

The Pennsylvania Minuteman Newsletter

Publication of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution



VOLUME XLIII

Fall 2016

Number 3

Cover Story

The Essence of the Sons of the American Revolution

If pictures are worth a thousand words then the cover tells a story of resolve, intentional fortitude and patriotic honor.

This cover of the quintessential depiction of the Sons of the American Revolution was taken during the French Alliance Service held on May 1, 2016 at the Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge where the color guard presented ceremonial duties for the American Flag.

The Color Guard, James Clark, Compatriot of Harris-Ferry Chapter exhibited the integrity and honor of presenting the United States of America's Standard was Winner of the **Thomas J. Bond Photography Award** during the 126th National Congress, Boston, MA Photo taken by James Hall of Philadelphia Chapter.

The **Thomas J. Bond Photography Award** is the We are equally appreciative of George Clark for his loyalty and commitment to duty and to James Hall for his keen sense to capture a priceless moment during the French Alliance Services.



The Pennsylvania Minuteman Newsletter

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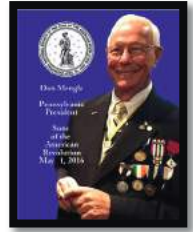
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- Identify where pictures were taken



Comments from the President

Donald E. Mengle
Pennsylvania SAR President/Treasurer



Compatriots,

I send my congratulations to all who created a wonderful Board of Management meeting in Pittsburgh on August 5-6, 2016. There have been many examples of fine leadership in our society this past quarter. A spectacular example was our \$50,000 donation and a matching donation of \$50,000 from the Lenfest Challenge Grant for a total of \$100,000 to the Museum of the American Revolution in Philadelphia, PA.

"The Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution" will be "Etched in Stone" for all future generations to see.

At our 126th Congress in Boston this year our Pennsylvania Society received a record number of awards and individual recognitions during the Recognitions Night program. My congratulations to all. A list of these awards are in the current National SAR Magazine.

We have had an increased number of Lifetime Membership Applications this year. I encourage our Compatriots to be aware of the savings.

Our Pennsylvania Society will be hosting the Middle Atlantic States Conference in August 2017, at Gettysburg, PA. Plans are now nearing completion for a great conference. My thanks to Compatriot Richard McCreary for all his efforts in the planning of this conference.

Compatriot Ernest Sutton, our State Historian, and I

have a program in place to inventory our PASSAR storage facility in Reading, PA. This inventory will document all PASSAR property in this facility and will provide information as to insurance, etc. We hope to complete this by the November BOM.

This year our 2017 dues database will include our entire PASSAR active, and lifetime membership for all chapters to see, and update any information. Emails can be sent directly to members from their chapter database, thus reducing postal expense. Emails have been sent to all chapter Treasurers, outlining how to sign on as their chapter officer.

My thanks to our PASSAR Chancellor William McKim, for his work updating our bylaws. In addition Bill serves as our Parliamentarian, and maintains proper rules of order in our proceedings. Congratulations to Jan Showler for bringing the "Ladies Auxiliary of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution" to our state society. We look forward to seeing them at our November BOM.

Our PASSAR officer positions as well as our Committee and Committee Chairman positions are filled as of this letter.

In closing it is wonderful to see our Pennsylvania Society moving forward to be recognized as a leader in our National Society.

Fraternally,

Donald E. Mengle

Donald E. Mengle
PASSAR President
PASSAR Treasurer
PASSAR Finance Committee



Fort Laurens / Tomb of the Unknown Patriot

By Ernie Sutton, MD Photos by Gary Timmons

Winter was fast approaching and the morale was low among the American troops and militia that had been sent to the Ohio Country to quell the Indian threat and establish a supply post for an eventual attack on the British at Detroit. Food was scarce, as expected supplies had not arrived and many of the Continental troops term of service would be soon expiring.

George Washington had planned to build a series of blockades from Fort Pitt to Detroit to supply an eventual attack on the British. Washington appointed General Lachlan McIntosh as commander of 1,200 men of the Eighth Pennsylvania and Thirteenth Virginia regiments. In 1778, the troops left Fort McIntosh on the Ohio River. But poor weather and problems with loose pack animals plagued much of the march. The troops only progressed five miles a day. When they reached the Tuscarawas River, General McIntosh decided to abandon the campaign until spring.

Near present-day Bolivar, Ohio he ordered the building of a new fort despite protests from the Delaware Indians. The only regional people not allied with the British. The Delaware, including Moravian Christian Indians at Gnadenhutten warned that the fort was too far north to protect their native villages and too far away from known supply lines to receive help. McIntosh ignored the pleas and proceeded building the fort which he named for his friend Henry Laurens, president of the

Continental Congress. As the fort neared completion, General McIntosh and most of the men departed, leaving 176 men and five women to hold the fort for the winter.



Fort Laurens was built with available timber, featured corner bastions and a blockhouse on its four-sided palisade. The completion was hindered by a shortage of supplies and many of the troops lack of suitable clothing for working outside in an Ohio winter. Hostile forces held the area on all sides, and the

Delaware, threaten by the British allied Indians were threatened with severe reprisals if they interfered, were unable to help. A group of soldiers looking for pack animals were attacked by British-led Indians in full sight of the fort, making the troops reluctant to venture beyond the walls even to gather food.



The fort Commander, John Gibson, and his men faced not only the constant threat of enemy attack, but also the real possibility of starvation. Supplies were scarce and the distance from Fort Pitt and Fort McIntosh made it difficult for supply trains to reach the garrison. Within a

short time after General McIntosh's departure the occupants of Fort Laurens were reduced to eating herbs, boiling ox-hides and even eating their own moccasins for soup.

In January 1779, a supply party left Fort Laurens to return to Fort Pitt, carrying letters from

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Gibson asking for more help. But an ambush left two dead, four wounded and one missing or captured along with the letters, which advised the British of Fort Laurens problems.

By February, the fort was encircled by 180 Indians led by Simon Girty, a frontiersman who sided with the British. Gibson, not knowing that he was surrounded, sent a group of soldiers to collect wood. They were massacred as their comrades watched. By evening the battle was on.

British Captain Henry Bird was sure he had only to wait and starve the garrison to surrender. But whether by luck or providence, the garrison outlasted the attackers who finally withdrew.

A relief column from Fort McIntosh arrived in March. Gibson and the remained of the survivors

departed, but the new troops met with similar problems and in August of 1779 Fort Laurens was abandoned as well as Washington's plan to build further defenses. In all, 21 soldiers lost their lives while serving at the fort. Fort Laurens is the only Revolutionary War fort that was built in the state of Ohio.



Today Fort Laurens is memorialized by an 81 acre park that includes a museum that displays artifacts from several archaeological excavations that have taken place over the years as well as picnic shelters and bike

paths. Just outside the museum is the Tomb of the Unknown Patriot of the American Revolution. The tomb holds the remains of one of the unknown defenders of Fort Laurens and was dedicated in 1976. Other soldiers, whose remains were found in a mass grave during an archaeological excavation of the site lie nearby in a crypt in the museum.



PASSAR members attending 124th Congress, Boston, MA, July 8-14, 2016

Seated: Miles Dechant, Betty Dechant, Mary McCarl, Henry McCarl, Jo Anne Mengle, Don Mengle, Ernie Sutton, Ann Pattern, Evelyn Sympson, Bobbi McMullen
Standing, PG Michael Tomme, Cilla Tomme, Eugene Moyer, Sandy Schraeder, David Schraeder, Janice Showler, Tom Sholer, Lanny Patten, David Sympson, Joe McMullen
Not Pictured: Phil Anders, Nancy Anders, Becy Moyer.

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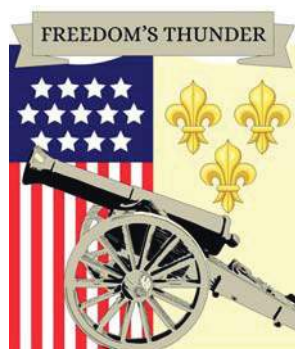
Welcome New Members

Name			CH.	Patriot	Sponsor
Christopher	Corona	Hayes	CE	Matthew Allison	Eric Henry Troutman
Jonathan	Corona	Hayes	CE	Matthew Allison	Eric Henry Troutman
Ralph	Howard	West, Jr.	CG	James Whitaker	Raymond Howard Ford
Robert	Eugene	Hughes, Jr.	CC	Joseph Crane	Richard Alan McGearry
Paul	Gordon	Fair	CC	John Altman	Richard Alan McGearry
Joseph	Victor	Wingrove, Jr.	AS	Peter Geary	Anthony Wayne Keefer
Alvin	Charles	Kocher	AW	Jacob Groscoast, Sr.	John Garrison Inman
Charles	David	Kulbacki	AW	Christian Blough	John Garrison Inman
Ralph	Stewart	Carr	ER	Isaac Staples	Raynold Leroy Prusia, Sr.
David	Mathew	Biddle	GW	John Leasure	Gary Wayne Timmons
Byron	Walker	Zajdel	GW	Enoch Dye	Gary Wayne Timmons
Raymond	Hamilton	Patterson	GW	James Morse	Eric Henry Troutman
Crawford	John	Strunk	GW	Christopher Lobingier	Eugene Gass Painter
John	Edward	Burnett	GW	Charles Frederick Lesesne	John Albert Burnett
Sean	McKannan	Teaford	JH	John Redcross	Eric Henry Troutman
John	Louis	Teaford	JH	John Redcross	Eric Henry Troutman
Jerry	Orval	Runyon	JH	Johann Heinrich	Eric Henry Troutman
Edward	Hess	Abraham	PB	Josiah Bliss	William P. Boswell
Reginald	Russell	Woods	PB	Adam Hill	Joseph F. Corrigan, III
John	Harry	Teaford	PC	John Redcross	Eric Henry Troutman
Percy	Davis	Teaford, Jr.	PC	John Redcross	Eric Henry Troutman
Percy	Davis	Teaford, III	PC	John Redcross	Eric Henry Troutman
Joshua	John	Weikert	PC	George Weikert	Charles Kelsey Brown
Matthew	Howard	Ward	PC	Shadrack Inman	Charles Kelsey Brown
Stephen	Herschel	Ward	PC	Shadrack Inman	Charles Kelsey Brown
Stephen	John	Ward	PC	Shadrack Inman	Charles Kelsey Brown
David	Franklin	Ward	PC	Shadrack Inman	Charles Kelsey Brown
Todd	Martin	Sailer	PC	Tobias Ritter	Charles Kelsey Brown
Martin	Wilbert	Sailer, Jr.	PC	Tobias Ritter	Charles Kelsey Brown
Robin	Lee	Goss	PC	Andrew Susong, Jr.	Charles Kelsey Brown
Haydn	Bugg	Hunter	PC	William Bishop Lamar	Gerald Francis Hunter
Thomas	Rex	Hunter	PC	William Bishop Lamar	Gerald Francis Hunter
Samuel W.	Lamar	Hunter	PC	William Bishop Lamar	Gerald Francis Hunter
Theo	Joseph	Hunter	PC	William Bishop Lamar	Gerald Francis Hunter
Joseph T.	Whitney	Harris	PC	Nathan Whitney	William Morgan Harris
Jason	Scott	Harris	PC	Nathan Whitney	William Morgan Harris
Fernando		Fonseca, III	PC	Peter Fetterolf	Ned Allen Little, Jr.
Curt	Howard	Haring	PC	George Herring	Ned Allen Little, Jr.

Welcome Women's Auxiliary Of the Pennsylvania Sons of the American Revolution

Compatriot Tom Showler, discussed with his wife (Jan) about the start of a Ladies Auxiliary. As Showler is willing progenitor of the Ladies Auxiliary the society voted and approved the formation. The Auxiliary will be made up of those whose spouses are members of the Pennsylvania Sons of the American Revolution. It is open to those women who are interested in supporting the mission and vision of the Pennsylvania Society as well as the National Sons of the American Revolution. There are wives who are members of the DAR and those who have not been able to verify their patriot lineage to date. This organization will allow spouses to participate in meaningful activities of the PASSAR. We welcome and look forward to their support and confidence in the Society and look forward to hard work, integrity and loyalty.

2016-2017 State & National Themes & Projects



Freedom's Thunder

National President: Connor Jackson

National Project:
"Siege of Yorktown -
Actions that Lead to Victory"

The National Project will raise funds to benefit the new American Revolution Museum at Yorktown (ARMY) for a new enhanced Artillery and Firing Station program that will feature education on the siege of Yorktown.

The American Revolution Museum at Yorktown is a staple of the historic battle site and tells the story of our patriot ancestors' struggle for freedom and seeks to remind the current generation of its responsibility to actively covet and guard the liberties bestowed upon us. Yorktown was won due to the constant bombardment by the French and Continental gun crews; FREEDOM'S THUNDER.



To help N.S.C.A.R. and support ARMY?

Make checks payable to: **N.S.C.A.R.***
Mail to: N.S.C.A.R. Sr. Treasurer
1776 D Street, NW, Room 224
Washington, DC 20006-5303

*Note donation is for the 2016-2017 National Project



Going Miles for Smiles with PA C.A.R.

Pennsylvania President: Fay Totman

State Project:
"Cody's Wheels of Hope"

The PA State Project will benefit Cody's Wheels of Hope (CWOH). Funds will be used for the purchase of bicycles and other wheeled toys for children suffering life-threatening illnesses.

CWOH is a non-profit organization that accepts donations in order to buy appropriate bicycles, riding toys and safety helmets for children with life-threatening diseases. For children with physical limitations they can also supply wagons or other appropriate wheeled toys.



www.cwoh.org

To help PA C.A.R. and support CWOH?

Make checks payable to: **PA C.A.R.***
Mail to: Beth Swartz, Sr. Treasurer
435 W. Pearl St
Butler, PA 16001-4240

*Note donation is for the 2016-2017 State Project

Flowers in the Forrest!

The Floo'ers o' the Forest (are a' wede away) is an old Scottish song that was brought about by the Scots losing their battle. It is a story of a young lass who loss someone she loved so dear. We, as brethren, take this time to remember those who have gone before us with our hopes and wishes that they, like their patriot ancestor will not be forgotten. PA SAR Death Report - May 1 to Sep 10, 2016 - ** Denotes these Compatriots passed earlier in previous years.

Name	Passing	Patriot Ancestor	Chapter
James Sharon Gilfillan Thompson, Jr.	May 8, 2016		Centre County
Ronald William Neidigh	June 22, 2016		Centre County
Theodore Stover Houtz **	September 23, 2013		Centre County
Robert Milton Gosner	May 27, 2016	Christian Gosner	Continental Congress
Nevin Albert Maurer, Sr. **	December 31, 2013	Daniel Maurer	Fort Halifax
Ralph Francis Himes, Jr., MD	April 8, 2016		Frontier Patriots
John Marshall White, Sr.	July 4, 2016		George Washington
George Edward Livingston	July 23, 2016	Thomas Athey	George Washington
James Ronald Wix	August 31, 2016	Christian Wix	Harris Ferry
Thomas Marion Tucker, Sr. **	April 27, 2015	George Tucker	Harris Ferry
Harold Asa Hyatt, Jr.	July 29, 2016	James Winchell	Phila-Continental
William Hunt Epp, Sr.	September 2, 2016	Timothy Hunt	Phila-Continental
John Franklin McCormick	June 21, 2016		Pittsburgh
Fred Nye Bush	July 19, 2016	Eliphalet Redington	Pittsburgh
Ralph Vickroy Mostoller **	July 8, 2011		Somerset-Cambria
Donald Edward Miller	May 25, 2016	Jacob Beaver	Tiadaghton
Richard Lawrence Mix	February 17, 2016		Tiadaghton
Harold Nelson Davis	July 21, 2016		Tiadaghton
Robert Charles Nothstein, Sr. **	November 4, 2015		Valley Forge
Raymond Francis Hagen	May 3, 2016	Griffith John	Washington Crossing

Calendar of Events

If your chapter has an event, please notify the Editor/Publisher of those events of upcoming activities for which the Chapter and/or its members are participating. Send events with Event, Date, Time and Place to bill.harry51@gmail.com.

Date	Event	Time	Host	Place
09/14/2016	Harris Ferry Golf Tournament	TBA	Harris Ferry	Hampden Township Veteran's Appreciation Committee Charity Golf Tournament.
09/18/2016	Constitution Day Luncheon	TBA	Harris Ferry	West Shore Country Club, Cap Hill, PA. Speaker Andrew Outten, Director of Education & Museum Services: Philadelphia Campaign (1777-1778)
09/20/2016	Federal Naturalization Ceremony	TBA	Harris Ferry	Federal Courthouse, Harrisburg, PA
09/24/2016	Erie Chapter Meeting	12:00 PM	Erie Chapter	Erie Maennechor Club, 1067 State St., Erie, PA
11/04/2016	PA SAR BOM Registration*	3:00 PM	Frontier Patriots	Comfort Inn, Duncansville, PA
11/05/2016	PA SAR BOM Meeting*	9:00 AM	Frontier Patriots	Comfort Inn, Duncansville, PA
11/19/2016	Erie Chapter Meeting	12:00 PM	Erie Chapter	Erie Maennechor Club, 1067 State St., Erie, PA
12/04/2016	76 th Annual Meeting	TBA	Harris Ferry	West Shore Country Club, Camp Hill, PA
12/06/2016	Erie Book Night	6:00 PM	Erie Chapter	Erie Maennechor Club, 1067 State Street, Erie, PA
01/21/2017	Chapter Annual Meeting	12:00 PM	Erie Chapter	Erie Maennechor Club, 1067 State Street, Erie, PA
03/24/2017	PA CAR Meeting	TBA	Erie CAR	To be Determined

* See page 15 for registration



Did George Washington Actually Chop Down A Cherry Tree?

By Larry Smith, Frontier Patriots



I hope that the person who wrote the article regarding the trip to Fort Frederick in the summer issue of the *Minuteman* is not offended by this. But as I am engaged at the present time in producing an updated history of Bedford County for its 250th Anniversary in 2021, I feel the need to correct a common mistake that is made quite often.

Did George Washington actually chop down a cherry tree and then confess to his father? Or was that one of the myths fabricated by Mason Locke Weem in 1806 to provide tales of morality to teach children? Sometimes tales, whether true or not, are repeated enough times to make them seem to be true. And that is certainly the case of the tale of James Smith and his Black Boys 'capturing' the Fort Bedford ~ making it the 'first British fort to fall to the American Rebels' in 1769.

As late as June 1764, the fort was still being garrisoned by the British Army. John Randolph, for the colony of Virginia was investigating the alleged misconduct of Colonel Adam Stephen. The report that Randolph filed in December 1764 noted that in the prior year of 1763, Colonel Stephen had engaged with contractors to supply the army "with a quantity of fflower to be delivered at Fort Cumberland and Bedford and a number of Beeves to be delivered at Fort Bedford..." and that "in the Spring of the following year [1764] Col^o Stephen reced a Ltr from Cap^t Ourry Commandant at Fort Bedford...to receive what he could deliver by the 4th of June at Bedford..." The report therefore confirms that Fort Bedford was being garrisoned by the army and commanded by Lewis Ourry definitely up to June 1764.

The only contemporary document to suggest when the British troops were removed from the fort is a petition by Garrett Pendergrass to the Provincial Governor, John Penn in October of 1766. In that petition for recompense because his property had been confiscated by the Proprietors, Mr. Pendergrass noted that "since the King's Troops evacuated that Fort, and the Avenues thereof, the Improvements of your Petitioner have been surveyed, under your Honor's Warrant afsd, for the use of the

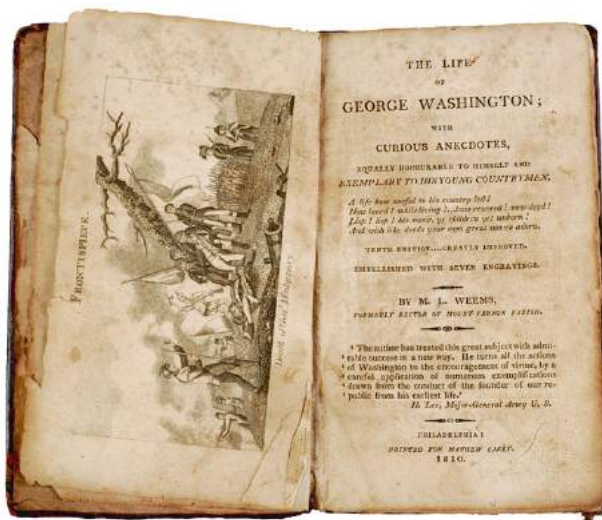
Honorable the Proprietaries." From that document, it may be assumed that the King's Troops, meaning the British, were no longer garrisoning the fort by October 1766. The fort would have been garrisoned thereafter by Cumberland (and later Bedford) County Militia for the safety of the local inhabitants up to and during the Revolutionary War.

The only source of the so-called 'capture' of Fort Bedford by American rebels is the autobiography of James Smith. No record of the incident was recorded in the papers collected together in the Pennsylvania Archives. No record of the incident was recorded at the Cumberland County Court House. The only source of any information on the incident was written by James Smith himself, which he published in 1799, thirty years after the incident. He claimed to have executed his capture of the fort on 12

September 1769 – three years after the British troops evacuated the fort. [James Smith, *An Account of the Remarkable Occurrances in the Life and Travels of Col. James Smith*, John Bradford, Lexington, 1799, pp 119-122]

During the year 1769, the Amerindians had made a number of incursions into the region around the three-year-old town of Bedford. As noted by Smith: "yet, the traders continued carrying goods and warlike stores to them." Alarmed at the situation, a number of persons plundered the offending traders' stores, which they then destroyed. Although their actions were ostensibly for the safety of their fellow Euro-American settlers, the persons who plundered the traders' goods were arrested. Whether they were justified in attempting to deprive the Amerindians of ammunition was inconsequential in regard to the fact that ordinary citizens were not allowed to take the law into their own hands. The arrested persons were fettered in iron shackles and confined in the guard-house in Fort Bedford.

The fact that the arrested persons were confined in the fort is not as significant as it might initially appear. Being held prisoner by red-coated British soldiers wielding bayonet-fixed muskets in a formidable stockade-surrounded fort is the stuff of a dramatic movie. But, as



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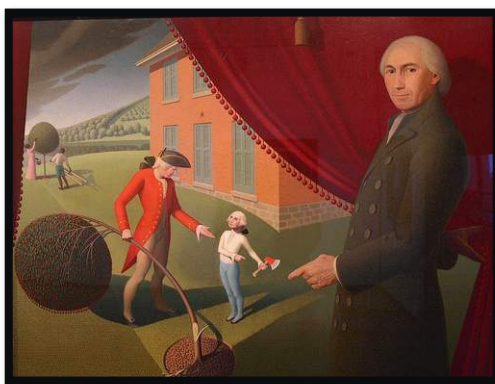
noted, the red-coated British troops had evacuated the fort three years earlier. Activity at the fort, keeping watch for any attack by the Amerindians no doubt came to an end when Pontiac's War was quelled by Bouquet in 1765, and that is probably why the British army evacuated the fort by the following year. Although James Smith did not state it in so many words in his memoirs, the persons arrested for plundering the traders' goods would have had to have been confined somewhere. In 1769, the town of Bedford was not a county seat. The 'county' was two years away. There was no county goal or prison at that time. There was, in fact, no borough in 1769; Bedford was simply a small frontier village. The rule of law in the region was enforced by the Cumberland County authorities, such as the sheriff and his deputies. So when James Smith made the statement in his memoirs that "*some of these persons, with others, were apprehended and laid in irons in the guard-house in Fort Bedford...*", the assumption should not be made that it was because the 'British army' was in control, or even present at the time, but rather because the fort, though in the process of decaying, would have been the most logical building, if not the only 'public' building, in which to confine the prisoners.

Smith had engaged a friend by the name of William Thompson to gain information on where and how the prisoners were being held. When he and seventeen of the 'Black Boys' arrived near the village, Smith met up with Thompson, who informed him that "*the commanding officer had...ordered thirty men upon guard.*" James Smith did not state that the fort was garrisoned by the British Army. By calling him the 'commanding officer,' the man heading the provincial authority could have been a sheriff or a provincial militia officer. Also, in regard to this point, the number of men 'ordered upon guard' did not necessarily mean that that number of men actually responded for the guard duty. By stating that the 'commanding officer' ordered thirty men to guard the prisoners, Smith implied that his little band of eighteen men going up against a superior force of thirty, would be more daring than it might actually have been. At day-break, Thompson told Smith that the gate was finally opened and there were only three sentinels – the rest of the guard were 'taking a morning dram', suggesting that they were off getting drunk. Smith completed his narrative of the event with: "*I then concluded to rush into the fort, and told Thompson to run before me to the arms, we ran with all our might, and as it was a misty morning, the centinels scarcely saw us until we were within the gate, and took possession of the arms. Just as we were entering, two of them discharged their guns, though I do not believe they*

aimed at us. We then raised a shout, which surprized the town, though some of them were well pleased with the news. We compelled a black-smith to take the irons off the prisoners, and then we left the place." How Smith knew that some of the townspeople were 'well pleased with the news' is not explained, and as no one felt compelled to record the event other than Smith himself, we will never know.

So while Smith and his Black Boys might have truly attacked the fort, it would have been Cumberland County Militia, rather than red-coated British troops, and only three who were in control of the fort at the time. Since Smith and his Black Boys left as quickly as they came, the fort itself was not really 'captured' by American rebels. Being captured would imply that it was taken possession of and held for a period of time. Smith and his men, according to his own words simply rushed in, stole some guns, freed the men who had committed a crime and ran off.

The incident didn't make much of an impression on anyone at the time. It wasn't even reported by any of the local justices of the peace or the sheriff to the Cumberland County Court. No records whatsoever were filed in the Cumberland County Court House regarding the incident. One would at least expect a report by the sheriff since it would have been his responsibility to guard and in fact 'safeguard' the prisoners that Smith supposedly freed.



The suggestion that the supposed incident was the first example of American rebels attacking and capturing a British fort carries with it the suggestion that the purpose and intent, if the incident did actually occur, was a response of Americans against British. Even if James Smith's tale

is believed in its entirety, the actions of the Black Boys was simply to free some of their neighbors who had been arrested for committing a crime. There was nothing patriotic at all in the Black Boys' actions.

Instead of flouting that "*Fort Bedford was the first British fort to be attacked and captured by American rebels,*" it should more accurately be stated that Fort Bedford was the first *already evacuated* British fort with no British soldiers present to be attacked and immediately abandoned by a self-appointed vigilante group freeing prisoners who had been rightfully arrested. But that doesn't sound very dramatic and noble, so James Smith sort of embellished the tale and laid claim to an honor he really didn't deserve. The lack of accuracy doesn't prevent re-enactors from staging mock attacks on the fort in present-day celebrations, though. Like the tale of George Washington and the cherry tree, the tale of the first British fort captured by American Rebels is repeated despite the little detail that it is untrue.

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Awards Presented To Pennsylvania SAR
President General Thomas Lawrence
126th SAR Congress @ Boston

Admiral William Furlong Flag Award & Streamer w/2nd Star

Sponsor: Ernest Sutton

CAR Activities Flag Streamer

Sponsor: Floyd Turner, III

Historic Site & Celebration Flag Streamer: Fort Laurens

Sponsor: Gary Timmons

Officers' Attendance Flag Streamer

Sponsor: Joseph McMullen & Eric Troutman

Partners in Patriotism Award – Chapter Sponsors

Pennsylvania State Society SAR
Conococheague Chapter
Continental Congress Chapter
Fort Jackson
George Washington Chapter
General Arthur St. Clair
Governor Joseph Hiester

President Donald Mengle
President John Stains
President Joseph Coleman
President Shirl Vernon
President Larry Ridgway
President Thomas Ridgway
President Leon Adam

President General's Patriot Biography Flag Streamer Stars – Chapter Sponsors

Somerset Cambria	w/ 3 Stars	@ 90.5%	President Clark Brocht
Governor Joseph Hiester	w/ 3 Stars	@ 90.0%	President Leon Adam
General Anthony Wayne	w/ 2 Stars	@ 77.3%	President Ronald Bruce
General James Potter	w/ 2 Stars	@ 60.0%	President Daniel Merrick
George Washington	w/ 1 Star	@ 50.7%	President Larry Ridgway
Tiadaghton	w/ 1 Star	@ 47.7%	President Eiderson Dean
General Arthur St. Clair	w/ 1 Star	@ 45.9%	President Thomas Ridgeway
Washingtonburg	w/ 1 Star	@ 44.4%	Secretary Roger Nelson
Harris Ferry	w/ 1 Star	@ 40.0%	President Dennis Bobb, Jr.

President General's Youth Initiative Award

Sponsor: Ernest Sutton

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Public Service Commendation Award Recognition @ Luncheon

George Washington (Fire Safety Commendation) – President Larry Ridgway

State Society Eagle Scout Scholarship Participation Flag Streamer

Sponsor: Ernest Sutton

State Society Enhanced JROTC Participation Flag Streamer

Sponsor: Raymond Prusia, Sr

Thomas Jefferson Bond, Jr. Memorial Photographic Award

Winner: James A. Hall (Philadelphia Continental Chapter)

Taken at Franco-American Alliance Day, Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge

Liberty Medals:

Raymond Prusia, Sr. (Erie Chapter)

Eric H. Troutman w/ Oak Leaf Clusters # 12, 13 & 14 (Governor Joseph Hiester Chapter)

Plus other compatriots

Awards Presented to Pennsylvania SAR SAR Center for the Advancing American's Heritage (CAAH) 126th SAR Congress @ Boston

Recognition will be placed in the lobby of the new SAR Center & Museum @ Louisville

Bronze Level Award with name to be placed on Patriots' Memorial Wall

William J. and Patricia M. McKim (Pittsburgh Chapter)

The 1776 Society Silver Level Quill Recognition

John Mark Briggs (Philadelphia Continental Chapter)

Awards Presented to Pennsylvania SAR Compatriots State Society President Donald Mengle Summer BOM @ Pittsburgh

Arthur G. Trimble Membership Trophy

Winner for 2015-16: Erie Chapter – President Raymond Prusia, Sr.

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Photos from the Summer BOM Meeting – Pittsburgh, PA



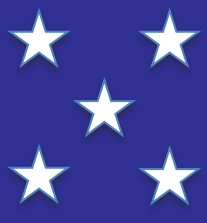
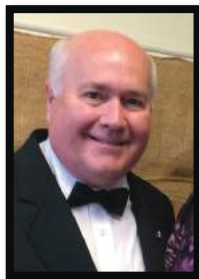
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**The Museum of the
American Revolution
Is opening...April 19, 2017**



Compatriot Harry Appointed PASSAR Graves Registration

At the recent summer BOM Meeting in Pittsburgh, Erie Chapter member Bill Harry was appointed to fulfill the duties of PASSAR Graves Registration Chairman. Harry replaces James Willis of the Philadelphia Continental Chapter. Harry will be responsible for the data collection and veracity of Patriot Graves within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Harry and his wife, Denise, reside in Meadville Pennsylvania and have two adult children, Compatriot Nathan Harry and a daughter Emily Entwistle and her husband Sean of Pittsburgh. Harry also serves as District 11 Deputy and Editor/Publisher of The Pennsylvania Minuteman Newsletter. For more information or to contact Harry he may be reached at bill.harry51@gmail.com or his telephone number: (814) 651-1996.



Deborah Brady of Coal Center recently received the Flag Award certificate from Larry Ridgway, president of the Society of the George Washington Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution. The flag certificate, authorized in 1987 by the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, is presented to individuals, companies and government agencies that fly the United States flag for patriotic purposes only.

Quotable Quotes

"The foundation of our Empire was not laid in the gloomy age of Ignorance and Superstition, but at an Epoch when the rights of mankind were better understood and more clearly defined, than at any former period, the researches of the human mind, after social happiness, have been carried to a great extent, the Treasures of knowledge, acquired by the labours of Philosophers, Sages and Legislatures, through a long succession of years, are laid open for our use, and their collected wisdom may be happily applied in the Establishment of our forms of Government; the free cultivation of Letters, the unbounded extension of Commerce, the progressive refinement of Manners, the growing liberality of sentiment, and above all, the pure and benign light of Revelation, have had a meliorating influence on mankind and increased the blessings of Society. At this auspicious period, the United States came into existence as a Nation, and if their Citizens should not be completely free and happy, the fault will be entirely their own."

George Washington (June 8, 1783) Circular to the States

Women of the Republic

Book Review: Dr. Ernie Sutton, Historian, Pittsburgh Chapter

First published in 1980, *Women of the Republic: Intellect and Ideology in Revolutionary America* is now considered both a foundational text in the field of women's history and a defining work for the history of early America. In this groundbreaking study of women's letters, diaries, and legal records, Linda Kerber revealed new insights in how women exercised their rights as political beings and examined the rise of the "Republic Motherhood" ideology. From a woman's perspective the American Revolution was a "strongly politicizing experience," as women served the war effort as nurses, cooks, laundresses, and sometimes as soldiers and spies. In the wake of the war women found themselves in the new Republic without a clear political role and so they shifted their political energies to nurturing civic virtue in their sons and daughters.

The following excerpt introduces the concept of "Republic Motherhood" and explores its lasting legacy on the American Republic.

"In the years of the early Republic a consensus developed around the idea that a mother, committed to the service of her family and to the state, might serve a political purpose. Those who opposed women in politics had to meet the proposal that women could-and should-play a political role through the raising of a patriotic child. The Republican Mother was to encourage in her sons civic interest and participation. She was to educate her children and guide them in the paths of morality and virtue. But she was not to tell her male relatives for whom to vote. She was a citizen but not really a constituent."

"Western political theory, even during the Enlightenment, had only occasionally contemplated the role of women in the civic culture. It had habitually considered women only in domestic relationships, only as wives and mothers. A political community that accepted women as political actors would have to eliminate the Rousseauistic assumption that the world of women is separate from the empire of men. The ideology of Republican

Motherhood seemed to accomplish what the Enlightenment had not by identifying the intersection of the woman's private domain and the polis."

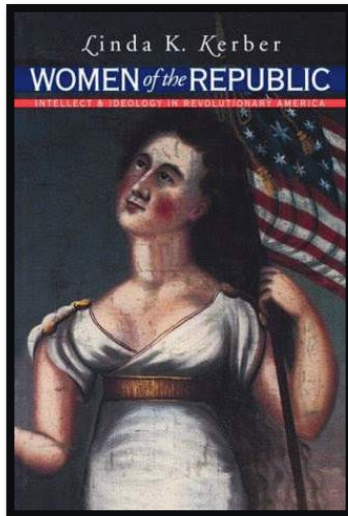
"The notion that a mother can perform a political function represents the recognition that a citizen's political socialization takes place at an early age, that the family is a basic part of the system of political

communication, and that patterns of family authority influence the general political culture. Yet most premodern political societies-and even some fairly modern democracies-maintained

unarticulated, but nevertheless very firm, social restrictions that isolated the female domestic world from politics. The willingness of the American woman to overcome this ancient separation brought her into the all-male political community. In this sense, Republican Motherhood was a very important, even

revolutionary, invention. It altered the female domain in which most women had always lived out their lives; it justified women's absorption and participation in the civic culture."

"Women had the major role in developing this formulation.... Those who shared the vision of the Republican Mother usually insisted upon better education, clearer recognition of women's economic contributions, and a strong political identification with the Republic. The idea could be pulled in both conservative and reform directions. It would be vulnerable to absorption in the domestic feminism of the Victorian period, to romanticization, even, in the 'cult of true womanhood.' It would be revived as a rallying point for twentieth-century Progressive women reformers, who saw their commitment to honest politics, efficient urban sanitation, and pure food and drug laws as an extension of their responsibilities as mothers. Yet despite its contradictory elements, this ideology was strong enough to rout Philanthropos and Morpheus by redefining female political behavior as valuable rather than abnormal, as a source of strength to the Republic rather than an embarrassment."



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"The triumph of Republican Motherhood also represented a stage in the process of women's political socialization. In recent years, political socialization has been viewed as a process in which an individual develops a definition of self as related to the state. One of the intermediate stages in that process is called deference, in which a person expects to influence the political system, but only to a limited extent. Deference represents not a negation of citizenship, but an approach to full participation in the civic culture."

"Deference was adopted and displayed by many women at a time when men were gradually abandoning that attitude; the politicization of women and men in America, as elsewhere, was out of phase. Women were still thinking of themselves as subjects while men were deferential citizens. As men then replaced the restrained, deferential democracy of the Republic with an aggressive, egalitarian democracy of a modern sort, women invented a restrained, deferential, but nonetheless political, role."

"There was a direct relationship between the developing egalitarian democracy among men and the expectation of continued deferential behavior among women. Just as planters claimed that democracy in the antebellum South rested on the economic base of slavery, so egalitarian society was said to rest on the moral base of deference among a class of people-women-who would devote their efforts to service: raising sons and disciplining husbands to be virtuous citizens of the Republic. The learned woman, who might very well wish to make choices as well as to influence attitudes, was a visible threat to this arrangement."

"Republican Motherhood was a concept that legitimized a minimum of political sophistication and interest, and only of a most generalized sort. Skeptics could easily maintain that women should be content to perform this narrow political role permanently and ought not to wish for fuller participation. Women could be encouraged to contain their judgments as republicans within their homes and families rather than to bridge the world outside and the world within. In this sense, restricting women's politicization was one of a series of conservative choices that Americans made in the postwar years as they avoided the full implications of their own revolutionary radicalism. In America, responsibility for maintaining public virtue was channeled into domestic life. By these decisions Americans may well have been spared the agony of

the French cycle of revolution and counterrevolution, which spilled more blood and produced a political system more retrogressive than had the American war. Nevertheless, the impact of many of these choices was to inhibit the resolution of matters of particular concern to women."

"It has often been noted that an apparently apathetic population can become intensely political when real issues present themselves. But despite the increasing political sophistication of the male public, women were left with only the most primitive of political mechanisms: the personal or collective petition. That women made increasingly effective use of this option throughout the antebellum period does not negate the point that only a deferential political role was thought to be appropriate for them. The failure to establish an effective pension system for war widows suggests the limited responsiveness of legislators to women's real needs. Another index of the conservatism of the early Republic is the failure to give high priority to the liberalization of divorce. It is true that in Massachusetts and Connecticut, women made extensive use of the opportunity for divorce provided by colonial law, but most colonies did not have simple divorce codes, nor did any except Pennsylvania hurry to provide them after the Revolution."

"When the war was over, Judith Sargent Murray predicted 'a new era in female history.' That new era remained to be created by women, fortified by their memories and myths of female strength during the trials of war, politicized by their resentment of male legislators slighting issues of greatest significance to women. But it could not be created until the inherent paradox of Republican Motherhood was resolved, until the world was not separated into a woman's realm of domesticity and nurture and a man's world of politics and intellect. The promises of the Republic had yet to be fulfilled; remembering the Revolution helped to keep confidence alive. 'Yes, gentlemen,' said Elizabeth Cady Stanton to the New York Legislature in 1854, 'in republican America...we, the daughters of the revolutionary heroes of '76 demand at your hands the redress of our grievances-a revision of your State constitution-a new code of laws.' Stanton would wrestle throughout her own career with the contradictory demands of domesticity and civic activism. The ambivalent relationship between motherhood and citizenship would be one of the most lasting, and most paradoxical, legacies of the Revolutionary generation."

Pennsylvania SAR Continues to Support the “Spirit of 1776” Museum of the American Revolution (M*AR)

By Ernest L. Sutton, Historian

After the conclusion of the SAR Spring Leadership meeting in Louisville, President General Thomas Lawrence announced the final approval for the completion of the SAR Center & Museum in Louisville. This was made possible in part from the generous support of PASSAR and its compatriots over many years.

The Pennsylvania SAR will be recognized at the SAR Center & Museum when it opens in the future. The SAR Center’s educational thrust on the American Revolution will be quite meaningful for the visiting public.

Recently our state society became the benefactor of a generous bequest from Joseph Ramsey, former state president; and academy graduate and captain in the US Merchant Marine. Our Board of Management (BOM) wanted to wisely use this bequest in a tangible manner to reach the widest public audience with our patriotic and educational goals.

Last year the BOM approved honoring Captain Ramsey’s memory with an endowed award from the Pennsylvania SAR to honor an outstanding cadet from the Merchant Marine Academy.

This summer the BOM approved becoming a charter contributor to the capital campaign of the Museum of the American Revolution (M*AR) in Philadelphia. This museum is footsteps away from the Liberty Bell and Independence Hall. Our pledge is for \$10,000 per year for 5 years and is being matched by the Lenfest Challenge Grant making our total pledge equivalent



*Outdoor Plaza of the Museum of the American Revolution (M*AR) located at 3rd & Chestnut Street in Philadelphia. Grand Opening will be April 19, 2017.*

to \$100,000. As a charter contributor the name of the Pennsylvania Society SAR will stand out prominently in the grand lobby of the museum. In the words of Past Vice President General J. Thomas Showler, this is something he can show his grandchildren and emphasize what the Pennsylvania SAR will represent to future generations.

Support of M*AR is part of the ongoing outreach programs of the Pennsylvania SAR and its compatriots. This spring our state society, through Lanny Patten, commissioned a bust of Count Rochambeau, the Commander of the French Expeditionary Force at the successful siege of Yorktown, which was gifted to M*AR during Franco-American Alliance Day on May 1, 2016.

Many compatriots are individual cornerstone charter supporters of M*AR and are recorded in their patriot ledger. These compatriots proudly wear the M*AR George Washington Commander-in-Chief Flag supporter lapel pin.

At the dedication of the M*AR outdoor plaza and building in September we were represented by our state president Don Mengle. M*AR will officially open to the public April 19, 2017, the 242nd anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord which is considered the start of hostilities between Britain and its North American colonies. When its doors open the name of the Pennsylvania Society SAR forever be there to welcome and to inspire the

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public in the “Spirit of 1776” as they stroll through the dramatic history of our country’s founding.

To learn more about M*AR: Go to the web site

listed below for a two-part discussion of the museum and learn first-hand how our contribution will enhance this national enterprise:



*Gift of the Count Rochambeau bust to M*AR by the Pennsylvania SAR on Franco-American Alliance Day at the Valley Forge Memorial Chapel on May 1, 2016; (Left) Michael Quinn (Director M*AR), Michael Scullin (French Consul), Jim Willis (Color Guard), Pierre Lebefvre (Sculptor), Ernest Sutton (State Historian) and Joseph McMullen (State President).*



On June 14, Harris Ferry presented a Flag Certificate to Mr. Nick Dunphy of the Caddy Shack Restaurant in Mechanicsburg, PA.

Shown with Mr. Dunphy are Compatriots Clay Dawson, Forrest Myers and John Pringle.

Harris Ferry Chapter members Matt Bobb (with Mrs. Bobb), Clay Dawson, and Dennis Bobb at the 7th Annual Brandon's Ride Car Show August 20.

PFC Brandon M. Styer was KIA October 15, 2009. He proudly served our country as a Combat Engineer. Brandon was a true car enthusiast, and while serving overseas, he was building his Mazda RX-8. All proceeds benefit the Brandon Styer Scholarship Fund at Conestoga Valley High School, Lancaster County, PA



A flag certificate was presented to the Hanover Township Fire Department Station 1 on 10 August.

Present at the ceremony was left to right Gene Moyer (Northeast Chapter), Bernard Gurnari (EMS Chief) and Jessica Cromer (Paramedic).



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Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution Fall 2016 Board of Management Meeting November 11-12, 2016 Hosted by Frontier Patriots Chapter Comfort Inn & Suites, Duncansville, PA

Friday, November 11

3:00 PM to 7:00 PM Registration
5:00 PM to 7:00 PM Dinner on Your Own Marzoni's Brick Oven & Brewing and Hoss's Steak & Sea House are beside the hotel
7:00 PM to 9:00 PM Social Alleghany Room Homemade Pie & Ice Cream, Coffee, Water & Soda

Saturday, November 12

8:00 AM to 9:00 AM Registration
9:00 AM to 11:30 AM BOM Meeting Alleghany Room Assorted Muffins and Pastries, Coffee, Water & Soda at Break
9:30 AM to 11:00 AM Ladies Program Blair Room, Assorted Muffins and Pastries, Coffee, Water & Soda at Break
Robert P Broadwater "Liberty Belles: Women of the Revolution"
12:30 PM to 2:00 PM Luncheon & Program Calvin House, 2135 Plank Rd, Duncansville, PA 16635 (3/4 mile from hotel) Soup, Salad, Entrée and Desert
Robert P. Broadwater "Leaders in Liberty: Stories of Our Revolutionary Forefathers"

Accommodations: Comfort Inn, 130 Patchway Rd, Duncansville, PA 16635 814-693-1800 Complimentary Hot Breakfast. Please contact the hotel no later than October 27, 2016 and let them know you are with the Sons of the American Revolution Group and they will provide a special rate of \$90 PLUS TAX for their standard room with either 2 queen beds or a King Bed. Room rate covers Single and Double Occupancy. Additional persons in the room are \$10.00 per person.

Speaker Robert P. Broadwater has authored or contributed to 38 books, mostly in the field of the Civil War and the American Revolution. He has also written more than 100 articles for national magazines, has written a regular monthly column for eight years for *Military Trader Magazine*, as well as a monthly column for the four years Civil War sesquicentennial.

Registration Fee (Compatriots only) _____ @ \$20.00 = \$ _____

Friday Event Social: _____ @ \$10.00 = \$ _____

Saturday Ladies Program _____ @ \$12.00 = \$ _____

Saturday Luncheon _____ @ \$27.00 = \$ _____

ENCLOSED: _____

Compatriots Name _____ Phone _____ Email _____

Address _____

Guest(s) Name(s) _____ Chapter _____ Office _____

Special Dietary Needs for Luncheon _____

Make Checks Payable to Frontier Patriots SAR and mail to:

John D. Faulds, 415 Parkview Drive, Apt 106, Altoona, PA 16601 email: jdfaulds@aol.com



PA SAR FEES & DUES

NEW APPLICANT

National Society	\$ 80.00
1 st Calendar Years Dues NSAR	\$ 35.00
Pennsylvania SAR	\$ 21.00
+ First Calendar Years' Dues	
PA SAR	\$ 21.00
Transfer from CAR under age 22	
= 1 st Calendar Year Dues, NSAR	
Calendar 1 st Year Dues	\$ 35.00
PA SAR	\$21.00

ANNUAL DUES

National Society Dues	\$ 35.00
Junior Member	\$ 5.00
Pennsylvania Society	\$ 21.00
Chapter Fees vary Family	
Application (2 nd & additional	
Applications on the same line)	
National Society	

	\$ 35.00
+ First calendar year dues, NSSAR	\$ 35.00
Pennsylvania Society	\$ 12.00
+ First calendar year dues,	
PASSAR	\$21.00

REINSTATEMENT

Current Year Dues + Late Fee	\$ 56.00
	\$ 10.00

TRANSFER & REINSTATEMENT

+ Chapter dues + \$10.00 for	
Record Copy (if member doesn't	
already have one)	\$ 56.00

SUPPLEMENTAL

National Society	\$ 60.00
Pennsylvania Society	\$10.00

DUAL MEMBERSHIPS

Pennsylvania Society Dues + Application	
Fee+10.00 for Record Copy (if member	
doesn't already have one)	\$21.00
	\$ 10.00

Note: Chapter fees must be added to all above categories.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Life Memberships are available for the National, State & Chapter levels. The exact cost is based upon the member's age. Please contact your Chapter Secretary/Treasurer for costs and information

ERIC H. TROUTMAN, PAASAR Registrar
 Ehtroutman13@gmail.com
 (610) 448-7855

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