



The Liberty Bell News Letter of the Kansas Society Sons of the American Revolution

The President's Corner

by Dennis Nelson

The March to 1000!

As I began to write this article, our Kansas Society has grown to over 800 members. Just in 2016, we exceeded 700 members for the first time. I attribute this growth to our membership telling others about our Society and to our hard-working state, chapter and non-SAR genealogists that refuse to give up on proving an applicant's lineage. I also attribute it to the referrals we receive from the DAR and others and the NSSAR website that informs us of interested applicants.

Any time there is political divisions within our country, when there is even disagreement as to what is patriotic and what is not, there is comfort in knowing that our Patriot ancestors were

willing to risk it all in the American Revolution. They are our true Patriots.

The year 2026 is the 250th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. This will result in renewed interest in the founding of the United States and the Revolutionary War. It will also result in an increased interest in proving your ancestry back to the Revolution. Some of these related 250th anniversaries are beginning soon. The Townsend Revenue Act 2017, British Troops arrive in Boston 2018, Boston Massacre 2020, Boston Tea Party 2023, Battles of Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill 2025.

This is an exciting time to be a member of the Kansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. With your help we

are growing our Society, reinvigorating existing chapters with new members, and looking to expand with new chapters in Kansas.

The Kansas Society SAR march to 1,000 members is well on its way! Thank you for all you do for the SAR!



The 250th Anniversary of the Townshend Acts

by Compatriot Brooks Lyles (KS)

Life in colonial America and its relationship with England during the first half of the 18th Century was pretty good. The colonists provided timber, tar, sugar, molasses, tobacco, animal skins, rice, and indigo to Great Britain and imported wool and silk clothing, clocks, books, china, furniture, guns and bullets, steel and iron products from the shops and factories of the mother country. The colonists governed and taxed themselves with minimal oversight from crown officials. They had militias that defended their villages and protected the frontier, and when the Crown called they would help fight the enemies of Great Britain. This long period of intentional "Salutary Neglect" by Parliament and the King had led the colonists to think themselves "Independent", though loyal subjects of the King. It was a mutually beneficial arrangement.

By the end of the 1740s however, upwards of two million people were living in the American Colonies¹, and some in Parliament were starting to look at them as an untapped source of tax revenue. Other than expected compliance with the Navigation Acts², which required colonial

commerce to travel on British shipping through British harbors, Parliament had done little to actively govern the American Colonies. The vast majority of the tax incomes helping sustain the operations of the Empire were paid by British subjects living in the British Isles, but as long as the status quo remained profitable to English merchants and the Crown, there was no great clamor to bring the Colonies under the thumb of Parliament.

It was not until 1754 when an incident in the Ohio Valley sparked The Seven Years War, known as The French and Indian War to most Americans, that things changed. Great Britain prevailed against France and her allies in this first world war, incurring a debt of £130M (greater than the annual output of the nation's economy³) along the way. To put that in perspective, £130,000,000 in 1764 would be over £21,000,000,000 in today's currency.⁴

Since the Crown had incurred this debt protecting the American Colonies, many in Parliament felt the Colonies should help pay it. Additionally the vast French-Canadian territories ceded to England in the 1763 Treaty of Paris⁵ meant an additional 10,000 troops would be needed to prevent an insurrection of the predominately French-speaking Catholic population. With taxes consuming



The Right Honourable Charles Townshend (1725-1767)

about 9% of the nation's income,⁶ Parliament began looking again at the western colonies. The Colonists felt they had already paid heavily with the blood of their militias, the vast amounts of food, wagons, livestock and other supplies they provided British Armies operating on the continent, as well as the local taxes charged by their own colonial assemblies. They were doing their duty as they had come to see their role in the empire.

A New King and Instability

In 1760, with two years remaining in the war, King George II died and was succeeded by his grandson King George III. Over the next 10 years, the young King appointed seven different Prime Ministers to run his government, a period known as the 'Decade of Ministerial Instability'.⁷ What they each had in common was

³ Page 17, *An Empire on the Edge, How Britain Came to Fight America*, by Nick Bunker, 2014

⁴ <http://www.bankofengland.co.uk/education/Pages/resources/inflationtools/calculator/default.aspx>

⁵ <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1750-1775/treaty-of-paris>

¹ Page 15, *An Empire on the Edge, How Britain Came to Fight America*, by Nick Bunker, 2014

² <http://www.ncpedia.org/navigation-acts-1651-1660>

⁶ Page 18, *An Empire on the Edge, How Britain Came to Fight America*, by Nick Bunker, 2014

⁷ <http://www.historyhome.co.uk/c-eight/constitu/min-inst.htm>

the crushing debt and the requirement to prepare Great Britain for the inevitable next war.

Another result of this constant turnover and the struggle to build and maintain Parliamentary coalitions was indifference towards the North American colonies. They were too focused on their own challenges at home to worry much about their North American colonies. In many ways this lack of a coherent colonial policy was a major factor in the eventual loss of America.

Nowhere is this more apparent than in the series of acts that were imposed and just as rapidly repealed by Parliament during this period. The Sugar Act of 1764, the Stamp and Quartering Acts of 1765, and the Townshend Acts of 1767 are all attempts to lessen the debt the empire had incurred, with a secondary objective of reminding the colonies that they were subjects of the King and, as such and in all matters, subservient to Parliament.

The Sugar and Currency Acts of 1764, the Stamp and Quartering Acts of 1765

In 1763 Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer, George Grenville, was bent on lowering the national debt and initiating colonial reforms to bring the American colonies more in line with the Crown's other overseas holdings. With the full backing of Parliament, he initiated a series of well intended, but heavy-handed laws. The Sugar Act, also known as the American Revenue Act, reduced the tax on a gallon of molasses from 6 pence to 3 pence, but closed several loop holes, prohibited trade with the French, Dutch, and Spanish in the West Indies, and in conjunction with the establishment of the Customs

Board, enforced the collection of the tax.⁸ The Currency Act, which controlled the printing and use of colonial paper money, was driven by British merchants who wanted to be paid in British sterling and not colonial paper currency.⁹

The reaction of the colonists was not what Parliament had expected. The colonists resisted, and Parliament discovered it had very little authority in the colonies to enforce its policies. Governing from 3000 miles away was difficult at best and almost impossible when the colonies had their own assemblies and courts filled with free born independent thinking men (and lawyers) who were willing to argue Parliament's right to impose its authority on them. In New England and New York, leaders organized boycotts of luxury items from England, but the larger issue across all the colonies was a depressed post-war economy. The tax was considered an undue burden on the common man.

In March 1765, before the full colonial reaction to the Sugar Act was felt in England, Grenville and Parliament followed up with the Stamp Act, and in May with the Quartering Act.¹⁰ Ostensibly, the tax was going to be used to help pay for the troops needed to protect the American frontier and to garrison the newly acquired Canadian

territories.¹¹ The colonists viewed this differently from previous acts, not as one designed to regulate commerce, but a fundamental shift in British policy to raise money in the colonies without going through the colonial legislatures. If enacted, it set a dangerous precedent for more and larger taxes in the future and more control over their daily lives.

And to be honest, that was what Grenville and some others in



Parliament were seeking.

The uproar in colonial legislatures was quick and resolute. The Virginia House of Burgesses adopted Patrick Henry's Stamp Act Resolves.¹² These resolves declared that Americans possessed the same rights as Englishmen, especially the right to be taxed only by their own representatives; that Virginians should pay no taxes except those

⁸

<http://www.ushistory.org/declaration/related/sugaract.html>

⁹

<http://www.ushistory.org/declaration/related/currencyact.html>

¹⁰For more details on the Stamp Act see: The Stamp Act, by David Schrader, Fall 2015 Issue of SAR Magazine. Vol. 110, No. 2, Pages 18-20

¹¹ Page 18, An Empire on the Edge, How Britain Came to Fight America, by Nick Bunker, 2014

¹²

<http://www.history.org/history/teaching/tchc/rvar.cfm>

voted by the Virginia House of Burgesses; and that anyone supporting the right of Parliament to tax Virginians should be considered an enemy of the colony. In May, Samuel Adams told the Boston Town Meeting: 'If taxes are laid upon us in any shape without our having a legal representation where they are laid, are we not reduced from the character of free subjects to the miserable state of tributary slaves?'¹³

The Quartering Act of 1765 was directly related to the increasing number of soldiers the Crown believed would be needed in North America. It required assemblies to provide housing and sustenance to British troops stationed in their towns.¹⁴ General Thomas Gage, the commander-in-chief of North America, was the primary author. Soldiers were to be housed in barracks or empty public buildings where required, but not in private residences, and local governments were responsible for funding the initiative. Most legislatures agreed to the new law even though the expense was seen as another tax by some. In January 1766, however, the New York assembly voted not to comply. New York was the main port of arrival and departure of soldiers and the burden to finance housing was heavier on them than on any other assembly.

The rallying cry of "No Taxation, Without Representation" took hold and gave rise to grass roots organizations like the Sons of Liberty across the colonies. They burned stamps, threatened officials with tarring and feathering, and hung Grenville and others in effigy as Liberty Trees sprung up in towns and cities across the colonies. For the first time the colonies had a common cause and started to work together as they formulated boycotts of English goods and other acts of resistance. Though their beef was with Parliament and not the King, that would eventually change.

The Declaratory Act of 1766

By the end of 1765, Grenville had fallen from power and a new administration took office. The Rockingham Whigs, led by Watson Wentworth, 2nd Marques of Rockingham, were concerned with the effect the uproar in the colonies might have on the English economy, and they quickly abolished The Stamp Act. But to get the votes necessary to repeal the act they had to win over members of Parliament who felt that giving in to the colonies was tantamount to caving in and would send the wrong signal. In early 1766 they passed the Declaratory Act, intended to remind the colonies that Parliament was in charge.¹⁵ Soon the Rockingham government fell and another move to tame the colonies was at hand.

The Townshend Acts

In 1767, William Pitt, the Earl of Chatham and King George III's latest Prime Minister, had problems. National debt remained high and Prime Ministers were changing at an alarming rate while America, a burr under the King's saddle, was causing philosophical divisions in Parliament.

Charles Townshend, Chancellor of the Exchequer since 1766, an ally of George Grenville and a supporter of colonial taxation, had a solution. Given the colonist's reactions to the Stamp Act, Townshend's proposal of external tariffs was meant as a smarter way of getting what Parliament wanted. The Townshend Acts were designed to collect revenue from the colonists in America by putting customs duties on imports of "Luxury Items" such as wine, fruits, white and green glass (China), lead, paints, paper and pasteboard, as well as tea (72 items in all).¹⁶ In the general scheme of American commerce, these items made up a small percentage of its overall trade. And while not technically a tax, it was close.¹⁷ It was also not unnoticed that Great Britain maintained a monopoly on the trade of these items, meaning the colonists could not buy them from other countries. With the Quartering Act already in effect, Townshend proposed a key shift in how the new revenue was to be spent from servicing debt to helping gain more

¹³ <http://www.historytoday.com/richard-cavendish/stamp-act>

¹⁴ <http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/parliament-passes-the-quartering-act>

¹⁵ For more information on the Declaratory Acts see: The Declaratory Act, by David Schrader Summer 2017 Issue of SAR Magazine. Vol. 112, No. 1

¹⁶ <http://www.stamp-act-history.com/townshend-act/townshend-acts/>

¹⁷ For a more detailed explanation of the distinction between internal and external taxes, and tariffs to regulate trade and tariffs to raise revenue please see David Schrader's article in the Summer 2017 Issue of SAR Magazine. Vol. 112, No. 1, Page 33.

control over the colonies. The money raised was to provide independent salaries for Royal Governors and local magistrates. With these government officials now being paid by the Crown, colonial legislatures could no longer withhold salaries as a way of pressuring local officials to oppose Parliament's directives. Parliament intended to flex its muscles and rein in the colonies' ever growing sense of independence.

And there was more to the Townshend Acts than just the duties on imports. They were a series of laws, designed specifically to penalize the colonies for their previous resistance to the Stamp and Quartering Acts: The New York Restraining Act, the appointment of a five member American Board of Commissioners of Customs headquartered in Boston, and the addition of Admiralty Courts.¹⁸

The New York Restraining Act

This purely punitive measure suspended the New York assembly and forbade the Royal Governor of New York from signing any bills until they complied with the Quartering Act of 1765. The New York assembly decided to provide limited funding for housing and food.

Customs Commissioners and Admiralty Courts

The headquarters of the American Board of Customs Commissioners was established in Boston where the resistance to the Stamp Act had been the strongest. Five officials were appointed to exercise control of American customs, reinforce

trade acts, and collect duties imposed by the Townshend Act. The act empowered the supreme court of the colonies to issue writs of



assistance, essentially search warrants, to enforce customs regulations. To reinforce the power of the new custom commissioners, new admiralty courts were created in Boston, Philadelphia, and Charleston in addition to the existing one in Halifax. This was first and foremost a move to limit well established and widespread colonial smuggling practices and enforce compliance with the import duties. John Hancock was considered a businessman with particular skills in this area, but he was certainly not alone. Everyone who made his living in the import, export, and shipping industry knew that duties unpaid were profits kept.

Reactions and Repercussions

The Townshend Acts appealed to those in Parliament who felt the Rockingham Whigs had been too lenient towards the Colonies. Passed in June, they became effective on November 20, 1767.

It was not until October 12 that the Acts, including the list of duties,

were printed in the Pennsylvania Chronicle and Philadelphia's citizens got their first look at Parliament's next round of "taxes". The reaction across the colonies was a repeat of their reaction to the hated Stamp Act. People felt that a tariff on the import of paper was no different than a tax on the use of paper. Spurred on by the writings and speeches of John Dickinson, Samuel Adams, James Otis, Jr., Patrick Henry and others, the colonists protested against the tax as an assault on their rights as Englishmen. They appealed to the King to intercede on their behalf with Parliament while organizing resistance to the Acts.

John Dickinson's articulate and compelling series of 'Letters from a Pennsylvania Farmer', espousing their rights as Englishmen and urging nonviolent resistance to the Acts, were reprinted in newspapers from Georgia to Massachusetts and served to unite the colonies in a common cause.¹⁹ Boston merchants again boycotted English goods and were now joined by merchants in New York and Philadelphia as well as planters in Virginia and South Carolina. The Massachusetts Assembly was dissolved in 1768 for sending a circular letter to other colonies explaining their common plight. The colonies began to show solidarity against what they considered a common threat.

That fall Charles Townshend died suddenly and Frederick, Lord North, was appointed to replace him as the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Meanwhile Boston's continued

¹⁸<http://www.stamp-act-history.com/townshend-act/townshend-acts/>

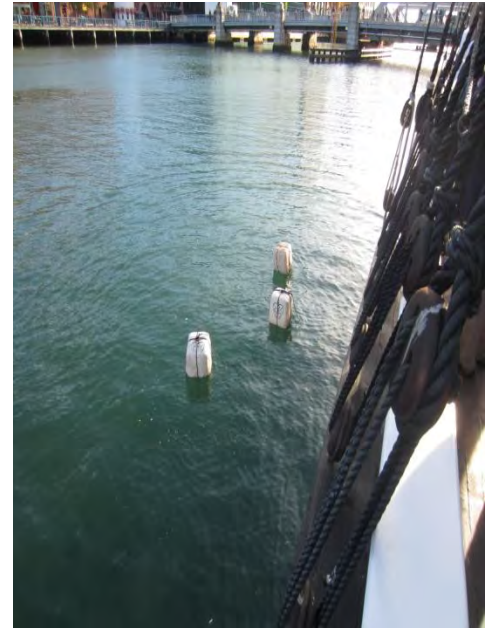
¹⁹Page 34, Reporting the Revolutionary War, Todd Andrlik, 2012

resistance to the Acts characterized by riots, acts of violence, and intimidation of Crown officials by the Sons of Liberty, forced the hand of Parliament and the King. Lord Hillsborough, the Secretary of State for the Americas, directed General Thomas Gage to send British troops to the city to enforce the laws and keep the peace.²⁰ Eighteen months later, in March 1770, tensions came to a head as rioters pelted a British sentry with snowballs, rocks and ice. The guard was called out and before the evening was over five local citizens lay dead.

The Boston Massacre occurred on the same day that now Prime Minister, Frederick, Lord North, gave his first speech to Parliament. North understood finances, and he had the confidence of the King. He had been a supporter of George Grenville and his policy towards the colonies and, as a supporter of the Townshend Acts, once said that, he'd oppose their repeal "until he saw America prostrate at his feet."²¹ However he was also a practical man. The calculation on total taxes to be raised, exclusive of the duty on tea, was only £43,420 annually, a small amount of what was actually needed.²² In reality, the income produced was even less than that. Duties collected in 1768 only amounted to £13,200, and the following year it fell sharply to £5,561.²³ Actual income from the

duties was far below expectations. and he saw the boycott of British goods across the colonies was having an adverse effect on the British economy. With the knowledge that the Acts had been a failure North took a conciliatory approach with the colonies.²⁴ He announced the repeal of the Townshend Acts. He removed the troops from Boston, he led the repeal of the Currency Act of 1764 and, for the economic reasons discussed, he removed all of the Townshend duties except one. Feeling the need to remind the colonies that Parliament still had the right to impose taxes he left the tax on tea in place.

And that gentle readers is another story for another time.



²⁰<http://www.historytoday.com/richard-cavendish/stamp-act>

²¹ Page 50, The Men Who Lost America, Andrew Jackson O'Shaughnessy, 2013

²²<http://www.stamp-act-history.com/townshend-act/townshend-acts/>

²³ Historical Statistics of the United States: Earliest Times to the Present, vol.5 "Imperial

Taxes Collected under Several British Revenue Laws: 1765-1774"

²⁴ Page 51, Ibid

The Princeton Battlefield

Where George Washington Saved the American Revolution

By Compatriot W.H. 'Skip' Cox (CA)

Four days before the Battle of Princeton, the Continental Army almost ceased to exist. Gen. George Washington began the summer of 1776 with 24,000 soldiers, preparing to meet the British in New York. The defeat of his army at Brooklyn was followed by defeats that resulted in the loss of Fort Mifflin, Fort Mifflin and New York City, the best harbor in America, along with tons of supplies and thousands of men. By Christmas, he had only 6,500 men left, many whose enlistments were set to expire in six days, on Dec. 31. Thomas Paine "wrote, "These are the times that try men's souls!" Washington promised \$10 for each man and begged his men to reenlist, saying, "If you will consent to stay one month longer, you will render that service to the cause or liberty and to your country which you can probably never do under any other circumstances!" About 3,300 men chose to remain.

Washington, after his victory over the British-hired German Hessian mercenaries at Trenton on Dec. 26, 1776, expected a British counter-attack, and positioned his army on the south side of Assunpink Creek, southeast of Trenton. On Jan. 1, British commander Lord Charles Cornwallis reached Princeton. On Jan. 2, Cornwallis left 1,500 troops at Princeton, and led 5,000 troops toward Trenton. Washington sent a mixed force of infantry, militia and artillery to slow Cornwallis. It was successful; the British arrival at Trenton was delayed until just before sundown, which allowed Washington's army to bloodily repulse three twilight British assaults. But Washington and his 5,000 troops, mostly militia, with their boats upstream, were against the Delaware River. Cornwallis, confident of

victory the next day, called off the attack, saying, "We've got the old fox safe now. We'll go over and bag him in the morning. Washington called a council of war. One of his cavalry officers had discovered a back road to Princeton. Their decision was to steal a night march, maneuver around Cornwallis's left flank, march 18 miles and attack the British garrison at Princeton. The Continental troops mulled their wagon and artillery wheels, and anything that could make noise. By 2 a.m., the army quietly began its march to Princeton. Washington left behind two cannons and 500 men to keep fires burning and make noise with picks and shovels to make the British think they were

digging in. These men left before dawn. When the British marched to attack the next morning Washington and his army were gone!

As the Americans approached Princeton, British troops under British brigade commander Lt. Col. Charles Mifflin were marching to Trenton as ordered. They spotted the American

vanguard and fighting flared. Infantry blazed away at each other from 40 yards, until the redcoats launched a furious British bayonet attack. American Gen. Hugh Mercer's brigade was routed. Mercer, in his attempt to stem the rout, fighting off blows with his sword, was bayoneted seven times, mortally wounded and left for dead, as were many other officers and men. It was into this chaos that, historian Richard M. Ketchum said, "A tall man on a white horse could be seen galloping toward the battle.", With his men behind him, Washington gave the order to advance and led them to within 90 feet of the British line, ordering "Fire!" The British returned fire. Historian W.J. Wood,



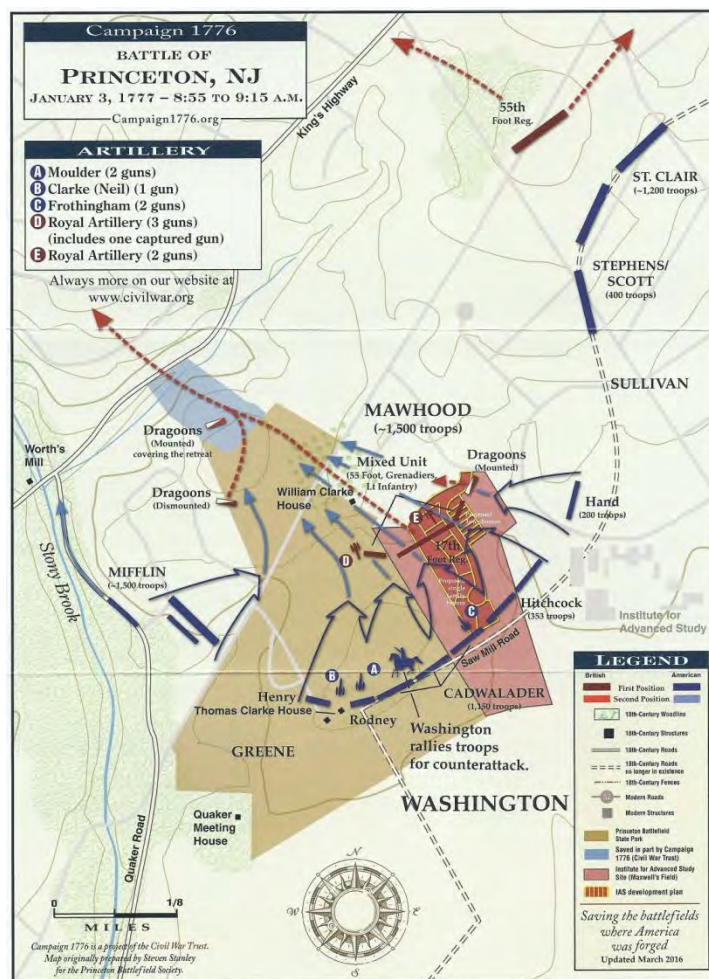
wrote, "Colonel John Fitzgerald of Washington's staff covered his eyes so that he would not see his commander blasted from the saddle. Yet as the smoke began to clear, there was Washington, standing in his stirrups, calmly waiving his men forward."

The British broke and ran, with Washington shouting, "it's a fine fox chase my boys!" as he led the pursuit. At Nassau Hall, College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, the British waved a white flag and surrendered. Washington had won the Battle of Princeton and saved the American Revolution.

As Pulitzer-prize winning journalist for The Washington Post, George Will wrote in his column of April 8, 2016, "A Battle to Save a Battlefield, "... [f George \Washington's audacity on Jan. 3, 1m, had not reversed the patriots retreat and routed the British, the American Revolution might have been extinguished ... the battle to save this battlefield, one of the nation's most significant and neglected sites are not yet lost ..." Maxwell's Field on the Princeton Battlefield, where Washington rallied his troops and saved the American Revolution, is in jeopardy (see map). The Institute for Advanced Study (IAS), a prestigious non-profit organization unaffiliated with Princeton University, owns the land. IAS was bulldozing Maxwell's Field to construct faculty housing, hut, as a result of herculean efforts by the Save Princeton Coalition (which includes the Civil War Trust-Campaign 1776, the Princeton Battlefield Society, the Society of the Cincinnati, the American Association for State and Local History, the National Coalition for History, the National Parks Conservation Association, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the British Veterans Association of the Royal Leicestershire 17th Regiment of 1-10m [defeated by Washington's troops at Princeton], United Kingdom Battlefields Trust, and numerous other patriotic organizations, politicians and individuals around the world) IAS halted construction and entered into a binding contract to sell 14.85 acres of Maxwell's field for \$4 million to the Civil War Trust-Campaign 1776 (www.civilwar.org/give/save-battlefields/save-princeton) for transfer to the State of New Jersey and added to the existing Princeton Battlefield State Park. The deadline is

Dec. 15, 2017. So far, \$3.600 has been raised, but we need \$400, 000 more.. Each \$1 donation receives a \$1matching grant, for \$2 total.

It was a bitterly cold-28 degrees on that clear, windy, Friday morning, Jan. 3, 1777, where the blood of wounded and dying patriots congealed and froze to the ground on



Maxwell's Field. We, as members of the Sons of the American Revolution and all Americans, owe a priceless debt of honor to Gen. Washington, the Patriots who fought there and our Patriot ancestors. If the 14.85 acres of the Princeton Battlefield are saved and added to the Princeton Battlefield State Park, this hallowed ground will be preserved for future generations...forever!

Save the Princeton Battlefield

How You Can Help Save a Piece of American History

*Joint Your Compatriots and Support the Civil War Trust - Campaign 1776
Help Save The Princeton Battlefield!*

Your income tax-deductible gift will help preserve this irreplaceable hallowed ground, where General George Washington, on January 3, 1777, rode to within 90 feet of the British lines, rallied the retreating troops, drove the British from the field, won the Battle of Princeton, and saved our American Revolution!

This land, Maxwell's Field, is currently owned by the Institute for Advanced Study ("IAS"). The IAS bulldozers were grading the property to build faculty housing. Through the efforts of the CWT and other patriotic organizations and individuals, the construction was halted with a contract to sell 14.85 acres of Maxwell's Field for \$4,000,000 to the Civil War Trust; transfer to the State of New Jersey and added to the Princeton Battlefield State Park. The closing dead-line is Friday, December 15, 2017. \$3,600,000 has been raised with \$400,000 left to go in less than 69 days!

Three (3) Ways to Give:

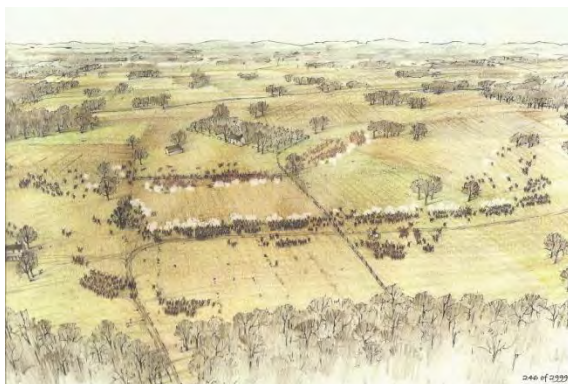
1. **PHONE:** Call toll-free: 1-888-606-1400.
2. **MAIL:** Check: Civil War Trust, 1140 Professional Ct., Hagerstown, MD 21740.
3. **ON-LINE:** www.civilwar.org/give/save-battlefields/save-princeton

(Identify your donation: Your Name - Princeton – SAR – State – Chapter)

If you make a gift of **\$39** or more, you will receive a **Princeton Battlefield T-Shirt** with a battle map view of the historic charge across Maxwell's Field, and proudly notes, **"I Helped Save Washington's Charge at Princeton!"**

If you make a gift of **\$77** or more, you will receive a very special, **full color print** that Campaign 1776 specially commissioned, showing the **Princeton Battlefield** at the climactic moment when General Washington rallies his troops and leads the charge against the British.

If you make a gift of **\$240** or more you will have **your name** inscribed on the **Princeton Battlefield Roll Call of Honor** donor display, the very first ever on a Revolutionary War battlefield



KANSAS WINS AMERICANISM STREAMER AT NATIONAL CONGRESS

By Justin Engleman, Americanism Chairman

j.engleman@sbcglobal.net

The Kansas Society SAR received the Americanism streamer at the National Congress held in Knoxville, Tenn., in July 2017. Kansas had the highest score for state societies with 500-999 members. Helping to win this award, six societies entered Americanism reports for the 2016 contest year: Delaware Crossing, Henry Leavenworth, Bennington, Monticello, Sons of the Plains and Washington. Each individual chapter combined with some other chapter information compiled at events such as the Board of Governors meetings, state conference and South Central District meetings, as well as state Americanism reports were compiled to complete the total.

The SAR Americanism Committee is responsible for organizing and directing the SAR's efforts to promote the principles of freedom and liberty for all Americans. This includes dissemination of SAR programs and resolutions relating to the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. Americanism Awards for the National Society equate to the Oscar's best movie and best director categories. These awards are given at the conclusion of the gala banquet to close the Congress. This shows the importance of the work put into the Americanism reports these chapters submit.

Americanism recognizes the best outreach programs supporting SAR programs. The President General's Streamer recognizes the best internal reporting and support of SAR programs. The President General's Cup combines both of the above for an overall program based on total points divided by the number of members of the society; whereby, none of the 16 categories can include more than 20-percent of their total score. To compete in the President General's Cup a chapter must complete 12 of the 16 categories. It really is not that difficult to complete 12 of the categories. Sons of the Plains, with a little diligence, has already completed 13 of the 16 categories this year, simply by keeping the report up-to-date as the year progresses, rather than trying to fill out the report at year's end.

To repeat as the best state society next year will be difficult—other states will peruse their reports and see where they increase their activities and how to beat our average. We can do it again if ALL chapters are diligent in reporting all of their activities. Most importantly, all chapters should keep their Americanism reports updated frequently. Do not wait until the end of the year to complete your report because you will forget something. The Sons of the Plains and Delaware Crossing reports are updated several times throughout the month as activities occur, to ensure that the maximum number of points is credited.

Please feel free to contact me at j.engleman@sbcglobal.net with any questions about Americanism reporting.

Results for the year are:

2016 Americanism Results

12th Place – Sons of the Plains (Chapters with 1-49 Members, 62 entrants)
29 – Bennington (1-49)
58 – Washington (50-99)
45 – Monticello (50-99)
34 – Henry Leavenworth (50-99, 73 entrants)
3 – Delaware Crossing (100-199, 26 entrants)

2016 President General Streamer

69 – Washington
49 – Monticello
34 – Bennington
21 – Sons of the Plains
9 – Henry Leavenworth
6 – Delaware Crossing

2016 President General's Cup

21 – Henry Leavenworth
2 – Delaware Crossing



Kansas SAR Hosts the South Central District Meeting



The Kansas Society was honored to host Vice President General Bob Capps and the compatriots, spouses, and special guests of the five states that compose the Mighty South Central District: Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas and Texas. The weekend began with the raising of the SAR Flag at the Sheraton Hotel in Overland Park in front of President General Larry Guzy, VPG Capps and the combined SCD Color Guard under the command of Corey Burns of Arkansas.

The first order of business was a Candidates Forum with a large group of national candidates in attendance including Secretary General Warren Arter (AZ), Treasurer General Jack Manning (MA), Chancellor General Davis Wright (DE), Historian General John Thornhill (NC), and Compatriots Dick Bryant (MO), Bob Fish (WV) and Sam Powell (NC). The candidates presented their visions for their offices and the national society and answered some detailed questions from the compatriots in attendance.

In the evening, 102 Compatriots and guests attended the SCD Banquet. President General Larry Guzy and his wife Karin were the guests of honor and PG Guzy was the featured speaker. National Society Daughters of the American Revolution Registrar Mary Frisch and Kansas Regent Katheryn West and her husband Ollie (HL) were also honored guests.

On Saturday morning the SCD held their annual business meeting while the Ladies visited the Nerman Museum of Contemporary Art. During the Business Meeting the SCD delegates endorsed candidates for national office and participated in "Best Practices" discussions presented by each of the State Societies.

It was a very busy but rewarding 24 hours for everyone who made it for the weekend. Huzzah!

Dispatches from the Western Front

4 November Board of Governors Meeting

Do not forget we have a Board of Governors meeting in Salina on the 4th of November at the Regional American Red Cross Building meeting room located at 145 South Broadway, Salina, KS. The meeting will begin at 10:00 AM and be over around 2:30 PM. Lunch will be catered by Schlotzsky's and the cost of lunch is \$15.

If you have never attended a BOG this one is close and the room is big enough for all to attend. District Director Becky LaPolice will give us an update on the recent disasters at lunch. She has been very gracious and I hope that we can pass the hat for the Red Cross at the meeting as they have been overwhelmed this summer

Several compatriots are coming to town Friday and will be staying at the Holiday Inn Express at the 9th Street exit on I 70. Cost there is \$104 with Senior Discount (60+). They have free snacks and beer and wine between 5-6PM on Friday.

There is a motel 6 in the same block if people want to save money and there are two other hotels on the same exit.

Bobbie Hulse, Kansas VP 620-755-3170 bobbiesar2@att.net

NSSAR Fall Leadership Meeting Highlight

Seven Kansas Compatriots attended the Fall Leadership Meeting in Louisville, KY 29-30 Sep 2017. The contingent included South Central District Vice President General Bob Capps, International District VPG Brooks Lyles, State Society President Dennis Nelson, Membership Secretary and Registrar Tim Peterman, Historian John Forbes, Delaware Crossing President Stu Conrad, and past President and Trustee Dave Comer. Compatriots attended Committee Meetings on Friday and Saturday the Trustees met to vote on matters effecting the National organization, such as endorsing the Princeton Battlefield initiative, approval of the 2018 Budget, the extension of the deadline for mandatory online applications to 1 March 2018, the termination of the contract on our

current web site and to explore new options. While the meetings are run by the President General and the other elected General Officers the work of the SAR is done in committees. Color Guard, Americanism, History, Education, Medals and Awards, 250th Anniversary, Magazine, Chaplains, Youth Awards, Historic Sites and Celebrations, and Veteran's Recognition are just a few of the standing committees that meet formally twice a year, but who's decisions effect what the SAR does and how it does it. If there is something you are interested in or passionate about you could become a member of the appropriate committee. Talk to your Chapter President for more information or contact a state representative. Trips to the Headquarters on Louisville's



Museum Row to visit the SAR Store and do some research in our world class library are always mandatory stops while in town. The conferences are not all business as there are banquets on Friday and Saturday evening with guest speakers and the Kansans manages to get together for a dinner on Thursday evening, lunch on Friday and bourbon or local beer sampling most evenings at the beautiful and historic Brown Hotel.

AROUND TOWN



CHAPTER NEWS

SONS OF THE PLAINS CHAPTER (Hutchinson)

Justin Engleman, President *Meets 2nd Saturday at 9:00 AM at the Hutchinson Community College, Hutchinson, KS*

Sons of the American Revolution Chapters

Install New Members



The Sons of the Plains Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution hosted a *Western Kansas Regional Meeting* at the Lone Wolf Restaurant in Ellinwood on Saturday, Oct. 7. State Society President Dennis Nelson of Overland Park, Vice President Bobbie Hulse of McPherson, Western Vice President Stan Jantz of Hoisington, and Color Guard Commander Dewey Fry of Stilwell were on hand to help with installation of 15 new members. The rite of installation was conducted by President Nelson and the new compatriots were pinned with the society's rosette by their sponsor. Robert Yarmer, Ellinwood historian, gave the program about the first automobiles in Barton County.

President General Larry T. Guzy has issued a goal for the national society of 64,000 members in the lineage society by the time of the 250th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 2026. The Kansas Society is well on their way to filling their quota to help reach the goal. The Sons of the Plains Chapter in Hutchinson installed nine new members, Bennington Chapter in Salina installed five new members and the Fort Hays Chapter had one new installation at the recent event.

New compatriots include:

Sons of the Plains – Dean Bruns, McPherson; Mark Buckley, Hutchinson; Wirt Buckley, Olathe; Dale Dawson, Great Bend; Roy

“Rick” Eckert, Pratt; Austin Fletcher, Hutchinson; Fred Gunn, Ellinwood; Richard Greever, Hutchinson; and Nick Peter, Marion.

Bennington – Larry Bohning, Denver, Colo.; Patrick Crawford, Lindsborg; Kenneth Naysmith, Belleville; Richard Trow, Salina; and Ricky Trow, Salina.

Fort Hays – Garry Baxter, Cedar.

Membership in the SAR is open to men who can demonstrate that their ancestor provided active service in the cause of American independence either by serving in the military or in some other significant role.

Goals of the 128 year-old patriotic organization include promoting patriotism, and building respect for American history and the founding fathers. The SAR also supports veterans in VA hospitals, the Boy Scouts and ROTC cadets. Awards and scholarships are also given to students who win orations and poster contests on patriotic topics. One of the SAR's newest programs is to select an American History Teacher and send the winner to the Freedoms Foundation Teacher Workshop in Valley Forge, Pa.

The Sons of the Plains chapter meets at 9 a.m. the second Saturday of the month from September to May in the Walnut Room of the Hutchinson Community College Student Union. The next meeting will be at 9 a.m., Saturday, Nov. 18. Further information about the SAR, or its many activities is available by calling chapter president, Justin Engleman at [\(620\) 792-2429](tel:620792-2429).

BENNINGTON CHAPTER (Salina Area)

Bobbie Hulse, Caretaker *Meets 1 Nov Presbyterian Manor Assisted Living Conference Room 2601 E. Crawford, Salina KS,*

CHARLES ROBINSON CHAPTER (Lawrence)

John G. Sayler, President *Meets 3rd Monday of September, November, January, March, 6:00 PM, Perkins Restaurant, 1711 23rd St, Lawrence*



On October 7 CR President John Sayler supported by State President Dennis Nelson, Vice President Bobbie Hulse and the State Color Guard (Dewey Fry (DX), Commander, Larry Phillips (CJS), Bobbie Hulse (B), Stan Jantz (SoP) and Dennis Nelson (DX)) participated in a Patriot Grave Marking to honor his father, Albert

Sayler a long time member and past President of the Kansas SAR. The event was sponsored by President Justin Engleman and the Sons of the Plains Chapter.

Col. JOHN SEWARD CHAPTER (Liberal)

Ray Dee Rinehart, President Meets the 3rd Tuesday of the Month at 6:30 PM at the Liberal Inn, Liberal, KS



Col. John Seward Chapter, the newest chapter in the Kansas Society celebrates their 5th Anniversary. Secretary Larry Phillips, left, and President Ray Dee Rinehart display a special 5th anniversary cake at the local chapter's regular monthly meeting Tuesday evening, May 16, 2017, at the Liberal Inn in Liberal, Kan. The local chapter was chartered in April of 2012 but didn't conduct its first officially SAR-sanctioned meeting until May 15, 2012.

DELAWARE CROSSING CHAPTER (Kansas City & Johnson County)

Stu Conrad, President Meets 3rd Saturday monthly for 9:00 AM Breakfast, Hilton Garden Inn 119th St. Overland Park, KS

The Delaware Crossing chapter annual picnic was held on September 16. The picnic was hosted by Dewey and Pat Fry. The picnic was followed by a memorial service for those recent passed away, followed by a flag retirement ceremony.



FORT SCOTT CHAPTER (Ft. Scott)

Jim Gilpin, President Meets 2nd Saturday in January, April, July and October at 10:00 AM at Nate's Place, Fort Scott, KS

FORT HAYS CHAPTER (Fort Hays)

Bill Posson, President



Karlye Stephen honored for life-saving effort with new SAR Award. White's Foodliner employee, Karlye Stephen was honored on Friday, June 30, 2017 by the Fort Hays Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution for using her knowledge of CPR to help save the life of a fellow White's employee Janna Powers on April 21, 2017. Karlye administered CPR to Janna until EMS personnel arrived on the scene. "They said it helped that Karlye reacted quickly," Janna Powers said, and "If she hadn't been there, I wouldn't be either." On Friday, June 30th, Bill Posson, Acting President of the Fort Hays Chapter of the Kansas Sons of the American Revolution presented Karlye with the National Society's newest award, "The Life Saving Award". This award was just approved this spring. Karlye is the first Kansas resident to receive this special honor and possibly the first in the nation.

HENRY LEAVENWORTH CHAPTER (Leavenworth)

Harry Wilklow, President Meets 4th Thursday monthly at June's Northland, 614 Pottawatomie St, Leavenworth, KS 66048



The Henry Leavenworth Chapter, KSSAR held their annual Community Recognition Awards Dinner on 24 August. They presented medals and awards to the Outstanding JROTC Cadet of the Year, Cdt LTC Morgan Savage; American History Teacher of the Year for 2017-18 Sharon Kuchinski; Parks and Recreation

Director Steve Grant; Fire Chief Gary Birch; Police Chief Pat Kitchens, County EMS Assistant Director Brian Bailey; Fort Leavenworth Security Officer Keithan Williams; Humane Society Director Crystal Blackdeer; 16th Infantry Regiment Association President Steve Clay, past Commander, Leavenworth VFW Steve Davis; Commander Lansing VFW Felix Sanchez; Alliance Against Family Violence Volunteer Mike Lemm and Boy Scout Leader, Cavalry Journal Editor and Bugler Sam Young.

KONZA PRAIRIE CHAPTER (Manhattan)

Mark Naughton , President Meets 3rd Thursday at 7:30 PM, Meadowlark Hills Retirement Center, 2121 Meadowlark Rd . Manhattan, KS

MONTICELLO CHAPTER (Shawnee)

Steve Crawford, President Meets 3rd Thursday monthly, 6:00 PM at Pegah's Restaurant 12122 W 87th St, Lenexa, KS 66215

The Monticello Chapter sponsored a Yorktown Victory Day Picnic 21 Oct with the Henry Leavenworth Chapter at Erfurt Park in Shawnee. The highlights of the afternoon were a presentation by State Genealogist John Schatzel on the Battle of Yorktown, a Flag Retirement Ceremony with local Scouts and great food from Pegah's Family Restaurant.



THOMAS JEFFERSON CHAPTER (Topeka)

Brian Vazquez, President Topeka Public Library, 1515 SW 10th Ave. - 9:00 a.m. (2nd Saturday of month during September to November and February to June)

WASHINGTON CHAPTER (Wichita Area)

Joe L. Warne, President Meets 3rd Saturday except January & July at 2PM Haysville Public Library, 270 S Hays St, Hays, KS

The Kansas SAR Ladies Auxiliary

Diane Ungvarsky, President Meets at the Quarterly Board of Governors Meeting

The Ladies Auxiliary gathered at the South Central District meeting in Overland Park, 26-26 August. There was a Banquet Friday night and they and toured the Nerman Museum of Contemporary Art on the Campus of Johnson County Community College Saturday. The ladies were joined by First Lady Karin Guzy and Nancy Alter from National and the visiting Ladies of the SCD, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas.



The Ladies will be collecting items for the Annual Veterans Day Visit at this month's BOG so bring your items to Salina on 4 November to be collected.



Welcome New Compatriots!



| <i>Last</i> | <i>First</i> | <i>Middle</i> | <i>NSSAR</i> | <i>Ks</i> | <i>Ch</i> | <i>Sponsor</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Ancestor</i> |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Shoffner | Wilson | Allen, Jr. | 203873 | 3286 | HL | Schatzel, J. A. | 08/04/17 | Nichael Shoffner |
| Martin | Robert | Scott | 203874 | 3287 | HL | Schatzel, J. A. | 08/04/17 | Samuel Lord |
| Gullickson | Dustin | Cade | 203875 | 3288 | HL | Schatzel, J. A. | 08/04/17 | William Furman |
| Greever | Richard | Wayne | 204009 | 3289 | SP | Hanna, G. A. | 08/11/17 | Phillip Greever, Sr. |
| Thomas | Edward | Patrick | 204169 | 3290 | MC | Bowman, M. B. | 08/23/17 | George Gibson |
| Dawson | Dale | Rhea | 204170 | 3291 | SP | Engleman, J. S. | 08/23/17 | Benoni Dawson |
| Taylor | Stephen | Leonard | 204171 | 3292 | WA | Warne, J. L. | 08/23/17 | John Looney |
| Downer | Warren | Lester | 204172 | 3293 | WA | Warne, J. L. | 08/23/17 | Phillip Reiff |
| Peter | Nick | Dale | 204173 | 3294 | SP | Hulse, B. A. | 08/23/17 | Wilhem Peter |
| Karhoff | Lawrence | Joseph | 204174 | 3295 | FS | Schatzel, J. A. | 08/23/17 | Peter Livengood |
| Lewis | Richard | Allen | 204175 | 3296 | HL | Schatzel, J. A. | 08/23/17 | George Carpenter |
| Van Laar | David | Marvin | 204176 | 3297 | HL | Schatzel, J. A. | 08/23/17 | Thomas Converse |
| Smith | EuGene | Charles, Jr. | 162348 | 3298 | FS | dual from AR | 09/01/17 | John Wheelock |
| Martin | Lawrence | Arthur, III | 204317 | 3299 | HL | Schatzel, J. A. | 09/05/17 | Richard Field |
| Hackworth | James | Bryan | 204318 | 3300 | KP | Naughton, G. G. | 09/05/17 | Isaac Bidwell |
| Fletcher | Austin | John | 204427 | 3301 | SP | Hulse, B. A. | 09/08/17 | Nathan Jacques |
| Buckley | Mark | Eugene | 204428 | 3302 | SP | Hulse, B. A. | 09/08/17 | Nathan Jacques |
| Buckley | Wirt | Harvey | 204429 | 3303 | SP | Hulse, B. A. | 09/08/17 | Nathan Jacques |
| Buckley | Glen | Richard | 204430 | 3304 | SP | Hulse, B. A. | 09/08/17 | Nathan Jacques |
| Mong | Jacob | Allen | 204431 | 3305 | HL | Schatzel, J. A. | 09/08/17 | William Lewis |
| Mong | Erik | Nicholas | 204432 | 3306 | HLJ | Schatzel, J. A. | 09/08/17 | William Lewis |
| Trow | Richard | Thomas | 204433 | 3307 | BN | Hulse, B. A. | 09/08/17 | William Skinner |
| Trow | Ricky | Lee | 204434 | 3308 | BN | Hulse, B. A. | 09/08/17 | William Skinner |
| White | Dennis | Ray | 204435 | 3309 | HL | Schatzel, J. A. | 09/08/17 | John Troxell |
| Eckert | Roy | Allen, III | 204436 | 3310 | SP | Hulse, B. A. | 09/08/17 | George Ashman |
| Haertling | John | William | 204437 | 3311 | MC | Schatzel, J. A. | 09/08/17 | William Whitledge, Jr. |
| Mallott | Sheridan | Morris | 204554 | 3312 | HL | Schatzel, J. A. | 09/15/17 | Obediah Melott |
| Chychota | Jon | Michael | 204555 | 3313 | HL | Schatzel, J. A. | 09/15/17 | John W. Greenup |
| Chychota | Trent | Alexander | 204556 | 3314 | HLJ | Schatzel, J. A. | 09/15/17 | John W. Greenup |
| Brazeal | Joseph | Alan | 204647 | 3315 | TJ | McReynolds, R. | 09/22/17 | George Earnest |
| Bouck | John | D., Jr. | 204862 | 3316 | DX | Fry, H. D. | 10/06/17 | Jabez Hancock |
| Northway | Daniel | Page | 204863 | 3317 | TJ | McReynolds, R. | 10/06/17 | Judith (Stewart) Ligon |
| Williams | Geoffrey | John | 204864 | 3318 | DX | Schatzel, J. A. | 10/06/17 | Jacob Gooshorn |
| Gullickson | Kevin | Maurice | 204865 | 3319 | HL | Schatzel, J. A. | 10/06/17 | William Furman |
| Moran | Timothy | Matthew | 204978 | 3320 | HL | Schatzel, J. A. | 10/13/17 | Nicholas Buck |
| Moran | Patrick | Timothy | 204979 | 3321 | HL | Schatzel, J. A. | 10/13/17 | Nicholas Buck |
| Park | Wade | Randall | 204980 | 3322 | FS | Swart, O. L. | 10/13/17 | Bartholomew Somers |
| Park | Shaane | Thomas | 204981 | 3323 | FS | Swart, O. L. | 10/13/17 | Bartholomew Somers |
| Gates | Hosea | Eugene | 204982 | 3324 | FSJ | Swart, O. L. | 10/13/17 | Bartholomew Somers |
| Cook | Dana | Gregory | 204983 | 3325 | KP | Schatzel, J. A. | 10/13/17 | John McConnell |
| Nelson | Ryan | Matthew | 205061 | 3326 | DX | Nelson, D. D. | 10/20/17 | Daniel Nelson |
| Nelson | Ulysses | Jongtai | 205062 | 3327 | DXJ | Nelson, D. D. | 10/20/17 | Daniel Nelson |
| Nelson | Dennis | Dean, II | 205063 | 3328 | DXJ | Nelson, D. D. | 10/20/17 | Daniel Nelson |

Supplementals:

| <i>Last</i> | <i>First</i> | <i>Middle</i> | <i>NSSAR</i> | <i>Ks</i> | <i>Ch</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Ancestor</i> |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Barnes | Carl | Thomas | 180741 | 2837 | DX | 08/23/17 | Charles Cottingham |
| Lyles | Thomas | Brooks, Jr. | 170717 | 2613 | HL | 09/22/17 | George Stovall, Jr. |
| Lyles | Thomas | Brooks, Jr. | 170717 | 2613 | HL | 09/22/17 | Alexander Newman |

Salute to Our Departed Compatriots!

DEATHS:

| <i>Last</i> | <i>First</i> | <i>Middle</i> | <i>NSSAR</i> | <i>Ks</i> | <i>Ch</i> | <i>Member</i> | <i>Died</i> |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| Fager | Kenneth | Eugene | 127720 | 1738 | WA | 1986 | 11/14/16 |
| Docking | Thomas | Robert | 107881 | 1080 | | 1975 | 08/24/17 |
| Hiatt | Edwin | Lee | 191263 | 3015 | WA | 2014 | 08/24/17 |
| Patrick | Lee | Wellington, Jr. | 124142 | 1568 | MAL | 1984 | 09/03/17 |



The greatest good we can do our country is to heal its party divisions and make them one people.

— **Thomas Jefferson** in a letter to John Dickinson, 1801

