continued on next page)

## HONORING OUR PATRIOT ANCESTORS

The NSSAR Revolutionary War Graves Committee, under the chairmanship of Robert F. Galer, continues to further a broad program aimed at locating, marking and registering Patriot grave sites all across the country.

Over the past few years the NSSAR Revolutionary War Graves Committee has fielded a broad program of actions and publicity to achieve world class recognition for the graves registration and marking program.

#### PUBLICATION

The first edition of the NSSAR Revolutionary War Graves Register (RWGR), published in 1993, listed 54,000 graves of those who served the cause of the American Revolution. A goal was established in 1994 to register an additional 54,000 graves by the year 2000 and to then combine them with all previous graves in a second edition of the RWGR. By the end of 1998, with 50,022 more graves entered, the goal is in sight.

Although the additional entries may be reduced by as much as 20 percent after combining multiple records, members of the publication project are confident about reaching the goal. They are quick to credit the hundreds of Compatriots and non-members who have sent in grave forms, and to those who have submitted copies of rare lists of previously located graves. Without their support progress on the ambitious project simply would not be

made. The project team solicits everyone to continue supporting the program by sending in forms and lists. The job of Patriot Grave Registration is never done.

The mission of the Graves Committee's publication project is simply to receive and process Patriot Grave Forms and lists with a computer program and publish and preserve the results. Personnel, who are volunteers, consist of an administrator - currently the Committee Chairman - a software developer, editors, data entry persons using personal computers and one or two systems analysts and advisers. Most expenses are absorbed. More help is needed for the occasional work involved. Please contact the administrator at [rfgaler@aol.com](mailto:rfgaler@aol.com) if you have some time and can use a computer.

The RWGR in book or CD ROM format is used by researchers to reveal information about those who served the cause of the American Revolution. While surfing the web, Erik J. Lander found the SAR page and followed up with an e-mail to the Webmaster, Ralph Nelson of DESSAR, saying: "I'm trying to obtain the burial place of the last veteran of the American Revolution, Daniel F. Bakeman who died in 1869. Can you possibly point

me in the right direction?" Nelson, a member of the Graves Committee, responded "I checked our SAR Revolutionary War Graves Register book (also available in CD ROM) and found that he is buried in Sandusky Cemetery, Freedom Township, Cattaraugus County, New York."

**DATA.** The data elements gathered and entered into the Register for each individual are surname, given name, dates of birth and death, rank, state served, name of spouse(s) and burial information such as cemetery, town or township, county and state. The data is obtained from a variety of sources, and these sources do not always carry all of the data elements sought. For instance county or rank may be absent. Volunteers, using references like the DAR and SAR Patriot Index, add absent data whenever possible. Thus, those who enter the data onto computer discs do the best possible job of translating the data to the form needed for the Register. A set of standards and abbreviations is used by volunteers as they complete the record. A two letter source code is added to identify the principal source of the data.

**DUPLICATES.** A variety of inconsistencies creep into the Register because

As filming is completed, the forms will be processed further and placed in the reference room of the SAR Library in Louisville with the two file cabinets of forms already in the Library.

The perceptive researcher can find a treasure of genealogical data in Grave Registry Forms. Although data varies, the form usually contains details of military service, day and month of birth and death, directions to a cemetery grave, name and address of the submitter and a pension number, if applicable. Tombstone photos and family information may be attached.

#### GRAVE MARKING

The marking of Patriots' graves is a major activity in the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Chapters in states of the eastern seaboard have Graves Chairmen who find that grave marking serves to generate a broad awareness of our American heritage and a specific interest in SAR membership.

Compatriot George E. Thurmond, Graves Chairman of the GASSAR Piedmont Chapter, wanted his members to get involved. His activity began with referring to the two-volume publication *Georgia Revolutionary War Soldiers' Graves* co-authored by Atlanta Chapter Compatriots H. Ross Arnold, Jr. and Hank Burnham, at the time a graduate student. He was intrigued with the listing of two Patriots buried in Utoy Cemetery in metro Atlanta about a mile from Fort Mepherston. Utoy



The Pennsylvania Society's Erie Chapter in July dedicated a memorial in honor of Patriot Nathaniel Mallory, who was a Private in Col. Webb's Connecticut Militia. Participating in the ceremony were (from left): M/G Michael Dunlavey, USAR, the second highest ranking reserve intelligence officer in the country; Mrs. Michelle Ridge, wife of the Commonwealth's Governor; Jack Mallory, a descendant; Carl J. Anderson III, President; and Robert Robbins, a State Senator.

Primitive Baptist church was established in 1824 along with the cemetery and is the oldest Baptist cemetery in Fulton County. The church left the area some time ago.

The cemetery was no longer on the map or in the telephone book, but he kept asking around until someone was found who grew up in the area and volunteered to take him to the location. The eight-acre cemetery was in ruins. He was surprised to find Confederate Flags proudly displayed on some graves in the cemetery so he reasoned that by finding a Sons or Daughters of Confederate Veterans Camp in the area, he could find out who owned the property.

Locating the graves of Patriots William Gilbert and Isham Hendon proved to be much easier than locating the cemetery. "We just looked around until we found them," said Thurmond. Working with the General James Longstreet Camp of the SCV, Piedmont Chapter members arranged for a coordinated cleanup day replete with brush clearing, debris removal and gravestone cleaning. A cleanup crew turned out in force and when they left the area "you could feel the spirits of two Patriots were standing tall, pleased that their participation in the Revolution had not been forgotten."

Last month the same chapter located the grave of Patriot James Adams. An article by noted newspaper columnist and author Celestine Sibley (*Atlanta Journal-Constitution*) about the dedication service brought out 86 people - quite a turnout for one grave deep in the woods. The Graves Chairman was able to locate two direct descendants of the Patriot. One traveled from Charlotte, NC to present the biography of Adams. In all, 17 descendants attended. Again, the Chapter cleanup crew turned out to do the honors in preparing the area for the dedication service.

**DEDICATIONS.** Grave marking ceremonies vary in content. Typically, the program includes an invocation, Pledge of

Allegiance to the U.S. Flag, welcome and recognition of participants and guests, biography, unveiling and benediction. One could also have the presentation and retirement of colors and flags, a uniformed color guard, a wreath laying, speech, echo taps, music and gun salute. A printed program adds tone and provides a souvenir. It is customary to forward photos and a description of the event to the Editor, "SAR Magazine", P.O. Box 26595, Milwaukee, WI 53226. And to State Society and Chapter newsletters. It should be noted that the National Society does not maintain grave marking records.

**MARKERS.** Those acquainted with restrictions on grave marking by other societies are surprised that approval for grave marking need not be obtained from the SAR. No restrictions are imposed and responsibility is vested in the proponent. Bronze Patriot Grave Markers may be ordered from NSSAR Merchandise, 1000 South Fourth St., Louisville, Kentucky 40203. The cost of a marker with lugs for affixing to a tombstone is \$55; a stake type marker is \$60; a small lug type is \$35. Include \$4.50 or \$3.50 respectively, for shipping. Delivery may take six to eight weeks. Markers may not be affixed to tombstones in a National Cemetery although a few superintendents have been known to make an exception for a stake type marker.

#### VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

Various kinds of volunteers are needed to help with the Graves Committee publication project. A typical task calls for entering a batch of 300 grave locations on a data disc, utilizing the SAR software program. Computer knowledge and skills are necessary. Contact Administrator Robert F. Galer at [rfgaler@aol.com](mailto:rfgaler@aol.com) if you wish to contribute - or write to him at 7236 Lullwater Road, Columbus, GA 31904.

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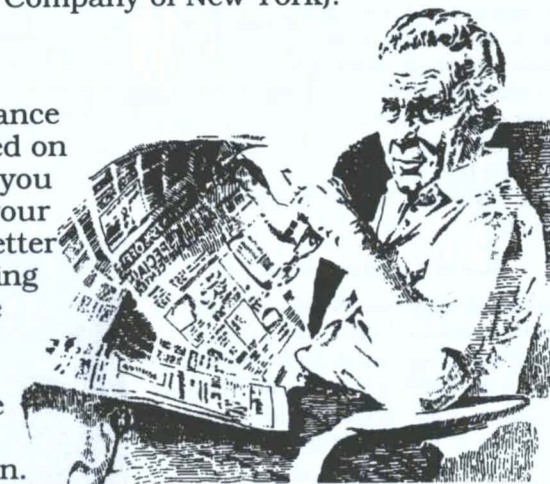
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No one wants to think about the time that they will not be able to take care of themselves. Yet the startling fact is that an estimated 43% of Americans over age 65 will require nursing home care at some point in their lives.\*

Whether you're looking ahead for coverage for yourself or for a family member, you will find a wide range of options available under the National Society SAR-sponsored long term care insurance plan underwritten by General Electric Capital Assurance Company (in New York, GE Capital Life Assurance Company of New York).

### ACT TODAY!

Since your acceptance in the Plan is based on your health when you apply, the better your health now, the better your chance of being accepted. A future health condition could make you ineligible at a time when you really need the protection.



Your rates are based on your age at time of application and will not increase because of your age or any changes to your health (however, GE Capital Assurance reserves the right to change rates based on class and state). You can save a substantial amount over your lifetime by taking out this coverage now at the lower rates for persons at your present age.

To receive complete information about the NSSAR-sponsored Long Term Care Insurance Plan for you or a loved one, return the coupon below. A licensed GE Capital Assurance representative will contact you.



\*HEALTH Magazine, October 1993

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

Your Date of Birth (Mo/Day/Yr) \_\_\_\_\_

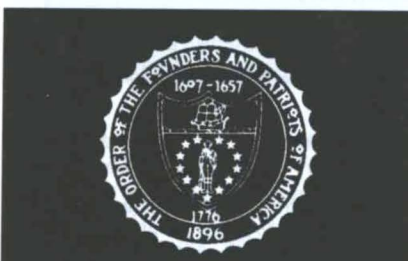
Spouse's Name (if applicable) \_\_\_\_\_

Spouse's Date of Birth (Mo/Day/Yr) \_\_\_\_\_

**MAIL TO: NSSAR Insurance Administration Office, c/o Robinson Administrative Services, Inc., 208 South LaSalle Street, Suite 2060, Chicago, IL 60604.** Not available in FL, MI, TX.

2137 Mkt. 122

4917



### COMPATRIOTS! YOU MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR MEMBERSHIP IN A VERY SELECT ORDER

Numerous SARs are already affiliated with our distinguished organization, which boasts similar patriotic, historical and educational goals.

F&PAs are lineally descended in the male line of either parent from an ancestor who settled in any Colony now included in the U.S. prior to May 13, 1657; and whose forefathers in the same male ancestral line adhered as Patriots to the cause of the American Revolution from 1775 to 1783.

To receive a descriptive brochure, write to Alden Atwood, 815 "E" Street S.E., Washington, DC 20003-2843.

## Make Plans Now To Be In San Diego Over July 4th For 109th Congress

Since San Diego is a delightful place to be on the Fourth of July, that's just another good reason why Compatriots and guests will want to attend the 109th Annual Congress set for July 3-7!

The California Society Congress Planning Committee, under the chairmanship of San Diego Chapter Past President George D. Ish, has been hard at work for some time to nail down a myriad of details so as to provide the right ambience for business and social events. Backing him is Assistant Chairman Carl H. Lamb, a member of the same Chapter. Guiding the program at the national level is Maryland Compatriot Barrett L. McKown, Chairman of the NSSAR Congress planning Committee.

### Superb Congress Hotel

Serving as Congress Headquarters will be the Hyatt Regency Hotel, which is located along the Pacific Ocean. All rooms have a view of the harbor and Coronado Island. Compatriots who served in the United States Navy in that part of the States will readily recognize this locale.

The room rate at the Hyatt will be \$112 for a single or double, \$137 triple and \$162 quad - plus 10.5% tax. The Regency Club floor will be \$35 more per night. Parking is very convenient for those who drive. Self-parking will be \$12 each night, while valet parking will come to \$16. Advance room reservations may be made by using the form appearing in the advertisement on page 22 of this issue of the magazine.

The Hyatt is only a 10-minute trek from the airport (\$9 cab fare). There is also a

shuttle bus with a \$5 fare per person. You will be flying into Lindbergh Field, named after the famous aviator whose "Spirit of St. Louis" was built near there.

Just across the street from the hotel is a San Diego Trolley station. From here one can easily get to the Mexican border at Tijuana in about 45 minutes, or in the other direction to a variety of historic buildings, shops and restaurants. Across the harbor is Coronado Island accessible by car, ferry or the Old Town Trolley tours. On the island is the Naval Air Station and the elegant Hotel Del Coronado.

San Diego's revitalized central city offers a mix of historic preservation in the Gaslamp Quarter and state-of-the-art



San Diego's lively dining and entertainment district features more than 65 restaurants and nightclubs within the historic area. The Gaslamp Quarter highlights history museums art galleries and unique shopping boutiques. (Courtesy Bob Yarbrough/San Diego CVB.)

architecture with Horton Plaza, a dramatic, 7-block shopping and entertainment center in the heart of downtown. Near this is the Paladion San Diego, which is designed in the manner of great department stores created in the first third of the century. Parks and mixed-use commercial complexes, many in historic landmark structures, house restaurants, shops and galleries.

### Mild Climate

San Diego's mild climate makes it an ideal year-round destination. The average daytime temperature is 70 degrees Fahrenheit and most days are sunny. Humidity is generally low, even during summer months. Average annual rainfall is less than 10 inches and occurs primarily between December and March.

### Register Now And Save!

Pre-Registrations for the Congress may be made at this time by using the form on the opposite page. Attention is drawn to the fact that registrations filed before the stated deadline are somewhat less costly than



The famous San Diego Zoo is a **must** to see! Set amidst a 100-acre tropical garden in Balboa Park, it boasts naturalistic enclosures for its inhabitants. (Courtesy Zoological Society of SD/SD ConVis Bureau.)

waiting until later! Reservations for the Ladies Luncheon on Tuesday the 6th may be made on the form, too.

Held to honor the National Society's First Lady and featuring a style show, the Ladies Luncheon will be at the unique U.S. Grant, a San Diego landmark and gathering place since 1910. The hotel recently underwent an \$80-million restoration program.

### Special Tours Planned

A number of optional tours are also being made available for attendees and guests. They have been arranged by a professional travel agency. You are invited to read about them on page 23. It is suggested that you reserve early for one or more, as past experience shows that these special tours fill up fast.

**The complete schedule of Congress events will be reported in the Spring issue of the magazine. In the meantime, plan way ahead and get your Pre-Registrations filed with National Headquarters!**



The Museum of Contemporary Art collection comprises of over 3,000 works which represent every major art movement of the past half century. (Courtesy Timothy Hursley/MCA, San Diego.)

## PRE-REGISTRATION FORM - Please Print

For Office Use Only

Enclosed is my check for \$\_\_\_\_\_ payable to "Treasurer General, NSSAR" for the following:

My Registration for \$200 \_\_\_\_\_ Guest Registration(s) at \$200 each

(Registration Fee after June 15 will be \$225)

\_\_\_\_\_ Reservations for the Ladies Luncheon on Tuesday at \$28.00 each

\*\*\*\*\*

Please hold \_\_\_\_\_ Reservations for the California Society Reception on Saturday evening

Please hold \_\_\_\_\_ Reservations for the Wednesday Afternoon Tour

This is the first Congress I have attended

A special diet is required for \_\_\_\_\_ persons in my party, as follows: \_\_\_\_\_

SAR Member's Name \_\_\_\_\_

National # \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

Zip \_\_\_\_\_

State Society Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

SAR Title or Rank \_\_\_\_\_

Guest Name \_\_\_\_\_

Guest Address \_\_\_\_\_

(Wife's first) \_\_\_\_\_

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

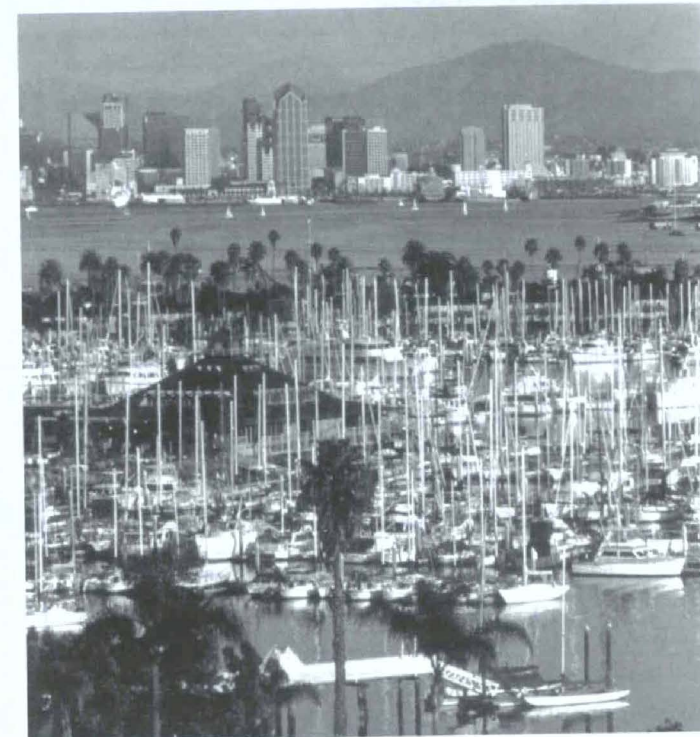
During the Congress, I/we plan to stay at \_\_\_\_\_

## PRE-REGISTRATIONS FOR ANNUAL CONGRESS NOW BEING ACCEPTED!

For quite some time, California Society Compatriots have been formulating exciting plans for the 109th Annual Congress, which is scheduled to take place in San Diego, California July 3 through 7. You can nail down your plans NOW to attend this combination business and pleasure event by sending in advance Registrations for \$200 for SARs and guests alike (will be \$225 after Pre-Registrations closes on June 15). Just complete the form above and mail to NSSAR Headquarters, 1000 South Fourth Street, Louisville, KY 40203. Reservations for the Ladies Luncheon on Tuesday, June 6 may also be made - and the Congress Planning Committee will appreciate your offering added information indicated on the form.

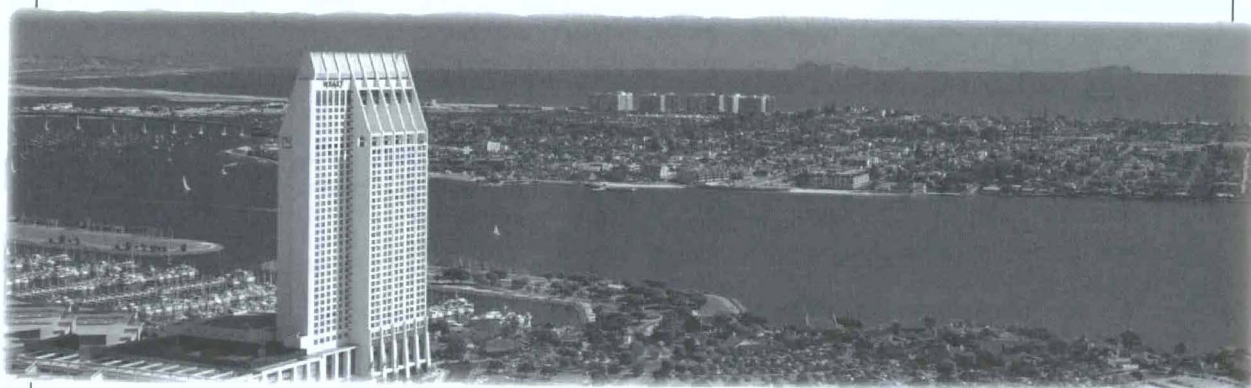
The Pre-Registration Fee covers entry to a variety of activities: Saturday Evening Reception, Sunday Memorial Service, Monday Luncheon, Tuesday and Wednesday Formal Banquets, and the Wednesday Afternoon Tour of San Diego sites.

See the accompanying news story for many valuable tips about your trip to San Diego!



Nestled between the mountains to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the west, San Diego's skyline is an impressive contrast to its natural surroundings. It is the oldest and second largest city in California. (Courtesy James Blank/San Diego Convention & Visitors Bureau.)

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## National Society, Sons of the American Revolution • June 30 - July 9, 1999

Reservations must be received by June 12, 1999, after that time, rooms will be on a space available basis. If the group rate is not available, you will be confirmed the nearest available rate.

Arrival Date: \_\_\_\_\_ ETA: \_\_\_\_\_ Departure Date: \_\_\_\_\_

ACCOMMODATIONS REQUEST: (Special Requests Will Be Honored Subject To Availability)

- |                                |                                     |                                      |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| \$112 - Single                 | \$112 - Double (2 PPL/1 Bed)        | \$112 - Double (2 PPL/2 Beds)        |
| \$137 - Triple (3 PPL/2 Beds)  | \$162 - Quad (4 PPL/2 Beds)         | Call Hotel - Suite**                 |
| +\$35 - Regency Club (Single)  | +\$35 - Regency Club (2 PPL/1 Bed)  | +\$35 - Regency Club (2 PPL/2 Beds)  |
| +\$20 - Business Plan (Single) | +\$20 - Business Plan (2 PPL/1 Bed) | +\$20 - Business Plan (2 PPL/2 Beds) |

\*\* Please contact hotel directly for suite rates and availability

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Gold Passport #: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Credit Card: \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. \_\_\_\_\_ Credit Card or 1 nights room and tax deposit required to hold room.  
 AX VS MC Discover CB DC  
 Business Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daytime Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

### SPECIAL REQUEST:

- Non-Smoking       Crib  
 Smoking       Rollaway (Not available w/2 beds)  
 Accessible Room/Special Needs: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- ▶ Room rates are subject to availability.
  - ▶ Check in time is 3:00 pm and check out is 12:00 noon
  - ▶ Reservations must be canceled 24 hours prior to arrival to avoid penalty of 1 nights room and tax.
  - ▶ Maximum of 4 persons per room
  - ▶ Departure date changes after check in are subject to an early departure fee.

## Masterful Book On Battle Of Saratoga Reviewed

A news story on page 13 of this issue of our magazine reports on how members of the Empire State Society marked the 221st anniversary of the Battle of Saratoga. Prior to that William G. Clotworthy – an author/historian Compatriot of the Connecticut Society – had prepared the review published here of an outstanding book entitled "Saratoga: Turning Point of America's Revolutionary War." Written by William M. Ketchum, the volume was issued by Henry Holt and Company, Inc.

Washington's successful retreat from Long Island, Trenton, Cowpens – all were so-called "turning points" of the Revolutionary War, but Historian Richard Ketchum makes a convincing case for Saratoga as THE single most important victory of the war.

The facts are well-known. General John "Gentleman Johnny" Burgoyne was to lead a mixed army of British regulars and German mercenaries south from Canada via Lake Champlain and Lake George to Albany, there to join a force moving northward from New York, thus cutting the American colonies in two along the Hudson. It was a bold, audacious and sensible plan that unfortunately resulted (from the British viewpoint) in the abject surrender of Burgoyne's army to an extraordinary mixture of Continentals and Militiamen at Saratoga, New York on October 17, 1777.

Richard Ketchum, former editor at American Heritage Publishing, is the author of eleven books, and is one of the most highly respected writers on the American Revolution. Saratoga is surely his masterpiece, a hugely detailed and fascinating account of the northern campaign from its conception to its denouement on the bloody fields of Bemis Heights and Saratoga. It is filled with noble (and ignoble) characters – the ambitious Burgoyne; his eminence, Lord George Germain; diminutive Baron von Riedesel; American Generals Schuyler and Gates whose enmity was palpable; fearless and impetuous General Benedict Arnold; and hundreds of other brave, foolish, selfish, patriotic, cowardly or merely helpless human

beings caught in the maelstrom that was the Saratoga campaign.

Basing his account on the participants' diaries and letters, Ketchum has brilliantly humanized the story, the narrative reading more like a novel than history. Even though we know the result in advance, we turn each page with anticipation as we get caught up in the personal stories from both sides. We weep for the losers who were victimized by the elements, terrain, logistics, lack of military coordination and, in particular, by underestimating the vigor, ability and dedication of the Americans. We thrill for the victors who, under their own hardships of hunger, disease and lack of supplies, forced the surrender of a skilled, professional British army.

## LASSAR Planning Trip To France

John Francois, President of the Louisiana Society's Attakapas Chapter, reports that the Society is planning a trip to France beginning July 3rd, 1999, returning on the 15th. The event will be in affiliation with the France Society, which will serve as host.

The itinerary, as prepared by France Society National Trustee Comte Jean de Tinguy de Pouet, will include a ceremony-reception at Picpus Cemetery (location of Lafayette's grave site), a reception by

France-Amerique, and a bus tour that will visit Bordeaux (to see the wineries of Compatriot Oddo), Touraine (for SAR receptions), Normandy (to view one of Oddo's chateaus) and back to Paris to celebrate Bastille Day.

Compatriots interested in this trip should call Compatriot Lynn Breau at 318/984-7144 no later than April. A maximum of 30 people can be accommodated. By then an approximate cost will be available.

### RESERVATIONS BEING ACCEPTED FOR SPECIAL TOURS DURING THE 109TH ANNUAL CONGRESS

CONTACTOURS are pleased to announce pre- and post-Congress tours as outlined here. Included are transportation on a modern motorcoach, admissions, tax, gratuity and professional guide. Just fill in the form below and mail so as to be received by June 12, 1999.

Saturday, July 3 – 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

#### SEE THE SIGHTS OF SAN DIEGO

Visit the many diverse and unique areas in the birthplace of California as you journey through San Diego's vibrant downtown, the charming Gas Lamp Quarter with historic buildings, cafes and shops. You will pass the harbor area that boasts the Pacific Naval Fleet, drive through Balboa Park (home of the famous San Diego Zoo), then on to La Jolla (known as the Jewel of the Pacific), a picturesque village overlooking the ocean and where you may visit unique galleries and boutiques. You will view miles of beautiful coastline.

DAY	TOUR	PRICE	#	AMT
Sat.	Sights of San Diego	\$25 Adult \$9 3-11 yrs.		
Thurs.	Visit to Baja	\$50 Adult \$35 3-11 yrs.		
TOTAL				

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 City/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Thursday, July 8 – 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

#### A VISIT TO BAJA CALIFORNIA

Journey across the border and through Tijuana for spectacular views of the beautiful Baja coastline on your way to the seaport town of Ensenada. You will visit the Rosarito Beach Hotel, hideout and playground of Hollywood Stars in the '40s. The hotel is yet a popular getaway for relaxing, enjoying the spa or horseback riding along the beach. Soon you will arrive in Ensenada, where you will enjoy a Margarita lunch (included). Photo ID is recommended for re-entry to the USA. Visitors may purchase up to \$400 of merchandise duty free.

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This painting depicts the 1776 Portola Expedition arriving at San Francisco Bay to fortify against the expected British invasion, as related in the accompanying article. (Courtesy the San Mateo Historical Museum.)

## CALIFORNIA IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

By Compatriot Granville W. Hough

Not generally well known is the fact that Spanish soldiers served the cause of American independence while on duty in Alta California. Today their numerous descendants are eligible for our Society.

Spain declared war on England 21 June 1779 and continued operations against England until a truce was declared before the general peace treaty of 3 September 1783. King Carlos urged his soldiers and sailors to attack the English wherever they appeared. During this period, he reinforced the California frontier settlements of New Spain, established a new pueblo at Los Angeles, a new presidio at Santa Barbara, a new mission at San Buenaventura, and two pueblo/missions at Yuma. The 250+ soldiers who served in California specifically focused on warding off English claims and expected advances.

### DESCENDANTS BECOME COMPATRIOTS

The NSSAR on 20 March 1998 recognized the contributions of Spanish soldiers in California by accepting two of their descendants, Stephen Darrell Machado and Peter David Hill, as SAR members. This places the service of Spanish soldiers in California on the same plane as those who served under Governor Galvez of Louisiana (discussed in the Fall, 1996, issue of this magazine.) It means these soldiers were also honored in the NSSAR delegation's 1997 visit to Spain to commemorate Spanish officials who supported the American Colonies

(reported in the Summer, 1997, issue of this magazine.)

We know the families of 220 of the soldiers who served in California, and their descendants await our contact and assistance in becoming SAR members.

### ENGLAND CLAIMED OUR WEST COAST

To put the Revolutionary War period in California into better focus, one must review how Spain and England were naval rivals for 200 years prior to that time. In 1579, after successfully raiding Spanish treasure ships, Sir Francis Drake explored the west coast as far north as the 48th parallel off present day Washington state. He could not find the Northwest Passage back to England and returned south to refit at Drake's Bay. After refitting his ships, he sailed west to become the first English sea captain to circumnavigate the globe. Before he left Drake's Bay, he mapped the area and claimed it all for England, naming it Nova Albion. Drake's Bay is now considered to be one of the smaller bays north of San Francisco Bay, but the Spanish were never sure what Drake had found. So the English had a claim to the west coast which annoyed Spain for over 200 years.

### SPAIN ALSO DECLARED DOMINION

To the Spanish, their dominions stretched from Saint Augustine on the Atlantic to the Straits of Juan de Fuca on the Pacific, then north to Alaska. Then, in the Seven Years War from 1756 until 1763, the English sent a fleet around South Africa and Southeast Asia to capture Manila. This was very alarming to the Spanish Crown, because the Crown's sustaining sources of wealth were the Manila galleons bringing the treasures of the Orient across the Pacific to Acapulco, then across Mexico, and on to Spain. In another naval action, English naval forces took Havana. At the end of the war, Spain gave up East and West Florida, plus other possessions, to get back Havana and Manila. This war wiped out the French colonial empire in America and left Spain facing England all along the Mississippi River and across the continent to the Pacific where English maps labelled the shores Nova Albion.

Spanish leaders believed they had to take action to protect their Northwest borders and their Manila trade. Immediately after the Seven Years War, they began to reform and strengthen their defenses. They moved to settle Alta California with the traditional prongs of military presidios, religious mis-

sions, and civilian pueblos. This would nullify the English claims to the west coast and give a safe harbor for Manila galleons. King Carlos III sent his personal representative, Jose Galvez, to New Spain to determine what could be done and then do it. Galvez first had to develop a support base for sea supply and protection. He chose San Blas, then in New Galicia, now in Nayarit, as the naval base, and began to build ships there. By 1769, he was ready for the first colonizing effort. This was followed by three other colonizing expeditions. Each is of interest because some soldiers from each finished their service, retired, and became the builders of California. Portola's Expedition established the Presidio of San Diego (1769) and the Presidio of Monterey (1770), discovered San Francisco Bay (1769), and explored the coastal areas and the northern Central Valley.

From this effort came the missions of San Diego (1769), San Carlos (Carmel) (1770), San Antonio (1771), and San Luis Obispo (1772).

### MORE SPANISH SETTLEMENTS

Captain Fernando Rivera y Moncada made a recruiting trip to Mission Loretta and brought up 51 people plus families of those already in Alta California. Mission San Juan Capistrano (1776) was established after this effort. 1774-1776 - Lieutenant Colonel Don Juan Bautista de Anza's exploratory expedition of 1774 followed by his colonizing expedition of 1775/76 brought in enough people, livestock, and materials to make California almost self-sufficient and establish a new presidio at San Francisco (1776), new missions at San Francisco (1776) and Santa Clara (1777), and the first pueblo at San Jose (1777). 1781 - Captain Rivera y Moncada's recruiting efforts in Sonora and Sinaloa brought in settlers and soldiers to establish the second pueblo at Los Angeles (1781), the fourth presidio at Santa Barbara (1782), and the ninth mission at San Buenaventura (1782). Most of the livestock for these groups was lost at Yuma.

### CAPTAIN COOK MAKES VOYAGES

While making the California settlements, Spanish leaders were watching the English navy to see what would come next. They soon learned that Captain James Cook had moved into the South Pacific between 1769 and 1771, mapped new lands, including New Zealand and Australia, and had learned more about the South Pacific down to Antarctica than anyone else had ever known. The Spanish stepped up their own exploration of the Pacific Coast, going as far north as they could. Then, on his second voyage between 1772 and 1775, Captain Cook explored the Central Pacific and continued his mapping of New Zealand and Australia. This must have made the Spanish very nervous, as he was nearing the sea lanes for the Manila galleons.

Then they heard of the third voyage, which left in 1776 to find the Northwest Passage, which the Spanish had been searching for without success.



This enlightening article was authored by California Society Compatriot Granville W. Hough, assisted by his daughter N.C. Hough; she performed invaluable research and editing services. Membership Chairman for the South Coast Chapter, he holds the Meritorious Service and Liberty Medals in recognition of his exemplary recruitment activities. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy in 1943 and graduated in 1946, subsequently serving as a Regular Army Officer in Artillery and Intelligence units until retirement in 1968. Compatriot Hough taught management at California State University, Fullerton from 1968 until retirement as Professor Emeritus in 1992. Among his advanced degrees, he holds a PhD in Public Administration. His daughter is a professional secretary and researcher.

Captain Cook's maps showed suitable bays in Nova Albion for refitting. For the Spanish, this voyage would call for direct infringement on their territory. In early 1779, two armed frigates were sent from San Blas to the northern coasts to map and claim the land and look for foreigners. Even though war had not started, the Spanish believed they could seize any foreign ships in their domain. They did not find Captain Cook; indeed, he had been killed in the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) by the time the Spanish ships were underway. The Spanish actually did not learn where Captain Cook had been until his ships returned to England and the results were published. The two frigates went as far north as they could, mapped and claimed the land, and returned in July, 1779 to San Francisco. When they learned of the impending war with England, they completed their mapping of San Francisco Bay and returned to San Blas.

### SAIL OFF TO PROTECT MANILA

When war was declared, the first priority went to protecting Manila. The entire effort at San Blas was redirected, and the supply ships which had been supporting Alta California were sent permanently to Manila, along with funds to reinforce the harbor defenses there. The armed frigates were refitted for Manila support or kept close at hand to defend San Blas. There was little supply support for Alta California in 1780 and none at all in 1781. California was expendable, but Manila was not.

It was in this environment that a hasty decision was made to establish armed pueblo/missions at Yuma. These semi-forts would protect an overland supply route to California and expedite settlement. So the experimental pueblo/missions of Purisima Concepcion and San Pedro y San Pablo near Yuma were established in 1780, with inadequate funding. These installations took over the best Indian lands and tried to convert the Indians, who had thought the

missions would bring them many gifts and material goods. Instead, the Indians found themselves feeding and working for the settlers and missions.

Before the new missions had harvested their first crops, Captain Rivera came through in 1781 with a large group of settlers and soldiers from Sinaloa and Sonora, with additional livestock. Soon after he got to Yuma, he sent the soldiers and settlers on to San Gabriel, but stayed back himself with a small contingent to fatten the livestock so it could cross the California desert. He allowed the livestock to eat the Yuma bean and wild grass fields, destroying their winter food supplies. The Yumas were so enraged about losing their best land and winter supplies that they rose up in rebellion on 17 July 1781. They destroyed the missions, killed at least 55 adults, including priests, soldiers, settlers, and Captain Rivera's contingent, and captured and enslaved 74 others. In one battle, 25% of all Hispanic people in Alta California had disappeared. Of course, the Yumas got all the livestock of the settlements and the herds of Captain Rivera.

Despite three punitive expeditions, the Yumas remained unconquered, and the missions were not rebuilt. By 1782, it was clear there would be no overland passage to Alta California, and that the land would have to become self-sufficient or be supported by sea again. What hurt most in 1780 and 1781 was not having any clothing, medicines, building materials such as nails and iron, or agricultural tools such as hoes, shovels, or plows, or new weapons. Sea supply began again in 1782.

### SPANISH, INDIANS CONTRIBUTE MONEY

Even though there was no California economy, every soldier, Spanish male over 18, and neophyte Indian male over 18 were asked to make a voluntary contribution to defray expenses of the war with England. This was done in 1782 and later, with the last

contribution in 1784, after the war was over. These contributions of about a week's pay were two pesos per soldier or adult Spaniard and one peso per Indian neophyte. Though these contributions were not available to the war effort before hostilities ceased, they do represent the effort made in California to support the war. King Carlos III in his declaration of war also asked the priests to include prayers for the success of the war, and Fray Junipero Serra instituted the prayers in Alta California, which were repeated for the duration of the war.

Another wartime inconvenience came from Commandante General Teodore de Croix of the Provincias Internas of New Spain, which included California. When de Croix learned that British Admiral Hughes had departed England in March, 1779, with a fleet to operate on the west coast of America, he warned Governor Felipe de Neve of California on 25 August 1780 to take precautions. That merely caused those on sentry duty to pay more attention to the seacoast. Later, in September, 1780, when de Croix expressed concern about the safety of the horse herds at the Presidios, Governor Felipe de Neve of California ordered all livestock to be moved inland, thus depriving any British landing force of transportation or food.

This affected every soldier who had to go each day into the hills to search for his mounts. Non-military historians have laughed about this precaution, but de Croix was dealing from the experience of having lost 10,000 horses and mules to Apache raiders in a few years from his Presidios across northern Mexico. If the Apaches could successfully capture a presidial herd, the soldiers would be dismounted and could not pursue. (One noted raid at Tubac on 7 September 1775 almost stopped the Anza colonization expedition. Apaches drove off 500 fresh horses which Col Anza was depending on for his march across the California desert. The horses he had were worn out from the trip across the Sonoran desert. As a consequence of the raid, most of the men and women had to ride double with smaller children on tired and weakened horses across the California desert.)

#### WHO WERE THE SPANISH SOLDIERS

What sort of people were the California soldiers? The Regular Army nucleus until 1774 was the Catalanian Bluecoats, the Free Company of Royal Catalanian Volunteers, recruited in Catalonia in 1767. With names such as Domingo Aruz, Pedro Fages, Manuel Butron, and Antonio Yorba, they were typically literate, dedicated, disciplined, proud, and fearless. They set the example for the soldados de cuero "leather jackets," presidial soldiers who filled the ranks. The latter were less literate and more prone to go AWOL (absent without leave) back to Mexico; many, however, such as typical enlisted men Jose Maximo Alanis, Roque Jacinto de Cota, and Jose Manuel Machado rivalled the Catalanian Bluecoats in their

valor and devotion to duty. Some of the Mexican-born officers such as Lieutenant Jose Francisco de Ortega or Ensign Juan Pablo Grijalva were natural leaders who served with much distinction.

#### WHERE OVER 200 SOLDIERS SERVED

Where did the soldiers serve? Fray Junipero Serra had Fray Francisco Palou prepared a description of all installations in both Baja and Alta California in early 1784. The list was made to show how the missions were supporting themselves, plus supporting the pueblos and the presidios.

From this list we know there were 204 soldiers assigned to Alta California's four Presidios. From the 54 assigned to San Diego, six each had duty stations at missions of San Diego, San Juan Capistrano, and San Gabriel. (At the missions, they guarded the priests and church property, served as instructors and policemen to the Indian neophytes, and witnessed church events such as marriages and baptisms.) Four soldiers from

San Diego were assigned to the Los Angeles pueblo (where they guarded the property, kept the records, and served as policemen.) This left 32 within the Presidio, where their primary activity was training, with breaks for going on punitive expeditions, returning escaped neophytes to the missions, dispatch duty, and escort duty. Each soldier had six horses and one colt, all having to be broken or trained to work. Each day one was kept in the Presidio, saddled and ready to go, when the soldiers were not actually training with them. The others were in the presidial herd.

From the 54 soldiers of Monterey, six each had duty stations at missions of San Luis Obispo, San Antonio, and San Carlos, and two were at San Jose, leaving 34 at Monterey, one of whom was Governor of the province. From the 33 at San Francisco, six each had duty stations at Missions Delores and Santa Clara, and two at San Jose pueblo. From the 63 at Santa Barbara, 17 were on duty at Mission San Buenaventura because of the large Indian population and possible uprising. Twelve were held at the Presidio

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for later service at Mission Santa Barbara and a third Channel mission.

The 20 soldiers (17 killed) with the Yuma pueblo/missions in 1781 were from the Presidios of Arizona and Sonora, as were about 150 soldiers who took part in punitive expeditions against the Yumas in 1781, 1782, and 1783. Those killed with Captain Rivera in 1781 included 5 recruits who had just reached California plus 10 from California Presidios.

In the San Blas naval support for Alta California, the three frigates each had crews of 72 persons, and the two packetboats had crews of 41 persons. In its exploration of the Northern Pacific in 1779, the frigate Princesa lost 7 of its crew to scurvy and beriberi. The sailors were from San Blas (in Nayarit) and surrounding areas. Names of about one-third have been recovered.

Life of the soldiers during this period was anything but easy. The pay was low and there was little to buy. There were times of near starvation, scurvy, and death from 1769 onward. In the 1769 search for Monterey Bay, the expedition had to eat its own mules, leaving it with little transport. Once Monterey presidio was established, the garrison was from time to time on rationed bear meat, from bears killed by the Commander, Lieutenant Pedro Fages. Fages was such a stern taskmaster in the building of Monterey and the missions that his fellow Catalanians filed complaints against him, both in and out of military channels. Fray Serra went to Mexico City and got him replaced in 1774, but he came back as Governor of Alta California in 1782 to replace Governor Neve, who had been promoted.

#### AWARE OF WAR WITH ENGLAND

Some historians have stated that Californians were blissfully unaware of the conflict on the East Coast. That may be true, but they were very, very aware of the War with England. The very existence of colony was to preclude or offset English encroachment on Spanish territory and trade. During the war, they went without essential supplies for clothing, medicine, building, agriculture, and weapons for almost two years. Everyday when soldiers went to find their mounts in the foothills, they were reminded of the War with England. Every day they saw their nearly naked children, they were reminded there were no supply ships because of the War with England. Every day they worked with wooden tools in their garden plots, they were reminded they had no iron because of the War with England. When they gave a week's wages to defray expenses of the war, they hoped their effort would hasten the end of the war. When they went to church on Sundays, they heard prayers for success of the holy war against the infidels of England. Perhaps they added their own prayers for the souls of their kin who died at Yuma. If they were indeed unaware of the conflict on the East Coast, it was because they had their own War with England; but there was no bliss in it.

## SAR HISTORIC CELEBRATIONS

This listing is compiled for every issue of the magazine by Paul M. Frantz, Chairman of the National Society Historic Sites and Celebrations Committee. It is continually updated, largely through information submitted by State Societies and Chapters. Please send such data to him at 4933 Buckhorn Rd., Hunting Hills, Roanoke, VA 24014 - or direct e-mail to PMFRANTZ@aol.com. The deadline for the Spring 1999 issue, which will be published in May, is April 1.

- February 14 - Kettle Creek Battleground, (near Washington, GA)**  
Kettle Creek Battle Site : Anniversary observance  
3:00 PM. Wreath laying, Battlefield Monument. Sponsored by GASSAR
- February 20 - Philadelphia, PA:**  
Celebration of Washington's Birthday wreath laying sponsored by the Philadelphia-Continental Chapter. PASSAR  
11:00am - Independence Hall
- February 21 - Mt. Vernon, VA:** Celebration of Washington's Birthday  
11:00am - wreath laying at Washington family tomb; Sponsored by SR: SAR participants.
- February 21 - Burbank, CA (Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Hollywood Hills)**  
Wreath laying; musket firing; 50+ Color Guards. Sponsored by Sons of Liberty Chapter, CASSAR
- March 2 - Burlington, NC:** Battle of Clapp's Mill, Alamance Battleground  
2:00pm. Alamance Patriot's Day. Ceremonies at Clapp's Mill, Lindley's Mill and Pyles Massacre sponsored by Alamance Battleground Chapter, NCSSAR.
- March 13 - Guilford Courthouse National Battlefield (near Greensboro), NC:**  
Battle of Guilford Courthouse  
11:00am - Annual Memorial service. Wreath laying. Sponsored by Nathanael Greene Chapter, NCSSAR
- March 16 - Montpelier, VA:**  
Madison's Birthday  
11:00am - National Commemorative Service; wreath laying; VASSAR participants
- April 13 - Monticello, VA:**  
Jefferson's Birthday  
10:00am - celebration; wreath laying; VASSAR participants
- April 13 - Jefferson Memorial, Washington, DC:**  
Jefferson's Birthday  
11:00am -National Commemorative Service; Wreath laying. Sponsored by DCSSAR.
- April 20 - Concord, MA:**  
Battle of Concord; MASSAR Color Guard participates  
8:00am - Wreath laying at Col. Buttrick's grave  
9:00am - Parade and Ceremonies at the Bridge. MASSAR Color Guard participants.
- April 28 - Richmond (Hollywood Cemetery) VA:** Monroe's birthday  
11:00am. National Commemorative Service of Monroe's birthday  
Wreath laying. VASSAR participants.
- May 16 - Alamance, NC:**  
Alamance Battleground State Park, NC (near Burlington, NC)  
2:00pm. 228th Anniversary Battle of Alamance. Wreath laying. Sponsored by Alamance Battleground Chapter.

- NCSSAR
- May 31 - Austin, TX:** Memorial Day service 10:00am. State Cemetery. Sponsored by Patrick Henry Chapter, TXSSAR
- May 31 - Westwood, MA:** Memorial Day 9:30am. Memorial Day parade and wreath laying. MASSAR Color Guard participants.
- June 26 - Monmouth Battlefield State Park, NJ:**  
221st Anniversary, Battle of Monmouth, 12:00 noon. Annual Patriots Picnic., 3:00pm. Commemorative Service. Sponsored by NJSSAR.
- June 28 - Charleston, SC:**  
Battle of Sullivan's Island (1st Battle of Charleston)  
3:00pm. Parade and Ceremony, Commemorating Battle of Sullivan's Island. Wreath laying. SCSSAR participants.
- July 4 - Norwood, MA:**  
5:00pm Independence Day Parade. MASSAR Color Guard participants
- July 4 - Philadelphia, PA:**  
Independence Square band concert 1:30pm. 'Let Freedom Ring' bell ringing at Liberty Bell Pavilion. Sponsored by SR: SAR participants.
- July 4 - NATIONWIDE:**  
'Let Freedom Ring' bell ringing 2:00pm EDT. 'Let Freedom Ring' bell ringing: 13 tolls on all church bells, courthouses, city halls, carillons, national monuments, university towers.
- July 4 - Litchfield, CT:** Wreath Laying 9:30am. East Cemetery. Wreath laying at Wolcott/Talmadge graves. CTSSAR participants.
- July 4 - Delaware Independence Day Celebrations:**  
10:00am. Dagsboro Episcopal Church  
10:00am. Wilmington Old Swede's Church  
12:00noon. Dover Christ Episcopal Church. Sponsored by DESSAR.
- July 4 - Boston, MA, Navy Yard:**  
Ceremonies at USS Constitution  
9:00am. Ceremonies at USS Constitution. MASSAR Color Guard participants.
- July 4 - Norwood, MA:**  
Independence Day Parade  
5:00pm. Independence Day Parade. MASSAR Color Guard participants.
- July 4 - Mt. Vernon, VA:** Washington's Tomb  
12:00 noon. Wreath laying at Washington's Tomb. SAR participants.
- July 4 - Monticello, VA:** Jefferson's Tomb  
10:00noon. Jefferson's Tomb. wreath laying. Co-sponsored by Thomas Jefferson Chapter. VASSAR.
- July 4 - Ashlawn, VA (near Monticello):**  
1:00pm. James Monroe's Home. Picnic, ceremony, champagne toasts  
Sponsored by Thomas Jefferson Chapter. VASSAR
- July 4 - New Haven, CT:**  
9:00am. Memorial Service at Grove St. Cemetery. Roger Sherman, Declaration Signer. (Includes Governor's Foot Guard)  
Sponsored by David Humphrey's Branch No 1, CTSSAR
- July 4 - Queenstown, MD:**  
11:00am Aspen Institute. Annual Celebration gravesite, Wm Paca, Declaration Signer. Sponsored by Col Tench Tilghman Chapter. MDSSAR
- July 4 - Washington, DC. Congressional Cemetery:**  
10:30am. Wreath laying.

# Winning Essays Of Our Youth Contests

The Summer 1998 Issue of the magazine reported on the winners of the National Society's four competitions especially designed for participation by high school students: Eagle Scout, Rumbaugh Oration, JROTC and Knight Essay. Collectively, they drew many thousands of entrants from all across the country.

Chapter and State Society Compatriots responsible for conducting these contests are urged to check the latest criteria to see whether any of them are different from last year's. For example, if the winning essay in each case relates to George Washington, the student preparing it will receive a special award from the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association - as detailed in the Fall 1998 Issue. And in some instances, monetary prizes have been increased.

Reproduced here is the essay submitted by the winner of each competition. It is suggested that they be made available to this year's participants as a guide to the high standards they must meet!

## The Winning Eagle Scout Program Essay

LIFE AND TIMES OF PATRICK HENRY

"Give me liberty or give me death!" With these immortal words, Patrick Henry, American Patriot (May 29, 1736 - June 6, 1799) gave the clarion call of the American Revolution.

He was elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses, and was a member of the patriotic colonial Committees of Correspondence.

At a critical time in the excitement over the British Stamp Act, a bright new star arose in the Virginia House of Burgesses to introduce resolutions in the assembly declaring the Stamp Act of the British Parliament unconstitutional and void along with all other parliamentary decrees which encroached upon the rights of the colonies. The final outcome of these earthshaking resolutions was by no means clear, then on his 29th birthday, May 29, 1765, Patrick Henry, who had only taken his seat as a newly elected member 9 days before, rose like a dark thundercloud before the assembled House of Burgesses to make his first famous speech: "Caesar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third..." (Interrupted by the presiding officer and members with cries of "Treason! Treason!" the young orator continued), "may profit by their example. If this be treason make the most of it!"

The resolutions were adopted by a majority of one vote. Patrick Henry became famous and a marked man forever with these undying words, but the best was yet to come. The King of England and the



Eagle Scout Andrew W. Montgomery was recognized at the Annual Congress held in Orlando, Florida last June. He was saluted by Former President General Arthur M. King (at lectern), who was instrumental in establishing this program back in the early 1980s. He has been a staunch supporter ever since.

greatest empire then on earth did not have long to wait.

After the Boston Tea Party, Henry was sent to the First Continental Congress.

Returning to Virginia, he took part in the Virginia provincial convention, introducing resolutions to have the colony prepare for defense. There was substantial opposition in favor of delay, but pressing hard for action, and noting that "our armies are already in the field," Patrick Henry turned to the whole assembly with a blast of eloquence that will

By Andrew W. Montgomery

live forever: "What is it that the gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased with chains and slavery? Forbid it Almighty God! I know not which course others may take, but as for me give me liberty, or give me death!" Under the spell of this impassioned plea the convention followed his lead and prepared for defense.

Henry was selected to attend the Second Continental Congress and was about to leave for Philadelphia when messengers brought news of the Battle of Lexington. The American Revolution had begun.

Henry collected Virginia militiamen and marched to the capitol at Williamsburg demanding the delivery of all the gunpowder and ammunition seized by the English Royal Governor of Virginia.

Patrick Henry forced the governor to turn over the military supplies, but the royal governor then outlawed the rebel leader.

Henry was the first governor of the free state of Virginia. He was re-elected governor 5 times.

Patrick Henry's genius ranks him among the greatest statesmen and most gifted orators of the ages. Ever ready to match his words with great deeds, he combined strong democratic ideas with decisive action, first demanding the adoption of the American Bill of Rights and then calling for the adoption of the American Bill of Rights and then calling for the adoption of the United States Constitution. He served as the great awakener of the Revolution.

## The Winning Rumbaugh Oration Contest Essay

JOHN PAUL JONES, FATHER OF OUR NAVY

"I have not yet begun to fight!" These are the immortal words of America's first naval hero, American Patriot John Paul Jones. Some men are born into greatness while others have it thrust upon them by circumstance. John Paul Jones was a man whose entire life became a legacy of inspiration for generations of Americans.

Jones was born John Paul in Scotland and went to sea at the age of 12. He rose through the ranks and was commissioned a Captain. Jones sailed on various merchant and slave

ships. One of his crew members tried to commit mutiny; Jones was forced to use his sword in self-defense and the mutiny ringleader was killed. Circumstances surrounding the killing were unclear and the Governor of the Bahamas urged John Paul to leave the island. John Paul took his advice, changed his name to Jones and left for Philadelphia.

Jones first fighting ship, *The Alfred*, was pressed into service by the Continental Navy. Jones was successful against the

British and his capture of British merchantmen and their cargos of supplies kept George Washington and his men alive during the bleak winter at Valley Forge.

Jones obtained a new ship, *The Ranger*. He carried the stars and stripes abroad for the first time and was the first to have our nation's noble banner recognized by a foreign power. In France Jones met and became good friends with Benjamin Franklin.

Franklin and Jones united their efforts and enlisted the aid of the French govern-

ment. The Queen of France used her personal wealth to purchase an old Dutch ship of the line and gave it to Jones. Jones named the ship the *Bonhomme Richard* after Franklin's *Poor Richard's Almanac*.

Now the stage was set. Jones had a ship and a seasoned crew. It was time to put his plan into action - to take the war to British home waters the way the British brought war to American home waters.

Cruising the British Isles, Jones and his small squadron of ships were ready to take on the mighty British Navy, the rulers of the sea. The date, September 23, 1779 in the south sea off the British Coast, Jones was beset by the British Navy and the *Serapis*, the largest and most powerful of British ships with the biggest guns. The battle was soon joined. At the outset the Americans suffered a stunning blow when two of the *Bonhomme Richard's* cannons backfired and killed most of the experienced gun crew on board. The British commander wasted no time and quickly pressed his advantage and destroyed all but three of the ship's guns.

With his ship burning, his guns out of commission, Jones did what he knew he must do - WIN!! Jones ordered his men to board the *Serapis* and a 3 1/2 hour ordeal, a fight to the death with bloody hand to hand fighting began. With his ship destroyed he knew if they were to survive they had to capture the *Serapis*. Some of Jones' crew sensed the desperation they were in and yelled "Quarter, Quarter" - meaning we give up. A British officer asked Jones to "Quarter" or surrender, wherein Jones replied "Sir, I have not yet begun to fight" and promptly beset the British officer. Jones' men, inspired by his words and actions, counter-attacked the British and



At the conclusion of the run-off of the Rumbaugh Oration Contest during the Annual Congress in Orlando, President General Carl K. Hoffmann presented a \$2,000 prize to First Place Winner Anne Rene Smith.

seized the ship. Victory was theirs! The rest is history. Jones' words "I have not yet begun to fight" symbolized the desperate fight he and his men were in. They symbolized the fight the thirteen colonies were in for freedom, and almost 200 years later those same words symbolized the fight the US Navy was in after the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

Jones' words - the motto of the American Navy - inspired a new generation of American soldiers and sailors during WWII. His words gave heart during those first desperate months after Pearl Harbor to men like Halsey, Nimetz, MacArthur, and Roosevelt. Naval Aviators during the Battle of Midway were inspired to victory by Jones' words and a force of 40 American ships defeated a Japanese Armada of 200, and the tide of war shifted to the United States.

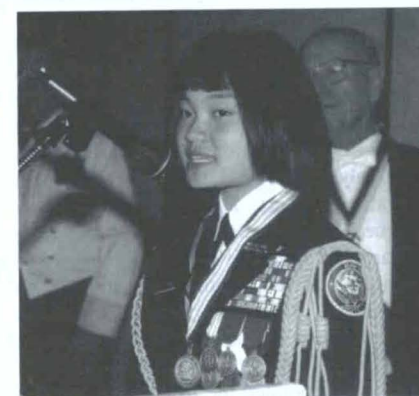
## The Winning JROTC Program Essay

HOW JROTC HAS MADE ME A BETTER CITIZEN

When I first joined the Naval Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps Program during my freshman year of high school, I was completely unaware of what the program was about, what it was designed to teach, and what exactly I was going to be getting out of the program. I joined because it was an easy way to earn my PE credit and because of the fact that my friends were enrolling in the program. Also, my sister was a former cadet who shared some of her experiences with me and taught me my facing movements and how to salute.

How could I pass up such an opportunity to try something new and begin slightly ahead of the pack? Well, it's two years later and I'm in my third year in the program. I'll never regret my decision to have joined the NJROTC program. It has truly been an exciting experience that has helped me develop as a follower, a leader, and a citizen.

It's difficult for me to express in writing, how much the program has helped to transform me into the extremely motivated,



At one of the banquets staged during the Annual Congress in Orlando, Cadet Ensign Rosalyn Pham acknowledged the accolades bestowed upon her by the National Society. Behind her was President General Carl K. Hoffmann.

ambitious, and hard working cadet I am today. These are only a few of the qualities that I have reinforced while being in the

No nation has ever been more hesitant to create a navy or had a more effective one than the United States. The Revolutionary War forced Americans to take to the sea in pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness. The Continental Navy had humble beginnings but served a central role in the establishment of the United States Navy in 1789. Jones and the Continental Navy helped win America's independence, Jones' words and the United States Navy helped preserve our freedom through 200 years of valour and force of arms.

Ships, weapons, tactics, and strategy have evolved during the past 200 years, but the mission of the Navy remains unchanged - to protect truth, justice, and the American way. Jones' strategy to carry war to the enemy and ensure safe passage for those who do business on the high seas remains as constant today as it was in 1779.

Korea, Vietnam, Grenada, Panama, and recent events in Bosnia and the Persian Gulf re-establish the fact that the United States is basically an island nation dependent upon others for oil, raw materials, and markets for our food and finished products. Control of the world's shipping lanes permit the Navy to safeguard the world's commerce and project our power around the globe in defense of our allies who constitute our advanced line of defense.

If the United States is forced to fight again, and it is my prayer that we do not, we must fight to win, and should our soldiers and sailors be faced with a hopeless task and overwhelming odds, let them take to heart - "I have not yet begun to fight."

By Cadet Ensign Rosalyn Pham

program. Other attributes that I have further developed include punctuality and flexibility. Punctuality has been promoted through community service activities and drill team and color guard events that demand timeliness; flexibility has developed through my daily interactions with my fellow cadets both militarily and personally.

The NJROTC program has taught me to be a leader and has encouraged and presented me a challenge to discover for myself what leadership really is. Being a small town high school student, NJROTC has given me leadership opportunities that I could not have gotten elsewhere. It is through the many opportunities the program offers to cadets that I have gained practical leadership experience. The most invaluable leadership principle that I've learned while being in the program is that you must learn to follow before you can lead. That's something that can be applied anywhere, particularly in the workplace. For example, a worker that is unable to do his or







# UNITED STATES HISTORY IN DANGER

This is another in a three-year-long series of special reports written to alert Compatriots to what the history revisionists are trying to foist upon the children of our nation. Here B. Rice Aston, Chairman of the NSSAR Task Force to Preserve United States History, outlines what YOU can do to participate in the battle.

*Newspaper articles attack, or damn with faint praise, George Washington, Ben Franklin, and other Revolutionary Patriots. The Smithsonian tries to put on an Enola Gay Exhibit portraying America as the aggressor and Japan as the victim in WWII. John Paul Jones, Paul Revere, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Thomas Alva Edison, the Wright brothers, and Jonas Salk fail to make an appearance in history textbooks. Movies, television, and politicians spout unreliable politically correct "history". Our history and heritage are clearly at risk. You may be saying to yourselves at this point "I hope the preservation of American history and heritage doesn't depend on me!" But it does. The good news is that you have the power to change things. You are the answer!*

## Inform yourself. Your Vote Counts

The weapons in this struggle are the ability to speak, write, and vote with knowledge. The ballot box is powerful: by one vote Oliver Cromwell obtained control of England, Charles I of England was executed, English, rather than German, became the language of our country, Texas was admitted to the Union, Pres. Andrew Johnson survived impeachment, an ex-corporal named Adolph Hitler was named to lead the Nazi Party in 1933, and in 1993 the Clinton tax hike passed.

## Become An Activist

Most people want to be left alone, to live their own lives, to raise their own families, and to attend their church. They are not looking for a crusade or to use the power of government to reorder the lives of others. They go into business, law, medicine, teaching, public service, or focus on raising their children. All good people, but the words of Edmund Burke still hold today: "All it takes for evil to prevail is for good men to do nothing." Burke's warning may be translated into more modern terms: "All it takes for us to lose our heritage is for good men and women to do nothing."

Lynne V. Cheney in her book *Telling the Truth*, tells the true story of a Czechoslovakian greengrocer, who during the long night of Society domination, decided one day not to display in his shop window a party slogan in which neither he nor anyone else believed:

*"It is a decision with consequences...the greengrocer will likely lose his managerial job and be assigned to work in a warehouse. His children may find it hard to get into college. His superiors will harass him...But...the greengrocer's action...went beyond itself...because it illuminated his surroundings."*

*"In writing this book I discovered many examples of people who are illuminating some aspect of American life...who have stood up against letting their local schools succumb to anti-Western fadishness...It requires effort to go against the grain...It is easier to go along and save one's energy for family or for the quiet kind of work that has not become politicized...I still find myself extraordinarily grateful when I come across men and women who won't 'put the sign in the window', who won't go along, who won't ignore the evidence*

*their reason provides, and who will speak out about it". Telling the Truth, pp 193-196.*

## What You Can Do: Suggestions

1. Get There First! Get positive and accurate material to the local newspapers and talk shows before they receive material from the ideologues and revisionists who attack our history and heritage. The NSSAR Task Force to Preserve U.S. History ("Task Force") has prepared a series of articles which can be sent to the media as vignettes, news releases, or op-ed pieces; better yet, write your own. Articles - news releases available:

**February - George Washington's Birthday.** George Washington's farewell to his comrades-in-arms at Faunce's Tavern, on December 4, 1783, and his formal resignation of his commission to Congress - a surrender of power unprecedented in history.

**April - Patriot's Day.** An hour-by-hour account of the events of the night of April 18-19, 1775 at Lexington and Concord, and telling why it is the "most famous night in American history." July - the Declaration of Independence. The events leading up to the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

**September - Our National Anthem.** Describes the attack on Ft. McHenry on September 13, 1814 and how Frances Scott Key came to write the *Star-Spangled Banner*.

**November - Navy Day.** Story of the five Sullivan brothers.

**September - Constitution Day.** Story of the prayer proposed by Ben Franklin during the fragile Constitutional Convention of 1787 that produced the "miracle at Philadelphia."

**December - Bill of Rights Day.** The trial of John Peter Zenger and the triumph of freedom of the press.

Finally, if the media are unresponsive, do not expend your creative energies trying to make them over, make your own newsletters, list servers, email lists

2. Accumulate newspaper and magazine articles, favorable and unfavorable, about our Revolutionary Patriots. Send a copy to the Task Force, and circulate them among local Chapters. This enables us to analyze and formulate accurate responses to distortions of our history and assaults upon our heritage.

3. The Task Force prepares monthly an article entitled "This Month in History" to stimulate interest in the Revolutionary Era and to provide newsletter material. If a Chapter or State newsletter has a well-written article on the Revolutionary Era, send a copy to the Task Force and consider putting it on SARTalk.

4. Establish an award for outstanding history teachers and/or outstanding history students.

5. Create a united front. Establish Committees of Correspondence to establish contacts and exchange information with other

patriotic, historical and educational organizations such as the American Legion, the VFW, Air Force Assn., MOWW, the DAR.

6. Many textbook publishers pander to trendy notions of political correctness and pay only lip service to sound educational philosophies; be aware that sociopolitical nonsense has permeated not only history and social science textbooks, but also math, English, and other textbooks. Read your children's and grandchildren's textbooks and if you find something egregious in them, have a quiet talk with your children and grandchildren. You are the answer.

The NSSAR Task Force has prepared a detailed example of common distortions of history and the appropriate response/antidote, and will provide you a copy upon request. Write to your State Board of Education, selected state legislators, and local school districts about distortions in textbooks nominated for purchase. When revisionist material enters the school system, shine the light of day upon it. You are the answer.

7. Our children yearn to know "who are our heroes, and what did they do," yet this is considered triumphalism and is not taught in many of our schools. Our children have an unparalleled legacy of freedom and opportunity, paid for in blood, toil, tears, and sweat, at a price they cannot comprehend, by men and women whose names they barely know, or if they do know them, it is as imperialists or racists. The stories of Paul Revere, George Washington, and Molly Pitcher are too important to leave to our schools. It is up to you to pass this heritage to the next generation.

## Genealogical Inquiries

This service of assisting in genealogical research is offered to everyone. Your message will reach over 26,000 members of the SAR. Payment must be made in advance at the rate of \$2.00 per line, with copy either typed or hand-lettered. Total cost may be calculated on the basis of 40 characters in each line, including your name and address. Mail copy and payment to The SAR Magazine, 1000 South Fourth Street, Louisville, KY 40203. Make checks payable to "Treasurer General, SAR."

**GIBBS:** Seeking information on parents and birthplace of James Gibbs born ca. 1752, near Glasgow, Scotland. He came to the US in Mar 1776, and was at the Battle of Bunker Hill. What ship did he come over on? *Richard W. Bonney, 373 High Rock Street, Needham, MA 02492-1539.*

## DATES TO REMEMBER

**Trustees Meeting**  
Louisville, KY, March 5-6,  
1999 - National Headquarters

**109th Annual Congress**  
San Diego, CA, July 3-7, 1999  
Hyatt Regency Hotel

**Trustees Meeting**  
Louisville, KY, Sept. 24-25,  
1999 - National Headquarters

**110th Annual Congress**  
Boston, MA, June 24-28, 2000  
Westin Copley Place Hotel



Robert E. Andrews, CA  
Francis B. Armington, RI  
Guy S. Athearn, FL  
Samuel W. Aubel, PA  
Willis K. Baker, Sr., CA  
Robert T. Barbour, MD  
Phillip O. Bennett, NY  
Edwin R. Booth, TX  
Augustus F. Brown, III, MD  
William O. W. Bush, FL  
Robert V. Cassidy, PA  
John B. Clapham, PA  
William G. Clark, Sr., AZ  
Stanley R. Clayton, NJ  
Loren L. Cockrell, PA  
Harold M. Comfort, NY  
Douglass M. Compton, CT  
Louis H. Cosho, ID  
William K. Dorsey, NC  
John A. Dunkelberger, PA  
Ranald G. Dunning, NJ  
Karl W. Dyslin, AZ  
Phillip S. Egan, NY  
James H. Elliott, Jr., GA  
Chester J. Emrie, MO  
Oliver H. Endsley, Jr., GA

Willard G. Estridge, DC  
Luke W. Finlay, MD  
Maurice G. Fraker, IN  
Grady L. Garner, CT  
William B. Gold, Jr., PA  
Robert A. Grant, IN  
Steven V. Haigler, Jr., FL  
Thomas H. Harris, KY  
John I. Hart, ID  
Robert C. Hazelton, NH  
Carl N. Helmick, CA  
Robert E. Hendricks, NM  
Monad J. Hennen, Jr., PA  
Frederick F. Hoadley, NY  
Philip A. Hoover, PA  
Robert L. Howard, TN  
Ralph M. Hudson, AL  
Charles R. Huntington, FL  
Paul L. Hurlocker, OR  
Charles W. Hutchings, IN  
Thomas R. Huyette, PA  
Daniel E. Johnson, NM  
G. E. Kanable, NJ  
LeRoy W. Kemper, Jr., AZ  
Orman L. Kimbrough, IV, TX  
Robert B. Kirkpatrick, AZ  
Charles L. Klingman, NM  
Earle W. Knight, MS  
Jesse J. Knowles, NC  
Warren E. Kompe, NY  
Samuel A. Ladd, Jr., ME  
H. Lloyd LeCompte, Jr., MD  
Homer T. Love, Jr., TX  
James A. Main, CT  
Graham B. Mazeine, CT  
Robert W. Mayer, IL  
James M. McCampbell, ID  
James B. Meigs, Jr., AZ  
Richard E. Miller, WI  
Edward A. Mosher, AZ  
William H. Nesmith, GA  
Norton B. Nichols, FL  
Wesley M. Oler, III, NY  
Arville L. Oliver, DC

Phillip R. Osborne, MD  
John N. Parkinson, WV  
Alfred G. Parshall, NM  
William E. Partee, MO  
Wayne A. Patterson, KY  
Edward A. Peterson, Jr., IN  
Joseph H. Phillips, PA  
James M. Puckett, Jr., GA  
Frank H. Pratt, ME  
George E. Reed, PA  
W. Harold Riggs, MD  
Allen F. Risley, NY  
G. Otis Rockefeller, FL  
Norman E. Rogers, PA  
James W. Roland, LA  
Edwin W. Ross, PA  
Edward A. Rouse, MO  
Arch E. Saylor, NY  
Stewart A. Schoder, Jr., FL  
George K. Seacrist, PA  
Charles A. Shumate, CA  
Robert T. Siemon, FL  
William M. Simpson, CA  
Emerson P. Smith, MD  
Excell R. Stallings, NC  
Scott Steinhauer, CO  
Horace D. Stellwagon, Jr., PA  
Richard S. Stewart, CT  
Charles C. Stuart, CA  
John H. Thweatt, TN  
Jay H. Underhill, CA  
Ellis F. Vaughan, TN  
James H. Vaughn, MO  
Robert Von Pagenhardt, CA  
Ralph M. Vorhies, CA  
Hugh K. Walker, CA  
Rodger V. Walton, FL  
Edwin D. Wetmore, Jr., FL  
Austin W. Whitney, FL  
Arlon J. Williams, TX  
James A. Williams, OR  
Edgar R. Williamson, CA  
Lyman L. Wiltshire, CA  
Buchard E. Wright, FL

8. Misc. Share your ideas on preserving our history and heritage with others; you will be surprised to find many people share your ideas. Begin with a small group, eventually reach out for a wider audience, bring a dedicated historian to your school, meeting, etc. Enjoy the company of those that share your core values and ideas, they will help you by reinforcing your work, and take every chance you can to befriend those who toil in the same vineyard. Don't put the "sign in the window", be servile to the politically correct, or accept their censorship. Be enthusiastic, timidity never carried the day. Always be positive, and remember that a bit of humor at the right time can be most persuasive; as President Reagan was being wheeled into the operating room after being shot, he looked up at the surgeons and said: "Please tell me you're Republicans." This bit of humor endeared him to all Americans. If discouraged, recall the words of Winston Churchill to the young men of Harrow School, in October 1941:

*"This is the lesson: never give in, never give in, never, never, never, never-in nothing, great or small, large or petty - never give in except to convictions of honour and good sense. Never yield to force; never yield to the apparently overwhelming might of the enemy."*

9. Finally, do not wait for a more convenient time, until you have a better place to work, or until you have more resources. President Theodore Roosevelt has some excellent advice: "Do what you can, with what you have, right where you are." You are the answer.

# State Society and Chapter EVENTS



**DEADLINES FOR FUTURE ISSUES:**  
**Spring (May) – March 15; Summer (August) – June 15; Fall (November) – September 15; Winter (February) – December 15**

All news stories about State and Chapter events appearing here and elsewhere in the magazine are prepared from materials submitted through a variety of means, including press releases and newsletters (which should be directed to the Editor at the address shown page 3). Please note the deadlines at the left.

Black-and-white, glossy photographs are preferred. However, color photos are acceptable if they are of good quality, especially in contrast. They will be returned upon request if accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Individual Compatriots are encouraged to submit ideas for historical feature articles they would like to write. Each will be given careful consideration.

## Alabama Society



A French marine during the period when they were assigned to Fort Toulouse until 1764 was portrayed by re-enactor Leonard Bast (left) of Dalesville during the September meeting of the **Wiregrass Chapter**. Chatting with the guest speaker were Myron T. Vail and President Richard A. Kemp II.

his plane took a direct hit and was forced to land in Holland, where he was captured. As the Russians were advancing toward Germany, some 500 prisoners, Mel included, were marched for almost 900 miles over a period of three months to another location. He was eventually rescued by the British Third Army.

In September the **Thomas Jefferson Chapter** jointed with local DARs to hold a joint Constitution Week meeting at Pleasant Hill. Serving as guest speaker was Jeffrey Huffacker, who gave a scholarly description of the impeachment process.

The **Sacramento Chapter** recently awarded the Law Enforcement Commendation Medal to Terry Castiglia, an officer with the city's Police Department who oversees the Law Enforcement Academy at J.F. Kennedy High School. The Academy's purpose is to encourage students in a law enforcement career and to keep them out of trouble.



The guest speaker for the Constitution Day Luncheon staged by the **Orange County Chapter** in September was George Grupe. A journalist and historian, he chose as his topic "Our Greatest American: George Washington."

## Arizona Society



While attending the November meeting of the **Saguaro Chapter** during November at Sun City, President General Russell D. Page (right) was pleased to install Richard Covault as the newly elected President. Also on hand for the event was Society President Ron McCreery.

## California Society

The guest speaker for the October meeting of the **Coachella Chapter** was Mel Merrick, a B-17 radio operator who became a prisoner of the German Army during World War II. It was during a mission that

## Connecticut Society



Over Labor Day weekend, members of the **General Israel Putnam Branch** Color Guard participated in the 217th anniversary of the Battle of Groton Heights at Fort Griswold State Park in Groton. Included in the festivities were battle reenactments and remembrance ceremonies for Col. William Ledward and his Connecticut troops who were massacred on September 6, 1781 by the British under Benedict Arnold. They were Prentice Alexander, Lee Gerlander, Randal Gerlander, Howard Greene, Jr., Michael Chuckta and Todd Gerlander.



The October meeting of the **Capt. Matthew Mead Chapter** in Greenwich saw President John W. Berger (left) and VP Charles W. Riegle lead a plaque dedication ceremony commemorating the area of the muster roll of local Patriots.

## Delaware Society



The Society traditionally stages a Constitution Ratification Day Dinner at Wilmington in early December, with this years marking the 101st such event. **LEFT:** President General Russell D. Page was one of the honored guests: he was presented a memento by President William B. Neal. **RIGHT:** President Neal offered the President's Distinguished Service Medal to Secretary General Howard F. Horne, Jr., also a Past President of the Society.



## District of Columbia Society



Each October the Society commemorates Yorktown with a special luncheon attended by scores of Compatriots and guests. The 1998 program had as an honored guest, Capt. Philippe Alguire (center), a member of the French Embassy staff. Posing with him were President J. Phillip London (left) and Past President Peter A. Dixon, Chairman of the celebration. The guest speaker was LTC Albert D. McJoynt, USAF (Ret); his topic was "The Last Battles of the American Revolution on the Other Side of the World."

## Florida Society



In early October 12 wives of Compatriots met in Cocoa to organize a Ladies Auxiliary of the Society, the first such group in the state. They adopted bylaws and application forms patterned after those of the Auxiliary in California. Shown here are three officers (from left): Mrs. James E. Wilson, President; Mrs. John Dibble, VP; and Mrs. Joseph Tipton, Secretary.

Highlighting the September meeting of the **Clearwater Chapter** was presentation of the Law Enforcement Commendation Medal to the city's Chief of Police, Sid Klein. His noteworthy career was recapped by Mayor Rita Garvey.

## Do You Have a Judge or Lawyer in Your Family Tree?

To join the Sons and Daughters of the Colonial and Antebellum Bench and Bar 1565-1861, one must prove descent from a judge or lawyer who practiced between 1565 and 1861 in the United States Federal Courts, or in the Courts of the 48 States in the Continental United States, or in the colonies or territories from which they are derived, or in the Courts of the Republic of Texas. The colonies include not only the 13 original British colonies, but also those of Spain, France, Holland, Sweden and the Republic of Mexico.

Among other officials, the term "judge" includes Justice of the Peace, Lord of the Manor, Colonial Governor and members of the Governor's Council.

For an application, write:

Charles Owen Johnson  
 Crystal Plaza, Apartment 809 South  
 2111 Jefferson Davis Highway  
 Arlington, Virginia 22202





These members of the **Clearwater Chapter** recently participated in dedication of the Palm Harbor Historical Museum, a site some 10 miles south of Clearwater (from left): Grant Wallin, Courtney Crutcher, Charles Schafer and Bob Tanner. The museum is located in an early home of the Justice of the Peace that was bought by the county and given to the Historical Society.



Almost nine years after the fact, Compatriot John Peter Wakeman, Sr. (center) was presented his 50-year Membership Certificate and Pin by members of the **Tallahassee Chapter** (from left): Col. William E. Byerts, Jr., Col. J. Earle Makant, Jr., LTC Lacy H. Arnold and Col. Harry J. Raymond. He had moved to Tallahassee that many years ago, but was not discovered to be eligible for the honor until recently when his low national number prompted a query to the National Society.

### Georgia Society

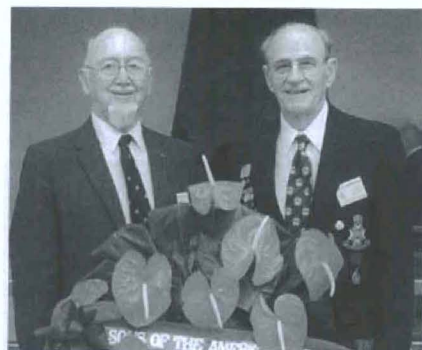
"The Revolutionary War in the Shenandoah Valley and the Founding of VMI" was the subject of an address by Compatriot George B. Hightower at the December meeting of the **Atlanta Chapter**.

A graduate of VMI, he served with distinction in the Army Air Force during World War II and is a Life Member of The Flying Tigers.

### Hawaii Society



The highlight of the Society's Annual Meeting in October was a talk by Compatriot Michael A. Lilly on the USS Missouri Memorial Association. He covered plans for operating and maintaining the battleship as a national memorial and museum. A Director of the Association for several years, he was involved in relocation of the "Mighty MO" to Pearl Harbor.



On December 7 Compatriots Ray E. Woodstock and Elbridge M. Smith presented a wreath on behalf of the Society aboard the USS Arizona Memorial, thus commemorating the 57th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor. The solemn program included a speech by Rear Admiral Sutton, a Ship Pass in Review and a Missing Man Flyover.

### Illinois Society

James C. Ten Broeck, Jr., a Chicago attorney-at-law, was guest speaker for the November luncheon held by the **Fort Dearborn-Chicago Chapter** at the Union League Club. He chose "Gerrymandering" as his enlightening subject, a term referring to the drawing of boundaries of legislative

districts to benefit one party or group and handicap another. Its name is derived from Eldridge Gerry, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence and later, a leader in the Jeffersonian Republican Party. While Gerry was Governor of Massachusetts in 1812, the Republican-dominated legislature redrew

district lines to weight representation in favor of Republicans against Federalists, who attacked the redistricting, specifically blaming Gerry although he had nothing to do with the project and in private opposed it. A Federalist newspaper published a political cartoon depicting the oddly shaped district covering Essex County as a salamander. The cartoonist dubbed his creation a "Gerry-mander." The word quickly became common parlance.



Worn United States Flags that had been collected by the **General George Rogers Clark Chapter** were properly retired in a recent ceremony that included two Boy Scouts. Participating were President Harry Windland and Flag Committee Chairman William Scroggins. The event was preceded by their addressing a meeting of Troop 93 at Camp Warren Lewis on history of the American Flag and flag etiquette.

### Kansas Society



For the fourth year in a row, members of the **Delaware Crossing Chapter** presented the Colors at a football game involving the Chiefs at Arrowhead Stadium, this time when the team was pitted against the Chargers (from left): Kes Kesler, John Swarts, Craig Isaacson and Gene Amos. A giant blow-up of the event was projected on a screen showing the men in their uniforms.

### Kentucky Society

The Dr. V. Edward Masters Memorial Color Guard, a unit of the **Louisville-Thruston Chapter**, won a Community Pride Award – a large trophy – for their participation in the Jeffersonstown Gaslight Festival Parade in September. Drawing special attention was the firing of musket volleys along the route! The Guard is a very active one throughout the year, performing in a variety of SAR, DAR, civic and other events.



In August over 30 members of the **Louisville-Thruston Chapter** journeyed to the historic Farnsley-Foreman House for an outing and tour. Shown in the foreground were Former President General William C. Gist and Mrs. John Ruby, whose late husband was active at all levels of the SAR for many years.

### Maine Society



Each with a sea faring background, these Compatriots were featured in a Yorktown Day program staged by the Society in October (from left): President Harry W. Kinsley, Jr., a retired U.S. Navy officer; Robert G. Cole, shown receiving his SAR Membership Certificate and a retiree from the local shipyard; and Secretary Richard B. Wise, a retired Coast Guard officer. Compatriot Cole is a descendant of Captain Nathan Daggett, who served as chief pilot for the French fleet in the pivotal Battle of Yorktown.

### Maryland Society

In late July General John F. Burk, Jr., Past President of the **Colonel Nicholas Ruxton Moore Chapter** serving Baltimore, proudly took part in the dedication of the Maryland World War II Memorial on a site overlooking the United States Naval



Academy at Annapolis. For six years he had led a 20-member commission that worked on the project. Also a Past National Trustee and President of the Society, he served in World War II, where he was a Company Commander in the Battle of the Bulge.

Holy Rosary Church in Baltimore was the setting for a **John Eager Howard Chapter** ceremony in October honoring Patriot Casimir Pulaski. Taking part were (from left): President John B. Watkins; Former President General Carl F. Bessent, a member of the Chapter who was guest speaker; and Society Color Guard Commander Edwin H. Dotter, shown holding the Pulaski Battle Flag.

### Michigan Society

The Great Lakes District traditionally meets each year in either Illinois, Michigan or Wisconsin during early November. In 1998 representatives of the three State Societies gathered at the Dearborn Inn, the elegant hotel built by Henry Ford near the site of his firm's headquarters in Dearborn, Michigan. Presiding was Vice-President General Charles M. Hopkins, a Past President of the Michigan Society. Among the dignitaries present were Michigan Society President William M. Bristor,

Illinois Society President Joseph Hill, Wisconsin Society President Bruce A. Walters; President General and Mrs. Russell D. Page; Former President General William C. Gist; SAR Ambassador Donald J. Pennell, MISSAR; and Winston C. Williams, WISSAR, Editor of *The SAR Magazine*. Included in the week-end event were a Friday evening formal banquet, Saturday morning business session and a luncheon.



Among the dignitaries attending the Great Lakes District Annual Meeting were (from left): MISSAR President William M. Bristor, VPG Charles M. Hopkins, President General Russell D. Page, WISSAR President Bruce A. Walters and ILSSAR President Joseph Hill.



Past Michigan Society President Donald J. Pennell (left), who now wears the title of SAR Ambassador, was pleased to present the Bronze Good Citizenship Medal in September to John A. Riley, who was named "Citizen of the Year" for Pontiac, Michigan. The program, sponsored by the Pontiac Area Historical and Genealogical Society, took place at the First Methodist Church. Mr. Riley received over 15 different awards.

## Minnesota Society

The legendary Branch Rickey, former General Manager of the St. Louis Browns, was portrayed by John "Chuck" Chalberg to highlight the Society's celebration of Constitution Day in mid-September at Saint Paul. A Professor of American History at Normandie College, he travels about the country appearing also as Teddy Roosevelt, Patrick Henry, H.L. Mencken and others. A special feature of the program was presentation of the Silver Good Citizenship Medal to Compatriot John Hallberg Jones for his untiring work as the Society's Secretary-Treasurer.

## New Jersey Society



With the Ocean County Community College as the November 11th setting for a Veterans Celebration, these dignitaries were on hand for the festivities (from left): Mrs. Ruth Cavalario, DAR State Regent; Charles H. Jack, Jr., Past Society President; and Lester Dunham, Past Society National Trustee and President.

Joseph Parks of Bennington, Vermont, an attorney and author, was featured speaker at the October meeting of the **Jockey Hollow Chapter** in Florham Park. In discussing the famed Battle of Bennington, he pointed out how it was a turning point of the Revolutionary War. Experience gained as an infantry officer during World War II led him to study the tactics successfully employed by the Green Mountain boys in the battle. He detailed the events leading up to and through the engagement between the Patriots and British troops under the leadership of General John Burgoyne – ultimately ending in a dismal defeat of the British. Mr. Parks emphasized that this boosted American morale at a critical time, encouraged hundreds of Vermont militia to join the Continental Army, encouraged the French to come in on the American side, and brought the end of the disastrous Saratoga campaign, including the surrender by Burgoyne on October 17, 1777 of six generals, 300 officers and about 5,500 enlisted men.

## Empire State Society (NY)



When the **Chautauqua County Chapter** staged its Annual Awards Dinner in November at Jamestown, President Donald Ahlstrom (center) presented the Heroism Medal to Jamestown Chief of Police William R. McLaughlin (left) and Michael Volpe, a Paramedic and Volunteer Fireman with the Busti First Department. The Chief, who first learned about explosive ordnance with the U.S. Marines, was saluted for diffusing a bomb. Mr. Volpe contributed to saving the life of a car accident victim.



The **New York Chapter** recently awarded its 10th Theodore Roosevelt Award to former Senator George J. Mitchell (center) in recognition of his historic efforts in negotiating the Irish Peace Agreement. The award is given annually to an individual who has demonstrated outstanding service to the American people. Doing the honors were President Robert J. Stackpole (left) and Edward J. Gynn, Chairman of the Theodore Roosevelt Award Dinner. Among the dignitaries present were Barry Robinson, Consul General Irish Consulate, and Paul Johnston, Consul for Northern Ireland Affairs.



In November Stephen A. Arter (right), President of the **Rochester Chapter**, was pleased to present the Law Enforcement Commendation Medal to Rochester Police Chief Robert J. Duffy. He was recognized for his leadership that has been a major factor in significant crime reductions that have been accomplished in recent years. The occasion was the Chapter's Law Enforcement Luncheon where Compatriot Arter was Master of Ceremonies.

## North Carolina Society



The guest speaker for the October meeting of the **Alamance Battleground Chapter** was Robert Vogel, Superintendent of Guilford National Military Park in Greensboro. He was thanked for his presentation by President David R. Koontz.



In early November the **Alamance Battleground Chapter** marked the grave of Compatriot Edward Hicklin at Alamance Memorial Park in Burlington. Members of the Color Guard participating were (from left): Richard Moore, Edwin Sharpe, Emory Gilliam, Herbert Duff and P.K. Burleson.

## Ohio Society

At the end of October, Compatriots and guests from the Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia Societies assembled in Cleveland for the Annual Meeting of the Central District, with Vice-President General John A. Horner, Jr. presiding.



Guest speaker for the District Meeting's Saturday session was Kentucky Society President Jack J. Early (seated). He was eloquently introduced by VPG John A. Horner, Jr.



President General Russell D. Page (right) was presented membership in the **Western Reserve Society's** Archibald Willard Color Guard.



For several years the **Western Reserve Society** has staged Archibald Willard Award Night, which is named after one of the Chapter's most noted members who rendered the spectacular painting entitled "Spirit of '76." These four were recognized with various awards (from left): Vice-President General John A. Horner, Jr., the Willard Bowl, which is the Chapter's most prestigious award for service to the SAR; he is a member of **Western Reserve**; Compatriot John L. Horton, Silver Good Citizenship Medal, in recognition of his having secured copies of Lafayette's papers and giving them to the Cleveland State University Library; Mrs. Don Lewis, Bronze Good Citizenship Medal, awarded to her late husband posthumously; and the Hon. Stephanie Tubbs-Jones, the Law Enforcement Commendation, for her service as Cuyahoga County Prosecutor.



In November the **Cincinnati Chapter** celebrated Thanksgiving Day with a luncheon at a Milford restaurant. Compatriot Robert Vandegriff (left) presented a \$1,000 check to William Moore of the Veterans Administration to help pay for the construction of a lodge for temporary housing of the families of VA patients.



For nearly two hours before 17 presentations of the musical drama "1776", members of the **Lafayette Chapter** manned this display table outside the Porthouse Theater in Cuyahoga Falls. Its purpose was to acquaint attendees with the SAR and various uniforms worn by Revolutionary War soldiers. Shown here on duty was Compatriot Robert Farling. "1776" depicts the conflict and turmoil of the Continental Congress during the six-month debate over writing and signing of the Declaration of Independence.

## Oregon Society

Civil War medicine was the subject of a talk by Patrick Vance to a September meeting of the **Republic Chapter** in Portland. Director of Occupational Health and Public Relations at Silverton Hospital, he pointed out that sanitation was deplorable, as were surgical cleanliness and the crude surgical procedures.

John Donnelly, Executive Director of the Pearson Airpark Historical Society, was the guest speaker at the October meeting of the **Lewis & Clark Chapter**. He discussed the history of Pearson Field and how the Society is working to preserve this historical flying facility.

## Pennsylvania Society



Last year the **Philadelphia-Continental Chapter** decided to sponsor two local Societies of the Children of the American Revolution. In November members of the Anthony Wayne Society were treated to a tour of the Radnor Fire Department, where they learned how to properly dispose of worn Flags. Under the supervision of adults, including President Bill Yearsley (at rear), the youngsters cut the banners into fourths and burned them.

## Rhode Island Society



Rhode Island Society Compatriot James A. Payne (second from right) was featured speaker at the Annual Veterans Day Banquet in November at Larchwood. He has the unique distinction of recently being awarded the U.S. - Chinese Joint Service Medal of Merit for his efforts during World War II. He received the honor during a ceremony in Syracuse, New York, as part of a convention for Sino-American Cooperative Organization (SACO) veterans. Created through the alliance of pro-Communist China America, SACO worked to stave off possible invasion of mainland China by Japanese forces. SACO veterans, some 500 strong, meet every four years to recall their service. Posing with him were (from left): Society President Eugene S. Clauss, DAR State Regent Camilia M. Wiener and Past President Norris G. Abbott III.

## Texas Society



**San Antonio Chapter** Compatriot Calvin Inman traveled recently to the Tunnel Cemetery near Marietta, Ohio to dedicate a new marker honoring his Patriot ancestor, Rufus Inman. Other attendees ranged from descendants from other states to local SARs, DARs and C.A.R.s.

During a special awards ceremony staged by the **Plano Chapter** in November, the Heroism Medal was presented to Plano Police Officer Jeff Rich. He faced an armed gunman at the Plano Day Care Center, withholding his fire over concern for the children and the center's staff, thereby placing himself at extreme risk. The Law Enforcement Commendation Medal was awarded to Plano Police Officers Jeremy Walney and Brad Ewell, for saving the life of an individual attempting to commit suicide, and to Marty Childress, who is the 1997 Officer of the Year.



Proudly marching in the Veterans Day Parade in Austin on November 11 were these members of the **Patrick Henry Chapter** Color Guard (foreground, from left) Don Morgan, John Knox and Henry Lockett. Behind them was Jim Allen, who served as drummer. The procession culminated at the steps of the State Capitol, where President Bob Starck placed a floral wreath on the Veterans Memorial.

The grandson of General Hap Arnold, **Dallas Chapter** Past President Richard Arnold was featured speaker at an October meeting of the **Benton Chapter**. His subject was the Battle of Trenton.



Compatriot Lloyd D. Bockstruck (left) was the guest speaker at the **Dallas Chapter's** September meeting. His topic was John Paul Jones and the Continental Navy. Congratulating him on his enlightening talk was President Ralph McDowell. For many years he has headed the Genealogical Section of the Dallas Public Library.

## Virginia Society

The Falmouth Union Church Cemetery near Falmouth (George Washington's boyhood home was there) was the setting for dedication of SAR markers at the graves of Patriots John deBaptist and James Hunter by the **Culpeper Minute Men Chapter**, a sailor and free black, deBaptist was in the



In early November patriotic organizations that provided volunteers at the VA Medical Center in Hampton participated in a special Veterans Day Sunday Memorial Chapel Service. One of those representing the SAR was **Thomas Nelson Jr. Chapter** Past President John 'Jack' K. Cabaniss, who portrayed Admiral John Paul Jones.

first crew of the Virginia Navy ship "Dragon" when she was commissioned in late 1776. After the war, he owned and operated the ferry between Falmouth and

Fredericksburg. Hunter was owner of the Hunter Iron Works, which supplied the overwhelming majority of muskets and iron implements for the Virginia forces.



Unveiling the SAR marker at the grave site of Patriot John deBaptist were these members of the **Culpeper Minute Men Chapter** (from left): John Epperly, Graves Registration Chairman William Simpson, President Henry Pusey, Loyd Epperly, and Mike Lyman.

## Washington Society

On October 10 in the Best Western Inn at Fife (Tacoma), Vice-President General Edward M. Anderson brought down the gavel to open the Annual Meeting of the Pacific District. On hand were representatives from the three State Societies making

up the District: Oregon, Washington and Alaska. The honored guests were President General and Mrs. Russell D. Page; he was the principal speaker at a banquet that evening.

## Wisconsin Society



The Society's 21st Law Enforcement Awards Program, held annually, saw three officials receive the Law Enforcement Commendation Medal. Presentations were made by President Bruce A. Butler (left) and Awards Committee Co-Chairman Winston C. Williams (right). Honored were (from left): Michael G. Tobin, Attorney, City of Milwaukee Litigation Department Attorney's Office; Dean J. Collins, Inspector of Police, City of Milwaukee Police Department; and Richard P. Thomas, Chief of Police, City of Beloit.



In November at Alexandria the American Society of Le Souvenir Francais, in conjunction with the SAR and several other patriotic organizations, dedicated a Virginia Highway Marker at the site of the camp that Comte de Rochambeau and his troops used on September 24-25 while on the march to Yorktown. Participating in the ceremony were (from left): Mrs. Martha Hilton, DC DAR; Mrs. Robert Louis, Societe Francais; Richard Austin, VASSAR; Alain de Keghel, Counsul General of France; and Col. Wood, Military Attache of France. Unveiling the marker was Former President General Stewart Boone McCarty.

## Wyoming Society



The Society's Annual Constitution Week Celebration was held at the Officers Club in the Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne. The guest speaker was Compatriot Judge Robert Allen (left), shown being congratulated for his enlightening talk by Past President Darryl Manring. Judge Allen traced the chronology of events from the Declaration of Independence to signing of the Bill of Rights.

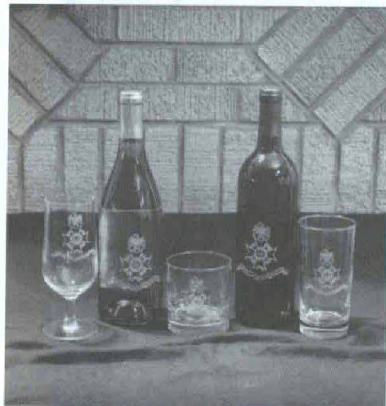
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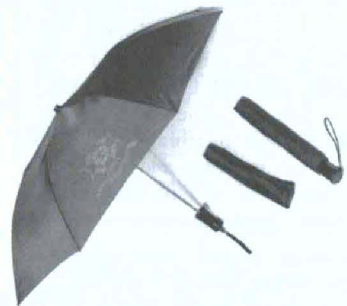
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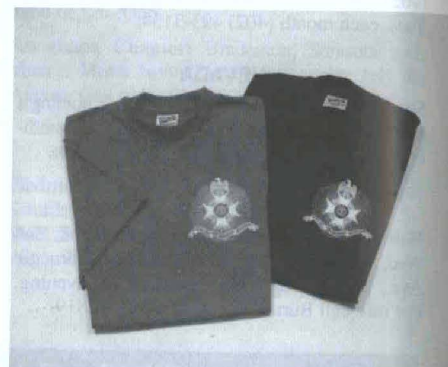


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