

Flintlock & Powderhorn



MAGAZINE OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

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Spring 2006

Kings Mountain How Did We Win?

Drumbeat Inside

2006 Triennial in Knoxville

The Battle of Kings Mountain

How did we Win?

by LTC Frank Horton, USA, (Ret.)

LTC Frank Horton is President of the North Carolina Society SR as well as of the Marquis de Lafayette Chapter of the North Carolina Society SAR

The battle of Kings Mountain is recognized in military annals as an American Militia victory over American Loyalist Militia forces under command of an arrogant, redheaded, British Officer and Scotsman, Major Patrick Ferguson. Major Ferguson was the only regularly trained officer in the fight. When the battle is analyzed, it is a wonder that the American Colonial Militia Forces won. Many of the principals of war were violated and could have caused complete defeat for the American Colonial forces. The British had a good plan for winning the Revolutionary War and the battle at Kings Mountain. Their plan was to go into the South, divide and conquer and walk away from the conflict with a better worldwide political position.

What happened here to change the face of the political world as was then viewed?

In military engagements, many things that violate the principals of war happen but one of the other principals seems to come to the forefront to alter the bad situation. That did not seem to be the case at Kings Mountain. What was the situation at Kings Mountain? At that time, the British were flush with victory at Camden and several other engagements. They were moving into the hinterlands of the South—the backwoods. With Ferguson on the left flank, preventing Georgia and many of the Patriots there from joining either the South Carolina or North Carolina forces and with Charleston and Savannah both under the Union Jack, Lord Cornwallis had to be feeling good about his situation, even with the minor events that happened around the "Hornet's Nest" of Charlottetown.

Patrick Ferguson, the inventor of the Ferguson Rifle, was a competent officer. However, his disregard for the fighting ability of the American Colonial backwoodsmen who were part of the militia was his downfall. He paid them little mind, did not like their tactics nor did he respect them or their leaders. His edict to the backwoodsmen to join the loyalist forces or face crop and home destruction, was taken as a threat. It angered the militia leaders and others at the time. In short, it was the wrong approach. One just cannot talk to men

who have lived on the frontier, facing hostile Indians regularly and generally carving out a place for themselves and their families as if they were supposed to be afraid of a governmental power located across the ocean. Those men just didn't cotton to that kind of talk. They got angry and they began to talk among themselves and gather to fight the British hot-head.

There were several groups who made up this Colonial force. Colonel William Campbell commanded the Virginia State Militia of 200 men. The North Carolina Militia was commanded by Colonel Benjamin Cleveland. In his party of 700 men was Colonel Joseph "Quaker Meadows Joe" McDowell. Colonel Isaac Shelby commanded 120 Overmountain Men. These were men who lived in what is now Eastern Tennessee and who had moved "over the mountain" from North Carolina, years before. Then there were the 200 men of the South Carolina State Troops under Colonel Thomas Brandon. He also had several colonels under his command. Last but certainly not least were the Georgia 30 under Major William Candler from Colonel Elijah Clarke's Brigade. This made a total of about 1100 men.

On September 25, 1780, they met at Sycamore Shoals on the Watauga River. These men were

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looking for a fight with Ferguson and Ferguson knew it. Just how many were involved in the final battle on the mountain no one really knows, as some of the men on the expedition were left at Cowpens. Only those men with the fastest mounts rode on. Fewer men than the number who started the campaign were actually involved in the battle on the mountain. However, there were more than have been accounted for by reputable sources to date. Some attackers were told to fight as if each was his own commander. Four groups of men climbed up that mountain on the 7th of October 1780.

Ferguson had a trained group of 1000 men in a pretty easily defended position, surrounded by rocks and trees. Any attack would be uphill. Rock and trees helped provide cover for the defenders. He had trained his men well and even though the men were born in America, they were fighting for the King. Ferguson had Provincials who were American Volunteers under Captain Abraham DePeyster numbering 70 men. The North Carolina Loyalist Militia under Colonel Ambrose Mills and Colonel Vezey

Husbands numbered 450 men. The South Carolina Loyalist Militia consisting of the Ninety-Six District Brigade numbered 350 men and Colonel Richard King's Regiment of 35 men, several other small regiments and wagoners consisting of 10 men. The total Loyalist forces were about 1016 men, all located on the mountain.

What were the principals of war violated by the Americans?

Well for one, there was no unity of command. That is no one commander was in charge. Mass was not properly used, as the men just crawled up the mountain individually and fired individually as they attacked. There was no real coordination among the groups moving up the mountain for the attack. Firepower

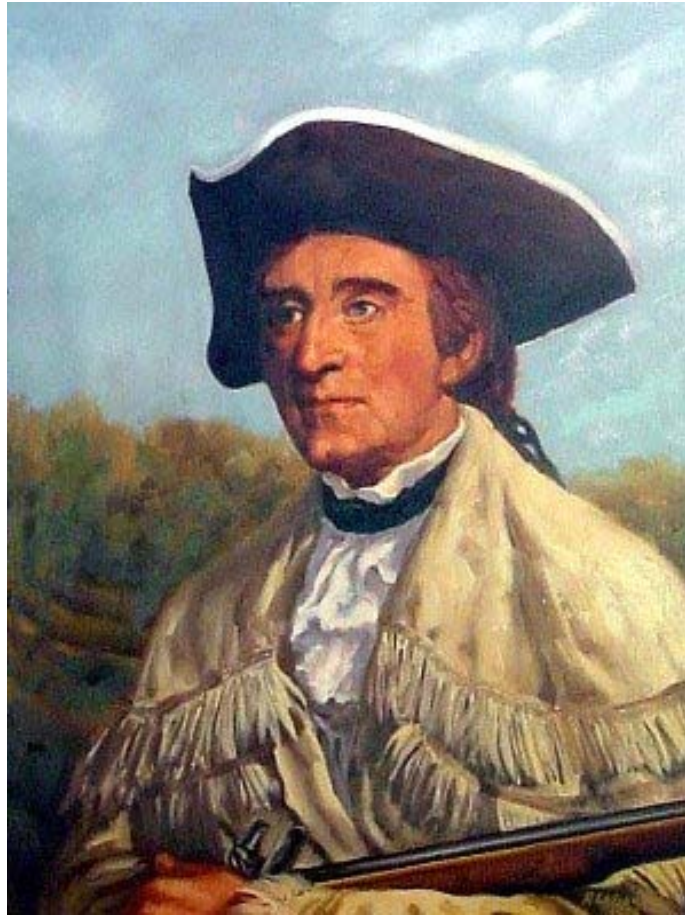
had to be somewhat less since some men were left at Cowpens and those present did not operate as a massed unit. One group had to trudge through a swamp and another group advanced up the mountain two abreast or as is said in "columns of twos." Surprise was lost when pickets put out by the British discovered the attack and began firing on the attackers before they actually reached the top

of the mountain. Simplicity of plan, if one can call it a plan, was that each individual man's objective was to go up the mountain to take his own shot at Ferguson. Those desires certainly appear to be within the principles of war used. However, those desires alone ought not carry a tactical operation to success when individually employed.

What were the principals of war that favored the British led loyalists?

Ferguson picked out favorable terrain for defense. Normally with a 1000 man force in any kind of defensive posture, it would take several times that number of men in the attack to dislodge them. The British could mass their troops and fire-

power easily, and communication was established within the ranks of the men. The British had "internal lines" of communication, a tactic favored later by a French General named Napoleon and still later by a Southern General named Lee. Once in a defensive position, the commander, Ferguson, could easily distribute his forces to any section that was threatened. They had unity of command as Ferguson was the commander and orders came from him. The British commander could maneuver his force to meet each threat that Colonel William Campbell, Commander of the Virginia State Militia at Kings Mountain could mount. The Ferguson led loyalists were certainly secure as they had the pickets out to warn them of any surprise.



Colonel William Campbell, Commander of the Virginia State Militia at Kings Mountain.

What happened?

The details have been told many times. The attackers used the terrain better than did the British forces. The attackers, when seemingly beaten, and pushed back, attacked again and again with a vengeance. These backwoodsmen, armed with rifles, muskets, tomahawks and butcher knives just kept coming back. They always came back! This characteristic is identified as perseverance. In addition the mountain men and backwoodsmen were angry! They had a score to settle with the upstart Brit. Add to that the musket fire coming from different directions, the acrid black powder smoke, the confusion within the British command as command unity broke down, the whooping and hollering from the attackers (which may later have been called the "Rebel Yell") some well placed shots at the British Commander, then one can see how the outcome was a British defeat. The lack of command unity did not hurt the Americans since each fighter was his own commander. Their individual perseverance and unity of effort were paramount in the defeat of the British force that day. The British-Loyalists were hurt by their commander's attitude, his vanity, and his disregard for the fighting capability of the backwoodsmen. All of these traits overcame his good military sense. Once Ferguson fell, the Loyalist forces were ready to surrender.

Yes, Major Ferguson, the trained Regular Officer, was so pleased with his position that he "defied God Almighty and all the rebels that could be collected to drive him from that camp." Well he was not driven from the camp. He was killed on the mountain. However, he is buried near the top, not on the top of the mountain. One must walk past his gravesite to view the monument that honors those Patriots that fought and lived and died at the Battle of Kings Mountain to make this country once and for all a free nation. On Kings Mountain that day, 157 Loyalists were killed, 163 wounded and 698 captured. The American forces lost 28 killed and 64 wounded.

Those men that marched over the mountain and came to Sycamore Shoals were not going to be denied. Their morale was good and their intent was to rid their area of the British, led by Ferguson. They accomplished what they set out to do and in the process exhibited a battle trait for which American fighting men are well known. A well-known British military historian interviewed a German general after World War II. This general made the observation that every time Americans were dislodged from a position, they kept coming back until they won the position. The American fighting man withdraws from a position, only to fight again. This trait was very well exhibited at Kings Mountain and is embodied in the

American soldiers of today. One may temporarily beat them, but watch out! The Americans will return and fight with a vengeance.

NOTE: The above article is the opinion of the author and does not reflect the opinion of the Department of the Army, the Department of Defense nor the National Park Service.



General President M. Hall Worthington (right) and North Carolina Society President Franklin N. Horton during a wreath laying ceremony on the 225th Anniversary of the battle at Kings Mountain, October 7, 2005

Massachusetts Generals of the Continental Army

Compiled by Douglass R. Knight (Part 2 of 2)

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Moses Hazen of Haverhill, MA; born on 01 June 1733; served as a Lieutenant in Col. Shirley's Mass. Provincial Regiment at Nova Scotia, in 1755, during the French and Indian War; Lieutenant, Capt. Edmund Mooer's Company, Col. Saltonstall's Mass. Provincial Regiment, in New York, 15 April 1756; First Lieutenant, Capt. John McCurdy's Company, Rogers' Rangers, 07 April 1758; Captain and company commander, Rogers' Rangers, 06 April 1759; honorably discharged, 20 February 1761. Purchased First Lieutenant's commission, 44th Regiment of Foot, 21 February 1761; resigned commission, and retired to Canada on half-pay of a First Lieutenant in the British Army, 1763. Colonel, 2nd Canadian Regiment, Continental Army, 22 January 1776; received the Brevet of Brigadier General, Continental Army, 29 June 1781; commanded brigade at Yorktown, VA, 1781; resigned commission, and retired to Vermont, 01 June 1783; died at Troy, NY, 03 February 1803.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. John Crane (residence unknown); Captain, Col. Richard Gridley's Mass. Artillery Regiment, 03 May 1775; Major, Col. Henry Knox's Continental Artillery Regiment, 10 December 1775; wounded-in-action, at Corlaer's Hook, near Harlem, NY, 14 September 1776; Colonel, 3rd Continental Artillery Regiment, 01 January 1777; served with regiment in Rhode Island, October 1778 to April 1779; received the Brevet of Brigadier General, Continental Army, 30 September 1783; honorably discharged at end of war, 03 November 1783; died on 21 August 1805.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Henry Jackson of Boston, MA; Lieutenant Colonel, Boston Independent Corps (regiment), 07 December 1776; Lieutenant Colonel, commandant, Additional Continental Regiment, 12 January 1777; serving with regiment in Rhode Island, 1778-1779; regiments of Col. William R. Lee, Col. David Henly, Col. Henry Jackson, and Col. Henry Sherburne consolidated into one regiment under Col. Henry Jackson, 09 April 1779, with date of rank from 12 January 1777; Colonel, 16th Mass. Regiment (formerly Col. Henry Jackson's Regiment), Brig. Gen. John Stark's Brigade, 23 July 1780; Colonel, 9th Mass. (formerly 16th Mass.) Regiment, 01 January 1781; Colonel, 4th Mass. (formerly 9th Mass.) Regiment, 01 January 1783;

on court-martial duty, April-May 1783; received the Brevet of Brigadier General, Continental Army, 30 September 1783; Colonel, 1st American (Continental) Regiment, 30 November 1783; honorably discharged, 20 June 1784; died on 04 January 1809

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Michael Jackson of Newton, MA; Captain, Minuteman Company, Battles of Lexington and Concord, 19 April 1775; Major, Col. Thomas Gardner's Mass. Regiment, 03 June to 31 December 1775; wounded-in-action, Battle of Bunker Hill, 17 June 1775; Major, Col. William Bond's Mass. Regiment, Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Greene's Brigade, Maj. Gen. Charles Lee's Division, at the Siege of Boston, from 22 July 1775; Lieutenant Colonel, 16th Continental (Infantry) Regiment, 01 January 1776; wounded-in-action, Montrossor's Island, NY, 24 September 1776; Colonel, 8th Mass. Regiment, 01 January 1777; served with regiment at West Point, NY, circa 1778-1779; "by reasons of his wounds, was rendered almost unfit for service," 15 October 1782; Colonel, 3rd Mass. Regiment, 12 June 1783; received the Brevet of Brigadier General, Continental Army, 30 September 1783; honorably discharged at end of war, 03 November 1783; died on 10 April 1801.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Shepard, Sr. of Westfield, MA; Lieutenant Colonel, Col. Timothy Danielson's Mass. Regiment of Minutemen, 20 April 1775; Lieutenant Colonel, Col. Timothy Danielson's Mass. Regiment, May to 31 December 1775; Lieutenant Colonel, 3rd Continental (4th Mass.) Regiment, 01 January 1776; wounded-in-action, Battle of Long Island, NY, 27 August 1776; Colonel, 3rd Continental Regiment, 02 October 1776, with date of rank from 04 May 1776; Colonel, 4th Mass. Regiment,

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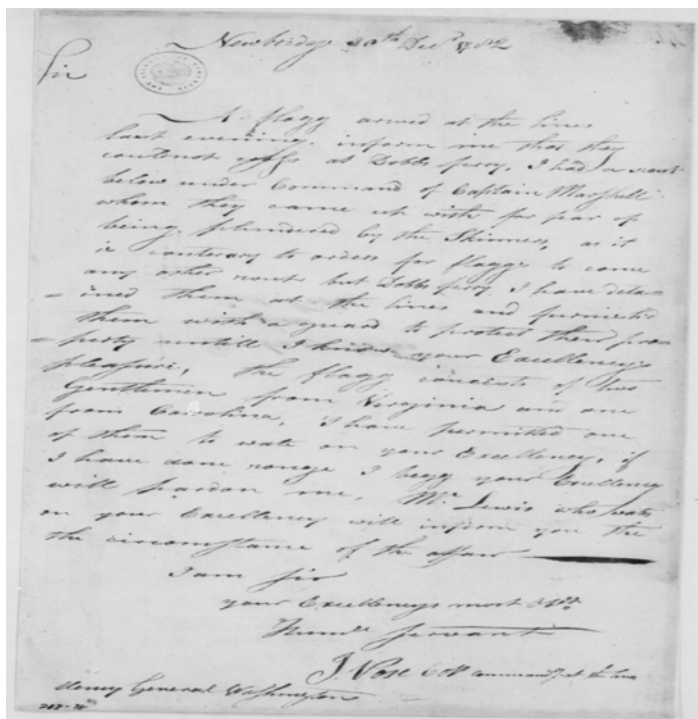
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Please submit articles and news as you wish them to appear in the *Drumbeat*, and provide captions for all graphic material. Electronic submissions are preferred. Typed, double spaced articles ready for publication are greatly appreciated.

01 January 1777; served with regiment at Valley Forge, PA, winter of 1777-1778; served with regiment in Rhode Island, 1778-1779; served with regiment in 2nd Mass. Brigade, 1780; served with regiment in Brig. Gen. John Glover's 1st Mass. Brigade, 1781; commanded 1st Mass. Brigade, December 1781 to January 1782; furloughed at West Point, NY, by Commander-in-Chief (Gen. Washington), 20 May 1782; retired, 01 January 1783; received the Brevet of Brigadier General, Continental Army, 30 September 1783; died on 11 November 1817.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Benjamin Tupper of Chesterfield, MA; Major Col. John Fellows' 8th Mass. Regiment, 25 April 1775; Lieutenant Colonel, Col. John Fellows' 8th Mass. Regiment, 04 November 1775; Lieutenant Colonel, 25th Continental (Infantry) Regiment, 01 January 1776; Lieutenant Colonel, 2nd Mass. Regiment, 01 November 1776; Lieutenant Colonel, 11th Mass. Regiment, 01 January 1777; Colonel, 11th Mass. Regiment, 07 July 1777; served with regiment at Valley Forge, PA., 28 January to 08 April 1778; Colonel, 15th Mass. Regiment, Brig. Gen. John Paterson's Mass. Brigade, at West Point, NY, in March 1779; Colonel, 11th Mass. Regiment, at West Point, NY, 10 August 1779; Colonel, 10th Mass. Regiment, 01 January 1781; Colonel, 6th Mass. Regiment, 01 January or 22 March 1783; honorably discharged, 12 June 1783; received the Brevet of Brigadier General, Continental Army, 30 September 1783; died on 01 June 1792.



Letter from Brig. Gen. Joseph Vose to George Washington, December 30, 1782 (George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress, 1741-1799: Series 4, General Correspondence, 1697-1799)

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph Vose of Milton, MA; Major, Col. William Heath's Mass. Regiment, 02 or 19 May 1775; Lieutenant Colonel, Col. William Heath's Mass. Regiment, 01 July 1775; Lieutenant Colonel, 24th Continental (Infantry) Regiment, 01 January 1776; Colonel, 1st Mass. Regiment, 3rd Mass. Brigade, 01 January 1777; serving with regiment in Rhode Island, 15 August 1777 to 06 February 1779; Colonel, 14th Mass. Regiment, serving at West Point, NY, 06 September 1779; serving with Maj. Gen. LaFayette's Light Infantry Division, from February to 28 Dec. 1781--during which time he commanded the 1st Battalion, 1st Brigade of same, and served at Yorktown, VA; Colonel, 1st Mass. Regiment, Brig. Gen. John Glover's 1st Mass. Brigade, 1781-1782; on furlough in Milton, Mass., from 10 or 11 December 1781; on duty at West Point, NY, 14 June to 13 September 1782; on court-martial duty, May-Aug. 1783; received the Brevet of Brigadier General, Continental Army, 30 September 1783; honorably discharged at end of war, 03 November 1783; died on 22 May 1816.

Note from the Compiler: Of the 234,782 men who served in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War, 69,907 men (29.8%) were from Massachusetts (which included Maine).

E.N.: The author has supplied a voluminous bibliography that unfortunately cannot be reproduced due to space constraints.

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**The Tennessee Society, Sons of the Revolution
Welcomes You to**

The General Society Sons of the Revolution 2006 Triennial Meeting



Photo Courtesy of the Knoxville Tourism & Sports Corporation

Knoxville Riverview

Knoxville Skyline



Photo Courtesy of the Knoxville Tourism & Sports Corporation

Knoxville, Tennessee
Thursday, September 28 - Sunday, October 1

REGISTER EARLY!

Fall can be a busy convention season in Knoxville. Please send in your Triennial registration as soon as possible. Also, to make sure you get your hotel room, register now by telephone or by sending the Hotel Reservation form for the rooms reserved for the General Society at the Marriott Hotel.

ARRIVING BY CAR?

For those arriving by car, the Marriott provides a parking garage for which there is no charge.

WEATHER

Fall weather in Knoxville is generally pleasant with moderate temperatures and many sunny days. It is, of course, a time of year when unexpected changes in weather can occur, so it is wise for the traveler to make some preparation for such changes.

SUGGESTED ATTIRE

Tours: Walking casual

Meetings and Luncheons: Coat and Tie

Formal Receptions and Banquet: Black or white tie with decorations.

Ladies Activities: Luncheon attire, walking casual

Church Service: Dressy casual

DIRECTIONS TO THE HOTEL

Coming from the North on I-75: Take I-40 East, then the James White Parkway exit (388A) off I-40. Get into left lane and proceed to the Hill Avenue Exit. Turn right at the light onto Hill Avenue. The Marriott entrance is just past Suntrust Bank.

Coming from the East or the West on I-40: Take the James White Parkway Exit (388) off I-40. Get into the left lane and proceed to the Hill Avenue Exit. Turn right at the light onto Hill Avenue. The Marriott entrance is just past Suntrust Bank.



The Headquarters Marriott Hotel

2006 TRIENNIAL MEETING CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Wednesday, September 27

7:00 AM - 5:00 PM

Optional Pre-Triennial Trip to Kings Mountain Battlefield. See page D for Registration details.

6:00 PM - 9:00 PM

Registration, Marriott Hotel, East Lobby. "Welcome to Knoxville" Wine and Cheese Reception, South Blount Room.

7:00 PM - 10:00 PM

European Society Annual Dinner and Meeting

Thursday, September 28

9:00 AM - 5:00 PM

Registration, East Lobby.

9:00 AM - 12:00 PM

Executive Committee Meeting, Riverview Room.

10:00 AM - 4:00 PM

Ladies Shopping Trip to Pigeon Forge. Lunch On Your Own.

1:00 PM - 5:00 PM

First Business Meeting, Riverview Room.

6:30 PM - 8:30 PM

Reception Sponsored by the Pennsylvania Society and its Color Guard. Cocktails and heavy hors d'oeuvres at the Women's Basketball Hall of Fame.

Friday, September 29

7:00 AM - 8:30 AM

Continental Breakfast for Registrants, Riverview Room.

9:00 AM - 5:00 PM

Registration, East Lobby.

9:00 AM - 12:00 PM

Second Business Meeting, Riverview Room.

9:00 AM - 1:30 PM

Ladies tour of Blount Mansion and Riverboat Cruise and Lunch on the "Star of Knoxville."

12:10 PM - 1:30 PM

Lunch at James White Fort.

1:30 PM - 3:15 PM

Third Business Meeting, if required.

3:30 PM - 9:30 PM

Tour the Museum of Appalachia for History, Music, Dinner and Fun. Visit the "Revolutionary War in the South" Exhibit sponsored by the Anderson County Chapter of the Tennessee Society.

Saturday, September 30

7:30 AM - 9:00 AM

Continental Breakfast for all Registrants, Riverview Room.

10:00 AM - 3:00 PM

Guided Tour of Henry's Fort and Trip to Dollywood for lunch with Dolly Parton.

6:00 PM - 7:00 PM

Formal Reception followed by Formal Banquet and Dancing

Sunday, October 1

10:00 AM - 10:30 AM

Forming of the Parade of Colors, Marriott Hotel.

10:30 AM

Parade of Colors to First Presbyterian

11:00 AM

Worship Service, First Presbyterian

12:30 PM

Traditional Farewell Sherry in South Blount Room at the Marriott

This schedule tentative, you will receive the final schedule at registration.

Triennial Events and Locations

Pre-Triennial Trip to Kings Mountain

There is an optional pre-Triennial Meeting excursion to Kings Mountain on Wednesday, September 27, 2006 for those who can come early. The van will leave from the Marriott Hotel at 7:00 AM and return at approximately 5:00 PM. The cost for the van ride will be evenly divided among the members and guests who take the trip. Participants are responsible for their own meals.

Warren Ridley, a member of the Colonel Robert McFarland Chapter, Tennessee Society, Sons of the Revolution, will be the volunteer driver. Mr. Ridley's Revolutionary War ancestor was among the Overmountain Volunteers who crossed over the Smokey Mountains to Kings Mountain, South Carolina and defeated British forces under the command of Colonel Patrick Ferguson aide to General Lord Cornwallis. Warren Ridley has a vast knowledge of this most significant Revolutionary War battle.

Many Historians declare this was the pivotal Battle that led to Cornwallis' withdrawal from the Carolinas to Yorktown, Virginia and subsequent final defeat of the British forces by General George Washington. Deadline for reservations is August 16, 2006. Email wja4671@aol.com for reservations.

Ladies Program

Shopping at Tanger Outlet Center in Pigeon Forge.

Thursday, September 28, 2006. Bus leaves the Marriott Hotel at 10:00 AM and returns 4:00 PM. Lunch on your own—there are two very nice restaurants located in the Center and a snack bar, if preferred. Trolley service stops at frequent intervals. One southern magazine chose Tanger Outlet Center as Best in the Southeast. Sample of outlets: Liz Claiborn, Harry and David, Polo Ralph Lauren, Brooks Brothers, Bose, Starbucks, Waterford Wedgwood, etc.

Blount Mansion. Friday, September 29, 2006. Trolley leaves the Marriott for a tour of Blount Mansion at 9:00 AM and returns at 1:30 PM after the Riverboat Cruise. As a signer of the U S Constitution, William Blount acquired the reputation as one of the "Founding Fathers" of the United States. President George Washington handpicked William Blount to craft statehood for the territory nestled in the Appalachia wilderness. As a member of US Congress, Blount served as Tennessee's first Senator. Acting as territorial Governor, William Blount built Blount Mansion to provide a "civilized" home in the wilderness for his wife and children. Blount Mansion is a National Historic Landmark.

Riverboat Cruise. Following the one-hour Blount Mansion tour, trolleys leave for the waterfront to board the "Star of Knoxville". Enjoy a relaxing cruise, which includes the Captain's narration of the history of riverboats, Knoxville and the Tennessee River. Your cruise begins at First Creek, which is the site of the first settlement in the area, and takes passengers down the river to where Cherokee Indians once lived. You'll pass some of the most beautiful homes in the area, The

University of Tennessee and the Knoxville skyline. All of this plus a delicious buffet lunch.

Event Locations

Woman's Basketball Hall of Fame. It is a beautiful downtown landmark located directly next door to and immediately west of the Marriott. This will be the location of the Thursday evening cocktails/heavy hors d'oeuvres reception sponsored by the Pennsylvania Society and its Color Guard. All registered attendees are welcome to view the Hall in its entirety. Thursday, September 28, 6:30-8:30 PM.

Dollywood. Unique as its namesake Dolly Parton, Dollywood theme park is a one-of-a-kind Smokey Mountain Family Adventure spanning 125 acres and nestled in the lush foothills of the Great Smokey Mountains in Pigeon Forge, Tennessee, near Gatlinburg. Dollywood is one of the most popular destinations for family vacations. Dolly has been scheduled to act as host for a luncheon at Dollywood at noon on Saturday, September 30, 2006.

James White Fort. In 1786, General James White brought his wife and children across the mountains from North Carolina to claim land given to him for his service in the American Revolution. White built his cabin and later three others where the Holston and French Broad Rivers join to form the Tennessee. He later built a stockade as defense against possible Indian attack and protection for his cattle. Through land grants from North Carolina, James White owned all the land on which the city of Knoxville would later be built. In 1790, the new town was named Knoxville, in honor of General Henry Knox. The Southwest Territory became the state of Tennessee, the 16th state. Knoxville became the Capitol of Tennessee and remained so until 1812. John Sevier was Tennessee's first Governor. All members walk to lunch at James White Fort 12:10 - 1:30 PM on Friday, September 29. Feel free to visit the log buildings to observe their content. This gives visitors a good sense of how primitive Knoxville was a little longer than 200 years ago.

Museum of Appalachia. Located in Norris, Tennessee, 16 miles north of Knoxville on I-75. John Rice Irwin, Founder-Director, is a noted historian, musician, storyteller and educator. He is also a member of the Tennessee Society, Sons of the Revolution. In fact, the Anderson County Chapter is named the John Rice Irwin-Anderson County Chapter. The museum was opened in the late 1960's with one log cabin on a two-acre plot. Now it has grown to 65 acres, including dozens of authentic log structures, gifts, antiques and a restaurant. Buses leave the Marriott at 3:30 PM on Friday and return by 9:30 PM. We will be entertained with excellent food, mountain music, clogging and comedy. The entire grounds and the many log buildings, tools, farm equipment are open for your observation. When the General Society Board of managers met in Knoxville in mid-1990, the trip to the Museum of Appalachia was extremely well received. Casual dress is recommended.



DRUMBEAT

Sons of the Revolution The General Society



News and Reports from General and State Societies

REPORTS FROM STATE SOCIETIES

ARIZONA

Submitted by Paul F. Davis

The Annual Meeting of the Arizona Society was held February 4, 2006 at the Arrowhead Country Club in Glendale, Arizona. Our Speaker was Dr. Michael D. Frost, project sponsor of The Patriot Master Index Program and officer and member of the Missouri Society. Dr. Frost presented a review of the project scope and status, similar to the presentation that he made to the attendees at the 2005 Board of Managers Meeting in



(From left) Incoming Arizona Society President Michael P. Denea, Mrs. Ginger Frost, Dr. Michael D. Frost and outgoing President Donald J. Omans.



(From left) Region Six Vice President Joseph B. Sullivan, Incoming Arizona Society President Michael P. Denea, outgoing President Donald J. Omans and General President M. Hall Worthington.

Northbrook, Illinois. This is an immense project, and we are very excited about the progress being made.

We were also honored to have in attendance General President M. Hall Worthington, who installed our new officers, General Secretary Paul F. Davis and Region Six Vice President Col. Joseph B. Sullivan. Also in attendance were William Huss and Richard Breithaupt, members of the California Society. Our new President, Michael P. Denea, is planning a great year for our Arizona Society.

Arizona to Host 2007 Board of Managers Meeting

At the request of General President Worthington, the Arizona Society will be the host for the 2007 Board of Managers Meeting.

The meeting has been scheduled for September 28-30, 2007, at the Wyndham Phoenix Hotel, Phoenix, Arizona. An excellent Ladies Program is also being planned, so please mark your 2007 calendars now and plan to join us for a great time in the "Copper State" (the last of the '48'). We will have a presentation and details at the Triennial in Knoxville, so we will plan to see you there.

MINNESOTA

Submitted by Duane L. C. M. Galles, Esq.

The Minnesota Society had its annual Washington Day luncheon meeting on February 18, 2006 at the Lexington Restaurant in Saint Paul, Minnesota. Presiding was State President Michael S. Swisher. The speaker and guest of honor was

Kate Nichols, a Postal Inspector for the US Postal Service. Her very interesting and well-received address was on *Postal Scams and Schemes, Mail Fraud and Identity Theft*. Her address proved a timely one which really caught the attention of the over thirty Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution and their ladies in attendance.

Last Fall the Minnesota Society held its annual Constitution Day luncheon and annual meeting for the election of officers on September 24, 2005, also at the Lexington Restaurant. The current officers were unanimously re-elected as follows: President Michael Scott Swisher; Vice President John Hallberg Jones; Secretary/Treasurer Duane L. C. M. Galles, Esq.; Registrar Arthur Louis Finnell; Chaplain The Rev. (Charles) David Lynch; Solicitor Duane L. C. M. Galles, Esq.; Sergeant-at-arms James Fredrick Foster; Representative to the General Society William V. McLaughlin. Board of Managers: William V. McLaughlin (ex-officio); LTC Keith W. Davidson; The Hon. Edward C. Stringer; LTC Ward B. Sanford; George G. Walker; Michael L. West.

President Swisher introduced the speaker of the day, Dr. Angus MacDonald, publisher of the *St. Croix Review*, who brought an enjoyable and scholarly address on the subject of *Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson*.

NEW YORK

Submitted by Margaret O'Shaughnessy

The Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York held its Annual George Washington Ball on Friday, February 24, 2006 at the St. Regis in New York City. The guest of honor and recipient of the Society's Distinguished Patriot Award was Mr. Arnold Fisher, Chairman of the Board of the Intrepid Museum Foundation. The Foundation is a leader in



Mr. Arnold Fisher (left) receives the Distinguished Patriot Award from Society President John O'Malley.

Photo: Saul Montes-Bradley



Photo: Mike S. Montes-Bradley

(From left) Mr. Arnold Fisher, Color Guard Captain Jonathan Ridgeway, General Society Managing Editor Saul Montes-Bradley and New York Society President John O'Malley.

providing support for America's Armed Forces and operates the world's largest maritime museum. Centered around the historic aircraft carrier *Intrepid*, the Foundation educates 700,000 annual visitors about sea, air and space history and technology. The Foundation provides support to military personnel, veterans and their families and serves as a monument for all who have served in our nation's defense. The *Intrepid Fallen Heroes Fund* is currently constructing a world-class state-of-the-art national physical rehabilitation and advanced training skills center at Brooke Army Medical Center in San Antonio, Texas.

One hundred fifteen guests attended the event, which included the Ceremony of the Cocked Hat. The Cocked Hat Ceremony provides the President with the symbol of authority handed down from President to President through the years. The Color Guard presented the Colors and the Veteran Corps of Artillery Field Music led the honored guests. President O'Malley began the traditional round of toasts with the annual salute to the President of the United States. This was followed by toasts to the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and Coast Guard. Representatives of each of the services responded.

During the evening, the Society honored the memory of Mrs. Anna Glen Vietor, a dear friend and supporter of Fraunces Tavern Museum who died in December 2005. President O'Malley presented a certificate in her honor to her son David Vietor.

The One-Hundred Sixteenth Annual Church Service, commemorating the birth of George Washington and in loving memory of the members of the Society who have died during the past year, was held on Sunday, February 26, 2006 at the Church of the Incarnation in New York City.

MASSACHUSETTS

Submitted by Joanne Fantuccio

The Gala Christmas Luncheon, held December 1, 2005, a festive and most enjoyable gathering, produced the best attendance of the year, with 50 members and guests present.

Immediately prior to luncheon the Society held a Business Meeting and elected Edward Lawrence Peirson to membership.

As has been the tradition for the past nine years, The Order of Lafayette participated with the Massachusetts Societies of Sons of the Revolution, Founders and Patriots, and The War of 1812, represented by its President General, Lieutenant Colonel Bruce A. Laue, of New York City, who delivered words of greeting. Unable to be with us but sending best holiday wishes was Robert P. Vivian, past President of the New Jersey Society, currently serving as Governor General of The Order of the Founders and Patriots of America.

President Andre R. Sigourney served as Luncheon Presiding Officer and was the gracious host for not one-not two-but three (!) holiday wassail bowls (one "spiked" with champagne and two non-alcoholic). He also generously invited five members from his circle of family and friends, whose presence added a great deal to the event.

An impromptu, informal sing-along of Christmas carols, the brainchild of President Sigourney, proved to be a great hit with some in attendance, while Christmas music played softly in the background during the Reception.

Barbara Smith, immediate past National Chaplain of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots, paid tribute to an old and dear friend who passed away in September, Evelyn M. Sawin, widow of former Director Henry A. Sawin, following which a moment of silence was observed in Evelyn's memory.

A forthcoming milestone was announced-the 60th birthday of Registrar Thomas Mayhew Smith on December 11th. It was celebrated with cake, song, and general merriment.

Guest of honor and speaker was the Consul

General of France, the Honorable Francois Gauthier, who was accompanied by his lovely wife, Francoise. They are a charming and delightful couple. The Consul General delivered a talk entitled *The French Presence in New England, a Legacy and a Partnership*. He and his wife are outstanding representatives of their country and will do much to enhance the relationship in New England between France and the United States. At the conclusion of the Consul General's talk, Presiding Officer Sigourney presented him with a book entitled *Great Cities of the World*, with stunning photographs of 60 of the world's largest and greatest cities. Among them are places where Consul General Gauthier has served during his distinguished career including Paris, Jakarta and Boston.

The Society got off to a spectacular start in 2006 with its "First Meeting of the New Year" on March 14, 2006—a belated celebration of Washington's Birthday—with 51 enthusiastic members and guests in attendance.

President Andre R. Sigourney, who was accompanied by his son, Andre, Jr., served, once more, as Luncheon Presiding Officer. Prior to luncheon the Society held its Annual Meeting, and all officers were returned for another one-year term. Longtime Life Member Edward S. Moseley, whose term as Director expired in 2006, declined renomination, and his position was filled by Colonel Richard W. Seltzer.

Barbara Smith, immediate past National Chaplain of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots, delivered a touching memorial tribute to Phyllis S. Hubbard, who passed away on October 28, 2005. She was the wife of Director Charles A. Hubbard, II, who was in attendance together with several members of his family, including his sons Director Steven E. Hubbard and Life Member Jonathan E. Hubbard, Jonathan's wife Mary Kay, and Steven's daughter Rachel.

An honored guest at the head table was Robert P. Vivian, a past President of the New Jersey Society, who holds the top spot,



GIVING THANKS FOR A JOB WELL DONE: D. Brenton Simons, Life Member of the Society and Executive Director of the New England Historic Genealogical Society (at left), accepts congratulations from President Andre R. Sigourney for an outstanding presentation.

Governor General, of The Order of the Founders and Patriots of America.

It was a grand celebration for President Washington, complete with a "red, white, and blue" three-tier birthday cake, topped by a bust of General Washington made expressly for the Society by the Union Club's pastry chef.

Guest of honor and speaker was our own Life Member, D. Brenton Simons, a past President of The Society of the War of 1812 in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who has recently achieved the position of Executive Director of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, the nation's leading center for family and local history since 1845. He was accompanied by Claudia A. Woods, Director of Development at the NEHGS. We were also glad to have with us the speaker's cousin, Life Member David F. Remington, and his wife, Chelsey, a first-time visitor. Brenton is also an accomplished author. In addition to telling about his plans for the *HistGen*, Brenton regaled us with a few stories from his recent book *Witches, Rakes, and Rogues: True Stories of Scam, Scandal, Murder, and Mayhem in Boston, 1630-1775*. Selected by Yankee magazine as "The Read" in its January-February 2006 issue, the book has received universal acclaim. Brenton's talk was impeccably delivered, and the audience was completely mesmerized by his tales of many of early Boston's most colorful characters. As a token of appreciation, the Society made a contribution to the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

Barbara Smith delivered a benediction to bring this eminently successful meeting to an uplifting close.

TENNESSEE

Submitted by William J. Acuff

What a beginning for the year 2006! The 112th Annual Meeting and Banquet of the Tennessee Society was held at the Crown Plaza Hotel in downtown Knoxville on February 25, 2006. What made this year's meeting and banquet so unique was the sheer number of attendees from so many different geographic locations in our state, the admixture of many newly elected members as well as familiar faces and the noticeable enthusiasm shown by most who attended. While it was the 51st consecutive annual banquet attended by two of our past presidents, it was the first for many members who have joined our Society over the past year or so.

It is my opinion this represents positive growth of the Tennessee Society which has resulted secondary to planting new Chapters throughout the state of Tennessee. I want to congratulate David Whaley who has just recently been appointed acting president of the newest chapter, Colonel Evan Shelby Chapter, located in Cleveland, Tennessee. Congratulations David and congratulations to your chapter members who have worked so diligently forming this new and very significant chapter. We now have 10 chapters and 4 others on the drawing board. When we have 14 well functioning chapters, this would make available chapter participation within a reasonable distance to most of our members within the boundaries of Tennessee.

Goals of each chapter are within the framework of both the Tennessee Society and the General Society Constitution and Bylaws. We highly recommend that each chapter participate in its own annual July 4th "Let Freedom Ring" ceremony; however, each chapter is unique as far as projects are concerned. For instance, Anderson County which will have its 5th "Let Freedom Ring" ceremony this year, has the "Revolutionary War in the South" major exhibit at the Museum of Appalachia and members of the chapter are in the process of identifying all Revolutionary War Soldiers that ever lived in Anderson County. They do as complete a biography as possible in order to find the names of as many descendants as possible. All soldiers' names will be placed on a permanent plaque on the Anderson County Courthouse front lawn.

Congratulations to Gary McDonald, Sr., President of the Colonel Gideon Morgan Chapter, located in Kingston, Tennessee, for winning the Tennessee Society's most coveted and prestigious Patriot of the year Award. Gary was the recipient of the Patriot Award this year because of his efforts in establishing the Colonel Gideon Morgan Chapter, recruiting 18 new members in 2005, leadership of the Meetings, Arrangements and Programs Committee and Chairmanship of the Triennial Committee.

Officers elected at the Annual Meeting are as follows: President, William J. Acuff, M.D.; Vice President, Richard Carroll, Sr.; Secretary, Stewart Whittle; Assistant Secretary, Mark Little; Treasurer, James Rivers; Assistant Treasurer, Rick Reagan; Registrar, Sam Maner; Assistant Registrar, C. Reece Sexton; Editor of the Tennessee Rifleman, Terry Davenport; Chaplain, Rev. Lea Acuff; Historian, Douglas

Andrews, M.D.; and Representative to the General Society, David Rutherford.

The ten current Tennessee Society Chapters and Presidents of the Chapters are as follows:

1. Col. Robert McFarland, Morristown, President Richard Carroll, Sr.
2. Gen. John Sevier, Sevierville, President W. C. Julian
3. J. R. Irwin Anderson County, Oak Ridge, President Harry Patton
4. Gen. Nathaniel Greene, Greeneville, President Timothy Massey
5. Col. John Donelson, Nashville, President Brig. Gen. Bertram Chalfant
6. Col. Gideon Morgan, Kingston, President Gary McDonald, J.D.
7. Gen. Henry Knox, Knoxville, President Sam Albritton, III
8. William Blount, Maryville, President State Senator Raymond Finney, M.D.
9. Col. Evan Shelby, Cleveland, President David Whaley
10. Chattanooga, Chattanooga, President James Stewart

A reminder: The 2006 Triennial will be held Thursday, September 28, 2006 through Sunday, October 1, 2006 at the Marriott Hotel, Knoxville, TN. See the four page insert in this issue for detailed information and registration forms. Everyone please register and come! We're going to have a great time.

NEW JERSEY

Submitted by Caswell Cooke



This past December 19, New Jersey Society President Caswell Cooke (Right) of Lawrenceville, NJ, and Peter Douglas of Sarasota, FL, Past President of both the New Jersey and Florida Societies, met for breakfast at the Nassau Club. The meeting surely resulted in a positive exchange for the benefit of the Society though, in fact, it was a birthday party for both.

ILLINOIS

Submitted by Michael T. Kelly

The Illinois Society held its 2005 annual Board of Managers meeting on December 3rd at the Sheraton Executive Suites Hotel in Elk Grove Village, a suburb of Chicago. Among the items on the agenda was the nomination of officers to lead the Society in 2006.

Following the business meeting, a black tie banquet was held. A welcome was extended by Society President Michael T. Kelly, who then led those assembled in the Pledge of Allegiance. During the meal, many toasts were offered including those to General George Washington, the President of the United States, the Armed Forces of the United States, and to the Sons of the Revolution. After dessert and coffee, Society Historian and immediate past president, Burton L. Showers closed nominations for officers and moved that a slate be approved. The vote was unanimous. Mr. Showers then administered the oath of office to the following members: Dr. Michael T. Kelly, President; James F. Barr, Jr., Vice President; Dr. Donald E. Gradeless, Registrar; Andrew W. Ill, Treasurer; and Bradford H. Hedrick, Secretary

The guest speaker for the evening was Commander Barbara Franklin, Commanding Officer of the Naval Reserve Center at Forest Park, Illinois. Commander Franklin provided a presentation on the Navy's contributions in support of US ground forces in the Middle-East. Her remarks were very well received.

Another highlight of the night's festivities was the induction of the Society's newest junior member, Thomas Joseph Kelly, SR-IL 1261, son of Illinois Society President, Michael T. Kelly and his wife Amy. Only eleven weeks old at the time of his induction, Mr. Kelly is said to be the second youngest junior member admitted into the Illinois Society since its founding in 1893. He is a descendant of Revolutionary War Veteran William Case who served in two Connecticut regiments in 1775 and 1776.

The next quarterly meeting of the Illinois Society will take place on March 11, 2006 at the Northshore Country Club in Glenview, Illinois.

Last, the Illinois Society would like to thank all the members and their spouses from across the country who attended the 2005 General Society Board of Managers Meeting in Northbrook, Illinois. The gathering was extremely memorable; and the Illinois Society was honored to serve as host.



Patriot Vignettes

from the Archives of the General Society
submitted by Berta Foresee

Colonel Nathaniel Gist was born 10/5/1722 at Baltimore County, Md. and died at Clark County, KY in 1796. He married Judith Cary Bell in 1783. Nathaniel Gist was the son of Christopher Gist (who saved George Washington's life twice—once from drowning near Pittsburg) and Sarah Howard.

Christopher Gist was one of three Gist brothers who married three Howard sisters. Nathaniel Gist was also a close friend of George Washington.

On March 28, 1777, Gist was sent by Washington to use his influence in bringing the Cherokee into the promised treaty at Ft. Patrick Henry, Long Island, in the Holston River [Virginia]. Tassel and several other chiefs met in April with the Commissioner of Virginia and NC. Gist was influential in bringing about the type of treaty desired. After this, Gist was sent with 2 companies of Regulars and 17 Indians to the eastern shore of VA. In July 1778, Gist commanded a detachment in a march of the Army from Elizabethtown, N.J. On April 22, 1779, Gryson's, Gist's, and Thurston's additional regiments were ordered

incorporated and put under the command of Gen. Mordicai Gist, who commanded the Maryland Line. He campaigned in the South with Gen. Gist and was taken prisoner at Charleston, S. C. May 12, 1780. On Nov. 26, 1782 his name was on a list of officers in the southern capitol who had not been exchanged. He was retired from the Army Jan. 1, 1783. For his services during the war, he received a number of large grants, and also grants due his father for military service, 17,000 acres in all. He was 50 years of age at the close of the war, and had spent nearly 30 of them in the service of his country. (French and Indian War and the Revolution) After an impressive war record, Col. Nathaniel Gist moved to lands in Kentucky where he died in 1796 after continuing to pursue a useful life.

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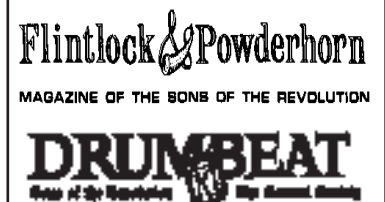
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