

Flintlock & Powderhorn

MAGAZINE OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

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We the People

of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do hereby constitute and establish the following permanent Constitution for the United States of America.

Article 1

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 3. The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Electors in each State for six Years, and each Senator shall hold his Office for a Term of nine Years; and there shall not be more than two Senators from each State in the Senate.

Section 4. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 5. The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments, when the House of Representatives shall have impeached; and no Senator shall be convicted, unless by the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, which shall be ascertained by a Law passed by the Congress, and such Compensation shall not be increased during the Term for which they shall be elected.

Section 7. All bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as to the Form of any such Bill.

Section 8. The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes; to borrow Money on the Credit of the United States, to emit and put out Money, to regulate the Value of Money, the Coinage and Weights and Measures;

Section 9. The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it; and no Title of Nobility shall be granted by the Congress.

Section 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; or enter into any Compact or Agreement with a foreign State; or send Ambassadors, or Consuls, or other public Ministers or Consuls; or receive Ambassadors, or Consuls, or other public Ministers or Consuls; or grant any Title of Nobility.

Section 11. The Congress shall have Power to declare the Bankruptcy of the United States, and to regulate the Bankruptcy of the several States.

Section 12. The Congress shall have Power to declare and regulate the Coinage and Weights and Measures of the United States, and to regulate the Coinage and Weights and Measures of the several States.

Section 13. The Congress shall have Power to regulate the Commerce and Fisheries with foreign Nations, among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

Section 14. The Congress shall have Power to regulate the Commerce and Fisheries with foreign Nations, among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

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Section 21. The Congress shall have Power to regulate the Commerce and Fisheries with foreign Nations, among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

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Section 25. The Congress shall have Power to regulate the Commerce and Fisheries with foreign Nations, among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

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DRUMBEAT

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President's Report

by M. Hall Worthington, Jr.

I wish to publicly thank Dr. Michael D. Frost and the Missouri Society for the outstanding job they did hosting the 2004 Board of Managers Meeting in Kansas City

Also, I want to again thank Dr. Frost and his Company for the work that they are doing to create the Sons of the Revolution online shopping cart and the new Patriot Index. The General Society would like to encourage all members to visit our web page at www.srl776.org. The web page is evolving with information added from time to time.

Dr. William J. Acuff, President, Samuel A. Maner, Jr., Registrar, and the Tennessee Society are to be congratulated. Over the past year they have brought in more than 100 new members. The secret to their success is creating chapters. They now have five chapters, each with a President actively recruiting.

I am looking forward to being in Atlanta on March 19th, to assist in granting a Charter to the newly formed General Nathanael Greene Chapter of the Georgia Society. Chapter President, J. V. Michael Motes is starting off with 32 members. This is the result of a lot of hard work by all parties concerned. Congratulations to you all.

The Pennsylvania Society is gearing up for the Let Freedom Ring Ceremony. This is an outstanding patriotic event, led by the Sons of the Revolution throughout the World. When attending this event at Independence Hall in Philadelphia last year, I learned from Vice Admiral Keating that our troops overseas also participate in the bell ringing on the Fourth of July. So it really is world wide and not just limited to the United States. I encourage all members of the Sons of the Revolution to join with the Pennsylvania Society in making the Ceremony a success in your area.

We are forming a Memorials Committee to assist state societies in planning and possibly funding memorials and ceremonies honoring events and people of the Revolutionary period.

The Illinois Society is busy planning for our Board of Managers Meeting in the Chicago area October 21st - 23rd 2005. They have assured me that they are keeping the cost down, yet creating an active and memorable event. More information is included in this issue. I look forward to seeing you there.

The Publications Committee regrets that

the first issue under the new editor was late getting out. When starting off with a new person, new place, new software, and with materials not received in a timely manner, things got behind. I have been assured by the Publications Committee that future issues will be out on time. I wish to request that all State Societies send articles for inclusion in the Drumbeat and Flintlock & Powderhorn.

I want to thank all the members who graciously made a donation to the Society. These donations are needed to carry out our patriotic and charitable endeavors.



Join... Churches, Fire Departments, City Halls, National Monuments, State Legislators, and Radio Stations. in the *Let Freedom Ring™* National Bell Ringing Ceremony...

Ring... On July 4 at 2:00 p.m. EDST.
Celebrate the signing of the Declaration of Independence by tolling a bell 13 times

For More Information on Ringing or Recruiting:
1-800-330-1776 or www.let-freedom-ring.org (link: *Let Freedom Ring*)

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The Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution and The Color Guard,
a not for-profit organization

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Magna Charta and its American Legacy

by David B. Mitchell, Esq.

Mr. Mitchell is Counselor of the SR in Florida and Secretary of the Order of the Founders and Patriots in Florida, and member of the Order of the Crown, Baronial Order of Magna Charta, Society of Magna Charta and the Order of St. George. He delivered this lecture before the Gathering of Hereditary Societies organized by the Sons of the Revolution in Florida on October 16th 2004.

Every successful revolution shares certain common elements. One of them is a succinct slogan that everyone understands. *Liberty, Equality, Fraternity* suited the French Revolution. *Peace, Bread and Land* carried the day for the Bolsheviks. And every revolution has to have some rallying point against a perceived common grievance. In France, it was the overbearing aristocracy. In Russia, it was the continued existence of the feudal agricultural system into the Twentieth Century. And every successful revolution has to make reference to some historical precedent to justify the break from the old order. In France, it was the reference to the inalienable *Rights of Man* espoused by 18th century French Enlightenment *philosophes*, like Rousseau.

Thus, before the Founding Fathers began composing the Declaration of Independence in 1776, they searched for a historical precedent for asserting their rightful liberties from the British Crown and Parliament. They found it in an event which occurred some five and half-centuries before 1776. In the distant past of England in an open field known as Runnymede, the Founders recalled just such an historic precedent: Magna Charta.

Who today in school or among the American public even knows what Magna Charta was or how it came about? But this one document is the historical basis for the American Revolution and today's modern Anglo-American legal system. In addition to the US. Constitution, it is the most important historical and political paper in the English-speaking world.

What happened in 1215 that led to Magna Charta? What does it say?

Let's go back in time to June 15, 1215, almost eight centuries ago. England was a feudal state at the height of the Middle Ages, the time of knights and serfs, endless battles between France and England, plagues, illiteracy, superstition, the Crusades, and political uncertainty everywhere.

Our story begins with the English nobility

in the Middle Ages. At the top of the kingdom sat the king, easily the most powerful and tenuous office in the realm. Kings in those days were not great candidates for life insurance policies. Below the king sat the immediate members of the royal family, the princes.

Next outside the royal family came the top of the nobility, the barons. They were titled owners of large estates usually, but not always, featuring a castle and surrounding farmland worked by their serfs. Their titles could be hereditary or could have been earned by their having rendered some important service, usually military, for the king. The serfs who worked the baron's lands were tied to the land for life and gave a certain (large) percentage of their yield to the baron, as well as their young men for the baron's army. The baron would provide protection to the serfs.

The baron in turn gave a percentage of his earnings to the crown and fielded an army for the king when needed. If the baron did not want to send his men to the king, he would have to send money instead to pay for other soldiers to take their places, called scutage. The small minority of Englishmen who were not serfs were freemen, merchants and others whose services could be sold for a price, like artisans.

The barons were very powerful in their own way, and looked upon the king as merely the *chairman of the board* of barons.

In 1215, King John sat on the throne and was roundly detested by many of the barons and the people as a despot and tyrant. Remember, England in those days was a new idea. William the Conqueror had vanquished the Anglo-Saxon kings and established Norman rule in England in 1066, just 150 years earlier.

At Runnymede, near today's Windsor Castle, on June 15th, 1215, an assembly of barons confronted a cash-strapped King John. The barons demanded that traditional rights be written down under the royal seal, and sent to each of the counties to be read to all freemen. The result was Magna Charta.

Magna Charta was the result of King John's failed military adventures and the resulting emptying of the royal treasury. John had suffered a disastrous military defeat in 1214, losing a war with France and all hope of regaining the French lands John had inherited. When the defeated John returned home, he attempted to rebuild his coffers by demanding scutage from the barons who had not joined his war with France.

The dissenting barons protested, condemning John's policies and insisting on a reconfirmation of a traditional limit on the king's ability to obtain funds.

But John refused. By spring, most baronial families began to take sides. The rebelling barons were losing their revolt, but with the unexpected capture of London, they earned a substantial bargaining chip. John agreed to grant a charter.

The document agreed-to by John in 1215, however, was not what we know today as Magna Charta but rather a set of baronial stipulations. After John and his barons negotiated on the final wording, they issued a formal version on June 19. This document came to be known as Magna Charta, *the Great Charter*.

The key to Magna Charta and the American Revolution was a minor wording change, the replacement of the term *any baron* with *any freeman* in stipulating to whom the provisions applied. In centuries to come, this would justify the application of the Charter's provisions to a greater part of the population.

Why? While freemen were a minority in 13th-century England, the term would eventually include all English, just as *We the People* would come to apply to all Americans in the 20th Century.

The Charter was a feudal document and meant to protect the rights and property of the few top feudal families. In fact, the majority of the population, the serfs, are only mentioned once, in a clause concerning the use of court-set fines to punish minor offenses.

Magna Charta's primary purpose was to force King John to recognize the supremacy of ancient liberties, to limit his ability to raise funds, and to reassert the principle of *due process*. Note that no one envisioned Magna Charta as giving Englishmen the principle of *majority rule*. Democracy and the granting of universal rights were not the barons' goals. It did include some concessions to the Church, merchants, townsmen and the lower aristocracy. But as written, that was it. Democracy

would not be universal in England for 700 more years.

Once Magna Charta was signed, its impact exploded. In September 1215, at King John's urging, Pope Innocent II annulled the agreement as *shameful*. The civil war that followed ended only with John's convenient death one year later.

John's successor, his son Henry III, reissued Magna Charta with some changes in 1217 and 1225. With the 1225 re-issuance, however, no further changes were made.

With each re-confirmation by succeeding English monarchs, copies of the document were made and sent to the counties so that everyone would know their rights and obligations. Seventeen original issues of Magna Charta survive, including the 1297 version now on display at the National Archives and owned by H. Ross Perot.

Despite its historical significance, however, Magna Charta may have remained legally inconsequential had it not been resurrected by Sir Edward Coke in the early 17th Century. He was one of the most important legal writers of all time and the man who singlehandedly revived Magna Charta.

Sir Edward Coke's reinterpretation of Magna Charta provided an argument for universal liberty in England and gave American colonists a basis for their condemnation of British colonial policies.

Who was Edward Coke?

Coke was Attorney General for Elizabeth I, Chief Justice during the reign of James I, and a leader in Parliament in opposition to Charles I. He used Magna Charta as a weapon against the oppressive tactics of the Stuart kings and argued that even kings must comply with the common law. As he proclaimed to Parliament in 1628, ***Magna Charta...will have no sovereign.***

During this period, the charters for the American colonies were written. Each included the guarantee that those sailing for the New World and their heirs would have *all the rights and immunities of free and natural subjects*.

As our forefathers developed legal codes for the colonies, many incorporated liberties guaranteed by Lord Coke's interpretation of Magna Charta and the 1689 English Bill of Rights directly into their own colonial statutes.

Although few colonists could afford legal training in England, they remained remarkably familiar with English common law.

Through Coke, young colonial lawyers such as John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison learned of the spirit of Magna Charta

and the common law--or at least Coke's interpretation of them. It is no wonder then that as the colonists prepared for war they would look to Coke and Magna Charta for justification.

Great Britain was burdened with substantial war debts and the continuing expense of keeping troops on Colonial American soil. Parliament thought the colonies should finance much of their own defense and levied the first direct tax, the Stamp Act, in 1765. The Americans felt it was very intrusive, as it required virtually every written paper--news-papers, licenses, insurance policies, legal writs, even playing cards--to carry a stamp showing that required taxes had been paid.

The colonists argued that without either their local consent or direct representation in Parliament, the act was "taxation without representation." They also objected to the law's provision that those who disobeyed could be tried without a jury.

Coke's influence on Americans showed clearly when the Massachusetts Assembly reacted by declaring the Stamp Act *against Magna Charta and the natural rights of Englishmen, and therefore, according to Lord Coke, null and void.*

While Magna Charta did include some provisions reaffirming the principles of trial by jury and taxation by consent for the baronage, these *privileges* were originally never intended to apply to all levels of society.

But regardless of whether the Magna Charta forbade taxation without representation or if this was merely implied by the "spirit," the colonists used this "misinterpretation" to condemn the Stamp Act. Parliament quickly rescinded the tax. But the damage was done.

Relations between Great Britain and the colonies continued to deteriorate. The more Parliament tried to raise revenue and suppress the growing unrest, the more the colonists demanded their Magna Charta rights as they interpreted them. The Great Seal of Massachusetts of 1775 reflected the mood.

Not until the surrender of British forces at Yorktown in 1781 was the military struggle won. The constitutional battle, however, was just beginning.

After the Revolution, it became clear that

"By the sword we seek peace, but peace only under liberty".



the rather loose confederation of states would have to be dramatically strengthened. James Madison expressed these concerns in a call for a convention at Philadelphia in 1787 to revise the Articles of Confederation.

The state delegates listened attentively to Madison's ideas. Instead of revising the Articles, the delegates created a new form of federal government, embodied in the Constitution. Authority emanated directly from the people, not from any governmental body. And the Constitution would be *the supreme Law of the Land*--just as Magna Charta had been deemed superior to all other statutes and royal decrees.

In 1215, when King John sealed Magna Charta, he was acknowledging the now firmly embedded concept that no man--not even the king--is above the law. That was a milestone in constitutional thought for the 13th century. In 1779 John Adams expressed it this way: **A government of laws, and not of men.**

Further, Magna Charta established important individual rights that have a direct legacy in the American Bill of Rights, such as the right to a trial by jury. And during our history, these rights have been expanded.

Just as Magna Charta stood against English royal tyranny, the US. Constitution and its Bill of Rights today serve similar roles, protecting the individual freedoms of all Americans against arbitrary and capricious rule.

It is no surprise that even in 2004, the topics of debate among American legal scholars and the public involve questions of the right of the Federal government to hold suspected Al Qaeda operatives without trial, the propriety of requiring the Miranda warnings to criminal suspects in various stages of custody, just compensation for government taking of private property, and the like.

The very fact that these debates still rage in American courts, law schools and on the television nightly news in our living rooms reflects the legacy of Magna Charta in America.

So, happy 790th birthday, Magna Charta!

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Send all editorial correspondence and photographs to:

Saul M. Montes-Bradley, II, Managing Editor,

General Society Publications

P.O. Box 3556, Hallandale, FL 33008-3556

Internet address: Drumbeat.1776@comcast.net

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.



NUMBER 43

DRUMBEAT

Sons of the Revolution The General Society



Reports from General Society Headquarters – Independence, Missouri

SPRING 2005

TO YOUR HEALTH Smallpox, Then and Now (Part Two of Two)

General Surgeon William J. Acuff, MD

General Washington's decision to begin smallpox inoculation of all his troops on February 5th, 1777 was affirmed by Dr. Benjamin Rush's Continental Congress Medical Committee. It's my opinion that if this bold step had not been taken by Washington, the outcome of the Revolutionary War might have been totally different. It has been documented that most of the British army had already been inoculated for smallpox which certainly would have given them quite a strategic advantage over the Continental forces.

Without Washington's inoculation program, there might not have been a Southern Campaign with the resultant defeat of Major Patrick Ferguson's loyalist militia by the Overmountain Men in the Battle of King's Mountain on October 7th, 1780. Furthermore, the defeat of Lord Cornwallis' forces at Cowpens, South Carolina in January 1781 might not have taken place. The military setbacks and other factors in North and South Carolina and Georgia accounted for Cornwallis removing his forces to Yorktown, Virginia and subsequent defeat. The Battle of King's Mountain was a devastating defeat and was the turning point in the Revolutionary War, according to many scholars. Smallpox outbreaks in the South during this period appeared with a vengeance, as well as mosquito-borne diseases, yellow fever and malaria. I'm sure these added factors entered into Cornwallis' decision to move up the coast to Yorktown.

In the latter stages of the siege of Yorktown in October of 1781 when British supplies were dwindling, Cornwallis sent from Yorktown a large number of Black Loyalists, most of whom were infected with smallpox. Many Americans believed this was an attempt to deliberately

spread smallpox to the Continental forces, the militia and the civilian population. Could this have been one of the first instances of the intentional use of biological warfare as a weapon of mass destruction?

Dr. Jenner's introduction of the technique of vaccination using live cowpox virus in 1796 soon gained wide acceptance because of the lowered mortality. Over the years the vaccine was slowly improved and Dryvax is the vaccinia vaccine currently being used in the United States because it gives cross protection for monkeypox, cowpox and smallpox viruses. The monkeypox and cowpox are included to protect veterinarian research laboratory workers. Dryvax was developed in the laboratory and contains a live virus that gives immunity to smallpox but does not contain live smallpox virus.

In 1979 the World Health Organization (WHO) certified that smallpox had been eradicated from the world. This came about, as one author puts it, by two decades of dogged shoe-leather epidemiology as public health workers around the world went door to door sometimes under extraordinary conditions, to track down and eliminate the smallpox virus. Ali Maow Maalin, a 23 year old Somalian cook, had the last known naturally occurring case of smallpox in October, 1977. Janet Parker, an English laboratory worker, died on September 11, 1978 of laboratory acquired smallpox. She was the last known death from smallpox.

The World Health Organization intended that the last two repositories of *variola* be destroyed on June 30th, 1999. These repositories were located in Russia and the United States. America reneged two months before the deadline because of credible intelligence that

(Continues on last page)

HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE REPORT

Compiled from information submitted by William R. Gann, Chairman

All members are aware of the General Society's headquarters, but few know its role and importance in the operation of the Society. Berta Foresee, Executive Secretary, and Sharon Toms, Document Clerk and Secretary, prepared the following report for the recent semi-annual meeting of the Executive Committee. The purpose of this report is to show the range, variety and importance of the daily activities of the General Headquarters office in Independence.

The General Society staff:

1. Assists each of the general officers in one or more ways in the completion of their duties. This includes such tasks as sending letters, organizing executive committee meetings, recording and disseminating minutes, correspondence, and more. They prepare and send membership tallies and dues statements, supply information to the auditor, receive and deposit funds, and issue payments. The staff also prepares information to provide to the officers at meetings or as needed, based upon request. They assign General Society numbers as applications are received, add members' records to the membership database and mail new member welcome packets. They make corrections to the database on a daily basis; working with information supplied by members, state society officers, and the Postal Service. In 2004, the General Registrar and the headquarters office processed 245 new applications, and many supplementals. For the current microfilming preservation project, 738 applications have been prepared.

2. Maintains a stock of Society merchandise and fills orders as received.

3. Assists the General Chaplain by sending him death notices and keeping a necrology report. Letters of condolence are mailed from Headquarters.

4. Assists the Awards Committee by maintaining a file of each state Society's activities and reports. This information is used by the committee to determine Triennial awards.

5. Forwards to the Publications Committee items received and marked for publication, alerts the publications staff to happenings

which may be newsworthy, generates the mailing list from the database each time it is needed for publications, and pays the printer.

6. Assists the Constitution and Bylaws Committee by preparing and making available copies of proposed changes. They also maintain an up-to-date copy of the Constitution, Bylaws and Standing Rules, to make available upon request.



Sharon Toms (left) and Berta Foresee at the Independence office.

7. Assists the Technology Committee by gathering information needed to make changes in the website on an ongoing basis, providing information to be posted as it is received from state Societies, such as lists of officers and other pertinent data.

8. Assists the Development Committee by maintaining records of donations, sending receipts and thank you letters, and providing a list of contributors to the managing editor for publication.

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REPORTS FROM STATE SOCIETIES

VIRGINIA

The 110th annual Washington's Birthday Dinner of the Virginia Society was held on February 19th, 2005, at the Commonwealth Club in Richmond.

Well over 200 members and guests attended as President J. E. B. Stuart IV inducted thirty new members and a new flag to add to the Society's Stand of Colours was displayed.

The evening was dedicated to Our Armed Forces. Distinguished military guests were: Major General Claude E. Williams, Adjutant General of Virginia; Major General James N. Soligan, Chief of Staff of the US Joint Forces Command at Norfolk, VA; Rear-Admiral Clifford I. Pearson, Commander of the Maintenance and Logistics Command Atlantic of the US Coast Guard at Norfolk, VA; and Brigadier General Kevin M. Sandkuhler, Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant of the Marine Corps at the Pentagon in Washington, DC.

Colonel Stuart introduced the guest speaker, Vice-Admiral John G. Cotton, Chief of Naval Reserves at the Pentagon.

During dinner, toasts were given to General George Washington, President George W. Bush, and to our Armed Forces.

Music throughout the ceremony was provided by the VMI Pipes and Drums and the VMI Orchestra.

by Marvin K. Hefner, Historian



Former POW Paul Galanti, Adm. Cotton and son John Cotton, and Medal of Honor winner Wesley Fox.



Class of 2005 inductees with VSSR's massed stand of colors.

TENNESSEE

The 111th Annual Membership Meeting and Banquet of the Tennessee Society was held at the Radisson Hotel in downtown Knoxville February 26, 2005. Approximately One hundred and forty members and guests attended. The following officers and members of the Board of Managers were unanimously elected for a one year term: William J. Acuff, President; Richard Carroll, Vice President; Jerry Creasey, Secretary; Gary Boshears, Assistant Secretary; Ralph Hickman, Treasurer; James Hail, Assistant Treasurer; Sam Maner, Registrar; Douglas Andrews, Historian; Rev. Lea Acuff, Chaplain; David Rutherford, Representative to the General Society; Sam Albritton, Marshall; Reid Gryder, Webmaster; Terry Davenport, Editor. Board of Managers: Douglas Andrews, James W. Baker, William Christenberry, William Davis, Sr., Tracy Dobbs, Terry Davenport, Neal Ford, Donald Gibson, Gene Hicks, John Rice Irwin, Earl Layman, Mark Little, Clint Parton, Gene Purcell, Rick Reagan, Fred Sherrod, Charles Smith, William T. Watson, III, John Watts and Alan Williams. Dexter Christenberry, Sr. and Jack Westbrook were appointed emeritus members of the Board

The Tennessee Society honored two past presidents who both have attended the last 50 Annual Meetings and Banquets. The first is

Roy Crawford, JD, of Maryville, Tennessee, who served as President of the Tennessee Society in 1987, and for many years as a member of the Board of Managers and as Society Parliamentarian. He was first introduced to the Sons of the Revolution by his father who also was a long time member. Roy remembered attending the Annual Banquets with his father when he was a young boy. The second is Don Franks, CPA, of Knoxville, who served as President of the Tennessee Society in 1968 and as Registrar for many years. Mr. Franks was also the first editor of The Tennessee Rifleman. At age ninety-seven, he continues to recruit new members to the Society, holding the absolute record for new recruits.

Board member and TV anchorman Alan Williams served as Master of Ceremonies. The Keynote speakers were Professor Mark Finchum, who spoke on Tennessee during 1785 and State Representative Richard Montgomery who spoke on Tennessee in 2005. The speakers emphasized the changes which have occurred in the interval between Revolutionary and modern times.

Several awards were presented, including the most coveted Patriot Award. This award is usually given to the member who best personifies the mission of our society which is to keep alive the memory of our Revolutionary War ancestors and General George Washington's birthday. There were three winners this year: 1. Gary Boshears; only a Yale graduate with an engineering degree could accomplish all that Gary has done. He has planned in detail all the ramifications of the Triennial 2006 that will be held in Knoxville, September 28th to October 1st, 2006. (Please make plans to attend.) He also has planned and supervised the Annual Meeting and Banquet, the Annual Luncheon in July, the annual golf tournament and the Ringing of the Liberty Bell at the state Capitol in Nashville, all for the past three years. 2. Sam Maner; Sam is the genealogist for the Sevier County Library System and the Registrar for the Tennessee Society. He is being honored because he recruited forty-eight new members this year. This is a one year record. The total number of new members who joined the Tennessee Society this year was one hundred and fifteen. Sam is also an active member of the Chapters' Committee, and is responsible for developing three new chapters added to the Tennessee Society. It is our belief that the development of new chapters is the primary source for new members. And, 3. Terry Davenport; a very busy man with business,

young family and church responsibilities. Somehow he found time to assume the editorship of the Tennessee Rifleman and converted it to a less costly computerized version with many additional features.

The Tennessee Society thanks these three members for their service beyond the call of duty.

Submitted by by William J. Acuff, MD, President

MARYLAND

March 6, 2004-March 5, 2005

The election and installation of Officers and Board of Managers was conducted on the evening of our annual meeting and dinner dance on March 6th, 2004. Our membership, with our lovely ladies in attendance, enjoyed a very pleasant evening. We welcomed four new members into our Society and we had the largest attendance in several years.

The 36th President of the Society, Richard M. Patterson accepted his new position of trust with great appreciation. In his comments to the gathering, he issued some challenges to the Society for the year ahead, with some reflections on the great heritage we have received from our forefathers. He stated: "We have the responsibility to perpetuate the memory of those who fought for our freedom and to inspire our Society membership in the patriotic spirit of our ancestors."

The theme for this year is Honoring the Past, Building for the Future and this is to be accomplished by improving communication, enhancing our Revolutionary War education programs, and by increasing our membership. The President, after quoting Patrick Henry's remarks to the Virginia Convention in 1775, said that we too must be vigilant, we must be involved and we must be brave if we are to preserve the freedoms which were won by our ancestors over 200 years ago.

After forming several new committees and modifying the mission of several others, a meeting for committee chairs was held, where each committee chair received a manual with instructions on his committee's responsibilities, to be maintained during the year and be turned over to the next chair. All Board members, except officers, were invited to join a committee or were assigned to one. This will help in developing leadership for the future of the Society. Our two Vice Presidents have four committees assigned to each of them for guidance and support.

The first educational event was held at the Walters Art Museum on June 22nd, 2004, organized by the Lecture Series committee, under the chairmanship of Randall Beirne. The exhibit was Conserving American's Heritage with documents from the American War of Independence on display. We focused on our own membership and invited potential new members for the private showing conducted by William Noel, Curator of Manuscripts, and by Elissa O'Loughlin, Senior Paper Conservator. This was a great success and the committee is busy planning a spring event.

The famous Mint Julep Party was held on June 6th, 2004, with a large gathering of members and guests at the home of Ted Stick, Assistant Secretary and chair of the Patriotic and Education Events committee. The social occasion with old friends and prospective members was well attended.

We started a first for our Society, a National Bell Ringing Ceremony on July 4th, 2004. We joined the Pennsylvania Society and other groups around the Nation. The event fell on Sunday, which did not help us in getting support. However, we had five church groups join us in encouraging their member churches to ring their bells at 2:00 PM.

Next year we hope to expand on this number and hold a luncheon for the Society and for other Patriotic organizations. The event will be held in the Peabody Court Hotel, which is directly across from the Washington Monument, the State of Maryland's recognition of George Washington, our Nation's great patriot and first President.

Mr. Patterson, as Vice President, working with the Patriotic and Education Events Committee, presented flags that had flown over Fort McHenry, to two Baltimore elementary schools at a ceremony in each school. These flags were in need of repair, and one of our Sons, Bernie Boykin, repairs them to regulation standards before they are presented to the schools.

President Patterson had contacted the Baltimore City School Administration for the names of schools that did not have flags for their schools, and one of those schools had not been able to fly a flag for several years because the flagpole was broken. This year we accepted that challenge to repair the pole, and worked with the local Fire Department to have them bring their hook and ladder truck to the school, in order for us to reach the pole which was high on the side of the school and could not be reached from the ground. The pole was

repaired on one trip and at another trip they helped us rig the rope on the pole.

On Monday, September 13th, 2004, the Gardenville Elementary School held a program on the playground, which was attended by all teachers and students, and was a very patriotic event conducted primarily by the students. President Patterson spoke to the group about the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the significance of the Flag in our Nation's history. The final act was to have President Patterson and Ms. Barbara Sawyer, principal of the school, fly the flag on the newly repaired pole. Everyone was very excited and it was a success because we were able to help them have their very own flag.

We hope we are planting seeds of patriotism in children's hearts and minds that will grow with them into adulthood. The following week we received thirty-three letters from students from two classes, practicing their writing skills and good manners, but full of gratitude for their own flag for their school.

The Publications Committee under the direction of Editor and Past President Jim Waesche, has worked for several months to create the Maryland Society's first newsletter to better inform our membership of social events, book reviews, historic educational events, and National and Maryland Society news. Our goal is to create a pride of membership in the Maryland Society and to encourage our members to propose potential members to join our Society.

The next major event was held on the grounds of St. John's College in Annapolis, Maryland on October 21st, 2004. This is a General Society program, conducted by the Maryland Society, and this year led by General President, M. Hall Worthington, Jr.

At a monument built by the General Society in 1911 on the burial grounds of French soldiers and sailors who fought and died in America's War of Independence, there was a rededication and a wreath-laying ceremony to pay tribute to their bravery.

We chartered a bus, for the first time, to help those who are unable to drive and for those of our membership who have never attended this ceremony. After the program we walked to the Naval Academy Officer's Club for dinner. This event was well received and will be conducted again in 2005.

The Executive Committee has held four meetings this year to review the progress of our Goals, and to evaluate the committee's work and how the chairs are performing their

leadership roles. Our goal is to have the Board of Managers make the big decisions for the Society, based on the findings of the committees and their recommendations to the Board. There have been committee meetings in homes and other locations and the system has worked well, with greater participation by Board and Society members.

The Society membership has been reduced over the past several years through attrition and the new membership growth has not keep pace. The Membership Committee, under the leadership of Will Somerville, Secretary of the Society, has amassed a pipeline of potential members and, with diligent pursuit, will change our numbers for the better. New procedures instituted will also aid in the administration of the membership process.

Dick Patterson and his wife Gini invited the Officers and Board of Managers and their ladies, to a cocktail and dinner party at their home on September 18th, 2004.

The annual Fall President's Reception held on November 7th, 2004 at the Green Spring Valley Upper Club was a great success. It was a fine time for good fellowship and another opportunity to introduce potential members to the Society.

We are happy to report that the Maryland Society is financially sound, alive and well, with a renewed spirit for the future.

MASSACHUSETTS

As has been a tradition for the past eight years, The Order of Lafayette joined the Massachusetts Society at its Gala Christmas Luncheon on December 2, 2004. Members postponed any business until after the first of the New Year to enjoy an extended reception time, meeting new friends and greeting old ones, as Christmas music played softly in the background. Enthusiastic Society President Andre R. Sigourney who has been, over the years, the gracious host for the holiday was-sail bowls (this year generously donated by the Union Club), served as Luncheon Presiding Officer. He brought a large contingent of his family with him as guests. Everyone was in the holiday spirit, with many of the women --

and men-- dressed in Christmas red, green, or jewel tones. Thanks to the kindness of Joanne Fantucchio, the Society's Executive Director, every table was decorated with a beautiful cyclamen plant, in shades of white, pale pink, or hot pink.



Busy Registrar Thomas Mayhew Smith (at left) took time to chat with President Andre R. Sigourney, who served as Luncheon Presiding Officer. President Sigourney captured the holiday spirit with his red and green tartan shirt and green tie.

Traveling from New York City to be guest of honor and speaker was the President General of the Order of Lafayette, Lieutenant Colonel Bruce Antonio Laue, who was accompanied by his wife, Sherry, and his mother, Yolande Laue. Colonel Laue's fascinating talk, entitled French-American Relations in the Post 9-11 World, was warmly received. At the conclusion of his presentation President Sigourney gave to Colonel Laue, as a memento of his visit, a book entitled His Excellency, George Washington, containing significant references to Washington's great friendship with, and respect for, the Marquis de Lafayette.

The Vice President of The Order of Lafayette, Commander Robert W. Selle, USNR (Ret.), a faithful supporter of the Massachusetts Society, paid tribute to the efforts of Joanne Fantucchio during the past year.

A most enjoyable gathering, the last meeting of 2004 also produced the best attendance, with forty-one members and guests present.

PENNSYLVANIA

This year marked the Pennsylvania Society's 101st anniversary of the celebration of George Washington's birthday. The dinner was held at the Union League of Philadelphia on Saturday, February 19th. After dinner, society members and their guests enjoyed several hours of dancing with music provided by the Jon Lewis Orchestra. Honored guests included President General M. Hall Worthington, Mary A. Bomar, Acting Director of the NE Region of the National Park Service, and Thomas M. Daly, President and CEO of the American Revolutionary Center at Valley Forge.

The Society used this year's event to feature another of its rare items from its collection of historical artifacts. Last year the Rembrandt Peale portrait of Washington was displayed. This year the society exhibited two swords that belonged to General Anthony Wayne on loan to the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia.

The "small sword" was manufactured in England, between 1770 and 1790, and was part of a gentleman's formal attire during the eighteenth century. It was worn by officers for ceremonial occasions. The larger sword was forged in the 1750's. It is made of silver and steel and is 39" high, 4" wide, with a depth of 3". Its urn finial is described, as follows: Urn finial with pierced upper edge, straight grip with spiral braid design, "c" shape handle with three interlocking loops at center, bottom of handle with two flaring tips, fastened at center to a cast oval stop with elaborate radiating piercings with linear engravings, fastens to a tapered blade of evenly triangular profile featuring engraved floral decoration on the upper third. Both items were purchased at auction in 1979 by the Pennsylvania Society. They were previously owned by our late member, Anthony Wayne Ridgway.

RHODE ISLAND

by James B. Smith, Historian, Rhode Island Society

As is its annual custom regardless of the weather, the Rhode Island Society convened on February 22nd at the George Washington statue in front of the Redwood Library and Athenæum --presently undergoing a complete renovation-- on the famous Bellevue Avenue in Newport. The ceremony began promptly at 12 noon and, after laying a wreath at the base of the statue, President Frank S. Hale, II read



Photo: The Suburban and Wayne Times.

Edward Kellogg, Event chairman; President Leroy Moody Lewis, III, PSSR; General President M. Hall Worthington, Murray Gordon, Secretary, PSSR and W. Jeffrey Maiden, President Emeritus, PSSR.

some words from General Washington and led the participants in the pledge of Allegiance, followed by a musket salute by members of the Newport Artillery Company.

The Statue is of considerable historical significance. It is a replica of the famous Houdon original cast by the Gorharn Company, and was meticulously restored to its present condition in 2003 by the Conservation Technology Group of Newport. The group will be responsible for maintaining the patina of the statue to prevent oxidation. The Rhode Island Society contributed \$3,000.00 to this restoration.

The original statue, carved in marble, was the work of French artist Jeanne-Antoine Houdon and was executed between 1785 and 1788., and can be appreciated in all its majesty at the Rotunda of the State Capitol in Richmond, Virginia.

Photo by Ms. Berit Hattendorf



President Frank Hale, flanked by members of the Rhode Island Society and their spouses to the left and the Newport Artillery Company to the right, as he reads words from our First President.

Photo by Ms. Berit Hattendorf



Members of the Newport Artillery Company at the George Washington Statue in front of the Redwood Library and Athenæum in Newport

MISSOURI

The Kansas City Chapter held its annual Washington's Birthday Meeting on Sunday, February 20th, at the Rockhill Club, with thirty-five members and guests attending.

A brief business meeting preceded the luncheon, during which Dr. Larry Simmons and Mr. James Lloyd, two prospective members, were introduced.

Dr. Michael Frost gave a short talk about his Revolutionary War ancestor, and displayed copies of portraits of the soldier and his wife.

Another descendant of the same couple, Kevin Lewis, gave a brief talk about one of the regimental banners from the Kansas City chapter's collection on display at the meeting.

After lunch, Dr. Frost introduced the keynote speaker, Dr. Larry Simmons, RN, Ph.D.,

whose application has already been submitted.

Dr. Simmons spoke about *Medical Treatment in Washington's Time*. To the delight of those present, it was an informative, interesting and sometimes humorous presentation on this unusual topic, with many details on the practice of medicine in those early colonial years.

At the close of the meeting, the group adjourned to the George Washington Memorial, across the street from Crown Center--the site of the 2004 Board of Managers meeting--where they conducted a wreath-laying ceremony followed by a Memorial Service.

Photo: Stanley Gunnels



Robert L. Grover (in uniform) and K. Michael Smith, chaplain of the KC chapter, during the wreath laying ceremony.

ILLINOIS

The Illinois Society will play host to the 2005 Board of Managers meeting which will take place October 21-23 at the Radisson-Northshore in Northbrook, Illinois. The program of activities will begin Friday the 21st with an executive committee meeting, followed by a wine and cheese reception in the evening. Saturday's schedule will include business meetings, a tour of the Art Institute of Chicago for the ladies, and a black-tie banquet. The program will conclude Sunday with a closing ceremony. Look for additional details in the Summer issue of Drumbeat.

Illinois Society Moving Forward

The Illinois Society held its Annual Board of Managers meeting and luncheon on December 4th, 2004 at the North Shore Country Club in Glenview, Illinois. The guest speaker was former Illinois Attorney General, The Honorable Jim Ryan. The following offi-

cers were elected through December, 2005: President, Dr. Michael T. Kelly; Vice President, Mr. James F. Barr; Treasurer, Mr. Andrew W. Ill; Secretary, Mr. Bradford H. Hedrick; Registrar, Dr. Donald E. Gradeless; and Historian: Mr. Burton L. Showers. The Society has passed a series of amendments to its Constitution and has placed an electronic version of the document on its web site. The Society President, Dr. Kelly, met with the staff of the Newberry Library in Chicago regarding the archiving of an array of records of the Society, some of which date back nearly 100 years.



Illinois Society member, Dr. Patrick M. O'Shea, Director of the Department of Music at Saint Mary's University in Winona, Minnesota, provides remarks on the "Music of the Revolutionary War" at the quarterly meeting of the Society in June, 2004.

FLORIDA

At the Winter meeting of the Florida Society in Lakeland, Florida, on January 15th, 2005, President Montes-Bradley inducted and welcomed Douglas H. Bridges of Miami into the Society. Mr. Bridges is a member of the Sam Adams Chapter.

The Society decided to ratify President Montes-Bradley's tentative offer to host the 2009 Triennial in Florida, and it was agreed that the same should be held in or about St. Augustine, an area that offers some of the best tourist attractions in the State and which has

(left to right) Donald W. Pelton, II, Margaret Pelton, Past President Peter Douglas, Nelson Montes-Bradley, President Saul Montes-Bradley, William R. Stevenson, Doris Bridges and Douglas Harmon Bridges at the Winter meeting in Lakeland, FL, on January 15th, 2005



Photo by Margaret Pelton
President Montes-Bradley welcomes Douglas H. Bridges into the Society at the Winter meeting in Lakeland, Florida, on May 12th, 2005

a host of places of interest related to the Revolutionary War.

The nominating committee presented a slate of officers for consideration of the membership, and it was determined that the Annual Meeting will take place in Sarasota on May 1st, 2005 at a place to be announced.

President Montes-Bradley also informed the Board that in the past year and a half the Society has approved nineteen new members and one junior member with three more applications pending, representing a growth of approximately twenty per cent.

HELP CONSERVE 45 SIGNIFICANT PAINTINGS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

An Appeal from the Fraunces Tavern® Museum



Fraunces Tavern® Museum, founded in 1907 by the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, Inc., has launched an ambitious project to conserve their collection of 45 paintings of the American Revolution by noted illustrator John Ward Dunsmore, and mount an exhibit in 2007 in conjunction with the Museum's 100th anniversary.

Please support this important undertaking by the Sons of the Revolution and help restore this historic collection of Dunsmore paintings! The Museum needs assistance from state societies and/or individuals to sponsor the restoration of individual paintings, which illustrate important events of the war, including Valley Forge, the Battle of Bunker Hill and the Surrender at Yorktown.



Fox Hunt at Mount Vernon, one of the Dunsmore paintings in need of restoration.

The John Ward Dunsmore Collection at the Museum shows the people of the Revolutionary War, ranging from the common soldier to heroes such as Molly Pitcher, Lafayette and George Washington; all essential to the American Revolution.

John Ward Dunsmore was a late 19th-early 20th century painter best known for his realistic and historically accurate paintings. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in New Jersey's Middlesex regiment. Dunsmore studied with artist Thomas Couture in Paris in 1875 and spent the next fifteen years painting portraits and genre scenes. He was the first director of the Detroit Museum of Art, where he also taught painting. He also served as president of the American Watercolor Society

from 1923 to 1930. Dunsmore, a member of the Sons of the Revolution, served as chairman of the Museum Committee for Fraunces Tavern® Museum. Dunsmore himself donated the majority of the collection, first exhibited together in 1915, to the Museum.

The landmark exhibition of the 45 painting collection, the largest Dunsmore collection anywhere, is planned for the Museum's Centennial in 2007 and will be supported with a catalogue and public programming. Therefore, the Museum needs to restore the collection to perfect condition.

The estimated cost of conserving the paintings and frames is approximately \$100,000 of which \$9,000 has been raised thus far. The Museum respectfully requests your assistance in meeting the goal by sponsoring a painting; the aver-

age cost of conservation is \$3,500.

Please contact Elizabeth Slocum, Development Officer, at 212-425-1778 ext. 21 for further details and images. Thank you in advance for being part of this historic event.

- Paintings Available for Sponsorship:
- Arousing the Minute Men
 - Battle of Monmouth
 - Bunker Hill: Fight at the Rail Fence
 - Captured Flags from Yorktown
 - Fox Hunt at Mt. Vernon: The Meet
 - John Adams Proposing Washington For General
 - Lafayette & Washington at Valley Forge
 - Lydia Darrah & the British Adjutant-General

(Continues on last page)

HEADQUARTERS REPORT

(Continues from page 7)

9. Assists the Membership and New Societies Committee by processing membership inquiries, which are directed to the appropriate officers in the applicant's state of residence. Member-at-large prospects are sent an information packet to assist them in completing their membership. Application forms are also provided when needed, and membership brochures are distributed to state societies for their use.

10. Assists the Public Relations Committee through promotion of the society by e-mail, web page, regular mail, and telephone. These contacts with the general public promote awareness of the Society.

11. Assists each state Society by providing a wide range of support services and backup to the general officers and committee chairmen, fielding questions, and supplying requested materials.

Those who have visited the office or contacted it are well aware of how busy it can be. The office staff is keenly aware of the variety and importance of what they do on a daily basis and finds each day to be a new and interesting challenge.

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TO YOUR HEALTH

(Continues from page 6)

supplies of variola were probably in the hands of terrorists who could use it as a biological weapon.

After 9-11, the Center for Disease Control set up guidelines for all states to follow in the formation of medical teams to expediently and effectively vaccinate the entire population of the United States against smallpox, if necessary. This would be strictly on a voluntary basis. There is enough smallpox vaccine for every person in the United States without cost to the individual.

HELP CONSERVE 45 SIGNIFICANT PAINTINGS

(Continues from page 15)

Molly Pitcher
News from Yorktown, 1781
Paul Revere, 1775
Return from the Fox Hunt
The Defense of Fort Washington, NY
The First Gentlemen of Virginia
The Spirit of '76
The Surrender at Yorktown (Call to Parley)
Valley Forge: Lafayette at Washington's Headquarters
Washington & Family at Mt. Vernon
Washington & Members of Congress Leaving Church
Washington & Staff at Ft. Lee
Washington Inspecting First Silver Coins

Flintlock & Powderhorn
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201 West Lexington Ave., Suite 1776
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Telephone 1-800-593-1776 • 1-816-254-1776
open Monday-Friday noon-4:00 p.m. Central time

Larry Nathan Burns, Editor
Dr. William S. Christenberry, Editor
Saul M. Montes-Bradley, II, Managing Editor