



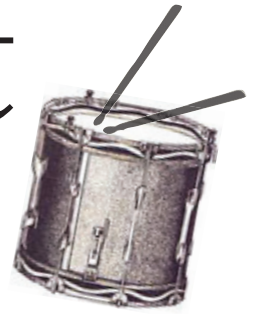
# Drumbeat

with *Flintlock & Powderhorn*

News of the Sons of the Revolution

Volume 32 Number 1

Spring 2014



Susie Chisholm signs the contract for the life-size Nathanael Greene likeness. GVP Mitchell Bush looks on. See page 4.  
—Photo courtesy of Mitchell Bush

## Fall BOM Meeting: Williamsburg, Virginia

The Society of Virginia is hosting the Fall Meeting of the Board of Managers of the General Society. The meeting, scheduled for 10-12 October 2014, will be held in Colonial Williamsburg, location of the GSSR headquarters.

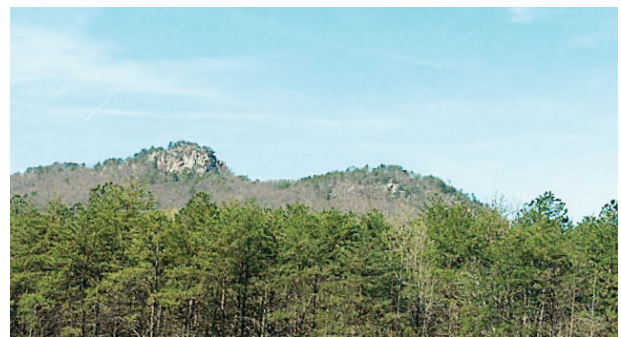
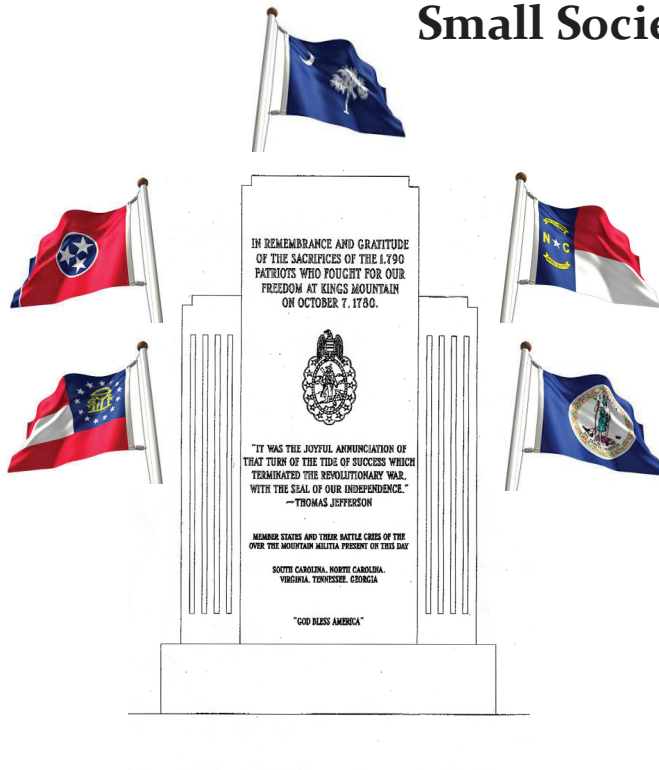
Colonial Williamsburg is one of those special historical places where one can learn something new about the past with every single visit. That's because so many different aspects of eighteenth-century life are blended into this single locale. In Revolutionary City, visitors have access to early American culture, cooking, crafts, trades, politics, and soldiering. All of it is portrayed through re-enactors, or living historians.

As you walk down Duke of Gloucester Street, you come across period townspeople, tradespeople, shopkeepers, musicians, political figures, and the enslaved.

By way of these actors, you learn of the hopes, joys, struggles, and fears of the people who lived in the capital of Virginia from 1699 to 1780—up to three hundred years ago. The carefully reconstructed pe-

—Continued on page 8

## Small Society To Leave Big Imprint



—For project details, see South Carolina, p.21



### W&M Online Course of the Revolution

The College of William & Mary and its neighboring institution, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, have announced a partnership to produce a Massive Open Online Course – MOOC – free to the public on the American Revolution and Virginia’s role in the collective struggle for independence from Great Britain.

“It is hard to imagine two institutions any more expert at crafting a compelling course about Virginia’s role in the struggle for American independence than W&M and CW,” College President Taylor Revelle said in a statement.

The two institutions will develop a detailed proposal for the course and seek donations for its funding. Developers intend to make use of assets of both institutions, including museum and library collections, publications, photography and video production facilities, as well as curriculum development and instructional design expertise.

—Jeff Lambert, Executive Director of the GSSR

### Happy Birthday, New Jersey!

This year the Garden State is officially celebrating its 350th birthday. In 1664, the British seized control of New Netherland from Dutch Governor Peter Stuyvesant. West of the Hudson River, New Netherland was renamed New Jersey, in honor of the Isle of Jersey in the English Channel.

New Jersey is known as the “Crossroads of the Revolution” because the opposing armies clashed on its soil in five major battles: Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, Union, and Springfield. Dozens of smaller engagements also occurred on New Jersey ground.

In 2006, President George W. Bush signed a bill that created the “Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area” which encompasses portions of fourteen counties. The area includes the Morristown National Historical Park and sites associated with the Battle of Monmouth. It also includes the town of Princeton.—Editor



Continental Army re-enactors in New Jersey.

—Source: [www.revolutionarynj.org](http://www.revolutionarynj.org)

### In Search of the ‘Maryland 400’

In the first quarter of 2014, Maryland State Archives researchers pursued leads on identifying and locating the gravesites of the four hundred Maryland militia that enabled George Washington and his Continental Army to safely retreat after the disastrous Battle of Long Island. Although the funding has since been exhausted, with no mass gravesite found, the effort led to further enlightenment about these heroes of the Revolution.

When Washington decided to withdraw troops, companies from Delaware, Pennsylvania and Maryland covered the retreat. Eventually, the Delawareans and Pennsylvanians joined the pullout, leaving four or five companies from Maryland—about four hundred—to attack the British at a stone farmhouse near Gowanus Swamp. They were vastly outnumbered and outmatched, and Washington himself later hailed their incredible bravery and described them as saviors of the new nation.



Maj. Gen. James A. Adkins.

—Source: [www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org)

*The Baltimore Sun* in late January reported that Maj. Gen. James A. Adkins initiated the research effort with a \$1,000 donation last year. Adkins is the commander of the Maryland National Guard. “Some people have dabbled in the Maryland 400 story, but... it’s one of those hidden pieces of Maryland history, and our nation’s history, that really has not been covered,” he said.

State Historian Owen Lourie led the project with a small team of researchers. The team described most of the four hundred as young men,

in their late teens or early twenties. More than half were captured or killed. Their stand at the Gowanus Swamp in Brooklyn is what gave Maryland the nickname Old Line State.—*Editor*

### Illustrations of the Revolution

Over forty illustrations depicting the Revolutionary War era had been on display at the Valley Forge National Historical Park's Visitor Center through 28 April 2014 and will be shown at Morristown National Historical Park in New Jersey from 23 June to 26 August 2014.

*The Morning Call* of Allentown and Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, reported the collection belongs to Kurt Zwinkl, executive director of the Schuylkill River National and State Heritage Area. He is an avid collector of the period illustrations and owns a hundred or so of them.

The illustrations are displayed chronologically—from Paul Revere's famous midnight ride through Massachusetts in 1775 to the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781. The images originally appeared in nineteenth-century publications, satisfying a public demand for illustrated reading material related to the war. See an example, page 5.—*Editor*

### Celebrating African-American Patriots

Recent ceremonies in North and South Carolina have featured the Revolutionary-era patriotic service of African-Americans. In North Carolina, the Havelock Community Improvement Association and the N.C. Society of the Sons of the American Revolution celebrated the collective service of fourteen freemen of African descent who fought on the side of the Colonies in the war for independence.

The fourteen were Isaac Carter, John Carter, Joshua Carter, William Dove, John Gregory, James Manley, Simeon Moore, Absalom Martin, George Perkins, Isaac Perkins, Aaron Spelman, Asa Spelman, Hezekiah Stringer, and Mingo Stringer. A ceremony was held in their remembrance at the Harlowe Community Center outside Havelock, N.C., where SAR members from both the Carolinas were present. Wreaths were placed in honor of each man and a plaque was unveiled beside the entrance to the community center.

In South Carolina, meanwhile, a single patriot of mixed African descent was honored with a historical marker in Scranton, S.C. The individual was Joshua Braveboy, a landowner and freedman of Native American, African American and Caucasian descent. When colonial forces decided to fight



*Theron McCabe, right, was instrumental in organizing the memorial to 14 African-American patriots.—Photo by Charlie Hall/Halifax Media*

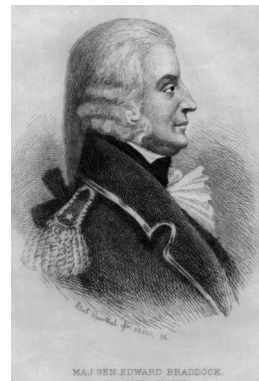
against the British, Braveboy rode with a mounted militia that eventually came under the command of General Francis Marion, known as the Swamp Fox.

His marker now stands at the corner of Old Mathews Road and Old Manning in Scranton. That

intersection is believed to be the boundary of Braveboy's former property.—*Editor*

### Early Trails: Beyond Braddock's Road

In the previous issue, *Drumbeat Vol. 31, No. 4*, the Early Trails feature article incorrectly stated that Gen. John Forbes had "cut and created a path from Fort Legions to Fort Bedford." The road went



*On the left side: Gen. Edward Braddock. On the right side: Maquis de Montcalm.—Source: www.wikipedia.org*

from Fort Ligonier to Fort Bedford.

Also, the image identified as Gen. Edward Braddock was actually that of the Marquis de Montcalm, Commander of the French Forces in Canada from 1756 to 1759. Please excuse the regretful oversights.

Although the article did not state it, perhaps the finest reconstruction of an eighteenth-century palisade and earthworks is located at Ligonier, Pennsylvania. The reconstructed fort sits on the exact site of the fort built in 1758 by Gen. Forbes, who named it in honor of John, Lord Ligonier, then Commander-in-Chief of the British Army.

—*Editor*



## “Only the Inspired Can Inspire”

It is only because of my title that I am given this page for expressing my message and my opinions. Although I may have a title, it is each of you that really matters. After all, what is most important for

our Society, and in society at large, is that each one of us share with others the blessings and privileges that we enjoy as citizens under the Constitution.

In the same breadth, we must call attention to the personal sacrifices made by our patriot ancestors so that we might have those blessings. Furthermore, it is important and critical to the whole message to also relate our fellow countrymen and women that each has a reciprocal obligation to defend the Constitution and to keep our Founders in remembrance.

You will recall Benjamin Franklin’s famous answer when, after the close of the Second Constitutional Convention, a citizen asked him, “What kind of government have you given us?” Franklin replied, “A Republican form of government, if you can keep it.”

The burden is on the citizen to be both grateful and accountable—grateful to the founders and accountable to them. It is a narrow challenge, not one suggesting a cafeteria plan with optional political theories or whimsy. Popular culture wants us to remain silent—“shush, be quiet!” Members of the Sons have special obligations, one of gratitude and the other of preservation, especially of preserving our First Amendment right of “freedom of conscience.” The Founders did their job; now it is our time to do our work and to speak out.

I wish to express my sincere gratitude and profound thanks for your ongoing support, especially most recently in response to the campaign for funding the Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene statue at Valley Forge. It is humbling to see how appropriately and generously our members responded. We had stated that \$100,000 was our goal. With your receipts and pledges, the goal has been reached. By each of your contributions and the contributions of the State Societies, we have raised the needed amount to complete the project. I have signed the contract for Susie Chisholm to finish the project.

Why should we honor Greene, and why at Valley Forge? There is, unfortunately, no remem-

brance of him at Valley Forge, where he fed your forefathers and sustained the Continental Army of more than 12,000 soldiers. Valley Forge is a fitting place for this monument. You can take pride in knowing that with your help, the present generation of the Sons of the Revolution is raising a memorial in his honor. The Sons had never done that before, and it was high time we did. You helped make that happen.

Without your giving, the project would never have seen the light of day. We, the officers of the GSSR, acted as your ombudsmen for this project, only with the hope that you would join this campaign to educate and afford tribute to one of our important Founding Fathers.

The agreed site for the monument will overlook the Washington small obelisk monument inside the Park. Our monument will be positioned at a spot near the location of the camp’s Commissary, adjacent to Valley Forge Park Road (PA Route 23). It will have informative signage to provide education to visitors touring at Valley Forge.

### Honoring Greene’s Accomplishments

No doubt, most members are familiar with this project from Drumbeat coverage, but how many of you before the Triennial of October 2013 would have been able to answer the question, “Who was Nathanael Greene?” We are aware he was from Rhode Island, a son of a Quaker minister. But did you know that he was known as ‘The Fighting Quaker’? He was self-educated; was ridiculed (bullied) because of a limp; started as a private in the militia from Rhode Island, and rose on merit to be a Major General in Washington’s Army.

He was one of seventy-eight generals and considered second only to Washington as a general and military leader. The only Major General to have served



*Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene*

all eight years of the Revolution at that rank. He served the Continental Army at New York, Brandywine, and at Guilford Court House, and as Quartermaster at Valley Forge.

Greene became Quartermaster at Washington's request after General Mifflin abandoned the post to return to greater comfort near Philadelphia. As Quartermaster, he found and distributed cooked food, and obtained needed supplies, wagons, horses, drivers, nails, tools and clothing. Greene, as Quartermaster, supplied what was consumed by Washington's Army. During the winter at Valley Forge—a low point for the supply services—Washington's Army still consumed more than 2.25 million pounds of beef, 2.3 million pounds of flour, and 15,625 gallons of rum and whiskey. During 1778, the Army's horses consumed 253,000 bushels of grain and 2.5 million tons of hay. The Army continuously used up tons of supplies ranging from tools and camp equipment to pens, ink and paper, wagons and supplies for repairs, building and clothing. It was the duty of the Quartermaster to provide and replace needed supplies.

Beyond that, his generalship skills saved the south from the British and from General Cornwallis's forces wanting to divide the colonies. It was Greene's strategy as the general of the Southern Army that stretched Cornwallis's supply lines to lure him to Yorktown, where he had to surrender to Washington. Following Yorktown, Washington then asked Greene to liberate Charleston and Savannah, which he did. He unfortunately died as a young man from a sun stroke at Mulberry Grove. He also died as a debtor in Georgia, since he had extended himself with his personal wealth to sustain his southern army with needed supplies, doing so under emergency circumstances, but with questionable merchants in Charleston.

He understood the importance of logistics. He demonstrated that important understanding first at New York, at Valley Forge, and then again during

the campaign for the southern colonies. And did you know that the name and image of Nathanael Greene and also of George Washington are displayed together on the green one cent stamp?

The story of the storied life of Greene, and his service to Washington and to the Continental Congress, needs to be told. Now, thanks to your involvement and your participation within our Society, his story will be told for all who visit Valley Forge.

### The Williamsburg Accomplishment

I also want to again thank all members who gave to the campaign to relocate our headquarters to Williamsburg, Virginia. For that effort, you helped raise \$60,000. Please come and visit; the "Welcome" sign is out. You have, I hope, at least enjoyed a virtual visit of the headquarters on the Internet, and I also hope you have reviewed with satisfaction the related articles in the Drumbeat. Please also follow us on Facebook and on our website.

Our new Williamsburg headquarters is part of our present platform for public education. We are focused on speaking out about our patriotic ancestors and their traditional, foundational principles that were, and for over two centuries have continued to be, the bedrock for our republic. I say "traditional" advisedly—the tradition of our Constitution's mandate for governance and the foundational principles of our nation's founders were not

mere customs or opinions, subject to change over time. The traditional, foundation principles were cultural convictions, unifying beliefs representing the collective moral fabric of a society, and they were and still are significant enough to defend and pass on—pass on to the next generation, and for the following generations.

As members of the Sons, we wish to engage and inspire many of our citizens to be both prepared and principled citizens for the security of our Constitutional framework of government and against



*"Washington Crossing the Delaware." Lithograph made from a drawing by W.K. Hewitt. Originally published by Nathaniel Currier, @ 1847.*

—Source: [www.ensemble-editions.com](http://www.ensemble-editions.com)

the powerful trendy humanist opposition that exists to contradict the history-tested convictions which are necessary for our nation's leadership role in the world; in that role, and for it to succeed, we must be the transformational leaders who are willing to speak up for the sake of our children wherever our traditions have been or are being weakened by reckless compromise.

In this pluralistic post-modern culture, the Sons must be certain of their convictions. If we can't inspire our membership with the message of 1776, you won't inspire anyone else. Only the inspired can inspire.

## Remembering Washington's Birthday

But, for the month of February, and as Sons of the Revolution, it is also our mission to remember and celebrate the birthday of George Washington, the "Father of Our Country," our first great statesman to lead the country, our first President and first Commander-in-Chief for the Continental forces and the allied forces, and of whom it was said, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

To Washington, character mattered. Such a man of George Washington's character was required for the birth of America. If Washington had had a different set of moral values or a different personal character, America might never have begun at all—and perhaps Washington might have declared himself King. But he avoided that several times, one being when at Newburg, New York in 1783, he quelled an insurrection by the Army. The troops had not been paid and Congress had few prospects to pay them in the future. He is the one who called for the Constitutional Convention in 1782 to unite and organize—and to meet the proper demands of the Army.

James Madison, in his notes of debates from the Continental Congress, states:

"...[I]t was certain that the army had secretly determined not to lay down their arms until due provision and a satisfactory prospect should be afforded on the subject of their pay; ...that he knew General Washington intimately and perfectly...that his virtue with patriotism

and firmness would, it might be depended upon, never yield to any dishonorable or disloyal plans into which he might be called; that he would sooner suffer himself to be cut to pieces; that...knowing this to be his true character, Hamilton wished him to be the conductor of the army in their plans for redress, in order that they might be moderated and directed to proper objects, and (to) exclude some other leader who might foment and misguide their councils."

To Washington, he desired that all his officers and soldiers be men of good character and specifically of Christian character, as he instructed his soldiers at Valley Forge and in response to the treason of General Benedict Arnold. For Washington, character and honor were at the heart of who he was, and character was also necessary for good military discipline. Washington also believed that the character of the nation was important—"only a virtuous people are capable of

freedom, as nations become more corrupt and vicious, they have need and desire for more masters."

John Adams said, "Public virtue is the only protector of a Republic." You will recall that Washington had Congress create the Badge of Merit, which later became the Purple Heart—the highest honor for Washington's officers and soldiers who were trained to be men of character and honor.

General Greene himself said of Washington in 1776:

"His Excellency, General, has arrived amongst us, universally admired. Joy was visible on every countenance, and it seemed as if the spirit of conquest breathed through the whole army. I hope we shall be taught, to copy his example, and to prefer the love of liberty, in this time of public danger to all the soft pleasures of domestic life, and support ourselves with manly fortitude amidst all the dangers and hardships that attend a state of war. And I doubt not, under the General's wise direction, we shall establish such excellent order and strictness of discipline as to invite victory to attend him wherever he goes.

There never was a man that might be



*George Washington Victory Reception.*  
—Source: [www.loc.gov](http://www.loc.gov).

more safely trusted, nor a time when there was a louder call.”

For Washington, his character always mattered. In 1795, Washington wrote to Secretary of State Edmund Randolph about character: “...for there is one straight cause for me, to seek truth and pursue it steadily.” From the earliest, when he confessed to his father about the cherry tree incident, he said, “I cannot tell a lie”—period. You’ve heard that before, I imagine!

More than present-day guarantees about health plans and doctors, that is the promise I most desire from my political leaders. Washington also said, “I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is the best policy.” For Washington and for the Founding Fathers, I believe, dishonesty was immorality.

Washington, for all his life, had critics only as to policy, but not as to his character or integrity. He received no “Pinocchio” awards from *The New York Times*. To my knowledge, no newspaper or political opponent ever characterized his honesty with a suspicion of falsehood or a conflict with the truth.

With a lifetime of activity, speeches and policy discussions, at the end of his life, it was fitting for his cousin, Colonel Henry Lee (“Light Horse Harry” Lee—not General Charles Lee) to deliver his famous eulogy which captured for all time Washington’s extensive impact and good reputation among the population.

When I was President of the Pennsylvania Society, at every Washington’s Birthday celebration, I encouraged the reading of the following in tribute (declared at the National Day of Mourning, and delivered by his cousin, Col. Henry Lee) to George Washington:

“First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen, he was second to none in the humble and endearing scenes of private life. Pious, just, humane, temperate and sincere—uniform, dignified and commanding—his example was as edifying to all around him as were the effects of that example lasting....Correct throughout, vice shuddered in his presence and virtue always felt his fostering hand. The purity of his private character gave effulgence to his public virtues....Such was the man for whom our nation mourns.”

I will close with an interesting contrast between Washington and Napoleon, made by Noel Porter, archdeacon of the Episcopal diocese of California,

who on the occasion of Washington’s 200th birthday said:

“Finally Washington manifested the spirit of the Cross of Jesus Christ—the spirit of self-sacrifice and unselfish service. During the time Washington lived there was another great general in the person of Napoleon. Napoleon was a great military genius, but Washington was a greater man. France can never repay Napoleon for rescuing her from the hands of the despoilers; yet while he waded through the seas of blood he thought only of a crown...Washington waded through blood and hunger and privation for his country’s sake and when it was done he asked no reward save to be left alone in his Virginia farm. Napoleon asked for a crown and received nothing; Washington asked for nothing and received a crown.”

One more thought, please: I want to comment on the Washington Monument in Washington, D.C., the largest and tallest all-stone obelisk in the world (555 feet tall), which was built in 1840 to commemorate Washington. The architects and sponsors had no trouble in placing at the very top, seen by few, if any, from the ground, the crowning Latin: “Laus Deo” (Praise to God).

The interior steps are not climbed anymore as an elevator takes visitors to the top, but, sad to say, those that ride the elevator and forego the steps miss the spiritual lift from all the Biblical references engraved in the walls throughout the course of the stairway ascent, such as “Search the Scriptures,” “Holiness to the Lord,” and “Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.”

Our reflection is clear: the 26th Congress of the United States, in 1789, had no trouble with announcing their collective declaration, a public statement reflecting their “Freedom of Conscience” as protected by the First Amendment of the United States Constitution. Why is it that we have restrained ourselves from the public practice of Freedom of Conscience in 2014?

There is nothing more that needs to be said. For this the 282nd birthday celebration, bless our remembrance of General George Washington.

Thank you.

Your humble & obedient servant,

Curtis P. Cheyney, III  
General President

—BOM article continued from page 1

riod buildings, shops, homes, gardens, museums and taverns lend authenticity to the visit.

### BOM Meeting Agenda

The contracted hotels for SR members are within walking distance from Colonial Williamsburg. A complementary shuttle to and from Revolutionary City will also be available every fifteen minutes. Members and their guests receive all-day universal passes on both Friday and Saturday to main attractions including the House of Burgesses, Governor's Mansion, Duke of Gloucester Street, the art



Williamsburg in autumn

Merchants Square, the Kimball Theatre is home to current films and live performances.

The Sons will enjoy a special reservation for dinner on Friday evening at the King's Arms Tavern. Choice of entrees will include Roast Standing Rib of Beef or Half Game Hen with Savory Herb Dressing.

Upon arrival to King's Arms, the group will dine on colonial fare by candlelight while being entertained by strolling balladeers and colonial characters. Wait staff will be adorned in colonial attire, and, once you and your guest are seated, they



King's Arms Tavern

museums, and nearby Merchants Square.

Speaking of Merchants Square, the GSSR headquarters building is adjacent to Merchants Square and is located on the Merchants Square Directory and Map. Also at

will assist you in tying large, white tavern napkins around your necks.

Following the business session on Saturday morning, a Southern-style Barbecue buffet luncheon will be served in the Cascades Conference Room of the Woodlands Hotel. On Saturday afternoon, members and their guests may choose between casting off in Yorktown aboard the Schooner *Alliance* for a cruise on the York River or a private round of golf at the Golden



Golden Horseshoe Golf Course

Horseshoe Golf Club. The Golden Horseshoe, designed by Robert Trent Jones, Sr., is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary and has often been named among the best public courses in the Mid-Atlantic.

If you choose to sail aboard the Schooner *Alliance*, you'll get to experience a gaff-rigged vessel of over one hundred feet in length. Docked at the Riverwalk Landing



Schooner Alliance at sunset

Pier in Yorktown, the schooner was named for the French and American alliance that was instrumental in winning the War of Independence. Once aboard, members and guests will be able to see the Yorktown Battlefield and Victory Monument and other sites from the water—always a unique perspective. At the conclusion of the cruise, the group will be returned to the Woodlands Hotel via motorcoach.

The weekend will come to a close on Sunday with the traditional church service and farewell sherry.

### Nearby Yorktown

If you take the time to visit Yorktown Battlefield, you can learn things like how comparatively much smaller the patriot force was in this last battle of the Revolution: some nine thousand patriots, compared to twenty thousand British and even twenty-five thousand French. Yet it was a small group of those nine thousand Americans who, together with French allies, did considerable damage to the British position.



Allied artillery was a key element that led to victory at Yorktown. Between American and French artillerymen, more than fifteen thousand rounds were pounded into British lines during the nine-day bombardment. As at nearby Williamsburg, reenactors are present at Yorktown Battlefield, too, representing Col. John Lamb's Second Regiment of the Continental Artillery.

Also be sure to check out the Yorktown Victory Center. Adjacent the famed battlefield the Yorktown Victory Center is actually embarking on an institutional transformation. By the time the new structure is completed in 2016 it will house an extraordinarily impressive museum of the entire American Revolution and will have a new name: the American Revolution Museum at Yorktown. It is an exciting time as this museum and the American Revolution Museum in Philadelphia prepare to open.

### Historic Jamestowne

If it's an earlier view of our nation's history that interests you, then hop across the peninsula to the southern shore, where you will find Historic Jamestowne, the site of the first permanent English settlement in America. Alongside the recreated James Fort is the real James Fort, which is an ongoing archaeological dig and is jointly administered by the National Park Service and The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation on behalf of Preservation Virginia.

As chief site archaeologist William Kelso wrote in the Summer 2011 issue of the *Colonial Williamsburg Journal*, "Despite the revelations of the past seventeen years [since 1994], the archaeology at James Fort is far from over."

So far, nearly two million items have been retrieved from the earth at James Fort. Those objects are now on exhibit in the Nathalie P. and Alan M. Voorhees Archaearium, a new exhibition facility at Historic Jamestowne.

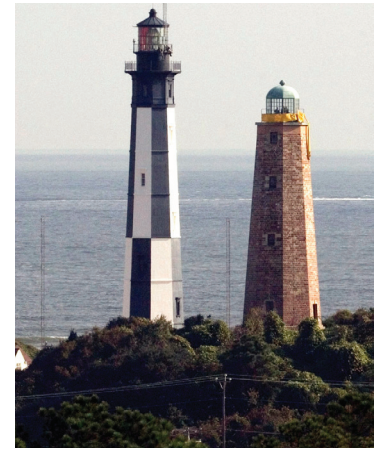
This year marks the four hundredth anniversary of the marriage of Pocahontas to Englishman John Rolfe. All year long, Historic Jamestowne is celebrating with a program called the *World of Pocahontas*, a commemoration of the quadricentennial anniversary of that historic marriage.

### Cape Henry Lighthouse

Another worthwhile landmark nearby to see is the Cape Henry Lighthouse, which silently guards the entry way into the Chesapeake Bay. Standing near the "First Landing" site of the Jamestown settlers, this old light has stood sentinel since it was

completed in 1792.

Authorized by George Washington and overseen by Alexander Hamilton, the construction of the Cape Henry Lighthouse was one of the first acts of the newly formed federal government and is the first federally commissioned lighthouse of the United States. The octagonal sandstone structure was designed by New York architect John McComb. In active use for nearly a century, its official function was replaced by a cast iron lighthouse which stands nearby.

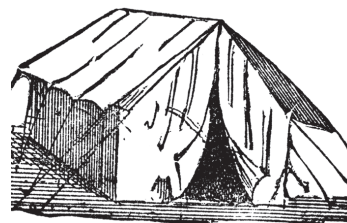


Cape Henry Lighthouse

According to the Friends of Old Cape Henry Lighthouse, Washington himself took an interest in the project, noting in a 1790 diary entry that he had spoken with Alexander Hamilton (the Secretary of the Treasury), "respecting the appointment of Superintendents of the Light House, Buoys, etc., and for building one at Cape Henry."

Fort Henry Lighthouse is located on the grounds of Fort Story on the southern side of the entrance to the Chesapeake Bay, at 583 Atlantic Ave., Fort Story, Virginia.—Article by GSSR Executive Director Jeff Lambert

### "Quartermaster's Tent"



Show everyone that you are a Patriot!!!

The General Society has a limited number of handsome briefcases or attache bags made of sturdy nylon. They come emblazed with the Sons of the Revolution insignia on the side and measure approx. 12" x 16" x 2". Each one features a shoulder strap and convenient handle. Cost is \$25 each.

To order, please contact Executive Director P. Jeffrey Lambert in Williamsburg; Tel. (800) 593-1776, or email GSSR@SR1776.org.





## *General Society Sons of the Revolution*

*Registration for the 2014 Annual Board of Managers Meeting  
Held in Historic Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia  
10-12 October 2014*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

State Society: \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Guest: \_\_\_\_\_

*(Please list additional Guests and Preferences on back of form)*

Total Amount of Payment Included: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**BOM Meeting Registration Fee: \$395 per person**

Registration Deadline: Postmarked no later than Friday, August 15th

Friday Evening Dinner Selection (Circle One Choice for Each Person):

Member: Roast Standing Rib of Beef **OR** Half Game Hen with Savory Herb Dressing

Guest: Roast Standing Rib of Beef **OR** Half Game Hen with Savory Herb Dressing

Saturday Afternoon Excursion (Circle One Choice for Each Person):

Member: Sail on the Schooner Alliance **OR** Golden Horseshoe Golf Outing

Guest: Sail on the Schooner Alliance **OR** Golden Horseshoe Golf Outing

Saturday Evening Dinner Selection (Circle One Choice for Each Person):

Member: Rosemary-roasted Tenderloin of Beef **OR** Pan-Seared Atlantic Salmon

Guest: Rosemary-roasted Tenderloin of Beef **OR** Pan-Seared Atlantic Salmon



## *General Society Sons of the Revolution*

*Registration for the 2014 Annual Board of Managers Meeting  
Held in Historic Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia  
10-12 October 2014*

*(Continued from previous page)*

*BOM Meeting Registration payments should be made by check to the order of:  
The Virginia Society, Sons of the Revolution*

*Please mail/return all BOM Meeting Registration Forms and Payments to:*

*Christopher Jos. Evans, Special Events Chairman  
Virginia Society, Sons of the Revolution  
P.O. Box 29855  
Henrico, VA 23242-0855*

*If you have questions, please contact Mr. Evans at [christopher@christopherjosevans.com](mailto:christopher@christopherjosevans.com) or call (804) 980-0246.*

**\*\*\* *Hotel Reservations and Accommodations are separate* \*\*\***

To Make Online Hotel Reservations: please use the specially designed Sons of the Revolution website found at: <https://resweb.passkey.com/go/28262> (Please do not use hotel's main online registration form.)

To Make Call-in Hotel Reservations: please call the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation at 800-261-9530 and be sure to use Booking ID 28262 when calling.

*The Woodlands Hotel (official meeting venue): Special Rate for SOR- \$135 per night, plus tax  
Telephone – (888) 965-7254  
Online info -- [www.colonialwilliamsburg.com/stay/williamsburg-woodlands/](http://www.colonialwilliamsburg.com/stay/williamsburg-woodlands/)*

*The Williamsburg Lodge: Special Rate for SOR - \$206 per night, plus tax  
Telephone – (888) 965-7254  
Online info -- [www.colonialwilliamsburg.com/stay/williamsburg-lodge](http://www.colonialwilliamsburg.com/stay/williamsburg-lodge)*



## CALIFORNIA

The California Society held its Annual Meeting luncheon on Saturday, 25 January 2014, at Annandale Golf Club in Pasadena. Newly elected and installed officers are:

President	Douglas R. Boyd
1st VP	Glenn H. Thornhill
2nd VP	Christopher E. Schutzenberger
Secretary	Brett A. MacDonald
Treasurer	Richard H. Breithaupt, Jr.
Genealogist	Wayne J. Rogers
Registrar	Richard H. Breithaupt, Jr.



L-R: California Society President and GVP Doug Boyd, Vice President Chris Schutzenberger, Treasurer and President Emeritus Rick Breithaupt, Vice President Glenn Thornhill, Secretary Brett MacDonald, and outgoing President Dr. Paul Gray

Approximately fifty guests enjoyed gourmet cuisine and camaraderie among Members of the Society of the Cincinnati, Daughters of the Cincinnati, Daughters of the American Revolution, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Society of the War of 1812 and several other hereditary organizations represented at the event.

Outgoing President Dr. Paul Gray administered the oath of office to the incoming officers. The group recognized Dr. Gray for his leadership as President of the California Society the past two years.

Our keynote speaker was Azusa Pacific University Professor Dr. David E. Lambert. Dr. Lambert is a Professor of History in the Department of History and Political Science. He is an American Army

veteran who served in Vietnam as an advisor to the South Vietnamese Army. He was awarded a Bronze Star for his outstanding service.

Dr. Lambert earned his Ph.D. from the Claremont Graduate University, a Master's in Political Science from the University of Pittsburgh, a BSFS in International Affairs from the School of Foreign Service, and a B.A. from Georgetown University. His topic was the Battle of Saratoga and how critical it was to the continuation of the American Revolution.



Paul Gray awards certificate of recognition to Dr. David Lambert

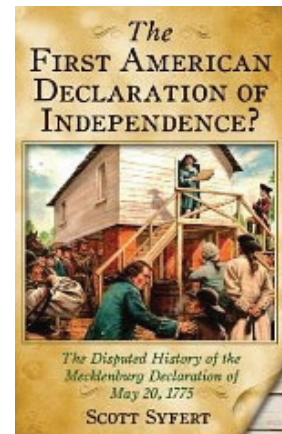
15-year-old CAR member Kolt Stark displays his school project on Saratoga at the Annual Meeting.

## New Book Examines Mecklenburg History

A new book has been published about the Mecklenburg Declaration with references to Captain James Jack, the famed patriot ancestor of California Society Board Member Jerry Jack. His ancestor delivered the sensitive document post-haste to Philadelphia for Congressional review (see *Drumbeat* Vol. 27 No. 3, Fall 2009, page 11).

The title of the new book is *The First Declaration of Independence*, written by Scott Syfert. There has always been controversy surrounding the legitimacy of the Mecklenburg Resolves and the Mecklenburg Declaration, so named after Mecklenburg County in North Carolina. This book sets out all the evidence legitimizing the early documents and in so doing tells the story of one of the greatest mysteries in American history.

Over the years, some historians have doubted the existence of the "Mec Dec," since an early fire destroyed



—Source: [www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com)

the last remaining evidence. But I have to ask all the naysayers, What earthly reason would someone have to create and promote such a fable? Why go to all that trouble to make up a lie? To me, the argument that it's a fabrication is in itself absurd.

Distractors say the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration has been disputed ever since it was first re-published in 1819, forty-four years after it was reputedly written. They say there is no conclusive evidence to confirm the original document's existence, and that no reference to it has been found in extant newspapers from 1775.

But, come now, that there was no news of it back in the day is because it was kept top-secret!



North Carolina flag

Had the British gotten a whiff of it through the newspapers, heads would have rolled. Furthermore, the Continental Congress at

the time also kept the document's existence hush-hush, as a good many legislators still had hopes of reconciliation with England.

The real evidence of its occurrence is in the blood of the people of North Carolina, and in the history of the Jack family. The Scots-Irish had come to America already with independent minds and wary of English power. It is not surprising to me at all that they were the first to rebel.

If it were just a lie, would a public library go so far as to uphold it? The most unique reproduction of the Mecklenburg Declaration was wrought by Harry Orr of Charlotte, N.C., who secured a log from the McIntyre Farm House (site of a Revolutionary War skirmish, at the intersection of Beaties Ford Road and McIntyre Avenue) and built a desk top upon which he carved out the entire text of the declaration, inlaying each letter. The finished product was carefully varnished and polished. Today, that copy is on permanent display in the Public Library of Charlotte.—submitted by Gerald I. Jack

## Two Well-Known Members Depart

The Sons of the Revolution in the State of California lost two renowned members early in the year. On 16 February 2014, Richard H. Breithaupt, Sr. slipped away in death. Dick had served on the Board of Managers for several years and had been a stalwart, congenial presence in the Society. He

helped organize the 2009 Glendale Triennial and assisted in other events whenever and wherever he could.

In 1959 he and his family moved to Los Angeles. There, while serving in the Army, he recruited and hired scientists to work on the Atlas Missile Project and later on the Titan Missile Project at Beale Air Force Base. Dick retired from the Army as a Captain in 1965, having completed ten years of service. Later he became a long-standing insurance broker with New England Life, from which he retired in 1995.

He had many interests and served in other patriotic organizations, including the SAR, the Sons of Liberty, the Old Veteran Guard, and the Masons. Above all, his passion was to assist disabled and impoverished veterans of war, especially the homeless. His son, Rick Breithaupt, said he was such an inspiration in that tireless endeavor. Dick was born on 9 May 1928, making him eighty-five years old when he passed away.—Editor

John B Wells, Jr. died 5 January 2014, with his wife of sixty-five years, Jane, by his side. Born 31 August 1919 in Chattanooga, Tennessee, Mr. Wells was 94 years old. Readers may recall the Drumbeat feature story on Mr. Wells (*Vol 30 No 4, Winter 2012, page 3*). The retired stock broker and ongoing President of the Kern Sunset Oil Company was the last surviving member of the WWII-era 408th Bomb Squadron, which played a significant role in thwarting a Japanese invasion of Australia in 1942.



John B. Wells—Source: Pasadena Star-News

Bomb Group Association (WWII). He served as



Richard H. Breithaupt, Sr.

His squadron was assigned to the 22nd Bombardment Group, which became known as the Red Raiders and operated in the South Pacific. It was said the Red Raiders gave "sky jitters" to the Japanese.

John was a proud member of Sons of the Revolution, Society of California Pioneers, The Marauder Historical Society and the 22nd Bomb Group Association (WWII). He served as

President of Annandale Golf Club. In 1965, as an invited member of Defense Orientation Conference Association (DOCA), John toured US and foreign operations that included Pentagon and White House briefings. John and his wife were invited to the National WWII Memorial Dedication in Washington D.C., in May 2004.

He was integral to the continued Bomb Group Association reunions. In 2006, they published *Revenge of the Red Raiders*, an encyclopedic volume to which John contributed much. John gave interviews at WWII museums that are archived for future use. In September 2012, as one of the last surviving original B-26 pilots who deployed with the 22nd to Australia, John represented the Group at Charter Towers, Queensland, where during a heritage festival a plaque was unveiled honoring the men of the 22nd Bombardment Group. He retired as Association President October 2013 at the sixty-fourth reunion.—submitted by Rick Breithaupt

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

It's been a busy few months for the DC Society. In addition to the Society's events, the officers of the Society spent a considerable amount of time in 2013 updating the governing by-laws and articles of incorporation, in reaction to changes in the District of Columbia's new requirements for D.C. non-profit corporations. Many thanks to Nicholas Ward for taking this extensive project on and bringing it to a successful conclusion.

### A Host of Events

Regarding Society events, on 17 October 2013, the Society held a general membership meeting and its annual dinner commemorating the victory of the American forces at Yorktown and Saratoga. The event was hosted by Society Treasurer Gary Nordlinger. We met at the Washington Golf & Country Club for an evening of good cheer and camaraderie.

Members and their guests were treated to a lecture by Christian M. McBurney who discussed his book, *The Rhode Island Campaign: The First French and American Operation of the Revolutionary War* (Westholme 2011). As he detailed in the book, Mr. McBurney commented on the events of 29 July 1778, when a French naval squadron sailed to the entrance of Narragansett Bay. Its appearance commenced the first joint French and American campaign of the Revolutionary War.

The new-founded allies' goal was to capture the British garrison at Newport. As the French moved into the bay, surprised British captains scuttled or burned many of their vessels rather than risk capture, resulting in the most significant loss of warships suffered by the British navy during the war. French Admiral Comte d'Estaing then turned to sea to engage the main British fleet, but his ships were scattered and damaged by a huge storm. After his flagship and two other ships were attacked, d'Estaing's squadron was taken out of the campaign.

The American army under General John Sullivan, meanwhile, was stranded on a small island near Newport without the expected French naval support. When they tried to retreat off the island, British and Hessian regulars were sent to destroy Sullivan's army; instead of a rout, a running battle ensued that lasted for more than six hours. Mr. McBurney's presentation provided a very detailed accounting of the Rhode Island campaign and was very well received.

In December the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia held their 125th Annual Meeting and dinner on 10 December 2014 in Chevy Chase, Maryland, hosted by Past President Nicholas Ward. Members and their guests braved a snow storm to gather for this event. The Society elected Mr. Joel Patrick Hinzman as President for a second term, Mr. Donald Lamson as first Vice-President, and Mr. Timothy Finton as Second Vice-President. Mr. Gary Nordlinger, III was elected as Treasurer for another term, as was Mr. Finton for Secretary.

Also during the meeting, recognition was given to the winners of the DC Society's Award for Art in American History, which is given to an undergraduate and graduate school student from the Corcoran College of Art and Design. This year's undergraduate winner was Ms. Megan Butterfield, and the graduate school winner was Ms. Ashley Hopkins.

Commendatory toasts were made to the President of the United States, to our first President George Washington, to the Armed Forces of the United States, and to the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia, and to the General Society.

Members and their guests were treated to a lecture by Mr. Don N. Hagist, who is an avid historical researcher and has spent much of his life studying and researching the history of the American Revolution, focusing on the British soldiers who served in America during that war. Besides several books, he has published numerous articles on the sub-

ject. Mr. Hagist's presentation revolved around his book, *British Soldiers, American War: Voices of the American Revolution*.

On 22 February 2014 Society member Peter Dixon led a group of members to Mount Vernon for a wreath laying at the tomb of our first President, George Washington. After the ceremony members and their guests assembled at Mount Vernon Inn for a very enjoyable lunch. This has been an ongoing tradition for the DC Society, and one in which we take great pride.

### Princeton Battlefield Showcased

On 20 March 2014 the Society met for its Annual Mess Dinner, hosted by Past President Nicholas Ward, which is one of the favorite traditions of our Society. It is an annual Black-Tie dinner for members and their guests, which invokes the traditions of a dining in. Toasts were made to the President of the United States, all of the service branches, the DC Society and to the General Society.

The guest of honor was Mr. Wade P. Catts, associate director of cultural resources with John Milner Assoc. Inc., an historic preservation service of West Chester, Pennsylvania and Alexandria, Virginia. Mr. Catts gave a fascinating lecture on the Battle of Princeton and the efforts to preserve the battlefield. As a registered professional archeologist, he focuses on the historical archeology of the Middle Atlantic region, with expertise in historic farmsteads, documentary research, material culture studies, military sites archeology, and African-American archeology.



Wade Catts speaking at a November archeology workshop.  
—Source: twipa.blogspot.com

Mr. Catts' led an in-depth discussion of the archaeological findings at the Princeton Battlefield State Park, which give new insight into how the battle was fought. Representing a turning point in American history, the Princeton battlefield is among the

most sacred of sacred grounds in this country. The park contains the gravesites of twenty-one British soldiers and fifteen American soldiers, as well as the Thomas Clark House Museum, and a seedling from the original Mercer Oak tree, which fell in 2000.

The Princeton Battlefield Area Preservation



Princeton Battlefield—Source: www.wikipedia.org

Society, however, is concerned with local development plans for adjacent land. Although the land is in private hands, it is nonetheless of historic interest. Maxwell's Field, a portion of undeveloped land adjacent to the park, is believed by some historians to have been the center of Washington's counterattack on the British during the Battle of Princeton on Jan. 3, 1777.

Maxwell's Field is also the chosen location for a faculty housing project of fifteen single-family homes planned by the Institute for Advanced Study. The Institute owns Maxwell's Field and says it intends to create a buffer zone between the housing and the battlefield park.

So far, legal actions have precluded the project from commencing. The battle over the battlefield continues to this day.

We encourage other State Societies and the General Society to learn more about this issue by contacting the Princeton Battlefield Area Preservation Society and pledging your support to help protect one of America's most sacred and cherished battlefields.—submitted by President Joel Hinzman

## GEORGIA

The Georgia Society has installed the following slate of new officers and board members for 2014:

President	Ron Freeman
1st Vice-President	Roland Summers, M.D.
2nd Vice-President	Frank Hardeman, III
Secretary	Matthew Lufburrow
Treasurer	Ryan Martin
Asst. Treasurer	Thomas Anderson
Registrar	Charles Williams
Historian	David Dickey
Surgeon	Julian D. Kelly, M.D.
Solicitor	Andy Anderson, Esq.
Clr Grd Capt	Steven Westgate
Chaplain	Rev. George B. Salley, Jr.

## Board of Managers

Richard L. Wallace, Bob Evans, David Thomas, M.D., Walter Wright, Roger Coursey, Jack Winters, Thomas Anderson, Steven Westgate, David Saussy, Michael Tomme, Chris Blaine, and Kirk Duffy

Membership Application Consultant: Andrew Calhoun, Jr.—Submitted by Mitchell Bush

## MINNESOTA

Members of the Minnesota Society, along with spouses, guests, and members of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in the State of Minnesota, gathered at Jax Café in Minneapolis, Minnesota on 15 February 2014 for the annual Washington Day Luncheon. The total attendance was sixty-five.

In the absence of William R. Johnson, Esq., the President, who was abroad and unable to be present, Col. Ronald McRoberts, the Vice-president called to order the meetings of the Board of Managers and of the Members and presided. The Minnesota SAR Color Guard presented the colors. SAR President Sisk led the Pledge of Allegiance, and SR Chaplain Michael Swisher gave the invocation.

The minutes of the Annual Meeting held on 23 February 2013 to mark Washington's Birthday had been sent with the notice of meeting and by email to the SR members present and they were approved as presented. The 2013 Treasurer's report had also been sent by email and was accepted as presented. Mr. Justice Edward Stringer had reported his move to Florida and had submitted his resignation. It was moved and agreed to that the board accept his resignation. The applications of Compatriots Bodeau, Moberg, and Sisk had been approved by the Registrar and it was moved and agreed to that they be elected to membership.

Furthermore, the Society's Board adopted without dissent and approved two amendments to the Bylaws of the Society. The first created a new office, that of Assistant Treasurer. It stated the new officer would *ex officio* be a member of the Board of Managers. The amendment would also permit the Board of Managers to place the Society's funds in a common trust fund to be approved by them or the Executive Committee.

The second amendment would update the Bylaws' meeting provision to permit the Executive Committee to take action by conference call or by unanimous written action.

Proposal 1 (Approved)

Section V. Treasurer.

(a) The Treasurer shall collect and keep the funds of the Society and shall cause the same to be deposited in a bank or other depository designated by the Board of Managers or by the Executive Committee, to the credit of the SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA....

(b) An Assistant Treasurer, enjoying the same powers and authority as the Treasurer, may also be elected.

Proposal 2 (Approved)

Section XII. Executive Committee.

(b) The Executive Committee, which between meetings of the Board of Managers shall enjoy all the powers of the Board of Managers, shall meet at the call of the President and the minutes of each meeting will be submitted to the Board of Managers. The Executive Committee may meet by conference call or take action, if approved unanimously in writing by each member of the Committee, which shall be as effective as if taken by majority vote at a meeting of the Board of Managers held in person.

Following that action, new officers were elected and duly installed. The Nominating Committee, consisting of Compatriots Galles, Swisher, and Finnell, presented the following slate of candidates for election to a one-year term, all of whom were unanimously elected and declared installed:

President	Col. Ronald McRoberts
Vice President	Robert Arthur Minish
Secretary	Duane L. C. M. Galles, Esq.
Treasurer	Duane L. C. M. Galles, Esq.
Registrar	Arthur Louis Finnell
Chaplain	Michael S. Swisher
Solicitor	William R. Johnson, Esq.,
GSSR Rep	Duane L. C. M. Galles, Esq.

Serving on the Board of Managers are: William R. Johnson, Esq. (*ex officio*); Edward Reino Lief, Esq.; James Fredrick Foster; John Hallberg Jones; Michael Schenk; Thomas Truxtun Morrison; Christopher Moberg; Geoffrey Bodeau, M.D.; Larry Wray Sisk, and Michael LaLond West.

It was then moved and agreed to that Compatriots McRoberts, Galles, and Swisher be given signature authority over the Society's accounts. Afterward, Compatriot Galles then introduced the speaker, John Hallberg Jones, former Chaplain General of the Hereditary Order of the Families of



the Presidents and First Ladies of America, whose address was entitled, "Our Presidential Cousins." His address was well-received, and the audience thoroughly enjoyed his presentation.

—submitted by Secretary-Treasurer Duane L. C. M. Galles, Ph.D.

## NEW JERSEY

On 17 February 2014, the New Jersey Society of Sons of the Revolution met for their annual meeting. About seventy-five members and guests attended the luncheon at the Masonic Temple after marching to Fife and Drum down the streets of Trenton. The State Society's annual meeting is held every year on Presidents Day and begins with business sessions held at the Old Barracks. The building is the only remaining British military barracks still standing in North America. On the eve of George Washington's attack on Trenton in 1776,



*Fife and Drum in Downtown Trenton*



*Fife and Drum with Old Barracks in the background*



*L-R: Scott Scammell, incoming Society President Charlie Scammell, and Robert Scammell. Scott is a brother of Charlie's and Past President of SR-NJ. Robert is their cousin and a GVP Emeritus.*

the barracks were occupied by British and Hessian troops but later came under Patriot control.

After completion of the business sessions, Society members marched to the St. Michael's Church to hear a sermon. This year the march proceeded down the cold, snowy and mostly abandoned streets, giving us all a remote feeling of what it may have felt like two hundred thirty-eight years ago. St. Michael's was established in 1703 and is the founding parish of the Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey. Rev. Peter K. Stimpson, our chaplain, also provided a lecture on the life of George Washington.

Following the church service, Society members enjoyed a buffet luncheon which featured presentations by Curt Cheyney, General President, and by Michael Quinn, President and CEO of the Museum of the American Revolution, now under construction in Center City Philadelphia. GP Cheyney spoke passionately about the mission of the Society and about his personal interest in supporting the construction and funding of the statue of Nathanael Greene at Valley Forge.

For his part, Mr. Quinn shared plans for the museum and gave us an update on the status of development. Before adjourning, we enjoyed the traditional colonial refreshment of Fish House punch.

At the luncheon, outgoing President Dr. Robert Olson was honored for his two years of service. During the business sessions, the following officers were elected and installed:

President	Charles J. Scammell
Vice President	Harrie E. Copeland III
Secretary	Hon. Glen E. Beebe
Treasurer	John E. Idenden, Jr.
Registrar	Michael Alfano III

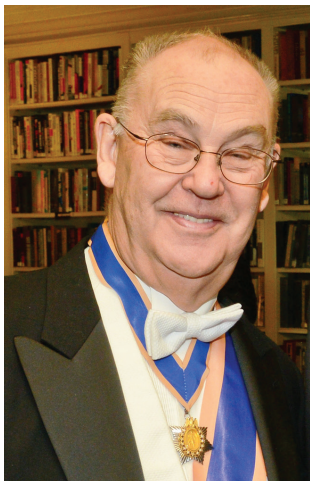
Historian	Robert P. Vivian, Jr.
Chaplain	Rev. Peter K. Stimpson
Surgeon	Robert Olson, M.D.
Librarian	Kevin M. Elliott
Marshall	CDR Scott Scammell III
Grd Capt	CDR Harrie E. Copeland III
GSSR	R. Caswell Cooke, Jr.

— Article submitted by Glen Beebe; photos submitted by Caswell Cooke

## NEW YORK

### A Plethora of Events in Early 2014

The Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York launched 2014 with characteristic gusto. On 27 January 2014, the year's events began with the 109th Annual Tallmadge Day Dinner. Frederick Samuel Tallmadge was the second president of the SRNY. It was under his leadership and generosity that the Society was able to acquire Fraunces Tavern in 1904. A reception was held in the Flag Gallery prior to dinner served in the Bissell Room.



Dr. Laurence Simpson

The evening's guest speaker was SRNY Past President Dr. Laurence Simpson, who spoke about Mr. Tallmadge, the Tallmadge ancestry, and how Tallmadge helped save Fraunces Tavern. Dr. Simpson, who currently serves as General Secretary, is a resident expert on the history of Fraunces Tavern and the New York Society.

Nearly a month later, on Presidents Day, 17 February 2014, public radio host George Bodarky interviewed Fraunces Tavern Museum Director Jessica Baldwin Phillips on 90.7 WFUV, of Fordham University. The program explored moments of Presidential history that took place in lower Manhattan. Jessica spoke not only about George Washington's renowned farewell to officers at Fraunces Tavern, but also that he frequented the tavern.

He used to come here to eat, actually," she said. "It was one of the most popular restaurants at the time because Sam Fraunces had two kitchens, a savory kitchen and a sweet kitchen, which was very uncommon." "Jessica admitted she likes to think of Washington's presence as being at the FTM to-

day, lending his support to the staff. She did clarify, however, that his apparition has never appeared!

### George Washington Birthday Ball

If ever there was an excuse for Commander-in-Chief's apparition to appear, it would have been at the SRNY's Annual George Washington Birthday Ball held 19 February 2014 at the prestigious Yale Club. The annual dinner and dance is a fundraiser for the benefit of the Fraunces Tavern Museum.

The Fifth New York Regiment stood guard during the cocktail hour in the Grand Library and then later marched with the Knickerbockers Greys to open the night to ceremonies. The Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York Color Guard presented flags.



*The Victory Ball of 1781*, by Jean-Léon Gérôme Ferris, 1929

The five Regents of the Daughters of the Revolution Chapters in Manhattan, Jane Campbell (New York City Chapter), Margarita Bloch (Mary Washington Colonial Chapter), Victoria Chall (Manhattan Chapter), Ursula Cary (Peter Minuit Chapter), and Karen Stewart (Knickerbocker Chapter) were honored for their leadership in their respective organizations.



*Five Regents of the Daughters of the Revolution (DOR)*

Just days after that event, NYSR members gathered at John Street United Methodist Church for the 2014 Annual Church Service. Coffee and refreshments at the church were provided by the Sons of the Revolution. There was also a Dutch lunch gathering at the Porterhouse at Fraunces Tavern after the service.

### On Exhibit at the Museum: Defining Lines

In mid-March, a new exhibit opened at Fraunces Tavern Museum entitled "Defining Lines: Maps From the 1700s and Early 1800s." It includes twenty-seven maps from various cartographers, all of them considered the most accurate of their time. In that era, cartographers used information from surveys, topographical observations, and publications of their peers and predecessors to create their maps. Scientific improvements later in the eighteenth century, and the perfection of surveying tools such as the theodolite, gave more exact measurements which led to more realistic spatial models.

Fifteen of the twenty-seven maps have never been exhibited. A few highlights include a powder horn which shows a detailed engraved map of the Hudson and Mohawk River valleys as well as Lake Champlain and Lake Ontario. Also on exhibit is a map by John Silsbury, who created the first jigsaw puzzle as a way to teach geography to children.



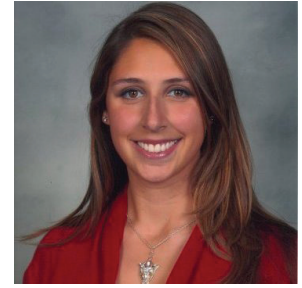
Visitors will also see the "Plan of City of New York in North America," by British engineer Bernard Ratzer. It is one of the best depictions of NYC before the Revolution and provides a birds-eye view of lower Manhattan Island, eastern New Jersey, and western Brooklyn. At the bottom of the map is a detailed panoramic view of New York harbor as seen from Governors Island.

Another on display is Aaron Arrowsmith's "A Map of the United States & North America Drawn from a Number of Critical Researchers." It was first created in 1795 and is the most comprehensive map of the western interior of its time period. The map had an amazing nineteen editions, including the 1802 version that Lewis and Clark carried on their expedition.

The exhibition is made possible through the generous support of Dr. Michael C. Wolf, Sons of the Revolution in the Commonwealth of Virginia,

and Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.

Lastly, the Society bid farewell to long-time administrator Margaret O'Shaughnessy after the holiday season, when she stepped down. In her place, the Society has welcomed aboard Julie Hago- pian as Membership and Office Coordinator. Julie is a graduate of Saint Mary's College in Notre Dame, Indiana. Since 2012, she has acted as Media Manager for the 5th New York Regiment and as Public Information Officer for the Brigade of the American Revolution.—Article compiled by Editor; photos by Matthew Carasella



Julie Hago-pian

## NORTH CAROLINA



Members and guests, Gen. Wm. Lee Davidson Chapter, Annual Chartering Dinner—Photo courtesy of Gus Succop

On 27 September 2013, the Gen. Wm. Lee Davidson Chapter, SRNC, held its annual Chartering Dinner at the Charlotte Country Club. Over twenty-five members and guests were in attendance.

Dr. Tony Zeiss, President, Central Piedmont Community College, Charlotte, provided the evening's program. Dressed up as Major Thomas Young in his latter years, Dr. Zeiss told of Major Young's role as a young man of sixteen years of age in the battles of Kings Mountain and Cowpens.

John McKee, SRNC State President, and Dan



Tony Zeiss as Thomas Young —Photo courtesy of Gus Succop

Hopping, SRNC State VP, brought greetings. Newly appointed Director of the Charlotte Museum of History, Kay Peninger, was welcomed and recognized. Chapter member and history instructor Chris Stonestreet, author of *The Battle of Cowan's Ford*, was introduced. His book details the battle and death of our namesake general, William Lee Davidson.

Dr. Leland M. Park, Director Emeritus, Davidson College Library, was a guest of the chapter. He spoke of the Davidson family and the land that was bequeathed by them to organize the college. Dr. Park served as library director there for thirty-one years (1975-2006). Former College President Robert F. Vagt (1997-2007) often said of Dr. Park, "He is the weave of the Davidson fabric."

Chapter officers are: The Rev. Dr. Augustus E. Succop III, President; Randolph Lee, VP; and, David Boggs, Secretary-Treasurer. [Editor's note: This report should have appeared in the previous issue, but was unintentionally omitted.]

—submitted by Chapter President Gus Succop

## PENNSYLVANIA



Society members pose at the Musket Ball.  
—Photo courtesy of Coleman Sellers



L-R: Society Color Guard Captain Rob Van Gulick and guardsmen Monty Harris, III, Ben Wolf and Jon FitzGerald during Washington's Birthday celebration.—Photo courtesy of Amanda Muckle

The PSSR Special Projects Committee, led by Theodore Wiederseim, III, has announced that the Pennsylvania Society and its Color Guard have enthusiastically made significant matching contributions to the General Society's memorial project honoring Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene at Valley Forge. We are proud and honored to give to this worthy cause.

The Society continues to thrive with a full agenda. In October, we hosted the 125th Anniversary Musket Ball at the historic Montrose Mansion in Villanova, Pennsylvania. A packed house enjoyed cocktails, dinner, dancing and the company of family, friends and many guests. We were honored at this milestone celebration by the support and attendance of members of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America and other societies, including Colonial Wars, Sons of Cincinnati, Colonial Society and the War of 1812.

After dinner, Society members were presented with a special reproduction of the Society's 25th Anniversary rosette from one-hundred years ago. As always, Musket Ball Chairman Ben Wolfe treated us all to a wonderful evening.

In December, the Society continued its long-standing tradition and commitment to participating in the naturalization ceremony for new citizens at the Federal Courthouse in Philadelphia. Committee Chairman John Blickensderfer, President James Burke, William Carr, Lindsay Doering, Robert Flood, Jr., Jefferson Moak, Theodore Wiederseim, III, and our Society's secretary, Barbara Dickenson, participated in the event. The Honorable Stewart Dalzell, U.S. District Court Judge, presided over the Oath of Allegiance ceremony.

In February, Washington's Birthday Ball was held at Overbrook Golf Club in Villanova. Upon their arrival, members and guests were welcomed by the officers of the Society. Sumptuous hors d'oeuvres and cocktails were enjoyed by all. The Society's Color Guard led by Captain Robert Van Gulick presented the colors. The packed house enjoyed dinner and dancing. Thanks to Chairman Richard Walkup and his committee, a great time was had by all.

### Younger Members

The Younger Members Committee hosted a *Cocktails with the Board* reception last fall at the Bachelors Barge Club on Boathouse Row. The reception featured a full spread of delicacies from DiBruno Bros., seasonally appropriate *Dark and Stormy* cocktails, and cigars. From on deck, everyone enjoyed the view overlooking the Schuylkill

River.

The Younger Members also celebrated the holiday season in full and festive form at the November *Annual Holiday Mixer* with the Young Dames at the popular Hop Sing Laundromat speakeasy in Chinatown. The evening started at happy hour and lasted well until the wee hours.



Richard Pagano, John Ventura and Harvard Wood.  
—Photo courtesy of Schuyler Wickes

Most recently, in March the Younger Members hosted an *Evening with Scotch Whiskey* tasting event at the historic First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry Armory. Light food and a full spectrum of Scotland’s finest malts were presented to the enthusiastic members and guests in attendance. Our continued appreciation to the Younger Members Committee Chairmen Andrew McReynolds and Kipp Gearhart for their stewardship and energy in putting together these classy events.

—Submitted by Schuyler Wickes

## SOUTH CAROLINA

### Small Society To Leave Big Imprint

South Carolina Society President Charles W. Swoope and others are leading a determined effort. Even though the State Society is small, they are on their way to leaving behind a large imprint in the public view.

Due to the persistence and patience of President Swoope and fellow officers, the Society is about to reap a handsome dividend: approval to place a monument honoring the fallen patriots of the Battle of



The planned monument will be approximately this size.  
—Photo courtesy of Chuck Swoope



Headquarters at Kings Mountain National Military Park.  
—Source: www.nps.gov

Kings Mountain inside Kings Mountain National Military Park.

"They have not said no, so that gives us hope," President Swoope said of the National Park Service. "Understandably, it takes time with the required approvals before anything can be done. The NPS moves slowly before sacred ground is disturbed. Plans and modifications come under strict scrutiny, with adherence to national guidelines carefully followed."

President Swoope says the approved monument will most likely be a brownstone block about shoulder height, surrounded by the flags of the states from which the patriots came: South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Virginia.

The men from the latter two states were known as the Overmountain Men, for they had to trek up and over the Blue Ridge Mountains in wintertime before descending into the Carolina Piedmont, where the battle was fought.



State Society President Chuck Swoope with his grandson, Scott.  
— Photo courtesy of Chuck Swoope

Getting the attention and cooperation of the right people inside the National Park Service can be a daunting task, but the S.C. Society is proving it can be done. The effort to engage the NPS and have meaningful dialogue with the right people took two years of waiting. The wait was mainly due to internal circumstances and timing within the agency.

Two years ago, he first contacted KMNMP Chief Ranger Chris Revel. Then it was one delay after another as frustrations mounted. However, good things come to those who wait. Finally, President Swoope and Society Vice President Scott Swoope, Chuck's grandson, were able to meet with Ranger Revel in person, who picked up immediate interest

in the project.

In fact, the five representative flags were Mr. Revel's suggestion, President Swoope said, as there is no commemoration at the park which honors the five states representative of the patriot forces. Although no final word has come as to the monument's exact location, the Society is hopeful it will be placed somewhere near the front entrance to the park.

Chief Ranger Revel informed the Society the project somewhat depends upon the plans to renovate the park's trails (walkways), which will take time to complete. He thinks the Society's project can be shuttled under the umbrella of that larger project, but it still awaits final approval.

Nonetheless, Chief Ranger Revel is a key ally to have on the Society's side. He was honored in recent years with the NPS Southeast Region's Harry Yount Award for rangers excellence, and he is a proponent of working together with citizens to improve the parks.

"We are very sensitive to the desires of our patriotic organizations, but at the same time we are held to many policies and regulations regarding Historic Preservation and Environmental Compliance," the chief ranger said.

"I assured Mr. Swoope that we would work with him on an acceptable design and location once the trail issue has been resolved."

In the end, the Society's coming dividend is not about money. It's a different kind of dividend. It's about doing a job well done and about seeing something through to the end. Once the Society receives final approval from the NPS and plans are crystallized, the fundraising will begin. The cost of the project is estimated at \$15,000. Any member from the five representative states or beyond may contribute to the successful fruition of this project. To donate, please contact the S.C. Society at [cswoope@ft.NewYorkLife.com](mailto:cswoope@ft.NewYorkLife.com).

## TENNESSEE

### GP Cheyney Visits Tennessee Society

General President Curtis P. Cheyney, III, visited the Volunteer State and was hosted by the Tennessee Society during its 2014 annual meeting held 22 February at the Rothchild Catering and Conference Center in Knoxville, Tennessee. In formal remarks before the Society, President Cheyney touched on a wide range of topics but was especially appreciative of the service that characterizes the Tennessee Society.



*GP Curt Cheney, center, flanked on the left by the Davenports and the right by the Hollises. Rick Hollis is Quartermaster General of the Society of the Descendants of Washington's Army at Valley Forge.*



*Tennessee Society President Jim Rivers, right, presents GP Cheyney with a 17th-century ax remounted in a hand-made handle by Steve Ricker.*

"I am delighted to be in Tennessee, the Volunteer State, a state with no income tax and no snow and without potholes. It is great to see our General Society's President Emeritus, Terry Davenport, and his lovely wife, Shannon. I thank you for lending him to our General Society – he did so much good, and brought so much good will. It is my pleasure to again remind all my Tennessean listeners tonight of this great "volunteer" and the many qualities of his services to others.

"I also want to acknowledge the long service to our Society of David Rutherford, our Regional Vice President. He is one of the longest serving; he is always ready to serve and he makes the GSSR a better national patriotic fraternity. He is the embodiment of the motto: 'Ready when called.' I need to also recognize and thank Charles Carroll, who is present tonight. He and his late brother, Richard, whose memory as a gentleman and partner in our patriotic causes, we will not forget. It is their service

and charity that require me to recognize their efforts not only in Tennessee, but also in the General Society and in the European Society.



L-R Terry Davenport, Curt Cheyney, John Glynn, and Bert Chalfant. Mr. Glynn is President-General of the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

“Most of all, I thank you, the State Society, meaning everyone here. Thank you for your years of support, especially recently by your support of our relocation effort in the move from Independence, Missouri to Williamsburg, Virginia. Your state’s members contributed significantly to the appeal that produced \$60,000 collectively to secure our new national headquarters. Please come and visit; the ‘Welcome’ sign is out.”

General President Cheyney also thanked Tennessean members for their generosity in giving towards the General Society’s project to erect a monument to Nathanael Greene at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. And he thanked the Volunteer State for its role in our nation’s formative history.

“Thank you, Tennessee, for remembering Greene with your gifts of lands in appreciation for his services extended during the Revolution, when this state was just a frontier. Thank you also for your frontiersmen and other volunteers who made a differ-



GVP David Rutherford

ence for our country at Kings Mountain, at Guilford Court House, and elsewhere. These [events] are part of your history, but, quite frankly, in states above Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, the ... people may have far less knowledge of or appreciation

for the southerners’ sufferings under the British and the relief won for them by Greene.”

He stated that the General Society’s project aims to help enlighten the public of Greene’s heroism not only while he served as Quartermaster General at Valley Forge, but later as he gallantly and brilliantly served as commander of the Southern Campaign to rid the South of the British army.

“This project started right here in Tennessee,” General President Cheyney said. “With me tonight is a miniature bronze of the Greene monument that will be erected in Valley Forge at the Washington Memorial Chapel. That little guy is my traveling companion – approved by my wife.”

Later in the evening’s agenda, General President Cheyney presided over the swearing-in ceremony of the new State Society officers. The officers and Board of Managers for 2014 are:

President	Jim Rivers
VP	Gene Hicks
Secretary	Ralph Martin
Treasurer	Arthur Rivers
Registrar	Larry Fox
Chaplin	Tom Byrge

The Board of Managers are: Martin Cash; William Christenberry; Bertram Chalfant; Jerry Creasey; Terry Davenport; Ronnie Lail; Tim Massey; Gary McDonald; Gerald Mustin; Harry Patton; Robert Pelton; Gary Randles; Gerald Ross; David Rutherford; Fred Sherrod; Jerrod Underwood, and Alan Williams.

After the new officers and board members were installed, President Rivers swore in to the TNSR nine new members, including Arven Hurst, Terry Sisk, Gil Sherrill, Kevin Martin, Phillip McKenzie, Tom Byrge, Marcus Baker, Johnny Lenoir, and Eddie Martin.—Article submitted by Secretary Ralph Martin; all photos by Tim Massey



State SAR VP Darryl Addington

## TEXAS

### Honoring the ‘Spanish Savior of America’

SR members in Texas generally have a challenging time of coming together, given the great distances within the Lone Star State.

That said, SR members as well as the State SAR and other lineage societies have strongly united behind a project that’s near and dear to the hearts of many: erecting a memorial statue in honor of Bernardo de Gálvez y Madrid in Galveston, his namesake city.

For those who may need a refresher course, Gálvez was a Spanish military leader and colonial administrator who served as Governor of Louisiana and Cuba (under Spanish control) and later as Viceroy of New Spain. During the American Revolution, he aided the Patriot cause by defeating British forces at both Baton Rouge and Natchez, Mississippi in 1779, then recapturing control of Mobile, Alabama the next year.

He is most renowned for his successful attack by both land and sea on Pensacola, Florida in 1781, which resulted in Spain’s regaining control of Florida and leaving Britain with no bases in the Gulf of Mexico. Gálvez has been called the “Spanish Savior of America,” and it is in his honor that Galveston, Galveston County and Galveston Bay in Texas are named. Furthermore, the parishes of East Feliciana and West Feliciana in Louisiana are named after Don Bernardo’s wife, Marie Felice de Saint-Maxent Estrehan.



*Bernardo de Gálvez y Madrid, artist unknown*

SR / SAR member Bill Adriance is one of the individuals leading the effort for the statue in Galveston, along with the organization called *The Order of Granaderos y Damas de Gálvez* (Grenadiers and Ladies of Galvez). In a letter to the editor published in January in the Galveston Daily News, Mr. Adriance stated that \$400,000 was needed to erect a larger-than-life bronze likeness of Bernardo de Gálvez on horseback, with a raised sword. The statue will have a granite pedestal, and the site will include historical markers, paving bricks, walkways

and benches. The site of the project is at Menard Park, 27th Street and Seawall Boulevard.



*The model statue of Bernardo de Gálvez y Madrid.—Courtesy of SAR*

and benches. The site of the project is at Menard Park, 27th Street and Seawall Boulevard. Quite possibly, the only other statues of Gálvez on the national map are located along Virginia Avenue, N.W., in Washington, D.C., among a row of statues collectively known as the Liberators, and a recent one in New Orleans. The likeness in Washington was a gift to the United States by the King of Spain in 1976. Currently, there is a movement underway to place a portrait of Bernardo de Gálvez in Congress and make him an Honorary Citizen of the United States (of which there have only been seven named).



*Menard Park in Galveston, affronting the seawall.—Source: www.trekaroo.com*

Any SR members who would like to make a contribution to this project, please contact Bill Adriance, Statue Committee, (409) 939-0205, or [bill.a@galvezstatue.org](mailto:bill.a@galvezstatue.org). For more information, visit the website, <http://galvezstatue.org>.

The names of all contributors will be handsomely displayed on granite plaques or brick pavers at the site.

—submitted by David H. Peterson ■



# Flintlock & Powderhorn

## ARTICLES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

### A Midnight Ride ... but not Paul Revere's

by Michelle Hertzler

*The following text is reproduced with permission from The Breed's Hill Institute. Michelle Hertzler lives with her family in south-central Virginia, not far from Williamsburg. She grew up in Pennsylvania, near Valley Forge and Daniel Boone's homestead, thus acquiring an early interest in American history.*

Spring rain saturated the recently cultivated wilderness of the Fredericksburg Precinct in Dutchess County, New York. It was the evening of 26 April 1777, and the family of Henry and Abigail Ludington were retiring for the night. The grist wheel in Henry's mill had been stilled, dinner dishes had been cleared, and the children were being tucked into bed.

Suddenly, above the noise of the thunderstorm, they heard pounding on the door. It was a dispatch rider who had been riding hard to deliver the maddening news. The British were burning Danbury!

On 25 April British General William Tryon had debarked on Compo Beach in Connecticut, leading a force of two-thousand men. Tryon had been commissioned with the task of preventing the Continental Army from using supplies stored in the town of Danbury, Connecticut. (The Commissioners of the Continental Army had been using Danbury as central depot for military stores). As if on parade, the British marched through Redding, Weston, and Bethel toward the unsuspecting Danbury.

#### Turning the Sky Aglow

As news of Tryon's troops reached the Connecticut revolutionaries, they mustered together what resistance they could, but none of the encounters resulted in full-fledged combat. The heavy spring rains caused the difficulty, but even that did not stop the Redcoats from reaching their goal the following afternoon.

They remained in Danbury all the next day—securing control, terrifying the townsfolk, and destroying patriot military stores. [Their] earlier hopes of transporting commandeered supplies to New York City for later use were abandoned, since additional supplies would slow travel and inhibit their ability to fight.

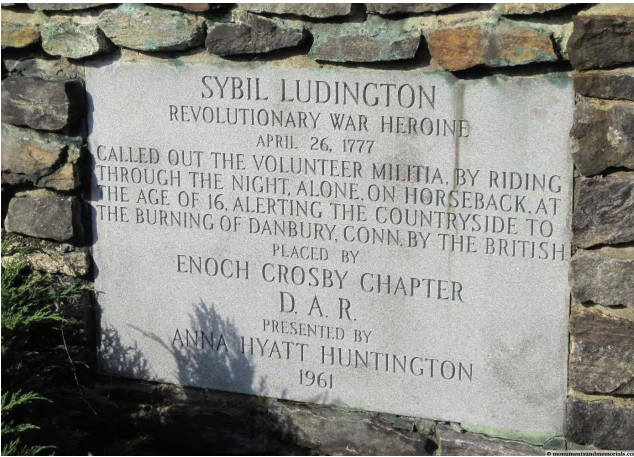
Goods found in Loyalist homes or in a Church of England were taken to the streets to be burned. However, homes owned by Patriots that contained supplies were burnt to the ground. This continued into the night, with soldiers becoming drunk as they helped themselves to the stores of rum and wine. Around 1 a.m. Tryon ordered all the houses not marked with a cross (owned by Tories) to be torched.

Even through the rain, the Ludington family most likely could see the fire aglow in the eastern sky. How ironic that Henry Ludington, now a Colonel in the Continental Army, had once served under William Tryon before switching loyalties and resigning his commission, in favor of the Patriot cause. Small wonder that in response to this ultimate betrayal, General Howe had placed a bounty of three hundred guineas—dead or alive—on Henry's head!

In a time when neighbor or friend could quickly turn against you, Col. Ludington had to be very careful. There were many who had ideas of obtaining the reward. His family played a huge role in keeping his life out of their hands--thanks especially to the watchfulness of his eldest daughter, Sybil.

“Listen my children, and you shall hear  
Of a lovely feminine Paul Revere  
Who rode an equally famous ride  
Through a different part of the countryside....”

(“Sybil Ludington's Ride” by Berton Braley)



Statue of Sybil by Anna Huntington, located along Route 52, Lake Gleneida, Carmel, New York. The plaque is on the base of the statue. Source: [www.monumentsandmemorials.com/](http://www.monumentsandmemorials.com/)

## Of Sybil's Heroics

Sybil was the first-born of the Ludington children (there would eventually be twelve). In addition to [doing] household chores and the duties of an eldest sister, she was interested in her father's military role, often watching as he drilled his men. She was an able horsewoman, seeming to possess a keen and clever mind.

It was her quick thinking that kept the notorious Tory Ichabod Prosser from capturing her father. One night she and her sister Rebecca were keeping watch outside the house and discovered that Prosser and others had surrounded the home. Quickly informing the rest of the household, Sybil instructed her younger siblings (then numbering only seven, one being an infant) to fill the rooms with candlelight and march back and forth before the drawn windows, giving the illusion that the house was strongly guarded.

The ruse fooled Prosser and his men. They did not dare to attack and stayed hidden around the homestead, leaving at daybreak.

In recounting the incident, Lewis S. Patrick (great-grandson of Col. Ludington's) says this about Sybil: "Her constant care and thoughtfulness, combined with fortuitous circumstances, prevented the fruition of many an intrigue against [the Colonel's] life and capture." Perhaps it was this brave daughter who answered the door when the dispatch rider came with news of Danbury; we do not know for sure, but we do know that once again Sybil was there to assist her father and aid her country.

As the rider told of Tyron's capture of Danbury, the Colonel knew he must gather his regiment to join other militia in retaliation. It was too late to save Danbury, but if they could keep the British from advancing further into the Hudson Highlands, the Americans might come out on top of this yet.

Colonel Ludington realized then that there was no way he could sound the call to arms. He needed to remain on his farm to organize the men as they arrived from their homes in the surrounding counties. Turning to the dispatch rider, he saw the man was too spent to make the 40-mile trek. That left only one person who knew the way and could make the ride: his oldest daughter.

But how could he ask her to make the journey in the rain and dark over paths that were rough to travel in the daylight? The way traversed through lonely stretches where "Cow Boys" and "Skinners" roamed—marauding, stealing, killing, and worse. Historians are not sure whether Sybil volunteered or her father asked her to sound the alarm.

Regardless, around nine o'clock at night, she rode toward the town of Kent on her horse, Star, a present she had received earlier that month for her sixteenth birthday. Historians cite between twenty to forty miles that she covered that night. After reaching Kent, she headed south, around Lakes



Sybil's route, from a conglomeration of maps. Graphic designed by Amber Rankin, [ambermations.wordpress.com](http://ambermations.wordpress.com)



*Sybil is buried near her father in the Maple Avenue Cemetery, Historic Patterson, N.Y.—Source: [www.historicpatterson.org/](http://www.historicpatterson.org/)*

Carmel and Gleneida, to Mahopac. From there, she went north to Stormville. As she rode she would bang on shutters with a stick calling out to the militiamen inside: "The British are burning Danbury-muster at Ludington's!"

### A Company Raised

As the sun rose on Sunday, 27 April, a drenched and exhausted horse and rider returned to the Ludington farm. As tired as Sybil must have been, the writer surmises she probably couldn't help but feel a bit of pride, knowing that the four hundred men who stood under her father's command, ready to march, were there because of her. She and Star had braved a rough road and a long night, because her father had taught her well and had [shown] faith in her abilities.

Colonel Ludington's regiments met up with other Continental troops, encountered the British at Ridgefield, Connecticut, and were successful in keeping Tryon from [advancing] further inland. In the words of Alexander Hamilton to Gouverneur Morris: "The stores destroyed [in Danbury] have been purchased at a high price to the enemy."

And what became of our heroine? Sybil continued helping on the family farm until 1784, when she married Edmond Ogden, a farmer/innkeeper. They had one son, Henry. In 1792 they moved to Catskill, New York, where it is presumed that Edmond died of yellow fever on 16 September 1799.

When Henry reached eighteen years of age, Sybil bought property where she operated a tavern and funded his schooling. He eventually became "Henry Ogden Att. at law," married Julia Peck of Catskill, New York, and had six children.

Always supportive of her son, Sybil moved with Henry's family to Unadilla, New York in 1811 and lived with them until her death on 26 February 1839. Her body was laid to rest beside her father's in the cemetery of the Presbyterian Church of Patterson, New York, where she had been a member and where she and Edmond had been married. Interestingly, on her tombstone her name is spelled "Sibbell," which is different from any documented spelling prior to her burial: She herself signed her name as "Sebal"; her sister, Mary, used "Sebil." The U.S. Census of 1810 shows "Sibel," and in other records it appears as "Cybil." For this article, the author chose to use the most common spelling of the name, "Sybil."

Some accounts indicate George Washington personally honored Sybil for her courageous ride.

Her memory has since received recognition in various ways: by poems, by an opera recounting her brave actions, and by her hometown being renamed "Ludingtonville." Additionally, New York State has placed historic markers along the route she rode, and a 1975 postage stamp in the U.S. Bicentennial series "Contributors to the Cause" called her a "youthful heroine." The stamp portrays her astride Star while houses are aflame in the background.

From Ludingtonville, a 50-kilometer footrace approximating Sybil's heroic path has been held every April since 1975. The course finishes on the shore of Lake Gleneida, Carmel, New York, near a statue sculpted by Anna Hyatt Huntington of Sybil riding Star. ■

"... In that year of 1777,  
The people rejoiced and they all thanked heaven,  
That the land lay secure in the soft summer light,  
And that Sibyl Ludington had ridden that night."

("The Ride of Sibyl Ludington"  
by Marjorie Barstow Greenbie)

# The Hopewell Furnace

## *in the American Revolution*

By The National Park Service

*The text and illustrations below were originally published by the National Park Service and are reprinted in the Drumbeat with permission. Some of the materials come directly from the NPS website; other parts appeared first in the NPS publication, "Hopewell Village," by Dennis C. Kurjack, 1954. The Editor thanks Jeffrey Olson, NPS Communications, and Frances Delmar, Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site for their assistance.*

Etched into the natural landscape of portions of Chester, Berks, Montgomery, and Lancaster counties in Pennsylvania are the remains of the early iron industry that literally "forged" our nation. Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site [in southeastern Berks County, near Elverson, Pennsylvania] serves as an example of an early American iron-making community—or, as they were called, an iron plantation.

Hopewell Village sprang up around a cold-blast, charcoal-burning iron furnace that began production in 1771, four years before the outbreak of the war. The iron produced [there] was used to make many items, including arms used by Patriots during the Revolutionary War. At the beginning of the war, cold-blast, charcoal-burning furnaces in the Thirteen Colonies were producing fifteen percent of the world's production of iron—more than England herself.

The feudal-like iron plantations of Pennsylvania often comprised several thousand acres of land, mostly due to the vast amount of charcoal required to operate a furnace. The furnaces had to be located adjacent to a number of natural resources: iron ore deposits, forests, limestone (for flux), and rivers or streams (to power the bellows). The truncated pyramids of the furnaces, which were made of stone, stood about thirty feet high, adjacent the water wheel.

Pennsylvania's countryside was dotted with these limestone furnaces. The ore, charcoal, and flux were poured into the furnace from its top. Heat was intensified through a blast of air from the bellows, which would melt the iron. The molten iron was normally formed into bars, known as pigs.

### Required Natural Resources

The mines would determine the vicinity of the furnace, since all other resources needed in the process were abundantly plentiful throughout southern Pennsylvania. Within the vicinity of the mines, the water source determined the exact spot of the blast furnace. Headwater streams of French Creek provided most of the water power at Hopewell.

The community depended upon three adjacent mines for the supply of iron ore: Hopewell Mine, Jones Good Luck Mine, and Warwick Mine. Sometimes iron deposits were found even among the loose stones on farm lands. In those days, the ore came from the sur-

face or just below. Little technical knowledge and but a few simple tools were required for the mining. Trenches were eventually dug, but rarely more than forty feet deep.

The ore burned at Hopewell Furnace contained forty to fifty percent iron, though generally speaking, the grade of ore often decreased as mining progressed over the years.

A blast furnace required tremendous amounts of charcoal for fuel. Charcoal was an ideal furnace fuel, being almost free of sulfur, and its ash, consisting largely of lime and alkalis, supplied part of the necessary flux. Woodcutters chopped wood from the forest, and colliers burned it in "hearths" throughout the wooded hills surrounding the furnace to "char" the wood, producing charcoal. The hearth was simply a circular clearing, dry and level, about thirty to fifty feet in diameter.

An average furnace would consume perhaps eight hundred bushels of charcoal every twenty-four hours, and this required about fifty cords of wood from trees at least twenty to twenty-five



years old. Some furnaces consumed nearly an acre of woodland in a day. One furnace the size of Hopewell could consume two hundred acres of woodlands annually.

Whereas only three or four miners were needed for a furnace operation, as many as a dozen colliers were needed. It is hard to imagine that the thickly wooded hillsides surrounding Hopewell today were once barren and treeless. The original forest of predominately American chestnut was cleared, and eventually mixed oak forests developed after the furnace closed in 1883.

During its heyday, Hopewell had a production capacity of seven hundred tons of pig iron per year before 1789. It was second only to Warwick Furnace, whose capacity reached 1,200 tons. In addition to pig iron, the Hopewell Furnace produced pots and kettles, stoves, hammers and anvils, and forge castings.

### The Bird Family

The man who founded Hopewell, William Bird, was believed of Dutch ancestry and was born in Raritan, New Jersey, in 1703. He went to work for Thomas Rutter, the pioneer ironmaster in Pennsylvania, at Pine Forge. There, in 1733, he earned a woodchopper's wages of 2 shillings and 9 pence per cord.

Before very long, however, young Bird went into business for himself. He acquired extensive lands west of the Schuylkill in the vicinity of Hay Creek, where he built the New Pine Forges in 1744. At this time also he began the construction of Hopewell Forge, believed to have been located at, or near, the present Hopewell Furnace site.

Later still, in 1755, he built Roxborough (Berkshire) Furnace. By 1756, he had taken up twelve tracts of land containing about three thousand acres. The estate upon which his forges stood was alone valued at £13,000 in 1764.

Mark Bird, the enterprising son of William Bird, took charge of the family business upon his father's death in 1761, and soon expanded it. The next year, he went into partnership with George Ross, a prominent Lancaster lawyer, and together they built Mary Ann Furnace. This was the first blast furnace west of the Susquehanna River.

Eight or nine years later, apparently abandoning or dismantling his father's earlier Hopewell Forge, Mark erected Hopewell Furnace on French Creek, five miles from Birdsboro. The date 1770-71 is cut into a huge block of stone at one of the corners near the base of the Hopewell Furnace stack. During that same time, he built Gibraltar (Seyfert)

Forge, also in Berks County. All the Birdsboro forges eventually came under his control, and to these works he added a slitting mill before 1779.

That the younger Bird was prosperous, we may judge from the fact that in 1772 he became the highest taxpayer in the county, supplanting John Leshner, of Oley Furnace, and in 1774 the county increased the assessment on Hopewell Furnace sixfold. Bird continued his expansion through the early years of the war.

From 1775 to early 1778 (when France entered the war) the Patriots had to look primarily to furnaces like Hopewell for iron cannon, shot, and shell. Yet none of these sites had ever before cast ordnance. In spite of the difficulties of "learning by doing," the iron industry met the challenge.



Hopewell alone produced one hundred fifteen cannon for the Continental Navy, some of which were used aboard the frigate *Randolph* and gunboat *Delaware*. Even more importantly, Hopewell provided shot and shell to the Continental Army and Navy throughout the war, including ten-inch mortar shells used to help win the battle at Yorktown, Virginia.

Pennsylvania's ironmasters were among the leaders of the revolutionary movement. All of them were solidly behind the Patriot cause. The ironmaster of Hopewell at the time was Mark Bird. By 1775, Bird had served on numerous committees and other bodies preparing for war with England. When the war came, Bird was a lieutenant colonel of the Second Battalion, Berks County militia.

### **The British Came Close!**

Mark Bird was also a member of the Provincial Conference of 1776, and was elected to the Provincial Assembly. Later, as Colonel, he outfitted three hundred men of the battalion with uniforms, tents, and provisions—all at his own expense. This force marched under his command to General George Washington's relief after the Battle of Brandywine in late 1777.

On 11 September, 1777, British troops defeated but did not destroy Washington's army at the Battle of Brandywine. British General Sir William Howe then played upon Washington's fear for the munitions-producing furnaces of Warwick, Reading, and Hopewell. He moved his forces through what are now Chester and Montgomery counties so as to threaten the furnaces, as well as the supply depot in Reading.

During that time, Washington's main force came within three miles of Hopewell. Troopers of the 4th Continental Dragoons visited the furnaces along French Creek to prevent munitions from falling into British hands. Among those serving in this unit was Captain Craig, future husband of Bird's oldest daughter, Charlotte.

It was also during this time, according to tradition, that Hopewell workers buried several "great guns" near the furnace to save them from possible capture by the Redcoats. In the end, however, Hopewell was spared any visit by the King's troops.

In addition to serving as a colonel, Mark Bird was a deputy quartermaster. He helped obtain badly needed supplies for George Washington's forces both before and during their stay at Valley Forge, [which most assuredly put him into contact with Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene]. Many of his ironworks, gristmills, and sawmills supplied the Conti-

mental Congress with the sinews of war.

However, this ironmaster's chief services to the Patriot cause came as a philanthropist and munitions-maker. A report to the executive council of the Continental Congress, dated February 19, 1778, shows that he sent one thousand barrels of flour to Philadelphia. On various occasions throughout the war, the minutes of the Continental Congress refer to large quantities of iron supplies received from Mr. Bird.

An interesting order of 1777 discharged eleven men from the militia so that they might be continued in employment "by Col. Mark Bird, in the cannon foundry and nail works in Berks County in Pennsylvania, carried on by him for the use of the United States." Orders of \$50,000 and exceeding \$125,000 were issued, or recommended to be issued, in 1778 and 1780, respectively, in Bird's favor by the Continental Congress.

### **The Price of Freedom**

By early 1783 the war was over, but victory was to have a heavy price for Hopewell Furnace. Mark Bird was unable to collect money due him from the now bankrupt Continental Congress.

It seems very doubtful that the ironmaster ever collected on the large amounts owed to him by the United States. On September 15, 1783, he addressed a memorial to the Continental Congress, requesting that the Great Chain which had been stretched across the Hudson River at West Point to obstruct British navigation be delivered to him in part payment on his account.

The plea was denied "on the grounds that he was a creditor of the United States along with the others, and no particular order should be given in his behalf."

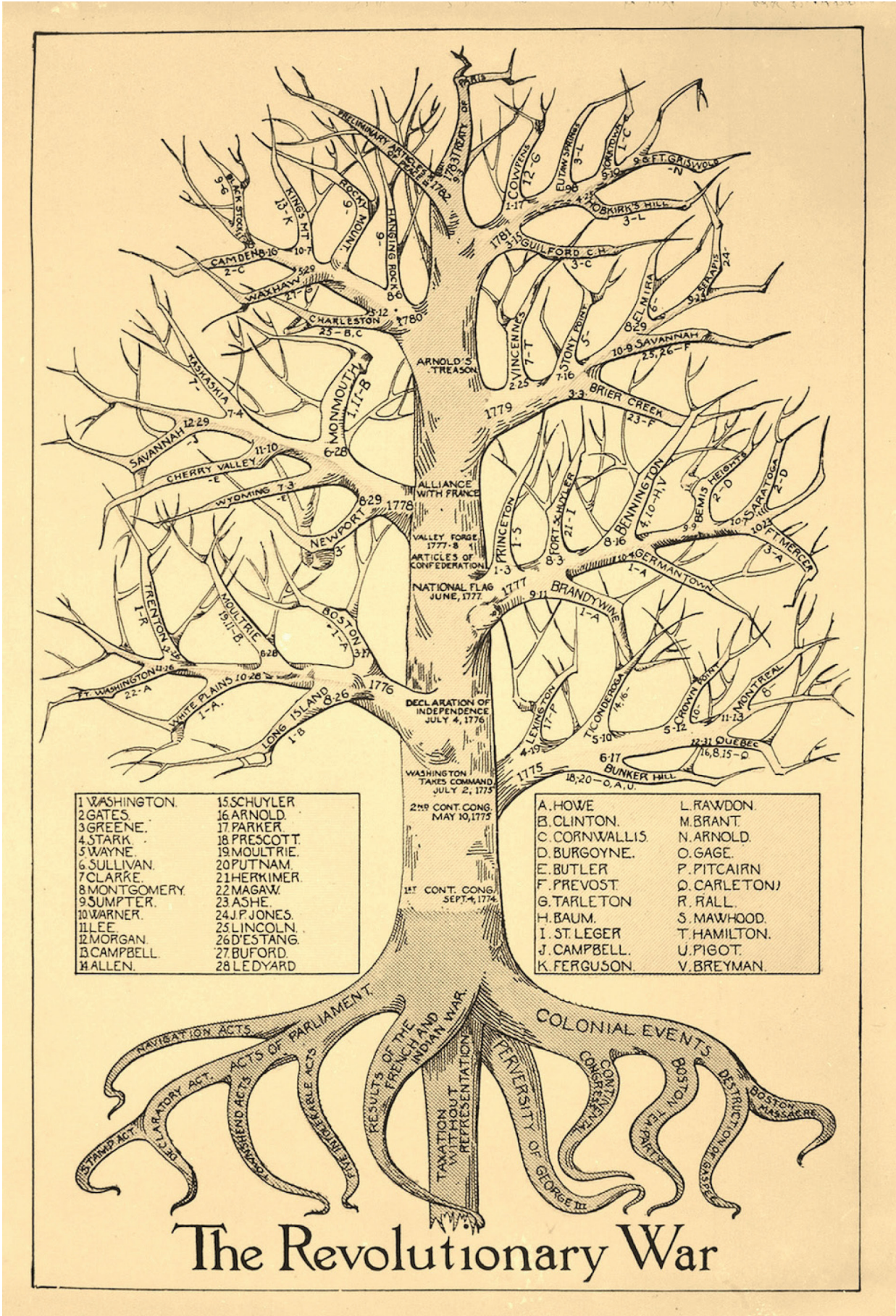
In spite of being in so much debt, like a number of other ironmasters Bird borrowed heavily to invest in new iron-making ventures. But, when the resurgent British iron industry flooded the unprotected American market with inexpensive goods, Bird and his partners lost everything.

Due to the financial difficulties of Bird and other early owners, Hopewell Furnace was sold several times in the eighteenth century before being purchased by the Buckley and Brooke families (other longtime ironmasters) in 1800. These families retained ownership of the property until the Federal government purchased it in 1935.

The furnace reached its peak of production and prosperity during the 1830s, under the direction of manager Clement Brooke, and went out of blast for the final time ("blasted out") in 1883. ■

## Battles, Leaders and Milestones of the Revolutionary War

Artist and date unknown. Original copy property of National Archives.



# The Revolutionary War

GSSR Headquarters  
412 Francis Street West  
Williamsburg, VA 23185

Non Profit Org.  
US Postage PAID  
Kansas City, MO  
Permit 6654

To all members: Please be sure to visit the new and improved General Society web site, <http://sr1776.org>. New information is being posted and wonderful improvements have been made. Your interest is appreciated.

### Editorial Policy

The General Society Sons of the Revolution issues the following publications in print and electronic formats.

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.

The Editor reserves the right to conform the articles to style. Authors grant the General Society Sons of the Revolution one-time publication rights, both print and electronic editions. Articles in this publication are indexed by the Periodical Source Index (PERSI) produced by the Allen County Public Library Foundation.

### Submission Deadline Dates

<u>Deadline Date</u>	<u>Issue Mailed</u>
January 1	March 1
April 1	June 1
July 1	September 1
October 1	December 1

**David W. Swafford,**  
Editor

**Jacquelyn Howell,**  
Graphic Designer

**Jay Harris**  
Honorary Associate  
Editor for Life

### Please send submissions to:

Publications Editor  
General Society,  
Sons of the Revolution  
Email: [drumbeat@sr1776.org](mailto:drumbeat@sr1776.org)  
Copyright 2012, General Society  
Sons of the Revolution  
To contact GSSR HQ,  
call 1-800-593-1776