



Drumbeat

with *Flintlock & Powderhorn*

News of the Sons of the Revolution

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Winter 2012



Fraunces Tavern Needs Your Help!

Year-end 2012 Batters the Northeast

Between the fall and winter season of 2012, the Northeast was hit hard—first by Superstorm Sandy pounding New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, then by a ghastly human tragedy that befell Connecticut. Our hearts remain heavy and our condolences many for all who have suffered.

Enough already!

In New York City, the hurricane hit Fraunces Tavern hard enough to knock out the utilities and flood the two lower levels. It also knocked the wind out of the Sons of the Revolution, at least temporarily. In the wake of the storm, Manhattan's oldest structure, dating back to 1719, was immediately closed for repairs and remained closed for nearly six weeks.

"Thirteen feet of seawater, driven by Hurricane Sandy, flooded this National Historic Place," reported New York Society President Jim Grayshaw. "Our basements filled with water nearly to the ceiling, and our first floors suffered damage from two to three feet of storm surge."

Sandy's visit made for a memorable, if not nasty, finish to the Tavern's 250th anniversary year.

—*Story continued on Page 2*



Flood waters outside reached windowsill level. —Photo courtesy SRNY

GSSR Names Executive Director

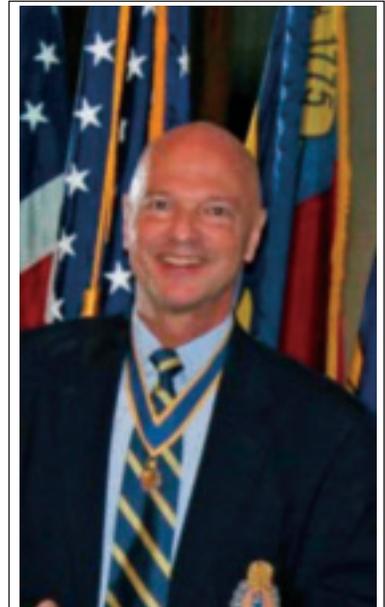
North Carolina Society President Paul Jeffrey Lambert has accepted the position of Executive Director, General Society, Sons of the Revolution. He is presently working at the new headquarters site in Williamsburg, Virginia.

General President Curtis P. Cheyney III cites Mr. Lambert's "excellent executive experience" and

career achievements among the many reasons Jeff was selected for the position. Other considerations were his enthusiasm for the Sons, his familiarity with the organization, and his driving interest in and knowledge of the Revolutionary War period (including a longtime hobby as re-enactor).

Jeff is very familiar with the Tidewater area of Virginia, including Williamsburg. In 1981 he served as a private in the First Virginia Regiment during the Bicentennial Commemoration and twenty-five years later served as an aide-de-camp for General Washington. Aside from his SR duties, he is presently working on the re-enactment of the "Battle of the Hook" (across the York River from Yorktown, Virginia) as well as the "Light-horse" Harry Lee symposium in North Carolina.

Mr. Lambert is also a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati and was appointed to the History Committee by President General Kleber Masterson. ■—*Editor*



Executive Director Jeff Lambert
—Photo courtesy SR-NC



“This is an obvious crisis for the institution,” President Grayshaw said. “The restaurant and museum are slowly returning to normalcy, but not without a mighty effort.”

Flood waters rampaged into the basements and destroyed the utility system’s mechanics. Meanwhile the storm surge wrought extensive damage to the restaurant’s wooden interiors.

With the purchas of new systems and the payments for hundreds of hours logged by service professionals, the SRNY expects costs to exceed \$300,000. The Board stepped in immediately with a \$5,000 donation, but more resources are needed.

“At this time we still don’t know what our insurance will cover, but we need donations, large or

small, from all willing members. We have greatly appreciated members’ past support and ongoing interest in the Fraunces Tavern. Any and all contributions to the Restore Fraunces Tavern effort will help ensure that we can continue to educate thousands of school children and adults about a pivotal part of American history.”



To Show Support

To contribute, please send a check in the mail or transfer funds online with a credit card. To do either one, first please visit the Restore Fraunces Tavern web page on the SRNY website: http://www.frauncestavernmuseum.org/mus_donate.html

If you prefer mailing a personal check, there’s a form to print and fill out from the above web page. Make your check payable to “Sons of the Revolution NY.” Mail the check and completed form to: Administrator, Sons of the Revolution NY, 54 Pearl Street, New York, NY 10004.

Thank you very much!
Sincerely,

Jenica Baldwin *Sam R Grayshaw*



A basement water heater and other equipment are nearly submerged by storm surge.—Photo courtesy of SRNY



L-R: 1) Sand and muck left behind in the Tallmadge Room bar; 2) furniture knocked over and left to float in the Bissell Room. —Photos courtesy SRNY

About Fraunces Tavern

Fraunces Tavern was built in 1719 as an elegant residence and was purchased in 1762 by tavern-keeper Samuel Fraunces, who converted the structure into a public place. The tavern played a significant role in pre-Revolutionary War activities and later housed early U.S. government offices of the Departments of War, Treasury and Foreign Affairs (today’s State Department).

It is best known as the site where General George Washington bade farewell to the officers of the Continental Army on December 4th, 1783.

In 1904, the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York purchased the tavern, saving it from the wrecking ball. A restored Fraunces Tavern was opened to the public in 1907, featuring a Museum and Restaurant. A century later, in 2008, the Tavern was added to the National Register of Historic Places.

Fraunces Tavern® is a registered service mark of Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation, instituted in 1876 and incorporated in 1884. ■

California SR Member Honored for WWII Heroism

By Richard H. Breithaupt, Jr.

The California Society has had its share of distinguished members throughout its history. John B. Wells, a Society member since 2002, is the latest to be given deserved recognition. The 93-year-old retired stock broker is 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.

Mr. Wells was invited back to Australia in September to commemorate the seventieth anniversary of the squadron's arrival at Townsville, in the Far North region of Queensland. His squadron was assigned to the 22nd Bombardment Group, which became known as the Red Raiders and operated in the South Pacific.

The 408th and greater 22nd were the first American bombers to consistently hit the Japanese in their most entrenched areas of the South Pacific. It was said the Red Raiders gave "sky jitters" to the Japanese



John B. Wells, 93, last surviving "Red Raider" bomber pilot of the 408th Squadron at home in Pasadena, California.—Photo by Sarah Reingewirtz, © San Gabriel Valley Newspaper Group, by permission.

As president of the 22nd Bomb Group Association, Wells represented men both living and fallen during a memorial service and dedication of a commemorative plaque in the town of Charters Towers. The event there was part of a 'Victory in the Pacific' Heritage Festival. "I felt I had to go," he said.

"That [experience] was a little humbling. I was standing up in front of a couple of hundred people at the dedication of our 22nd Bomb Group plaque and suddenly realized I was representing three or four thousand men."

The B-26 Marauders

John's unit holds special distinction: the 408th flew what was the first B-26 Marauder combat mission in the entire war, a successful attack on the Japanese base at Rabaul, New Britain Island, on 5 April 1942. The route of attack required an intermediate stop at Port Moresby, New Guinea, for refueling.

The B-26 was a new, untested medium bomber being flown by inexperienced pilots to a target which U.S. top command had initially reserved for long-range heavy bombers.

"We were pea-green, but we could fly," he reminisced to the Pasadena Star News before his trip. "We were damn good pilots. We went from being very naïve to being fairly cynical, I guess. You didn't stay long as a kid."

Despite this attack, the Japanese captured Bataan, Luzon, and the Philippine Islands on 9 April 1942.

As the war geared up, more than 30,000 American soldiers arrived in Queensland. From bases in Townsville and Reid River, the 22nd flew fifty-one Marauders to attack Japanese targets on Papua New Guinea and New Britain continually through January 1943 and again from that October through July 1945.

Author Martin Caiden wrote in *The Ragged, Rugged Warriors* that during the same time which the B-26 was being used to pound Japanese targets in the South Pacific, the aircraft was grounded within the United States because it was considered too dangerous to fly. "But you could never prove it with [pilots of the 22nd]," wrote Caiden. "They were wild about the B-26; they loved that airplane. They could just about make the B-26 sit up and sing songs to them."

Caiden quotes General Samuel E. Anderson as saying the morale of the men of the 22nd Bomb Group was incredible. Anderson commanded the B-26s that were flown in Europe, but he also spent time with the 22nd Bomb Group in 1942.

"These boys felt as though they had been written off by the United States," General Anderson said of the 22nd. "They were convinced that hardly anybody knew anything about them. I hate to say this, but it was largely the truth, as far as the public

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President's Message



In these present times when our country's leaders—the President, the Congress, the Czars, and all the Secretaries—seek respite from their governmental responsibilities and craft personal exit strategies in the name of vacations, we need to recall an era of differ-

ent times and different leaders.

During the holiday season just ended, no impending “cliff,” or unanswered questions regarding foreign affairs, or open concerns directly affecting the sovereignty of the United States seemed to warrant an intrusion or pause in the minds of our politicians from the pursuit of their personal interests.

Yet I am reminded of another holiday season between Christmas and New Year in our nation's history that was markedly different. The year was 1776. It was different because the leaders were different. General George Washington did not seek a prepaid vacation at Christmastime that year (or any), and he had no exit strategy from his sworn responsibility as the Commander of the American Army on December 25, 1776.

He faced the miserable blizzard conditions that night, not far from Philadelphia, and pushed forward the destiny of this nation, notwithstanding the alternative opportunities and certain temptations to repose from the weariness of war at Mount Vernon with his wife.

Instead, he gathered his troops and led them into the blistering cold night, crossing the Delaware River in the midst of a horrific snow and ice storm, the likes of which was so bad that the opposite side of the river could not be seen. They would cross into New Jersey at McConkey's Ferry and would turn southeastward to march toward Trenton,

where he would engage the enemy in an encounter that would hopefully change the course of the war and the outcome for America. We all know it did.

The topic is on my mind because I just completed reading the book, *The Times That Try Men's Souls*, by Newt Gingrich. It focuses on the days of preparation for that crossing and its execution, a daunting task which I'm afraid would have stopped most modern politicians and sent them in another direction.

Reading the book was as if one had a front-row seat along the way, but without any of the accompanying frostbite or hardship. Nonetheless, as the reading progresses, one can't help but feel a sense of gratitude and awe for the courage of our forefathers: The men probably hoped for an exit strategy, the hope to go to their homes; certainly none of them wanted to go to war.

They who crossed the Delaware that night and marched on to Trenton were of a different era and a different tradition, one that sadly is seen too infrequently now. They understood the priority of duty to country, and they followed their leader who was burdened with his own sense of responsibility and other personal qualities which made it impossible for him to shrink from duty, regardless of its inconvenience.

Through the numerous barge crossings during that historic Christmas night, many of the horses slipped off the icy barge floors, cannons were likewise lost, and men also fell into the river. Yet the Commanding General was undeterred, for he well understood what the cost to his country would be if he failed...



“Washington Crossing the Delaware,” Emanuel Gottlieb Leutze, 1851

Some of the officers who made it to the other side ahead of Washington were said to be talking amongst themselves and assuring each other that the General would certainly call the night off. They cited the bad weather and the fact that the hour was moving on towards daylight, which meant they were losing the window of opportunity for surprise attack. "It would be better to retreat and fight another day" was their attitude and their conversation, but it was not the attitude of their commanding General.

Since daylight was approaching and the march to Trenton bore on slowly, Washington asked his men to keep quiet and not to fire until he gave the signal. But as they approached the town, some of the men opened fire on what they believed were British regulars or Hessian soldiers amongst the surrounding trees. Outraged that the noise would rouse the enemy, the future President gave a complete order that no one was to fire any muskets without his direct order. His intuition proved correct.

Upon hearing the gunfire, Hessian Colonel Johann Gottlieb Rall rose from his bed and went outside his headquarters to consider the circumstances. He was charged with the infantry regiment of the 1st Division under General Phillip Leopold von Heister. With the weather still so bad, he became convinced that no enemy would attack in such conditions. He went back inside without further investigation.

What a contrast in leadership. Ralls had an exit strategy: he went back to sleep. George Washington, however, without an exit strategy in his plans, marched on and defeated the British at both Trenton and Princeton.

Mr. Gingrich reported in the book that follow-

ing the battle, Washington was seen on his knees thanking God for the bad weather; however, what the General did not know was that the hand of Providence had persuaded Colonel Ralls to ignore the gunfire. Yet in and with the hindsight of 236 years, today we know that only by the hand of God was Washington filled with the courage, stamina, and foresight to cross that river and successfully attack the enemy unawares.

Coming back to the present moment, these are no less times that try men's souls. The burden of national freedom is a personal responsibility. There should never be an acceptable exit strategy from one's own duty to country. Figuratively speaking, for the sake of our country, sometimes we all need to sacrifice our comforts and face down temptations in order to cross over the icy rivers and attack unsuspecting enemies.

It is my wish for the New Year that every member of the Sons of the Revolution, wherever you are located and with whatever times or opportunities are made present, that you will assume a greater sense of personal patriotic responsibility to stand up in witnessing for the heroic efforts of our founding fathers, our own ancestors who by their actual services and sacrifices secured the freedoms that we enjoy today.

Those men of service, by their high regard for the foundational principals that guided their lives, and by their virtuous bearings under the stress of war, were triumphant over convenience, lethargy, and exit strategies. Faith, family, freedom, and the rule of law were the most important things to these men—and they were willing to die for those principles.

Those enduring virtues are as valid today as they were that Christmas in 1776. With our support, those principles and virtues can and must withstand the test of ridicule and derision and the contemporary political correctness that seeks to diminish their value.

From the Offices of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, may I express my sincerest wishes that each of you experience a happy and healthy New Year. I would also encourage all of you, as Sons, to prepare anew to joyfully engage in the patriotic work of preserving and saving the United States of America from those who prefer their personal exit strategies over their duty to patriotic, selfless, and national responsibility ■



"The Prayer at Valley Forge," Arnold Friberg, 1976.



GSSR Officer Profiles

2012-2015



Curt Cheyney
General President

State Society: Pennsylvania

Year Joined: 1968

Previous SR Offices: General Secretary

Occupation: Lawyer

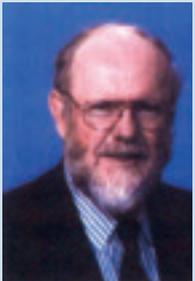
Education: B.A., Gettysburg College (1964); J.D., Wake Forest University (1968)

Greatest personal achievement: my son

Greatest professional achievement: Managing Partner of Swartz Campbell LLC; developed growth and planned success for all partners; size of firm doubled during my tenure as Chairman.

Guiding philosophy: "Sweet are the uses of adversity," William Shakespeare, *As You Like It*

Favorite pastime activity: fly fishing, Bible study



Hank McCarl
Region 1 General Vice President (2nd term)

State Society: Life Member of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania

Year Joined: 2003 (MA)

Previous SR Offices: Region 1 General Vice President

Occupation: Retired - Emeritus Professor, School of Business, University of Alabama

Education: B.S. Earth Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1962); M.S. Geology, Pennsylvania State University (1964); Ph.D., Mineral Economics, Penn State (1969)

Greatest personal achievement: President General, SAR, 2004-2005

Greatest professional achievement: Professor of Economics, Geology and Education, University of Alabama (Birmingham) 1969-2001; Fulbright Senior Lecturer, Academy of Economic Studies, Bucharest, Romania, 1977-1978

Guiding philosophy: Treat Others as You Wish Them to Treat You

Favorite pastime activity: Amateur Radio - W4RIG



Caswell Cooke
Region 2 General Vice President

State Society: New Jersey and Virginia **Year Joined SR:** 1978 in Virginia ; 1990 in New Jersey

Previous SR Offices: Past President of SRNJ, Vice President SRNJ, General Society Delegate for SRNJ, served on numerous committees

Occupation: Retired Architect

Education: Bachelor's of Architecture, University of Virginia ; Master of Architecture, Yale University

Greatest personal achievement: Found my wife, Mary, and convinced her to join me in marriage and now we have a delightful daughter and three very bright sons (all in the SR).

Greatest professional achievement: Served as President of Raytheon Architects, and a Vice President of

Raytheon Corp

Guiding philosophy: To be a good listener, and try to give back some of the marvelous experiences that I have enjoyed.

Favorite pastime activity: Designing and constructing buildings anywhere; watching trees grow in the mountains of W.Va.

Not appearing: Assistant General Secretary Russell P. Rich



Mitchell Bush
Region 3 General Vice President (2nd term)

State Society: Georgia
Year Joined: 1998
Previous SR Offices: Region 3 General Vice President
Occupation: Insurance & Finance, R M Bush & Company, Nationwide Insurance
Education: B.S. Ed. Social Science
Greatest Personal achievement: being married, having a son going to college
Greatest Professional achievement: Having eight insurance locations
Guiding philosophy: You reap what you sow!!!
Favorite pastime activity: Boating, fishing, hunting, Georgia Southern University football games



David L. Rutherford
Region 4 General Vice President (3rd term)

State Society: Tennessee
Year Joined: 1996
Previous SR Offices: Region 3 General Vice President
Occupation: Work with my wife in her law firm.
Education: B.A., University of Tennessee (1975)
Greatest personal achievement: 1) Married 40 years; 2) Past National Commander, Scottish American Military Society; 3) Past Chair, Knoxville Metro Planning Commission and Historic Planning
Greatest professional achievement: 1) Retired last year after 29 years with State Farm Insurance Companies; 2) Air Force veteran, Staff Sgt during the Vietnam war; 3) Current DOD area rep for the "Employer Support Of the Guard and Reserve;" 4) Knight Commander of The Sovereign Military Order of the Temple of Jerusalem, and 5) Knight Grand Commander of the Sovereign & Independent Order of St. Andrew of Jerusalem .
Guiding philosophy: Give and you will receive. But don't tread on me.
Favorite pastime activity: Horology, history study, politics, ornithology and photography



Robert Dean Rati
Region 5 General Vice President (2nd term)

State Society: Illinois , Indiana
Year Joined: 1977 (Illinois)
Previous SR Offices: Region 5 General Vice President, State Society President
Occupation: Retired Computer Executive
Education: B.A. University of Kansas (1961); M.A. Northeastern University (1970); M.B.A. Columbia University (1973)
Greatest personal achievement: Met my wife in 1967, married 1969 (40 years)
Greatest professional achievement: Management Consultant, Ernst & Young, New York City 1973-75, followed by 30 years in computing management in several corporations
Guiding philosophy in life: Do the best that you can
Favorite pastime activity: Home computing, genealogy



Doug Boyd
Region 6 General Vice President

State Society: California
Year Joined SR: 2000
Previous SR Offices: Member, California Society Board of Directors 2001-Present; Society Vice President 2004-2006, Society Senior Vice President 2006-2008, President 2008-Jan 2012
Occupation: Attorney, Public Policy Advisor
Education: B.A. History, University of Maryland, European Division, 1976; M.P.A., Pepperdine University, 1978; J.D., Loyola Law School, Los Angeles, 1983
Greatest Professional Achievement: Passage of changes in law for city/county clients
Greatest Personal Achievement: My wife Linda & our 11 children - Kara, Drew, Lisa, Kathryn, Jon, Doug Jr. (SR Life Member), David, Preston , Reagan, Christian and Karleigh. We are also blessed with seven grandchildren and many more to come.
Guiding Philosophy in Life: Do your best in all things being mindful that God is in control
Favorite Pastime Activity: Political & patriotic endeavors along with American Revolutionary and Western (World and U.S.) History



Laurence Simpson, DDS
General Secretary

State Society: New York

Year Joined: 1985

Previous Offices Held: Assistant General Secretary; New York Society President

Occupation: General Dentist

Education: B.S., Manhattan College ; M.S., Queens College and Professional Diploma in Secondary Educational Administration; D.D.S., NYU College of Dentistry; GPR Residency, Catholic Medical Center

of Queens & Brooklyn

Greatest personal achievement: President of SRNY

Greatest professional achievement: Omicron Kappa Upsilon (Phi Beta Kappa of Dentistry)

Guiding philosophy: Follow your moral compass

Favorite pastime activity: Participation in various lineage groups, including the SR, Colonial Wars, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, St. Andrews



Matson Roberts, PE
General Treasurer

State Society: Virginia

Year Joined SR: 1993

Previous SR Offices: President, Virginia Society

Occupation: General Contractor

Education: Washington & Lee University – BS Physics-Engineering

Greatest Professional Achievement: Founding RVA Construction and successfully managing it through the recent economic unpleasantness

Greatest Personal Achievement: I'm not dead, yet

Guiding Philosophy in Life: Never pass up a good opportunity to keep your mouth shut.

Favorite Pastime Activity: Golf, bird hunting, sailing and fly-fishing



Philip Coombe III
Assistant General Treasurer

State Society: New York

Year Joined: 1966

Previous SR Offices: General Treasurer

Occupation: Certified Financial Planner/ Registered Investment Advisor

Education: Cornell University

Greatest personal achievement: Built and sold twin sheet indoor ice rink in the Hudson Valley

Greatest professional achievement: Growing investment advisory business to \$136 million

Guiding philosophy: Fairness and honesty

Favorite pastime activity: Ice hockey



Benjamin C. Frick, Esq.
General Solicitor

State Society: Pennsylvania

Year Joined SR: 1981

Previous SR Offices: President of Pennsylvania Society

Occupation: Attorney

Education: Cornell University (B.A.); University of Richmond (J.D.); Villanova University (LL.M.)

Greatest Professional Achievement:

Greatest Personal Achievement:

Guiding Philosophy in Life:

Favorite Pastime Activity:



Jefferson Moak
General Registrar

State Society: Pennsylvania

Year Joined SR: 1990

Previous SR Offices: General Registrar, Jan. 2000 – Sept. 2006; Pennsylvania Registrar, 2002 to present

Occupation: Archivist, historian and professional genealogist

Education: B.A., History, Randolph-Macon College (1974); M.A. History, Temple University (1998)

Greatest Professional Achievement: During my first term as General Registrar, compiling the first comprehensive accounting of all GSSR members since 1883.

Greatest Personal Achievement: My family, and accepting the trust of others to fill important positions in various genealogical, historical and lineage organizations.

Guiding Philosophy in Life: Always look at the bright side of life, as well as both sides of an argument.

Favorite Pastime Activity: singing, genealogy and bicycling



George Clayton Ames III
General Chaplain (2nd term)

State Society: Pennsylvania

Year Joined: 2006

Previous SR Offices: General Chaplain

Occupation: Presbyterian Clergyman

Education: Lafayette College, Easton, PA; New College, University of Edinburgh, Scotland; Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, NJ; Harrington University, London

Greatest personal achievement: Preaching for the Prince of Wales and the Duchess of Cornwall, Philadelphia, January 2007

Greatest professional achievement: Working with National Guardsmen and their families through three deployments since 9-11-01

Guiding philosophy: I am an unabashed and unreconstructed Christian

Favorite pastime activity: Singing, baseball (the Phillies), rugby football



Gordon Burns Smith
General Historian (2nd term)

State Society: Georgia

Year Joined: 1975

Previous SR Offices: General Historian, State Society Historian

Occupation: Attorney-at-law (and retired U.S. Army officer)

Education: A.B. History, The University of Georgia; J.D., Cumberland School of Law; U.S. Army Command and General Staff College

Greatest personal achievement: in Masonry: 33rd Inspector General Honorary, Scottish Rite; and Knight of the York Court of Honour, York Rite

Greatest professional achievement: only lawyer ever to graduate as such from the U.S. Army Ranger and Airborne Schools (Fort Benning, GA) and to subsequently serve in Vietnam, Korea, and Iraq

Guiding philosophy: From my father: duty to God, country, and family; from my grandfather: in fishing, keep your hook in the water; in golf, count each of your opponents' shots

Favorite pastime activity: Researching, writing, and publishing books, working with the Boy Scouts, and chopping weeds in the haggard of my home in Labasheeda, County Clare, Republic of Ireland



W. Steven Mark, MD
General Captain

State Society: Pennsylvania

Year Joined: 1989

Previous SR Offices: Captain of the Color Guard, PSSR; General Society Nominating Committee

Occupation: Physician (Internist)

Education: A.B. with Honors (Zoology), John B. Colgate Scholar, Chi Pi Mu - Pre-medical Honor Society, Colgate University, 1965; M.D., Drexel (Hahnemann) University, 1969; Internship/Residency: Internal

Medicine, Hahnemann University Hospital, 1969-72; additional coursework, University of Pennsylvania - The Wharton School, 1995-96.

Greatest Personal Achievement: Being 'Poppy' to five beautiful grandchildren

Greatest Professional Achievement: Volunteering my time in a free Clinic for the uninsured in a nearby town.

Guiding Philosophy: The Golden Rule

Favorite Pastime Activity: Reading, music, golf, and being with my grandchildren

—Continued from page 3
 was concerned. And despite all this, their morale was simply marvelous.”

and then they’d surface.”

Until their three grown children coaxed him to add his wartime memories to a spoken record of his childhood, the native Tennessean native never talked about the war.

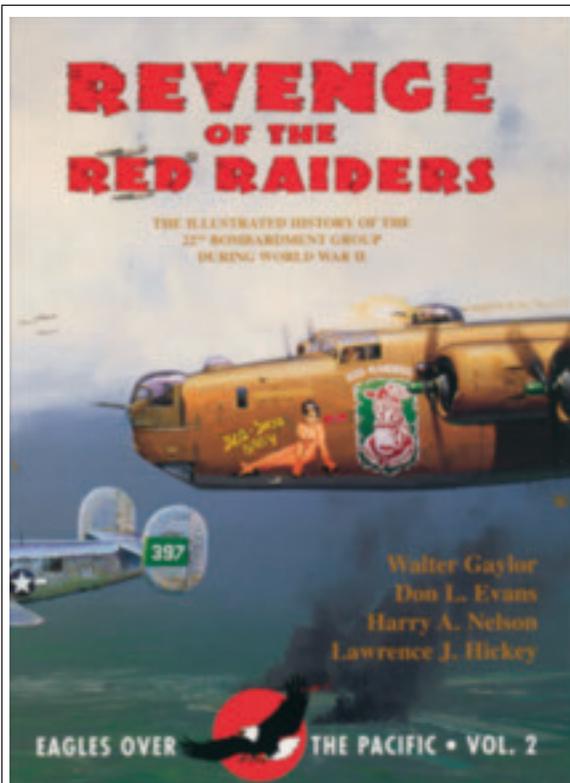
Coming to Terms

Mr. Wells came back stateside in 1943 and began training pilots and testing munitions. He still has some regrets about not being in the South Pacific for the end of the war, but has no doubt the 22nd played a major role in preventing a Japanese invasion of Australia from New Guinea. The 408th Squadron, in particular, was awarded three Distinguished Unit Citations and one Philippine Presidential Unit Citation.

Accompanying John to Australia were Thomas E. Dewan and William J. Dewan, son and grandson, respectively, of deceased 408th navigator Merrill Dewan. In fact, it was the navigator’s published wartime diary that unlocked John’s own complicated feelings about the war, an era which he has described as the “defining moment” of his life.

Ironically, one of the most haunting memories he has of the entire experience came while being ferried from state-side to the South Pacific, during which a stop was made in Pearl Harbor. “The descent into Pearl Harbor . . . it looked like a scrap yard . . . hangers were devastated, burned out hulks of aircraft were still lying around,” he said. “We were well trained for what we did, but we had absolutely no training as to what combat was going to be like.”

In the *Pasadena Star News* article, John’s wife of 64 years, Jane Wells, is quoted saying her husband could not speak of his wartime experiences for many years. “It took quite a while to come out,” she said. “We’d be asleep and I’d wake up and he’d be crying. The memories were buried way down, but every now



Revenge of the Red Raiders: An Illustrated History of the 22nd Bomb Group (2006).—Photo courtesy of © International Historical Research Associates

in 1984 as President, Investment Division, Cal Fed (California Federal Savings and Loan). His many



These are the insignia patches of the WWII 22nd Bomb Group, to which Squadron 408 belonged. Source:—Richard H. Breithaupt, Jr. Collection

public service activities have included the following: President, Better Business Bureau, Long Beach; Vice President, Miss Universe Pageant; President, Pasadena Chamber of Commerce; President, Rotary Club of Pasadena; Chairman of the Founding Board, Old Ranch Country Club; President, Annandale Golf Club; President, University Club, and many others.

The Wells family has three daughters, eight grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren. His son-in-law, Robert Thompson, and grandson Craig Thompson,

recently joined the SR in California, giving the family a representation of three generations currently in the Society. ■

—Richard H. Breithaupt, Jr., is President Emeritus of the California Society.



MASSACHUSETTS

37th Annual Marine Corps Marathon

The Massachusetts Society opened new ground for the Sons of the Revolution by sponsoring a team of runners in the 37th Annual Marine Corps Marathon held in October in Greater Washington, D.C. The Society's sponsored team, Semper Fi, raised over \$1,000 for the Fisher House Foundation, a unique private-public partnership that supports America's military families in need of medical aid. The foundation builds comfort homes on the grounds of major military and Veterans Administration medical centers and donates them as gifts to the U.S. government.

This marathon is open to participants from all branches of the military and is the largest organized marathon not to offer prize money. All proceeds go to selected charities and non-profits. The 2012 event featured more than 20,000 runners. The 26.2-mile course begins in Arlington, Virginia, crosses the Potomac, winds its way through the National Mall in the District of Columbia before crossing back into Virginia and finishing at the Marine Corps War Memorial in Rosslyn.—*submitted by James R. Klim*



Eliza Klim Dust of Semper Fi—Photo courtesy of James R. Klim

Happy Birthday U.S. Constitution!

On September 17, 1787, thirty-nine brave men signed the U.S. Constitution. This year, members of the Massachusetts Society traveled to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for the 225th



Anniversary Celebration of the document's framing and signing. On Saturday, September 15, the patriotic-minded converged outside the National Constitution Center for a daylong event that featured educational programs, Colonial-era games, historic interpreters, and musical performances. A notable guest present was the 92-year-old father of Dr. Marion Lane, Commander-in-Chief of the Society of the Descendants of Washington's Army at Valley Forge. The Massachusetts Society extends its thanks to the Philadelphia - Continental Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, for a wonderful time.—*submitted by James R. Klim*

MINNESOTA

Constitution Day Luncheon

Members of the Minnesota Society, along with their spouses and guests, as well as members of the Minnesota Society of the Sons of the American Revolution gathered on October 20, 2012, for the Annual Constitution Day Luncheon held at Jax Café in Minneapolis.

Those in attendance representing the Sons of the Revolution (who constituted a quorum) were Compatriots Crocker, Finnell, Foster, Galles, Johnson, Jones, Lief, McRoberts, Minish, and Swisher. William R. Johnson, Esq., the President, presided. In total, more than fifty persons attended the event.

Jax Café had prepared their signature Walleyed Pike meal for the group. The Minnesota SAR Color Guard presented the colors. SAR President McRoberts led the Pledge to the United States Flag, and SR Chaplain Michael S. Swisher gave the invocation.

No minutes were presented for approval at this meeting. Mr. Johnson noted that the engrossed membership certificate for Mr. Edward Burt would be sent to him through the mail, as he was not present to receive it.

Following the short business meeting, those in attendance heard a presentation by Erin Hannafin Berg of the Preservation Alliance of Minnesota. Her discourse, "Historic Preservation: An Opportunity

for Economic Development and Community Building,” was well received by all. After her talk, the event was adjourned.—*submitted by Duane L.C.M. Galles, PhD.*

NEW YORK

Of Polo and Antique Cars

Several weeks before Superstorm Sandy swept through New York and surroundings, the New York Society again hosted a gathering at the Greenwich (Connecticut) Polo Club for a fun and relaxing Sunday afternoon of polo and fellowship. The event, held on September 9, 2012, was particularly directed toward the Society’s Connecticut and upstate New York members who normally find it difficult to attend programs at the Fraunces Tavern.



Malcolm Pray enjoys inspiring and mentoring young children to dream big. When they get behind the wheel of a vintage or classic automobile at the Pray Achievement Center in Banksville, New York, he hopes the experience will empower them to reach for the stars.— innocenzociorra.smugmug.com

Preceding the day’s match, SRNY member Malcolm Pray opened his automobile museum for a private tour. Mr. Pray, a well known philanthropist and supporter of children, gave a presentation on the history of his collection, which at one time exceeded eighty classic and vintage models but has since been trimmed down to fifty.

His favorite among them is the 1937 Delahaye Type 135M Figoni et Falaschi Cabriolet. The most famous one, however, is the 1953 British Sunbeam known as “Francie,” which was used in the Alfred Hitchcock movie, *To Catch a Thief*, starring Grace Kelly.

Mr. Pray during his career built a network of classic car dealerships in the Greenwich vicinity and now invites school children annually to his museum for an inspiring lesson on what it takes to succeed. The museum is housed in the impressive Pray Achievement Center, which has hosted 7,000 children since 2000.

Following the tour, members ventured over to the Polo Club, where the match began at 3 p.m. The day was organized and sponsored by SRNY Membership Committee Chairman Frederick L. Baker, III.—*Submitted by James R. Grayshaw*

NORTH CAROLINA

Dinner Presentation Emphasizes Revolutionary Era Education

In early October, a week after the GSSR Triennial in Savannah, members of the North Carolina Society met for the annual Yorktown Victory Celebration Banquet, which commemorates the Patriot victory at Yorktown and ultimate defeat of the British. The event took place at the N.C. State University Club in Raleigh, N.C. Our guest speaker for the event was David P. Reuwer, JD, of the American Revolution Association. Mr. Reuwer is a die-hard advocate of teaching and promoting the American Revolution to school children. His theme was the importance of the Revolution and how to keep it alive in schools and in our everyday lives.—*from SR-NC ‘Fife & Drum’ newsletter*

Chartering Dinner held for N.C. Chapter

The chartering meeting and dinner of the General William Lee Davidson Chapter was held at the Charlotte Country Club in Charlotte, North Carolina, on September 28. State Society President Jeffrey Lambert and State Society Secretary Dan Hoping were on hand to preside over the meeting.

The elected officers of the new chapter are: Rev. Gus Succop, Chapter President; Randolph Lee, Vice President; David Boggs, Secretary; and David Rich, Treasurer. A total of thirteen members signed the charter.

The venue was significant for incoming officers because of its tie-in to the Davidson family. “Almost forty years ago,” said President Succop, during his remarks at the event, “David Boggs and I came to this club with our beloved history professor, Dr. Chalmers Davidson, a direct descendant of General Davidson’s. Thus, it is most fitting that we should return here to charter our chapter in the name of Dr. Davidson’s ancestor.”

Dr. Chalmers Gaston Davidson (1907-1994) was a highly respected author, librarian, and professor of history at Davidson College in Davidson, N.C., in northern Mecklenburg County. The college was named in honor of General Davidson, who died at the Battle of Cowan’s Ford, while opposing the re-entry of Cornwallis’ troops into North Carolina. The land for the college was donated by the general’s son.



With signed Charter in hand, l-r, Jeff Lambert, NCSR State President; Gus Succop, Chapter President; David Boggs, Chapter Secretary; and, Dan Hopping, State Secretary—Courtesy of SR-NC

During the meeting, President Succop welcomed all new members and potential members and spoke on the qualities of being true to the ideals of the Founding Fathers. “Our faithfulness to the declaration proclaimed by our Founders is a genuine and authentic articulation of the American identity born over 236 years ago.” Additionally, he said it is important to maintain the ability as a nation to look inward and be “a faithful and honest people to ourselves, to each other, and, dare I say, to the God Who once called each of us into being.”—report compiled by Editor; remarks submitted by Gus Succop.

RHODE ISLAND

Long influence of John Austin Stevens

John Austin Stevens, founder of the Sons of the Revolution, was featured in a newspaper article published on December 6, 2012, by *The Newport Daily News*. Mr. Stevens lived in Newport, Rhode Island during the last twenty years of his life. His former residence, located at 73 Rhode Island Ave., still stands.

Last year, interns at the Newport Historical Society were cataloguing papers donated to them by one of the Mr. Stevens’ daughters. Amidst those documents was discovered a map of Continental troop placements at Valley Forge in 1777-78. After the Newport Historical Society posted a scanned version of the map online, the PBS program, “The History Detectives,” contacted the organization.

The program researched the map, determined its authenticity, and had it appraised at more than \$100,000.

Mr. Stevens became enraptured by the American Revolution as a student at Harvard University after he attended a speech given by then-Secretary of State Daniel Webster at the site of the Battle of Bunker Hill. His grandfather, Ebenezer Stevens, participated in that infamous battle and played a significant role in the Revolution. Not only did Ebenezer fight at Bunker Hill, but as a member of the Sons of Liberty he took part in the equally infamous Boston Tea Party.

The *Daily News* article reported that thanks to Ebenezer Stevens, historians have come to reject the once widely-held idea that participants in the Tea Party disguised themselves as American Indians. Of that infamous event, Ebenezer would later write: “. . . I think that all the tea was discharged in about two hours. We were careful to prevent any being taken away. None of the party were painted as Indians, nor, that I know of, disguised.”

Following independence from British rule, Ebenezer Stevens co-founded the Society of the Cincinnati and was an honorary pall bearer at George Washington’s funeral in 1799. His grandson tried unsuccessfully to join the Cincinnati, but its strict adherence to admitting only first-born sons of members prevented his joining.

Instead of giving up, John Austin applied his energy in a different direction and founded the Sons of the Revolution, incorporated in New York. It was the original State Society of the modern organization and preceded the establishment of the

General Society.

The article also recounted that the younger Stevens was a stalwart supporter of Abraham Lincoln's during the campaign of 1860. Additionally, he was influential in helping the President obtain a \$150 million loan to finance the Civil War. "[Stevens] reportedly visited Lincoln the day before he was assassinated, urging him to create a national day of rejoicing to celebrate the end of the war," the paper said.—*submitted by Frank S. Hale, II*



John Austin Stevens, ca 1900

—Source: www.newporthistorical.org



Stevens' map of army quarters at Valley Forge

—Source: www.newporthistorical.org

VIRGINIA

The Virginia Society rounded out a great year in 2012 with many accomplishments in the fourth quarter, beginning with Triennial attendance in October and finishing with the Society's continued commitment to charitable contribution in December.

Taking the Savannah Triennial by storm, the Virginia Society, supported by record membership, was represented by seven delegates at the General Society's largest event. Included in that delegation were current Society officers: Matson L. Roberts, President; William W. Tunner, 1st Vice President; N. Douglas Payne, Jr., 2nd Vice President, and L. Brooks Zerkle, Jr., Treasurer.

During the banquet, the Virginia Society was recognized for inducting the largest number of new members in the 2009-2012 triennium. In addition, Society President Roberts was elected to the position of Treasurer for the General Society through 2015.

November remained busy for the Virginia Society, which hosted its 4th Annual Oyster Roast at historic Fort Pocahontas. The annual Oyster Roast has fast become a favorite of the membership, where members, guests and prospects alike can bring their families and enjoy fresh shucked oysters along the bank of the James River—not too far from Historic Yorktown, Jamestown, and Williamsburg, location of the new headquarters site for the GSSR.

Finally the Virginia Society was pleased to be able to support, via charitable donation, several individuals and/or organizations in the State of Virginia. One such contribution was made to Mr. William Howells, an eighth grade student and Eagle Scout candidate in Boy Scout Troop 444. For his Eagle Scout project, Mr. Howell constructed repositories to honor tattered and worn American flags, which are ultimately transported to The American Legion for a proper retirement ceremony.

Additional contributions for the Society in 2012 consisted of, but were not limited to The Virginia Historical Society, The General Society's General Headquarters Relocation Fund, and The Wounded Warriors Fund.■—*submitted by Secretary Carter V. Reid*

Flintlock & Powderhorn

ARTICLES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

PATRIOT VIGNETTES

Capt. William Lytle (1755-1829)

Born in Pennsylvania on Feb. 17, 1755; died in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on September 4, 1829; married Anne Taylor in 1786. William Lytle was a resident of North Carolina during the American Revolution. He served in the Continental Troops from North Carolina during the war: 9th N.C., December 7, 1776-April 16, 1777; transferred to 1st N.C., June 1, 1778-January 28, 1779, and later transferred to 4th N.C., on February 6, 1782, where he remained until the close of the war.

William Lytle served as a captain under his brother, Colonel Archibald Lytle, and others in the Southern Campaign. He was at the Battle of Stono Ferry, South Carolina, in 1779. He became a charter member of the North Carolina Society of the Society of the Cincinnati, formed in 1783.

Following the war, William became an Indian agent. During the mid-1780s he traded with the Chickamaugas and the Spaniards. He was involved in the Cherokee Treaty of 1791 and other Indian affairs in Tennessee in the 1790s.

Sometimes people confuse his identity with another William Lytle. The other William was in General Washington's circle and saw action in New York, but he never participated in the Southern Campaign and never set foot in Tennessee.

For his service, this William received a 3,840-acre land grant which he located along today's West Fork of the Stone's River in Rutherford County, Tennessee. Meanwhile, his higher-ranking brother received more than 8,000 acres, which he located in the same vicinity. Archibald never married and upon his death left all his land to his siblings and step-mother. William bought out the others' interests and bought the lands of other absentee veterans as well. Meanwhile, he was granted additional land by the government of Tennessee. At the end of his life, his holdings amounted to many thousands of acres. He and others donated a portion of their lands for establishing Murfreesboro, the county seat. ■—*from GSSR files and published reports.*

John Witherspoon (1763 – 1839)

Born October 14-17, 1763, in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; died January 14, 1839, in Wayne, Tennessee; married Elizabeth Shute, daughter of pioneer land locator Asa Shute. John was the fourth son and sixth child of John Wesley Witherspoon and Martha Pettigrew. His grandfather was the Rev. John Thomas Witherspoon, a "Presbyterian divine in the State of New Jersey," born in Scotland, emigrated to America, buried in Utah, and possible cousin of Dr. John Witherspoon, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The John of this vignette served in the Revolution as a scout in Wilkes County, North Carolina, and fought with the militia at Cowpens, Hawfields, and at Hart's Mill, located on the Eno River, just west of Hillsborough, N.C. At Whitsitt's Mill on Reedy Fork Creek in Guilford County, he was wounded by the sword of a British dragoon. He rose from private to sergeant and amended his pension application to say he had served with James K. Polk and Andrew Jackson, "who are all well acquainted with me."

An 1833 memo from Polk, then a congressman attests to the truth of the declaration and validates the character of the county clerk who gave an affidavit supporting Witherspoon's pension application.

The veteran's father, John, took a prominent part in the formation of Wilkes County and was killed by Tories in 1778. His mother, Martha, was recognized for her service to the cause by giving up her kettles and pots to be melted down for ammunition. Tories later came to her house and shot her cows and cut open her feather beds and scattered the feathers. Later he removed to Tennessee.

The Witherspoon family hails from the ancient Scottish kingdom of Dalriada (a.k.a., Dál Riata). The surname is thought to mean "a person from a narrow strip of land, where sheep are raised." The veteran's family arrived in Pennsylvania in 1760, three years prior to his birth.

■—*from GSSR files and published reports.*

The Road Most Traveled By

In some cases, it made all the difference

By David W. Swafford

With the current issue, we begin a series of historical articles on the earliest trails in America. Some of these routes began in ancient times as animal pathways through the woods. Native Americans used the best ones for transportation and communication, and white frontiersmen followed in their footsteps. In time, the most frequently traversed paths were widened out for horses and wagons and still later were converted into paved roads. Some of today's highways follow routes nearly as old as time itself.

Long before settlers traversed the Santa Fe, Oregon, and California trails across the western half of America, great trails existed up and down the eastern seaboard and throughout the Appalachian valleys. Like the latter-day western trails, these earlier routes provided a means of settling the growing colonies and became a major grid for transportation and communication.

One of the earliest and most frequented routes through the eastern forests was known as the "Great Warrior Path," which ran largely northeast-southwest from Canada to Georgia and was a prehistoric migration route. As white settlers began using the route, they called it by different names: the Great Valley Road, Great Wagon Road, and/or the Valley Pike.

Parke S. Rouse, Jr., a prolific American journalist and writer of the mid-twentieth century, once described the route from the Champlain Valley in the north to the Coosa River Valley in the south as having been "worn down in earlier ages by [Eastern] buffalo."

By the early 1700s, wave after wave of early European colonists utilized the Great Valley Road to move particularly from Pennsylvania southward through the Shenandoah Valley and either into Tennessee or into the Carolinas and down to Georgia, a total distance exceeding 700 miles.

These colonists were a mixed bunch, including Quakers, Huguenots, the Amish, the Scotch-Irish, and the Moravians.

Lancaster's First Role

One of the earliest Europeans to have glimpsed the lands beyond the Blue Ridge was Virginia's Colonial Governor Col. Alexander Spotswood, who happened upon this Great Warrior Path in 1716 when his "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe"

found a gap in the mountains, drank a toast to King George's health, buried the goblet, and claimed all of the vast valley for the King of England. His Knights' motto became "*Sic Juvat Transcendere Montes*" (Behold, We Cross the Mountains).

It took another fifteen to twenty years for the pressure of European settlers to be widely seen and felt. Prior to 1744, the Iroquios Confederation controlled the route cradled by the Alleghenies on the west and the Blue Ridge on the east. The Second Treaty of Albany (1722) had guaranteed use of the valley trail to the First Nations.

But in 1731 the citizens of the new city and county of Lancaster petitioned for a road as they did "not have the convenience of any navigable water to bring the produce of the laborers to Philadelphia."

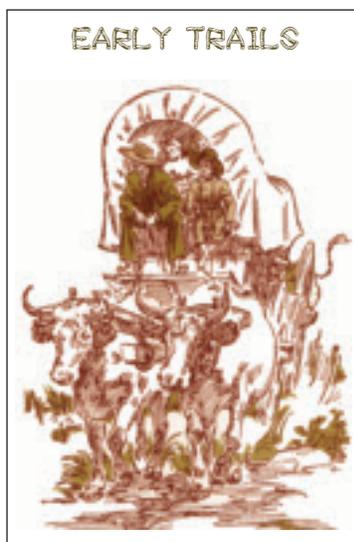
Two years later, the colony approved funding for what, when finished in 1741, became known as the Great Philadelphia Wagon Road or the Lancaster Pike. Its sixty-three miles were the most heavily traveled portion throughout the entirety of

the Thirteen Colonies.

When the War for Independence was over and new territories to the west were opened up, traffic on the Lancaster Pike was so heavy that an additional road was built between Philadelphia and Lancaster, (Route 30), which was completed in 1794 and was called "The Great Road to the West."

Construction of the Great Valley Road then continued on to Chambersburg and Greencastle and southward to Winchester, Virginia. Another completed link, by 1746, was the Pioneer's Road from Alexandria to Winchester.

By the early 1750s the southern end of Shenandoah Valley was well-settled, and the southwestern end of the road at Big Lick (Roanoke) was extended. From there, the Carolina Road branched eastward



through the Piedmont and on farther to the south, while the Wilderness Road branched westward.

By midpoint of the next decade, the entire route had been cleared and widened for horse-drawn wagons. At that point, the ‘trail’ came into very heavy usage.

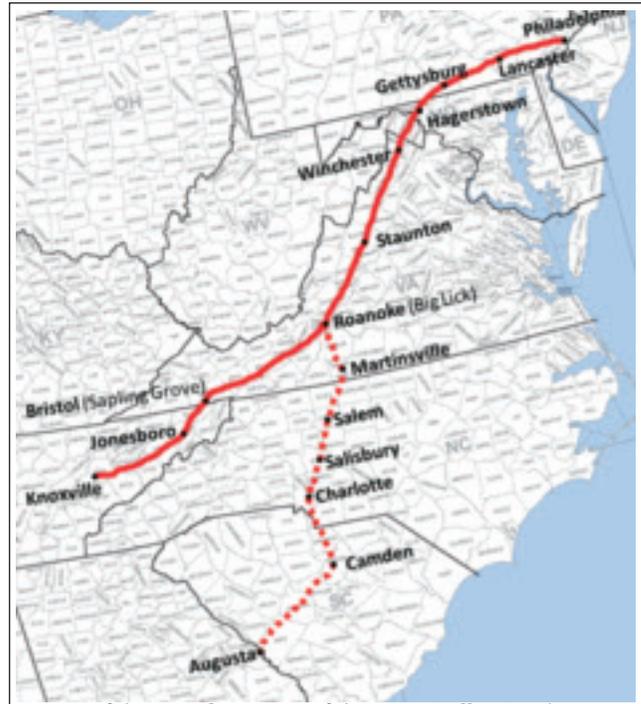
Historian Carl Bridenbaugh would write that in the last sixteen years of the colonial era (1760-1776), “southbound traffic along the Great Philadelphia Wagon Road was numbered in tens of thousands; it was the most heavily traveled road in all America...”

Lancaster’s Second Role

During the second half of the eighteenth century, the great bounty of the land opening to the west and south of Philadelphia presented settlers with the challenge of moving their crops and goods to market and of getting city-made goods shipped out to them. In the Conestoga region of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, which gets its name from the Conestoga River, the simple colonial farm wagon was soon transformed by German and Swiss wagon builders into the Conestoga wagon—a rugged overland freight hauler.

According to the Commonwealth Bureau for Historic Preservation, the first recorded use of the Conestoga name dates back to December 31, 1717, when James Logan, William Penn’s former secretary, carefully recorded in his account book that he bought a “Conestogoe Wagon” from James Hendricks.

Logan needed the special wagon to bring



A map of the complete route of the Great Valley Road.
—Source: familysearch.org

loads of furs from his trading post on the Lancaster frontier to Philadelphia city and to carry a wide variety of goods back to “Conestogoe” country. From an original flatbed, the floor of the wagon was lowered down and intentionally sloped toward center. The bed was extended from the original thirteen feet to sixteen feet. Side boards were added as an extra precaution against the loss of cargo.

As the Great Valley Road grew wider and longer, so did the average Conestoga. At their largest, the Conestogas would be twenty-six feet long and eleven feet high, able to bear loads of up to several tons. The wheels were enlarged to enable easier crossing of rivers and streams. A large canvas tarp was stretched over wooden hoops to protect people and goods.

It would take five or six pairs of large horses or strong oxen to pull a loaded Conestoga. The freighted wagons didn’t go very fast: average speed was five miles per day. But onward they did go, over the hills and through the woods.

In his 1755 map of the British Colonies, the Welsh surveyor Lewis Evans labeled the Greater Appalachian system as, ‘Endless Mountains.’ A later anonymous scribe penned, “And as so (endless mountains) they must have seemed to the daring few who pierced the heart of the wooded unknown.”

Yet, even then, through the heart of the wooded unknown, there was a road. ■



Signage in North Carolina (top) and in Pennsylvania (bottom) mark the historical route.—Sources: wikipedia.org, learnnc.org

“A constitution is framed for ages to come, and is designed to approach immortality as nearly as human institutions can approach it.”

—Chief Justice John Marshall

Ordo in Donum Publius

The Most Influential of the Federalist Papers

By Dave Crater

Winner of the GSSR Student Essay Contest

Note: The following essay has been edited and formatted to fit this newsletter. The unabridged original, including footnotes and charts, is available in a PDF format upon request. To request a copy of the PDF, email the editor at drumbeat1776@sbcglobal.net

Chief Justice John Marshall in the above quote famously described the intent of the American framers to create a constitutional system of permanent durability. Even before Marshall’s articulation, Samuel Adams was among the many pre-revolutionary figures to give voice not only to the durability and duration that inevitably attend good law, but to the related and equally enduring legal principle of consistency and continuity.

“In all free states,” he said, “the constitution is fixed.”

From only a few years after the Constitution’s ratification and at the highest levels of American government, academia, and culture, *The Federalist* was considered the authoritative commentary on and exposition of the principles of the U.S. Constitution. Its authors’ goal was to defend a Constitution that [they] hoped would approach immortality as nearly as human institutions can approach it.

This background in American ideals of government is essential for understanding the view which the American founders, including the authors of *The Federalist*, held of their task. The view which the American founders held of their task, in turn, is essential for understanding the language of *The Federalist* and the nature of its influence on American government.

Cultural High Regard

The high status held by *The Federalist* was stated repeatedly in multiple early Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS) opinions, in key nineteenth-century texts such as Alexis de Tocqueville’s

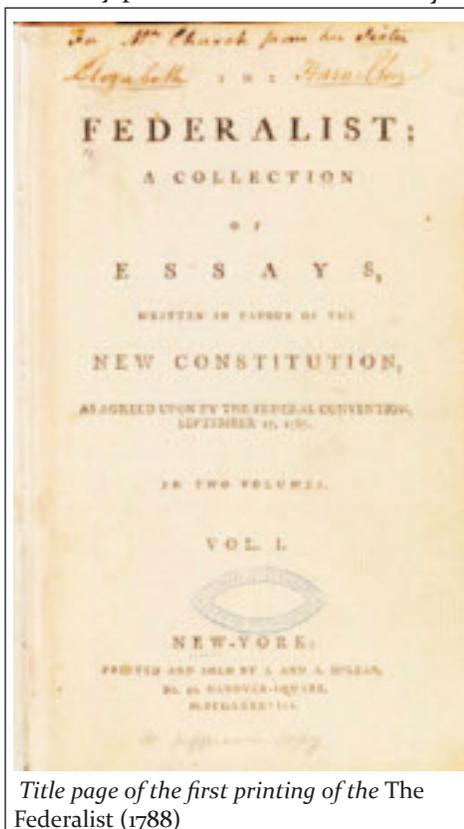
Democracy in America, and in countless other speeches, essays, commentaries, letters, newspapers, and other records of the American founding and of the nineteenth century.

That high regard has continued unbroken among political and legal conservatives to the present day, even as the rise of Woodrow Wilson’s brand of political progressivism, legal positivism, and “living” constitutionalism during the twentieth century created new debates and disagreements over the meaning of *The Federalist*.

At the same time, constitutional originalists have increasingly in recent decades invoked *The Federalist* to prove that the precise legal and political dangers which “Publius” (the collective pseudonym for co-

authors James Madison, Alexander Hamilton and John Jay) warned against have now become realities in American government.

The result has been the increased confusion, even hostility, in legal and political circles that is a hallmark of early twenty-first century American



Title page of the first printing of the *The Federalist* (1788)

law and politics. Said argumentation has led, in turn, to an ever-increasing number of references to *The Federalist* in American judicial opinions and legal commentary.

This upward spiraling in citing *The Federalist* in national jurisprudence reflects a search for reliable legal and constitutional authority amidst the modern wreckage of “living” constitutionalism and the dissensus it has created. Understanding this trend and properly evaluating which of the papers in *The Federalist* has exerted greatest influence along the way is the purpose of this essay.

Matter of Significance

The use of *The Federalist* in opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS) is an excellent proxy for the influence of its authors upon the broader legal community . . . The legal community, in turn, heavily influences the broader world of politics and government.

According to author Ron Chernow in his book on Hamilton, by the year 2000 *The Federalist* had been cited 291 times in Supreme Court decisions. And out of the eight-five essays that comprise the collection, only six have consistently exhibited strong influence upon the Supreme Court: 32, 42, 44, 51, 78, and 81. Between 1789 and 2002, each of those six papers had been cited over twenty-five times in Supreme Court decisions.

As of 1998, the order among those six papers in terms of frequency of citation was: 42, 78, 81, 51, and 32. Papers 44, 42, and 32 focus on commerce and trade, with 32 dealing with concurrent federal and state taxing powers and associated issues, 42 examining foreign and interstate commerce, and 44 looking at restrictions upon the states. These three essays have been cited by the Court throughout the history of our country.

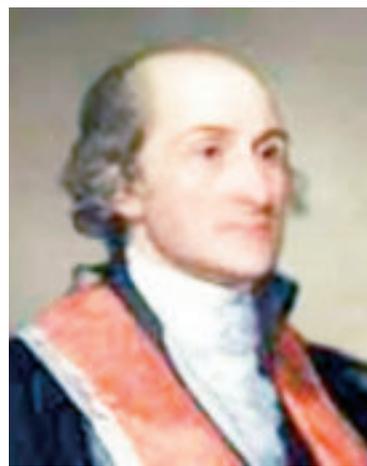
Since 1998, however, 78 and 81 have surpassed 42 in terms of number of historical citations by the Court. Number 78 deals with judicial review and



James Madison



Alexander Hamilton



John Jay

independence, while 81 deals with the distribution of judicial power and the dangers of judicial activism. Both were written by Hamilton and included in *The Federalist* late.

Hamilton and Judicial Review

These two essays have come to be (by far) the most cited of all papers in *The Federalist*; their importance is less a product of modern political and social developments than of enduring issues related to the court system in a federal republic. In deciding which one is the most influential, it must be said that *Federalist* 78 addresses the fundamental issue of judicial review and the nature of judicial power and that the issues presented in *Federalist* 81 come downstream of those found in *Federalist* 78. Therefore, it is the author’s opinion that *Federalist* 78 is the single most influential essay in the compendium.

It is a fact that *Federalist* 78 held influence on the mind of Chief Justice John Marshall in his famous ruling on *Marbury vs. Madison* (1803). It is well known that *Marbury’s* attorney cited 78 in his briefing to the Court, which demonstrates that the essay’s influence dates to the Founding period. Marshall’s famous argument in favor of judicial review, in fact, closely follows the argument found in *Federalist* 78.

Thus, the credit that is usually accorded Marshall for establishing judicial review in American government almost certainly belongs more properly to Hamilton.

To Hamilton, judicial activism is not by its nature evil. Judges must act to assert legitimate judicial authority, and in this sense the nature of any judicial act being good or evil depends on the nature of the circumstance(s) in which judicial power is exercised and the ends toward which that power is directed. *Federalist* 78 is as eloquent and effective a defense of that idea as has ever been produced. ■

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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

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Jacquelyn Howell, Graphic Designer
Jay Harris
Honorary Associate
Editor for Life
Martin Cash, Chairman,
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