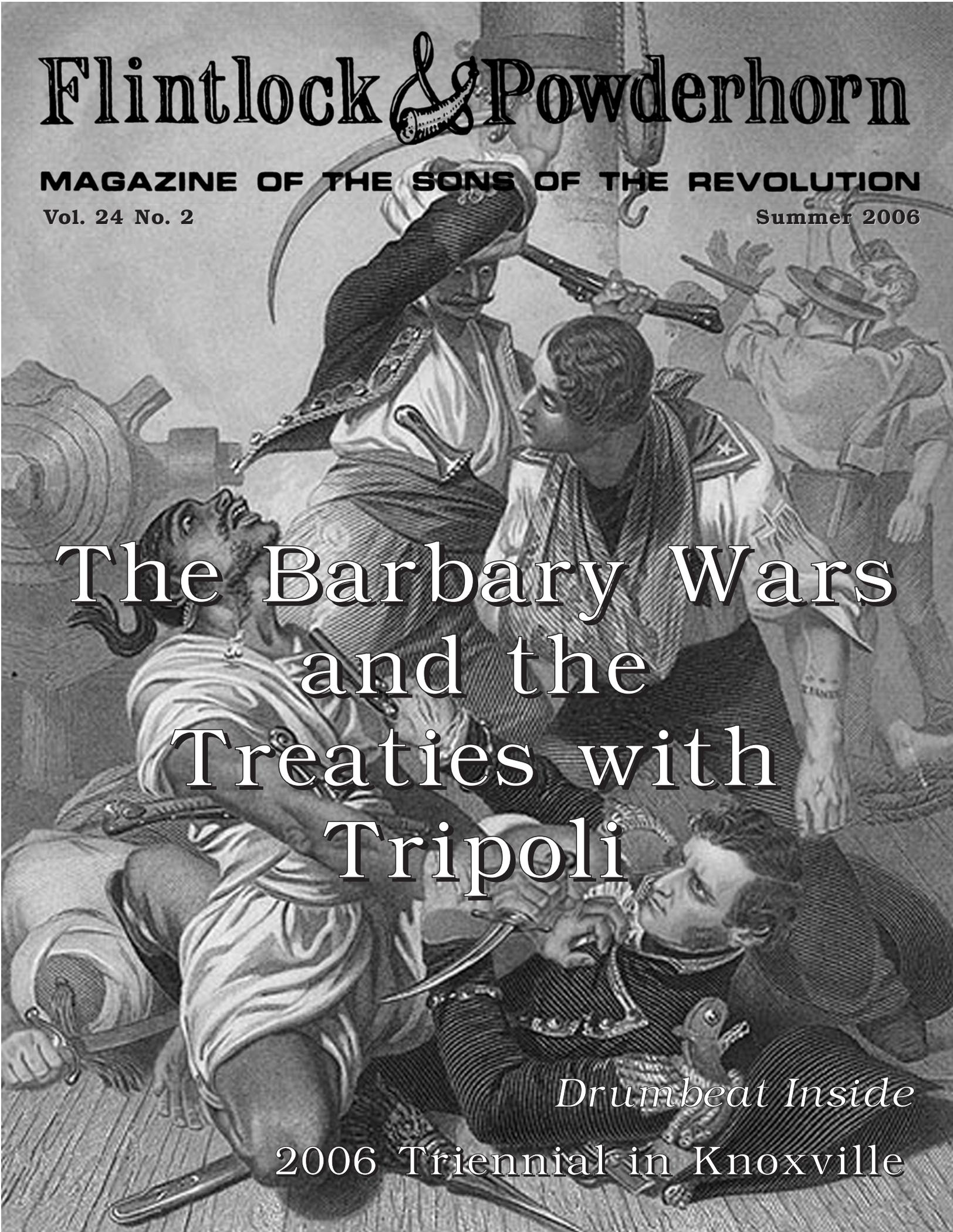


Flintlock & Powderhorn



MAGAZINE OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

Vol. 24 No. 2

Summer 2006

The Barbary Wars and the Treaties with Tripoli

Drumbeat Inside

2006 Triennial in Knoxville

The Barbary Wars and the Treaties with Tripoli

by Saul Montes-Bradley, II and Larry Nathan Burns

Sailing the Mediterranean may be quite a pleasurable experience nowadays, a fact readily attested to by the thousands who cruise its blue waters every year and by the rich and famous who make it their playground. But while it has always been a busy commercial seaway, it was not always as safe as today. A merchant's rich cargo was viewed as treasure or booty by avaricious pirates, and from Roman times marauders roamed the waters from the strait of Bosphorus to Gibraltar plundering cargoes and enslaving crews. By the end of the 18th Century, things had not improved much. Pirates from North African countries from Libya to Algeria (Barbary Coast) would regularly attack ships of any nation with the consequent loss of treasure and liberty for their owners and crews.

The usual way of dealing with such practices was to pay ransom for the hostages. Alternatively, protection could be purchased to prevent attacks altogether, and the great powers of that time found it generally more convenient to pay for protection (tribute) than to engage in a war of uncertain results. Perhaps a weightier consideration was the fact that paid-off pirates would leave British and French ships unmolested while continuing to prey on all of their competitors, thus not so unwittingly contributing to the perpetuation of Franco-British dominance over Mediterranean trade. On the other hand, defeating the pirate states in war would have freed commerce for all nations and thus represented the loss of a clear advantage.

American ships fell within the protection afforded British vessels until the break of hostilities in the Revolutionary War, and later under that afforded the French until the treaty of Paris made them wholly independent of any power. They then entered the wider category of "pay or become prey," an unwelcome state of affairs that took a heavy toll on American merchant endeavors in the area.

It appears that the American independence brought more to the world than just a new address, for the US ambassador to France, who would later become George Washington's Secretary of State, was the first to propose what at the time was a revolutionary solu-

tion to the quandary: go to war if necessary, but pay no tribute. It was easier said than done. When Thomas Jefferson became that Secretary of State, he sent Joel Barlow, a known and able diplomat, to negotiate with the Bey of Tripoli. After long and tedious negotiations, Barlow managed to work out a treaty with two unique characteristics: It clearly stated the United States' impartiality in matters of religion, and it consented to pay tribute in exchange for protection. It appears that Jefferson's convincing arguments notwithstanding, the US Navy was in no position to wage a full-scale war across the Atlantic. The Treaty with Tripoli was eventually remitted to the Senate by Washington's successor: "*Gentlemen of the Senate: I lay before you, for your consideration and advice, a treaty of perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Bey and subjects of Tripoli, of Barbary, concluded at Tripoli, on the 4th day of November, 1796. John Adams*"

The Senate, after due consideration and a report from committee decided: "*Wednesday, June 7, 1797. Mr. Bloodworth, from the Committee to whom was referred the consideration of the treaty of peace and friendship, between the United States of America and*

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the Bey and subjects of Tripoli, of Barbary, made report, that it be adopted; and the report being amended, On the question to agree to the report as amended, It was determined in the affirmative, Yeas 23 [a unanimous vote]. The yeas and nays being required by one-fifth of the Senators present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are—Bingham, Bloodworth, Blount, Bradford, Brown, Cocke, Foster, Goodhue, Hillhouse, Howard, Langdon, Latimer, Laurance, Livermore, Martin, Paine, Read, Rutherford, Sedgwick, Stockton, Tattall, Tichenor, and Tracy.” And therefore, it was “RESOLVED, (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein,) That the Senate do advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty of peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Bey and subjects of Tripoli, of Barbary. ORDERED, That the Secretary lay this resolution before the President of the United States.”

Indeed, only three days later, President Adams proclaimed: “Saturday June 10, 1797. Now be it known, That I John Adams, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said Treaty do, by and with the advice consent [sic] of the Senate, accept, ratify, and confirm the same, and every clause and article thereof. And to the End that the said Treaty may be observed and performed with good Faith on the part of the United States, I have ordered the premises to be made public; And I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office civil or military within the United States, and all others citizens or inhabitants thereof, faithfully to observe and fulfill the said Treaty and every clause and article thereof.”

These transactions and the full text of the Treaty were published in The Journal of the Senate, includ-

ing the Journal of the Executive Proceedings of the Senate (John Adams Administration), and several newspapers in New York and Philadelphia. It came as a surprise then that 134 years later the Treaty became subject of a controversy that lasts to our days. At issue was Article XI, which reads: “*As the government of the United States of America is not in any sense founded on the Christian Religion,—as it has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion or tranquility of Musselmen,—and as the said States never have entered into any war or act of hostility against any Mehomitan nation, it is declared by the parties that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two countries.*”

It appears that in 1930, a Dutch scholar—Dr. C. Snouk Hurgronje—purportedly located the only surviving Arabic copy of the treaty and found that when translated, Article XI was actually a letter, mostly gibberish, from the Bey of Algiers to the ruler of Tripoli. No explanation was advanced for



The burning of the frigate Philadelphia, as painted by Edward Moran

the obvious lapse of context between articles X and XII, nor of the provenance of the alleged copy. That sufficed to have numerous claims put forward as to the illegitimacy of Article XI and its “surreptitious” inclusion in the treaty itself. The fact, however, is that from 1796 until 1930 Article XI was cited numerous times in legal decisions, and successfully used at least once to further our diplomatic interests—during the American takeover of the Philippines. In fact, Hurgronje’s “discovery” was that of an alleged copy in Arabic, the authenticity of which was guaranteed by a Knight of the Order of Christ at the service of the Most Catholic Majesty of Spain, that had been used for a translation into Italian widely circulated in the Papal States.

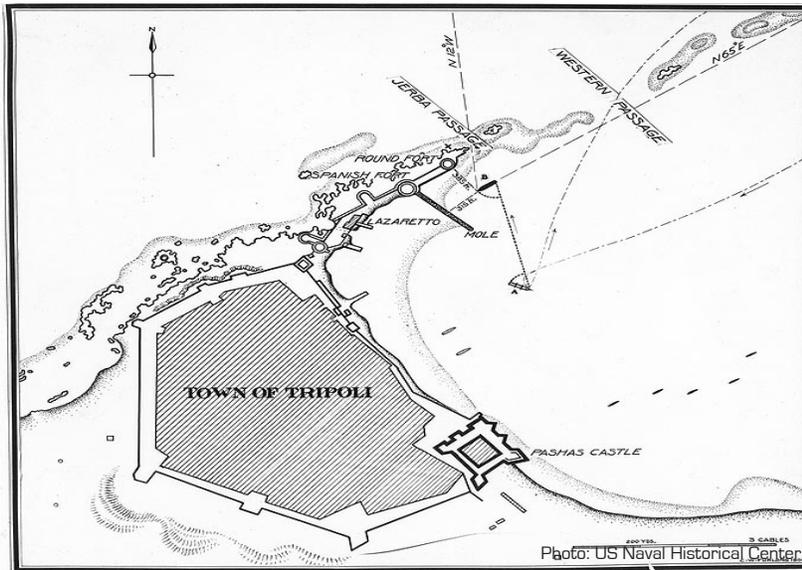
The reader will forgive the authors for sounding a bit facetious; as one cannot help but believe that an obviously flawed foreign-language copy of unknown origin, certified by a Portuguese warrior-monk at the service of a Spanish “Very Catholic” monarch to be used by a third foreign power has—as well it should have—no bearing on discussions regarding the value of a treaty affecting US law. Gibe at it—as one will—the evidence suggests that there was an Article XI, and that the gibberish contained in the Arabic and Italian translations was not it. Precedence should and must be given to the version studied by and advised and consented to by the Senate (unanimously at that), promulgated by the President and published in every compilation of Law since that promulgation for more than a century.

Ironically, and for all this 20th Century hullabaloo, the treaty was short lived on account of the second characteristic described above, and its real deficiency: contrary to Jefferson’s desires, the Treaty with Tripoli stipulated the payment of tribute to allow for the protection of American merchant vessels and, as he feared, tribute only begat more tribute and soon new hostile acts and demands of payment made the situation untenable for American shipping. To make matters worse, and expressing his discontent for lateness in American payments, the Bey of Tripoli exacted a penalty by resuming harassment of US ships. Jefferson, now President, ordered the US Navy to blockade Tripoli and to protect shipping lines for American merchants. After a series of successful encounters, on 31 October 1803 the Philadelphia, a 36-gun frigate under the command of Capt. William Bainbridge ran aground on an uncharted reef off the port of Tripoli, was quickly surrounded by Tripolitan gunboats, and surrendered—its crew yielding 300 prisoners to the Bey. There was no recourse but war. Later, on 15 February 1804, in what Admiral Horatio Nelson would call one of *the most bold and daring acts* of his age, Lt. Stephen Decatur, Jr. and a small party boarded and destroyed the grounded frigate.

After two years of war, Tripoli, Tunisia and Algeria agreed to the terms negotiated by US envoy Tobias Lear and signed a second Treaty with Tripoli in 1806. As if to answer critics of a later century, the Treaty of 1806 also contained a declaration of US impartiality towards religion, this time Article XVI: *“AS the government of the United States of America has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion, or tranquility of Mussulmen, and as the said States never have entered into any voluntary war or act of hostility against any Mahometan except in defense of their just rights to freely navigate the high seas, it is declared by the contracting parties that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two nations. And the consuls and agents of both nations respectively shall have liberty to*

exercise his religion in his own house. All slaves of the same religion shall not be impeded in going to said consul’s house at hours of prayer.”

The conflict with the Barbary States and its resolution strangely do not figure prominently in American studies and yet, they marked the first foreign challenge to Revolutionary America: the first war the US fought outside its own borders, the first time that the US flag flew victorious across the Atlantic—at the capture of Derna, under the able direction of William Eaton, who is well worth another article—and the first time that the American Navy was successfully used to protect shipping lines in the high seas. It also marked a qualitative change in the way nations faced extortion from outlawed countries and, while it would take one more war in 1815 to consolidate the notion, tribute was never again exacted for free passage of goods and people in the North Atlantic and Mediterranean. In the end, the Barbary Wars proved Jefferson right: whatever the cost of war, no course of action is more damaging to nations than submitting to demands imposed by terror. Indeed, a concept that has lost none of its value, and rings especially true today.



Destruction of the USS Philadelphia. Chart by C. W. Furlong

Medicine in the Revolutionary War Era

George Washington and Bloodletting

by William J. Acuff, MD, General Surgeon

By December 12, 1799, General George Washington, and his wife Martha, had settled in as full time occupants of their Mount Vernon plantation, according to Douglas Freeman, Pulitzer Prize winning author of the biography *George Washington*. I imagine the general was glad to have both the actual battles of the Revolution and the political battles of his presidency in the past. Early that morning, after breakfast, the General spent about two hours carefully answering Alexander Hamilton's letter proposing the establishment of a national military academy and other matters. By two o'clock, he was in the saddle, riding his favorite mount, inspecting the vast grounds of his plantation.

After he had been riding for awhile, there was a rather sudden change in the weather, as is sometimes seen in mid December in Northern Virginia. Snow started falling followed by sleet, then a cold rain continued for the five hours it took to make his rounds. Arriving back at his Mount Vernon home, he warmed his hands by the fire in the kitchen fireplace and afterwards ate dinner; it was later said that he enjoyed a good night's sleep. However, he woke up with a sore throat the next morning.

As the day progressed, General Washington's sore throat worsened and he became hoarse. Nevertheless, he busied himself attending to matters in his office and later in the morning he even went out to the front yard and marked several trees he wanted cut down and removed, in spite of the fact that there was six inches of snow on the ground. His personal secretary, Tobias Lear, asked if he wanted something for his sore throat and Washington replied, "let it go as it came."

Unfortunately, it didn't "go" and later that night, after retiring, he rapidly became worse developing severe pain in his throat, difficulty breathing, chills, high fever, restlessness, rapid pulse rate and inability to speak above a whisper. Because of his increasing symptoms, it became obvious to General Washington that he was extremely ill and needed help, so he woke Martha and asked for assistance. He did advise Martha not to get out of bed before her housemaid, Caroline, was able to stoke the fires in each fireplace,

because Martha was prone to develop upper respiratory infections were she exposed to cold air.

As soon as the sun came up, Martha asked Caroline to notify General Washington's secretary, Tobias Lear, to come immediately to assist with Washington's care. The General then, in an almost imperceptible, hoarse voice, requested that overseer Rawlins, at nearby Union Farm, "Come and bleed him," since it would be sometime before Dr. Craik, Washington's personal physician and close friend, could get to the General's bedside.

I suspect that Washington had first hand knowledge that Rawlins was very proficient at bloodletting because he probably had witnessed him bleeding livestock or possibly farm workers. In this era, bloodletting was a common practice for treating a variety of illnesses both in humans as well as in animals.

Rawlins came as soon he could and was probably obviously very nervous because he was being asked to bleed the former President of the United States without a physician's reassurance. Martha was also there in the General's bedroom, listening and observing, and apparently skeptical about the efficacy of bloodletting, which in turn caused more anxiety for Rawlins. Washington observed his nervousness and reassured him by saying, "Don't be afraid."

Rawlins most likely made the vertical skin incision in the palmar side of Washington's elbow (ante cubital fossa) and subsequently into the vein with a Phleam or Spring lancet which were the most common instruments used for bloodletting in 1799. Washington asked him to make the incision larger because the blood was not flowing as fast as Washington wanted. After approximately one half pint of blood was removed, Rawlins discontinued the bleeding probably because of Martha's emphatic insistence. Washington's condition continued to deteriorate in spite of wet packs applied to Washington's throat and warm water soaked wash cloths applied to his feet.

Dr. Craik arrived about nine o'clock that morning and carefully examined his friend, President Washington, and quickly diagnosed the serious life threatening illness as inflammatory quinsy (acute ton-

sillitis with inflammation and abscess formation). He put a blister of cantharides on Washington's throat in hopes of drawing the inflammation to the skin surface. Dr. Craik then bled him a second time. He started inhalations of a steam-vinegar mixture, he tried small swallows of a mixture of sage tea and vinegar but this almost suffocated the General. Dr. Craik also encouraged coughing, but Washington had such a weak cough reflex that coughing was not possible. Because Washington continued to get worse a third bleeding was accomplished and Dr. Gustavus Brown and Dr. Elisha Dick were asked to come for consultation. After arrival of the consultants, a fourth bleeding was accomplished but Washington's condition continued to deteriorate.

Washington sensed his own impending demise, so in private he talked to Martha about personal matters including his will, family members and business matters. He thanked his surrounding employees and asked for forgiveness from his physicians for causing such a bother for them. He discussed at length with his secretary Lear his business matters and funeral plans. He emphatically got the promise from Lear not to let his body be placed in a tomb for at least two days after his demise. His condition continued to deteriorate and President George Washington died later near midnight on December 14, 1799.

President Washington's friend, Representative John Marshall, who later became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, made the motion to adopt the following resolution written by Henry Lee, one of Washington's Revolutionary War cavalry officers: "...to the memory of the Man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen".

The use of bloodletting in medical practice, as a method of treatment of illnesses, goes back before the time of Hippocrates who lived in the fifth century BC. Actually, it goes back long before there was a written language. Hippocrates, who is considered the Father of Modern Medicine, strongly advocated the use of bloodletting throughout his lifetime. As you may recall, Hippocrates is the author of the Oath of Hippocrates, often referred to as the Hippocratic Oath. Even in the fifth century BC, there were many physicians who disagreed with the notion that bloodletting had any therapeutic benefit at all. The rationale for bleeding to heal certain diseases was totally based on theories that had no real scientific basis whatsoever. However, many of the most sophisticated physicians of the Revolutionary War era, including at least one of

the four physicians who had the courage to sign the Declaration of Independence, were strong advocates for bloodletting, both for therapeutic purposes as well as for prevention of disease.

Historically, the objects first used for letting blood included thorns, fish teeth, pointed sharp rocks and a myriad of other objects sharp enough to penetrate the skin and vein. Many Roman bloodletting tools have been unearthed and a bronze tool was uncovered during the excavation of Pompeii. The Roman instruments are very similar to the bloodletting instruments used during the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Phlebotomy is a Greek word literally meaning to cut a vein, therefore the name for bloodletting instruments is Phlebotomies, and later called Phleams—which in essence are types of lancets. Basically there are two types of Phlebotomies, Phleams and Spring lancets. Phleams are usually 2, 3 or 4 bladed and fold up into their handle similar to a pocketknife. The blades are somewhat rounded near the ends and are extremely sharp. The Automatic or Spring Lancet was invented in Vienna, was first described in 1719 and soon became popular throughout the western world. This small lancet has a very sharp blade that is fixed into a small metal case and is arranged to extend in response to a spring that is released by an external lever outside the case. The cases usually are decorated with engravings.



Spring Lancet with original case

The procedure for bloodletting consists of placing the patient's hand or forearm in warm water after a tourniquet has been applied proximal to the site for bleeding—usually veins in the wrist or palm side of the elbow. The vein is located and then the spring lancet is used to open the skin and the vein. Using a bleeding bowl that is calibrated for ounces, the

amount of blood preferred is then extracted. External pressure dressing is then applied over the wound site.

There have been multitudes of people both in and out of the medical profession who have harshly critiqued the medical care rendered by the physicians who attended President Washington during the last few hours of his life. The criticism has been princi-



Photo: Reid K. Gryder

Phleam with two blades and original case.

pally aimed at the use of bloodletting, which continued for years after his demise. Various authors, who have written about George Washington's death, have stated the attending physicians probably extracted from five to nine pints of blood from the President during his terminal illness. Blood volume varies somewhat in individuals but the amount in an average size adult male is probably from eleven to twelve pints and in a man of Washington's size, i.e. six feet three-four inches and 220 pounds, is probably twelve to thirteen pints. In much of the eighteenth century it was thought that the blood volume was 12 quarts rather than 12 pints which accounts for large volumes of blood being removed from some individuals during certain illnesses.

The maximum amount of blood extracted during bloodletting in humans was usually about one and a half pints—physicians, barbers, veterinarians and others who practiced bloodletting soon learned by trial and error that any amount more than one and a half pints usually lowered blood pressure enough in humans to cause fainting. Because of this, the average amount extracted by physicians was one and a half pints or less. The frequency of bleeding was every two or three days but not more often than every twenty-four hours. I'm sure that was varied tremendously both in the States and abroad. I'm sure the physicians who attended Washington, a rapidly dying man, were desperate to do anything that might be of some benefit. Therefore, much more than the usual

amount of blood was extracted in less than a twenty-four period.

In my opinion, George Washington's attending physicians did as much as humanly possible to effectively treat the President, in accordance with the standard of medicine practiced in the latter part of the eighteenth century. These attending physicians were making a house call, in a farmhouse, on a dying man without much to work with other than what they were carrying in their physician's bags. It is also my opinion that Washington had a tonsillar abscess secondary to a very virulent bacterial infection, with resultant sepsis (blood poisoning) and accompanying shock and multiple systems failure. Draining the abscess might have helped but he was so near death, I have my doubts.

Bloodletting certainly did not help President Washington by any stretch of the imagination and probably hastened his demise. However, I don't think anything would have saved his life except early use of present day ICU care, intravenous antibiotics and steroids, drainage of the abscess, and total system therapy. I can say without hesitation that bloodletting has no scientific basis for treatment of humans or animals, except for the rare blood disorder in humans when the body overproduces red blood cells. Then and only then removing small quantities of blood can be temporarily beneficial.

Author's Note: The bloodletting instruments pictured in this article are part of a collection of these rare artifacts dating from the era when bloodletting was acceptable medical treatment. The collection is now on loan to the Museum of Appalachia in Norris, Tennessee by members of the Tennessee Society, and is part of an exhibit entitled *The Revolutionary War in the South*. Some of these artifacts were excavated from Revolutionary War battle sites in Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia over a 50-year period by one member of the Anderson County Chapter, Tennessee Society.

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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.

The Tennessee Society, Sons of the Revolution
 Welcomes You to
**The General Society
 Sons of the Revolution
 2006 Triennial Meeting**

**2006 TRIENNIAL MEETING
 CALENDAR OF EVENTS**



The Headquarters Marriott Hotel

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.
- 10:00AM - 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.

Wednesday, September 27

- 7:00 AM - 5:00 PM Optional Pre-Triennial Trip to Kings Mountain Battlefield. See Tennessee report on page 12 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

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

2006 Triennial Meeting Registration Form

General Society Sons of the Revolution 2006 Triennial Meeting
September 28 - October 1, 2006; Knoxville, Tennessee

NAME (Please print) _____
 ADDRESS _____
 CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____
 TELEPHONE Office (____) _____ Home (____) _____
 Cellular (____) _____
 STATE SOCIETY _____ OFFICE HELD _____
 EMAIL ADDRESS (optional) _____
 NAME(S) OF GUEST(S) _____

FEE SUMMARY			
Number of Persons		Dollar Amount	
____ men	@	\$375	\$ _____
____ ladies	@	\$325	\$ _____
Late fee of \$25 per person after Sep. 1, 2006			\$ _____
TOTAL			\$ _____

**Please make checks payable to: "TSSR, 2006 Triennial Meeting."
 Enclosed please find check for \$ _____
 NO REFUNDS AFTER September 15, 2006**

Mail To

Tennessee Society, Sons of the Revolution
 P. O. Box 2401
 Knoxville, Tennessee 37901-2401

Hotel Reservation Form

MARRIOTT HOTEL RESERVATION REQUEST
 GENERAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - 2006 TRIENNIAL MEETING
 SEPTEMBER 28 - OCTOBER 1, 2006

Special rates to the General Society: \$99 + tax per night, single or double occupancy. These special rates also apply for 2 days before and/or 2 days after the Triennial. Suite rates available on request. Reservations received after September 1, 2006 will be processed on a space available basis. Please make special requests when making reservations. Cancellations must be made by 6:00 p.m. on day of scheduled arrival.

CIRCLE ROOM TYPE REQUESTED

KING BED	TWO DOUBLE BEDS
NON-SMOKING	SMOKING

ARRIVAL Date _____ Time _____ (check-in is 3:00 p.m.)

DEPARTURE Date _____ Time _____ (check-out is 12:00 noon)

NAME _____ SHARING WITH _____

ORGANIZATION **SONS OF THE REVOLUTION** TELEPHONE (DAY) (____) _____ (EVENING) (____) _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

To guarantee reservations, a one night's deposit plus 17 1/4 % tax is required. (\$116.08 total for room)

Enclosed is A) check or money order for \$ _____.

 B) credit card information authorizing the deposit to be charged to my credit card (only those cards listed below may be used for an advance deposit) in the amount of \$ _____.

American Express ____ Diners Club ____ Carte Blanche ____ MasterCard ____ Visa ____

CREDIT CARD NUMBER _____ EXP. DATE _____

MAIL TO:

Marriott Hotel, Attention Reservations Dept., 500 Hill Ave., Knoxville, TN 37915
 Or call (800)228-9290 (toll free) or (865) 637-1234
Mention the Sons of the Revolution



DRUMBEAT

Sons of the Revolution The General Society



News and Reports from General and State Societies

The General Society Sons of the Revolution Annapolis Cup Award



MIDN 1C Luke Parchment USN receives the Annapolis Cup from General President M. Hall Worthington

The Triennial of 1911 renewed a special relationship with the United States Naval Academy where, in 1905, the General Society had established a trophy to be awarded annually to the midshipman *most proficient in great gun practice*. In the course of time the qualifications for this trophy have varied with the changing technology of the Navy. The current criterion is *excellence in systems engineering*.

This year's award was presented by General President M. Hall Worthington to MIDN 1/C Luke A. Parchment, son of Ralph and Stephanie Parchment of Grosse Pointe, Michigan. Midshipman Parchment is a Navy Pilot, and has been assigned after graduation to continue his MSE at John Hopkins until December 2006.

Recipients

USNA Class	Name of Recipient	Highest Rank
1905	Halford Robert Greenlee	CAPT.USN

1906	Herbert Justice French	LCDR.USN	
1907	Carl Townsend Osburn	CAPT.USN	
1908	Willis Augustus Lee, Jr.	VADM.USN	KIA
1909	Harold Travis Smith	RADM.USN	
1910	Herbert Otto Roesch	CAPT.USN	
1911	Oscar Charles Badger	ADM.USN	
1912	Harold Eugene Saunders	CAPT.USN	
1913	William Henry Purnell Blandy	ADM.USN	
1914	Edward Lull Cochrane	VADM.USN	
1915	John Semer Farnsworth	LCDR.USN	
1916	Ralph Eugene Davison	VADM.USN	
1917	Frederick Edward Haeberle	RADM.USN	
1918	Horace Sumner Corbett	MIDN.USN	
1919	Daniel Willdin Hand, Jr.	LTJG.USN	KIA
1920	Paul Braids Nibecker	RADM.USN	
1921	Edwin Darius Graves, Jr.	CAPT.USN	
1922	Harry Williamson Pierce	LT.USN	
1923	Henry Martyn Baker	ENS.USN	
1924	Edward Vincent Dockweiler	RADM.USN	
1925	Edward Harold Edmundson	LTJG.USN	
1926	Clifford Henderson Duerfeldt	RADM.USN	
1927	Kenneth Alward Knowles	CAPT.USN	
1928	David Lamar McDonald	ADM.USN	
1929	Corben Clark Shute	CAPT.USN	
1930	William Ellis Gentner, Jr.	VADM.USN	
1931	Vernon Rex Hain	LTJG.USN	DoD
1932	Richard Shai Mandelkorn	RADM.USN	
1933	Ruben Eli Wagstaff	RADM.USN	
1934	Charles Belnman, Jr.	CAPT.USN	
1935	James Lowell Page McCallum	CAPT.USN	

1936	William Blenman	RADM.USN		1971	John James Paulson	LT.USN
1937	William Draper Brinkloe, Jr.	CAPT.USN		1972	David Barnard Williams	LT.USN
1938	John Koebig Leydon	RADM.USN		1973	David William Willmann	LT.USN
1939	Arthur Mortimer Fields, Jr.	ENS.USN		1974	Jerry Alan Rudd	LT.USN
1940	Frank Joseph Graziano	CDR.USN		1975	Eric Refsin Johns	LTJG.USN
1941	Lewis Bailey Pride, Jr.	ENS.USN	KIA	1976	Victor James Thombs	1st LT.USMC
1942	Cornelius Dion O'Sullivan	LTJG.USN	KIA	1977	David Lionel Comis	ENS.USN
1943	John Tyler Shepherd	CAPT.USN		1978	Mark Edward Ferguson, III	ENS.USN
1944	Lanier Guthridge Cole	LCDR.USNR		1979	Richard Chaska West	
1945	Joseph Martin Camp	LTJG.USN		1980	Gregg Alan Hebert	
1946	Valentine Nasipak	CDR.USN		1981	Mark Lee Mervine	
1947	William Robert Porter	CAPT.USN		1982	Robert Blake Evans	
1948-A	Davis "H" Swenson, Jr.	ENS.USN	KIA	1983	Richard John Rusnak	
1948-B	John William McCord	CDR.USN		1984	Jonathan Hideo Kan	
1949	Lionel MacLean Noel	CAPT.USN		1985	James McCall Grimson	
1950	Robert Rawson Monroe	VADM.USN		1986	Nathan Scott Moore	
1951	Edward Allen Burkhalter, Jr	RADM.USN		1987	Scott Michael Wolfe	
1952	Jack Leonard Wilson	CAPT.USN		1988	Leanne Kay Fielding	
1953	Winchell McKendree Craig, Jr.	COL.USN		1989	Gregory D. Potteiger	
1954	James Sturgis Willis, Jr.	LT.USN		1990	Robert Alan Green	
1955	Powell Frederick Carter, Jr.	CAPT.USN		1991	Travis Wayne Nisbett	
1956	Timothy Joseph Cronin, Jr.	LCOL.USMC		1992	George C. Doney	
1957	Frank Wineblood Parker	LT.USN		1993	Jay Edward Dryer	
1958	Robert Dolenga Wells	LCDR.USN		1994	Anthony Edwin Rossi	
1959	Jacques Paul Haumont	Belgium		1995	Robert Allen Wolf	
1960	Alton Kenneth Thompson	CDR.USN		1996	Shantel Mistilynn Utton	
1961	William Carl Rothert	LCDR.USN		1997	Roland Reginald Tink	
1962	Neil Thomas Monney	LCDR.USN		1998	David Scott Cox	
1963	Daniel Kraft Hennessy	LT.USNR-R		1999	Timothy Alphonzo Williams	
1964	William Ronald Harris	CDR.USN		2000	John Peter Stevenson	
1965	Edward Francis McCann,II	LT.USN		2001	Eugene Robert Smith III	
1966	James Michael Swartwood	LT.USN		2002	Justin Percy Davis	
1967	William Thomas Russell	LCDR.USN		2003	Philip Craig Hoblet	
1968	John Philip Davis	LCDR.USN		2004	Yong Chye Tan	
1969	Leslie James Reading	LT.USN		2005	William Gavril Cocos III	
1970	Richard Alexander Stearns, III	LT.USN		2006	Luke Anthony Parchment	

REPORTS FROM STATE SOCIETIES

NEW YORK

Submitted by Margaret O'Shaughnessy

On April 24, 2006 the Family Night Stated Meeting, commemorating the 231st Anniversary of the Battles of Lexington and Concord, was held in Fraunces Tavern®. The evening began with a reception in Fraunces Tavern Museum and dinner followed in Fraunces Tavern Restaurant. The 2006 Fraunces Tavern Museum Book Award was presented to Thomas Fleming for *Washington's Secret War The Hidden History of Valley Forge*. Mr. Fleming was also the guest speaker for the evening. New York Society President, John A. O'Malley announced that this year 15 members celebrated their 40th anniversary of Society Membership and 6 members celebrated their 50th anniversary. Mr. Peyton R.H. Pinkerton, a 50 year member was present and received his Veteran Member Medal.

On May 26, 2006, President O'Malley attended the Awards Convocation Ceremony at the United States Military Academy at West Point and presented The Knox Trophy Award to Cadet Peter J. Cacossa. The Knox Trophy was established in 1910 and is presented each year in the name of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York to the Cadet with the



John A. O'Malley, President, SRNY, presenting the Knox Trophy Award to Cadet Peter J. Cacossa at the US Military Academy at West Point.

highest standing in the Military Program as determined by the Cumulative Military Program Score.

On June 14, 2006 the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York sponsored the Annual Flag Day Parade in New York City. The Parade, commemorating the 229th anniversary of the adoption of the American Flag by the Second Continental Congress in June 1777, began at City Hall Park and concluded at the ceremony stand in front of Fraunces Tavern.

Participants included children from various schools in New York City, the NYC Police

Department Emerald Society Pipes & Drums, NYC Sanitation Department Emerald Society Pipe Band, Color Guards from the United States Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force and Coast Guard, the NYC Police Department, the NYC Fire Department and many Patriotic & Historical Societies. During the ceremony at the conclusion of the parade, awards were presented to winners of the Student Essay Contest entitled "What the American Flag Means to Me." Included in the ceremony were performances by the USO Show Troupe of Metropolitan New York.

On June 16, 2006, President John A. O'Malley attended the Awards Convocation Ceremony at the United States Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point and presented the Captain Gustavus Conyngham Award to Midshipman Todd Ronald Kutkiewicz. The Conyngham Award was established in 1999 in memory of Captain Gustavus Conyngham, USN, Revolutionary Naval Officer and Privateer. It is presented by the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York to the Midshipman in each graduating class who has demonstrated the best overall performance during training at sea, with particular emphasis on their sea project grades and ship evaluations and sailing after graduation.

TENNESSEE

Submitted by William J. Acuff

The 2006 Triennial Meeting is almost upon us, and we hope you are planning to attend this important event from September 28 through October 1 in Knoxville, Tennessee. Please see the blue insert in the Spring 2006 issue of *Flintlock & Powderhorn* and the two center pages of this issue for further details.

The Tennessee Society has been fortunate during its 112 years of existence to have many outstanding members. One of these members, presently serving on the Tennessee Society Board of Managers, is Douglas Andrews, MD. Dr. Andrews is also serving his second term as the Tennessee Society Historian. Besides practicing medicine for many years prior to his retirement a few years ago, he has always had an extraordinary interest in history, especially the Revolutionary War era. Doug is very familiar with the Battle of Kings Mountain and has visited its site and conducted research for several years. He has agreed to be the volunteer speaker during the optional pre-Triennial trip to Kings Mountain on Wednesday, September 27, 2006. Participants will leave from the Knoxville Marriott Hotel at 7:00 AM and will

return by 5:00 PM. The previously scheduled speaker, Warren Ridley, is not able to participate due to illness.

The Kings Mountain trip is an unusual opportunity to visit a very important Revolutionary War battle site because it takes place one day prior to the start of the Triennial Meeting. Please note that the Marriott Hotel daily room rate of \$99 plus tax for members and guests of the Sons applies also to the two days prior to and the two days following the Triennial. This will afford those going to Kings Mountain or who may want to see some of the many other historical and scenic sites in East Tennessee a reduced hotel rate. Members interested in the trip to Kings Mountain should send an email to uj44671@aol.com for reservations. Costs will be evenly divided among participants for van rental and gas consumed. Deadline for reservations is August 16, 2006.

MICHIGAN

Submitted by Gary L. Gibson

The Annual Meeting of the Michigan Society was held May 20th at the Governor's Mansion in Marshall. The Mary Marshall Chapter of the DAR has restored the one and one-half story



Participating in the Independence Day Parade in Richland, Michigan were, from left, Gary L. Gibson, President; Michael B. Culp, Vice President; Rev. Jan DeWitt, Chaplain; and Geoffrey Hickok, Registrar.

Greek Revival home, built in 1833 in anticipation of Marshall being selected as the state capital, to its former glory. The Michigan Society continues to grow, with the acceptance of several new members. All incumbent officers were reelected this year, with the exceptions of the Rev. Jan DeWitt who was elected as the Society Chaplain, and David Eddy, elected to the Board of Managers. It was also decided to hold a joint meeting with the Society of

Colonial Wars in October. After the meeting, the members were treated to a room by room tour by a representative of the DAR.

On July 4th, members of the Michigan Society participated in the annual Independence Day Parade in Richland, Michigan. Placed at the head of the parade, just behind the U.S. Army Reserve Color Guard, the Society received applause and cheers from the large crowds gathered along the two-mile parade route.

FLORIDA

Submitted by Saul Montes-Bradley



At a recent meeting of the Sam Adams Chapter in Coral Gables, Margaret Pelton, consort of chapter member Donald Wesley Pelton, Jr., unveiled her latest watercolor featuring Mr. Pelton and Society Registrar William R. Stevenson (foreground) in full colonial regalia, while participating in a Color Guard ceremony. All in attendance marvelled at the intricacy of detail, no small feat in this medium. Mrs. Pelton, a member of the DAR, has received numerous awards for her paintings, including the Ann Fisher Memorial Award (2005) and exhibits throughout the Southeast. Her work is currently on exhibit at Mill Creek Galleries in Mill Creek, North Carolina.

MASSACHUSETTS

submitted by Joanne Fantucchio

An enthusiastic group of 50 attended the Annual Spring Luncheon on May 11, 2006. Director Charles A. Hubbard, II, who procured the guest of honor and speaker for us, served as Luncheon Presiding Officer. Our Historian, Captain David J. Gray, USNR (Ret.), delivered the grace before luncheon.

Congratulations were extended to Colonel Richard W. Seltzer, who was elected a Director at the Annual Meeting on March 14, 2006.

Joining us after too long an absence, was our Life Member and Director John Van R. Norfleet, who presently serves as Lieutenant Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Two prospective members, Eldon R. Clingan and Michael Fishbein were introduced and given a warm welcome. We were also honored to have another first-time visitor, Ben: Perley Poore Moseley III, Esq., of Wilmington, Delaware, a Life Member of the Society, and his mother, Mrs. Ben: Perley Poore Moseley, Jr. The Moseley family has figured prominently in the history of several Massachusetts patriotic societies.

We were pleased to continue the annual presentation to an outstanding Army ROTC cadet, a practice started four years ago. Together with Lieutenant Colonel Leo R. McGonagle, USA, Commanding, Department of Military Science & Leadership, United States Army ROTC at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Presiding Officer Charles A. Hubbard, II, and Registrar Thomas Mayhew Smith presented the Paul Revere bowl to the "Sons of the Revolution Recognition" award recipient, Army Cadet Daniel C. Howard.

Our guest of honor and speaker was Admiral George E. R. Kinnear, II, USN (Ret.), a decorated Navy officer, who retired in the grade of Admiral after a long and illustrious career, which included serving as the United States Member of the NATO Military Committee, Brussels, Belgium. An outstanding gentleman, the Admiral held the rapt attention of all those in attendance as he addressed the group on "Land of Opportunity," digressing a bit to give us his insight concerning the retired military officers who are speaking out publicly against the administration's handling of the War in Iraq. As a memento of his visit to the Massachusetts Society, Director Hubbard presented the Admiral with David McCullough's book, *1776*.

An exceptional gathering brought the season to a fitting close!

PENNSYLVANIA

Submitted by Winchell S. Carroll



Top: Roland Downing, President General of the SAR; M. Hall Worthington, General President, GSSR; Associate Justice of the United States Samuel Alito; and Winchell S. Carroll, President of the Let Freedom Ring Foundation; at the Sheraton Society Hill on July 4 instant.

Left: Justice Samuel Alito with Mary Caroline Ward of Devon, DE; Logan Rafferty and Tyler Rafferty of Wall Township, NJ; and Heyward Burnet of Fernandia Beach, FL.

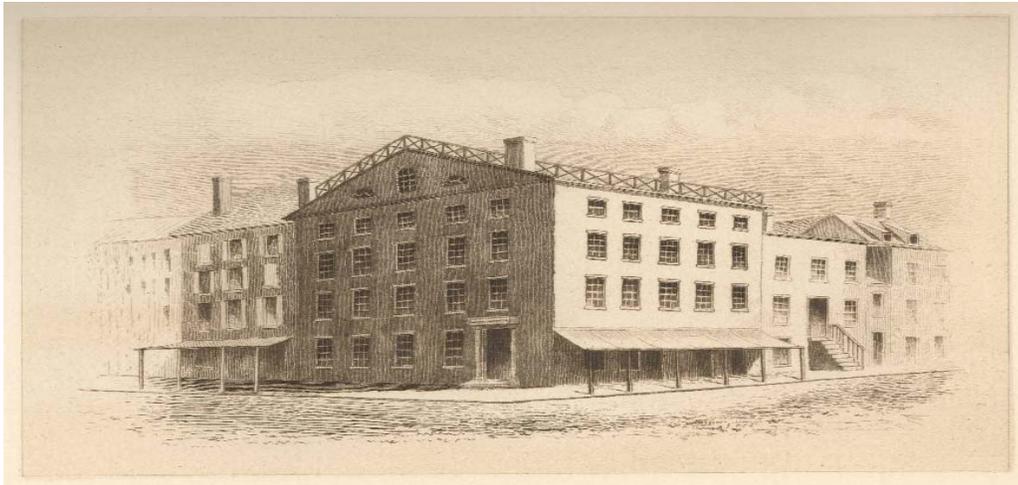
Bottom: President Ronald Fenstermacher, Esq, presents a Liberty Bell to Justice Samuel Alito at the Society's July 4 luncheon.



Photo by Liz Ward



News From Fraunces Tavern® Museum



Fraunces Tavern is a survivor of the early days of New York City. It was built in 1719 as an elegant residence for the merchant Stephan Delancey and his family. In 1762, the home was purchased by tavernkeeper Samuel Fraunces, who turned it into one of the most popular taverns of the day. Though it is best known as the site where Washington bade farewell to the officers of the Continental Army in 1783, the tavern also played a significant role in pre-Revolutionary activities. After the war, when New York was the nation's first capital, the tavern was rented to the new government to house the offices of the Departments of War, Treasury and Foreign Affairs (today's State Department).

In 1904, the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York purchased the tavern and hired preservation architect William Mersereau to return the building to its colonial appearance. Fraunces Tavern® Museum opened to the public in 1907.

New Exhibit

July 18, 2006- April 1, 2007

If These Walls Could Talk: 54 Pearl Street

Every building in New York tells a piece of its past, and Fraunces Tavern is no exception. As Manhattan's oldest surviving building, 54 Pearl Street has witnessed nearly three centuries of the city's history. Built as a home by Stephen Delancey, a Huguenot refugee turned successful merchant, in 1719, 54 Pearl Street represented the commercial, multi-cultural nature of early New York. During the Revolutionary War period, the tavern run by Samuel Fraunces gained note not just for its food and drink but its politics. The Sons of

Liberty held meetings here before British occupation of the city. Festivities were held here for Evacuation Day on November 25, 1783, and a week later Washington said farewell to his officers in the tavern. From 1785 until 1790 New York City served as the nation's capital, and 54 Pearl Street served as the offices for the Departments of State, Treasury, and War. As a boarding house in the 19th century, 54 Pearl Street reflects the growth of New York City as a major world port. Finally, the restoration of the building by the Sons of the Revolution and the opening of the museum in 1907 illustrate reactions to the city's rapid growth and eventual rebirth of the city's financial district. This exhibit celebrates the Museum's centennial, and the building's reflection of the wonderful and diverse history of New York City.

Also on view

Heroes of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution and A Flash of Color: Early American Flags and Standards

Today, the museum complex includes four 19th century buildings in addition to the 18th century Fraunces Tavern building.

Admission

Adults	\$4.00
Seniors	\$3.00
Children (to 18)	\$3.00
Six and under	Free

Hours

Tuesday - Friday	12PM-5PM
Saturday	10AM-5PM
Sunday & Monday	Closed

Don't forget to visit the Museum Shop, also available online at:

www.FrauncesTavernMuseum.org

Patriot Vignettes

from the Archives of the General Society

submitted by Berta Foresee

Isaac Newman Sr. was born in Guilford Co., North Carolina in May 1755 and he died in January 1832. He served in the military in North Carolina, 1775-1776. He served in the Revolutionary War in a North Carolina Militia Company under Col. McDowell which united with the forces of Col[s]. John Sevier, Shelby and Campbell from Virginia and Tennessee which climaxed in the **Battle of Kings Mountain** where the entire English Regiment (sic) under Col. Patrick Ferguson was killed or captured to the last man in a battle lasting only one hour and five minutes. Afterward Isaac Newman's company engaged in a series of battles which drove Lord Cornwallis out of North Carolina and soon led to his surrender at Yorktown.

Samuel Crawford, Sr. "When the Revolutionary War come my father was subject to military duty and went in to the army under Gen. Washington and put his brest to face the storm of Brittish cannon suffered some sickness besides the great perels of war but was spared to see the Stars and Stripes float proudly over the Colanyes and sing of vic-

tory over British tyranny..." He served in Pennsylvania. (From *The Memoirs of Hugh Forgey Crawford*)

Ephraim Darling was recruited by Lieut. Colonel Hugh McCall. Ephraim served during the first siege of the White House (Macky House), September 15-18, 1780. Colonel Clarke was trying to retake Augusta, Georgia from Captain Brown and the British. The siege ended when British help arrived. Captain Ashby and others (E. Darling and his brother-in-law, Jordan Ricketson among them) were captured. Eleven men were hung from the White House staircase so that Capt. Brown (wounded and bedridden) could watch them die from his bed. Ephriam Darling and Jordan Ricketson were two of the eleven hung on

Cover: "Decatur's Conflict with the Algerine at Tripoli;" "Reuben James interposing his head to save the life of his commander." Engraving, after a painting by Alonzo Chappel, published by Johnson, Wilson & Co., New York, 1874. (based on a US Naval Historical Center photograph)

Design: Saul M. Montes-Bradley

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