

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE

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THE BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE TEA GARDEN IN SAN FRANCISCO'S FAMED GOLDEN GATE PARK. A THOUSAND ACRE PARADISE RECLAIMED FROM THE SAND DUNES. ROMANTIC, BEAUTIFUL, UNIQUE.



VOLUME XLVI

JULY, 1951

NUMBER 1

Quarterly Bulletin Of The National Society



DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE ADOPTED JULY 4TH, 1776



GREAT "DOME ROOM" AS NOW RESTORED IN THE HISTORIC "FEDERAL HALL MEMORIAL" (SUB-TREASURY BUILDING), CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STREETS, NEW YORK CITY

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Recently you gave an account of the meeting at which the Public Education Association included among its "enemies of modern education" the Sons of the American Revolution, said to be "misinformed" for petitioning Congress to investigate subversive texts and teachings in the public schools.

Several of us have been studying and trying to cope with this serious problem for a decade, with splendid help from many individual teachers but nothing but opposition from the heads of many of their leading educational organizations. The S. A. R.'s reputation as the friend of sound public education is widely known. Its position on the textbook controversy is stated in our petition filed with the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and the Un-American Activities Committee of the House. A few excerpts will give the gist of it:

"Subversive textbooks are in general use in the public schools of most of the states. * * They originate from sources which are interstate and national in scope. * * * The propaganda therein has a direct tendency to undermine and eventually to destroy constitutional government in this country.

"There is an urgent need of a national investigation sufficiently broad in scope to cover all phases of the subject. * * *"

As one example of the need for this investigation the petition cites the experience of a western state in investigating a proposed series of textbooks for use in elementary schools. The petition states:

"A committee of the Legislature of that state found that those texts contained material originating from 113 fronts and that the reference lists therein included the writings of fifty authors with well-known Communist-front affiliations."

It was also found that a great educational foundation had donated \$50,000 to the preparation of this series of books. On this subject the petition continues:

"False liberalism is being financed by large foundations. * * * These organizations are relieved of the obligation to file tax returns under the federal law. Donations made to them are exempt from income, gift and inheritance taxes."

It is shocking to millions of Americans to find that their school children are still subject to texts and courses which tend to undermine faith in fundamental American economic and political principles—even today, when we are at war. These texts in general reflect the main concept of the left-wing educators—that the free economy of capitalism is decadent, that the age of collectivism or some form of socialism is inevitable and desirable, and that it is the

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Quarterly Bulletin of the National Society of the
Sons of the American Revolution

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National Society of The Sons of the American Revolution
Organized April 30, 1889. Incorporated by act of Congress, June 9, 1906
President General, Wallace C. Hall, 2950 Penobscot Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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function of education to accelerate the day of this "new social order."

From Maine to California parents have seen this condition and protested bitterly. They find a tremendous entrenched interest in the field of education arrayed against them, including left-wing teachers, local citizen-appeasers, authors of the texts, the powerful publishing firms and, of course, the left-wing educators who have become so successful in shaping teachers' courses and educational policies.

Against this united front, so powerful as to amount to a monopoly in the field of educational policy, earnest little groups of parents have an uphill fight indeed.

And so the Sons of the American Revolution

petition Congress for a "nonpartisan and impartial inquiry conducted in a judicial manner" to bring out the facts. The American people like to get their facts from public hearings.

We believe the people, particularly the parents of children in the public schools, have a right to know the facts. Let us get this controversy out of the realm of name calling and vilification and on the plane of truth as revealed by documents and sworn testimony so the people can decide. It is the American Way.

JOHN W. FINGER
President New York Chapter

May 15, 1951.

Notes from the Executive Secretary's Memo Pad

We wish every member of our Society could visit our National Headquarters Building and see the results of the rehabilitation program which was authorized by the Congress in Atlantic City. Those who have visited Headquarters have expressed their approval and pride in the building which now begins to reflect the dignity and prestige of our Society. One recent visitor told us that he had some difficulty in recognizing the building from the outside, as the removal of the trees enabled him to see, for the first time, the architectural beauty of its facade. However, the most impressive changes have been effected inside the building.

Among the most recent improvements which greet the visitor are the handsome new register and pen set, with pens which enable the visitor to register without difficulty. The register binder and the matching blotter pad on which it rests were made possible through the generosity of our Compatriot the late George Albert Smith. The beautiful onyx pen set is a memorial to Compatriot Elmore D. Lum, and was purchased with the funds contributed by Mrs. Lum. The Trustees approved the expenditure of these funds at the meeting in Columbus, Ohio, March 17.

Thanks to the generosity of Miss Theora Bunnell of Baltimore, Maryland, we have a valuable Oriental runner leading to the main stairway, which she contributed in the memory of Compatriot Eli Coe Birdsey, her great uncle.

These contributions have added some of the finishing touches to the rehabilitation program. The walls and ceilings throughout the building have been cleaned and painted. The carpet on the stairs has been cleaned and relaid to better advantage. This cleaning incidentally saved the Society the cost of a new carpet. It was thought that a new carpet would be necessary, but following the fire of February 6, it was decided to try cleaning and the experiment was a great success.

The venetian blinds throughout the building have added much to the appearance from both exterior and interior and have vastly improved the working

conditions for the staff.

The new draperies on the second floor invariably bring forth expressions of admiration from our visitors, and many of our own members find it difficult to believe that new furniture has not been added. It seems that the new draperies bring out the best in the furniture and lend a new beauty.

Fluorescent lighting has been installed in three of the offices in which additional light was required due to the erection of the building next to our property.

Additional shelving has been provided which will enable the staff and visitors to use many of the books which have heretofore been stored in inaccessible places throughout the building.

There are too many improvements to list and describe in the space available, so we repeat our invitation to come and see for yourself. We are sure that you will experience a new sensation of pride in your Society and will find a re-awakened interest in its activities.

We know that there are many application papers in the hands of prospective members which were not completed in time to qualify in the Golden Gate Marathon and we hope that all of those who are working with such prospects will continue their efforts to sign them up and add them to our membership rolls. This particular contest is finished, but there are plans being considered for the next year which will be announced at the Congress, so the drive to double our membership will go right on. Let's keep up the good work.

Favorable comments from new members who have received the recently adopted acceptance cards indicate that this card fills a long-felt need. Despite our earnest effort to issue certificates promptly, there are so many details to be checked that some time must elapse before the actual certificate reaches the new member. The notice of acceptance from the National Society serves as an interim evidence that the applicant has been accepted as a member. This is a part of the policy of making the individual member aware of the fact that there is a national organization and we hope to bring the National Society closer to our membership with each passing year.

We'll be seeing you in San Francisco.

Fraternally yours,
HAROLD L. PUTNAM
Executive Secretary

Eagle Rock Chapter, Idaho Falls, Idaho

Fourteen at-large members of the Idaho Society met at noon May 28, 1951, in the Hotel Bonneville, Idaho Falls, Idaho, and formed the Eagle Rock Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution.

The Chapter, so named because the area which is now the site of the City of Idaho Falls, Idaho, was known as "Eagle Rock," and was also the original name of the town-site, becomes the third Chapter in the Idaho Society. Other Chapters have been formed at Pocatello and Coeur d'Alene, and a fourth Chapter is almost ready to be formed at Boise.

Eagle Rock was known to the explorers and early pioneers as a big, jutting piece of lava rock on the bank of the Snake River. It was identified by the Eagle's nest on the bank of the topmost part of the Rock, and became a landmark for the early traveler. Soon a bridge was built across the mighty Snake River, and a store, or trading post, was erected. The location was then in 1866, known as "Taylor's Bridge." As other homes and buildings were erected, it became the village of Eagle Rock. Then, in 1891, with all eligible voters casting their ballots, and a favorable vote of 27 to 9, the name was changed to Idaho Falls, and the City was chartered.

The population in 1900 was 1,262; in 1910 was 4,827; in 1920 was 8,064; in 1930 was 9,429; in 1940 was 15,024; and, today, as headquarters for the new Atomic Energy Commission project, as the center of Idaho's famous Potato producing farming area, and as the shipping point which originates more freight (potatoes, sugar, livestock, etc.) than any other point on the Union Pacific Railroad, the population is more than 20,000.

On April 1, of this year, the total Idaho Falls membership consisted of three Compatriots. At its formation meeting, there were 14 approved members, and eight more applications either pending or known to be eligible. The Chapter hopes to have 25 members by the time it has its formal Institution Ceremony on Flag Day, June 14, 1951.

At the organization meeting the following Compatriots were elected as officers for the first year: J. R. Gobble, President; Earl L. Shattuck, Vice President; Harrison Dennis, Secretary-Treasurer; the three named officers, plus Marshall G. Scott and Howard A. Thompson, were named as Board of Managers.

J. R. GOBBLE, Sec'y-Treas.
Idaho Society, S.A.R.
Idaho Falls, Idaho



AN ADDRESS BY COMPATRIOT MAJ. GEN. U. S. GRANT III (LEFT) WAS HIGHLIGHT OF SAR DELAWARE DAY BANQUET AT THE HOTEL DUPONT IN WILMINGTON. MISS GRETA MCKINSEY (CENTER) AWARDED GOLD MEDAL FOR HER OUTSTANDING TEACHING OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES, THE PRESENTATION BEING MADE BY JUDGE RICHARD S. RODNEY (RIGHT).



KANSAS SOCIETY OFFICERS CONFER WITH PRES. GEN. HALL AT LUNCHEON CONFERENCE IN TOPEKA, KANSAS.



OBSERVANCE OF BENJ. FRANKLIN BIRTHDAY IN WASHINGTON, D. C. (LEFT TO RIGHT) COMPATRIOTS BYERLEY, BEST (KARL STEINHAEUER—NOT A MEMBER), BAKER, EXEC. SEC. PUTNAM, FURLONG, WISE, YOUNG, DESCENDANT OF FRANKLIN, PRESIDENT TRUESDELL, FOERSTREET, COOPER.

NEW MEXICO SOCIETY INSTALLS ITS FIRST LOCAL CHAPTER IN ALBUQUERQUE

On the evening of January 11, 1951, about 50 of our Compatriots, their ladies and friends, gathered at "La Placita" (Little Plaza) which is located in the historic Old Casa de Armijo, for the Chapter Institution Ceremony of the Albuquerque Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and to meet our Vice President General, Compatriot George E. Tarbox.

The Casa de Armijo, which once belonged to the wealthy Armijo family, is more than two centuries old. During the Civil War the Old Casa became the headquarters for both the Union and Confederate officers. It still retains its Spanish dignity, for the low, carved wooden doorways, deep sunk windows and an ancient patio lend charm to the thick adobe walls. The heavy, iron-studded, copper-sheathed doors which reflected the fire from an Indian constructed open fireplace, made a beautiful setting for our meeting and Chapter Institution Ceremony. This building stands on the East side of Old Town Plaza, which is the central portion of the original land grant made by the King of Spain, when Governor Cuerva y Valdes founded the villa of Albuquerque in 1706. The Plaza has always been the center of communal life in "Old Town" and the scene of many historical events. Four flags have flown from its tall flagpole, as Spain, Mexico, the Confederacy, and the United States claimed the territory.

The meeting was called to order by State President Robert G. Norfleet II, and was opened by an invocation by Compatriot Meldrum K. Wylder, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance. After a delicious Mexican supper, Compatriot Norfleet expressed his pleasure in having so many present, and welcomed them all in the name of the State Society.

The Chapter Institution Ceremony was conducted by Compatriot Franklin Barnett who acted as Master of Ceremonies as well. Chapter President, Compatriot William Mooney was installed and accepted the Chapter Charter, received the Society's insignia and the congratulations and well wishes of the New Mexico Society, from State President Norfleet. Chapter President Mooney's enthusiastic acknowledgement of this trust and honor was warmly received by

the membership. He promised a vigorous campaign to expand the new chapter to at least twice its present size by the end of his term, and stated that the chapter would take an active part in all patriotic events, both locally and state-wide when possible.

State President Norfleet made a short report on the progress being made by the State Society, by stating that the membership showed an increase of more than 20% since October 1, 1950, and that the reinstatement of four of our old members was both heartwarming and encouraging. He also expressed his pleasure in that our membership contained five new father-and-son combinations and proudly presented to the members, Compatriots Reuben W. Heflin and his son Henry C. Heflin; Chester Rankin Johnson, Sr., and his sons Chester Rankin Johnson, Jr., and Richard Lee Gardner Johnson; Clinton Mende Roth and his son Edward Standford Roth; Roy Allen Stamm and his son William Finley Stamm; and his own son Robert Gordon Norfleet III. He reported that the Good Citizen High School Essay Contest, the R.O.T.C. Medal Award for the best Cadet at three schools of higher education, and the Un-American Activities Committee were functioning satisfactorily.

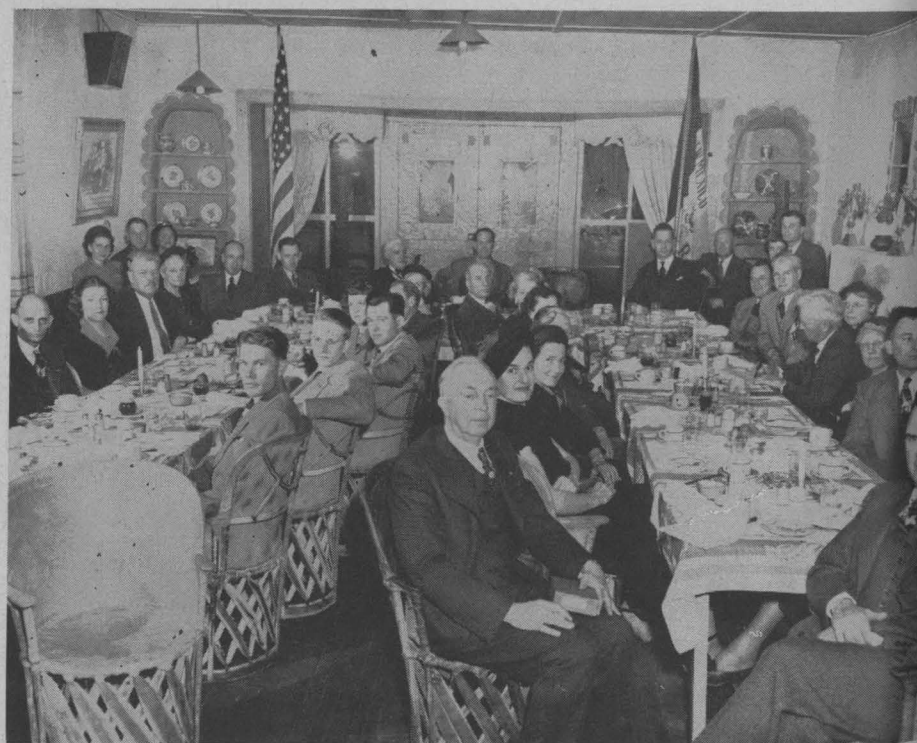
Compatriot Norfleet also announced that the Society's representative on the Civilian

Defense Council, Compatriot Clinton M. Roth, had been named Chief Deputy to the Director. The appointment of Compatriot Roth to this high position, is a merited tribute to his ability, and it is a distinct honor to the Society.

In his introduction of Vice President General George E. Tarbox, Compatriot Norfleet stated that "it is a rare privilege and a great pleasure to be able to present to the membership the only National Officer of the Sons of the American Revolution to make an official visit to the New Mexico Society."

Vice President General Tarbox made a wonderfully inspiring talk, which was greatly enjoyed by all present. He compared our present National crisis with the one that confronted our ancestors in 1776, pointing out that our present position is far better than that of the early Colonists. He also brought us a message from the National Society stressing the need of strength in numbers, and urged us to increase our membership as other state Societies were doing, in order that we might as a strong National Society, present a larger and more unified front to communism and other subversive organizations.

After a few words of thanks and appreciation to our speaker, the meeting was adjourned.

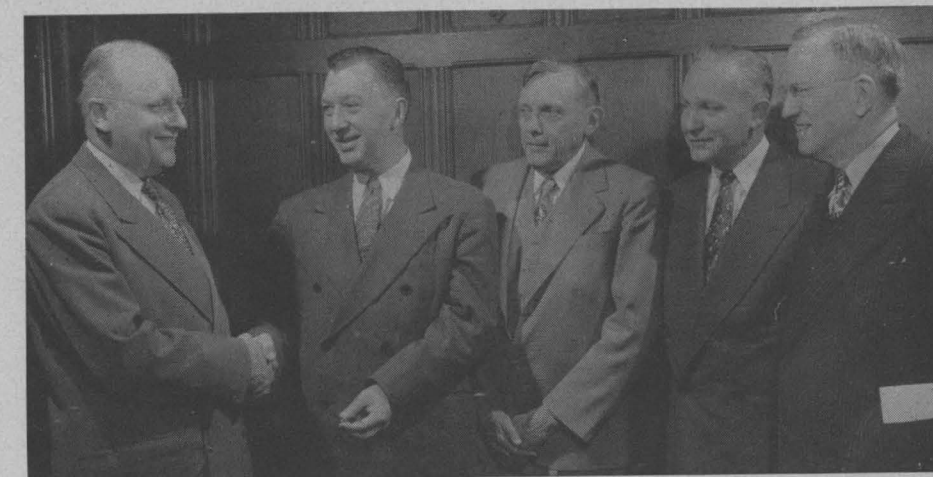


GENERAL VIEW OF THE ASSEMBLY IN ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, FOR CHAPTER INSTITUTION CEREMONIES



PRESENTING S.A.R. FLAG TO THE NORFOLK CHAPTER, BY CRAWFORD S. ROGERS, PAST PRESIDENT OF THE CHAPTER, AND PRESIDENT OF THE STATE SOCIETY, WHICH WAS RECEIVED BY JAMES G. MARTIN, IV, PRESIDENT OF THE NORFOLK CHAPTER. THOSE IN THE PICTURE ARE: STANDING, (RIGHT TO LEFT), CRAWFORD S. ROGERS, PRESIDENT JAMES G. MARTIN, IV. SEATED, (RIGHT TO LEFT): A. H. FOREMAN, MRS. WALLACE C. HALL, AND PRES. GEN. WALLACE C. HALL.

DR. WARREN G. HARDING, 2d., NEPHEW OF PRESIDENT WARREN G. HARDING, WAS INSTALLED ON JANUARY 20th, AS PRESIDENT OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CHAPTER, COLUMBUS, OHIO. (LEFT TO RIGHT), DR. HARDING BEING CONGRATULATED BY CLARE E. COOK, HIS PREDECESSOR AS PRESIDENT OF THE CHAPTER; J. BOYD DAVIS, 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT; DR. PAUL DINGLEDINE, 3d VICE-PRESIDENT; AND CHARLES A. JONES, SECRETARY-TREASURER.



NEW MEMBERS PRESENT AT ALBUQUERQUE CHAPTER INSTITUTION CEREMONIES (L TO R) COMPATRIOTS CLINTON MENDE ROTH; EDWARD STANDFORD ROTH; HARRY BUCKNER HOWARD; CHESTER RANKIN JOHNSON, SR.; WILLIAM FINLEY STAMM; CHESTER RANKIN JOHNSON, JR.; RICHARD LEE GARDNER JOHNSON.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIETY PRESIDENT J. DUANE SQUIRES WRITES OF TWO LIVING GRANDCHILDREN OF REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIERS

In recent years it has frequently been stated that there is no one left in the United States who can say that he or she had a grandfather who served as a soldier in the American War for Independence. Such a statement would seem to be highly improbable. Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill were one hundred and seventy-five years ago this year; the Declaration of Independence was signed only a year later; and Lord Cornwallis surrendered to George Washington one hundred and sixty-nine years ago this autumn. That is a long time, as human lives run, and for such a period to be spanned by only three generations would be most remarkable.

Yet in the little New Hampshire village of New London there are living today, hale and hearty, not one, but two people who can say with perfect truth, "Our grandfather was a soldier under Washington." They are brother and sister, Joseph Cutting and Julia Cutting Thompson. Both are past eighty years of age. As a widower and a widow respectively, they live together in a pleasant home just behind the New London Town Hall. They are among the last people in the United States of 1950 who can validly state that they are grandchildren of a Revolutionary War veteran. This is their story.

On August 24, 1760, near Worcester in the Royal Colony of Massachusetts there was born one Benjamin Cutting. He was the sixth in line from the first of his family in Colonial America, Richard Cutting, who had come to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1634. At the age of eighteen—the War for Independence having then been in progress for three years—Benjamin Cutting enlisted for three months in a Massachusetts regiment formed to guard British prisoners of war confined in a camp near Rutland, Massachusetts. A year later, on July 2, 1779, the nineteen-year old Cutting enlisted for a three months' term in "Capt. Redding's Company of the 14th Regiment," then serving with the Continental Army. He was officially mustered into the service on July 10, 1779 and was honorably discharged on April 9, 1780.

Just prior to his enlistment in George Washington's forces, young Cutting had married Anna Bemis. She had been born in 1756, and was therefore four years his senior. After Benjamin Cutting's military service had ended in the spring of 1780, he and his bride moved from Massachusetts to the western borderlands of New Hampshire. In a mountain valley near the Connecticut River in the Town of Croy-

don, the pioneer couple located their new home. As with so many frontier folk, for the first few years the Cuttings lived in a log cabin. While thus housed, on one occasion Benjamin found it necessary to be away for a few days. In his absence at night timber wolves approached the humble home. With the fierce creatures on the bark-covered roof, dauntless Anna Bemis Cutting stirred up the fire, sending clouds of smoke through the aperture which, because there was no chimney, served as a flue. "When one of them showed his teeth through the open space, she would greet him with a burning poker. If they grew desperate, she would throw on some of the contents of her straw bed and increase the flames. The contest was kept up until the wood and straw were nearly exhausted, when the wolves beat a retreat and left her mistress of the field."

Some time before 1794 the economic circumstances of the Cuttings permitted them to erect a well-built frame house. This fine old farm home is still standing, about a mile and a half off Highway 10 in Croydon. It is still owned by the Cutting family. Of it a recent visitor has written:

"Each room of the old house is in a fine state of preservation, most of them retaining original flooring, made of hand-hewn lumber. The dining room with fireplace and cupboard above the mantel, boasts wide wall boards, ranging from 12 to 25 inches in width and the windows of this room look out upon open fields, a large brook, and Cutting mountain at the north.

"The kitchen with its huge fireplace, ovens and wide brick hearth, still has the crane from which old kettles used to hang. The living room, with fireplace of ornamental woodwork, mantel and cupboard above, beckons with old-fashioned hospitality and cheer, and, as in former days, the mantel bears candlesticks and powder horns. Small panes of glass have been left in the windows and for a long time the family spinning wheel was in its special corner in the open chamber upstairs. All the old doors throughout the house, made by hand, are usable, and original iron latches remain intact."

In this homestead carved from the wilderness Francis Cutting was born on May 14, 1794. (His father's old Commander-in-Chief, George Washington, was now President of the United States.) All his seventy-eight years Francis Cutting lived

in the Croydon home, marrying twice, and rearing a large family of sturdy, industrious children. His holdings increased to 800 acres of land and he became one of the prosperous men of the town. In 1846 his mother Anna Bemis Cutting, she who had vanquished the timber wolves so long before, died in her 90th year. Two years later, the father, Benjamin Cutting, he who had served under General Washington, died in this 88th year. On January 6, 1865, Francis Cutting, then approaching his own 71st birthday, married a second time. A year and ten months later, on November 19, 1866, to this couple was born Joseph, and two years later, in July, 1868, Julia. While these children were yet small, i.e., in 1872, Francis Cutting died.

Thus two generations—Benjamin Cutting, the Revolutionary War soldier (1760-1848) and his son, Francis Cutting (1794-1872)—were now gone. But a long and many-sided life was in store for those two youngest members of the third generation, Joseph, and his sister Julia. For him it included a year's study at Phillips Exeter Academy and gold hunting in Alaska after the turn of the twentieth century. Upon his return from Alaska, Joseph married Martha Kidder of New London and settled down in his wife's home community. For forty years he has led a useful and busy life as a timber dealer and town officer in New London, a dozen miles from the ancestral home of the Cuttings in Croydon. For his sister, Julia, life has likewise been interesting. Marriage to Henry Melville Thompson brought her a long period of residence on the prairies of Manitoba. Since the deaths of Mrs. Cutting and of Mr. Thompson, brother and sister have shared a home in New London. Neither Joseph nor his sister has had children, but their younger kinfolk are devoted to them.

Today the two elderly people are among the cherished citizens of New London. "Uncle Joe" drives his own car, mows his own lawn, and enjoys his days to the full. "Julia" is hospitable, friendly, and delighted to see visitors. If pressed for information, they will modestly tell an inquirer, "Yes, our grandfather was a Revolutionary War soldier." Or they will say calmly, "Certainly it is true that our father was born when Washington was President." Only this past spring they were honored by the New Hampshire S.A.R. and by Governor Sherman Adams of the Granite State as the "only brother and sister still living in New Hampshire whose grandfather was a soldier in the War for Independence."

Somehow, on the Fourth of July, to think of this brings the days of our national beginnings measurably closer.



MAJOR GENERAL HUGH JOHN CASEY (RET.), CHIEF OF ENGINEERS OF THE FAR EASTERN COMMAND DURING WORLD WAR II (RIGHT) SHOWN RECEIVING ON BEHALF OF COMPATRIOT DOUGLAS MacARTHUR THE SOCIETY'S GOLD MEDAL, BEING PRESENTED BY (LEFT) BRIG. GEN. HENRY DARLINGTON D.D., CHAPLAIN OF THE NEW YORK CHAPTER, ON THE OCCASION OF 162ND ANNIVERSARY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION.

MR. ROBERT W. DOWLING (LEFT) SHOWN RECEIVING THE CHAUNCEY M. DEWPEW MEDAL "FOR DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC SERVICE" BEING PRESENTED BY NEW YORK CHAPTER PRESIDENT JOHN W. FINGER. THE OBSERVANCE WAS HELD ON THE STEPS OF FEDERAL HALL MEMORIAL, HISTORIC SITE OF WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION ON APRIL 30, 1789.



Major General Karl Truesdell

By Harry E. Sherwin

The District of Columbia Society is honored with Major General Karl Truesdell, AUS. Ret. who serves as First Vice President and has taken great interest in the activities of the organization, doing much in promoting every department of work, including entertainment, observances and recruiting.

The background of General Truesdell starts with his birth in Minnesota in 1882, graduating from High School in 1901 to enlist in the Army. He was commissioned in 1904 and advanced through the grades to General Officer in 1938.

His technical training and graduations were from the Army Signal School, School of the Line (honor graduate) Staff College, Army War College and Navy War College.

While a junior officer he served in Cuba and also along the Texas-Mexico border. In World War I he served with the First Division of the 5th Army Corps in France, participating in the Battles of Seichprey, Cantigny, Soissons, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne and was twice cited during those operations.

He served on the General Staff of the War Department under General Sumner and MacArthur and was advisor on budgetary and legislative matters for the army.

From 1931 to 1935, during the early period of the Japanese Invasion, he was with the 15th U. S. Infantry in North China. Learning to speak Mandarin Chinese, he travelled extensively in central Asia and met many of the distinguished Chinese officials and business people. Returning to the United States he became Director of Intelligence at the Army War College.

In 1939 the First Division was the only complete formation at that time and he was assigned to establish the earlier standards for field training preliminary to World War II. In 1941 he organized the 6th Corps in New England.

Immediately following Pearl Harbor, General Truesdell became Commander of the Panama Canal forces.

Early in 1942 he was assigned Commandant of the General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. There he reorganized the school for specific objectives of World War II and the school became the largest post-graduate military university in the world. There were over twenty thousand intensively trained graduates during the war period. It provided staff officers for all major army and air force commands at home and abroad and included many distinguished officers from the allied forces.



While Commandant, General Truesdell as an observer, visited all the theaters of operations and encircled the globe twice during the war. He is decorated: Distinguished Service Medal with palm (US), Croix de Guerre (France), Order Military Merit and Order Aeronautical Merit (Brazil), Commander OBE (Great Britain), Grand Officer Order Ayacucho (Peru), Polonia Restituta (Poland).

The General is the author of many professional texts on foreign, military, genealogical and educational subjects. A philatelist, he is a charter member of the China Stamp Society and President of the Washington Philatelic Society since 1947.

Besides being an officer of the District of Columbia Society, SAR, he is Governor of the Founders and Patriots of America, since 1946, member of the Cincinnati, Mayflower, and Colonial Wars.

General Truesdell's children are both in military service. Karl, Jr., is a colonel in the Air Force; his daughter, Mrs. Edgar T. Conley, the wife of Colonel Conley in the Army. He has five grandchildren.

General Truesdell retired from active duty in 1946.



COL. ROBERT R. McCORMICK (RIGHT) RECEIVING PATRIOTIC SERVICE AWARD OF THE ILLINOIS SOCIETY, SAR, FROM COL. EDWARD N. WENTWORTH AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.



LAFAYETTE STATUE

ALEXANDER HAMILTON GRAVE



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PATRIOT

Impersonated by the Rev. Nathan A. Seagle

REVISITS NEW YORK CITY

His Daughter Sarah portrayed by Miss Seagle



WASHINGTON'S STATUE

J. Henry Smythe, Jr., Chairman Franklin Committee, Originated and Organized Entire Day's Program



FRANKLIN STATUE AT PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE

WILLIAM BRADFORD GRAVE



RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

By COL. ALFRED C. OLIVER, JR., President
District of Columbia Society

Russia hates all forms of religion and she realizes that its destruction is a necessary prelude to world conquest. Wherever Russia has conquered, religious freedom has disappeared.

The founder of Communism, Karl Marx, said that "religion is the moan of a depressed people" and that "it is an opiate of the people." Stalin, the present head of the Soviet State, recently answered his own oratorical question—"Have we suppressed the clergy?" by saying, "Yes, we have. The unfortunate thing is that it has not been successful."

The well informed columnist George Sokolsky, commenting upon this subject, pertinently remarked, "In Lenin's time, the 'Society of the Godless' was unremitting in its persecutions, but Stalin, who has studied to be a priest, recognized that the church could be useful to him." So, we see how Stalin has made the Orthodox Greek Church of Russia a propaganda agent for Communism and has tried to crush the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches within his satellite countries in order to obtain full political domination.

The entire problem of religious freedom is brought home to the citizens of the United States in the following statement by The President's Committee on Religion and Welfare in the Armed Forces:

"This is a time of unparalleled struggle for the minds and souls of men. On one side are the dark forces of the spiritually barren ideologies which attack the religious and ethical foundations of our society. On the other are the cherished spiritual concepts and religious values which give our society the moral force without which it would soon disintegrate.

"The key to ultimate victory in this struggle lies in the spirit, in the soul, and in the minds of the present generation of American youth. In order to help insure to us the opportunity to raise our youth in the tradition of our forefathers, we have created an armed force of unprecedented size and now are expanding it greatly. We have asked more than a million and a half of our men and women to serve us in that force—a large portion of which are young men under 21 years of age. Yet, if the men and women of this armed force are truly to defend our heritage and transmit it to the generations that follow, their spiritual welfare and their well-being must continue to be a constant concern to all of us while they are in the armed forces and away from the influences of their home, church and family. For they will defend and transmit only

that which they come to know, appreciate and cherish.

"Thus, as we organize in defense of our spiritual and cultural heritage as a Nation, we must also organize in support of the religious and welfare needs of these stalwart defenders—the members of our armed forces. In such a day, organized religion faces a clear challenge. Its responsibility for the spiritual welfare of this generation of youth is inextricably tied to its responsibility for maintaining and extending religion as one of the major forces in history and in contemporary life.

"Our religion and our democracy are so strong that they can never be conquered by direct and open attack. They can only succumb to the dry rot of neglect and indifference. Here is a mission for every church and synagogue in our land. Here is a challenge—to provide opportunities to the personnel of our armed forces for religious expression, inner security, and fulfillment and for welcome hospitality comparable to those that are available to men and women out of uniform in their home communities.

"If such opportunities are to be provided, the present needs continue to demand our best men for the chaplaincy in the armed forces, and chaplains of high quality must be forthcoming in the future as they have been forthcoming in the past. We emphasize that the ministry in the chaplaincy is on an equal footing with the ministry in the parish and congregation or in missionary work.

"Local churches and synagogues located near military installations must continue their distinguished efforts as in the past to bring service personnel and their dependents into the spiritual life and hospitality of the community and to supplement the work of the military chaplains. Churches and synagogues located where there is no appreciable military impact must continue as they did so effectively in the past to direct their efforts to maintaining their interest in local men and women who have entered upon military service.

"This program will provide the religious forces of our Nation with the opportunity to gain an unassailable advantage in the great struggle that will determine whether man is to be set back untold years, or whether he is to go forward, under God, to fulfill his destiny."

This pronouncement has the endorsement of:

Bishop John S. Stamm, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Francis Cardinal Spellman, military vicar of the Military Ordinariate.
Rabbi Bernard J. Bamberger, president of the Synagogue Council of America.
The Sons of the American Revolution, through its National Defense Committee, recognizes the seriousness of the present international situation, and reaffirms their forefathers' steadfast faith in the guidance and mercy of God. They welcome this opportunity to support religious freedom and appeals to its members to make religion the vital element in their individual lives.

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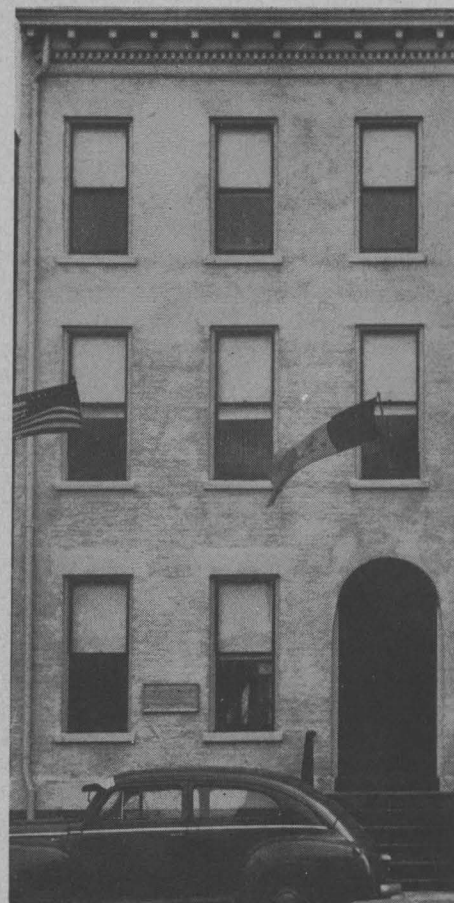
AWARDS BEING MADE TO BOY SCOUT STAFF BEARERS FROM NEW ENGLAND SCOUT COUNCILS AT LEBANON PILGRIMAGE (CONN.) BY PRESIDENT GENERAL JOHN W. FINGER AND PRESIDENT PHILIP ARNOLD OF RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY, SAR. COMPATRIOT HARRY F. MORSE AT SPEAKER'S STAND.



COMPATRIOT HARRY F. MORSE RECEIVING SAR GOLD MEDAL FROM VICE PRES. GEN. GARDNER OSBORN.



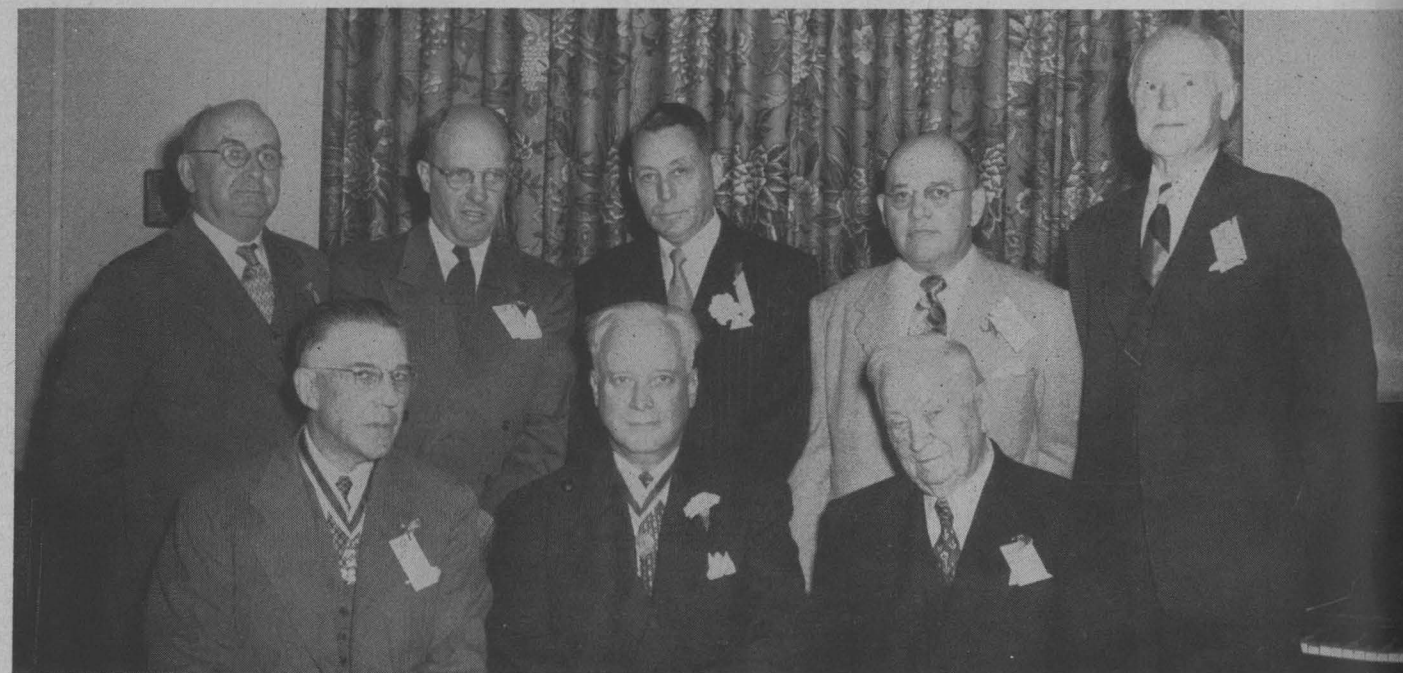
TYPICAL SCENE OF JUST ONE SECTION OF ENCAMPMENT ON LEBANON MILE-LONG GREEN OF OVER 1,000 BOY SCOUTS, THE VARIOUS TROOPS COMING FROM DISTANT NEW ENGLAND POINTS TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE.



NEW JERSEY S.A.R. HEADQUARTERS REDECORATED

DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS THE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING AT 33 LOMBARDY STREET IN NEWARK, HAS HAD A NEW ROOF AND A NEW FURNACE. THE OUTSIDE OF OUR BUILDING HAS BEEN WEATHER-PROOFED AND FINISHED IN CREAM-COLORED STUCCO.

AS TO THE INTERIOR—THE BOARD ROOM, SECRETARIAL ROOM AND THE CONFERENCE ROOM WERE DONE OVER IN SHADES OF WILLIAMSBURG TYPE PAPER. NEW FLUORESCENT LIGHTS REPLACED THE ANTIQUATED CHANDELIERS OF THE PAST CENTURY.



CHARLESTON, W. VA. SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION OFFICIALS ARE SHOWN AS THEY GATHERED TO WELCOME PRESIDENT GENERAL, WALLACE C. HALL AT A SPECIAL DINNER MEETING OF THE DANIEL BOONE CHAPTER. LEFT TO RIGHT (SEATED) ARE STATE SUPREME COURT JUDGE FRANK C. HAYMOND, PRESIDENT OF THE WEST VIRGINIA SOCIETY; MR. HALL; COL. J. H. LONG; HONORARY LIFE PRESIDENT. STANDING ARE WILL H. DANIELS, STATE SECRETARY; REV. JOHN W. HOLLISTER, CHAPLAIN; DR. V. E. HOLCOMBE, CHAPTER PRESIDENT; HAROLD HUTCHINSON, STATE VICE PRESIDENT; AND BUFORD TYNES; VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL.



THE ROCHESTER CHAPTER OF THE EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY AWARDED ITS GOLD MEDAL TO DR. HOWARD HANSON, DIRECTOR OF THE EASTMAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC. (LEFT) ROCHESTER CHAPTER PRESIDENT ROGER A. RUTH PRESENTING MEDAL; DR. HOWARD HANSON, AND (RIGHT) DR. A. C. PARKER, PAST PRESIDENT OF THE ROCHESTER CHAPTER.

PHOENIX SPORTSWRITER BEN FOOTE (CENTER) IS ONE OF THE NEW ARIZONA SOCIETY APPLICANTS, BEING SHOWN A MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE AT RECENT MEETING. PRESIDENT READ MULLAN LOOKS ON AS VICE PRESIDENT ALFRED KNIGHT HOLDS THE CERTIFICATE.



NEWLY-ELECTED OFFICERS OF THE TENNESSEE SOCIETY SHOWN WITH PRES. GEN. WALLACE C. HALL SEATED LEFT TO RIGHT ARE: JOSEPH W. BYRNS, PRESIDENT; PRESIDENT HALL, AND ARTHUR CROWNOVER, JR., NATIONAL TRUSTEE. STANDING, LEFT TO RIGHT ARE: R. N. SIMS CROWNOVER, SECRETARY-REGISTRAR; THE REV. P. L. COBB, CHAPLAIN; AND JOHN W. CLAY, TREASURER.

If These Walls Could Speak

*Address Delivered by Dr. Roy F. Nichols, Chairman
of the History Department, University of Pennsylvania*

We meet today on the most hallowed spot within the Republic. This Independence Square never fails to waken in our minds inspiring thoughts about the great accomplishments of those who wrought here in times of crisis. We can take special pride in the fact that the City, the Commonwealth and the Nation have united to make this region a great shrine. When the plan is completed the great lesson which this area can teach will be a constantly growing source of inspiration to those who follow us.

This afternoon I am not going to repeat to you the oft told tale of the creation of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, nor will I remind you of the heroic days of the Revolution: rather will I speak of events directly connected with this building, Congress Hall. Here the new Congress under the Constitution met for ten years and within these chambers the great work of creative statesmanship begun next door was carried on with noteworthy success.

We are met here almost on the one hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the first use of this building. Philadelphia had ambitions from the beginning to be the national capital city but New York had temporarily won the prize and the new government was inaugurated some ninety miles from here. Philadelphia, however, was not discouraged and set to work through the Pennsylvania Congressional delegation to secure the permanent location. As a necessary preparation the local authorities realized they must provide an adequate meeting place for Senate and House of Representatives so they undertook to build this Congress Hall. While it was in process of construction an agreement was reached at New York, undoubtedly disappointing to many, that the capitol eventually should be on the banks of the Potomac. But in the meantime for ten years, 1790 to 1800, it would be located in Philadelphia. This decision was reached in the early summer of 1790—so one hundred and sixty years ago the builders were working to make sure that this structure would be ready by December. The building was originally not quite as large as it is now but its general arrangement is the same. The Senate was to meet in secret as was its custom, up stairs, while here in this room with its constricted facilities for the public and the press, the House of Representatives was to hold its deliberations.

It was on the first Monday in December 1790 about where I am now standing that the distinguished Pennsylvanian, Frederick

Augustus Muhlenberg, Speaker of the House, called to order the third and last session of the great First Congress under the Constitution.

"If these walls could speak," let us consider for a few moments what they might tell us. They would speak to us of the great personalities who have worked in this building. They would tell us of President Washington coming annually to give his message to Congress on the State of the Union. They would tell of his second inaugural in this room. They might also discuss John Adams presiding up stairs as Vice President and later being inaugurated in this room as President. There would be an interesting story of Thomas Jefferson who likewise sat as presiding officer over the Senate, probably not unmindful of the fact that he might become President, too. In these rooms he may well have thought of methods to develop his campaign while the prosy Senators were engaged in their routine.

These walls would speak eloquently of operations on a smaller scale financially and otherwise. Senators and Congressmen were then paid but \$6.00 a day and only for the days during which they were in the city at the sessions. Besides this there was only their mileage. The Speaker who was presumed to have to entertain was paid \$12.00 a day. The President was remunerated at the rate of \$25,000 a year and the Vice-President received \$5,000. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court had \$4,000, the Associate Justice but \$3,500, the same sum that was paid the Secretaries of State and of the Treasury. The Secretary of War with his army of 500 men and the Indians to manage had to get along on \$3,000, while the Attorney General, who was supposed to be a lawyer on half-time was paid but \$1500. These men were compelled to wrestle with an annual budget of \$700,000, a far cry from the 50 billion and more which the Federal Government today spends annually. These legislators presumably lay awake worrying how to pay the national debt which then amounted to \$80,000,000. How much sleep would they have now, when Congress must wrestle with the problem of a national debt of a quarter of a trillion dollars?

These walls reverberated with the words of a great financial debate which involved larger questions which are as pertinent today as they were then, questions which have never been settled. In fact, it was in the first session of Congress here in this new hall that Hamilton presented two of his great plans, one for an excise tax and a plan

for a bank of the United States. The debates which followed initiated the discussion which has never ended over the question of how far the government may assume functions which are not specifically stipulated in the Constitution.

Later on in the decade the great issue of peace and war was discussed. The Congressmen had to meet the challenge of the French Revolution and of a world war. Here Washington's farewell address was discussed with its plea to his countrymen not to permit themselves to be catspaws for foreign politicians. It was here that the ringing words were quoted "Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute" when a war was avoided by the statesmanship of President Adams. It was here that there occurred the first triumph of the foreign policy, which was to become traditional, namely, the settlement of international disputes by negotiation and arbitration.

But these walls could speak not only of personalities and of measures, they could also describe the spirit which prevailed at the time, of the spirit of youth and achievement, of the glory of the 17th and 18th century ideals, of liberty. They could speak of the great optimism born of plenty. They could speak of responsibility, of consecrated public-spirited citizens. They could speak of a sense of mission and of a passion to see to it that the torch of liberty enlightened Europe as well as America. These walls, likewise, might speak of a glory that passed. The capitol moved to the Potomac. Congress Hall became one of the seats of the municipal government of Philadelphia. Thereafter the story is less romantic, less to our liking, and we need not dwell upon it.

In this troubled day it is essential that we ponder on the message which these walls might utter. As we stand somewhat bewildered in these disillusioning days of mid-twentieth century, we need some strengthening message. There is a different spirit abroad from that which our forefathers knew. We are no longer young. We are an aging population. We are troubled by a growing awareness of the limits of our once seemingly inexhaustible resources. Our carefree methods of great enterprise have been somewhat checked. We have a new politics now which is dominated by a demand for security. There is a recurrence of war and a revival of cruelty. The democratic area in the world seems to be shrinking. There is a frightful disregard for human life and the sanctity of the individual. In fine there is scarcity where we expected plenty. There is war where there should have been peace. There is slavery instead of liberty and fear where there should have been hope. There is an all too great obsession with the idea of security.

(Continued on page 20)



THE 1951 OFFICERS OF JACKSONVILLE CHAPTER WERE INSTALLED AT A LUNCHEON IN THE GEORGE WASHINGTON HOTEL. THE NEW OFFICERS, INSTALLED BY RAY O. EDWARDS (RIGHT), ARE: LEFT TO RIGHT, J. HILTON HOLMES, REGISTRAR; C. J. KING, SR., SECRETARY-TREASURER; W. L. GETZEN, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT; JAMES C. CRAIG, PRESIDENT; DR. STEPHEN T. HARVIN, CHAPLAIN, AND RALPH N. BROWN, GENEALOGIST-HISTORIAN.



REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BLAIR COUNTY CHAPTER, AT THE BELLWOOD-ANTIS HIGH SCHOOL PRESENTED A FRAMED FACSIMILE OF THE CONSTITUTION AND THE BILL OF RIGHTS. SHOWN AT THE PRESENTATION IN THE OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL (LEFT TO RIGHT) ARE: WILLIAM A. WHITTAKER, JOSEPH R. HOLLIDAY, ALFRED WASSON, GEORGE D. WEISS, PRINCIPAL; PAT VARNER, PRESIDENT OF THE STUDENT COUNCIL, AND CHARLES A. FARIS.

DETROIT CHAPTER PRESENTS TWO AMERICAN FLAGS TO THE FEDERAL BUILDING, DETROIT, MICHIGAN. MEMBERS OF THE CHAPTER, IN THE BACK ROW, (L. TO R.), PAUL H. OTIS, MARION H. CRAWMER, MARQUIS E. SHATTUCK, EUGENE I. VAN ANTWERP. FRONT ROW, REV. M. LUTHER CANUR; MAJOR THOMAS P. DICKINSON, PRESIDENT; HAROLD M. HASTINGS, BARRY T. WHIPPLE. THE FLAGS WERE HELD BY WALTER CHMALEWSKI AND WALTER SIERACKI, GUARDS FROM THE FEDERAL BUILDING.



OLD FORT ONTARIO NOW NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC SITE

By Empire State Historian Edwin M. Waterbury

Old Fort Ontario at Oswego, N. Y., distinguished among the fortresses of the North American continent, with its surrounding battlefields has recently been taken over by the State of New York for permanent preservation as an historic site. This action is of particular interest to members of the Sons of the American Revolution not only because this fort played an active part during the Revolutionary War, but also because members of Oswego County Chapter SAR played a leading role in the successful movement to bring about the permanent preservation of the defensive works which guarded continuously the Ontario Frontier for nearly 200 years of American history, playing a part in every one of the country's wars from the French and Indian War down through World War II.

In 1945 Fort Ontario was by decision of the United States War Department abandoned from further use for military purposes because changed conditions of warfare no longer made it feasible for troops to be trained in the relatively small units represented by brigades of infantry, or a couple of anti-aircraft units in an age when an army corps became the smallest feasible training unit for intensive military training. Then, at a time when the battle-grounds of 1756 and 1814 which surround the Old Fort had been suggested as a possible location for a municipal sewage disposal plant, the Oswego County Historical Society, then headed and largely supported by members of the County SAR Chapter, stepped into the breach. After three years of intensive effort which involved procurement of legislative action at Albany and Washington and a deal of activity on many "home fronts" the efforts of those supporting the movement were successful. On April 1, 1949 the State Education Department of New York formally took over about 25 acres of the 65 acre former military reservation to be maintained permanently as a reminder to generations as yet unborn of the glorious deeds there performed, and as a monument to the patriotism of the American people from the days of the early New York colony down to the present times.

Among the members of Oswego County Chapter who took an active part in the movement for the preservation of Fort Ontario were past chapter presidents Judge George M. Penney, Frank E. Drake and Charles W. Linsley, Robert L. Allison, present president of the chapter, Compatriots Edwin M. Waterbury and Grove A. Gilbert who were respectively president and vice-president of the County Historical So-



Eastern Works of Fort Ontario overlooking from high bluff the Oswego River and Lake Ontario.

ciety and Compatriot Harvey M. Rice, president of Oswego State Teachers College.

The area over which Fort Ontario stood guard was successively claimed and fought for by the Iroquois or Five Nations Indians, the Dutch, the French, the English and finally the United States. Up until the times of its abandonment for further military purposes, Fort Ontario was the oldest fort on the North American continent which was still garrisoned. It had been successively destroyed by the French, the Americans and the British, only to rise from its ashes and debris again after each destruction, and stand anew on its original site. Through its successive rebuildings it had passed in military history from the age of the moat and the drawbridge to that of bombers zooming through the night's blackness in an effort to escape the searchlight-beams and the fire of the anti-aircraft regiments which were in training at Fort Ontario as World War II was getting under way.

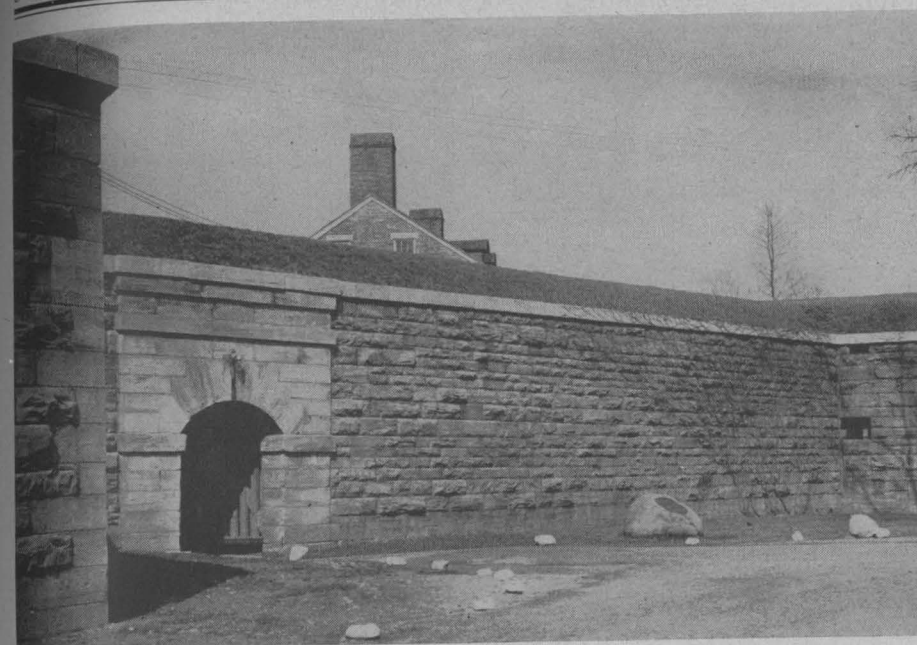
Under the protecting guns of Fort Ontario, erected in 1755-1756, the first English fleet to appear on the Great Lakes was built, the first English fleet incidentally to appear on fresh water anywhere in the world. Her guns participated a year later during the French and Indian War in the defense of Oswego then the location of three English forts, in the greatest battle to take place up until that time for the control of North America. The 4,000 French under Montcalm greatly outnumbered the defending garrisons as expected English reinforcements failed to arrive due to bungling leadership of the high command at Albany.

After withstanding a siege of five days

characterized by heavy cannonading—the French were using the heavy cannon they captured from Braddock at Monongahela the year before—the head of Col. Mercer, their commander struck off by a cannon ball, the English officers determined at a Council of War to surrender to save bloodshed. Among the 1,520 prisoners of war surrendered to Montcalm was Francis Lewis, an infantryman, who was later to become a distinguished gentleman of New York and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The prisoners, including Lewis, were transported to France and held there until their exchange or until the termination of the war.

Fort Ontario was evacuated by the English after the first two days of the battle, the French occupying it that same night. It stood on a precipitous embankment at the mouth of the Oswego river on its East side, overtopping Fort Oswego built by the New York colony in 1727 which stood on the West bank of the river. Fort George, the third English fort at Oswego stood on a high hill on the West side of the river a quarter of a mile almost due West from Fort Oswego. It, too, was evacuated by the British under orders on the morning of the day which was to witness the surrender by Lieut. Col. Littlehales who succeeded to command at Col. Mercer's death, of all the British forces at Oswego to General Montcalm. After salvaging the huge quantities of food and military supplies in the forts, Montcalm razed and burned the forts and withdrew to Montreal.

In 1758 Col. John Bradstreet led an expedition based at Fort Ontario against the French at Fort Frontenac (Kingston, Ont.) and captured that fortress which nearly a century earlier had for some years been



Sally-Port in South Wall of Fort. In the 1700s a draw-bridge crossed the moat at this point. Washington designed plan for Col. Willet to cross this moat.

the citadel of LaSalle, the French explorer. Bradstreet captured the French fleet, cannon and a great quantity of foodstuffs and munitions. Much of the loot his men brought to Oswego. What they could not carry away, they left on ship board setting fire to the ships as they withdrew. The plunder was divided among the men who had participated in the expedition.

In 1759 while Fort Ontario was being rebuilt on its former site, it was used as the base of a successful British siege of Fort Niagara, yet held by the French, General Prideaux was in command of the army which moved by boat from Fort Ontario to Fort Niagara, with Sir William Johnson, second in command, at the head of his band of Six Nations Indians who were again supporting the English cause after having abandoned it for a time following the fall of Oswego to Montcalm. Prideaux was killed by the premature explosion of one of his own guns during the siege of the French Fort.

Sir William Johnson sought to succeed Prideaux as commander of the expedition, and he returned to Oswego with that purpose in mind only to find General Gage awaiting him there ready to take charge as the new commander at Oswego. Gage out-ranked Johnson.

While Prideaux and Johnson were giving their full attention to the siege of Fort Niagara, Col. Frederick Haldimand, who was in command of the base at Fort Ontario, had been attacked by a larger force of French and Indians under De La Corne, who had come down from Fort La Presentation (Ogdensburg) hoping to drive the British out. Haldimand's men were still at work replacing the works of Fort Ontario

when the French attacked. At one point in the works their only protection consisted of barrels of pork piled one upon another. The French delayed their attack long enough to hear a religious exhortation by the Abbe Piquet who accompanied them. In consequence of this delay the French encountered a withering fire as they attacked. Their Indians fled leaving many dead and wounded upon the field. No amount of encouragement or threats by their leaders was sufficient to persuade them to renew the attack. Thereafter the French were to direct, the sequel proved, no further attacks against Fort Ontario.

The largest British army ever assembled in North America up to that time was mobilized at Fort Ontario in Oswego during the summer of 1760 under the command of General Jeffrey Amherst, British commander-in-chief in North America. Quebec had fallen the preceding fall when Wolfe and Montcalm met on the Plains of Abraham. The French strongholds in the Thousand Islands and the St. Lawrence River Valley up to and including Montreal were still in French hands. A French fleet was still in Lake Ontario. (It had withdrawn after appearing off Oswego when the small English fleet at Oswego went out to meet it.)

Leaving a strong rear guard force at Fort Ontario which was to continue as the base of the advancing army, Amherst moved his men from Oswego on August 10. Storming, besieging and giving battle to the resisting French fleet, forts and armies as he advanced, Amherst finally was before Montreal where he was joined by smaller British armies which moved up the St. Lawrence from Quebec and down the Richelieu

River from Lake Champlain. There he accepted the unconditional surrender of the French on September 8. One of the conditions that Amherst imposed was that all French soldiers and the French government of New France should withdraw to France to leave for all time the British government in control of upper North America. The outcome of Amherst's advance from Oswego was to determine that English language and culture rather than French should eventually dominate North America.

Prisoners of war taken by Amherst's army as it advanced towards Montreal were sent back to Fort Ontario, as were the sick and wounded. Fort Ontario continued to be garrisoned by British regulars. The Post was not attacked during Pontiac's Conspiracy which developed two or three years after the fall of Montreal, but it continued to be a base for British armies under Col. John Bradstreet, Sir William Johnson and others who marched to halt the French-inspired bloody uprising. It was to Fort Ontario that Pontiac and his chiefs of the Western tribes of Indians came in July of 1766 to make the peace which terminated the efforts of the Indians to restore the French to power. After much speech-making, pipe smoking and exchange of gifts, Sir William presented medals to each of the visiting chiefs suitably engraved to commemorate the occasion. The Indians then reembarked in their canoes to begin the long journey by water back to Detroit from whence they had come to Oswego.

The opening of the Revolutionary War found an English garrison still in control of Fort Ontario. In June of 1775 Sir Guy Johnson, Col. Claus, superintendent of Indian Affairs appointed to succeed his father-in-law, Sir William Johnson who had died in the preceding year, and Joseph Brant, Mohawk Indian, whose sister, Molly Brant, had been Sir William Johnson's common law wife, came to Fort Ontario from their homes in the Mohawk Valley. Brant was accompanied by a large number of Mohawks. They had sent word on ahead calling a council of all the Six Nation tribes to convene at Oswego, promising plenty of fire-water, food and gifts for the Indians who came. The Senecas came in large numbers accompanied by Captain John Butler, Indian agent at Fort Niagara. The Cayugas and Onondagas attended as well, but there were relatively few of the Oneidas and Tuscaroras who accepted the invitation as they were inclined to sympathize with the revolting English colonists in the struggle which was about to open.

In much speech-making the Mohawk Valley Tory leaders sought a promise from the Indians that if war came, that they would side with the English government. The Indians were wary at the time of the

(Continued on next page)

British promises. The most they would promise was that if Fort Ontario was attacked, that they would aid in its defense. Carrying away huge brass kettles given them at the expense of the British government and other gifts the Indians withdrew after many days of feasting and drinking. Butler returned to Niagara but Claus, Sir Guy Johnson, and Brant followed by his Mohawks continued on to Canada never to return thereafter to make their homes in the Mohawk valley which had long been their home.

Fort Ontario was constantly used during the Revolution as the base for attacks upon the revolting colonists in the Mohawk, Cherry and Schoharie Valleys led by Sir John Johnson, the Butlers, Brant and others. Limitations of space in this work prevents even the enumeration of any but the most significant of these.

In July 1777 an English army under General Barry St. Leger was led from Fort Ontario by the water route into the Mohawk Valley to lay siege to Fort Stanwix, near modern Rome, N. Y. The movement was designed as a part of the famous Burgoyne Campaign. After capturing Ft. Stanwix and laying waste to grain crops in the Mohawk Valley, St. Leger was expected to meet at Albany, Burgoyne's army descending through the Champlain Valley from Canada, and Howe moving up the Hudson from New York. The defeat of St. Leger's army at Oriskany which followed a few days later in the bloodiest battle of the Revolutionary War in proportion to the number of men engaged, was to give Burgoyne his first warning that his expedition, intended to separate the New England colonies from the others, was likely to fail.

Both armies suffered terrific losses at Oriskany, where the Americans were ambushed in a narrow woods covered ravine, but when night fell the Americans were in possession of the field. General Nicholas Herkimer, the American commander, had received a mortal wound, but nevertheless he sat on his saddle under a tree and calmly smoked his pipe while giving orders to his men, decided that his first duty was to try to save the lives of the hundreds of his men who had been wounded in the battle, and he moved his men back to their homes in the Mohawk Valley settlements during that night.

The British, under St. Leger and Sir John Johnson, resumed the siege of Fort Stanwix, but were frightened away by a ruse a day or two later. Their Indian allies deserting them, the Canadians and British regulars left their field under the cover of night leaving their cannon and much of their equipment still in the earthworks they had thrown up in an endeavor to reach the

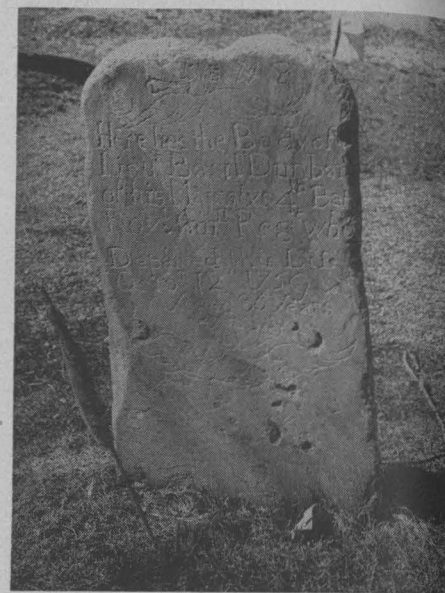
walls of the fort while protected from American gun fire. British, Hessians and Indians fled back to Fort Ontario at Oswego where they remained for several weeks while they were being fitted out with shoes and other equipment which they had thrown away in their flight. In October they left Fort Ontario for Canada and for Fort Niagara.

In 1778 Lieut. Thomas McClellan of the Third New York Continentals led a detachment from Fort Stanwix against Fort Ontario. He found the fort unoccupied except by a few squatters who had moved in. The Americans set fire to the Fort buildings, destroyed the earthworks and returned to Fort Stanwix.

Fort Ontario remained in a ruinous condition until the spring of 1782 when it was rebuilt by the British after frequent urgings to this end had been made by those of the Six Nations Indians who were supporting the British cause. During the fall of that year when the newly constructed fort was being regarrisoned the British transport "Ontario" which was transporting from Fort Niagara to Fort Oswego a battalion of the 8th Regiment and a company of Artillerymen to complete the garrison, a heavy snow and wind storm arose on the lake. The ship foundered and all on board were lost. Only bits of timbers which were identified as having been a part of her, and a few bits of military equipment which eventually floated ashore, told of her fate.

In the dead of the winter of 1783, the last military expedition of the Revolutionary War was directed against Fort Ontario still garrisoned by the British. It was commanded by Lieut. Col. Marinus Willet in command of New York and Rhode Island troops. The expedition had been personally planned by General George Washington, who wrote out full and detailed instructions for Willet's guidance. As Willet's attacking force would have fewer men than were contained in the garrison of the fort, Washington planned that the attack on the fort should be made at 2 o'clock in the morning when presumably all members of the garrison would be asleep, wrapped in a sense of security, that the hundreds of miles which separated them from the enemy forts encouraged. Huge snow drifts and below-zero temperatures would be expected to act as further natural deterrents to an enemy. Washington gave strict orders that if from any circumstance, the enemy learned of the presence of the Americans, Willet was not to attack at all but lead his men away.

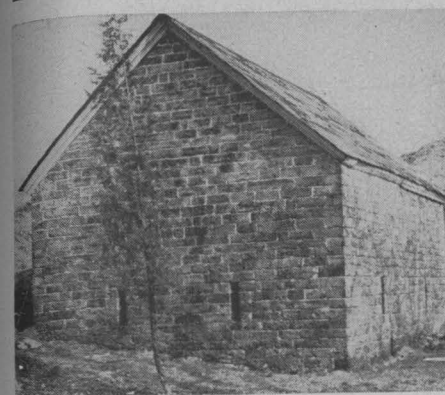
After making one of the most rapid marches of the entire war in advancing 190 miles in six days, to reach Oswego, alternating between riding in sleighs and marching on foot to prevent themselves from



Grave Stone in Military Cemetery erected in 1759 to mark the grave of Lieut. Basil Dunbar of Royal American Regt. killed in duel with Lieut. Pionier.

freezing in the bitter cold, Willet's men arrived within four miles of Oswego at 10 o'clock on the night planned for the attack. They had then four hours in which to reach their destination and take position for the surprise attack scheduled for "moonset." Ladders for scaling the walls of the fort, after the attacking party had crossed the moat which surrounded it, had been fashioned after fresh timbers had been cut in the woods that afternoon.

At this point the army which had been marching on the ice of the Oswego river after leaving Oswego Falls, was forced to take to the shore when rifts in the river caused the ice to disappear. Some difficulty was experienced in getting the heavy ladders up the side of the steep river embankments at this point. When Col. Willet had finished directing this task, and pushed forward to the vanguard of his army, he found it halted in the woods. The men were standing with their snow covered feet deep in swampy ground where the army had been halted when the Indian scouts who were guiding the party reported that they had lost their way. The Indians had followed some snowshoe tracks which they expected would lead them to Fort Ontario, but which took another direction that would lead them miles down the lake. When the guides regained their bearings, they led the army to the crest of Oak Hill overlooking Oswego and the fort area. While they were standing peering in the direction of the fort as dawn was breaking, they were observed by members of the garrison who began running the muzzles of the fort's cannons through their embrasures. Realizing that he had lost his chance to attack, Willet sadly led his men away back on the long



Ancient Powder Magazine loop-holed for last ditch defense by rifle fire.

march back to their base. Several of the men died from the result of their exposure and more than 25 percent of them had to be hospitalized for frost bite before they got back to their base.

A few days after their return, messengers sped past the fort on their way to Fort Ontario to give the word to the British garrison there that an armistice had been signed. Through such prompt action, Washington hoped to ward off a possible attack by the British garrison upon Mohawk Valley exposed points, a move that had believed to be under consideration by the British in the preceding fall.

For 13 years after the close of the Revolution, a British garrison was maintained at Fort Ontario, one of the several border forts at which the British maintained such a policy. It was not until July 15, 1796, that the British garrison turned Fort Ontario over to Captain Frederick Elmer of the United States Army who had come from West Point at the head of a company of United States soldiers to accept the delivery of the fort from the British. Thereafter until 1945 Fort Ontario continued to function as a United States military post.

During the War of 1812, the British fleet on Lake Ontario appeared off Fort Ontario on the afternoon of May 5, 1814. Men left the war ships and embarked in landing boats lowered over the ships' sides. They were rowed toward the shore, but so intense was the fire from the fort and from a temporary battery set up on the lake shore, that the ships turned back and the landing plan was abandoned. Some of the boats had been badly damaged in the attempt and a number of men had been wounded.

Soon afterwards the British fleet put to sea to ride out a storm that arose that night. In the morning they returned to renew the attack. While the 11 ships in the fleet took position and opened fire on the fort, landing parties were sent ashore out of range of the fort's guns at a low point in the shore bluffs half a mile East of the fort. There Lieut. Col. George Mitchell

of the Third U. S. Artillery, now functioning in part as infantry, had concealed some of his men in the undergrowth. Along with militia summoned from miles round about, they opened fire on the British as the landing boats came near. Their fire caused great havoc in the British ranks.

In the meantime the Americans within the fort were having a difficult time of it. They had only six rusty cannon. They were outnumbered, and found themselves attacked from both the Oswego river and the Lake Ontario sides of the fort by men who charged up the steep embankments at these points. British sailors armed with cutlasses had been put ashore to participate in these attacks. Several times driven back, the attacking force finally gained a firm footing at the top of the embankment and from there gained entrance inside the fort. There was brief and bloody struggle when the attacking party tried to lower the American flag, but in the end it was lowered after several men had been killed in their attempts to seize it.

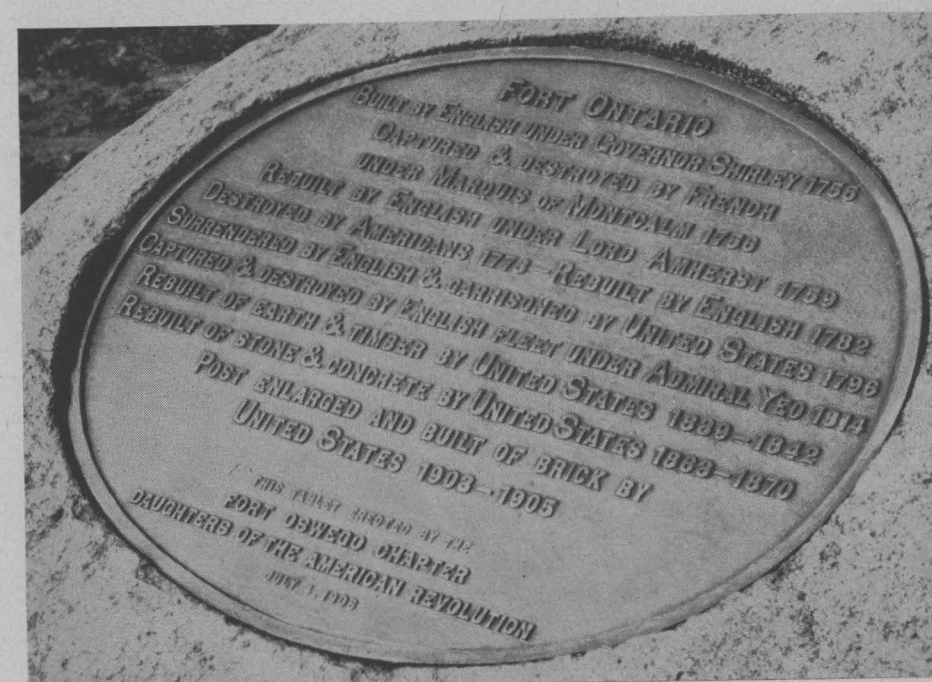
As Col. Mitchell's orders were to protect at all hazards the naval supplies, the desire for the possession of which had prompted the British attack, he, upon observing that the fort was lost while he was still engaged standing off the landing party at the East, gave the order to his men to fall back, eyes to the enemy. They withdrew in good order, firing as they fell back. They felled trees across the road to delay the British should they attempt pursuit. The British pursued for several miles, and then gave up the pursuit. The Americans were falling back to Oswego Falls where the cannon intended for the armament of the United

States fleet then being built at Sacket's Harbor had been stopped on its way to Oswego, when word of the impending British attack had been received. The cannon, anchors and other equipment for the ships of the new fleet, and a large quantity of military stores were prevented by Col. Mitchell's policy from falling into the hands of the British.

The British who had remained at Oswego burned the buildings at Fort Ontario and razed the earthworks of the Fort before leaving Oswego the next day. They carried away several civilians who were later released, but found only a small quantity of military supplies as the remainder had been buried in the woods and submerged in the river to prevent the British from gaining possession of them.

Fort Ontario was rebuilt by the United States government. It continued to be garrisoned, although sometimes its garrisons were small in size. It was rebuilt extensively in 1839 at the time the so-called Patriot War in Canada was threatening to embroil the United States in a domestic war which had started in Canada. From it men marched away to serve in the Seminole and Mexican wars. During the Civil War it was again rebuilt of massive stone and used as a receiving and training station for recruits. Its 9th Infantry served in the Philippine Insurrection and in the Boxer rebellion in China where its Colonel Liscum was killed. Its 28th Infantry battalion was the first American army unit to be landed in France in World War I. It served as an American recuperation hospital during this war.

(Continued on next page)



Fort Ontario plaque erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

OLD FORT ONTARIO—Continued

After a period between the two wars in which it served as the Brigade Headquarters of the First Brigade of the United States Army, with two battalions of the 28th Infantry and the Headquarters Company stationed there, and as a practice ground for National Guard Anti-Aircraft Regiments from New York, Delaware, Illinois and elsewhere and for regiments of the regular army. It was during this period that Brigadier General Walter C. Short of the army was stationed as brigade commander at Fort Ontario. He was later to be in command of the United States Army at Pearl Harbor at the time of the Japanese attack there at the opening of World War II.

During World War II nearly 100 new buildings were added to Fort Ontario's equipment, and quarters were provided for the training there of 3500 men. Early in this war, Anti-aircraft regiments were trained there. Later large numbers of military police were schooled there, and other men engaged in special types of military service.



Old Artillery Barrack, erected in 1840, may later house Museum of 200 years of Military History.

After Fort Ontario ceased to be a fort in 1945, and while the War Department still continued in control, it was chosen by President Franklin D. Roosevelt as the location for the only European Refugee Shelter established in the United States during World War II. About 1000 refugees were brought to Fort Ontario from internment camps in Europe and were quartered there as guests of the United States government for about one and one-half years. Representing many nationalities, German was their common language. Of them 115 were college graduates. Many were professional men, rabbis, singers, artists and entertainers. They added much to the enrichment of Oswego's cultural life during their stay there. When those of their number who desired to remain in the United State were finally permitted to enter the country as

immigrants under the quotas of their respective countries, most of them left for New York City or other large centers. Many others went to Pacific Coast points but several of them later returned to Oswego where they have established themselves in business and made the city their adopted home.

IF THESE WALLS COULD SPEAK (Continued)

How different is this spirit from that which our ancestors knew a century and more ago. They were then intrigued by the idea of experiment. They realized full well the inevitability of change. They did not resist, in fact rather, they assisted change. They believed that government must keep pace with change, hence the American Revolution. Twice in twenty years they created new governments. Yes, they were revolutionaries. But their radicalism had a special stamp. Not only did they believe in liberty, they believed also in wisdom and frugality, in reason and responsibility. And let us not forget it, they believed in the worth of the individual and the dignity of man.

But this is the point I wish to make. They believed in wisdom and responsibility. The men who labored within these walls were for the most part responsible citizens. They were willing to work hard, to sacrifice themselves, to dare the loss of property and life for the public welfare. They wanted good government and they were willing to spend themselves to get it. They did not turn over the task to other people—they did it themselves. They studied the questions at issue, some of them read widely, they travelled miles to share their knowledge with each other, they spoke publicly, they supported or they opposed and then they compromised and accepted the result in good faith.

Today we are confronted by change and confusion. Much is happening which bewilders those in government. Many questions are being asked, many demands are being made. Undoubtedly there are many mistakes on the record.

This confusion cannot in my judgment be resolved by demanding like King Canute that the sea retreat or that the hands of the clock stand still. Our ancestors had the answer. They recognized the inevitability of change, but they saw to it that responsible citizens who had studied public questions, who were wise and who believed in wisdom, must deal with change. They went into the public forum to see to it that such men of responsibility were in public place. Must we confess that we are less public spirited and less responsible than our ancestors?

In practical terms what does this responsibility mean? It means for one thing an attitude toward government and those in authority which can be described as interested and cooperative rather than denunciatory or indifferent. It means encouraging more of our young people to be interested in participating in government. It means more support, financial and otherwise, for research in the science of government, in promoting government efficiency, not only in the educational institutions but in independent research bureaus. It means, to apply it locally, support for the new charter which aims to provide us with a modern and efficient city government. It means study and discussion of questions of government policy not in the apoplectic heat of partisan disappointment but in the light of the ancient questions. Is it wise? Is it just? Is it for the commonwealth? Also, if you will ask the question with scientific statistical realism, can we afford it?

We therefore look back with pride upon the achievement of our ancestors. But we cannot expect to repeat their acts any more than we can wear their clothes or eat their food. Their problems, the conditions of their lives were different from ours. But they have left us one great inheritance which is just as useful to us as it was to them. With it we can achieve works equal to theirs. They bequeathed us their sense of responsibility, their serious consecration to the public task at hand, no matter how difficult. If we waste or neglect this inheritance we shall deserve the consequences.

ADDITIONS TO MEMBERSHIP

There have been enrolled in the office of the Registrar General from March 1, 1951, to June 1, 1951, 427 New Members, distributed as follows:

Alabama, 3; Arizona, 4; Arkansas, 3; California, 10; Colorado, 5; Connecticut, 2; Delaware, 4; District of Columbia, 4; Florida, 23; Georgia, 7; Idaho, 9; Illinois, 6; Indiana, 6; Kansas, 3; Louisiana, 11; Maryland, 10; Massachusetts, 7; Michigan, 10; Minnesota, 5; Mississippi, 14; Missouri, 4; Montana, 2; Nebraska, 3; New Hampshire, 9; New Jersey, 16; New Mexico, 6; New York, 20; North Carolina, 5; Ohio, 51; Oklahoma, 1; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 51; South Carolina, 9; South Dakota, 1; Texas, 4; Utah, 2; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 58; Washington State, 7; West Virginia, 21; Wisconsin, 6; Wyoming, 1.



UNITED STATES SENATOR PAT McCARRAN, OF NEVADA, IS PICTURED IN THE CENTER RECEIVING THE GOOD FELLOWSHIP MEDAL FROM ROY C. MARTZ, RIGHT, PRESIDENT OF YOUGHIOGHENY CHAPTER, OF CONNELLSVILLE, PA. U. S. SENATOR EDWARD MARTIN, REPUBLICAN, FORMER GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, WITNESSES THE PRESENTATION WHICH WAS MADE IN McCARRAN'S OFFICE IN THE U. S. SENATE BUILDING IN WASHINGTON, D. C. THE SENATOR WAS CHOSEN FOR SPONSORSHIP OF THE McCARRAN ANTI-COMMUNIST OR INTERNAL SECURITY BILL.

ALFRED WHITAL STERN, OF CHICAGO, RECENTLY PRESENTED HIS OUTSTANDING COLLECTION OF LINCOLNIANA TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. MR. STERN (AT LEFT) AND HIS SON THOMAS (AT RIGHT) RECENTLY VISITED THE LIBRARY TO INSPECT THE EXHIBIT. AT CENTER, HOLDING THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FAMOUS LETTER TO GENERAL HOOKER, IS DAVID C. MEARN, ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.



OFFICERS OF THE BLAIR COUNTY CHAPTER WHO WILL DIRECT THE CHAPTER'S ACTIVITIES, ARE SHOWN AT THE LUNCHEON MEETING. PICTURED (LEFT TO RIGHT) ARE: FLOYD G. HOENSTINE, PRESIDENT; MORRIS W. HAZEL, CHAIRMAN OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE; DR. LEONARD N. RAY, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT; J. HOWARD TOBIAS, THIRD VICE PRESIDENT, AND JAMES M. MATHERS, SECRETARY.

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Admitted March 1, 1951 to

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Walter Thomas Parker, Jr.

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Francis J. Ryley
William Edgar Springer
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Thomas Keely
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 HAROLD MANDEVILLE AUGUSTINE, New Jersey, May 22, 1951
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 FREDERICK J. BALDWIN, Michigan, March 3, 1951
 WILLIS D. BALLARD, Massachusetts, June 29, 1950
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 JAMES THOMAS BARRETT, Indiana, May 17, 1950
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 CHARLES J. BERRY, Minnesota, March 27, 1950
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 WESTLEY MARSHALL HUNT, New York, June 28, 1950
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 HOWARD LOUIS LECKEY, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1951
 JULIAN PROSSER LEE, New York, March 28, 1951
 WILLIAM FAIRCHILD LOOK, Florida, December 10, 1950
 DAVID EMORY LYNN, New York, October 2, 1950
 FRANK W. LYNN, Texas, March 13, 1951
 HOWARD S. LYON, New Jersey, May 21, 1951
 WILBUR E. MAC CLENNY, Virginia, March 3, 1950
 WILLIAM GWINN MATHER, Ohio, April 5, 1951
 HOWARD CHESTER MEANS, Utah, Past State President, March 19, 1951
 WINFREY F. MEREDITH, Kentucky, February 15, 1951
 WILLIAM W. MERWIN, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1951
 JAMES C. MEYERS, New Jersey, May 12, 1951
 FRANCIS M. MILLER, SR., New Jersey, May 9, 1951
 JOHN MILLER, Connecticut, January 14, 1951
 THOMAS ELDRIDGE MONKS, Ohio, April 9, 1951
 H. BRUCE MOORE, Michigan, November 28, 1950
 ROBERT JAMES NESBITT, Minnesota, December 14, 1951
 LYNN SHEFFIELD NICHOLS, Florida, Former National Trustee, Chapter President, March 24, 1951
 CYRIL JAMES NORTON, New York, November 28, 1950
 OLCOTT HAZEN PARKER, Connecticut, January 21, 1951
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 CHARLES CARROLL POWELL, California, March 2, 1951
 JOHN RUSH POWELL, Missouri, Past State President, April 25, 1951
 JOHN BEAMAN PUTNAM, Ohio, May 22, 1951

ARTHUR PAUL QUAY, Pennsylvania, January 14, 1951
 FRANK A. RANDALL, SR., Illinois, National Trustee, December 2, 1950 (This demise was reported in error in the April 1951 issue as Frank A. Randall, Jr.)
 FRIERSON H. RICK, Iowa, February 27, 1951
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 ARTHUR JAMES RUSSELL, Minnesota, December 4, 1950
 LAWRENCE W. SANDERSON, Arkansas, March 31, 1951
 BERT FRED SCRIBNER, Colorado, March 21, 1950
 ROBERT FRANCIS SEYBOLT, Massachusetts, February 5, 1951
 HARRISON FAIRCHILD SMART, Massachusetts, April 3, 1951
 GEORGE ALBERT SMITH, Utah, National Trustee and former Vice President General, April 4, 1951
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 THOMAS BARKER SMITH, Florida, October 30, 1950
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 ELMER H. SPAULDING, Connecticut, March 3, 1951
 CHARLES EDWIN STEELE, New York, February 1, 1951
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 WILLIAM GARNETT WAGGENER, Texas, March 31, 1951
 STANLEY HOWARD WARDWELL, Ohio, April 30, 1951
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