THE GOLDWATER JOURNAL

Newsletter of the Barry M. Goldwater SAR Chapter Arizona Sons of the American Revolution



June 2016

Minutes of the May 19, 2016, Chapter meeting

Location:

Deer Valley Airport Restaurant 702 W. Deer Valley Rd, Phoenix, AZ

Our May 19, 2016, Chapter meeting was opened by Vice- President Bob Rearley at 6:30 p.m. with 20 Compatriots and guests in attendance. We were honored to have Arizona SAR President Steve Miller join us for the evening.

Officer reports

Vice President Rearley talked about the upcoming BMG fundraising raffle which will occur in October and brought the completed replica of Edward Marshall's famous .58 caliber rifle which he built and has donated as the main prize.

Secretary/Treasurer David Swanson reported that the Chapter is in great financial shape. He read the Arizona Governor's "Commendation" to the AZ SAR regarding our 120th Anniversary which also mentioned Herbert F. Robinson as "successfully and officially organized the Arizona Society Sons of the American Revolution on June 13, 1896 in Phoenix in the territory of Arizona."

JROTC Coordinator Gerald Mead gave the following report:

"The BMG Chapter presented 8 Bronze JROTC medals to 8 different High School Cadets in our region. One Sea Cadet was presented with the Good Citizenship Medal.

"Based on a recent report of the number of schools in Arizona involved with JROTC approximately 44 of them are in the Phoenix metropolitan area, of which we sponsor 8, representing some 20%.

"Of the Sea Cadet Battalions, only one submitted a cadet candidate this year. The other Battalion appears to have been reorganized and did not participate.

"The cost associated with this program for the 2015-2016 season was \$244.00. Or approximately \$27 per cadet award.

"I wish to thank Ed Karr, Bob Young, and Bob Denny for their assistance in the presentation of Awards this year."

Arizona SAR President Steve Miller

President Miller gave a very comprehensive overview of the AZ SAR and SAR activities. He covered areas such as the upcoming gravestone ceremony in Albuquerque (June 13, 2016) for H. F. Robinson. He encouraged us to get more Junior members in the organization and discussed the family membership plan. Other topics covered were the Veterans Committee, the USS Stark Award, and the War and Service SAR medals that are available to those Compatriots who served their country. He also invited everybody to the November AZ SAR Board of Managers meeting (which so far will be held on the 5th (depending on the President-General's schedule), the theme of which is "Support or Veterans."

Regarding the SAR he reminded everybody of the new "branding" of our name in that we want to get SAR out to the public. The National Society Sons of the American Revolution is now "SAR" just as our state name is the "Arizona SAR". He also talked about the upcoming SAR Congress in July and the SAR Museum at Louisville, Kentucky which is being financed by the "1776 Campaign." Other topics were also discussed.

Evening speaker

BMG Compatriot Robert Denny II gave a very informative, comprehensive, and splendid PowerPoint presentation about the Old Guard—the 3rd US Army Infantry Regiment (the oldest active unit of the Army—serving our nation since 1784) and his involvement in it during 1962-63 as a member of the Honor Guard Company, (guarding the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier) USA Drill Team, and guard at the Vice Presidents Gallery in Washington, D.C.

Bob talked about the magnificent history of the regiment from 1784 up to the present time.

While I could not begin to give a summary of his talk, I took the liberty of going to http://www.oldguard.mdw.army.mil/regiment. The following will give you just a *sample* of the information covered:

"The 3d U.S. Infantry, traditionally known as "The Old Guard," is the oldest active-duty infantry unit in the Army, serving our nation since 1784

"The Old Guard is the Army's official ceremonial unit and escort to the president, and it also provides

security for Washington, D.C., in time of national emergency or civil disturbance.

"The unit received its unique name from Gen. Winfield Scott during a victory parade at Mexico City in 1847 following its valorous performance in the Mexican War. Fifty campaign streamers attest to the 3d Infantry's long history of service, which spans from the Battle of Fallen Timbers to World War II and Vietnam.

"Since World War II, The Old Guard has served as the official Army Honor Guard and escort to the President. In that capacity, 3d Infantry soldiers are responsible for conducting military ceremonies at the White House, the Pentagon, national memorials and elsewhere in the nation's capital. In addition, soldiers of The Old Guard maintain a 24-hour vigil at the Tomb of the Unknowns, provide military funeral escorts at Arlington National Cemetery and participate in parades at Fort Myer and Fort Lesley J. McNair.

"The black-and-tan "buff strap" worn on the left shoulder by each member of the 3d Infantry is a replica of the knapsack strap used by 19th-century predecessors of the unit to display its distinctive colors and distinguish its members from other Army units. The present buff strap continues to signify an Old Guard soldier's pride in personal appearance and precision performance that has marked the unit for 200 years.

"A further distinction of The Old Guard is the timehonored custom of passing in-review with fixed bayonets at all parades. This practice, officially sanctioned by the War Department in 1922, dates to the Mexican War in 1847 when the 3d Infantry led a successful bayonet charge against the enemy at Cerro Gordo. Today, this distinction is still reserved for The Old Guard alone."



Compatriot Robert Denny II



Robert Denny II as a member Of "The Old Guard"

Compatriot Denny received an Arizona SAR challenge coin from AZ SAR President Steve Miller for his outstanding presentation.

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SAR Library

The National Society maintains a genealogical library because it benefits members, staff and other users, and acts as a vital repository of family information and material. The Library also depends on the generosity of those who monetarily donate or who donate books or other materials.

You are invited to contribute books relating to genealogy and the Colonial, Revolutionary War and Founding periods. Do you have a family history book that you or a family member has compiled? Such a book is a perfect addition to the collection, ensuring your family's legacy is known and available to future generations. Is it scanned or in e-book form? The Library will accept electronic versions also. However, before sending a book donation you should check the online catalog at http://library.sar.org./ since we do not typically collect duplicate materials.

Do you know that the Library has a "Wish List?" It contains desired books and items the Library or Outreach Education can use, and you purchase them off Amazon where they are sent direct to Louisville. You can find the "Wish List" via the Library website; click on the Amazon link on the page at http://library.sar.org/node/730.

If you want to purchase a book or item, please let the Library staff know at library@sar.org, or call (502) 588-6131/6138, and they can inform you if someone else has recently purchased it as notifications to the Library from Amazon are not automatic.

Policy-wise, books are added to the collection or retained at the discretion of the Librarian provided they are relevant to the mission of the NSSAR. We routinely acknowledge or bookplate everything possible so that donors are credited for their contributions. Items bearing restrictions or conditions may be accepted at the discretion of the Librarian General. If books or materials are determined to be no longer needed by the Library, items may be returned to the donor when possible, if requested, or otherwise disposed of in a manner not adverse to the interests of the NSSAR.

Thanks for your support of the Library. Please let me know at <u>pickette@att.net</u> if you have any questions. Fraternally,

C. Bruce Pickette Librarian General

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Name this Founding Father

On May 2, 1814, this Founding Father died. Here are some of the highlights of his service to our young country. See if you can name him.

He was from a politically prominent New Hampshire family, his father was a member of New Hampshire's Provincial Congress, and his brother John was a soldier in the Revolution, the first to read a copy of the Declaration of Independence to the citizens of Exeter in 1776 and was a 14 term governor of the state,

This Founding Father was:

Chief Assistant to Col. Alexander Scammell (Continental Army's Adjutant General), was in daily contact with Generals Washington, Knox, Greene, saw action in the Battles of Monmouth and Yorktown (and others).

Returning to Exeter after the war he was appointed to the Continental Congress from New Hampshire, attended the Constitutional Convention and signed the US Constitution, and the list goes on.

If you named Nicholas Gilman—congratulations! And now, "The Rest of the Story," as Paul Harvey used to say. "The Ladd-Gilman House in Exeter still stands today and was the place of Nicholas Gilman's birth. In 1985, an electrician discovered the original copy of the Declaration of Independence brought to Exeter and read by Gilman's brother, John Taylor, to the citizens of Exeter, in the floorboards of the house. This copy of the Declaration of Independence from the original run of copies of the document is now on display in the home, which was purchased and is now operated by the American Independence Museum, whose mission is "Connecting America's Revolutionary past with the present."

http://www.revolutionary-war-and-beyond.com/

Petersburg, Virginia 1781

On April 24, 1781, British General William Phillips combined forces with this British General to launch an attack on Petersburg, Virginia.

Major General von Stuben defended the town but with no real chance of victory against a British force of 2,500 soon retreated.

Who was the other famous British General?

- 1. Sir Guy Carleton
- 2. Banastre Tarleton
- 3. Col. Archibald Campbell

Well, if you chose any of the three mentioned you are wrong. The other famous general was none other than the notorious Benedict Arnold.

Benedict Arnold, one of the most successful battlefield commanders we had, and as Willard Sterne Randall wrote: "He built the first American fleet on Lake Champlain, fought back the British invasion fleet at Valcour Island, won the Battle of Saratoga, and in his Homeric invasion of Quebec, nearly succeeded in making Canada the fourteenth state." All of that and much, much more down the drain. He could have been one of our most celebrated generals, maybe one of our Founding Fathers, but he traded that for the title of "American Arch Traitor."



Flag Day—June 14, 2016

First of all, be sure to fly your flag on this day. With that in mind, here is an interesting article from the American Legion which lists the top ten flag myths.

The Flag Code is The American Legion Flag Code.

On Flag Day, June 14, 1923, The American Legion [the SAR] and representatives of 68 other patriotic, fraternal, civic and military organizations met in Washington, DC for the purpose of drafting a code of flag etiquette. The 77th Congress adopted this codification of rules as public law on June 22, 1942. It is Title 4, United States Code Chapter 1.

A flag that has been used to cover a casket cannot be used for any other proper display purpose.

A flag that has been used to cover a casket can be used for any proper display purpose to include displaying this flag from a staff or flagpole.

The Flag Code prohibits the display of a United States flag of less than 50 stars.

According to the U.S. Army Institute of Heraldry the United States flag never becomes obsolete. Any officially approved American flag, irrespective of the number or arrangement of the stars and/or stripes may continue to be used and displayed until no longer serviceable.

The Flag Code does provide for penalties for violations of any of its provisions.

The Flag Code is simply a guideline for proper flag etiquette. The law does not provide penalties for violation of any of its provisions.

You must destroy the flag when it touches the ground.

As long as the flag remains suitable for display, the flag may continue to be displayed as a symbol of our great country.

The Flag Code prohibits the washing or drycleaning of the flag.

There are no provisions of the Flag Code, which prohibit the washing or dry-cleaning of the flag. The decision to wash or dry-clean would of course depend upon the type of material.

There has been a change to the Flag Code that no longer requires the flag to be properly illuminated during the hours of darkness.

There has been NO CHANGE to Flag Code section 6(a), which states: "It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flag staffs in the open. However, when a patriotic effect is desired, the flag may be displayed twenty-four hours a day if properly illuminated during the hours of darkness."

The mayor, a town official, or the Post Commander can order the flag to be displayed at half-staff

The gesture of placing the flag at half-staff means that the Nation or the state mourns the death of a highly regarded National or state figure, hence only the President of the United States or the Governor of the state may order the Flag to be half-staffed in accordance with Flag Code section 7(m). Those individuals and agencies that usurp authority and display the flag at half-staff on inappropriate occasions are quickly eroding the honor and reverence accorded this solemn act.

The Flag Code states that when the flag is no longer a fitting emblem for display it is to be disposed of by burning in private.

The Flag Code as revised and adopted by the Congress of the United States in 1942 has never included the word(s) "private" or "in privacy." Section 8(k) of the Flag Code states: "The flag, when it is in such a condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning." Since 1937, The American Legion has promoted the use of a public flag disposal ceremony. This ceremony is a fitting tribute and an overt expression of patriotism, which enhances the public's understanding of honor and respect due the American flag.

The Flag Code prohibits the "fringing" of the flag.

Fringing of the flag is neither approved of nor prohibited by the Flag Code. The American Legion considers that fringe is used as an honorable enrichment to the Flag. Additionally the courts have deemed without merit and frivolous, lawsuits that contend that the gold fringe adorning the flag conferred Admiralty/Maritime jurisdiction.

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What about our first flag?



The first flag of the colonists to have any resemblance to the present Stars and Stripes was the Grand Union Flag, sometimes referred to as the Congress

Colors, the First Navy Ensign, and the Cambridge Flag. Its design consisted of 13 stripes, alternately red and white, representing the Thirteen Colonies, with a blue field in the upper left-hand corner bearing the red cross of St. George of England with the white cross of St. Andrew of Scotland. As the flag of the revolution it was used on many occasions. It was first flown by the ships of the Colonial Fleet on the Delaware River. On December 3, 1775, it was raised aboard Captain Esek Hopkin's flagship Alfred by John Paul Jones, then a Navy lieutenant. Later the flag was raised on the liberty pole at Prospect Hill, which was near George Washington's headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts. It was our unofficial national flag on July 4, 1776, Independence Day; and it remained the unofficial national flag and ensign of the Navy until June 14, 1777, when the Continental Congress authorized the Stars and Stripes.

Interestingly, the Grand Union Flag also was the standard of the British East India Company. It was only by degrees that the Union Flag of Great Britain was discarded. The final breach between the Colonies and Great Britain brought about the removal of the British Union from the canton of our striped flag and the substitution of stars on a blue field.

—http://publications.usa.gov/

In the famous words of

Jonas C. Babberwik Jr. III, General Washington's official army weather forecaster: "I stayed up all night wondering where the sun went—and then it dawned on me."

But here is some interesting information: During the war Washington kept a diary for only two periods: from May to September 1781 about the significant events occurring prior to and during the Battle of Yorktown, and a diary of the weather at his headquarters while camped at Morristown, NJ from January to June 1780. (It was probably around this time that he fired Babberwik who, after analyzing primitive satellite weather imagery, predicted a warm, dry winter with early spring-like conditions.)

Read more at:

http://gwpapers.virginia.edu/general-washington-records-the-weather/



And finally during this political season—

I am a man of fixed and unbending principles, the first of which is to be flexible at all times.

-Everett Dirksen American politician 1896-1969

2016 BMG Meeting Dates

All meetings will take place at the Deer Valley Airport Restaurant at 6:30 p.m. as follows: September 15, October 20, and November 17. Christmas Party on December 15th

Changed your phone number, address, or email address? Please contact our secretary/treasurer so that everything can be updated

Ancestor biographies wanted for your newsletter.

If you would like to see your patriot ancestor's information in our newsletter please send it to the newsletter editor (try to limit the size to a double sided paper.)

On this day in history . . .

On May 25, 1787, the Constitutional Convention begins and on this same day in history in 1861 President Lincoln suspends the writ of habeas corpus. (There is much more to this story; just don't get me started on Civil War history!)



Birthday Wishes from the Barry M. Goldwater Chapter to the following Compatriots born in

June

Mark Hazelton 6/7 Justin O'Brien 6/9 Scott Hewitt 6/16 David Swanson 6/28 William Wingert II 6/28 Daniel Van Denburgh 6/28 Jeffrey Sellers 6/30

July

Carlton Phillips Sr. 7/19 Kevin Meade 7/24 Neal Jennings 7/29

August

Jerry Richards 8/14 Sen. John McCain 8/29 Christopher Karr 8/04 Carter Thompson 8/05 Jerry Meade 8/9 1/15

Always remember— We are Compatriots in the SAR not because of anything we have done, but because of the sacrafices of *our* Patriot Ancestors who helped form this great nation!

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Open

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2007-2008

H. Robert Young 2005-2006

Carlton V. Phillips 2009 John R. Conrad 2010

Earl E. Atwood Sr. 2011-2012 David A. Swanson 2013-2014 William Hearter MD 2015

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