



MOSR President Rick Strelinger, left, and Vice President David Swafford, right, flank a portrait of the Missouri Society's first President and co-founder (1894), the Rt. Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle. The portrait hangs in the Church of St. Michael & St. George, Clayton, Mo.

The Missouri Society Returns

By Mitchell Bush, General President

The Missouri Society is back—and we clarify, a vast majority of its members never wanted to leave. In May of this year, the Executive Committee of the General Society voted unanimously to reinstate the Missouri Society after it received a letter of interest from a group of organizers based in St. Louis and Kansas City.

The organizers include President Richard W. Strelinger, Sr., Vice President/Secretary David W. Swafford, Treasurer/Registrar James Osbourn, Chaplain/Color Guard Captain Wayne Davis, and Historian Owen Neff.

“We intend to carry on our Society business and activities in a positive manner that fosters strength, unity and camaraderie among all members within our State and all GSSR members everywhere,” the letter to the Executive Committee said.

In early 2016, Mr. Strelinger and Mr. Swafford met with me to get the ball rolling. Prior to that meeting, GSSR Executive Director Jeffrey Lambert had from time to time encouraged the two men.

Since the initial meeting the Society's Board has met three times and has made significant progress. The Missouri Society Sons of the Revolution (MOSR) is now a registered non-profit corporation in the State of Missouri and is operating with an assigned EIN. The officers have formulated new by-laws, started developing an events calendar, and are working on recruitment. The MOSR plans to hold an informal luncheon this fall, followed by its inaugural black-tie event next spring.

Rising Anew

Following the 2009 Triennial in Glendale, California, a very small group of members began orchestrating what led to a vote in St. Louis to sever the Missouri Society's ties with the General Society.

After that vote happened, several Society members immediately chose to become Mem-

—Continued on page 4



Will Posey, age 11, of Durham, N.C., is a junior member of the SRNC and belongs to the Society's Color Guard. His grandfather is Hollis Posey, back row, second to left. See page 15.—Photo courtesy Dan Hopping



National Report



A Son's Star Never Fades

Remembering Our Past Members

As a past member of the California Society, Sons of the Revolution, Maj. Erasmus Corwin Gilbreath was born in 1840 and acquired the rare distinction of having served in the Civil War, the Indian Wars, and the Spanish-American War. He began his thirty-seven-year military career as a 1st Lieut. in the 20th Indiana Volunteer Regiment. He was involved in numerous battles during the Civil War, including Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg. Later on he was stationed in Mississippi, Texas, the Dakotas, and Arizona. After Gen. George Armstrong Custer was killed at the Battle of the Little Big Horn, Gilbreath was among the troops sent in to build Fort Custer near that battleground in 1877.

When the Spanish-American War opened in 1898, Gilbreath was in the 11th Infantry and sent to Tampa, Florida, to mobilize for an invasion of Cuba. While in Florida, Gilbreath purchased a hammock for use in Cuba. Shortly after he purchased it, he was trying it out when one of the end lines broke.

He fell hard on his back and unknowingly suffered internal injuries. The impact was so great that Gilbreath said it "came near driving my spinal column clear out."

The 11th Infantry departed Florida on 25 June for Puerto Rico. On 2 Aug, the regiment landed at

Ponce, Puerto Rico and arrived in Mayaguez on 11 Aug, with Gilbreath feeling very ill. He died of apoplexy on 22 Aug 1898.

In the featured photo, he is wearing Palm Leaf Epaulettes, for the rank of major, and an Indian Wars Bullion Aiguillette. His medals include the Third Corps Union Badge, Society of the Army of the Potomac Medal, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States Medal, Grand Army of the Republic Medal, and, bottom row, the *Sons of the Revolution Medal*.



Erasmus Corwin Gilbreath, 1897, in his last formal military photograph.

—Source: pritzkermilitary.org

The California Society's Register of 1902 states, "Major Gilbreath was elected a member of this Society on January 17, 1896. One of the seven soldiers whom we have given to the Army, he was the first to yield up his life for our cause in the war with Spain."

The Major and his wife and daughter are buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Section West, Site 86-D.

In 2015, the Pritzker Military Museum and Library published a collection of his journal writings on his many experiences in the Army. Entitled *Dignity of Duty: The Journals of Erasmus Corwin Gilbreath, 1861-1898*, the book was edited by his granddaughter, Susan Gilbreath Lane, and features a forward by renowned military historian Carlos D'Este. ■—Editor



President's Message

I urge all of you to vote in the upcoming Presidential election. Which way you vote is not as important as the act of voting itself. We of this Society have a moral obligation to cast our ballots *because* we are the Sons of the Revolution. Think about those words, and realize they aren't just words. We owe it to our patriot-ancestors to participate in this election, in all elections, by voting our good conscience.

Your vote is not just a vote for Donald Trump or Hillary Clinton, but a vote for America. Voting is one of the greatest means we have to demonstrate our faith in the system—and our gratitude to those who came before us. The next time apathy strikes you, remember the many heroic deeds of the Patriots during the Revolutionary War. Those instances serve as a powerful inspiration for all of us to do our American duty. Get out and vote!

Think of Henry Knox's long march in the winter of 1776. Knox and his men moved sixty tons of artillery with oxen and sled over a three-hundred-mile journey from Fort Ticonderoga to Boston. They crossed lakes, rivers, steep gulleys, and arduous hills through snow, mud, and ice. It was a Herculean feat, done for the sake of the future United States.

Consider William Prescott's incredible courage at Bunker Hill as enemy fire rained down, or Hugh Mercer's mad defiance of the enemy, even as he lay dying by their swords. Remember Anthony Wayne's brilliant midnight capture of Stony Point, Daniel Morgan's textbook-like victory at Cowpens, Nathanael Greene's strategic race to the Dan River, and the Overmountain Men's decisive victory at Kings Mountain.

Think of the women of the Revolution—Mary Ludwig (Molly Pitcher), Deborah Sampson, Barbara Susong, and the teenage Sybil Ludington, among others—each of whom in their own way joined the

fight.

Remember our dear French allies and their allies, the Spanish, whose armies crossed oceans and came to our defense. Contemplate, too, the off-field financial help provided by Haym Salomon, Robert Morris, Oliver Pollock, and others.

Most of all, let's recall a man named George Washington, who assumed the Revolution's mantle for eight long, very hard years. His army didn't win every battle, and he had plenty of distractors in Congress and elsewhere. But he had faith in America as well as the steely resolve to keep believing in himself, even at his darkest moments. And, when it was all done, he shocked the world by returning his commission and retiring to his farm.

Now is the time for all of us to take a page from Washington's book. We must demonstrate our faith in America. The people and events of the Revolution were real, and the artillery fire from Saratoga to Yorktown still echoes in the air. The blood spilled in the American Revolution is the blood of our families. This nation, and the length it has come

since 1776, is worth your vote. ■



Corrections

In the last issue of the *SONS Drumbeat*, Vol. 34, No. 2, it was stated that the model for the interior of the Fraunces Tavern renovation was the Phillipsburg Manor in Tarrytown, New York, when actually it was the Phillipse Manor in Yonkers.

In Vol. 34, No. 1, it was incorrectly stated that Spanish King Charles III pressed French King Louis XVI into signing the Treaty of Aranjuez (1779), when actually it was the reverse. In exchange for Spain declaring war on Britain as an ally of France, Louis XVI promised Charles III assistance in the return of Gibraltar, Minorca, and Florida from the British to Spain.

—Missouri Society continued from page 1



MOSR Board members, left to right: David Swafford, James Osbourn, Wayne Davis, and Rick Strelinger. Not pictured: Owen Neff.—Photo courtesy Rick Strelinger.

bers At-Large (MAL) of the General Society, in order to maintain a relationship with the Sons. Among those persons were Strelinger, Swafford, and Neff.

Prior to 2016, these organizers considered that the timing was just not right to relaunch the Missouri Society as a proud member of the General Society. But that all changed by the spring of this year. Suddenly, the timing felt right.

In a show of respect toward Mr. Strelinger, the other organizers of the MOSR quickly elected him as their President. It was a ceremonial gesture of solidarity, since Mr. Strelinger was the last sitting President of the State Society before ties with the General Society were severed. After that vote was taken, he resigned his office and became MAL.

“At this hour, it is time to let bygones be bygones,” President Strelinger said. “It is time to move on without looking back. Our eyes are fixed on the future of the MOSR—unless it is to look back to our Society’s founding in 1894. Doing so draws inspiration for all of the newly elected officers. Our intention is to return our Society to its dignified roots.”

A Towering Figure: Daniel S. Tuttle

There are three types of history automatically of interest to all members of the Sons: a) the history of our American Revolution; b) the histories of our individual patriot-ancestors, and c) the history of our Society itself. Indeed, the men who dedicate years of their lives in fine service to the Sons of the Revolution become as venerable as the men who battled King George III for our country’s independence.

Among the Missouri Society’s founding members were two towering figures: the Rt. Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle and Henry Cadle. After moving to St.

Louis, Rev. Tuttle was the Society’s first President and Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church of the United States.

Bishop Tuttle was a native New Yorker. As a lad he worshipped in the same Trinity Church where Washington and Hamilton had worshipped. His first parish as an Episcopal priest was at Morris, New York. In May of 1867, however, Father Tuttle was elected by the College of Bishops to be consecrated the first Episcopal Missionary Bishop of Montana, with jurisdiction over Utah and Idaho. In effect, the Church sent him to the west.

He served in that role and subsequently as Bishop of Utah until 1886, when he accepted the post of Bishop of Missouri, becoming the state’s fourth bishop. He moved to St. Louis during that city’s golden age, when it experienced accelerated growth and was the fourth largest metropolis in the country.

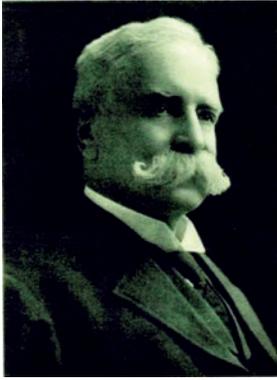
About eight years after his arrival there, Bishop Tuttle became a founder and President of the Missouri Society of Sons of the Revolution. In 1903, while presiding over the Sons, he became Presiding Bishop of Episcopal Church of the United States, which position he held until his death in 1923. The Rt. Rev. Tuttle often gave speeches to various groups invoking the memory of George Washington and the Founding Fathers, and he frequently encouraged his followers to uphold the principles of their famous, collective forebears.

Another Giant: Henry Cadle

Along with Society President Tuttle, Secretary Henry Cadle was instrumental in nurturing the early growth of the Sons, as well as the Missouri Society of Colonial Wars. By profession, he was in the lumber business and in 1877 helped organize the National Organization



Rt. Rev. Daniel Tuttle.



Henry Cadle

He also freely shared his vast knowledge of history.

In 1953, the Missouri Sons donated a collection of nearly one thousand books on history, genealogy and lineage societies to the Missouri Historical Society at the Jefferson Memorial Building in honor of Henry Cadle. The collection was named The Cadle Memorial Library. Today, the building is known as the Missouri History Museum (situated in beautiful Forest Park).

Tuttle survived Cadle. Upon the latter's death in May of 1913, the respectable clergyman had this to say about his friend and fellow officer: "Surely these words give the sum of all that Henry Cadle was and of all he did for our State Society. Was ever



The Church of St. Michael and St. George, Wydown Blvd., Clayton, Mo.—Church photos courtesy Marc Vorih.

of Retail Lumber Dealers. Most of all, he was an avid reader of history and a bibliophile's bibliophile.

After his retirement, he traveled indefatigably throughout the state, encouraging all members of the Sons and guiding their endeavors, whether it was in St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, or Springfield.

a man more faithful to a trust or more diligent in its discharge? He made [his home] the power house for our Society, and he died in harness in the midst of his books and certifying documents.

"God's peace is his. Be it ours to cherish a grateful and loving memory of him and to go on to do for the Society what we all know he would have us do if he could speak."

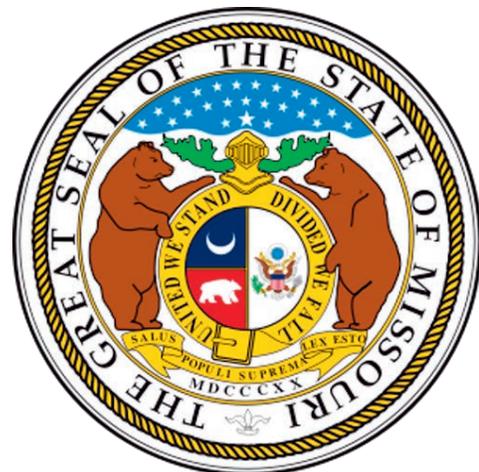
In the 1913 yearbook of the Missouri Society, it states, "No better illustration of the epigram of Ralph Waldo Emerson, 'An institution is but the lengthened shadow of one man,' could be found than the relation of Henry Cadle to the Sons of the Revolution and Society of Colonial Wars of Missouri: He was their inspiration, guide and strength."

A Serendipitous Portrait

Perhaps it is not by accident that the Episcopal parish which President Strelinger and his wife, Peggy, have attended for many years was started by none other than Bishop Tuttle himself. What's more, hanging on a wall inside the Church of St. Michael and St. George is a portrait of the bishop. (see top photo, page 1, for a look at the painting).

In that regard, more than one current officer views that church and the bishop's portrait as a bridge and a bond, connecting the reinstated Missouri Society to its distinguished, historic past. It is as if the bishop is giving his nod to the future of the MOSR.

The current officers dedicate themselves and their efforts in the MOSR to the memory of Bishop Tuttle, Henry Cadle, and the many other great Missourians who followed in their footsteps. ■



The Renaissance of American Heraldry

By Duane L.C.M. Galles, JD, JCD, PhD, FSA Scot
Secretary-Treasurer, Society of Minnesota

This article is an abstract of a presentation given by the author to the International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences, in Oslo, Norway in August, 2014. Mr. Galles is a distinguished attorney, counselor-at-law, and canonist, residing in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He belongs to many lineage societies, including the Society of the Cincinnati and the Order of Americans of Armorial Ancestry of which he was President General, and has been widely published. In the Sons of the Revolution, Mr. Galles has been General Solicitor and a General Vice President and has been President of the Minnesota Society and for many years has been its Secretary-Treasurer.

Heraldry or armory is the art and science associated with coats of arms and other armorial emblems. Though medieval in origin, heraldry has long been of interest to Americans.ⁱ In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Americans made abundant use of heraldry.ⁱⁱ

An early American student of heraldry was Philadelphian William Barton. He was trained in the art by none other than Sir Isaac Heard, later Garter King of Arms, who was King George III's principal specialist in matters armorial.ⁱⁱⁱ

Barton used his heraldic expertise to good advantage and served as expert consultant to Congress in 1782, aiding Congress in the design of a coat of arms for the new United States. Then, in 1788, Barton wrote a treatise on heraldry which George Washington praised.

Indeed, the Father of Our Country—who himself made use of a coat of arms—wrote Barton that he found in heraldry nothing “unfriendly to the purest spirit of republicanism.”^{iv}

Yet with the advent of Jacksonian democracy in the United States in the 1830s, heraldry we might say ‘went underground.’ Public heraldry remained in use, but usually in the landscape mode and in the guise of a great seal, which to the horror of vexillology was then often borne on a blue banner as a state flag.^v

The effects of this bastardization are still with us today. We see university flags which have handsome coats of arms placed not on a banner (as an armiger should display them) just as they are on their shield, but rather within a cirlet, surrounded by its name in the form of a seal. This seal format



William Barton, by Charles Wilson Peale, year unknown.

renders the arms largely invisible.

Nevertheless, toward the end of the nineteenth century, a renaissance of genuine heraldry in America began along three fronts: scholarly, institutional, and individual or familial. These protean developments took place during the first three decades of the American Century—roughly between the Chicago World's Fair (1893) and the Washington Naval Treaty of 1922, precisely at the time the United States was rising to the

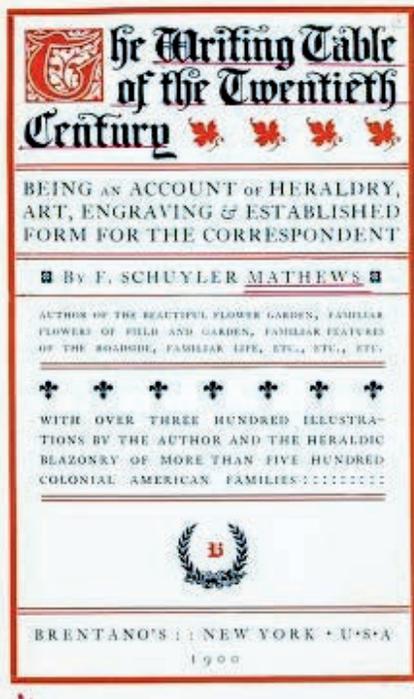
ranks as a great power.

The present article focuses on the early scholarly endeavors which, in some cases, wanted to explain American heraldry and in other instances attempted to showcase it.

NEHGS & Early Work

There were some tentative developments before 1893, but then events languished. In 1845 the New England Historic Genealogical Society (NEHGS) was formed and began publishing periodically its well-known journal, the *New England Historic Genealogical Register*. Its Committee on Heraldry was formed in 1864, and the Committee published for a few years a useful quarterly magazine, *The Heraldic Journal: Recording the Armorial Bearings and Genealogies of American Families*. Its object was to collect and preserve the material evidence of the use of heraldry in America.

In 1859 the *Register* also included an article from William H. Whitmore (1836-1900), the editor of *The Heraldic Journal*. Entitled “Heraldry in America,” the article proposed to include in those pages “a list of those families whose pretensions [to armory]



F. Schuyler Mathews' *The Writing Table*
—Source: archive.org

public.”^{vii} The treatise was, however, not a work on American armory but an introduction to armory for Americans. Unfortunately after its appearance, the work of the Committee went dormant for nearly a half century.

It was only at the century's end, as America rose to the ranks of the world's great powers, that the New England Historic Genealogical Society's Committee on Heraldry bestirred itself armorially and, through the Society's journal, published a list of authentic American family arms.^{viii} This work in two parts was of great importance, and they marked a public revival of interest in armory by the Committee and presaged the creation in 1928 by the Committee of the New England Roll of Arms.

In time the Committee on Heraldry became the premier American body concerned with the scholarly study of heraldry. Its New England Roll of Arms, which today includes over 700 coats of arms borne in America, published in ten parts, became a widely respected scholarly project.^{ix}

Victims of Unreasonable Prejudice

In 1900 appeared another American work on armory, F. Schuyler Mathews' *The Writing Table*. Its title page proclaimed that it contained “the heral-

are justified.” Actually, the article only began that list, setting forth the surnames of fifteen families, whose names began with A to D. No additional lists of names followed thereafter.^{vi}

Also in 1866, Whitmore published “the first treatise on Heraldry prepared for the American

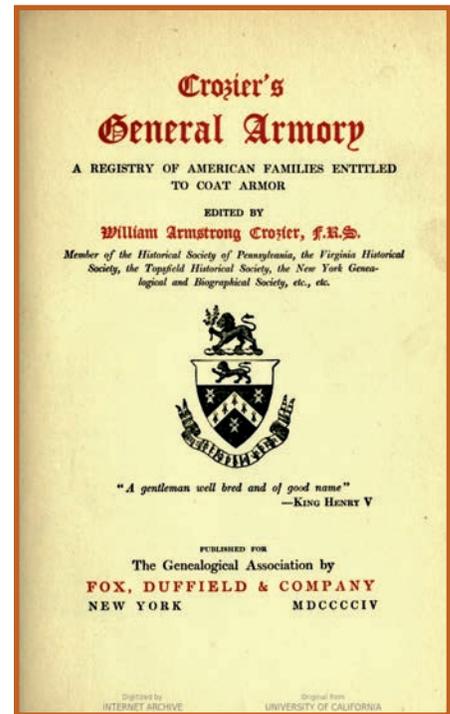
dic blazonry of more than five hundred colonial American families.” Importantly, he illustrated his work copiously with examples of American arms. The work also included an apologia for the use of armory by Americans entitled to use inherited arms.

Declared Mathews,

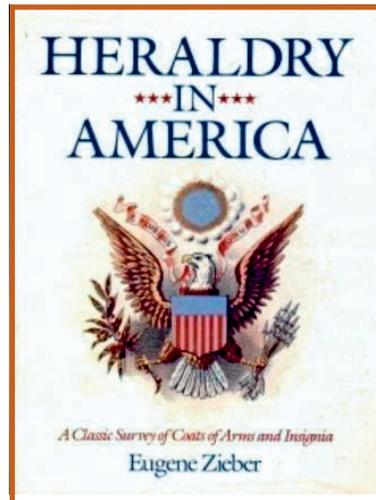
“For Americans, coat armor may be considered a sort of national inheritance, because of its close relationship with history, genealogy, and art.”^x Thus, it follows that “we cannot throw it away, for it is too closely connected with the arts. We cannot ignore its historical interest, because our common ancestors were too intimately associated with it. The fact is, we have arrived at a time when we must acknowledge its true value or admit that we are the victims of an unreasonable prejudice.”^{xi}

Much more widely known and influential was Eugene Zieber's *Heraldry in America*, which had appeared in 1895. This work of 427 pages has been reprinted many times. Its preface begins boldly and unapologetically: “Among civilized nations a knowledge of heraldry may properly be regarded as a desirable, and indeed a necessary, element in higher refinement and culture.”

Zieber's work set forth “in a concise and intelligent manner” a popular work on heraldry, with chapters on the origin and development of heraldry, heraldry applied to the arts, heraldry in America, American flags, seals, and coins, and Colonial Societies and American Orders. It also contained twelve chapters on the elements of an armorial



William Armstrong Crozier's *General Armory*—Source: abebooks.com



Eugene Zieber's *Heraldry in America*
—Source: abebooks.com

achievement and a concluding chapter on French and German Heraldry.^{xii}

Zieber was more emphatic than Mathews about the propriety of the use of coat armor in America: "There is surely no reason why any individual in America should be deterred, by ignorant or malicious criticism, from preserving, for himself or his children, the heraldic devices which were borne by his ancestors, even though in his own land such devices have no governmental recognition and are not of official record in any herald's office."

Nearly fifty years after the *Register* had published "Heraldry in America," William Armstrong Crozier delivered in *General Armory* that which Whitmore had only promised to do. In his 1904 book, Crozier included a 135-page listing of nearly two thousand arms then hitherto borne in the United States. The listing was sandwiched between a four-page introduction and a short glossary of heraldic terms and a dictionary of terms used in the registry. In those pages, Crozier argued that prescription for three generations justified the American user.^{xiii}

Of Lineage Societies

The sixth chapter in Zieber's tome, focusing on 'Colonial Societies and American Orders,' illustrates the linkage of American heraldry with genealogy and phaleristics, and it gives the history and illustrations of the badges of several American lineage societies, beginning with the Society of Colonial Wars and the Society of the Cincinnati.

The latter was previously established in 1783 by officers of the Continental Army. Its membership list is sometimes considered a *libro d'oro* of distinguished (but not necessarily armigerous) American families.

Like armory in America, membership in lineage societies had become dormant during the Jacksonian era, but was significantly revived in the 1890s. To this day, armigerous Americans proud of their Society memberships often display the membership badges beneath their armorial achievements, as if it were a decoration from a public *fons honorem*.

Alexis de Toqueville (1805-1859) in his *Democracy in America* had noted the American genius for voluntary associations and the display of these badges like public decorations was something of an American proclamation of popular sovereignty.

Other lineage societies included in Zieber's work were the Sons of the Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial

Dames of America, and the General Society of War of 1812.

The scholarly study of armory took on corporate form in 1903 when a group of Americans, headed by Emma Maleen Hardy Slade (1847-1925), established a private, non-profit organization called the Order of Americans of Armorial Ancestry. It was

(and remains today) composed of members who had proved their lineal descent from an armiger who had immigrated to the United States before 1776.

The Order of Americans of Armorial Ancestry (OAAA) is the only order in the United States whose membership qualification is the right by inheritance to bear familial armor. In this respect the Order is unique among American lineage societies. In 1997 the Order published its first lineage book, compiled by Arthur Louis Finnell, listing members 1-714 (Emma Maleen Hardy Slade to Robert Pond Vivian). By 2012, the Order had admitted member 1000 and, not surprisingly, in 2013 it published its second lineage book.^{xiv}

The Order itself makes use of an armorial badge which places on a laurel wreath the arms of the United States along with the arms of the lands from which came America's founders, Spain, France, Britain, the Netherlands and Sweden. ■



Complete armorial achievement.—Source: americancollegeofheraldry.org



Official Arms of the OAAA.
—armorial.us

Designing the Great Seal

In 1782, Philadelphia attorney and amateur heraldist William Barton collaborated with Secretary of Congress Charles Thomson to finalize the design of the Great Seal of the United States. The eagle's inclusion in the obverse of the design was Barton's idea, but the shield bearing solely on the eagle's breast was Thomson's. In an earlier design, Thomson had shown the eagle "rising," with wing tips pointed down (see left diagram). His shield featured a chevron of stripes.

Barton advised to change the chevron to thirteen vertical stripes (original colonies) supporting a chief (federal government). The eagle's wings were also changed to the "displayed" position (wing tips upward). He also had originally proposed the eagle clutching a sword on one side and the American flag on the other, but Thomson changed those to an olive branch on one side and a

bundle of thirteen arrows on the other, representing "peace through strength." Later, the eagle itself was changed from an Imperial eagle design to an American bald eagle.

On the reverse side, Barton is credited with proposing an unfinished pyramid with the eye of

Providence at its zenith. Thomson added the triangle around the singular eye and added the Latin phrases, *Annuit coeptis* ("Providence favors our undertakings") and *Novus Ordo Seclorum* ("A New Order of the Ages").

Once their collaboration was presented to Congress, it was approved the very same day. Thus came to a conclusion six years of work on the seal, incorporating ideas from three successive committees. The Seal was again redesigned in 1884 to its current execution. ■—Editor



Endnotes for American Heraldry

ⁱ Duane L.C.M. Galles, (1990) "A Southern Call to Arms: An Armorial Compact." *William Mitchell Law Review*: Vol. 16: Issue 5, Article 11.

ⁱⁱ Galles, "Heralds for the Republic: A Proposal for the Establishment of Heraldic Authorities in the United States of America," *Alta Studia Heraldica: The Scholarly Journal of the Royal Heraldry Society of Canada*, vol. 3 (2010), pp. 78-94.

ⁱⁱⁱ Galles, "A Southern Call to Arms: An Armorial Compact."

^{iv} R. Patterson and R. Dougal, *The Eagle and the Shield*, 48, 60 (1976); *The Writings of George Washington*, from original manuscripts, 1745-1799 (J. Fitzpatrick ed., 1939).

^v Whitney Smith, "Some American Perspectives on Heraldry and Vexillology," in Auguste Vachon (ed.), *Genealogica & Heraldica: Proceedings of the 22nd International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences in Ottawa, August 18-23, 1996*, Ottawa, University of Ottawa Press, 1998, p. 477.

^{vi} William H. Whitmore, "Heraldry in America," *NEHGR* 13 (April, 1859), p. 165.

^{vii} Whitmore, *The Elements of Heraldry: An Explanation of the Principles of the Science and a Glossary of the Technical Terms Employed with an Essay upon the Use of Coat-Armor in the United States*, Boston, Lee & Shepard (1866), p. i.

^{viii} William S. Appleton, "Positive Pedigrees and Authorized Arms," *NEHGR*, 45 (1891), pp. 187-190; and Appleton, "Additions to Positive Pedigrees and Authorized Arms," *NEHGS*, 52 (1898), p. 185.

^{ix} The New England Roll (NER) is published periodically in the Society's *NEHGR*. The first part appeared in 1928; the last in 1991-92.

^x *Ibid.*, p. v.

^{xi} *Ibid.*, pp. vi-vii.

^{xii} Eugene Zieber, *Heraldry in America*, The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., Philadelphia (1895), p. 3.

^{xiii} William Armstrong Crozier, *Crozier's General Armory: A Registry of American Families Entitled to Coat Armor*, Fox, Duffield & Co., New York (1904), p. vii.

^{xiv} Arthur Louis Finnell (comp.), *The Order of Americans of Armorial Ancestry: Lineage of Members*, Clearfield Co., Inc, Baltimore (1997); and Karen Elizabeth McGlendon (comp.), *The Order of Americans of Armorial Ancestry: Lineage of Members, Volume Two*, Bayport Printing House, Bayport, MN (2013).



State News

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Annual Champagne Brunch

On 15 May 2016, the D.C. Society held its annual Spring Champagne Brunch at the Cosmos Club. Members and guests were treated with cocktails in one of the club's gardens on a cool but lovely morning. Following the cocktail hour, attendees proceeded to the club's exquisite brunch buffet, which is always a treat.



The exclusive Cosmos Club, site of the annual Champagne Brunch.—Source: panoramio.com

As one of the D.C. Society's great traditions, this year the Champagne Brunch at Cosmos was very well attended by long-term and newer members alike. Rather than host a speaker, the Society uses this event as an opportunity for members to come together in fellowship. After finishing their meals, members were free to return to the garden for renewed cocktails and perhaps a cigar.

Upcoming Events

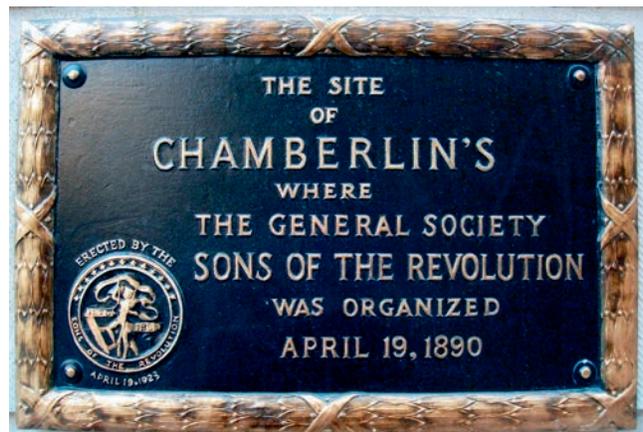
After a summer hiatus, the D.C. Society will

resume its programming with its annual Yorktown-Saratoga dinner, which will be held on October 19 at a country club in Arlington, VA. The Society will co-host this event with the Society of the War of 1812 in the District of Columbia. The annual Members' meeting and dinner are planned for December 6 at a private club in Chevy Chase, Maryland.—*submitted by Secretary Sean Patrick Redmond*

The GSSR Tablet

Many members may not recall or may never have known that a General Society, Sons of the Revolution bronze tablet commemorating its founding is affixed to the exterior wall of the Bowen Building, 819 Fifteenth Street, NW. It references the Chamberlin Hotel, formerly located at 823 Fifteenth Street, NW, where the General Society was formed on 19 April 1890.

The original plaque had been attached to the Chamberlin Hotel in 1923 to commemorate the 1890 organizational meeting. After the Chamberlin was torn down, the current plaque was placed on the Bowen Building in 1947. The D.C. Society along with the Pennsylvania and New York societies came together to organize the General Society.—*Editor*



The 1947 plaque commemorating the GSSR's founding.—Source: wikipedia.org

EUROPE

European Society President Charles D. Carroll has submitted to New York City Mayor Bill de Blasio the name of Commodore John Barry as a possible name for one of three new Staten Island ferry boats. The boats will come into service between early 2019 and early 2020.

The first of the three has already been named after Army Staff Sergeant Michael H. Ollis, a Staten Islander who was killed in Afghanistan in 2013. The City's DOT is soliciting potential names for the other two ferries. The three new boats will replace older ones that are still in use shuttling passengers between Staten Island and Lower Manhattan.

In his letter to Mayor de Blasio, President Carroll extolled the many virtues of Commodore Barry. "[He] was not only a Revolutionary War hero, but the Father of the American Navy... The ships built by Barry, the Captains he selected, as well as the officers trained by him, constituted the United States Navy that performed outstanding service in the Quasi-War with France, in battles with the Barbary pirates, and in the War of 1812."

He also quoted Dr. Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration, who gave Commodore Barry's eulogy and fittingly said, "He often fought and once bled in the cause of freedom, but his habits of war did not lessen in him the peaceful virtues which adorn private life."

A deadline has not been published for the submission of names.

†††

In a related note, the New York Council, Navy League has established the Commodore John Barry Book Award for American Maritime Literature. The award is also supported by the New York Society, Sons of the Revolution. Presented annually at the Fraunces Tavern, with a gallant reception in the Flag Gallery of the Fraunces Tavern Museum, the award enjoys additional support from the National Maritime Historical Society as well as the Naval Historical Foundation.

Recent winners of the award include: Tim McGrath (2016), for *Give Me a Fast Ship: The Continental Navy and America's Revolution at Sea*; Craig L. Symonds (2015), for *NEPTUNE: The Allied Invasion of Europe and the D-Day Landings*; and Tim McGrath (2014), for *John Barry: An American Hero in the Age of Sail*.

—submitted by Society Secretary J. Robert Lunney



The full name of this 1839 color lithograph is, "The Army & Navy, Genl. Washington presenting Captain Barry with his Commission". The artist was Alfred M. Hoffy; the original printer was Peter S. Duval.

GEORGIA

In July, the Georgia Society held its Annual Solstice Picnic inside the Forest City Gun Club, to escape Savannah's heat and humidity. Seventy members and guests attended the event. A barbeque lunch and libations greeted several new members.

Following the traditional banana pudding dessert, Immediate Past President Ron Freeman presented his paper on a "hot" topic, Alexander Hamilton.

On July 4th, new member Dean Horstman represented the Georgia Society at the wreath-laying ceremony for Declaration of Independence signer Button Gwinnett. The ceremony took place at Colonial Cemetery in Historic Downtown Savannah. This annual affair is sponsored by the DAR.

October will bring weather cool enough for the annual oyster roast.



Immediate Past President Ron Freeman, left, shakes hands with Incoming President Dr. Roland Summers.

MARYLAND

Annual Meeting & Mint Julep Party



Members and guests gather for the popular Mint Julep Party.

The SRMD Annual Meeting of Members and Dinner Dance was held 5 Mar 2016 at the Maryland Club. The main item of business at the short meeting was installation of new officers and board members.

Russell Rich Sr. continued as President, Marshall W. Hawks continued as 1st Vice President and Charles W. Morgan continued as 2nd Vice President. E. David Hoskins remained as Secretary and John H. Highby continued as Treasurer. Tom Shettle was elected as Registrar, supported by Tom Jenkins as our new Assistant Registrar. Bill Yonkers moved from Registrar to the Assistant Treasurer position.

“Our Society’s Genealogist, Clark Griffin, advised us last winter that he wanted to retire, after many years of dedicated service,” stated President Rich. “We are pleased to announce that at a special Board Meeting in June, Trip Onnen was elected to fill the vacancy. We wish to extend special thanks to Clark Griffin for his many years of hard work and dedication to the Maryland Society.”

The evening’s festivities got underway with the traditional presentation of colors by the SRMD Color Guard and the Old Guard Fife and Drum and Color Guard Corps. Region 2 General Vice President Caswell Cooke and his wife were among VIP guests.

In June, the Society held its annual Mint Julep Party at Brian and Ann Brooke’s farm. This year we invited The Colonial Dames Chapter I to participate, and their presence was a wonderful addition. The party was a great success; nearly one hundred forty persons attended. Thanks go to Brian and Ann Brooke for being such gracious hosts.

—by Edward (Buzz) Warren

Society Visits Philadelphia

On the weekend of April 29 – May 1, 2016, eighteen enthusiastic Maryland Society members and wives enjoyed an educational and exciting tour of historic Philadelphia. Arrangements were made by our Travel Committee under the direction of Rob Carter and committee members Tom Shettle and Chuck Morgan.

Our lodging was at the historic Thomas Bond House, a carefully restored townhouse built in 1769 with an ambience of colonial charm, and within walking distance of the many historical sites. As we took over all twelve rooms at the inn, this gave us the opportunity to enjoy the entire facility including comfortable living room space for a daily cocktail reception.



Society members and their wives in Philadelphia.

Through the recommendation of General President Emeritus Curt Cheyney III, we were able to make arrangements with Dr. Peter A. Lillback, president of the Westminster Theological Seminary, to serve as our guide to the historic district. He accompanied us Friday afternoon and Saturday morning as we visited many famous landmarks and other significant locales related to the Revolutionary era in the City of Brotherly Love.

Those sites included Independence Hall, Carpenters Hall, the Liberty Bell at Independence National Historical Park, the National Constitution Center, the Betsy Ross House, the Franklin Print Shop, and Christ Church. At the National Constitution Center, Dr. Lillback drew our attention to a wooden eagle that was carved from the last Liberty Tree—a tree that grew on the campus of St. John’s College in Annapolis.

On Sunday, through the efforts of Tom Shettle, we were fortunate to have been invited to attend the annual French Alliance Day Ceremony at Valley Forge National Historical Park. This ceremony



Dr. Peter A. Lillback makes a point during the tour.
—Photos by Buzz Warren and Larry Prather

honored the Treaty of Alliance signed between the French and United Colonies in Paris in February 1778, as announced at Valley Forge on 1 May 1778. Eight of us attended the ceremony at the Washington Memorial Chapel where many French descendants formed part of the congregation. The service concluded with the placement of a Memorial Wreath at the Daughters of the American Revolution Monument outside the Chapel.

—by *Chuck Morgan*

MINNESOTA

The Annual Meeting and Washington Day luncheon of the Minnesota SR was held February 13, 2016, at Jax Cafe in Minneapolis, in conjunction with the Minnesota Society Sons of the American Revolution as a joint luncheon. Including members of both groups, their spouses and guests, the total attendance was fifty-nine persons.

The meeting was called to order by Minnesota SR President Col. Ronald McRoberts, who welcomed all in attendance and led the pledge of allegiance to the U S Flag, and called on Michael Scott Swisher, Chaplain of the MN SR for the invocation.

The Registrar reported he had approved two new membership applications and he moved the election to membership of Alexander Donald Wilson and John Charles Sassamon. The motion was seconded and agreed to.

The main item of business was the election of new officers for a one-year term. The Nominations Committee proposed the election of Robert Arthur Minish, Esq. as President and Larry Wray Sisk as Vice President with no other changes in the current officers. The motion was agreed to and the new officers were installed into office.

The program of the day was presented by Col. McRobert, entitled “Boston—Cradle of the Revolution.” It was a fascinating and well-received program.—*submitted by Secretary/Treasurer Duane L.C.M. Galles, Esq.*

NEW YORK

A Word from the President

During the week of 7 Aug 2016, the flag at the Fraunces Tavern flew at half-mast in memory of the Society’s friend and dedicated Board member, Daniel J. O’Connell. He shall be missed.

In other news, fifty new members joined the Society in the previous fourteen months. He also stated Museum admission revenue and merchandise sales were up. For the opening night of the Dunsmore exhibit alone, more than one hundred persons attended.

Also, I am pleased to report that attendance at the 2016 George Washington Ball was up and that contributions to the Society, apart from state grants, had also increased.

In other developments, the SRNY web page has a new link under the “about” heading to the more than fifty tablets and emblems established and maintained by the Sons.

The biggest challenge facing the Society remains the rebuilding of our endowment, which has been taxed by structural problems of long-standing (Water Street façade, kitchen exhaust) and Superstorm Sandy-related damage. He encouraged all SR members to become a Museum member, which is the easiest way to help replenish the endowment. To become a member of the FTM, visit <http://frauncestavernmuseum.org/support-the-museum/>—by *President Ambrose Richardson III*

A Pairing of Interests

Whenever possible, events at the Fraunces Tavern Museum correspond with ongoing programs of the SRNY Color Guard. In August and September, for example, the Museum hosted lectures directly related to at least two events which the Color Guard commemorated.

On Sunday 28 Aug 2016, Color Guard members participated in the 240th anniversary of the Battle of Brooklyn. Members took several of the four hundred flags and paraded them through the city’s gothic Green-Wood Cemetery. Each year, the parade begins at the main gate of the cemetery and marches to Battle Hill, overlooking the harbor. The Regimental Band of the United States Merchant Marine Academy always leads the parade, with the



The parade heads out from Green-Wood Cemetery's main entrance (background.)—Credit: Lisa Alpert/Green-Wood



The SRNY Color Guard catches a photographer's eye.—Credit: Scott Lynch/Gothamist.com

SRNY Color Guard following not far behind.

This year's all-day event, featuring period reenactors and living history demonstrations, drew the largest crowd in recent memory. Photos of the SRNY Color Guard made it into the online publication, *Gothamist.com*. The Color Guard is the most visible and member-active unit of the SRNY.

Although the family event at Green-Wood is fun and adventuresome, the underlying purpose of the commemoration is solemn and educational. During the Battle of Brooklyn, a.k.a. Battle of Long Island, British forces succeeded in routing George Washington's Continental Army. In this first battle after the Declaration of Independence was signed, the Patriots suffered three hundred casualties and a thousand soldiers captured.

Had it not been for the valiant actions of a portion of the 1st Maryland Regiment, known as the "Maryland 400," which also included troops from Delaware, the Continentals would have suffered a larger defeat and possibly would have lost the war right there. Those vastly outnumbered men charged at the British line twice, which allowed enough time for the remainder of the Continental Army, including Washington himself, to reach the

main defenses on Brooklyn Heights. All but a handful of the "Maryland 400" were killed or captured.

Two days prior to the Color Guard's participation at Green-Wood Cemetery, the subject of the "Maryland 400" had been a popular lecture topic at the Fraunces Tavern Museum. On Friday evening, author Patrick O' Donnell spoke on his book, *Washington Immortals: the Untold Story of an Elite Regiment Who Changed the Course of the Revolution*. A Facebook commentator after the event described the lecture as "packed".

Honoring Nathan Hale

Every year on Nathan Hale Day, the SRNY commemorates martyred Patriot spy Nathan Hale at the foot of his bronze likeness located in City Hall Park. This year, the turn-out for the 240th Nathan Hale Day was excellent, with great enthusiasm shown by attendees, including a group from the Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims.

The statue was commissioned by the SRNY in 1893, making it one of the Society's oldest memorials. The VCA and SRNY Color Guards presented flags and laid wreaths in honor of the fallen patriot, as they do every year.

Meanwhile, the Fraunces Tavern Museum this year inaugurated a special Spy Week to correspond with Nathan Hale Day. All week long, the Museum was offering visitors a special spy tour free with Mu-



Color Guard members line up for the Nathan Hale ceremony.—Credit: SRNY



The VCA and SRNY Color Guards at City Hall Park.—Credit: SRNY

seum admission. The tour highlighted the stories of Revolutionary spies such as Hale, Benjamin Tallmadge, and Lydia Darrah.

Visitors learned about a spymaster's tools of the trade and the creation of America's very first spy ring. Also on display that week only, and for the first time in over a decade, was the last known letter from Nathan to his brother Enoch, dated 20 Aug 1776.

Nathan Hale, of course, was captured by the British behind lines while disguised as a Dutch school teacher. He had attempted to infiltrate the British ranks to gather British military intelligence regarding the situation on Long Island for General George Washington. Discovered on the night of 21 Sept 1776, he was brought before General William Howe and sentenced to hang the next morning.

The SRNY-commissioned statue in City Hall Park shows Hale standing on the gallows platform awaiting the hangman's noose. It was the moment when Hale had just pronounced these words attributed to him, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

The Society would like to thank the NYC Department of Parks and Recreation, the Veteran Corps of Artillery, and all others involved for assisting FTM Facilities & Historic Preservation Manager Brian Horne in repairing the base of the statue prior to the event.

New-York Historical Society & Museum

For the period 30 July – 02 Oct 2016, visitors to the New-York Historical Society & Museum were entreated to an exhibit on the life and military career of Revolutionary War veteran Ebenezer Stevens, the grandfather of John Austin Stevens, founder of the Sons of the Revolution.



Ebenezer Steven's Continental Army Officer's Tailcoat as displayed at the New-York Historical Society.

—Credit: N-YHS.

and the battles of Saratoga and Yorktown. His life and military career are explored through objects from New-York Historical's collection, including

Stevens' Society of Cincinnati badge and officer's tailcoat, in addition to selections from New-York Historical's manuscripts and prints collection.

—compiled from SRNY reports

NORTH CAROLINA



A group shot of members of the recently organized Colonels Hinton and Polk Chapter, meeting in Raleigh, N.C.

SRNC Color Guard Purpose

The mission of our Color Guard is to be the face of the SRNC, and it is among the best ways we have to attract attention to the Society. Our best publicity is when people see our Color Guard perform at patriotic events. We have a large living history display that draws visitors to our booth with banners, brochures, and signs.

Of course, having our eleven-year-old Junior Member Will Posey in militia uniform is a big draw! We assume he is the youngest Color Guard member in the entire General Society.

Members of the Guard all have authentic uniforms, period correct firelocks and accouterments. Our Commander drills us to be accurate to the Revolutionary War period based on the drill manual created by General Steuben at Valley Forge. When we induct a new member, we take them to a rifle range for live accurate fire and drill before they are allowed to fire volleys with us at patriotic events.

The Color Guard performs at many events throughout the year. At the annual two-day



The Color Guard unites the young with the young-at-heart.

Memorial Weekend Remembrance at NC Historic Site, Bennett Place. That particular event's theme is "The American Soldier through the Ages." Re-enactors from all time periods of the U.S. military converge on the site for a moving, patriotic weekend.

The SRNC Color Guard represents the earliest of the US military forces, so at Bennett Place we get to lead the parade. We also provide living history presentations and firelock demonstrations with volleys for the thousand-plus visitors that came to Bennett Place for the annual event. Currently, we have several new members working on their uniforms and correct equipment, and they will soon enlarge our Guard.



SRNC display presentation on the flintlock of the Revolutionary War.

National History Day

Aside from the Color Guard events, the SRNC also draws attention from helping sponsor National History Day in North Carolina. This great national program, in North Carolina alone, reaches thousands of families of junior high school and high school students each year.

North Carolina History Day is designed to promote an interest in history among young students and to assist teachers in teaching history more effectively. The program helps students develop skills in historical research, analysis, critical thinking, organization and presentation, as well as improve reading and writing skills. Using these skills, they may enter a number of creative competitions centered on the annual theme.

As a co-sponsor of the event, the Sons of the Revolution provides funding and judges for the program. The SRNC recognizes students who focus their projects on the Revolutionary War period. The theme for the 2016-17 school year was "Taking a Stand." Students were invited to look across time, space, and geography to find examples in history of when people took a stand for what they believed in.

Davidson Chapter News

The Gen. Wm. Lee Davidson Chapter, based in Charlotte, held its annual Chartering Dinner on 28 Sept 2016 at the North Harbor Club, Davidson, N.C.



The statewide National History Day awards celebration held in Charlotte, N.C.

The evening was highlighted by two presentations: M. Austin Lewis, a Central Piedmont Community College student, who read his essay, *The Significance of the Battle of Cowan's Ford*. Austin's essay was selected as the winner of the Chapter's "Gen. Wm. Lee Davidson Patriotic Scholarship Award."

The second presentation was given by Tom Phlegar, a member of the Mecklenburg SAR. In period dress, Tom provided an overview of the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution, with particular focus on the Carolinas. The Chapter looks forward to celebrating the holiday season with a gathering in December and with a local Mecklenburg chapter of the DAR.

The State Society has an active schedule planned for fall, including the Yorktown Victory Celebration Banquet in October, the March of Patriots Parade in November, and Wreaths across America in December, at the Raleigh National Cemetery, where we sponsor wreaths to honor the fallen of the Revolutionary War.—text and photos submitted by Dan Hopping, SRNC President, and Gus Succop, SRNC Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA

Let Freedom Ring

The Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution held its annual Let Freedom Ring celebration on July 4th. The event began with a gathering at the Sheraton Society Hill Hotel in the historic district of Philadelphia attended by over one hundred thirty members and guests.

Society President
W. Murray Gordon





The Society's "stacked colors" graced the ceremony at Independence National Historical Park.



PSSR Chaplain Clayton Ames III provided the Invocation at Let Freedom Ring.

Society President W. Murray Gordon welcomed all to Let Freedom Ring.

welcomed all in attendance, and General Chaplain and Society Chaplain G. Clayton Ames III gave the invocation, which was followed by toasts to the Continental forces and our allies. Following lunch, the group proceeded to Independence Hall on foot, led by the Watson Highlanders Bagpipe and Drum Corps and the PSSR Color Guard.

Once on the grounds of the Independence Hall, President Gordon welcomed all who were in attendance at the outside event, and Chaplain Ames gave another invocation. CBS3 News Anchor Ukee Washington, master of ceremonies, introduced the Orpheus Club of Philadelphia, which performed for the assembled crowd.

The guest speaker was retired U.S. Army Lt. Colonel and headmaster of The Haverford School John A. Nagl, who praised the valiant efforts of our forefathers in guaranteeing our freedoms.

Park Superintendent Cynthia McLeod also spoke to the crowd about the Independence Hall National Park as a permanent reminder of the fight for freedom that began in Philadelphia. Martha

Washington gave the crowd a woman's perspective on being the first First Lady. The ceremony concluded with Descendants of Signers of the Declaration of Independence taking part in a tapping of The Liberty Bell as part of a nationwide bell ringing event.—text and photos submitted by Secretary Michael Whelan

Capital Campaign Started

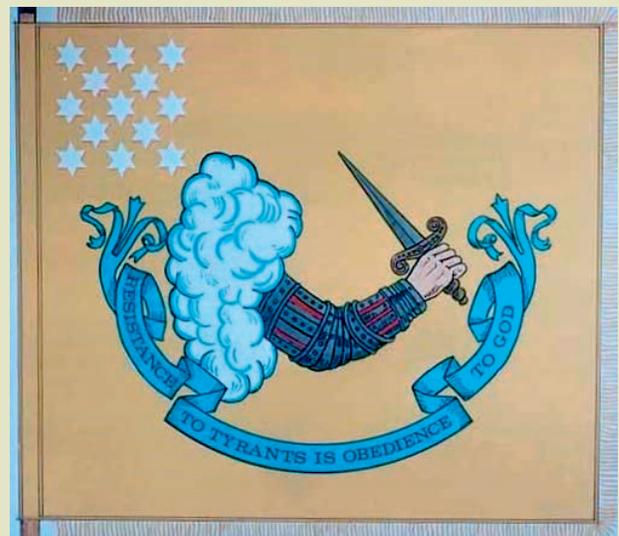
The PSSR has begun fund-raising efforts to launch the Herbert C. Rorer Memorial Fund. PSSR President Emeritus Benjamin C. Frick was named Chairman of the Campaign Committee. The fund will be used to develop historical preservation projects, which has been a key component of the Society's purpose for as long as it has existed.

The fund is named in honor of the late Herbert C. Rorer, a past president of the PSSR and long-time chairman of William H. Rorer, Inc., the pharmaceutical firm founded by his father. In the late 1940s, the Rorer Group developed and acquired a patent for Maalox, a popular antacid medication.

Both the PSSR and its Color Guard over the course of several decades have been the grateful recipients of substantial gifts left in a trust fund by Mr. Rorer. Those funds are set to expire in 2020.

At the time of his death in 1962, from complications of injuries received in a car accident, Mr. Rorer was fulfilling his corporate responsibilities and serving as PSSR President, Vice President of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange, and as a trustee of Abington Memorial Hospital. In 1983, a professorship in his name was established at the School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania.

For more information or to contribute to the fund, contact the Society at (215) 545-1888 or email pssr@amrev.org.



Gostelowe Standard No. 10, c. 1776

RHODE ISLAND



The Rhode Island Society welcomed five new members at its annual meeting in Newport on 27 Aug 2016. L-R: Glenn Russell, Avery Seaman, Tylor Field, Society President Bruce MacGunnigle, Dr. Daniel Harrop, and Roger Giraud. —Photo courtesy Bruce MacGunnigle

SOUTH CAROLINA

Battle of Huck's Defeat

On 9 July 2016, SCSR officers traveled to the upper region of South Carolina to attend a wreath-laying ceremony at Brattonsville, in York County. The occasion was to pay respects to those who lost their lives in the Battle of Huck's Defeat, a.k.a. the Battle of Williamson's Plantation.

Both SCSR President Chuck Swoope and SC-SAR President Wayne Cousar attended the ceremony and posed for a unique photo while paying their respects to our patriotic ancestors. The event was sponsored by the South Carolina SAR/DAR/CAR.

The Battle of Huck's Defeat is so named because British Capt. Christian Huck was shot dead during the skirmish. From nearby Rocky Mount, British Lieut. Col. George Turnbull had dispatched Huck



L-R: SCSAR President Wayne Cousar and SCSR President Chuck Swoope exchange greetings.

with thirty-five British Legion dragoons, twenty mounted New York Volunteers, and fifty mounted Tory militia to track down and apprehend patriots Captain John McClure and Colonel Wil-

liam Bratton.

On 11 July, 1780, the enemy arrived at the Bratton home in late afternoon. Bratton and McClure were not to be found. The British troops spent the night at the neighboring plantation of James Williamson, where there was a field of oats for their horses. The next morning, Patriots had surrounded the Williamson home and attacked the enemy at daybreak. When Capt. Huck tried to rally his troops, he was shot in the head.

Huck was a lawyer from Philadelphia of German ancestry and a staunch Loyalist, and he had a particular dislike for the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians in the South Carolina backcountry. The Battle of Huck's Defeat galvanized the Patriots in South Carolina and helped pave the way for the larger victories at Kings Mountain and Cowpens, and ultimately the British surrender at Yorktown in 1781.

C.A.R. Southeast Regional Meeting

On the weekend of 12-13 July 2016, State Society officers of the South Carolina and Alabama Society attended the Southeast Regional Meeting of the C.A.R. Alabama Society President Bob Thomas, South Carolina President Chuck Swoope, and South Carolina Secretary Ivan Bennett represented the Sons of the Revolution.

These gentlemen believe in the CAR and have been fostering stronger relationships between their Societies and CAR Societies. While at the event, the three State Officers posed for a photo with CAR National President Connor Jackson. Connor is from New Hampshire and currently enrolled in Syracuse University majoring in civil engineering.

Ivan Bennett, who also serves as SCSCAR Chairman of SAR/SR Relations, brought greetings from both adult organizations to CAR members in attendance from six area states.



L-R: Alabama Society President Bob Thomas, CAR National President Connor Jackson, and South Carolina Secretary Ivan Bennett.

VIRGINIA

Charitable Giving Highlights

The Virginia Society Sons of the Revolution has donated several thousand dollars to four Commonwealth institutions this year in recognition of, and to assist them in, preserving Virginia history and promoting history education.

The checks were presented to the Hanover Tavern, the Mason's Richmond Randolph #19 Lodge, Shockoe Hill, and the Virginia Historical Society. While the VHS and Masons need no introduction, the Hanover Tavern in Hanover, Virginia, is one of the few colonial-era taverns still operating in the United States. The other lesser-known recipient, Shockoe Hill, is Richmond's oldest city-owned cemetery.

A license for a tavern at Hanover Courthouse was issued in 1733. When William Parks, editor of the Virginia Gazette, purchased Hanover Tavern in 1743, it was part of a 550-acre plantation at the courthouse. Today, Hanover Tavern occupies a site consisting of 3.5 acres. The earliest surviving section of the present Tavern was built in 1791. The disposition of the earlier tavern is unknown, but fire was a constant hazard in such buildings.

Since 1990, the Hanover Tavern Foundation has overseen the operations, activities and preservation of this Historic Landmark. As a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization, the foundation's mission is to preserve, interpret and utilize Hanover Tavern as an historic, educational, community and cultural resource center for the enjoyment of all.

Located on its namesake hill, Shockoe Hill Cemetery is the final resting place of Chief Justice John Marshall, Revolutionary War hero Peter Francisco, and Union spy Elizabeth Van Lew, among many other notables. It also contains the remains of many Confederate as well as Union soldiers. Union POW's in Richmond were kept at the Confederate General Hospital #1, adjacent the cemetery. Hundreds died there.

—Editor



Second from left, Dr. John "Jack" Nelson, Interim CEO of the Virginia Historical Society, accepts a check from VSSR officers



Second from right, C. Clayton Shepherd, President of Shockoe Hill Cemetery, accepts a check from VSSR officers.



Second from left, David Deal, Executive Director of the Hanover Tavern, accepts a check from VSSR officers.

—All photos courtesy Doug Payne



WASHINGTON



At the University of Washington, Seattle, in May, Society Registrar Donald H Wingerson presented the “Sons of the Revolution Trophy” to Cadet Matthew Beinar. The large silver cup is annually presented to the Cadet Officer designated as Brigade Commander of the Joint R.O.T.C. units across the state.



Shots of the Joint Review ceremonies held on the Upper Rainier Vista at the University of Washington, Seattle, in May.

Mount Ranier at Dawn



—Photo source: robertharding.com



Patriot Chronicles

The Revolution's Last Men

The following continues our look at the six Revolutionary War veterans featured in The Revolution's Last Men, a book by Don N. Hagist published in early 2015 by Westholme Publishing of Yardley, Pennsylvania. This issue contains the third profile of the six men named. These men lived to be centenarians and were photographed during the time of the Civil War. The images were published in the 1864 book, Last Men of the Revolution. Through detailed research, Mr. Hagist has distilled their service records, added to their post-war biographies, and sifted through historical inaccuracies previously published. The following excerpt(s) are copyrighted and republished with permission.

Lemuel Cook

Born in 1764, Northbury, Connecticut; died May 20, 1866, Clarendon, New York; joined the 2nd Dragoons, commanded by Col. Elisha Sheldon; served in the 6th Troop, light infantry, under Capt. William Staunton; saw action on 3 July 1781 at the Battle of King's Bridge (New York); was among a select detachment sent to Yorktown, Virginia; discharged in June 1783 and thereafter married Hannah Ester Curtis of Cheshire, Connecticut, with whom he raised a family; after Hannah's death in 1832, he married one Ruth Cook and lived with her until her death in 1860; he lived to be 102 years of age.

Excerpts: "Not long after his sixteenth birthday, Lemuel Cook chose to enlist not in the militia but the full-time army; he joined the 2nd Dragoons, among the first corps authorized by Congress as a Continental regiment... In the ranks were men who had seen disastrous defeats at Long Island and White Plains in 1776 (while serving in other regiments before the 2nd Dragoons was raised), and had participated in victories at Saratoga in 1777 and Monmouth in 1778..."

Regimental orders suggest that men were moved

from the dismounted to the mounted troops when horses became available for them;... we must assume that he had no horse at the time of his enlistment but had gotten one from his family farm by the summer of 1781...

As the lead elements of the French army arrived [to Continental headquarters inland from Dobbs Ferry on the Hudson in early 1781], Washington devised a reconnaissance in force to threaten the strategic British post at Kingsbridge on the north end of Manhattan Island, and to head off a suspected British attack on his own positions.

The 2nd Dragoons were deployed on the American left... to suppress any opposition east of the Harlem River while a substantial force of infantry moved against King's Bridge in the dark on the moonless night of July 2-3... A force of German troops

was already operating that night between the British and American lines.

The unsuspecting forces met each other and a series of sharp actions ensued... Although some of his comrades referred to it only as a skirmish..., it was Lemuel Cook's first exposure to battle, an experience he would remember for the rest of his life..." ■



Lemuel Cook, 1864
—Photo by Nelson A. Moore

BATTLES AT A GLANCE

Bennington

Date of battle: Saturday, 16 Aug 1777

Location: Near Walloomsac, New York; about ten miles northwest of Bennington, Vermont.

Duration: Two hours

Patriot commander(s): Brig. Gen. John Stark, New England militia, and Col. Seth Warner, Green Mountain Boys.

Patriot combatants: Nearly 2,000 New England militiamen (from New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts)

British commander(s): Hessians, Lt. Col. Friedrich Baum and Lt. Col. Heinrich von Breymann

British combatants: Some 700 - 1000 regulars and militia, comprising British soldiers, Hessians, American Tories, and Iroquois.

British objective: General John Burgoyne targeted the Bennington supply depot to replenish his depleted supplies.

Battle outcome: Overwhelming Patriot victory; the British/Hessians suffered 900 casualties, either killed or captured. The Patriots suffered just 70 casualties.

Battle significance: General John Burgoyne failed to surmise the strong Patriot sentiments throughout the New Hampshire Grants and neighboring New England colonies. Unbeknownst to the British, two thousand Patriot-minded men had responded to form a militia under Brig. Gen. John Stark.

The Battle of Bennington cost Burgoyne nearly a thousand soldiers, further eroded his dwindling supplies, and led the Iroquois to abandon the British effort. All of these things contributed to the subsequent British loss at Saratoga.

The outcome of the battle, together with British General Barry St. Leger's quitting the march on Albany, and British General William Howe's whimsical decision to occupy Philadelphia instead of moving north, left Burgoyne isolated and without provision. It was the subsequent Patriot victory at Saratoga that convinced the French to enter an alliance with the Thirteen Colonies.



Battle of Bennington, by F. C. Yong (1902)



John Stark



*Stark's bronze likeness at the base of the Battle Monument.
—Source: historiclakes.org/Jim Millard*



Struck in 1927, this half-dollar coin featuring Ira Allen commemorates the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Bennington, as well, as the independence of Vermont.

—Source: coinupdate.com



Troop Movements: 1) From the Hudson River valley west of Bennington, Vermont, Burgoyne ordered Lt. Col. Friedrich Baum and his eight hundred men to march east to take the supply depot and military stores at Bennington.

2) Unknown to Burgoyne and Baum, the New Hampshire Council had asked Patriot Brigadier John Stark to raise a militia to defend the area from Burgoyne's army. In short time, Stark raised 2,000 men. His brigade camped at Bennington.

3) Stark intercepted Baum and his men. The two opposing forces met about ten miles west of Bennington, along the Walloomsac River, just inside New York State. After a rain delay of several hours, Stark's men attacked the Hessian position. Patriot firepower was overwhelming. Baum's army collapsed when their leader was severely wounded.

Late in the confrontation, Lt. Col. Heinrich von Breymann's column provided needed renewal. However, Seth Warner's Green Mountain Boys also appeared on the battlefield and attacked the Hessians with a continuous galling fire until nightfall.



The Bennington Battle Monument.
—Credit: historicsites.vermont.gov

The Bennington Flag

It was said the Bennington flag flew over the supply depot in Bennington, Vermont, during the Saratoga campaign. Nathaniel Fillmore, grandfather of President Millard Fillmore, was to have raised it when Burgoyne's army started its march toward Albany, New York.

Nevertheless, some historians argue the Bennington flag was most likely not designed until the early to mid-nineteenth century. It may have been originally produced during the War of 1812, or to welcome the Marquis de Lafayette to the U.S. during his 1824 visit, or to honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence in 1826.

No matter its exact origins, the flag is distinctive for several reasons. It is easily identified by a large '76' in the canton and by the arrangement of its seven-point stars. The canton itself spans nine stripes in height instead of seven. Also, white stripes border the fly on both top and bottom, instead of the more common red. ■



The Bennington Flag.
—Source: galleryoftherepublic.com

Britain's Reluctant Ally

...of the late Eighteenth Century



By David W. Swafford, Editor

Although Britain did not have an allied army fighting on the ground during the American Revolution, it nonetheless had an alliance with the Kingdom of Portugal. Partly because Portugal refused to participate in the war, Britain had to resort to hiring German mercenaries, the Hessians. Portugal's reluctance becomes more curious when one considers that the English-Portuguese alliance is the world's oldest surviving political and commercial treaty between two states.

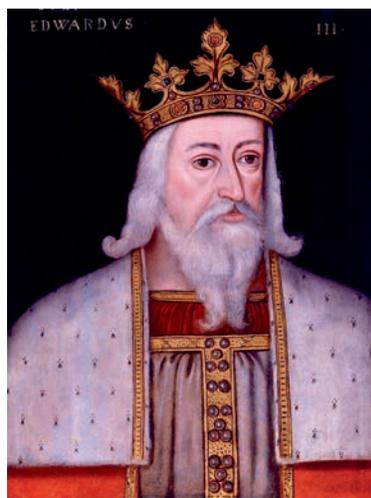
Its roots can be traced to strategic thinking by King Edward III (who ruled for fifty years, 1327-1377). He reached out to Portugal as a means to strengthen England's position against the French during the One Hundred Year's War.

More than six hundred years later, through highs and lows and several other binding treaties, the British-Portuguese alliance still serves both nations today. In the span of that long time, highlights of their military cooperation include when both kingdoms fought side-by-side in the Peninsular War (1807-1814) and when both nations fought on the Western Front during WWI (1916-1918).

The burning question is, in retrospect, why did Portugal not offer her military forces to King George III during the American Revolution?

Redcoats Left to Themselves

Whether Portugal's presence in America could have changed the Revolutionary War's outcome is debatable, but its absence was indeed a white elephant for Britain. In reality, Portugal probably would not have been able to supply much naval



King Edward III of England, by unknown artist.

power or manpower. One report indicates that the Portuguese navy at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War had at its disposal seventeen capital warships.

Sometimes, though, it didn't take very much to tip the scales either way during the war. What if the addition of those seventeen ships in Boston Harbor had encouraged the British not to retreat, but to do battle instead? What if the addition of a raised Portuguese army in addition to the Hessians could have rooted out General Washington's position in the Hudson Valley of upper New York? What if the addition

of a Portuguese detachment in North Carolina could have stopped Nathanael Greene's race to the Dan River?

Portugal's reluctance to become involved in the war was rooted in the tangled complexities of mid-to late-eighteenth century Europe. After the Patriot victory at Saratoga and France's decision to enter into alliance with the Thirteen Colonies, Portugal desperately wanted to avoid invoking an invasion

by its powerful Iberian neighbor, Spain.

Spain and France were allied under the signing of the Third Family Pact, 1761, and by its renewal in 1779. An important clause in that agreement stated that one would come to the other's aid in times of war. Therefore, Portugal had a real fear of Spain since France was at war with England.

The fear of Spain came from considerable first-hand experience.

First, looming in the collective minds of the Portuguese, was the period known as the Iberian Union, 1580-1640. In effect, Spain subsumed Portugal in that period. After a war of succession in Portugal, Spanish monarch Phillip II of Spain reigned simultaneously as Phillip I of Portugal.

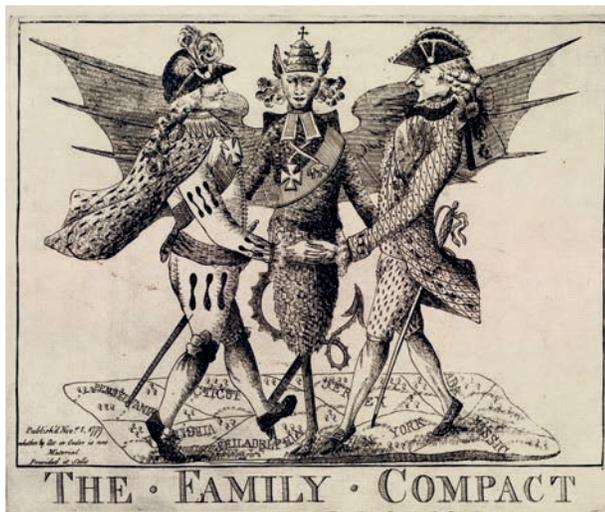
More recent in the minds of the Portuguese, however, was the Spanish invasion of 1762, during the Seven Years' War. When England declared war on France in 1756, Portugal jumped in on England's side. That move provoked Spain to invade Portugal once again. Fortunately for Portugal, British soldiers were deployed to Iberia and greatly assisted beating back the Spaniards on three different occasions that year.

Nonetheless, it was doubtful that Britain would have come running to Portugal's rescue had Spain invaded its neighbor at any time during the American Revolution.

Provoking still further anxiety throughout Portugal was the country's physical vulnerability. Slowly and painfully it was rebuilding its infrastructure after a devastating earthquake, massive fire, and tsunami wreaked havoc in 1755. The event was one



Oil painting of Lisbon before 1755. Artist unknown.



London cartoon shows Lucifer joining Spain and France. Published 1779.

of the most destructive of natural disasters at that point in world history, having killed more than a third of the entire population and leveling more than eighty percent of Lisbon, including many of its finest cultural institutions.

Therefore, despite Portuguese King Joseph I's inclination to empathize with King George III, and despite the hawkish perspective of his

prime minister, the Marquis of Pombal, the hands of both men were tied. Neutrality was the essential and obvious priority.

Other Causes for Concern

Portugal's preoccupation with Spain was furthermore heightened by the ongoing border disputes between the two kingdoms' colonies in South America. The 1750 Treaty of Madrid, which supplanted the 1494 Treaty of Tordesillas, had pushed Brazil's western boundary more inland and legally secured for Portugal a territory fabulously rich in gold and diamonds.

Major discoveries of gold and diamonds in extreme southern Brazil led to decades of ongoing border disputes between the two European nations—and to periodic, localized battles. The Rio Grande do Sul department in southern Brazil was passed back and forth between Spain and Portugal more than once.

In reality, Brazil's wealth accounted for much of



Engraving of Lisbon just after the 1755 earthquake, in flames, with the tsunami coming. Artist unknown.

Portugal's positioning during the American Revolution. The instability which the Revolution provoked throughout Latin America was of the utmost preoccupation for Portugal, not only because Brazil represented immense wealth for Portugal, but because Brazil's physical size was much larger than that of the mother country.

Portugal's whole mercantile economy, and the wealth of its monarchy, were completely and utterly dependent upon resources from Brazil. For a solid half-century, from 1705 to 1755, the average amount of Brazilian gold unloaded and registered at Lisbon amounted to better than 22,000 pounds yearly. The peak came in 1712, when Portugal brought in nearly 32,000 pounds of gold. Even during the American Revolution, gold bullion flowing out of Brazil was still significant.

This accounts for King Joseph I's and the Marquess of Pombal's angry, retaliatory closing of Portuguese ports to American shipping following the commencement of hostilities between Britain and the Thirteen Colonies. Yet that retaliatory move nearly provoked a declaration of war from the American patriots.

Ultimately, Benjamin Franklin argued against the plan to draw Portugal into war, favoring a more compassionate perspective of Portugal's position. The widespread respect he commanded throughout the Colonies was enough to diffuse the tense situation.

Maria I of Portugal

When Queen Maria I of Portugal rose to power in early 1777, following the death of King Joseph I, she immediately sacked her father's belligerent prime minister and began negotiating for peace with Spain in South America.

Despite all of Portugal's preoccupation with Spain, it nonetheless was obliged to hold Britain's global interests in the balance. To have *completely* disregarded its interests would have ultimately drawn London's ire.

Therefore, in a gesture to the British, coming in 1779, Portugal agreed no longer to bar British merchant vessels from accessing its ports, including, for example, Porto, Aveiro, Lisbon, Setubal, and

Sines. This came in exchange for Britain's having officially recognized Portuguese neutrality in the American Revolution.

These developments gave the English merchants living in northwest Portugal a ready market for their fortified wine called port. During the Revolutionary War, Britain didn't import any French wines and, in response, demand turned to the Portuguese alternative, port.

A Fine, Hard Line

For Portugal, then, throughout much of the period 1775-1783, the only option was to choose a very fine and hard line between not offending its next-door neighbor and keeping appeased its traditional friend and ally.

Britain made it difficult, indeed. For one, its maritime policy on neutral shipping during the American Revolution was inflexible and overbearing from the perspective of Europe's second-tier maritime powers, which included Portugal. The policy authorized the interception and confiscation of any neutral shipping suspected of aiding the rebellious American colonies.

This countered the interests of neutral countries wishing to carry on legitimate trade with the Thirteen Colonies. The Russian Empire, the Dutch Republic, the Kingdoms of Denmark-Norway and of Sweden, Prussia, the Two Sicilies, the Ottoman Empire and even Portugal all objected. By September 1778, the British navy had confiscated nearly sixty merchant ships: eight Danish, sixteen Swedish, and thirty-five Dutch, not to mention those from Prussia.

Apart from Britain's policy toward neutral shipping, King George III and his military often took advantage of Portugal's dependencies on Britain to run up a gambit of abuses.

In the early years of the war, Britain preyed on Portuguese merchants shipping to America, even using warships and privateers based in Lisbon, a practice that had been forbidden by Article 18 of the Treaty of Westminster, signed in 1654.

The British Admiralty routinely sent warships to Lisbon harbor far in excess of the numbers allowed there under the existing alliance, a fact that



King Joseph I of Portugal, by Miguel António do Amaral, c. 1773



1st Marquis of Pombal, artist unavailable

the Spanish envoy to the Portuguese court noted with increasing irritation. Worse still, the British navy made demands on the Lisbon armory, requisitioning cannon and supplies obviously destined for the American war effort. Despite mild Portuguese remonstrances to London, the abuses mounted.

Most rankling of all was the practice of resident British traders' outfitting merchant vessels as privateers in Lisbon harbor itself, under the very eaves of the royal palace.



Maria I, Queen of Portugal, by Giuseppe Troni, 1783



King George III, by Johann Zoffany, 1771

the decree. At that very hour, they were outfitting two captured French vessels, the *Artois* and the *Perle*, with forty guns and nineteen guns, respectively, to conduct sorties from Lisbon harbor. The queen placed an embargo on supplies entering the two ships and forbade them to leave the harbor without first submitting to an inspection.

When the *Perle* tried to slip out of the harbor's mouth with the following morning's tide, the Portuguese put a live round through the *Perle's* hull, killing one crewman and injuring several more. In the end, the *Perle* and the *Artois* left Lisbon with skeleton crews, having undergone the required inspection.

After this last incident, which nearly risked declaring a war to keep out of a war, Portugal struck a modicum of respect among the greater European powers for its neutrality. Those powers no longer abused Portuguese waters for their own purposes during the American Revolution. ■

The Ultimate Challenge

The last of those infractions provoked Her Royal Majesty Maria I enough to issue a decree on 30 August 1780, denying all privateers access to her ports and giving those currently in harbor twenty days to leave, and prohibiting the sale of captured prizes in her harbors. Bolder still, she requested that all British warships take leave of their Portuguese havens immediately.

Nevertheless, the British tried to circumvent

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