

# THE LIBERTY BELL

*The Newsletter of the Sons of Liberty Chapters, Sons of the American Revolution*

*Volume 28  
Number 12*

*December  
2009*



*Our Commander-in-Chief's Guards at the American Cemetery at Normandy, France*

## MERRY CHRISTMAS



**Named Best Chapter  
in the SAR 1983  
1989, 1995, 1996  
2002 & 2003**



**Named Best Newsletter  
in the SAR  
1983, 1985, 1989,  
1992, 1994, 1999 & 2002**





*President* - Douglas H. Bradley  
1012 Macy Street, La Habra, CA 90631

*1<sup>st</sup> Vice President & Color Guard Commander*  
Melvin M. Harrell  
P.O.Box 3334 Running Springs, CA 923820-3334

*2<sup>nd</sup> Vice President* - Ronald Mayo Johnson  
1000 Prospect Blvd. Pasadena, CA 91103-2810

*Secretary* - Donald N. Moran  
17651 Arlington Pl, Tehachapi, CA 93561-5300

*Treasurer* - David W. Eaton  
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*Registrar* - Berni K. Campbell  
31333 East Nine Dr. Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

*Chaplain* - The Reverend Victor M. Springer  
1420 Santo Domingo Ave, Duarte, CA 91010

*Historian* - James Q. Bradley  
1918 E. Rio Verde Dr. West Covina, CA 91791-2759

*Chancellor & Vice Cdr*, Gregory M. Gujda  
13691 Gavina Avenue #551 Sylmar, CA 91342-2669

*Genealogist* - Kerry Davidson  
1409 Sandia Avenue West Covina, CA 91790-3309

*Surgeon* - Dr. Francis P. Powers  
Post Office Box 20623 New York, N.Y, 10021-0072

*Web Master* - GARY BOHANNON  
5839 Ingvaldsen Place. Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91739

Trustees of the Permanent Fund  
David W. Eaton - Term: 2007-2010  
James C. McHargue - Term 2008-2011  
David M. Hayball - Term 2009-2012

## The Liberty Tree

This will be the last issue of the Liberty Tree with Don Moran serving as editor. After 28 years of serving the Chapter in that capacity he has stepped down. A special thank you to Mrs. Virginia Emrey Patten, who served as our Assistant Editor and to all who supported the publication.

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## December Meeting Notice - See Page 3

**The Sons of Liberty Chapter  
Wishes You A  
Very Merry Christmas**



## WE SUPPORT OUR TROOPS



Our Chapter has seven Compatriots in uniform and we wish to formally thank them for their service.

Lt. Col. David Smith, USAF - (Edwards AFB, CA)  
Major Mason Dula, USAF - (Middle-East),  
Capt. Eric Fourroux, USA - (Arlington, VA),  
2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. Sean Hayball, USA - (Schofield Barracks, HI)  
Sergeant Major William Fitzgerald, USMC - (Florida)  
LCpl Christopher Pickens USMC - (CO)  
PFC Daniel Pickens USA - (Camp Buerhing, Kuwait)

THE LIBERTY TREE

DECEMBER 2009

## Sons of Liberty Chapter Christmas Party

*Sunday December 20<sup>th</sup>, 2009*

*Social Hour 4:00 p.m. Dinner 5:00 p.m. (not pot luck)*

Hosted by: *Colonel John and Mary Ellen Mohler*

*7 Richland Place, Pasadena, California 91103*

Telephone: 1-626-795-5643 - - Email: [mary.ellen.mohler@usa.net](mailto:mary.ellen.mohler@usa.net)

**Reservations required: RSVP by December 14<sup>th</sup>. 2009**



The I-210 to West Mountain Street/Seco Street; turn West to Lincoln Avenue. Right on Lincoln Avenue. At first intersection go straight ahead onto Forest Street for one block to Westgate Street. Left on Westgate Street until it ends. Left onto Richland Place. Please note that we can only park on one side of the street. You can park in the driveway. Please don't hesitate to call if you need more directions.





**Welcome New Compatriot**



The Sons of Liberty Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution welcomes a new Compatriot into our ranks:

Compatriot  
**RICHARD J. WELSH**  
 Ancestor  
**JACOB HUMPHREY**

He served the cause of American Independence as a Captain in the Sixth Regiment and in 1783 transferred to the First Regiment. He was in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and Yorktown-Compatriot



**KENYON B. DE GREENE, SR.**  
 Approved Supplemental Ancestor

Ancestor:  
**THOMAS DUNN**

He served the cause of American Independence as a Private in the Pennsylvania Continental Line and was in the Battle of Trenton and Princeton.

**Compatriots in the News**

**NEW LIFE MEMBER**

Compatriot Ronald Johnson, our First Vice President Elect, has taken out a California Society Life Membership. He is the eighteenth member of our Chapter to do so.

This will exempt Ron from Chapter, State and National dues - forever!



**Happy Birthday**

- Kyle Davidson . . . . . 12/01
- Michael Cullen . . . . . 12/04
- Gregory Fisher . . . . . 12/04
- Robert Winthrop . . . . . 12/05
- Vincent Thompson . . . . . 12/09
- Kerry Davidson, Sr. . . . . 12/10
- Winston Williams . . . . . 12/10
- Scott Campbell . . . . . 12/15
- James Bradley . . . . . 12/19
- Talen Stephens . . . . . 12/24
- William Brite . . . . . 12/30

**Happy Anniversary**

- William & Grace Miller  
*Married: 12/01/1942 -- 67 years*
- Jack & Nancy Tice  
*Married: 12/17/1955 -- 54 years*
- David & Gina Laughlin  
*Married: 12/18/1993 -- 16 years*
- Michael & Tiffany Branda  
*Married: 12/20/1987 -- 22 years*
- Thomas & Christina Emrey  
*Married: 12/22/1996 -- 13 years*
- John & Francis Stephens  
*Married: 12/22/1979 -- 30 years*
- Howard & Carroll Soper  
*Married: 12/23/1989 -- 20 years*
- David & Virginia Boyle  
*Married: 12/27/1952 -- 57 years*
- Robert & Julie Sexton  
*Married: 12/28/1984 -- 25 years*
- Floyd & Sue Shadwick  
*Married: 12/28/1967 -- 42 years*
- John & Debra Bartke  
*Married: 12/29/1990 -- 19 years*
- Eric & Pamela Fouroux  
*Married: 12/29/1999 -- 10 years*
- Daniel & Theresa Smith  
*Married: 12/30/1983 -- 26 years*



**Registrar's Report**

Name	1	2	3	4	5
Nicholas Anduze	✓				
Dino Cardone	✓				
Michael E. Coyle	✓				
Charles Cresap	✓				
Jay Dupre	✓				
Owen G. Dupre	✓				
Wyatt J. Dupre	✓				
Franklin D. Gondek	✓				
Don Gough	✓				
Jonathan Harrell	✓	✓	✓		
Gary A. Harris	✓				
Robert A, Harris	✓				
Joshua Hayball	✓	✓			
Bill Knoll	✓				
John P. Marshall	✓				
John Mohler	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Dana Patten	✓	✓	✓		
Clifford A. Perkins	✓				
James B. Reidy, Jr.	✓	✓			
Sean O'Rourke	✓	✓			
C. Schutzenberger	✓				
Michael Squires	✓	✓			
John Stites	✓				
Eric Tukey	✓				
Richard J. Welsh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

**Legend**

- (1) Worksheet sent to applicant
- (2) Worksheet received
- (3) Genealogical work in progress
- (4) Application in preparation
- (5) Application at National for approval

Berni K. Campbell  
 Registrar





## The Sons of Liberty Chapter Elects its 2010 Officers

At the Chapter's November 21<sup>st</sup> meeting the Chapter unanimously elected its Officers for 2010. The slate of nominees was presented at the October meeting by Chairman David Hayball.

Our 2010 officers will be sworn in at the January, 2010 joint meeting to be held at the Los Angeles Athletic Club in Los Angeles.

*President:* **Melvin M. Harrell**

*First Vice President:* **Ronald M. Johnson**

*Second Vice President:* **Douglas H. Bradley**

*Secretary:* **Gary M. Bohannon**

*Treasurer:* **David W. Eaton**

*Registrar:* **Berni K. Campbell**

*Genealogist:* **Kerry J. Davidson**

*Chaplain:* **The Rev. Victor M. Springer**

*Historian:* **Glenn J. Gujda**

*Chancellor and Color Guard Vice Commander:*

**Gregory J. Gujda**

*Surgeon:* **Francis P. Powers, M.D.**

*Color Guard Commander:* **Melvin M. Harrell**

*Trustee of the Permanent Fund:* **David W. Eaton**

## Compatriots in the Armed Forces

### A MESSAGE FROM COMPATRIOT & PFC DANIEL PICKENS, U.S. ARMY - KUWAIT

*We received an update from  
Compatriot Daniel Pickens, now  
serving in Kuwait.*

November 1<sup>st</sup>, 2009

Dear Compatriots;

I am currently serving with the 115<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment, I am just a humble PFC, though, and I'm just looking to get my SPC here as soon as it's available to me.

I'm here in Kuwait just waiting to go up North to my first deployment. One of my favorite things to do is listen to war stories from Iraq veterans because it helps give me focus and a good idea of what to look out for when dealing with the Iraqi people. We have a very different mission today than we had two years ago, so as American Soldiers we are doing our best to put a good face on Americans both in Iraq and back home in the States. I am proud to be able to be that face, and I am eager to prove myself a worthy and capable representative.



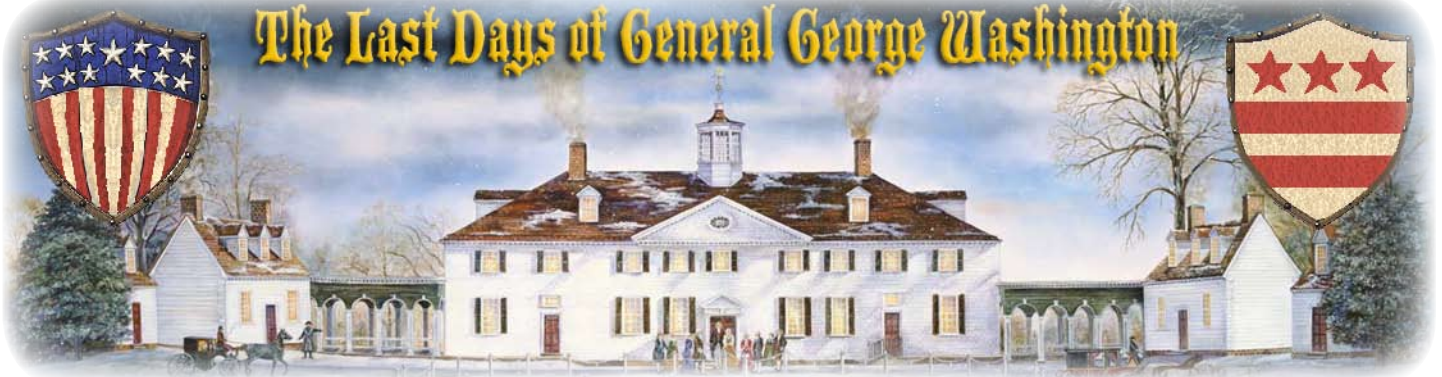
**PFC DANIEL PICKENS USA**

Yours Truly,  
PFC Daniel Pickens  
D Co 1-15 IN, 3d HBCT 3d ID  
Camp Beurhing, Kuwait





## The Last Days of General George Washington



Part of this eye witness account of the last moments of George Washington's life is from his adopted grandson, George Washington Custis. It is augmented by numerous other sources. George Washington Custis was the son of John Custis, the son of Martha Washington from her first marriage to Daniel Custis. John Custis, his father, served as an Aide-de-Camp to Gen. George Washington during the Yorktown campaign and died from camp fever there. General Washington immediately adopted the six-month-old Custis and his sister Eleanor as his own children. George Washington Custis was nineteen at the time of his adopted grandfather's death.

General Washington had been riding about his estate from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. He recorded in his diary that it had snowed, hailed and rained and the outside temperature was 28°F. After dinner he worked in his library until almost midnight and had complained of a sore throat, he made light of his developing hoarseness and spent the evening perusing newspapers in the company of his wife, Martha, and his personal secretary, Colonel Tobias Lear. He appeared cheerful and read aloud several newspaper passages insofar as his increasing hoarseness permitted. When Colonel Lear suggested that he take medication, he protested: "*You know I never take anything for a cold. Let it go as it came.*"

In the early morning of Saturday, December 14<sup>th</sup>, 1799, around 2:00 a.m., Washington awoke in distress and told Martha, his wife, that he was ill. His breathing was labored and he could hardly speak. Martha offered to get their maid, Caroline, but Washington forbid it as he did not want Martha to go out in the cold to fetch Caroline whose quarters were outside the mansion. He was nursed by Martha until daylight, when Caroline

arrived to light a fire in the fireplace. Martha sent her to fetch Colonel Lear. When Lear arrived in Washington's bedroom, he observed Washington was struggling for each breath. Lear sent for Albin Rawlins, the estate overseer. Rawlins prepared a medicinal mixture of molasses, vinegar, and butter. When the General tried to swallow the concoction, he almost choked to death, being unable to swallow. Washington then decided that bloodletting would be a better course and ordered Rawlins to perform venesection on his arm to remove half a pint of blood. General Washington was a strong



GEORGE & MARTHA WASHINGTON

believer in bloodletting, having used it successfully to cure various maladies affecting his Negro slaves. When Rawlins showed reluctance to perform the procedure, Washington provided gentle encouragement. "Don't be afraid. The orifice is not large enough. More, more." Colonel Lear noted that Martha Washington was against bloodletting and begged that not too much blood be

removed. When the procedure was completed, a compress of a piece of cloth dipped in Salve Latola was wrapped around his neck, and his feet were warmed with wet towels.

Messengers were dispatched on horseback to the home of Doctor James Craik, his long time friend and personal physician, as well as to the residences of Doctor Gustavus R. Brown at Port Tobacco, Maryland and of Doctor Elisha C. Dick, a prominent physician residing in Alexandria, Virginia. Finding the condition of the President alarming, Doctor Craik placed a blister of cantharides (a preparation of dried beetles) on his throat and performed two venesections of 20 ounces each. To treat the severe sore throat and dysphagia, a solution of vinegar in hot water was prepared. However, attempts to gargle with this solution led again to near suffocation, followed by a severe coughing spell. Venesection



## The Last Days of General George Washington

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was repeated with removal of 40 ounces of blood. Application of blister of cantharides to the General's throat was followed by spontaneous bowel evacuation. Doctor Dick arrived at 3:00 p.m. and proceeded to remove 32 ounces of blood shortly thereafter and took the General's pulse. The three physicians decided to administer calomel and tartar.

The Final Moments of George Washington - - Doctors Dick and Craik, Tobias Lear, Martha Washington and George Washington Custis attending Him

At 4:30 p.m., realizing the futility of the various therapeutic measures applied to him, Washington called Tobias Lear to his bedside and gave his dying instruction. "I find I am going, my breath cannot last long; I believed from the first that the disorder would prove fatal. Arrange and record all my late military letters and papers, arrange my accounts and settle my books, as you know more about them than anyone else. Let Mr. Rawlins finish recording my other letters which he has begun." When Doctor Craik came back into the room, General Washington said to him: "Doctor, I die hard but I am not afraid to go. I believed from my first attack that I should not survive it. My breath cannot last long."

Finally, as he felt the approach of death, he again spoke to the three attending physicians, "I feel myself going. I thank you for your attentions but I pray you take no more troubles about me. Let me go off quietly, I cannot last long."

The physicians remained with Washington well into the night. At 8:00 p.m., they applied blisters and poultices of wheat bran to his legs. Doctor Dick proposed that Washington's worsening respiratory condition made it imperative that his trachea be perforated. This newly described procedure attempted as a last therapeutic resort had been reported to save the lives of patients. Both Doctors Craik and Brown objected to the new procedure. Doctor Dick assured them that he would assume all responsibility in case of unfavorable

outcome. Doctor Dick subsequently noted in a personal correspondence: "I proposed to perforate the trachea as a means of prolonging life and of affording time for the removal of the obstruction to respiration in the larynx which manifestly threatened speedy resolution."

Sensing the inevitability of death, Washington again summoned Colonel Lear and gave him some additional instruction. "I am just going. Have me decently buried and do not let my body be put into the vault less than three days after I am dead. Do you understand me?" (In the 18<sup>th</sup> century there was a common fear of being buried alive).

According to Colonel Lear's account the General's breathing became less labored by about 10:00 p.m. and he was able to lie quietly. At exactly 10:10 p.m., he lifted his hands to check his own pulse, then expired peacefully.

Martha Washington was sitting at the foot of the bed when he died. When Doctor Craik pronounced George Washington dead, she said: "Is

he gone? 'Tis well. All is now over. I shall soon follow him. I have no more trials to pass through." They had been married for forty years.

On December 19<sup>th</sup>, 1799, five days later, Doctors Craik and Dick published in the local newspaper, The Times of Alexandria, the following account: "Some time in the night of Friday, the 13<sup>th</sup>, having been exposed to rain on the preceding day, General Washington was attacked with an inflammatory affection of the upper part of the windpipe, called in technical language, cynanche trachealis. The disease commenced with a violent ague, accompanied with some pain in the upper and forepart of the throat, a sense of stricture in the same part, a cough, and a difficult rather than painful deglutition, which were soon succeeded by fever and a quick and laborious respiration. The necessity of bloodletting suggesting itself to the General, he procured a bleeder in the neighborhood, who took from the arm that night, 12 or 14 ounces of blood; he would not by



"GEORGE WASHINGTON'S FAMILY"

BY EDWARD SAVAGE. L-TO-R: MARTHA, ELEANOR PARKE CUSTIS, GENERAL WASHINGTON AND GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS. AND IN THE BACKGROUND A SERVANT, PROBABLY WILLIAM LEE.

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## The Last Days of General George Washington

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any means be prevailed upon by the family to send for the a physician. They finally did so the following morning. He arrived at Mount Vernon at 11:00 a.m. on Saturday morning. Discovering the case to be highly alarming, and foreseeing the fatal tendency of the disease, two consulting physicians were immediately sent for, who arrived, one at half past three and the other at 4:00 p.m. in the afternoon. In the interim were employed two copious bleedings; a blister was

applied to the part affected, two moderate doses of calomel were given, an injection was administered which operated on the lower intestines, but all without any perceptible advantage, the respiration becoming still more difficult and distressing. Upon the arrival of the first consulting physician, it was agreed, as there were yet no signs of accumulation in the bronchial vessels of the lungs, to try the result of another bleeding, when

about 32 ounces were drawn, without the smallest apparent alleviation of the disease. Vapors of vinegar and water were frequently inhaled, ten grains of calomel were given, succeeded by repeated doses of emetic tartar, amounting in all to 5 or 6 grains, with no other effect than a copious discharge from the bowels. The powers of life seemed now manifestly yielding to the force of the disorder. Blisters were applied to the extremities, together with a cataplasm of bran and vinegar to the throat. Speaking, which was painful from the beginning, now became almost impracticable, respiration grew more and more contracted and imperfect, till half after 11:00 on Saturday night, when, retaining the full possession of his intellect, he expired without a struggle.”

*“He was fully impressed at the beginning of his complaint as well as through every succeeding stage of it, that its conclusion would be fatal, submitting to the several exertions made for his recovery, rather as a duty than from any expectation of their efficacy. He considered the operation of death upon his system*

*as coeval with the disease; and several hours before his decease, after repeated efforts to be understood, succeeded in expressing a desire that he might be permitted to die without interruption. During the short period of his illness he economized his time in the arrangement of such few concerns as required his attention, with the utmost serenity, and anticipated his approaching dissolution with every demonstration of that equanimity for which his whole life had been so uniformly and singularly conspicuous.”*

The exact cause of General Washington’s death

has been the subject of much debate by many in the medical profession. Most modern people can not help but think that the blood letting was a major contributing factor. The total quantity of blood removed from General Washington has been estimated to be 5 to 7 pints.

Six weeks after the death of General Washington, Doctor James Brickell wrote an article expressing vehement disagreement with the blood

letting procedure. This article was not made public until 1903. Estimating the quantity of blood removed to be 82 ounces - - much less then the amount of blood actually drawn - - he bemoaned the lack of clinical wisdom and appropriateness. “... I think it my duty to point out what appears to me a most fatal error in their plan. . . old people can not bear bleeding as well as the young . . . we see. . . they drew from a man in the 69<sup>th</sup> year of his age the enormous quantity of 82 ounces, or above two quarts and a half of blood in about 13 hours. Very few of the most robust young men in the world could survive such a loss of blood; but the body of an aged person must be so exhausted, and all his power so weakened by it as to make his death speedy and inevitable.” Doctor Brickell was not entirely against venesection and bloodletting. However, he preferred removal of a lesser quantity of blood from a site closer to the inflamed organ. “. . . .to have attacked the disease as near its seat as possible the vein under the tongue might have been opened; the tonsils might have been

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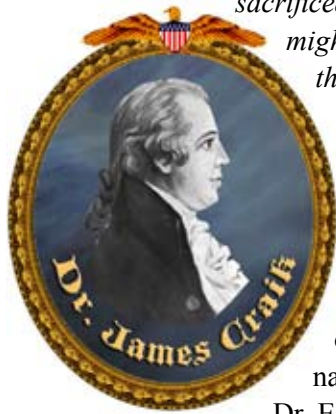
GEORGE WASHINGTON AND TOBIAS LEAR INSPECTING THE PLANTATION - WASHINGTON TOOK ILL ON THIS RIDE. PAINTING IS A COMPOSITE.







**The Last Days of General George Washington**  
*continued from page 8*



*sacrificed; the scarificator and cup might have been applied on or near the thyroid cartilage.”*

The exact quantity of blood removed from the ailing George Washington can be derived at as follows: Albin Rawlins drew 12 - 14 ounces; Dr. James Craik drew 20 ounces, then he drew another 20 ounces, and finally he drew another 40 ounces.

Dr. Elisha Dick drew 32 ounces. The total quantity of blood taken amounted to 124 - 126 ounces drawn over a period of nine to ten hours on Saturday, December 14<sup>th</sup>, 1799.

History tells us that General Washington was a physically impressive man, measuring 6 feet 3 inches in height and weighing 230 pounds. Knowing his size we can calculate that his total blood volume should be about seven quarts. The removal of more than half of his blood volume within a few hours led to contributing causes in his death. The fact that General Washington appeared physically calm just before his death may have been due

to profound hypertension and shock induced by the blood letting. The last minutes of George Washington was described by his adopted grandson George Washington Custis: “... *as the night advanced it became evident that he was sinking, and he seemed fully aware that ‘his hour was nigh.’ He inquired the time, and was answered a few minutes to ten. He spoke no more - - the hand of death was upon him, and he was conscious that ‘his hour has come.’ With surprising self-possession he prepared to die. Composing his form at length, and folding his arms on his bo-*

*som, without a sigh, without a groan, the Father of his Country died. No pang or struggle told when the noble spirit took its noiseless flight; while so tranquil appeared the manly features in the repose of death, that some moments had passed ere those around could believe that the patriarch was no more.”*

Our Chapter’s Surgeon, Dr. Francis P. Powers, advised that in today’s Emergency Rooms, the Doctors would go through the normal procedures for diagnosis and then administer antibiotics for what would be presumed to be a virulent strep throat infection.



**THE LAST HOURS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON**  
 BY REGNIER STEARNS

George Washington may or may not have blood work done depending on perceived degree of illness at time of examination, one or two vials, but not numerous pints. He may or may not receive IV fluids depending on his vital signs and whether or not they indicated dehydration. IV fluid administration to the elderly must be done with prudent care as their tolerance is limited. George Washington may not have even required hospitalization - - just sent

home to rest. The Presumptive Diagnosis: Acute Streptococcal Pharyngitis. Prognosis: Patient would live.

Donald N. Moran

A special thanks to our Chapter’s Surgeon, Dr. Powers for his assistance in reviewing the medical aspects of this article.





## A Matter of Respect !



### GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON'S TOMB AT MOUNT VERNON

During a summer visit to Mount Vernon, your editor and his wife, Linda, hiked down the walkway and paid our respects to George Washington and other family members entombed there. It was a beautiful day and the area at the vault was serene. We sat on one of the benches and were lost in our thoughts. From the trail coming from the mansion there arose a loud commotion - - it was a bus load of children - perhaps forty middle school age youngsters, apparently without adult supervision. Typical of their age, they were rowdy and generally having a good and loud time.

As they came around the bend in the walkway, and could see the tomb, the young girl leading the pack, turned, put her finger to her lips and said Sssssh! Every one of them instantly went quiet.

They milled around the crypt, some taking photographs, others read the inscriptions and whispered comments to each other. After about 15 to 20 minutes they left, taking the walkway heading to the South. As soon as they were out of sight of the crypt, they reverted back to being rowdy, noisy kids!

Linda and I marveled at the respect they had shown the Father of our Country. I commented on the event to the security officer stationed at the tomb who responded that it is the norm and he continued by saying it never ceases to amaze him.

Donald N. Moran  
Editor

## The California Society, SAR Board of Manager's Meeting



### And The Sons of Liberty Chapter

At the California Society, Sons of the American Revolution's annual Board of Manager's meeting, held in Riverside on November 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> our October guest speaker, Mrs. Shirley Judy was again the Guest speaker.

Shirley was our nominee for the Valley Forge Teacher's Program, and was selected by the State Society and sent there on a SAR scholarship. As she did at our meeting she gave a presentation on that activity and how much it will help her in her teaching.

Our State President, the Reverend Louis Carlson presented her the Good Citizenship pin and certificate, assisted by our First Vice President Melvin Harrell.



STATE PRESIDENT LOU CARLSON, PRESENTING SHIRLEY JUDY THE SAR'S GOOD CITIZENSHIP PIN. OUR CHAPTER'S PRESIDENT ELECT MELVIN HARRELL ASSISTING.

At the Saturday Evening Banquet, President General Edward Butler presented our Chapter two certificates recognizing our participation in the Partners in Patriotism Program. The first was for the 2007 - 2008 program, and the second certificate for the 2008 - 2009 program.





## Young George Washington



When most people think of George Washington one or two images come to mind - the young lad who cut down the cherry tree or the older Washington who was the General and our first President. Very few, today, know him, or even think

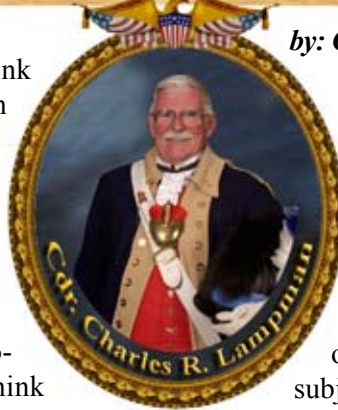
about Washington as a young man.

Washington, as a young man, had all the bright hopes and black despairs which seem all youth are subject to. It is also unfortunate that our Bi-centennial Committee chose the portrait of Washington by Gilbert Stuart painted of him as a, solemn, weary 64 year old. I wish that the Charles Willson Peale portrait of him as

a handsome and gallant young soldier, had been chosen instead.

Even as a young man, he possessed the outstanding qualities of - - wisdom - - poise - - serenity. He obtained those qualities through self-discipline for he started out like most, being impatient and passionate. He was also eager for glory in war, wealth in land, and success in love. He apprehended the great truth - - man can only be free through complete mastery of himself. Instead of allowing his passions to spend themselves, he restrained them. Instead of indulging himself in a life of pleasure, which he had ample means to do by age 20, he placed duty first.

Washington's mother, his father's second wife, was selfish and a terror to her children. One thing we may



by: *Cdr. Charles R. Lampman*

be grateful to her for is she kept young George Washington from becoming a Midshipman in the Royal Navy - - a school whence few American's emerged other than the most loyal

subjects of the King. Some people say George obtained his self-discipline from his ability to handle spirited horses. For one must be able to control himself first. George became a superb horseman, perhaps, that led to fox hunting becoming his favorite sport. He also acquired a deep love for the outdoors and people in general.

His formal education was scanty. His father died when

George was eleven. At that

time the College of William and Mary, in Williamsburg was for the Virginia gentry. Although endowed with the blood and instincts of a gentleman, he was denied a gentlemen's education. Shortly after his father's death he was sent to live with his older half-brother, Lawrence.

Lawrence had been schooled in England, served under Admiral Edward "Old Grog" Vernon (1684-1757) in the war with Spain.

Lawrence named his Virginia home after the Admiral - - "Mount Vernon". Lawrence married into one of Virginia's first families, the Farifax's. They owned vast amounts of land including that adjacent to Mount Vernon. Lawrence at age thirty was a well established gentleman when his awkward, clumsy half-brother became his charge.



GEORGE WASHINGTON  
BY: GILBERT STUART- PAINTED IN 1796



GEORGE WASHINGTON  
BY: CHARLES W. PEALE - PAINTED IN 1779





The next few years for the impressionable George would indeed shape his life. He learned good manners, social etiquette and a love of mathematics. It was his mathematical skills that qualified him as a surveyor to Lord Fairfax, who owned a large amount of land in the Shenandoah Valley that required surveying. So at age 16, for about \$ 7.50 a day, George headed for the Shenandoah. He would save his money and invest it in land.

His pleasant personality as well as his surveying skills earned him the everlasting friendship of the Fairfax's.

Young George did not spend all his time between 16 and 20 in the wilderness. The years from 1740 until the French and Indian War were peaceful, prosperous and relaxed in Virginia; and he took full advantage of those years to hone his skills of getting along with people, and how to be a better gentleman. He developed a good sense of humor, became a good card player, and really enjoyed dancing with the ladies. He joined the Masonic Lodge in Fredericksburg and became friends with many up and coming important people.

From his close relationships with the Fairfax family he continued to develop his philosophy of life - - simplicity of living - - a calm acceptance of life - - duty to the Commonwealth - - generosity to fellow man - - unwavering courage. One might say he embraced the stoic philosophy:

*Never evade life - - face it.  
Never avoid responsibility - - accept it.  
Not only believe in liberty - - practice it*

This young George did and he made history.

When George was twenty his half-brother, Lawrence, died and he became proprietor of Mount Vernon. He also fell deeply in love with the beautiful Sally Fairfax, who would

hold a special place in his heart until he died. Unfortunately she was the wife of his friend, William Fairfax. But having mastered his emotions, he never betrayed his friendship to William.



MARY BALL WASHINGTON TALKING HER SON, GEORGE OUT OF JOINING THE ROYAL NAVY  
A PAINTING BY: J. L. G. FERRIS

By age 21 he was commissioned a Major in the Virginia Militia. As such he was sent on several confidential missions into Western Virginia and the Ohio wilderness by Lieutenant Governor Robert Dinwiddie (1693-1773). By the start of the French and Indian War in 1754, George had been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. In fact, it was Washington who fired the first shot that started the war. He was defeated at Fort Necessity on May 20<sup>th</sup>, 1754, but was allowed to return to Virginia with his men.

Colonel Washington was with General Edward Braddock (1695-1755) who was killed in the Battle of the Wilderness on July 13<sup>th</sup>, 1755.

Washington led the retreat and was credited with saving the survivors of the battle, and attained the status of a competent officer.

During the next couple of years he had charge of all the Virginia frontier defenses. At age 26, in 1758, he resigned



YOUNG GEORGE WASHINGTON CREATED AND EXHIBITED AT THE MOUNT VERNON MUSEUM.

his commission over a dispute with the Governor after the capture of Fort Duquesne (later named Fort Pitt). The next time Washington would draw his sword would be 1775, when he accepted the command of the Continental Army. He did this reluctantly, as he had already experienced the horrors of war.

1778 was an eventful year. Not only did he resign his commission, he married Martha Custis and was elected to the Virginia Assembly. Thus the veteran Colonel started his political education. His youth was over, but he at age 26 had already made his mark on the history of America.

*Cdr. Charles R. Lampman, USN (Ret.)*

*Editor's note:* This was the keynote address at the 1998 Massing of the Colors delivered by the Commander.





## General Sir William Howe's Dog



Without a doubt, the Battle of Germantown (October 4<sup>th</sup>, 1777) was the most confused engagement of the American Revolution. A dense fog inhibited visibility as General Washington launched a surprise attack on the British forces encamped just outside Philadelphia. Owing to the confusion the British were able to repulse the determined attack, forcing the American Army to retreat.

In this confusion, Lieutenant General, Sir William Howe, commander of the British forces dog became lost and followed the retreating American army. The dog's identity was discovered by a "dog tag" attached to his collar. The dog was brought to the attention of General Washington who promptly dictated a note to his newest Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Hamilton (the note is in the handwriting of Hamilton). The note to Sir William was written with great care, as evident by the corrections, that all military protocol was observed.

The note was successfully delivered by a courier whose name is unknown as it was discovered in General Howe's Orderly Book. Obviously, arrangements were made, probably under a flag of truce, whereby an American marched through the British lines and returned the dog to General Howe.

The story is true, as documented by the note below and much has been made of it by some historians. In particular, a historian believed to have been Robert Isaac, but not confirmed, wrote: "The fact that Washington returned the dog to Howe is an almost unbelievable act of kindness. It shows him [George Washington] to be a great humanitarian and gentleman and truly displays his tremendous sense of honor".

Your editor believes that this was nicely written and should

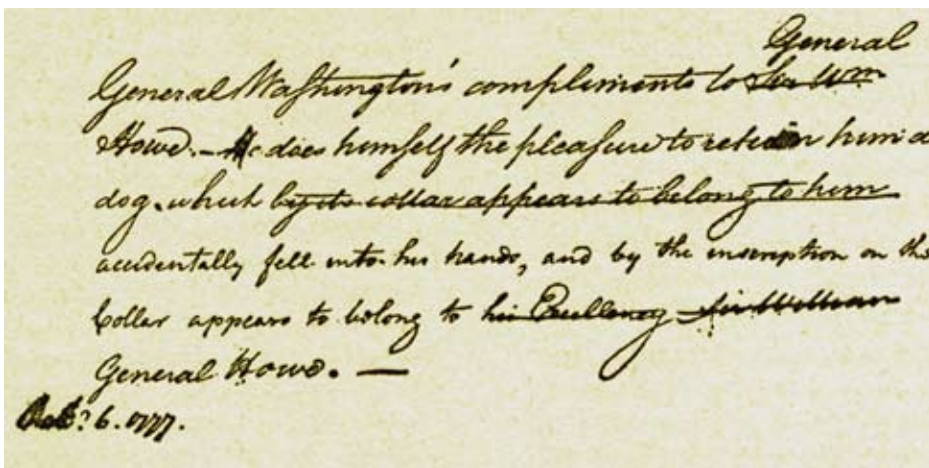
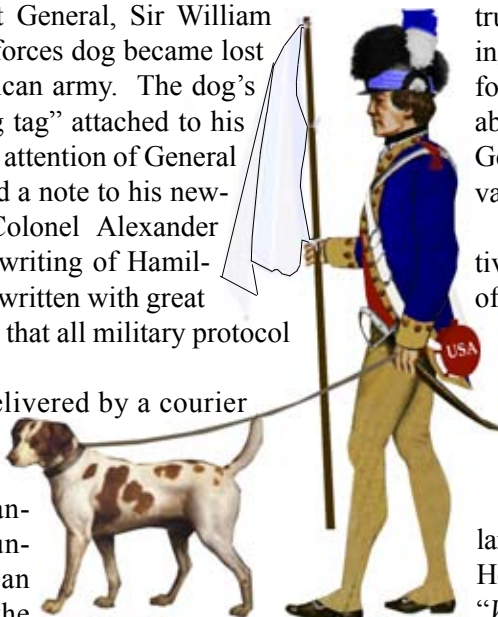
be filed with the Reverend Mason L. Weems' story regarding the young George Washington chopping down his father's cherry tree!"

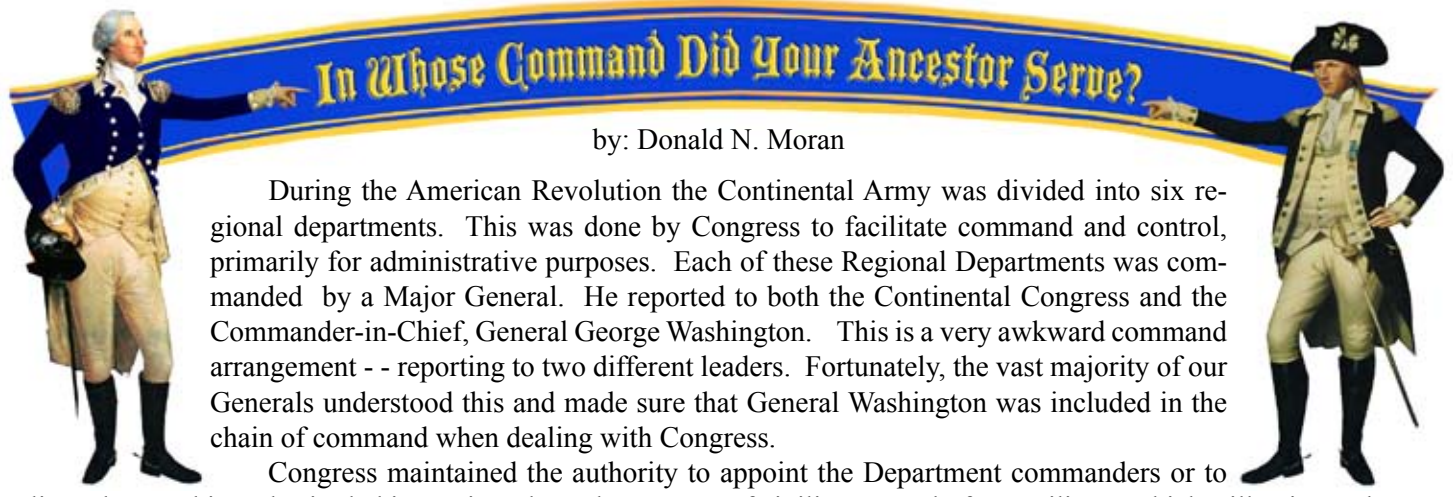
The real motivation of George Washington was most likely his personal involvement in espionage. He was always seeking accurate intelligence of the disposition and numbers of the enemy opposing him. How could Lt. General Howe refuse the flag of truce carried by an American soldier from entering his lines? This was an excellent opportunity for Washington to gather first hand information about the British defensive deployment, and General Washington rarely missed taking advantage of a good opportunity.

Regardless of General Washington's motives, this is a delightful sidelight to the history of the American Revolution..

### SAR HUMOR

An officer of the Continental Army had his family with him. His two sons, age 10 and 12 were truly mischievous. In desperation he took the boys to the Regimental Chaplain. The Chaplain decided to put the fear of God into the boys. He separated the boys, asking the youngest first. "Where do you think God is?" The boy bolted, ran outside to his big brother "Jimmy, we're in big trouble this time -- God is missing and they think we took him!"





by: Donald N. Moran

During the American Revolution the Continental Army was divided into six regional departments. This was done by Congress to facilitate command and control, primarily for administrative purposes. Each of these Regional Departments was commanded by a Major General. He reported to both the Continental Congress and the Commander-in-Chief, General George Washington. This is a very awkward command arrangement - - reporting to two different leaders. Fortunately, the vast majority of our Generals understood this and made sure that General Washington was included in the chain of command when dealing with Congress.

Congress maintained the authority to appoint the Department commanders or to relieve them. This authority led intermittently to the concept of civilian control of our military, which still exists today.

The Major Generals commanding these Departments had to work directly with the States within their Departments. They had to rely on 'their' States for the majority of their supplies, but more often than not appealed to General Washington to assist with pressuring Congress to support their requirements.

Each of our Revolutionary War ancestors that served either in the local or State militia, or the Continental Line were commanded by one or more of these Generals.

**THE MAIN ARMY**

Referred to as the "Main Army" because General Washington was in Command, it was actually the "Middle Department" consisting of Delaware, Maryland New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

COMMANDER:	SERVED FROM:	SERVED TO:
George Washington	15 June 1775	23 Dec. 1783



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
GEORGE WASHINGTON  
VIRGINIA  
(1732 - 1799)



MAJOR GENERAL  
NATHANAEL GREEN  
RHODE ISLAND  
(1742 - 1786)

**THE EASTERN DEPARTMENT**

The Eastern Department consisted of the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. It was officially created after General Washington led the Army to New York on April 4<sup>th</sup>, 1776, and abolished in November 1779.

COMMANDER:	SERVED FROM:	SERVED TO:
Artemus Ward	04 April 1776	20 Mar. 1777
William Heath	20 Mar. 1777	07 Nov. 1778
Horatio Gates	07 Nov. 1778	Nov. 1779



MAJOR GENERAL  
ARTEMUS WARD  
NEW YORK  
(1727 - 1800)



MAJOR GENERAL  
HENRY KNOX  
MASSACHUSETTS  
(1750 - 1806)

**THE NORTHERN DEPARTMENT**

The Northern Department consisted of New York State, north of New York City, and was established on June 25<sup>th</sup>, 1775, and at time included, those States that were re-designed the Middle Department and was originally called the New York Department but was redesignated the "Highlands Department", which was created on November 12<sup>th</sup>, 1776. It was always referred to as the Northern Department. The Northern Department was the only one that existed after the war.



continued on page 15 -->



## In Whose Command Did Your Ancestor Serve?

*Continued from page 14*

### THE NORTHERN DEPARTMENT CONTINUED



MAJOR GENERAL  
WILLIAM IRVINE  
PENNSYLVANIA  
(1741 - 1804)

COMMANDER:	SERVED FROM:	SERVED TO:
Philip Schuyler	25 June 1775	19 Aug. 1777
John Stark	19 Aug. 1777	17 Apr. 1778
Horatio Gates	17 Apr. 1778	19 Oct. 1778
Edward Hand	19 Oct. 1778	20 Nov. 1778
James Clinton	20 Nov. 1778	25 June 1781
John Stark	25 June 1781	15 Oct. 1781
William Alexander	15 Oct. 1781	21 Nov. 1781
John Stark	21 Nov. 1781	29 Aug. 1782
William Alexander	29 Aug. 1782	15 Jan. 1783



MAJOR GENERAL  
ARTEMUS WARD  
MASSACHUSETTS  
(1727 - 1800)



MAJOR GENERAL  
BENJAMIN LINCOLN  
MASSACHUSETTS  
(1733 - 1810)

### THE HIGHLAND DEPARTMENT

The Highland Department was created on June 25<sup>th</sup>, 1775, and existed until January 15<sup>th</sup>, 1783. It was the smallest Department and was created to defend the Hudson River, north of New York City.

COMMANDER:	SERVED FROM:	SERVED TO:
William Heath	12 Nov. 1776	21 Dec. 1776
Alexander McDougall	21 Dec. 1776	12 May 1777
Israel Putnam	12 May 1777	16 Mar. 1778
Alexander McDougall	16 Mar. 1778	20 May 1778
Horatio Gates	20 May 1778	24 Nov. 1779
Alexander McDougall	24 Nov. 1778	27 Nov. 1779
William Heath	27 Nov. 1779	21 Nov. 1780
Robert Howe (Acting)	21 Feb. 1780	21 June 1780
Alexander McDougall	21 June 1780	03 Aug. 1780
Benedict Arnold	03 Aug. 1780	25 sept. 1780
George Washington	25 Sept. 1780	28 Sept. 1780
Alexander McDougall	28 Sept. 1780	05 Oct. 1780
Nathaneal Greene	05 Oct. 1780	17 Oct. 1780
William Heath	17 Oct. 1780	11 May 1781
John Paterson (Acting)	11 May 1781	24 June 1781
Alexander McDougall	24 June 1781	18 Jan. 1782
William Heath	18 Jan. 1782	24 Aug. 1782
Henry Knox	24 Aug. 1782	End of the war



MAJOR GENERAL  
HORATIO GATES  
VIRGINIA  
(1728 - 1806)



MAJOR GENERAL  
JOHN SULLIVAN  
NEW HAMPSHIRE  
(1740 - 1795)



MAJOR GENERAL  
JOHN STARK  
NEW HAMPSHIRE  
(1728 - 1822)

*Continued on page 16->*





## In Whose Command Did Your Ancestor Serve?

*Continued from page 15*

### THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT

The Southern Department consisted of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. It was created on March 1<sup>st</sup>, 1776. Later in the war, Delaware and Maryland were transferred to it.



MAJOR GENERAL  
BENEDICT ARNOLD  
CONNECTICUT (1741 - 1801)  
*(Artist conception)*

Commander:	Served From:	Served to
Charles Lee	01 Mar. 1776	09 Sept. 1776
Robert Howe	09 Sept. 1776	25 Sept. 1778
Benjamin Lincoln	25 Sept. 1778	13 June 1780
Horatio Gates	13 June 1780	17 Oct. 1780
Nathanael Greene	17 Oct. 1780	End of the War



MAJOR GENERAL  
CHARLES LEE  
VIRGINIA (1731 - 1782)  
*(Painting by Chs. Peale)*

### THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT

The Western Department was created on April 10<sup>th</sup>, 1777 and covered the frontier territory from Western Virginia to the Illinois country including the southern portion of Michigan. It was abolished at the wars end.



MAJOR GENERAL  
WILLIAM ALEXANDER  
(A/K/A/ LORD STERLING)  
NEW YORK (1726 - 1783)

Commander:	Served From:	Served to
Edward Hand	10 Apr. 1777	26 May 1778
Lachlan McIntosh	26 May 1778	20 Feb. 1779
Daniel Brodhead	05 Mar. 1779	21 Sept. 1781
William Irvine	24 Sept. 1781	End of the War



BRIGADIER GENERAL  
RICHARD MONTGOMERY  
NEW YORK (1738 - 1775)  
*(Artist conception)*

### THE CANADIAN DEPARTMENT

The Canadian Department was established on February 17<sup>th</sup>, 1776 after elements of the Continental Army invaded Canada. When the invasion failed, all the American troops retreated to northern New York and New Hampshire/Vermont by the end of July 1776, The Department went out of existence at that time.



BRIGADIER GENERAL  
JAMES CLINTON  
NEW YORK (1733 - 1812)  
*(no painting of him has been found)*

Commander:	Served From:	Served to
Richard Montgomery	09 Dec. 1775	31 Dec. 1775
David Wooster	31 Dec. 1775	06 Mar. 1776
Charles Lee	17 Feb. 1776	01 Mar. 1776 Never served
John Thomas	06 Mar. 1776	01 June 1776
John Sullivan	01 June 1776	02 July 1776
Horatio Gates	appointed on 17 June 1776	
Never served owing to the withdrawal from Canada		



MAJOR GENERAL  
JOHN THOMAS  
MASSACHUSETTS (1724 -1776)  
*(only this primitive drawing of him has survived)*









### ***Ratio of Camp Followers to Soldiers during the Spring of 1779***

A record has survived of part of the Continental Army encamped at Middlebrook, New Jersey denoting the number of women with the army. George Washington and the main Army was at Morristown. At this time there were usually nine companies in each regiment.

#### ***The First Pennsylvania Brigade***

No. of Regiments	Women per Regiments	Women per Company
4	28	3

#### ***The Second Pennsylvania Brigade***

No. of Regiments	Women per Regiments	Women per Company
4	27	3

#### ***The First Maryland Brigade***

No. of Regiments	Women per Regiments	Women per Company
4	21	2

#### ***The Second Maryland Brigade***

No. of Regiments	Women per Regiments	Women per Company
4	22	2

#### ***Muhlenberg's Virginia Brigade***

No. of Regiments	Women per Regiments	Women per Company
4	11	1

#### ***Woodford's Virginia Brigade (8 companies)***

***April 21<sup>st</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup>***

No. of Regiments	Women per Regiments	Women per Company
5	10	1

#### ***Woodford's Virginia Brigade (8 companies)***

***May 22<sup>nd</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup>***

No. of Regiments	Women per Regiments	Women per Company
4	26	3

#### ***Scott's Virginia Brigade***

No. of Regiments	Women per Regiments	Women per Company
4	26	3

Twenty-two Companies	Women per Company
4	3

### ***Number of women on the rolls prior to the march to Yorktown***

Regiment/Detachment	No. Men	No. Women
1 <sup>st</sup> & 2 <sup>nd</sup> New Jersey Regiment	600	18 women 3%
1 <sup>st</sup> New York Regiment	325	10 women 3%
2 <sup>nd</sup> New York Regiment	350	10 women 3%
1 <sup>st</sup> Rhode Island	450	13 women 3%
Hazen's Canadian Regiment	200	6 women 3%
Lamb's Artillery Regiment	225	18 women 7.9%
Scammell's Light Infantry Rgt.	256	8 women 3%
Commander-in-Chief's Guards	69	5 women 13%
Corps of Sappers & Miners	50	2 women 2%
Artificers (Numbers unknown)		2 women ?%
Delaware recruits	60	no women 0%

### ***Number of women who marched to Yorktown with the American Army***

Regiment/Detachment	No. Men	No. Women
1 <sup>st</sup> & 2 <sup>nd</sup> New Jersey Regiment	600	6 women 1%
1 <sup>st</sup> New York Regiment	325	5 women 1.5%
2 <sup>nd</sup> New York Regiment	350	5 women 1.5%
1 <sup>st</sup> Rhode Island	450	7 women 1.5%
Hazen's Canadian Regiment	200	4 women 2%
Lamb's Artillery Regiment	225	9 women 4%
Scammell's Light Infantry Rgt.	256	4 women 1.5%
Commander-in-Chief's Guards	69	3 women 2.3%
Corps of Sappers & Miners	50	1 women 2%
Artificers (Numbers unknown)		2 women ?%
Delaware recruits	60	no women 0%
Total:	2,525	46 women 1.5%

#### **EDITORS NOTE**

A special thanks to Radford and Judy Polinsky of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Regiment of Foot for their cooperation in obtaining the photographs to illustrate this article.

Donald N. Moran





## Our Chapter Medals Are Still Available



THE SONS OF LIBERTY CHAPTER MEMBERSHIP MEDAL

The membership medal, available to our Chapter members only, and depicted to the left, and the George Washington Massing of the Colors and Salute to Our armed Forces medal, available to any one who has participated in said event, and is depicted to the right can be purchased for \$ 27.00 each, including shipping and handling.

If you wish to purchase either or both please send a request to our Secretary,

Melvin M. Harrel  
Post Office Box 12116  
San Bernadino, CA 92423-2116  
909-855-4428



THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MASSING OF THE COLORS MEDAL

## A POINT TO PONDER

*“The power under the Constitution, will always be in the people. It is intrusted, for certain defined purposes, and for a certain limited period, to representatives of their own choosing; and, whenever it is exercised contrary to their interest, or not agreeably to their wishes, their servants can and undoubtedly” “will be recalled”.*



*George Washington*



## COMING EVENTS MONTHLY MEETING

### OUR ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PARTY



DECEMBER 20<sup>th</sup>, 2009

AT THE HOME OF COLONEL  
JOHN AND MARY ELLEN  
MOHLER

SEE INVITATION ON  
PAGE 3

## A POINT TO PONDER

*BEFORE A STANDING ARMY CAN RULE, THE PEOPLE MUST BE DISARMED; AS THEY ARE IN ALMOST EVERY KINGDOM OF EUROPE. THE SUPREME POWER IN AMERICA CANNOT ENFORCE UNJUST LAWS BY THE SWORD; BECAUSE THE WHOLE BODY OF THE PEOPLE ARE ARMED AND CONSTITUTE A FORCE SUPERIOR TO ANY BAND OF REGULAR TROOPS THAT CAN BE, ON ANY PRETENSE, RAISED IN THE UNITED STATES,”*

*Noah  
Webster  
1787*



## 2009

Dec. 20<sup>th</sup>- - - - Christmas Party

## 2010

Jan. tba - - - - - Installation of Officers Luncheon

Feb. 20<sup>th</sup> - - - - Monthly Meeting

Feb. 21<sup>st</sup> - - - George Washington Massing of the Colors

Mar. 4<sup>th</sup>- 6<sup>th</sup> - - - Nat'l Leadership Meeting - Louisville, KY

Mar. 20<sup>th</sup> - - - Monthly Meeting

Apr. tba - - - - - State Meeting

Apr. 17<sup>th</sup> - - - Monthly Meeting

May 15<sup>th</sup> - - - Monthly Meeting  
June 9<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> - - - Nat'l Congress Winston-Salem, NC

June 19<sup>th</sup> - - - Monthly Meeting

July 4<sup>th</sup> - - - - 4<sup>th</sup> of July Parade

July 17<sup>th</sup> -Monthly Meeting