



Drumbeat

with *Flintlock & Powderhorn*



News of the Sons of the Revolution

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A Tale of Noble French Patriots

By Joel Hinzman

In mid-September, the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia hosted a presentation by one of its newest members, Josselin J. Lucas. Mr. Lucas, a French citizen, spoke at the Cosmos Club in D.C. about his two patriot ancestors of the French Royal Navy. A crowd from multiple lineage societies, including the Sons, gathered to hear his talk.



It is rare whenever a member of an American lineage society can draw a direct line of descent from two veterans of the French Royal Navy. It is rarer still when those maritime ancestors have a noble name. Such is the uniqueness of Mr. Lucas' distinguished line.

Before a large crowd of members of several Revolutionary War lineage societies, Josselin introduced the names of Jean Antoine Le Bègue and his eldest son, Claude Jean Marie Le Bègue.—Continued on page 6



Josselin J. Lucas addresses the Cosmos Club audience.

—Photo courtesy Joel Hinzman

Maryland Society Enjoys Trip to Williamsburg

By Charles W. Morgan

In April this year, a significant group of Maryland Society members, headed by Society President Peter Schwab, spent four days in Colonial Williamsburg. What we did and learned could be useful for other Societies considering such a trip.



The Maryland troupe in front of Christina Campbell's Tavern.
—Photo by Buzz Warren

Through the efforts of Maryland Society Color Guard Captain Robert W. Carter, we were able to secure accommodations at the Market Square Tavern and the Brick House Tavern, both located right on the Duke of Gloucester Street, in the middle of the Historic Area. This allowed us to walk to most historic sites and dinners. With parking behind each tavern, we had easy access to our cars to drive to Jamestown and Yorktown.

The restored historic area itself represents the eighteenth-century capital of Britain's largest, wealthiest, and most populous outpost of empire in the New World—Virginia. In the colonial city's vast three hundred acres, visitors can discover hundreds of restored, reconstructed, and historically furnished buildings. Costumed interpreters tell stories of the time period.

Society members filled all the rooms at The

—Continued on page 7



233 Years Ago—Retreat to the Dan

In late February of this year, the town of South Boston, Virginia, threw an anniversary celebration that attracted people from near and far. It was the 233rd anniversary of Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene's crossing of the Dan River with his men, from North Carolina into Virginia, to escape the pursuing British Army under Gen. Cornwallis. (See related article in *Flintlock & Powderhorn*, page 21.)



Re-enactors crossing the river.

—Source: Halifax County Historical Society

The record crowd at this year's celebration was due in part to the national status which the Sons of the American Revolution accorded to the event. Also, the splendid weather and abundant press coverage helped bring out significantly more people than in previous years.

The weekend festivities began on Thursday evening as sixth-grade students at Halifax County Middle School staged a play focusing on the traversing of the whole width of North Carolina, in which Greene had caused Cornwallis a loss of critical time and energy in pursuit of his forces. On Saturday, at the Chastain Theatre, visitors gathered to hear from officials including 5th District U.S. Congressman Robert Hurt and to view the documentary "The Race to the Dan."

Before the documentary introducing the film, the event's keynote speaker Patrick Henry Jolly, fifth great grandson of Patrick Henry, urged everyone present to think, 'what if...?'

"What if [Greene] had decided to cross somewhere else along the river?" Jolly asked. Had Greene chosen an easier location to cross, the British Army might well have crossed the river, too. The slightest change in circumstances could have significantly altered the course of history.

Other persons involved in planning the weekend celebration and re-enactment were Halifax County Historical Society President Barbara Bass, South Boston Mayor Ed Owens, and Berryman Green Chapter (DAR) Registrar Anne Raab.

"This [story] is not in the students' textbook, so we take great pride in being able to present something to these children which we hope they will not forget," Ms. Raab told WSET-TV, ABC Channel 13 of south-central Virginia.

Each year, the DAR sponsors a related essay contest for Halifax County middle school students to enter. This year's winner, Rosa Cabellero, along with her friend Gracie Berneche, participated in the tradition of tossing memorial wreaths into the Dan.—*Editor*

NPS Awards Fishkill Depot \$24,600

Good news for all who care about preserving Revolutionary War history: Toward the end of July, the Fishkill Supply Depot in Fishkill, New York was awarded \$24,600 by the National Park Service. The money will fund a project to create maps depicting archaeological features of the Revolutionary War-era supply depot. The maps will be distributed to the public for informational and educational purposes and will include a historical overview, archaeological inventory, and topographic features of the site.

In effect, the funds will boost crucial marketing efforts by the Friends of the Fishkill Supply Depot to further promote the crucial necessity of preserving this hallowed area. The depot fulfilled a pivotal role in winning the Battles of Saratoga and may be



Photo source: <http://www.fishkillsupplydepot.org/>

the most concentrated burial grounds of Revolutionary War soldiers in the country.

The funding comes from the ABPP. “The American Battlefield Protection Program supports projects that safeguard, preserve, and tell the stories of America’s battlefields,” said National Park Service Director Jonathan B. Jarvis. “These places are symbols of individual sacrifice and national heritage that we must protect...”

Meanwhile, the Friends announced earlier this year the identity of another soldier buried in an unmarked grave located at the site. Captain Zechariah Beal of the 3rd New Hampshire Regiment, Poor’s Brigade, was killed during a mutiny attempt at Fishkill on 7 November 1777. That discovery brings the total number of veterans identified to eighty-five. Capt. Beal left behind a wife and two children. —*Editor*

For Sale: Estate Containing Revolutionary War Heritage

In late August, a nine-acre estate in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, adjacent to where Washington’s Continental Army once camped, was placed on the market for \$14 million. The story first ran on WSJ.com.

The property is located on Lewis Lane in Whitpain Township, northwest of Philadelphia, and is owned by real estate broker Steven Korman, founder of Korman Communities.



The \$14 million estate that neighbors Dawesfield.
—Source: WSJ.com/Halkin Mason

What the WSJ.com failed to indicate is that Korman’s estate is located one half-mile from Dawesfield, which during the Revolution was called Camp Morris and served as Gen. George Washington’s headquarters after the Battle of Germantown, from 20 October to 2 November 1777. The question becomes, was the campsite at Dawesfield (added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1991)

large enough to have spilled over onto some of the property owned today by Mr. Korman?

Marie Goldkamp, president of the Historical Society of Whitpain Township, says it was. In an email to the *Drumbeat* editor, she responded, “Washington’s encampment was very large. The original campsite consisted of a 350-acre farm, but 300 [additional] acres were added later. Four regiments and thirteen brigades were camped at or near this site, as well as additional troops under the commands of Major Generals Sullivan, Alexander Stirling, and the Marquis de Lafayette.”—*Editor*

The ‘Little War’ for Iroquois Independence

This summer, the Iroquois Nationals played at the 2014 FIL Men’s World Championship held in Denver, Colorado. The Iroquois squad won third place—the bronze medal. In the match for the bronze, they beat Australia by a score of 16 to 5.

Lacrosse was a traditional Native American game played *long before* “the European encounter.”

In a recent *In These Times* magazine article, Native American writer Winona Laduke quotes Faith Spotted Eagle of the Yankton Indian Reservation, “... lacrosse was tradi-



The Iroquois battle the Aussies
—Source: iroquoisnationals.org

tionally used as a means of healing between parties when hurtful conflicts were imminent.”

Many of our communities plagued by violence would benefit from this ancient way of resolving conflicts and pursuing healing.”

Laduke points out that *tewaraton* (little brother of war) is the Mohawk word for lacrosse. The Ojibwe word for lacrosse is *baaga’adowewin* (the stick), and in Eastern Cherokee it is *dannahwah’uwsdi* (little war).

In 1987, the Federation of International Lacrosse accepted the Iroquois Confederacy as a member-nation, and in 1990, the Iroquois Nationals played in their first Championships. This team is the only one to represent a First Nation in any professional sport.

For LaDuke and other Native people, lacrosse is not only a game. It is an epic journey through centuries. ■—*Editor*



President's Message

Whose Sons Are We?

As an officially recognized and purposeful organization, not of loosely affiliated members but a Society of Members committed to standards embraced by our hereditary patriots—our qualifying ancestors, whose daily services to our country jeopardized their very lives, fortunes, and sacred honor—we are not relieved by our membership alone. Our moral duties as Sons require us to perform daily and regular acts of patriotism, and to uphold the foundational principles for which our ancestors both pledged and risked so much. Sadly, as an organization, the Sons, by many accounts, do little more than pay dues.

Our commitment to their remembrance and also to the rule of law, the Constitutional framework of separation of powers, our unalienable rights of freedom of speech and of conscience, the rights of the Second Amendment and the other rights contained in the venerable Bill of Rights, up to and including the Tenth Amendment (“The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution..., are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people”), should remain impregnable; however, they are under an assault and are too often undermined.

We and our children face threats that seek to discount our freedoms and our Constitution, and thereby we forget or disavow that spirit and those deeds that produced our Constitution. Our culture is on life support, fighting against the forces of misinformation. Those forces are innumerable, and their potential impact upon the value of our history is untold.

We need an awakening for a new revolution in education, a resurgence of commitments to the foundational principles of faith, family, and freedom, principles that are spinning out of their set orbits under perfidious forces directed with the conscious attempt to harm our heritage. We are

not descendants of cowards or shrinking violets, but of brave men and women. As Sons, we are commissioned for like service; but, so far as I know, we do not express our service in actions, in letters to newspaper editors, or in seeking political office for upholding (not changing) our values. We should do so to repair, to repossess, and to recharge.

We should not, however, encourage those of our officials who are content “to go along to get along,” while we ourselves refrain from entering the battlefield, and reap the unintended consequences of a victory for those activists who are likely not going to breathe new life into our exalted values from 1776. Neither would they be likely to preserve the Constitutional freedoms of, and for, among other things, public expression of conscience so as to influence and persuade.



1876 Centennial Stars and Stripes
—Source: rareflags.com

The proposition is in the proposition – either we believe “in” and work “for” the foundational principles of that Revolution, or, by our silence, we are “with” those who consent to erode and eradicate those principles. We are either “in” the revolution or are bystanders “on” the fence of the battle and waiting for an outcome to be determined by others. If we think we are on the battlefield, then we need to locate that “north star”, which is our time-tested history, for guidance. It is a heritage and history that was fought for and died for. As Benjamin Franklin challenged (in 1787 in Philadelphia), the Constitutional Convention gave us a Republic, but only “if we can keep it.”

Franklin and his co-Conventioneers knew well that the Republic would almost immediately face formidable foes, in the form of local human detractors and foreign enemies, as well as social, economic, and political anti-forces and negative conditions. Like a newborn child, the new Republic had to be protected as well as nurtured.

Your GSSR and each State Society’s officers are working to keep alive the foundational principles of our glorious ancestors, to honor and remember them, their collective and individual services, and

the truths of their history, to encourage patriotism and launch principled participation by our members.

Every event sponsored by a State Society or the General Society that a member personally attends and financially supports, encourages others to reciprocate and thus strengthens the appeal and persuasiveness of our message to others. Real support for our mission is an engagement in the struggle to preserve the memory and message of our Society. Personal engagement nourishes the First Amendment's gift of free speech to us, the Sons of our Ancestors' Revolution, for the sake of their country and ours. We are all about the Message. Participation is necessary and gratefully appreciated by every Society and its officers.

Not being a participant in the battle only encourages those who seek to fundamentally change America by undermining the forever-tested Judeo-Christian moral values that were preserved for us by the First Amendment. The names of the enemies of Freedom may change, but the intent never changes. Likewise, since the time of the ancient Greeks of Athens, proponents of democracy have warned of the deadly threat of apathy.

The values of honesty and of truth-telling, moral imperatives upon which freedom and democracy rely, must be honored and restored in these present times. A spark is needed for a new revolution to activate moral patriotism. We need an outcry of "Stop!"

"Stop!" must be heard, and the demand raised against the forces opposed to our recognized cultural norms. Elections have consequences; silence is a vote for the "other" and the "new normal." If we are truly to be Sons of that Revolution of 1776, we must be commissioned into action now and against apathy and other current threats. We must not be Sons of the status quo, of a non-evolving or stagnant DNA.

As Thomas Jefferson promised, when in the course of human events, it becomes necessary...to

declare oneself as a Son of the Revolution, let's do so in a fashion that others will hear, be encouraged by, and then spurred into like belief and action, hopefully to learn and emulate our service.

Belief, by itself, is not enough. We must speak, obey, and act on what we believe. There is a gap between what we say we believe and what we tolerate by silence or sloth. Into that gap step all those who wish by their acts to damage our nation's recorded history and the application of our ancestors' foundational principles, which are just as valid today as they were for our forefathers. Worlds, nation-states, presidents and administrations change; however, fundamental principles remain the constants. A Society is characterized by its adherence to coherent, consistent, and recognized set standards of behavior and problem-solving. The moral values of 1776 are our guiding lights, our "north star", that is necessary for continued good governance.

To open a forum for our Sonship, we are introducing a "Letters to the Editor" section of our *Drumbeat* for your active input. Letters that are limited to letter length and offered to elucidate points or opinions to others (without slander, vulgarity or malice towards anyone or any office) are welcome; letters not signed (but anonymous) will not be published. All will be subject to editorial oversight and discretion.

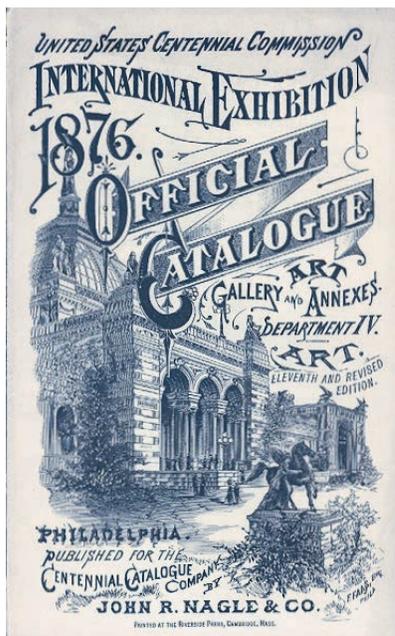
Let's start by declaring in the *Drumbeat* (and hopefully on editorial pages of local newspapers throughout America) that the Revolution of 1776 is alive and that we are the Sons of the Revolution.

Alexander the Great is reported to have said that he did not fear an army of lions if they were led by sheep, but he did fear an army of sheep if they were led by a lion. The search is on! Perhaps it is also time for all the Sons of the Revolution to step up in activism and leadership in the communities where we live, and to commit ourselves for active support of the officers and organizations of your states' Societies for all their patriotic purposes. ■



John Austin Stevens, 1876

—Source: frauncestavernmuseum.org



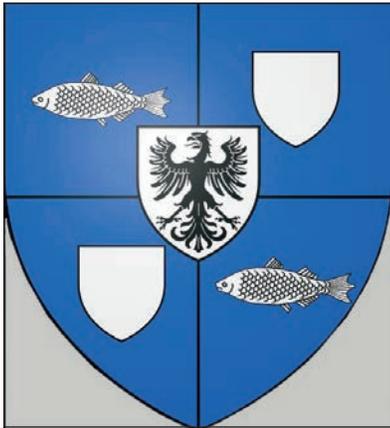
1876 Centennial Exhibition

—Source: lcpimages.org

—Continued from page 1

The Le Bègue family is native to Normandy and Lorraine. They inherited the king's good graces when in 1596 the Duke of Lorraine Charles III conferred letters of nobility upon young Vian Pistor Le Bègue. Some thirty years later, Charles IV of Lorraine increased Vian's degree of nobility by granting him declaratory letters of kindness.

Mr. Lucas' elder ancestor, Jean Le Bègue, was a Count of Germiny and of the Holy Roman Empire, a Knight of Malta, and a Knight of the Royal and Military Order of Saint Louis. But most of all, he was a sailor at heart. He spent forty years of his life in maritime service.



The Le Bègue shield.

“What is extremely interesting, at least from a French perspective,” Mr. Lucas told his audience, “is that my ancestors fought along with the Americans *before* and *after* the official declaration of war by Britain against France.”

Le Bègue Teamwork

At different times during the American Revolution, Jean Le Bègue paired up with each one of his two sons (Claude, born in 1763, and Joseph, born in 1765) to defend the Patriot cause.

From November 1775 to November 1776, Jean Le Bègue commanded the twenty-gun corvette named *L'Étourdie* (The Dazed). During this time, *L'Étourdie* helped ensure the protection of American ships while avoiding open conflict with the British. At that time, the patriarch Le Bègue was accompanied by his second son, Joseph.

As Josselin pointed out, King Louis XVI formally recognized the United States on 6 February 1778, with the signing of the Treaty of Alliance. Official hostilities soon followed after England declared war on France on 17 March 1778.

As soon as England officially declared war against France, the oldest son, Claude, who was only fifteen years old at the time, fought aboard two different frigates, *Le Réfléchi* and then *Le Bizarre*.

Still later, in 1781, Jean was appointed command of the seventy-four-gun frigate *Le Magnanime* (the Big Man). With his youngest, Joseph, then only six-



“Battle of the Capes,” by v. Zveg, USN, 1962

teen years old, aboard the same ship, this Le Bègue duo saw a good amount of action and were also involved in the most important naval battle of the American Revolution. They took part in the Battle of the Chesapeake, a.k.a. the Battle of the Capes, aboard *L'Magnanime*, which served the rearguard.

The results of the two-hour confrontation proved strategically very crucial. The French navy successfully helped isolate Cornwallis at Yorktown, for they blocked the British marines from either reinforcing Cornwallis' troops or providing a means for their evacuation.

The outcome virtually guaranteed America's independence, though not a single American had participated in that naval showdown. After the British surrender, Jean Le Bègue was wounded at the Battle of the Saintes (April 1782), where a superior British fleet squelched King Louis XVI's grand scheme to wrest Jamaica from English control. ■



Society President Hinzman presents Mr. Lucas with *Fragments of Revolutionary War History*, a DC-SR publication.

—Photo courtesy Joel Hinzman

—*Maryland Society continued from page 1*

Market Square Tavern, so we had a unique situation where we were able to host cocktails before dinner each evening in the large Common Room on the first floor room. Society Assistant Secretary Thomas B. Shettle and his Historic Projects Committee provided the wine, beer, mixed drinks and snacks which everyone enjoyed.

As the GSSR headquarters is very near Market Square, we took the opportunity to tour the building with Executive Director Jeff Lambert.

Friday night we were joined for dinner at Christiana Campbell's Tavern by General Society President Curt Cheney and Mr. Lambert. The authentic surroundings and server enactors gave us a sense of the colonial times. A superb meal was had by all. After dinner a few adventuresome individuals closed the night at Chowning's Tavern.

The King's Arms Tavern was the site for our Saturday dinner. Again, the décor and the cuisine gave us a sense of Washington's and Jefferson's near presence as we all enjoyed a typical Southern meal of the colonial era.



Friday evening at Campbell's Tavern.—Photo by Buzz Warren

Nearby Day Trips

A number of us made a side trip to Jamestown and Yorktown, both just a short drive from Williamsburg. Over the years the Jamestown site has expanded to include a very functional visitor's center, a recreated Powhatan Indian village, a restored fort, and recreated ships.

Expansive gallery exhibits and an introductory film at the new Voorhees Archaerium describe the cultural mix that was present around Jamestown in the fifteenth century: the Powhatan and Algonquian natives, recent Europeans and the first Africans to disembark on the North American continent.

Since its start in 1994, the ongoing *Jamestown Rediscovery* project has recovered over a million artifacts during excavations in and around the original 1607 James Fort site.

In 2010, Preservation Virginia and the Colonial

Williamsburg Foundation announced a new collaborative effort to showcase the connected archaeological histories of Jamestown and Williamsburg. The goal is to create a broader, more cohesive guest experience throughout the Historic Triangle. With the assistance of the National Park Service, Preservation Virginia and the CWF are seeking the official designation of the Historic Triangle as a World Heritage Site.

Yorktown is just as impressive as Jamestown. The Yorktown Victory Center combines gallery exhibits, living-history Continental Army encampment, and a 1780s farm—all a walk or ride through the grounds where America's independence was won in the final battle of the Revolutionary War—the 1781 Battle of Yorktown. Of course, the battlefield itself is hallowed ground and has enough power still to draw tears from a man's eyes.

Two self-guided auto (car) tours allow visitors to enjoy and learn the history of the Siege of Yorktown. A seven-mile Battlefield Tour by auto, which takes about one hour, affords a first-hand look at where the events of the siege took place. This includes a look at original and reconstructed earthworks and siege lines built and used by troops from both sides of the war, of which British Redoubts 9 and 10 may be the most noteworthy.

The Yorktown Victory Monument was the first federally-funded monument of the United States, but it actually did not get built until the centennial year of the battle—1881.

Our last day in the Williamsburg vicinity was on Palm Sunday, and several of us took the opportunity to attend services at Bruton Parish Church – the First Anglican church built in America in 1660. Many patriots belonged to this church or worshipped there at one time, among them Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, Richard Henry Lee, George Wythe, Patrick Henry, and George Mason. The building's history, and that of its churchyard, goes back well before the Revolution. Dating from 1715, the present structure is the third in a series of Anglican houses of worship that began in 1660.

We encourage all State Societies to consider an extended stay in Colonial Williamsburg. ■

—*Charles W. Morgan, Esq., is Assistant Treasurer of the Maryland Society*



Yorktown Victory Monument.

—Source: history.org



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

D.C. Society loses Fred Ordway



Fred Ordway, —nytimes.com

It is my sad duty to report the passing of DC Society Sons of the Revolution Board of Managers member Fred Ordway. The retired NASA engineer was an active member of the Society, a devoted attendee of our meetings and events, and a wise counselor.

Fred lived a remarkable life, as his obituary details. I had the pleasure to see him give a lecture on the work he did as a technical adviser on Stanley Kubrick's "2001: A Space Odyssey," and I often enjoyed his stories of working in the space industry with Wernher von Braun.

We will greatly miss his comradery and humor, and please include his family in your prayers.—submitted by President Joel Hinzman

The following is compiled from various obituaries:

Frederick Ira Ordway, III, space scientist, prolific author, and the longest-serving member of the American Rocket Society, passed away on 1 July 2014 of an undisclosed cause at his home in Huntsville, Alabama. He was 88 years old.

Born on 4 April 1927 in New York City, he was the only son of a wealthy banking family. In his youth, Fred began consuming the pulp fiction of the 1930s, which featured flying saucers, machine wonders, and depictions of the Earth that looked like a ball with road maps printed on it.

He served briefly in the Air Force Reserve during the latter stages of World War II, afterward receiving an engineering degree at Harvard. He pursued graduate study at the University of Paris and at other universities throughout Europe. Initially

employed as a mining and petroleum engineer in Latin America, he later accepted a job in 1951 with Reaction Motors, Inc., America's pioneering rocket-motor manufacturer. In 1955, he moved to Republic Aviation, where he worked on instruments and design.

At the urging of Wernher von Braun, whom he had met through a friend in New York, he moved to Huntsville in the 1960s to work with von Braun at what later became NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center. In the burgeoning rocketry industry, his strength was in making complex topics clear for scientists, educators, and the public at large. At the Space Flight Center, he would eventually serve as Chief of the Space Information Systems Branch.

Meanwhile, when he was twenty-three years old and barely out of Harvard, he had met and befriended the science-fiction writer Arthur C. Clarke at the first International Astronautical Congress, held in Paris in 1950. It proved a fruitful relationship. Clarke's fiction inspired Stanley Kubrick's "2001: A Space Odyssey," which owes much of its mesmerizing power to Mr. Ordway.

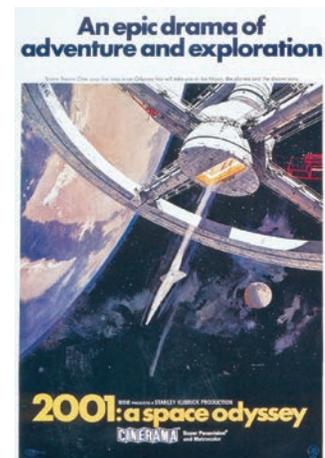


L-R: Ordway, Arthur C. Clarke, and Stanley Kubrick on set of "2001." —Source: nytimes.com

Kubrick hired Ordway as a technical adviser for the film. His technical expertise gave the film an edge of realism. The film's transcendence is achieved in part by the minute details that were provided by Mr. Ordway.

In 1965 he relocated his family to England to be more available to Mr. Kubrick during production of 2001. "Could you please work out a brief, concise explanation of the propulsion system and general operating features of Discovery?" Mr. Kubrick asked of Mr. Ordway in a letter in September 1965.

By 1967, Fred and his family were back in Huntsville, where he taught at the University of Alabama for the next seven years. In 1974 the family moved to Washington, D.C., where Fred took a consulting



—Source: impawards.com

position with the National Science Foundation, followed by service as Special Assistant to Robert C. Seamans, director of the Energy Research Development Agency (later the Department of Energy).

Throughout his career, Ordway produced thirty books on space flight and some two hundred and fifty journal articles. He was also an editor of the *Journal of Astronautics* of the American Rocket Society.

His wife of 62 years, Maruja Arenas, died in 2012. Survivors include two children, Frederick Ordway IV of Huntsville, and Aliette Marisol Lambert of Powhatan, Virginia, and several grandchildren.

—Editor

EUROPE

“She sails like a bird.”

—Lafayette about his ship, *L’Hermione*, 1780

L’Hermione Goes to Sea!

The frigate *L’Hermione* recently crossed another threshold toward its 2015 journey to America. On Sunday, 7 September 2014, the modern replica of the Marquis de Lafayette’s vessel left its slip in Rochefort, France and sailed down the Charente River, out into the estuary, and over to the nearby Isle of Aix.

For the French, it was a sensational event after sixteen long years in the making. Thousands of people lined the banks of the river and hundreds of boating enthusiasts accompanied the tall ship as it left Rochefort at 3:30 p.m. and reached Aix Island near 7 p.m. The replica was dressed in her rigging, but without sails, in order to pass under the Charente viaduct, which crosses over the river west of Rochefort.

The special day inaugurated two months of ongoing sea trials, during which the captain and crew will be putting every square inch of *L’Hermione* to test. The trials will be completed on 7 November. She is scheduled to sail to America in April of 2015. That journey—from the mouth of the Charente to Yorktown, Virginia—is predicted to take twenty-seven days.

—Aerial photos by Michel Le Collen



Rochefort on the Charente, looking west.



The Charente estuary, looking east.



Aix Island, just off the coast.

On this side of the Atlantic, meanwhile, project sponsors have been engaged in pre-voyage ceremonies. In late June, the New York Council of the Navy League of the United States honored Miles Young, President of Friends of Hermione-Lafayette in America, with its 2014 Leadership Award.

Additionally, European Society Secretary and General President Emeritus J. Robert Lunney was awarded the organization’s 2014 Patriot’s Award.

Messrs. Lunney and Young have collaborated with one another in support of this project, as both the Sons and the New York Council of the Navy League are sponsoring the voyage.—Editor



L’Hermione in Rochefort, France.
—Source: Hermione2015.com



L’Hermione on her way to sea.
—Source: AP Photo/Francois Mori



Hundreds accompanied her.
—Source: Hermione2015.com

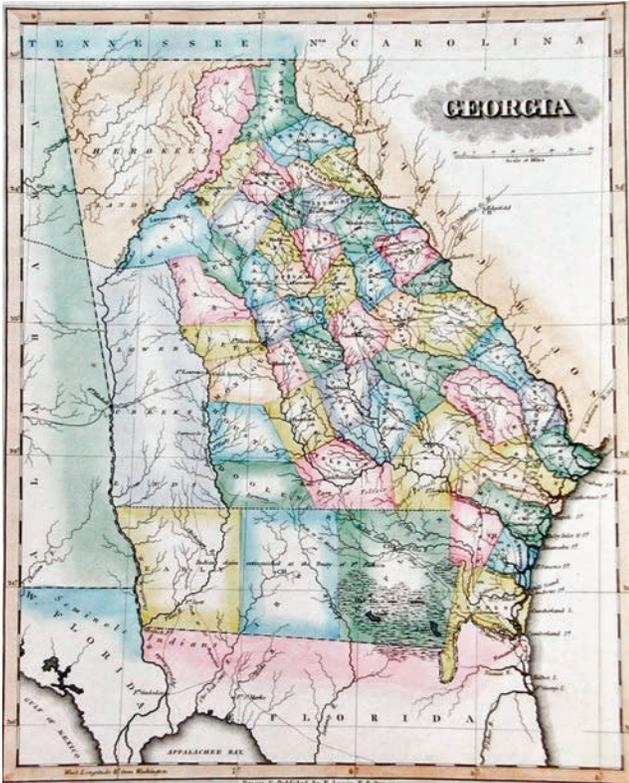


Exiting the Charente River—Source: Getty Images

GEORGIA

Georgia Society Focuses on Recruiting

For the second year in a row, the Georgia Society has built upon a successful summer membership drive. “We all know that new members are the key to our continued existence,” affirmed Society President Ron Freeman, who hosted this year’s membership drive. “We’ve also been able to hold down costs. This year’s event was less than \$300.00.”



Drawn and published by F. Lucas Jr., Baltimore, 1823.

The sessions are planned with the goal of entertaining fifteen to twenty new prospects. Beforehand, all Society members (especially the leaders) are asked to submit names of potentially interested parties. Sponsors and Society members who are particularly social are asked to attend, which assures an outcome of at least a one-on-one ratio.

The date of the event is set during mid-week in the early evening hours, usually 5:30 p.m. - 7:00 p.m. Several dates are suggested in order to find the one that works for most persons. Once a date is selected, food and drinks are arranged and meeting presentations are planned.

A short bio on each prospect is requested of his sponsor, and copies of each are circulated during the meeting so that attending members can be more conversant. Name tags are available at the door for all, with members’ name tags designating

“SR” in color.

The menu may include chicken fingers, meatballs, sandwich roll-ups, fruit, cheeses, and brownies. Also wine, beer, and soft drinks are served. Usually everyone socializes for about forty-five minutes before the program is announced.

The President then brings the meeting to order and welcomes everyone, giving a short overview of the presentations to come. He reminds everyone of what they have in common with their ancestors and that it is the Society’s collective desire to preserve the memory of what they did.



The first presentation is on the Revolutionary War itself and sacrifices made by our ancestors. The second is on the structure and history of the General Society and respective State Societies. The last covers application forms, dues, and upcoming events during the year. Each segment is held to about ten minutes. The President then wraps up the proceedings by asking members to add or correct any pertinent information needed, then opens the floor to questions from guests.

Of course, those who can qualify on short forms are especially attractive; however, all interested persons are informed that the Society has various members who are willing to assist them with their genealogy and application process.

After the final presentation, everyone usually continues to socialize for another half-hour or longer. Upon leaving, each prospect is given a pamphlet with SR-GA background, history, structure, and application procedures on becoming a member. We continue to encourage them until they do, and normally all of them do, as it’s a matter of pride.

Later, the sponsors are emailed to follow-up with their prospects so that they are ready for proposal at the October quarterly meeting. They are reminded that the technical application process comes after induction.—*submitted by President Ron Freeman*

INDIANA

The Indiana Society visited historic Madison, Indiana on the Ohio River for its fall meeting held Saturday, 30 Aug 2014. It was long drive for those that attended, but worthwhile. The late author and broadcaster Charles Kuralt said of Madison, "It is the most beautiful river town in America."



Society members pause outside the Key West Shrimp House. L-R: Peter D. Smith, Secretary William C. Wilder, President Alan J. Teller, SR-IL President Dr. Donald E. Gradeless, and GVP Robert D. Rati.—Photo by Margaret Rati.

We met at the Madison-Jefferson County Library at 10:30 a.m. for our business session. After the meeting, we adjourned for lunch to the Key West Shrimp House. At the restaurant, we were joined by Margaret Rati, the wife of member Robert Rati.

After lunch we proceeded to the Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory Museum for our special program, which included a tour, demonstrations of equipment, and exhibits of unique items from the past. (A saddletree is the wooden form under the leather of a saddle, akin to a skeletal frame.) We saw hundreds of models of saddletrees.



—Photo by Margaret Rati.

Schroeder's is America's last nineteenth-century saddletree factory and stands suspended-in-time at 106 Milton Street in the city's National Register Historic District. Madison's entire downtown was placed on the National Register in 1973. In 2001, Madison was



Madison riverfront along the Ohio River.—Source: flickr.com

one of only twelve communities in the country selected as a Distinctive Destination by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

At one time home to thirteen saddletree factories, this Ohio River community was recognized as a leading center of saddletree production. Hundreds of thousands of saddle frames poured out of Madison by steamboat and rail to all parts of the globe during the late nineteenth century.

In 1878, a German immigrant by the name of John Benedict Schroeder opened his business originally in his small brick home. After Ben's death, his family continued the business and expanded it even more, adding stirrups, hames for horse collars, clothespins, lawn furniture, and even work gloves.

But one day the machines stopped. In 1972, the entire factory and former home of the proprietor was given to Historic Madison, a non-profit organization dedicated to education, promotion and assistance in preservation and restoration of historic resources. Many years passed, however, before it was restored.

Today, the saddletree factory is one of many attractions in the small town best known for the Madison Regatta, a boat race held on the river every year in early July.—*text and photos submitted by Society President J. Alan Teller*



The Schroeder Saddletree Factory before restoration.—Source: roundaboutmadison.com/John Staicer.



The Schroeder Saddletree Factory after restoration.—Source: nps.gov.

MINNESOTA

In April, the Minnesota Society welcomed into its fold a young man named Bryce Alexander Remple. His older brother, Zachary, had joined the Sons four years ago. Bryce has the distinction of being our Society's first member to file a supplemental application. He is descended from Lt John Clayton and Corporal George Douglas of Virginia.

John Clayton lived to be a centenarian. Born in 1725, he died at the age of 101, in 1826. By the time of the Revolution, he was in his fifties. In October of 1775 he was a 2nd Lt. in the First Virginia Regiment. By February 1776, he was a 1st Lt.

From Hutchinson, Minnesota, Bryce entered the University of Minnesota in Duluth, plays the guitar, and is an accomplished tennis player.—submitted by Secretary Duane LCM Galles



Bryce in a doubles match
—Photo source hutchinsonleader.com

NEW YORK

Fraunces Tavern Façade Campaign

This June, the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York began an urgent \$325,000 project to restore the façade of three of the five buildings of the Fraunces Tavern complex. As of mid-September, more than \$40,000 had been raised.

Please consider donating to the Façade Restoration Project. The SRNY is offering a 100% matching gift for every donation made. The most recent capital need is for the facades of the 24 & 26 Water Street and 58 Pearl Street buildings.

- At 24 Water Street, the 1862 cast iron and aluminum façade exhibits peeling paint, deteriorated original cast iron architectural decoration,

and brick damage behind the metal.

- At 26 Water Street, the 1828 brick façade needs repairs to the stone cornices, window sills, bluestone lintels, and wooden window panes.

- At 58 Pearl Street, the 1831 brick façade requires replacement of bluestone lintels, removing, replacing, and repointing the brick around window areas and the sealing of the window perimeters.

“When the Sons acquired the building, it came with about a hundred years of deferred maintenance,” said First Vice President Ambrose M. Richardson, III. “After the renovation, it is going to look fantastic.”

To contribute to the campaign, please visit <http://frauncestavernmuseum.org/facade-restoration-project/>

—*The Patriot*, August 2014

Family Night 2014

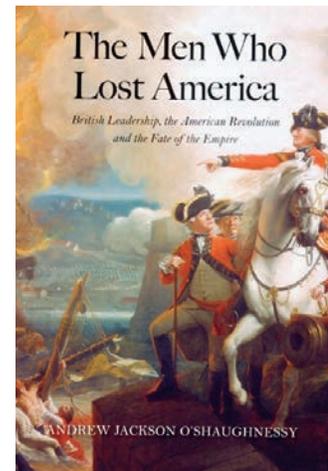
Family Night is celebrated annually at Fraunces Tavern in late April to commemorate the battles of Lexington and Concord and to award the Fraunces Tavern Museum Book Award.

The 2014 Fraunces Tavern Book Award was presented to Andrew Jackson O'Shaughnessy for *The Men Who Lost America: British Leadership, the American Revolution and the Fate of Empire* (Yale U. Press). The book received the American History Book Prize from the New York Historical Society.

Honorable Mentions went to Dr. Richard R. Beeman, for *Our Lives, Our Fortunes and our Sacred Honor* and to Nathaniel Philbrick for *Bunker Hill -- a City, a Siege, a Revolution*, which also received awards from the Society of Colonial Wars and the New England Society.—Ken Chase, Chairman of the Book Award Committee and Board of Managers

Flag Day Parade 2014

On June 16, the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, Inc., celebrated its ninety-seventh Annual Flag Day Celebration. Flag Day commemorates the Second Continental Congress' adoption of the American Flag one hundred and thirty-seven years ago. Since 1917, the SRNY has



—Source: amazon.com

been celebrating with an annual parade and ceremony.

Flag Day Chairman Steven Trusnovec conducted the ceremonies again this year, as Society President Judge James R. Grayshaw gave welcoming remarks and Rev. Christopher M. Cullen, S.J., Chaplain, provided the invocation and blessing of the colors. The 2014 Proclamation was read by Past President and General Secretary Dr. Laurence Simpson and New York City Deputy Commissioner Clarice Joynes.



Children from NYC Public School #2, the Meyer London School (Manhattan).—Photo courtesy SRNY



Children from NYC Public School #150Q, the Sunnyside School (Queens).—Photo courtesy SRNY

hundred people marched.

A five-story flag draped down the front of Fraunces Tavern provided a dramatic backdrop for children waving flags and singing patriotic songs. It also made the readings of the two winning student essays more poignant.—*First Vice President Ambrose M. Richardson, III*

Sons Collaborate for Revolutionary July 4th

This year, the SRNY deepened its involvement in the city's July 4th celebrations in Lower Manhattan. Society members formed part of the Festival Committee, a coalition of institutions, individuals, and organizations



—Source: july4thinnewyork.com/

whose agenda was to promote Lower Manhattan's early history and its patriotic roots.

A working group consisting of representatives of the SRNY, Fraunces Tavern Museum, Wall Street Walks, the National Park Service, the Downtown Alliance, the Museum of Jewish Heritage, Culture Now, NYC & Co., Inc., the Bowling Green Association, the DAR, the SAR, as well as leading historical writers and historians collaborated on the following schedule of events:

- An all-night walking tour of Lower Manhattan's Revolutionary War heritage sites, followed by a 7 a.m. Trinity Church
- A full day of events at Federal Hall
- A \$1 admission price at FTM
- Soundscape exhibit "Voices of Liberty" at the Museum of Jewish Heritage
- A 51-gun salute at Castle Clinton by the New York Veteran Corps of Artillery
- Walking tours of Wall Street, describing the founding of the nation's financial system
- A reading of George Washington's 1790 letter to the Touro Synagogue of Newport, R.I.

Additionally, New York Mayor Bill de Blasio worked with Macy's to return its fireworks display this year to the East River, from where residents and visitors in Lower Manhattan could see the show.

—newyorkhistoryblog.org

Adeline Moses Loeb Memoir

Copies of *An American Experience: Adeline Moses Loeb and Her Early American Jewish Ancestors* are available on the SRNY website. This captivating book explores eight generations of the Loeb family in America, including their trials and successes as early Jewish settlers in the New World.

The tome combines lively stories by family members with archival and genealogical research in three parts to offer a glowing portrait of Adeline, the daughter of a successful banker, and the family that shaped her.

To order a copy, please visit <http://frauncestavern.com>

ernmuseum.org/book-sale-loeb/
 —*The Patriot*, August 2014

Samuel Fraunces® Tavern Ale

The New York Sons quite some time ago trademarked the name of the Fraunces Tavern Restaurant. Now, the Society has trademarked the Samuel Fraunces name and has licensed its use for a specialty brew served exclusively at Fraunces Tavern Restaurant. Society Registrar Ray Manning took the lead on efforts to license a beer with the Samuel Fraunces trademark.

Samuel Fraunces® Tavern Ale is being brewed under license by the Blue Point Brewing Company, a craft beer brewery on Long Island, in Patchogue, New York.

Sources have described it as a deep amber ale with hints of spices reminiscent of the early New York mercantile spice trade: cinnamon, ginger, and clove.

—*Editor*



Home of Samuel Fraunces® Tavern Ale.
 —Source: frauncestavern.com

NORTH CAROLINA

Annual Meeting Presentation Draws Praise

The North Carolina Society’s 2014 Annual Meeting was held at the Pinehurst Country Club in June. A Board of Manager’s Meeting was followed by the Annual Meeting and social. The event included the installation of newly elected officers and a presentation by the recipient of our annual SRNC American History Scholarship Award.

The 2013 - 2014 recipient is Jamal Soles, of Whiteville, N.C., a student at UNC-Pembroke. His paper was entitled: “*The Society of Cincinnati: Intentions Versus Perceptions.*” Jamal’s presentation was an excellent perspective on the Society of the Cincinnati.

After the new officers were elected and announced, General Society Executive Director and Society Past President Jeffrey Lambert swore in the

following officers for 2014:

President	Daniel L. Hopping
Vice President	Randall E. Sprinkle
Secretary	Augustus E. Succop
Treasurer	E. Allen James
Registrar	John R. Harman, Jr
Historian	Robert “Doc” Sprinkle II
Chaplin	Milton J. Sills
Chancellor	David C. Boggs
Capt of Clr Guard	Scott W. Kennedy



Jamal Soles presenting to the NC-SR Annual Meeting.

The 2014 Board members include Steve Avent, David Boggs, Byron Brady, Glenn Davis, Ross Holloway, Greg Hunter, Howard Nicklas, Paul Tompkins, and Matthew Yates.



New State Officers sworn in by Past President Jeffrey Lambert.

In other developments, the Sons of the Revolution in the State of North Carolina has announced its becoming a trail partner of the Overmountain Victory Trail Association (OVTA). The OVTA has, for 39 years, re-created the 1780 march of the patriots from North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia who gathered to track down the Loyalist militia commanded by British Major Patrick Ferguson and defeated his force on



—Image source ovta.org

Kings Mountain.

The mission of the OVTA is closely in tune with that of the Sons of the Revolution, and we are proud to be a partner. Five of the SRNC Color Guard members regularly participate in the march: Society Color Guard Captain Scott Kennedy, Society President Dan Hopping, Albert Hopping, John Ledbetter, and Hollis Posey.

The annual re-created OVTA march takes place 21 September – 7 October, beginning in Abington, Va., and ending at the Pavilion in Kings Mountain National Military Park. The marchers travel the same path the original patriot militia followed in 1780 and camp on the same grounds and on the same days which the original marchers camped.

Along the way, the OVTA marchers provide living history programs for the fourth- and fifth-grade students in the area of each camp. The 330-mile trek exposes an average of nine thousand children every year to a story of the Revolutionary War that touches the area in which they live. The route is now known as the Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail (OVHT), a part of the U.S. National Trails System. Details of the OVTA and the march can be found at <http://www.ovta.org/>

Color Guard Activity

The Color Guard of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of North Carolina has been active at several North Carolina Battle Commemorations. For patriotic events, our Color Guard members for the most part wear the Militia uniform of a hunting shirt and gaiters, which was the uniform of the first three years of the Revolution in North Carolina. The Militia wore the hunting shirt throughout the war, and for the first half of the war, the N.C. Continental regiments also wore the hunting shirt. In the Carolinas, the Militia uniform is appropriate for all Revolutionary War events.

North Carolina is rich in Revolutionary War sites, and there are over thirty opportunities each year for the Color Guard to participate in battle commemorations or patriot grave markings. Our Color Guard participates at the commemorations of Cowpens (January), Moore's Creek Bridge (late February), Guilford Courthouse (mid-March), Halifax (April), and Ramsour's Mill (June), the House in the Horseshoe (late July) and Sycamore Shoals (September). We annually lay ceremonial wreaths at the gravesites of Daniel Morgan, John Sevier, William Campbell, Frederick Hambright, Abraham and Jacob Misenheimer, and Nat Clark, for example.

Coming up in October will be the commemora-



L-R: John Ledbetter, Dan Hopping, and Scott Kennedy at Moore's Creek Bridge Battlefield



L-R: Hollis Posey with his grandson, Dan Hopping, and John Ledbetter at Guilford Courthouse. Not pictured are Scott Kennedy and Frank Horton.

tions of the Overmountain Victory Trail and Kings Mountain. We will also coordinate activities for Veteran's Day and Wreaths across America.

—article and photos submitted by Society President Dan Hopping

Charlotte Chapter News

The Gen. Wm. Lee Davidson Chapter, SRNC, held its second annual Chartering Dinner at the Charlotte Country Club on Friday, 26 September 2014. New officers were elected and installed, and the evening's speaker was chapter member O. C. "Chris" Stonestreet IV, who addressed the life, service, and sacrifice of Gen. Davidson. Mr. Stonestreet is a Mooresville High School history teacher and the author of the 2014 book, *The Battle of Colson's Mill: Death Knell of the Carolina Tories*. The book is a sequel to his first publication in 2012: *The Battle of Cowan's Ford*.

Serving the GWLD Chapter as officers for 2014-15 are: Gus Succop, President; Randolph Lee, Vice President; and, David Boggs, Secretary/Treasurer. Inquiries may directed to Gus Succop (gus@qhpc.org). Huzzah!

—submitted by Chapter President Gus Succop



L-R: Gen. Wm Davidson Chapter officers Randolph Lee, Gus Succop, and David Boggs.—Photo courtesy of Gus Succop.

PENNSYLVANIA

In mid-April, the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution held its annual meeting at the Racquet Club of Philadelphia, where close to one hundred PSSR members and guests, including from other State Societies, gathered for the formal review of activities during the previous year. One of the evening's highlights was the election and installation of new officers and class managers.

As always, new PSSR members were presented with their society rosettes, and 50-year membership certificates were presented to those senior members who have proven their stalwart commitment to the Society. The ceremonies were followed by cocktails and a light dinner spread, which was enjoyed by all.

The new officers include the following names:

State Society

President	James Bradley Burke
Vice President	John McLean Blickensderfe
Vice President	William Murray Gordon
Vice President	David McClure Humphrey, MD
Vice President	Andrew Richard Sullivan
Vice President	Ben Ramsay Wolf, Sr.
Secretary	Schuyler Colfax Wickes
Treasurer	Robert Jacob McNelly, Esq.
Registrar	Jefferson Monroe Moak, II
Historian	Theodore E. Wiederseim, III
Counselor	Wayne Ralph Strasbaugh, Esq.
Chaplain	Rev. G. Clayton Ames, III
Capt'n Clr Grd	Robert Reynolds Van Gulick

Lancaster Chapter

Regent	James Henry Martin
Vice Regent	George Edward LeFevre
Secretary & Treasurer	Peter Laurence Hill Byrne
Registrar	William Wistar Hamilton, III
Chaplain	Edwin Richard Miller
Historian	Paul Harnish Ripple, MD
Solicitor	John Eric Buckwalter, Esq.

The PSSR's annual Church Service was held in late April at St. David's Episcopal Church in Wayne, Pennsylvania, with a reception afterwards at the Radnor Hotel, also in Wayne. This service commemorated the 237th anniversary of the Encampment of the Continental Army at Valley Forge in 1777, and also served as our remembrance for those members that have passed away during the previous year.



The PSSR's traditional Walk of Colors at the Annual Church Service.—Photo by Amy Van Gulick

The PSSR Younger Members and our Color Guard hosted another tandem of tailgates at the annual Radnor Hunt Races in Malvern, Pennsylvania in the spring of the year. All proceeds of the hunt go to the Brandywine Conservancy, which works toward resource management and land protection, including historic preservation. The finery and festivity of the day was only trumped by the multiple wins of our very own Robert R. Van Gulick, Jr., Captain of the Color Guard.

The Color Guard was back at the Radnor Hunt Club in early June for a Dismounted Drill in preparation for the parade and presentation of colors

at the highly-visible and always well-attended Let Freedom Ring/4th of July Celebration at Independence Hall.

The Society congratulates Richard Jones T. Lerch, James Kipp Gearhart IV, Nicholas Gehrke Bowden and Winfield Bromley Dougherty on their becoming a part of the PSSR Color Guard.



Color Guard Captain Robert Van Gulick with his winning ribbons at the Radnor Hunt Races.—Photo by Amanda Muckle

—Source radnorhunt.org

—Source radnorhunt.org

It's a good thing the Color Guard drilled so diligently in June, as conditions were somewhat challenging during the Let Freedom Ring Celebration at Independence Hall. We marched with over thirty flags and standards through nearly gale-force winds along the cobblestone streets of Old City. Weather conditions aside, the ceremonial ringing of the Liberty Bell by descendants of the signers of the Declaration of Independence is always an inspiring, uplifting moment. It encapsulates the efforts of the PSSR and other patriotic organizations to keep the legacy and memory of our veteran ancestors alive.



The July Fourth 'Parade of Standards and Flags' to Independence Hall.—Photo by Amanda Muckle

This fall will include a much anticipated Younger Members Roof Deck & Parlor Party in September and the Society's Annual Musket Ball in October.

Also in October, the PSSR and GSSR have been invited to participate in a ceremonial tree planting as part of the exciting ground-breaking ceremonies for the new Museum of the American Revolution. The museum is located in heart of the Historic Independence District in Philadelphia.—photos and text submitted by Secretary Schuyler Colfax Wickes

RHODE ISLAND

New Society Officers Installed;

Frank Hale Named President Emeritus

On Friday, 29 Aug 2014, the Rhode Island Sons of the Revolution held its annual meeting and luncheon. The occasion marked the 236th anniversary of the Battle of Rhode Island. The Society met at the Atlantic Beach Club in Middletown, R.I., for cocktails, followed by luncheon and the election of officers.

The newly elected officers include:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Bruce MacGunnigle | President |
| Roy Lauth | 1st Vice President |
| John Adams | 2nd Vice President |
| Ron Barnes | Secretary |
| Bruce Westgate | Treasurer |
| John Duchesneau | Registrar |
| Frank Hale | President Emeritus |

Guest speakers were Whitney Pape, curator of rare books at Newport's Redwood Library and Ralph Weiss of the Rhode Island SAR, who spoke on the contents of the original orderly book kept during the Battle of Rhode Island.

Lastly, our incoming president, Bruce MacGunnigle, presented outgoing president Frank Hale with the William Ellery Award for his remarkable service and dedication to the Society. In the last forty-three years, Frank has served as Society Presi-



L-R: Frank Hale accepts William Ellery Award from Bruce MacGunnigle.

dent for a total of twenty-six years. He has been a Society member for sixty-nine years, having joined

in 1945.

William Ellery was a R.I. delegate of the Continental Congress and a member of the Sons of Liberty. He signed both the Articles of Confederation as well as the Declaration of Independence, his signature on the latter document being the second largest among all signers

—article and photo submitted by Bruce Westgate

TENNESSEE

Sen. Howard Baker, 1925 - 2014

The Tennessee Society, the State of Tennessee, and the entire United States of America lost a unique statesman when, on 26 June 2014, Howard H. Baker, Jr., was called home. A moderate Republican politician and U.S. diplomat, Sen. Baker made a career of brokering political compromises while always maintaining a degree of correctness and level-headedness, which earned him the moniker, “The Great Conciliator.”



According to *The New York Times*, Mr. Baker’s stepmother, Irene Bailey Baker, once said of him: “He’s like the Tennessee River. He flows right down the middle.”

Born in Huntsville, Tennessee, Howard was indelibly influenced by his father (Howard Sr.), who served in the House of Representatives from 1951 to 1964. His mother, Dora Ann Ladd Baker, died when he was young. A graduate of Tulane University, Mr. Baker served in the U.S. Navy from 1943 to 1946. Afterward, he earned a law degree from the University of Tennessee.

In later years, Mr. Baker served as Ambassador to Japan during the first administration of President George W. Bush. Earlier, he served more than a year as White House Chief of Staff during President Ronald Reagan’s second term. It is his legacy as a Senator, however, for which he will be most remembered. In the eighteen years between 1967 and 1985, he served two terms as Senate Minority Leader (1977–1981) and two terms as Senate Majority Leader (1981–1985).

Sen. Baker rose to national prominence during the Watergate hearings, when as Vice Chair of the Senate Watergate Committee, he repeatedly asked,

“What did the President know, and when did he know it?”

In 2003, the Howard H. Baker, Jr. Center for Public Policy was established at the University of Tennessee in honor of the former senator. Vice President Dick Cheney gave a speech at the 2005 ground-breaking ceremony. In 2007, Sen. Baker joined fellow former Senate Majority Leaders Bob Dole, Tom Daschle, and George Mitchell to found the Bipartisan Policy Center, a non-profit think tank that develops policies suitable for bipartisan support.

In 1981, he received the U.S. Senator John Heinz Award for Greatest Public Service by an Elected or Appointed Official, and in 1984 he was given the Presidential Medal of Freedom. In 2008, Japan bestowed upon him its Order of the Paulownia Flowers.

His death was announced on the Senate floor by the Republican leader Mitch McConnell of Kentucky, who called him “one of the Senate’s most towering figures.” Baker died of complications of an earlier stroke. He is survived by his second wife and former senator herself, Nancy Landon Kassenbaum, the children of his first marriage, Darek, born in 1953, and Cynthia, born in 1956, and four grandchildren.—*Editor*

Robert Samuel Brashears Memorial

The General Henry Knox Chapter of the Tennessee Society Sons of the Revolution held a memorial on 6 September 2014 for Overmountain man Robert Samuel Brashears. Buried in Brashears Cemetery of Sugar Grove Valley in Roane County, Robert Samuel was a Captain in the Watauga Militia and saw action, of course, at the Battle of Kings Mountain. The State of North Carolina granted him three hundred acres for his services.

Over a dozen SR members, as well as individuals from other groups, gathered to pay their respects to this veteran of the American Revolution, who is also recognized as the first permanent white settler on the northwest side of the Clinch River, in what is now Roane County. Society President Ralph Martin is a descendant of Brashears and for the



Society President Ralph Martin is a descendant.

—Source: facebook.com

occasion wore a uniform similar to the one worn by his ancestor.

In the 1981 book *Roots of Roane County, 1792-*, author Snyder E. Roberts wrote, “[Robert Samuel] was a strong, but not harsh character. He was a man of intelligence with physical and mental courage. His characteristics of level-headedness and



Robert Samuel's grave
—Photo courtesy Ralph Martin

courage have been dominant characteristics of most of his descendants... His children adored him and trusted his leadership. Each of them named a son Robert Samuel in his honor.” Because of his strong yet mild character, he was known as “The Rolling Stone.”

In December of 1815, in one of the last deeds of his life—and one of the most remarkable—he sent his twenty-one-year-old grandson, Robert Samuel Gilliland, to exhume the body of his wife, Phoebe Nicks Brashears, who was buried in Greensboro, North Carolina. He wanted her body brought back to Sugar Grove Valley for re-burial in the family cemetery. According to historical documents which detail the task, it took a total of thirty-six days to accomplish.

Robert Samuel Brashears then died the next month, on 15 January 1816. He and his wife are buried very near each other.—*Editor*

Region 4 GVP Rutherford Calls on Congressman Roe

In late June, Region 4 General Vice President David Rutherford of Tennessee visited Congressman Phil Roe, R-Tenn., who sits on the Veterans Affairs Committee. Mr. Rutherford was briefed on current VA issues and corrective actions taken to prevent further wasteful spending. His trip to see the Representative followed the revelation that a high percentage of VA executives had been awarded millions of dollars in bonuses.

Congressman Roe states that the excessive amount of bonuses were given out because the system's bar for performance had been set too low. “If your metrics are low enough that almost everybody exceeds them, then your metrics are not very high,” he was quoted.

As a result of these developments and other instances of financial mismanagement in the VA, the House Veterans Affairs Committee made sure to insert greater accountability measures into the final



David Rutherford with Congressman Phil Roe.
—Photo courtesy David Rutherford

VA package of legislation which was sent to the full House floor as of 10 September 2014.—*Editor*

DAR Chapter to Sell Veterans Book



Officers of the Southwest Point Chapter, NSDAR.
—Source: facebook.com

In a separate note related to Roane County, the Southwest Point Chapter, NSDAR, of Kingston, Tennessee, is publishing a beautiful, hardbound book featuring military veterans of all ages and all wars, going back to the American Revolution. The book, being spearheaded by Connie Williams, will have an estimated five hundred pages. For more information, please email the Chapter's regent: regent@swpdar.org—*Editor*

Note: In the previous Drumbeat (Vol. 32, No. 2), it was incorrectly stated that John Rice Irwin, founder of the Museum of Appalachia, was deceased. Please excuse the regretful error and any inconveniences it may have caused. Our sincerest apologies to the Irwin family.

VIRGINIA

Society Digitizes Membership Records; Keeps Them on Private Server

The Virginia Society, Sons of the Revolution is presently completing the digitization of its membership application records going back to 1895. And they are skirting *Ancestry.com* by keeping the records private on a secure server.

Once completed, their database of digitized original applications and supporting documents will be accessible only to the Society Registrar and other selected officers.

“We opted not to go the *Ancestry.com* route,” said Carter V. Reid, first vice president of the Virginia Society. “Instead, we entered into a collaborative partnership between the Sons, the Virginia Historical Society, and the Greater Richmond ARC to preserve our records and make them easily accessible.”

The database will be housed on a secure server owned by the Society, and the files will appear as PDFs using OCR (optical character recognition) software technology. This will allow Society officers to instantaneously cross reference names and family lines in support of new membership applications. The Virginia Society has over 1,700 applications on file, which includes its founders, individuals such as Lyon G. Tyler of William & Mary, Richard T.W. Duke, James A. Cabell, James R.V. Daniel, Edmund Randolph Williams, and others.

“The Virginia Society is pleased that we were able to successfully partner in this historical and worthwhile effort,” Vice President Reid said.

The Greater Richmond ARC’s Employment

Services division has been growing its scanning business for the past several years in Richmond and at partner locations throughout Virginia and Maryland. By year-end 2014, ARC anticipates scanning over 13 million records for a variety of clients—which is 8 million more than the organization scanned in 2013.

Once the Sons’ business was won, ARC Employment Services visited the Virginia Historical Society with the Sons of the Revolution leadership to carefully catalogue, remove, and transport the applications and supporting documents for purposes of scanning and digitizing. The original records have been stored for decades in the archives at the Virginia Historical Society, which is the long-term custodian of the Sons’ records, its Revolutionary War-era flags, and other artifacts.—*article and photos submitted by 2nd VP Douglas Payne, Jr.* ■



The Payne family children, Charlie, left, and Kate, right, explore the grounds of the GSSR headquarters in Williamsburg during a recent trip.



Society officers visit Greater Richmond ARC. L-R: William W. Tunner, Virginia Society president; Carter V. Reid, first vice president; Beverly S. Mauck, membership chairman; C.L. Sigmon II, registrar; and Michael Foley, director of business development, the Greater Richmond ARC.



Flintlock & Powderhorn

ARTICLES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

Camp of Repose: *The Valley Forge of the South* By James A. G. Beales, III

This second installment of a two-part article is adapted from the author's original work of the same title, first published in Pee Dee Magazine of Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, in January 2001. It was subsequently reprinted in Vol. 31, No. 2 of Flintlock & Powderhorn Magazine (Fall 2001). Given the General Society's current interest in Nathanael Greene, Mr. Beales recently expanded his work to broaden and deepen the comparison between two base camps of the Revolutionary War.

If doubts ever arise about the strategy and skills of Major General Nathanael Greene during the Revolutionary War, they can be laid to rest permanently by studying his moves after he assumed command of the Southern theater and moved his army—what was left of it—out of Charlotte, North Carolina to the “Camp of Repose.”

The parallels of circumstances between George Washington's base camp at Valley Forge and Greene's base camp along the Great Pee Dee River of South Carolina are numerous enough that some have called the latter location “the Valley Forge of the South.”

The fourth parallel: At both camps, good quartermastering was essential

Members recall Nathanael Greene served at Valley Forge as the second Quartermaster General of the Army, accepting the job on 2 March 1778. At that point, morale at Valley Forge was still quite low. Elements in Congress were critical of both Washington's and Green's capabilities, as a matter of fact.

Congress was accusatory of many officers, including Thomas Mifflin. He had had enough of the unending, tedious, and thankless labor involved in being Quartermaster General. He essentially walked away from the job at the Army's darkest hour.

Meanwhile, as Mifflin began to neglect his duties, Washington relied more and more upon Greene's energy and wisdom in matters of supply. Soon he was pressuring his esteemed subordinate to fill the Quartermaster General's post.

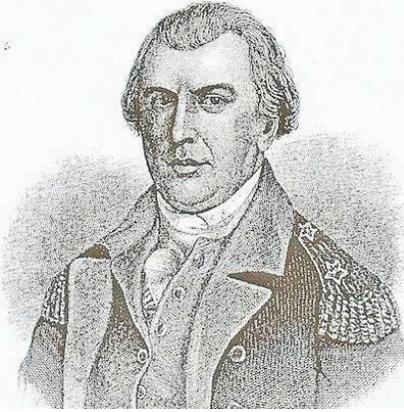
According to the U.S. Quartermaster Foundation in Fort Lee, Virginia, “Greene entered

upon his duties with characteristic energy and began preparations for the spring campaign. He attacked the knotty problem of transportation, established a chain of forage depots, and struggled to obtain funds from Congress for the purchase of horses, wagons, forage, tents, and other necessary supplies.”

Of course, once he moved the army out of Charlotte to the Camp of Repose across from Cheraw, South Carolina, Nathanael Greene devoted intense



“Maj Gen Nathanael Greene Saves the Army” portrays the last of the patriots crossing the Dan River during the night of 14 Feb 1781.
—By Werner Willis, Charlotte, N.C. (2012)



Nathanael Greene

several states to send much-needed troops, and provisioned and clothed his men.

The Fruits of Knowledge

In the book, *General Nathanael Greene and the American Revolution in the South*, editors Gregory D. Massey and Jim Picuch argue that through the previous five years of the war, Greene had learned mobility, logistics, and civil-military relations through successes, failures, and hard-earned experience. Now he was in a position to apply all of those lessons in the great task ahead of him.

Greene's first act in his Camp of Repose, aside from establishing order and rule among the men, was to send out an incredible amount of correspondence. Among the letters, he ordered the construction of row boats, for he knew that the Carolinas were threaded with rivers, and he might need to cross them for a getaway. Frances Hallam Hurt described that move as a signal mark of his brilliance. "His foresight in having boats ready was key to the success of the Patriots in their Race to the Dan," she wrote in *An Intimate History of the American Revolution in Pittsylvania County, Virginia*.

He was incredibly detailed—and a quick study. Hurt says he researched the rivers that he would be crossing over. "He had never seen the Catawba River, but he knew more about it than the men who were born on its banks," she wrote. "It was also true of the Dan."

As soon as Greene received his assignment, he began to study the rivers, even while on his way to Charlotte. He ordered "one hundred bateaux" from Lt. Col. Carrington in Richmond, then sent him

energy to transportation and logistics as he did to other areas of his command. There was absolutely no doubting his genius in this respect. At the camp Greene developed strategy, implored governors of

down to map the Dan River. Before Greene moved out of the Camp of Repose, he ordered Carrington, a deputy quartermaster, to hide the boats along the banks near Boyd's and Irwin's ferries on the Dan.

"The logistics of supply were carefully covered in his many instructions for the surveys of all possible water routes, the construction of bateaux, the listing of animals and wagons for transportation, and for the operation of mills, ironworks, and other utilities," Massey and Picuch assert.

The Camp of Repose served as a command center. Various field generals came to confer with Greene at the camp, and in turn he would go from the camp with a small entourage to meet his generals in the field. Whenever he was away, he left his second-in-command, Brig. Gen. Isaac Huger, in charge at the camp.

Let the Race Begin

The surprising outcomes at Kings Mountain and Cowpens infuriated Cornwallis and changed Greene's plans, if not the war itself. Banastre Tarleton was thoroughly defeated on 17 January 1781 at the Battle of Cowpens—a superlative military achievement for Morgan in what has been called one of the greatest military victories in history. With much of Cornwallis' army now dead, the British commander gave pursuit to the ailing Gen. Daniel Morgan, "the Old Wagoner," the man responsible for the rout at Cowpens.

One could say the real "race to the Dan" began at that point—even before the British commander had crossed the Catawba. But before going any further, the English Earl burned much of his remaining supply train so that his army could also "fly" and catch Morgan. Ironically, it was Morgan's entourage that was now a sight to see following Cowpens—850 American soldiers, 800 horses, 500 British prisoners, forty wagons, and two captured



Daniel Morgan



Isaac Huger

artillery. One historian said, "It was a spectacle few residents ever forgot."

Throughout the months of December, January, and February, both armies struggled over muddy terrain, battled cold rains, and forded streams and rivers with rocky bottoms in water like ice. Nights on the ground were damp and cold. Supplies were limited. There was suffering, but this suffering occurred *on a constant run* and between both sides. The men of both armies advanced hundreds of miles in a few weeks' time, sometimes counter-marching back over territory they had already crossed. In a word, it was miserable.

The day after the Battle of Cowpens, Morgan knew Cornwallis would be chasing him. He sent Col. Pickens' militia with the British prisoners into the higher country. Marching a hundred miles in less than a week, Morgan and his troops reached the Catawba on 23 January, crossed over it, and waited for Greene. Later it was decided that while Greene and Morgan would advance to Salisbury with the main army, Gen. Williams Davidson would provide a screen and delay Cornwallis at the Catawba.

Meanwhile, on 31 January, the men at Camp of Repose broke camp under Huger and moved out to Salisbury. From there, they would meet up with Greene and Morgan, and the entire army would head over to Guilford Courthouse to hold a council of war. The council included Greene, Morgan, Huger, Otho Holland Williams, and Light Horse Harry Lee.

With about twenty-five miles separating the two enemy camps on 9 February, Greene was faced with a conundrum: Should he stand and fight, risking annihilation, or should he cowardly run, risking the demoralization of his troops? The council decided that the army should continue to retreat toward Virginia, but do so fighting.

As the Patriots prepared to leave Guilford Courthouse, Morgan bowed out, retiring at that point due to poor health. A grateful Nathanael Greene thanked his colleague and placed Otho Williams in the command of seven hundred light

soldiers, including Harry Lee's troops, to march to the northwest toward Dix's ferry on the upper Dan.

Williams' contingent was to catch enemy attention and feign them into believing the patriots were heading northwest. The British commander fell for the ruse, assuming Greene would not be able to cross the Dan at a lower point. They followed Williams with an extremely arduous march for three days before realizing they'd been duped.

On 13 February, Cornwallis turned back and, still following Williams, headed east some twenty miles to the middle Dan. The next day, 14 February, the Americans crossed the Dan River successfully. As reported earlier in this publication, by the time Greene's rearguard crossed the Dan into Virginia and cheered, which was already into the night, Cornwallis' vanguard could hear them.

* * *

The Camp of Repose truly was the Southern Valley Forge. Unlike its northern counterpart, though, the actual site of this glorious resurrection lies ignored, for the most part.

A South Carolina historical marker along US 1 in Wallace, S.C., entitled "Greene's Encampment," was installed by the Marlboro County Historic Preservation Commission in 1976. The sign reads, "During December 1780 General Nathanael Greene, commander of the Southern Army, brought a number of troops ...to a 'camp of repose' near this spot..."

Earlier, in 1931, the Pee Dee Chapter of the DAR (Bennettsville, S.C.) erected a small stone marker in the same vicinity which indicates, "This spot marks the site of the encampment of the army of Gen. Nathaniel Greene Dec. 20, 1781 to Jan. 28, 1781."

Despite these two lone markers, nothing else serves to designate or enshrine this ground that proved crucial to the success of the American Revolution.

Today, the former campground is private land and lies covered with vines and underbrush, forgotten. From this writer's perspective, it seems a shame that ground so sacred and hallowed is not more properly enshrined. ■



"Retreat to the Dan" Memorial, South Boston, VA
—Source: HMDB.org



The Influence of Cicero Upon John Adams, Esq.

By Katherine Manning

The following article is excerpted from the author's post-graduate thesis presented at the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Massachusetts. Her thesis examines the influence of classical education upon one of America's most influential and historical families, that of John Adams. Katherine is currently the English department head at North Reading (Mass.) High School and is a member of the Chief Justice Cushing Chapter of the DAR, in Scituate, Mass.

The life and career of John Adams speaks to the enormous influence of the classics in the early days of the American republic. Through careful analysis of his classical education, personal papers, essays, and orations during the trial of the Boston Massacre, we see exemplified through John Adams the enormous influence of antiquity in early American society.

John was born on 30 October 1735 in Braintree, Massachusetts, to a family of distinguished soldiers, farmers, and politicians. As the eldest son, John knew that his parents intended for him to be their only child to attend college. From the time he was a toddler, young John was sent to the local primary and secondary schools to prepare. After being taught by his father to read, he attended the town primary school, where he was instilled with the values of Puritan Orthodoxy through the popular New England Primer.

He soon advanced to the local Latin school, run by Joseph Cleverly, who was, unfortunately, a dour man who did not put much effort into teaching his impressionable pupils. Cleverly's attitude had much to do with young John's aversion to school in his youth. Thankfully, John's father pulled him out of the school and allowed him to study under tutor Joseph Marsh.

Certainly, under Marsh, John received a classical education very similar to the one outlined by Nathaniel Williams, schoolmaster of the Boston Latin Grammar School, in a 1712 letter to Nehemiah Hobart.

A Passionate Admiration

Williams' curriculum describes the intense study and memorization of Cicero, Ovid, Virgil, Erasmus, and many other classical authors. Students typically read these works in their original languages and then translated passages into Eng-

lish, and then back into Latin or Greek. Such a rigorous study of antiquity prepared John for the entrance examination at Harvard College, which he took in 1751.

At Harvard, John's love of learning blossomed as he pursued a curriculum steeped in the classics,



John Adams, 1788, by Mather Brown

which was common for eighteenth century American universities. As freshmen, John and his classmates studied Greek, Latin, and rhetoric, which was defined in a commencement thesis of 1693 as 'the art of speaking and writing with elegance.' Classical authors such as Cicero, Terence and Sallust, were studied and analyzed.

Cicero was known for defending men in dire situations, often times with tremendous personal and political risk. As a man who held himself to high moral standards in a very public forum, Cicero provided a model for John Adams, a classical

hero who represented patriotism, steadfastness, and morality in an unstable political environment.

John saw ancient history as a model for [his] present time. The struggles of true patriots in Rome, such as Cicero, mirrored the recent fight between the American colonists and the British in order to secure freedom. John's belief [was] that history must be preserved in order to serve future generations, just as Roman history served his own generation.

In fact, according to historian James Michael Farrell, "so extraordinary was Cicero's historical reputation, so brilliant was his character, so extensive was his fame, that Adams made a conscious effort to model his own public life after Cicero's glorious career."

This passionate admiration for Cicero was to follow Adams long after he left Harvard Yard, throughout his legal and political career. Specifically, Cicero's influence on him is evidenced in his careful defense of the British soldiers at the trial

of the Boston Massacre, one of the important pinnacles of his career.

Because American history paints John Adams as a consummate “Son of Liberty,” it is often forgotten that he successfully defended the soldiers responsible for the shooting.

According to Farrell, Adams accomplished the feat by paralleling his defense with two of Cicero’s most important cases. Those were his defense of Sextus Roscius, cited in *De Officiis*, and his defense of Titus Annius Milo in *Pro Milone*.

In 80 B.C., Roscius was falsely accused of murdering his father, but most attorneys refused to take on his defense because doing so might mean offending the dictator Cornelius Sulla, whose associates were prosecuting the case. When Cicero stepped forward, however, as Farrell notes, he “successfully defended Roscius and attacked the prosecution without openly offending Sulla,” which is exactly what John hoped to do in his defense of the British soldiers.

Defending the Enemy

Because the soldiers had, indeed, shot the five victims in front of multiple witnesses, their case became one of self-defense. John had to convince the jury that the soldiers felt threatened by the mob that attacked them with stones and snowballs, and prove that they took action to protect themselves. In this way, the Boston Massacre case was similar to *Pro Milone*, in which Milo killed Clodius, a Roman gang leader, after a street fight.

In Cicero’s defense of Milo, the great Roman orator had to establish the principle of self-defense, as Farrell writes, “because the jury, in Cicero’s mind, was inclined to believe that all murder required punishment.” Cicero wanted the jury to see this case as one of justifiable homicide.

Adams followed the same path by setting out to prove that “every instance of one man’s killing

another, is not a crime.” By arguing that the soldiers were a legal assembly, whereas the mob was not, Adams successfully created a disjunction similar to the one in *Pro Milone*. Through this disjunction, John was successfully able to make these arguments clear to the jury.



Famed engraving by Paul Revere.



The Old State House, site of the Boston Massacre.—Source: flickr.com

After the initial consideration of getting the soldiers acquitted, Adams then had to figure out how to condemn the actions of the civilian mob without condemning the city of Boston and the entire radical movement, of which he was a part. In order to do this, he turned to Cicero’s *Pro Sexto Roscio*, in which Cicero had to be careful not to offend Sulla while defending Roscius.

In the Boston Massacre case, John “had to convince the jury to find his clients innocent on the merits of the case without the jury believing they were making a political statement either for or against the community’s political leaders.”

To accomplish these difficult tasks, John adopted a strategy much like Cicero’s, beginning with his description of the prestigious tradition of English law in his closing oration. Then, just as Cicero compared Roscius with the ideal farmer-citizen persona, John identified the soldiers as the personification of traditional English law. As such, they were carrying out their duties, whereas the mob “paid no heed to reason or law and, as a result, endangered the society itself.”

John managed to successfully defend his clients without offending his political allies or making a political statement, by separating the actions of the offending party from the citizens and politicians with whom he was associated.

Without Cicero’s influence, as Farrell points out, John Adam’s defense of the British soldiers in the Boston Massacre trials may not have been so eloquently thorough and successful. ■

The Religious Faith of Our Founding Fathers

By Jack J. Early, Ed.D. D.D.

The Drumbeat through the remainder of the current administration is featuring a series of articles on the religious beliefs of the Founding Fathers, by Jack Jones Early. He wrote the articles originally for the SAR Magazine, published by the Sons of the American Revolution, Louisville, Kentucky. We have received kind permission from the SAR to republish the articles here, an initiative led by General President Curtis P. Cheney, III.



Jack J. Early

Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, was born on 13 April 1743 at Shadwell, the family farm in Albemarle County, Virginia. He was the third child of Peter Jefferson and Jane Randolph Jefferson. His father, who had served as sheriff, colonel of the militia, and member of the House of Bur-

gesses, had a profound influence on his son.

Jefferson was fourteen years old when his father died, and as the oldest son, he became head of the family. He inherited Shadwell with more than 2,500 acres of land. His guardian, John Harvey, managed the estate. After Thomas had completed his studies in Latin, Greek, and French, he entered the school of Reverend James Maury, near Charlottesville. In 1760, when he was sixteen, Jefferson entered the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg.

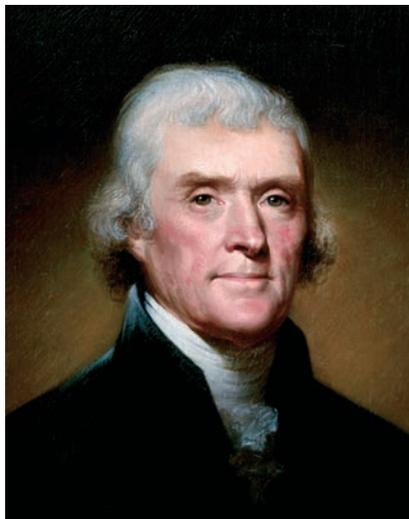
At W&M, Jefferson met the two men, Dr. William Small, professor of mathematics at the college, and Judge George Wythe, who influenced his thinking about man and God. There were many evenings that he, Small and Wythe met with Governor Francis Fauquier at the governor's mansion to discuss issues of the day.

He left college at nineteen and spent the next five years studying law with Judge Wythe. Following his admission to practice law, he was immediately successful, with sixty-eight cases in his first year. From 1769 to 1774, he had served every year as burgess, together with George Washington. In 1774, he was elected to the Convention to plan the union of the colonies and [drew up] a series of resolutions printed in a pamphlet enti-

tled, *A Summary View of the Rights of America*.

During his period of law practice at Williamsburg, he was a legal associate of John Waylis, whose lovely daughter, a young widow named Martha Skelton, and he developed a warm, tender, love relationship. One New Year's Day 1772, Thomas Jefferson, at the age of twenty-nine, and Martha Skelton were married.

Jefferson was chosen as an alternate delegate from Virginia in the second Continental Congress, 1775. Since the [lead] delegate could not attend, Jefferson was sent to Congress in his place. In May 1776, the Virginia Assembly passed resolutions of independence, and a copy of them was sent to the Continental Congress by Richard Henry Lee. ["Resolved, unanimously, That the Delegates appointed to represent this Colony in General Congress be instructed to propose to that respectable body to declare the United Colonies free and independent States, absolved from all allegiance to, or dependence upon, the Crown or Parliament of Great Britain; and that they give the assent of this Colony to such declaration, and to whatever measures may be thought proper and necessary by the Congress for forming foreign alliances, and a Confederation of the Colonies, at such time and in the manner as to them shall seem best..."]



Thomas Jefferson, 1803, by Rembrandt Peale

Never any Doubt

After extended debate on the Virginia Assembly's resolution, Congress approved the resolutions. As a member of the Committee to prepare the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson was asked by the other members to draft the document. He spent eighteen days at the task, and after sometimes bitter debate and a few minor changes, the Declaration of Independence was signed by Congressional delegates on 4 July 1776. It was read publicly in Independence Square, Philadel-

phia, at noon on 8 July.

All evidence and research indicates that Jefferson never questioned the existence of God. His most famous work, the Declaration, contains many references to God:

- ...the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them...
- ... All Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights...
- ...appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions...
- ...with a firm Reliance on the Protection of divine Providence..."

In October 1776, Jefferson was appointed with Benjamin Franklin and Silas Dumas as Commissioner to go to France and seek to bring France in on the American side. Because of his wife's illness, Jefferson declined the appointment and went home to Virginia, where he was elected a member of the Virginia General Assembly and appointed to head the Committee to revise the Virginia Statutes.

He provided leadership in changing the Virginia laws on religion. The Commonwealth, largely settled by British aristocrats, had taken over the established Church of England. That is, all persons, whatever their faith, were compelled to pay tithes to the established Church. Baptists, Methodists, Quakers, and Presbyterians were forbidden to teach school or hold religious services on penalty of arrest and fine. It was a felony to deny the doctrine of the Trinity.

The fight [to change the state's laws on religion] lasted for ten years. It was also James Madison who helped pass the Statute on Religious Freedom: "Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly, that no man shall be compelled to frequent or attend any religious worship, place or ministry whatsoever... but that men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion..." Obviously, this Statute on Religious Freedom did not set well with the leaders of the established Church.

Thomas Jefferson rejected the deist belief that God created the Universe, established certain scientific principles and laws by which the universe operates and takes no active role in the affairs of mankind. In a letter to John Adams on 11 April 1823, he said that he believed that God was the Sustainer as well as the Creator of the universe. The universe required the superintending and guiding power of

Providence.

Jefferson's sense of reason compelled him to reject the Trinity. However, he said of Jesus, "His system of morality was the most benevolent and sublime probably that has been ever taught, and consequently more perfect than those of any of the ancient philosophers... [He was] the most innocent, the most benevolent, the most eloquent and sublime character that has been exhibited to man."

Jefferson insisted that he was not an enemy of the Church, only of religious intolerance. He wrote his friend, Dr. Benjamin Rush, that he had sworn on the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man. Shortly after becoming President of the United States, he wrote to Moses Robinson, "The Christian religion, when divested of the rags in which (the clergy) have enveloped (sic) it, is a religion of all altars friendly to liberty, science, and freest expression of the human mind."

He believed in immortality and in a final judgment. In a letter to Thomas Jefferson Smith, son of a friend, he wrote, "Adore God. Reverence and cherish your parents. Love your neighbor as yourself. Be just. Be true. Murmur not at the warp of Providence. So shall the life into which you have entered be the Portal to one of eternal and ineffable bliss."

In a letter to Charles Thomson on 9 January 1815, Jefferson declared, "... I am a real Christian, that is to say, a disciple of the doctrines of Jesus, very different from the Platonists..." Jefferson believed religion was a private matter between a man and his God.

One of the important contributions of Jefferson was in the field of education. Through his efforts, the University of Virginia was created, and he became its first Rector (President). But his strength was failing, and he died on 4 July 1826, just fifty years after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. ■

Dr. Jack Jones Early is a retired university administrator and belongs to twenty-five lineage societies. He is currently Governor of the Kentucky Company of the Jamestowne Society and of the Kentuckiana Society of The Order of the Founders and Patriots of America.

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The Editor of the *Drumbeat* and the *Flintlock & Powderhorn* actively seeks manuscripts and articles for publication. Suitable topics for the *Drumbeat* are articles about the state and local Sons of the Revolution Societies, their activities and members. Articles should be approximately 100 to 500 words, and photos should be included when possible. *Drumbeat* submissions will be printed in a timely manner.

Articles sought for the *Flintlock & Powderhorn* include narrative history, biography, historiography, historic preservation, and related fields of study that deal with the time period and place of the American Revolution. The Editor reserves the right to submit all manuscripts for review by a committee prior to publication. No guarantee is given as to when an article will be published in the *Flintlock & Powderhorn*.

The Society assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions of contributors.

All submissions are requested by email or on disk/CD, but print versions can also be mailed or faxed. When mailed or faxed, submission must be typed on 8 1/2" x 11" paper, double-spaced. If pictures are to be returned, please send self-addressed, stamped envelope. The Society is not responsible for items sent through the mail. Please do not send original or irreplaceable materials or photographs.

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