

# Flintlock & Powderhorn

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## French American Relations in the Post 9-11 World

**DRUMBEAT**

*Inside*

**2005 Board of Managers Meeting**

# French-American Relations in the Post 9-11 World

by LTC Bruce A. Laue

*Lecture delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Society*

*LTC Bruce A. Laue is the President General of The Order of Lafayette and a contributing political writer to New York Press and Fordham University Magazine, among other publications. Printed here by permission, copyright 2005, Bruce A. Laue*

It has been stated many times that the events which occurred on September 11, 2001, were world altering in their historical significance. This is certainly true of our political and diplomatic relations with our oldest ally, France.

Though America's goals of finding and vanquishing our enemies since that awful day have been constant and largely successful, they have been accomplished in spite of almost ceaseless criticism and obstruction emanating from a country we have regarded as a friend since the earliest days of our existence.

Many Americans, especially those who fought in France during the Second World War or their descendants, are puzzled and angry by this turn of history and are at a loss to explain it. The French, for their part, often

counter with the observation *We are a free and democratic society. Just because we are allies does not mean we have to agree with everything you do.* True enough. But that fails to address the issues of obstruction and diplomatic confrontation. There is, after all, a big difference between disagreement and active opposition. Perhaps the genesis of these current difficulties lies in the recent past.

Because world history is no longer taught in our schools, most Americans are ignorant of the fact that not very long ago France was considered a power of the first rank. It possessed a great army, a strong fleet, and the second largest empire on earth. France's prestige and importance were unquestioned, its reputation having been enhanced by its terrible losses during the Great War.

The quick, catastrophic collapse of its

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## Index

**Franco-American Relations in the Post 9/11 World** *Lecture delivered by LTC Bruce A. Laue at the Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Society* exploring the roots of Franco-American relations and their future after 9/11.....2

**The American Revolutionary War as Viewed through the Internet** *A compendium of reputable internet sources for the study of the War of the Revolution and period genealogy prepared by David Allen Lambert by courtesy of the New England Historic Genealogical Society*.....6

**Drumbeat**  
*Committee and Society Reports*.....9



armies during the Spring of 1940 led many to question France's postwar world role. Not the least of these was President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who, besides his Anglophile tendencies, was suspicious of the leader of the Free French Forces, Gen. Charles De Gaulle. They seemed to have formed an instantaneous mutual dislike. Indeed, the Hon. Hamilton Fish, founder of the Order of Lafayette, refers to FDR's "vindictive criticism" of De Gaulle and quotes British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden's description of Roosevelt's treatment of the French leader as "both absurd and petty". By insisting that France could only regain its colonies at the end of the war if it first pledged some benefit for each individual colony—which was not required of any other allied country—by not consulting with French authorities prior to various military operations which were to take place on their soil, and by refusing to recognize the National Liberation Committee headed by De Gaulle as the de facto government of France after the German surrender of Paris, it seems fair to conclude that De Gaulle's wartime experience with Americans formed negative impressions which soured relations for decades through the subsequent Gaullist political movement.

In the postwar years, France saw its fortunes falter. This was by no means particular to France, but its decline was perhaps more stark, more pronounced. The protectorates of Syria and Lebanon requested and received their independence in 1946 as their reward for fighting on the allied side. Then, French Indochina also declared its desire to seek a different destiny. This led to the Indochina War culminating in the French defeat at Dien Bien Phu, which resulted in the independence of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. French India was abandoned in 1954 and cities that had withstood Clive's sieges were surrendered to the new India.

Culturally, France was experiencing something of a renaissance. Paris in the 50s is a phrase that evokes the period when Edith Piaf, Yves Montand and Brigitte Bardot were the greatest artists and celebrities in Europe. American movies highlighted all things French as shown in *An American in Paris*, *French Line*, *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes* and *The Last Time I Saw Paris*. The couture houses were open again and Dior, Chanel, and Givenchy dominated the scene. Alas, all this was short lived.

The Suez Crisis of 1956 brought reality back to the front pages and showed the

French that the world had indeed changed. For the first time, the United States did not support its European allies in a punitive military expedition against a third world country. This was a very new development and one that the French never forgot.

All this paled before the problems in Algeria. Settled in the 1830s by French colonists, Algeria became the jewel of the French Imperial system. With the passing generations the Shiraz vineyards were cultivated, the boulevards aligned parallel to the sea and Algeria became an integral part of France. No longer a colony, Algeria was now legally as French as Calais but not to the eight million Arabs who lived there. Of France's colonial wars, Algeria was the worst. Today's headlines hold no horrors that were not seen in Algeria. With the threat of civil war fast approaching, De Gaulle was called back from retirement to assume the leadership of the country. After some procrastination, De Gaulle decided to hold a referendum in 1960 in all the French colonies of Africa on the question of their future status. They all choose independence. With the United States and other nations pressuring to resolve the Algerian conflict, France bowed to the inevitable and granted independence in 1962. Thus, in sixteen years, the French Empire was gone. This was a tremendous shock for a proud people.

What followed was the immigration of one million French citizens from Algeria to the south of France and an almost simultaneous influx of Moslem immigrants searching for menial jobs in the French economy. This last phenomenon would have far-ranging consequences. Still, France's allure remained a while longer. The period of the Kennedy administration saw renewed American interest in French tastes and trends. The S.S. France was sailing weekly from New York to Le Havre, Grace Kelly had recently become Princess Grace on the Cote d'Azur, and Mrs. Kennedy's French heritage and fashion sense focused American attention on that friendly nation from Revolutionary days.

Then, quite suddenly, popular culture shifted to across the Channel. Beginning in 1964, music, fashion and film came to America from London by way of Liverpool. The British Invasion as it was called, began with the appearance of The Beatles, rapidly followed by The Rolling Stones, The Dave Clark Five, Herman's Hermits and a score more. Kids sang *Ferry 'cross the Mersey*, even if they had

no idea where the Mersey was. The groups were followed by individual stars: Tom Jones, Petula Clark, and Lulu. The James Bond movies added to the British atmosphere. Young people bought clothes from London's Carnaby Street and though Yves St. Laurent was much admired, if you were a young lady at school or at an office, chances were you wore Mary Quant, not Yves St. Laurent. On television *The Rogues*, *The Avengers*, and *The Prisoner* ruled the tube.

To all this, France stood mute. It had nothing with which to come back. Its films did not travel well, their production values and plot lines not to American tastes. Unable to get the rock beat, French artists failed to sell. All the while hundreds of millions of dollars poured into Britain from all over the English-speaking world.

In France, a feeling of cultural, in addition to political decline, set in. French was no longer the second language taught in most European schools. English was. The International Aeronautics Commission had decided that English, not French, would be the language spoken in the cockpits and control towers of the world. How, wondered France's elites, could all this be happening at the same time?

Why was this occurring despite France's contributions to the world's arts, culture and history? It is around this time that the phrase "Anglo-Saxon Conspiracy" begins to be used as an explanation for these simultaneous but unrelated events. The concept emerged that Britain, the U.S., Canada and other English speaking nations were party to some sort of conspiracy to marginalize France on the world stage. This paranoid view was reinforced by the discovery by French intelligence services of

the Echelon treaty signed in 1949 by the aforementioned nations plus New Zealand and Australia, which bound them to share information gathered from the worldwide electronic interception of telephonic communications. De Gaulle's reaction was profound. He withdrew France from NATO, believing that the alliance had become the principle means of U.S. domination of the Continent. NATO never really recovered.

Next, De Gaulle demanded that all American military forces leave French soil which prompted President Johnson to famously ask, "Does that include American soldiers under French soil?" This was meant to be an irreversible decision. In *The French* by Sanche de Gramont, De Gaulle is quoted as telling an aide "The one who has the gall to bring back the Americans has not yet been born."

Britain's application for entry into the Common Market was delayed for years by France, which saw the U.K. as an American Trojan Horse. Canada also felt Gallic wrath. President De Gaulle's official visit in 1967 in which he declared support for an independent Quebec stunned English Canada and emboldened Quebec separatists to launch a violent campaign in 1970 that required the mobilization of troops throughout the province. Yet, France's elites knew that none of this defined their country's future role. What would it be, and where?

In 1967, a new book appeared, *The American Challenge* by Jean Jacques Servan-Schreiber. It argued that the United States possessed an unrivaled art of organization, that its political structure lent itself to economic prosperity, and that the only way Europe could compete with America was by



A Gaza City souvenir shop decorated with portraits of ousted Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and of French President Jacques Chirac. (AP Photo/Efrem Lukatsky)

copying its methods and physical structure. To do this Europe must unite into a federal state and abandon old traditions and institutions. Very few books can be said to have changed history; *The American Challenge* did so. It laid the groundwork for the transformation of the Common Market into the European Union and it answered the French question of who would lead the future organization. France, of course!

In alliance with an economically strong but politically divided Germany, the theory went, France would mold Europe into a power strong enough to be heard above American dictates. The mention of Europe as a counterweight to American policies made its first appearance at this stage. Meanwhile, Arab immigration continued and changed character, as now whole families began to arrive. Tens of thousands of Moslems entered France almost unnoticed. Then the unexpected happened. In the last decade of the last century, Germany was no longer divided and was no longer willing to accept a junior role in the European partnership. With the adoption of the Maastricht Treaty in 1992, Europe took the first steps toward federal statehood, but it would not be what France had envisioned years before. In keeping with Servan-Schreiber's proposals, there would be European citizenship, standardized regulations, and a single currency. However, the central bank would be in Frankfurt. More troubling than any other concept, was the mandating of open borders between nations. This last provision, in direct imitation of the United States, is the single most dangerous development to the peace and stability of the Continent. No nation can long exist without control of the peoples and goods passing its borders. There is no denying this central fact. Yet the lack of border controls in today's Europe is nothing less than suicidal to any nation-state. Now the European Union is attempting to institute a constitution which will reduce the sovereignty of each country that agrees to its terms.

All of this is part of a mind-bending attempt to attain American prosperity and power by copying the outward appearance of the United States. Unwilling to amend the national social programs instituted in the postwar years, and unable to foster new businesses because of a Byzantine tax structure and unrealistic labor laws, France instead pins its hopes on a single currency in an European economic and political enterprise largely managed by Germany. In foreign policy also,

France's emphasis is in charting a different and often opposite course from that of the United States. With a Moslem population of between 10 and 12 percent of the national total, France is aware of its delicate position in Middle Eastern controversies. Its opposition to the Iraq war was as much for domestic reasons as for political principles. Disagreements with France continued over the arms embargo against China, humanitarian relief in the Sudan, UN reform, and others matters.

The solution to this situation seems clear; America must speak to its old friend straightforwardly. Gone are the days of shared memories on the beaches of Normandy and the stories of the trenches at Yorktown. France has changed, and so have we. To go on about Lafayette and Rochambeau or Belleau Wood and St. Mere Eglise does nothing for the men and women of our two countries who will face the new challenges of a brutal world. The United States must ascertain, through honest discussions, exactly what France foresees as its place in world politics and strive to respect those views.

For its part France must realize that America is no longer a new country to be mentored until fully matured. Those days too are long gone. The simple truth is that we need each other and our common enemies hope that our differences will overcome our basic humanistic beliefs. Yet, not every foreign policy disagreement can be solved by cynical arrangements alone. We can still hope that other calculations play a part in the direction of nations.

Twice in the last century, America came to Europe's aid, as Lafayette prophesied. Now we face mortal peril. Hopefully, Europe, and most of all France, will remember when their dark skies were made bright by the gleam of American helmets and will therefore join us in the struggle that lies ahead.

#### **EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE**

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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 American Revolutionary War as viewed through the Internet

by David Allen Lambert, NEHGS Online Genealogist

*David Allen Lambert, is an author, lecturer, historian and genealogist on the staff of the New England Historic Genealogical Society since 1993. He can be reached at NEHGS at [dalambert@nehgs.org](mailto:dalambert@nehgs.org)*

The internet has given the genealogist and historian greater access to data. It is often a challenge however to sort through what may be useful data for your research. The following list sorts some of the best “free” websites currently available for Revolutionary War study on the internet. Do keep in mind that websites have a tendency to move to another web address and also simply shut down. A word of advice: When possible, confirm the sources from these websites and try to seek out the original primary source. There are many commercial websites to choose from; however without a subscription a link will not function properly. I thought you may wish to examine websites first. I do strongly recommend the member databases at NEHGS which include: *Massachusetts Militia Companies and Officers in the Lexington Alarm*, and scanned images from Massachusetts Revolutionary War pension receipts (1799-1837). I have been editing the “free” Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati member profiles database on our website, and utilize many of the sites in my military research on the internet.

## Revolutionary War History Online

The Center for Military History (CMH) - United States Army has a very good collection of data on America's Military History. The following two chapters are extracted from the America Military History Army Historical Series from the Office of the Chief of Military History for the United States Army.

The America Revolution: The First Phase:  
<http://www.army.mil/cmh-pg/books/amh/AMH-03.htm>

The Winning of Independence, 1777-1783:  
<http://www.army.mil/cmh-pg/books/amh/AMH-04.htm>

Worcester Polytechnic Institute detailed online study of the battles of Lexington & Concord, Bunker Hill (Breeds Hill), Saratoga, and Monmouth:

<http://www.wpi.edu/Academics/Depts/MilSci/BTSI/>

Battle of Kings Mountain from the Center for Military History website:

<http://www.army.mil/cmh-pg/books/revwar/KM-Cpns/AWC-KM-fm.htm>

New York's frontier during the Revolutionary War:

<http://www.nyhistory.net/~drums/>

## Online maps of the Revolution

Maps of the American Revolution from the collections of the Library of Congress:

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/gmdhtml/armhtml/armhome.html>

Maps the Revolution from the University of Texas:

<http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/histus.html>

## Revolutionary War timelines

SAR “Northern Battles” timeline:

<http://www.sar.org/cnssar/liberty/military/battle-n.htm>

SAR “Southern, Frontier and Global Battles” timeline:

<http://www.sar.org/cnssar/liberty/military/battle-s.htm>

This timeline from the National Parks Service offers links to websites relating to particular National Parks battlefields:

<http://www.nps.gov/cowp/Timeline.htm>

Timeline from AmericanRevolution.org

<http://www.theamericanrevolution.org/tline.asp>

Timeline with graphics from the History Place.com:

<http://www.historyplace.com/unitedstates/revolution/revwar-75.htm>

## Free Revolutionary War Veteran Databases

Searchable database consisting of the muster rolls of the 30,000 individuals who served at Valley Forge:

<http://valleyforgemusterroll.org/>

F. B. Heitman's, *Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army during the War of the Revolution* (1893):

<http://www.hudsonrivervalley.net/books/historicalregister/>

The Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati

member profiles database at the New England Historic Genealogical Society (NEHGS) website:  
<http://www.newenglandancestors.org/research/database/msc/default.asp>

Database of the 1813 Invalid Pensioners List. Arranged by state:

<http://www.aredomain.com/invalid.html>

Database of the 1840 Pension List. Arranged by state:

<http://www.usgennet.org/usa/topic/colonial/census/1840/index.html>

An alphabetical database of Alabama Revolutionary War Soldiers:

[http://www.archives.state.al.us/al\\_sldrs/first\\_pg.html](http://www.archives.state.al.us/al_sldrs/first_pg.html)

Muster Rolls and Other Records of Service of Maryland Troops:

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/megafile/msa/speccol/sc2900/sc2908/000001/000018/html/index.html>

A partial listing of some of the Massachusetts Revolutionary War Soldiers:

<http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ma/state/revwar/index.html>

A listing of the North Carolina Continental Soldiers:

[http://freepages.history.rootsweb.com/~family-information/transcripts/nclinealph.html?o\\_xid=0022468880&o\\_lid=0022468880&o\\_xt=22468880](http://freepages.history.rootsweb.com/~family-information/transcripts/nclinealph.html?o_xid=0022468880&o_lid=0022468880&o_xt=22468880)

Ohio Revolutionary War Pensioners:

<http://php.ucs.indiana.edu/~jetorres/ohiorev.html>

Pennsylvania Revolutionary War Card Index from the Pennsylvania State Archives:

<http://www.digitalarchives.state.pa.us/archive.asp?view=ArchiveIndexes&ArchiveID=13>

Revolutionary War Pensioners from Virginia in 1835:

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/va/vapensio.htm>

A database of 8,000 prisoners who were held onboard the "Old New Jersey" a British Prisoner ship during the Revolutionary War:  
<http://www.usmm.net/revdead.html>

A Rootsweb database which allows you to post your name and email to link with your particular Revolutionary War soldier(s):  
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~ars/index.htm>

The National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution offers a "free" Patriot lookup service online. The DAR Patriot Index lists the names of Revolutionary Patriots, for both men and women for service 1775 to 1783.  
[http://www.dar.org/natsociety/PI\\_lookup.cfm?Rt=OV&ID=](http://www.dar.org/natsociety/PI_lookup.cfm?Rt=OV&ID=)

## Other Revolutionary War sites

The National Society of Sons of the American Revolution website:

<http://www.sar.org/>

A link to all of the Sons of the American Revolution State Chapter websites:

<http://www.sar.org/hmpgll.htm>

Transcribed American Historical documents relating to the Revolutionary War can be easily found and read online at:

<http://www.theamericanrevolution.org/hdocs/gendocs.asp>

Images of the letters written by some of the spies who operated during the Revolution:

<http://www.clements.umich.edu/spies/index.html>

An excellent website to determine National Parks relating to the Revolution can be found at:

[http://www.nps.gov/revwar/revolutionary\\_parks/tour\\_the\\_revolution.html](http://www.nps.gov/revwar/revolutionary_parks/tour_the_revolution.html)

A nice website with images of Revolutionary War uniforms for both the Continental Army and the British Army by artist Don Troiani:

[http://www.draytonhall.org/online\\_exhibits/revwar\\_uniforms.htm#](http://www.draytonhall.org/online_exhibits/revwar_uniforms.htm#)

Interested in the history of the Naval vessel your ancestor served upon ? The Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships has a database of the "Old Navy" pre-1880 vessels at:

<http://www.hazegray.org/danfs/>

A virtual tour of some Revolutionary War Battlefields. With panoramic photographic images:

<http://johnsmilitaryhistory.tripod.com/revvirtual.html>

Another nice virtual tour of some of the sites of the American Revolution:

<http://www.ushistory.org/march/index.html>

A website with many maps showing the actual site of the Boston Tea Party:

<http://www.army.mil/cmhpg/reference/revbib/germp.htm>

Online bibliography of Books relating to the Revolutionary War:

<http://home.att.net/~newbooks/AmRevbooks.html>

A listing of many Revolutionary War Reenactment groups:

[http://www.revwar.com/reenact/master\\_list.html](http://www.revwar.com/reenact/master_list.html)

Full text and photographs of some of the last living soldiers of the Revolutionary War from Hilliard's, *Last Men of the Revolution*, published in 1864:

<http://www.americanrevolution.org/lastmen.html>

# Board of Managers Annual Meeting, 2005

Northbrook, Illinois

The Illinois Society will play host to the 2005 Board of Managers meeting which will take place October 21-23 in Northbrook, Illinois, a northern suburb of Chicago. 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 and luncheon for the ladies, men's business luncheon, and a black-tie banquet. The program will conclude Sunday with a closing breakfast. The location for the meeting is the Radisson Hotel Northbrook, 2875 North Milwaukee Ave., Northbrook, IL 60062. Room reservations can be made by contacting the hotel at 847-298-2525. Single and double rates are \$79.00 per night plus tax. The hotel is approximately twenty minutes by car from Chicago's O'Hare International Airport.

## Registration Costs

Total Cost with Ladies' Program: \$275  
 Total Cost without Ladies' Program: \$220  
 Saturday Only: \$140.00  
 Ladies' Event Only: \$55  
 Saturday Banquet Only: \$65

## Schedule of Activities:

Fri. October 21st:  
 Executive Meeting 3:00-5:00PM  
 Wine and Cheese Reception 6:30-8:00PM

Sat. October 22nd:  
 Continental Breakfast 7:00-9:00AM  
 Business Meeting 9:00-12:00PM  
 Ladies' Program 9:30-3:00PM  
 (Event limited to 25 registrants.)  
 Men's Luncheon 12:00-1:00PM  
 Business Meeting 1:00-4:00PM  
 Formal Banquet 6:30-10:00PM

Sunday, October 23rd:  
 Continental Breakfast and Farewell 7:00-9:00PM

To register, make checks payable to **Annual Meeting, GSSR** and mail to **James F. Barr, 3162 N. Broadway, Chicago, IL 60657.**

The deadline for registration is **October 14th.**

## The Art Institute of Chicago



Wood, Grant  
 American Gothic  
 1930  
 Oil on beaver board.  
 29 1/4 x 24 5/8 in. (74.3 x 62.4cm.) Framed: 35 7/8 x 31 5/8 x 3 in. (91.1 x 80.3 x 7.6 cm)

The Art Institute of Chicago's new exhibition *Fantasy, Facts, and Furry Friends: Caldecott Medal and Honor Books, 2001-2005*, is on view in the Institute's Kraft Education Center galleries 10 and 16, April 30–October 30, 2005. On display are delightful paintings, drawings, prints, and collage whose stories range from biography to fantasy. Included are selections from the 2005 Caldecott Medal winner *Kitten's First Full Moon*—the story of a kitten who sees his first full moon and believes it to be a bowl of milk—written and illustrated by Kevin Henkes, along with the original illustrations from the other 2005 Caldecott award winners: *The Red Book* by Barbara Lehman; *Coming On Home Soon*, a story by Jacqueline Woodson and illustrated by E.B. Lewis; and *Knuffle Bunny: A Cautionary Tale*, by Mo Willems, which portrays how things can go terribly and hilariously wrong when a daddy takes charge for the day. A total of 19 artists and 20 books are represented in this exhibition.

The Art Institute of Chicago, founded in 1879 as both a museum and school, first stood on the southwest corner of State and Monroe Streets. It opened on its present site at Michigan Avenue and Adams Street in 1893. Built on rubble from the 1871 Chicago fire, the museum housed a collection of plaster casts and had a visionary purpose: to acquire and exhibit art of all kinds and to conduct programs of education. The collection now encompasses more than 5,000 years of human expression from cultures around the world, and the school's graduate program is continually ranked as one of the best in the country.



**GSSR, 2005 Board of Managers Meeting  
Radisson Hotel Northbrook, Northbrook, Illinois**

**Registration Form**

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

State Society: \_\_\_\_\_ Position: \_\_\_\_\_

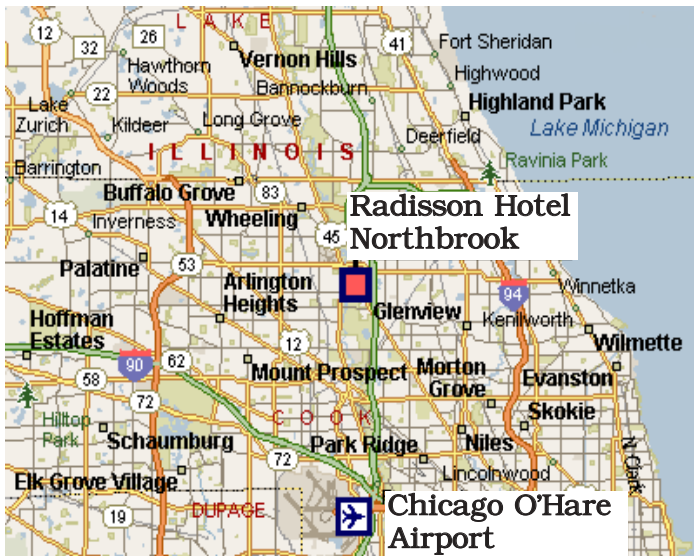
**Event Registration**

Please provide number of registrants

|                                   |           |   |       |   |       |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|---|-------|---|-------|
| All, including Ladies' Program    | \$ 275.00 | x | _____ | = | _____ |
| All, without Ladies' Program      | \$ 220.00 | x | _____ | = | _____ |
| Saturday Only w/Ladies' Program   | \$ 195.00 | x | _____ | = | _____ |
| Saturday Only w/o Ladies' Program | \$ 140.00 | x | _____ | = | _____ |
| Saturday Banquet Only             | \$ 65.00  | x | _____ | = | _____ |
| Total remitted                    |           |   |       |   | _____ |

Please make checks payable to **Annual Meeting, GSSR** and mail to **James F. Barr, 3162 N. Broadway, Chicago, IL 60657.**

Deadline to register is **October 14th.**  
Please include a copy of form with your check.



**Radisson Hotel Northbrook**  
2875 North Milwaukee Avenue  
Northbrook IL 60062  
Reservations: (800) 333-3333  
Telephone: (847) 298-2525 Fax: (847) 298-8965  
Email: rhi\_noil@radisson.com

**Directions from O'Hare:**  
Exit airport onto I-190 (1.9 mi); At exit 1C, turn RIGHT onto Ramp (0.2 mi); Merge onto I-294 [Tri-State Tollway] (8.1 mi); Turn off onto Ramp (0.5 mi), stay on LEFT; Turn LEFT (West) onto Willow Rd (0.9 mi); Keep RIGHT onto Ramp (0.4 mi); Turn LEFT (South) onto US-45 [SR-21] (0.3 mi); Keep LEFT onto SR-21 [N Milwaukee Ave] (0.6 mi)



NUMBER 44

# DRUMBEAT

Sons of the Revolution The General Society

Reports from General Society Headquarters — Independence, Missouri



SUMMER 2005

## Winning the War on Terrorism

Observations of RADM J. Robert Lunney, NYNM (Ret.)  
Past General President Emeritus  
Chairman, National Preparedness Committee

President Bush has insisted that the world will not be safe from terrorists until the Middle East is safe for democracy. In Iraq, a brutal insurgency still competes for headlines, but Iraq is now embarking on its own democratic constitution. It is most important that it succeed, as this would then produce the biggest impact toward the reduction of terrorism. If the Iraqis succeed, it will mean that democracy is possible elsewhere in the Arab world. Once a representative government is established in Iraq, it may exert great pressure on Iran to change.

This has been a year of pleasant surprises, some even astonishing. President Bush is entitled to claim a good share of the credit for many of these advances. Afghanistan, while not out of the woods, is emerging as a success story in rebuilding itself after millions lined up to vote in its presidential election. This may be more evidence that the Bush strategy of democratization is a security strategy for the United States. Popular protests in Lebanon brought down its pro-Syrian government. Indeed, Syria, after being accused of the assassination of Lebanon's former Prime Minister, withdrew its occupation forces from Lebanon. With Syria gone from Lebanon, Hezbollah, operating under Syrian protection may have to shut down its terrorist activities.

There are recent reports that Egypt plans to hold at least nominally competitive presidential elections. Egypt is one of the most populous countries in the Arab world and one of the most influential. The Bush administration continues to foster a hope for a democratic future in Egypt. Colonel Qaddafi's abandon-

ment of his quest for weapons of mass destruction may be something we shall observe on a wider scale. Indeed, Pakistan has dismantled a network for marketing nuclear weapons components.

The Palestinians have had an election and a majority voted to get behind a diplomatic approach, but the Israeli-Palestinian conflict remains a festering grievance. Our military victory in Iraq removed a threat to Israel, but it has yet to speed a settlement.

A major priority for the second Bush administration will be to determine the extent to which its use of United States military power in Afghanistan and Iraq has produced results it did not want elsewhere, and to adjust strategy accordingly. There are opportunities for a renewed commitment to the job of keeping weapons of mass destruction out of the hands of terrorists by multilateral means.

Prospects for such an effort may be better than they might at first seem. United Nations' sanctions appear to have prevented the rebuilding of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction, after the Gulf War. The United States by multilateral means, could regain the ability to inspire others to want to follow it. Whether democracy can be "planted" through military occupation in the Middle East is not yet clear. For better or worse, the status quo exists no longer.

Despite it all, President Bush was decisively re-elected by the American people. They judged him the right man to lead the global war on terror, and they reaffirmed support for the policies that have been put in place to keep American safe.



# REPORTS FROM STATE SOCIETIES

## GEORGIA

### New General Nathanael Greene Chapter Formally Organized At Dinner in Atlanta

With the installation of the organizing officers of the General Nathanael Greene Chapter Sons of the Revolution in the State of Georgia on March 19 at the Ansley Golf Club in Atlanta, General Society President BG M. Hall Worthington, Jr., officially launched the society's newest chapter. The Georgia Society has been primarily active in Savannah since its beginning and the new chapter is the first one organized outside of the coastal city since the state society was chartered in 1891. Several attempts to organize a chapter to serve the metropolitan Atlanta and north Georgia areas over the years have failed to reach fruition.

The plan for the new chapter began last fall when Atlanta resident and North Carolina member G. Edgar Conley, Jr., attended a Sons of the Revolution meeting in North Carolina. General Vice President James B. Ebert, Jr., expressed his desire that a chapter be formed in the Atlanta area and asked Mr. Conley if he could provide a list of names of potential members. Dr. Ebert sent a letter to those whose names he had received in which he stated that plans for a new chapter were being formulated and requested that recipients of the letter provide additional names. As the mailing list grew, plans began to be made for an organizational or planning meeting in Atlanta. This resulted in a luncheon held in Atlanta last October at which Dr. Ebert explained his plan to then Georgia Society President Charles L. Williams of Savannah and a handful of current and potential members living the Atlanta area.

Prior to the Atlanta meeting, Dr. Ebert asked Mr. Conley who should be named as Interim President of what was being referred to as the Atlanta Chapter. Mr. Conley suggested professional genealogist J. V. Michael Motes of Marietta, who had originally joined the society in 1976 and holds membership in approximately thirty patriotic lineage societies, many of which he has served as an officer. Mr. Motes accepted Dr. Conley's appointment as Interim President and requested that Harold Douglas Ford of Stone Mountain be named Interim Secretary for the new chapter.

A date for the chartering of the chapter was set for March 19 and work had to be quickly done in order to meet the Georgia Society deadline of February 19 for the approval of new members at the state's annual meeting. Glancing through the membership directories of the numerous societies to which he belongs, President Motes began compiling a list of names of those to whom he mailed membership information and a proposal form to be forwarded to Savannah for approval by the Board of Managers. Of the sixteen candidates approved to submit membership applications, the Georgia Society approved fifteen applications that were received by the deadline, many of which President Motes prepared himself. President Motes also sent a letter to society members residing in northern Georgia, some already members of the Georgia Society and some holding membership in other state societies. Between the new members of the society and the existing members, a total of 37 members became charter members of the new chapter. Of these, 25 attended the charter dinner.

In February, a planning committee established by President Motes met in Marietta and voted to name the new chapter the General Nathanael Greene Chapter, Sons of the Revolution in the State of Georgia, approved a



President J. V. Michael Motes gives the opening remarks to the first gathering of the General Nathanael Green Chapter.

slate of organizing officers and formulated plans for the dinner to launch the new chapter. In only a matter of four months, the formation of a new chapter became a reality when on March 19 General President Worthington installed Mr. Motes as



President; General President M. Hall Worthington and General Vice President (Region 3) James B. Ebers, MD, join the charter members of the General Nathanael Greene Chapter.

William Eugenius Adams, Jr., as 1st Vice President; Alvis Weatherly Morrison, Jr., as 2nd Vice President; Harold Douglas Ford as Secretary; Edgar Garland Conley, Jr., as Treasurer; Donald Paul East as Registrar; Joseph Henry Hightower Moore as Historian; Earnie Rowe Breeding, Esq., as Solicitor; and Col. Donald Louis Boney as Color Guard Captain. Guyton Bobo McCall will serve as Chaplain and Dr. Joe Christopher Rude, III, as Surgeon.

Realizing the importance of closely working with other lineage societies, the newly installed General Nathanael Greene Chapter President was delighted to introduce representatives of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, National Society Sons of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames of America, National Society Colonial Dames XVII Century, National Huguenot Society, United States Daughters of 1812, Order of the Founders and Patriots, Jamestown Society, General Society of the War of 1812, Order of Descendants of Ancient Planters, Old Guard of the Gate City Guard of Atlanta, the Huguenot Society of the Founders of Manakin in the Colony of Virginia and Magna Charta Barons at the dinner.

In addition to General President Worthington, guests of honor from the General Society were General Vice President and Mrs. Ebert, North Carolina President Robert L. Sprinkle, Jr., and North Carolina Secretary Jeff Lambert.

"In the weeks and months ahead, the General Nathanael Greene Chapter will devel-

op its agenda," President Motes says. "It has taken since 1891 to form a chapter for our area of the state so we do not intend to quickly set goals which we might find unobtainable. The Georgia Society has a long and distinguished history in Savannah and we hope to be able to participate in many of the fine activities that take place there. In our area of the state, however, virtually nothing happened during the Revolutionary War! Therefore, we are working to formulate one or two major projects, such as support for a fledgling genealogical library or museum, locate and mark graves of Revolutionary War veterans and participate with other groups in events such as Memorial Day. We are in the process of creating a year-book, designing a wreath which the chapter will present for appropriate occasions and working toward our goal of at least a one hundred per cent increase in membership before our first anniversary celebration in March 2006."

Current plans are that the General Nathanael Greene Chapter will host its annual meeting and dinner each March and a General Nathanael Greene Birthday Luncheon each August, which will be limited to members and potential members only. Plans are also being discussed for an annual, informal family event such as a picnic or cookout.

At the conclusion of the charter dinner, President Motes presented on behalf of the General Nathanael Greene Chapter an original 1886 100th anniversary printing of the oration delivered before the Society of the Cincinnati



in Maryland in 1786 lamenting the death of General Greene to General President Worthington and a circa 1850 engraving of a portrait of General Greene to Dr. Ebert. Charter members of the chapter signed on the back of each frame as a lasting memento of the evening.

In a letter to Organizing President Motes, General Vice President Ebert commented, "The founding of the General Nathanael Greene Chapter was a rousing success! Your superior leadership made the wonderful meeting all that it was in every detail. The agenda and the presentation at the Ansley Golf Club in Atlanta made the evening an event all of those present will always remember. That you have been joined by so many Charter Members at your first official meeting is truly an accomplishment in itself. You and the General Nathanael Greene Chapter have set an example for the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution to strive toward. In times as these now being experienced by our nation, such a patriotic thrust is a powerful example being set by our generation for succeeding generations to observe and follow."

*Submitted by Michael Motes*

## ***PENNSYLVANIA***

### **Let Freedom Ring**

This year the Pennsylvania Society has received many communications from individuals, organizations, military groups, etc, and a few SR Societies--California, New York, New Jersey, and Maryland--who will be conducting Let Freedom Ring Ceremonies around the country.

We would like to request that if you are conducting a Let Freedom Ring Ceremony to please register your event on the new Let Freedom Ring website: [www.let-freedom-ring.org](http://www.let-freedom-ring.org)

The new website has been especially designed to give organizers some unique features like receiving emails concerning Let Freedom Ring in the future, reminders, an email invitation to be completed shortly allowing you to invite members or friends to your event via the Let Freedom Ring website, the advantage of being able to print your own Roll of Honor Certificate before the ceremony for presentation to those applicable, and keeping track of your own registration year to year and making revisions, to name a few.

General President Worthington has recently conveyed his support for the Let Freedom Ring ceremony and will also be a participant at the 2004 Let Freedom Ring Ceremony at Independence Hall.

If you have any questions or need additional information about Let Freedom Ring, please don't hesitate to call the PSSR office at 1-800-330-1776. The staff will be more than happy to assist you.

Join the Bell Ringers this year in support of Let Freedom Ring!

*Submitted by President Lewis and the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Society*



### ***In Memoriam***

We were saddened to learn that after submitting the previous report, President Leroy M. Lewis, III, of Lower Makefield Twp., Pennsylvania, passed away April 24th, 2005, after a short illness.

Mr. Lewis, had been installed President of the Pennsylvania Society on April 15th, 2005, after long and faithful service to the Society.

He is survived by his wife Nancy Voros Lewis, daughters Amanda and Danielle Lewis, his parents Leroy M. Lewis, Jr. and Martha Greene Lewis, grandmother Marion Greene; and sisters Louise Buscemi and Carolyn Quinn.

He was fifty-two years old.

## MASSACHUSETTS

The Society got 2005 off to a great start with its "First Luncheon of the New Year"—a belated celebration of Washington's Birthday—on March 16th, 2005. With so many escaping to Florida to avoid the severe winter, the Society lost many of those who would have been present but managed to have 34 on hand to enjoy one of the best meetings ever.

President Andre R. Sigourney served as Luncheon Presiding Officer. Prior to the luncheon, the Society held its Annual Meeting, and all officers were returned for another one-year term. Elected Assistant Secretary was Life Member, Lieutenant Colonel Brian L. Baker, USA, Professor of Military Science, Army ROTC, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Society also elected a new member, James Scott Blackwell, proposed by Secretary Craig G. Kirkpatrick and seconded by Registrar Thomas Mayhew Smith.

The Past Governor General of The Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, Joseph A. Kilbourn, of New York City and Connecticut, graced the head table and led the group in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

A warm welcome was given to Steven S. Skoropowski, a new Annual member, and to William G. Kelleher, a prospective member. As he had not been with us for longer than anyone could remember, Dr. David P. Boyd, of Northeastern University, was given a renewed introduction to the Society.

The Chaplain General of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, who led us in prayer, the Reverend Dr. Robert W. Golledge, also delivered a memorial tribute to Mary



The Union Club was well represented: Left to right, Benjamin T. Wright, Second Vice President; Andre R. Sigourney, President, and Carl F. Jenkins, President of the Union Club of Boston, site of the Society's get-togethers.

Louise Wright, who passed away on December 15th, 2004. She was the wife of Second Vice President Benjamin T. Wright, who was an honored guest at the head table.

With a bit of fanfare, President Sigourney, assisted by Secretary Craig G. Kirkpatrick, presented the handsome General Society membership certificate to Life Member, Richard Cedric Smith, of Fair Haven, Vermont.

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

Guest of honor and speaker was John R. Sherman, Archivist/Librarian and Member of the Board of Governors of The Union Club of

Boston. Mr. Sherman's talk, exceptionally well researched and delivered, was of great interest, as the Union Club has been the Society's meeting site for probably close to 40 years. Mr. Sherman told those in attendance of its history and about the magnificent buildings that serve as its home. As a memento of his visit, Mr. Sherman, a history enthusiast, was presented with the American Heritage's *History of the American Revolution*.

Dr. Golledge delivered a benediction to bring this eminently successful meeting to an uplifting close.



Joining in the festivities, left to right, were Registrar Thomas Mayhew Smith; Secretary Craig G. Kirkpatrick; Second Vice President Benjamin T. Wright; Capt. David J. Gray, USNR (Ret.), Historian; John R. Sherman, Archivist and Librarian of the Union Club of Boston; President Andre R. Sigourney; Lt. Col. Brian L. Baker, USA; and Dr. Henry N. McCarl, life member and President General of the Sons of the American Revolution.



## MARYLAND



President General M. Hall Worthington installs the new officers of the Maryland Society. From left: Assistant Registrar B. Franklin Shriver, Esq.; Secretary William J. D. Sommerville, III, Esq.; BM Member Gregg W. Hawes, Esq.; 2nd Vice President G. Edward Dickey, Esq.; President Richard M. Patterson, Esq.; Registrar Robert H. Goldsborough, Sr.; and First Vice President Louis B. McCarthy, Jr., Esq. At the installation ceremony, six new members were also introduced.

## FLORIDA

The Florida Society held his annual meeting May 1st, 2005 at the Boathouse of the Sarasota Hyatt. The Secretary reported three new adult members and one new junior member elected since the first of the year: Douglas Bridges, Homestead; William Bosman Tuttle, Miami; David Calhoun Miller, Jr., Miami Springs; and Junior Member Frederick Martin Cain II, Troy, Alabama, whose application was proudly signed by his grandfather, Florida Society Member Frederick Martin Cain. President Saul M. Montes-Bradley II inducted an earlier elected member, Scot A. Miller. The members approved and confirmed the commitment to host the 2009 Triennial Meeting of the General Society, probably in St. Augustine. The members also passed a resolution to support and recommend to all members and chapters efforts to participate in the Let Freedom Ring campaign.

New officers elected for a two-year term were: Larry Nathan Burns, President; Donald Wesley Pelton, Jr., Vice President; Saul M. Montes-Bradley II, Secretary; William R. Stevenson, Registrar; Richard E. Friberg, Treasurer; and David B. Mitchell, Esq. continues as Councilor. Board of Managers: Douglas Harmon Bridges, Scott A. Miller, Nelson Montes-Bradley, Peter Douglas, Jack Ashcraft, and Courtney Crutcher.

## Patriot Vignettes

from the Archives of the  
General Society  
submitted by Berta Foresee

**Reverend William Hudson Davis** (born in Virginia, died in Georgia) volunteered as a soldier of the Revolution and was under the command of Lafayette. He was severely wounded in the head and suffered greatly from fatigue and hunger. While the Army of Lafayette was on a forced march to join Washington in the capture of Cornwallis, Mr. Davis was without food for days. As this came to the ears of the General, Rev. Davis was ordered to his tent where he ministered to him with his own hands. Rev. Davis remembered this kindness with gratitude throughout his life. He was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and after the War returned to his family in Virginia where he enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the Madisons and Barbours and other distinguished families of his time.

During his last illness each of his sons was required to lay their hands on the scar on his head, the result of the wound he received while a Revolutionary soldier, and solemnly charged them to be faithful to their country's interest and glory.

## GIVING CAMPAIGN REPORT submitted by Sharon M. Toms

The following donations were received after the printing of the last report:

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### Errata

Drew Lewis, PA, was listed as Supporter and should be a **Sustainer**.

C. William Swinford, KY, was listed as a Contributor and should be a **Supporter**.

Cover: *Washington, Lafayette and Rochambeau on Rochambeau's map of the siege of Yorktown*  
Concept: Saul M. Montes-Bradley  
Design: Alex Manfredini Digital Studio

## Genealogical Query

Mr. James M. Steed of Kentucky, a member since 1960, would appreciate any information regarding the following persons and surnames: BOWLES, Capt. David; b. 1730, d. 1806 soldier, militia, Henrico Co., Virginia; 6th Virginia Regt. LANDER, Sgt. Charles, b. 1754, d. 08 August 1833 in Bourbon Co., Virginia. Revolutionary service in the 6th Co., 3rd Virginia Regt. Also interested in STEED and McLEOD. Please contact:

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Lexington, KY 40503

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Please mail or e-mail changes of address and any other change of information in your records to:

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