



The Texas Compatriot



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Spring 2013 Issue

June 15, 2013



Stephen W. Rohrbough
President,
TXSSAR
2013-2014

President's Message

Fellow Compatriots,

Well, the moment has arrived and my long wait is over. I am so honored with your support and confidence that you allow me to be your President of the Texas Society Sons of the American Revolution for 2013-2014. It has been a long journey through the ranks that has given me a very unique opportunity to learn who SAR is, what we are about, what we do, and how we protect the principles, values, freedom, and liberty that our ancestors fought so hard to gain for us.

My experience has come through a track and venue as Chapter President, District Vice President, Committee Chairman of various committees, Vice President Americanism, Contests, Medals and Awards, and as President Elect of the Texas Society SAR. Through each position I joined great fellow compatriots and met their wives, who all have a common purpose, respect, and sense of responsibility to honor our ancestors.

The theme for this Year is "Year of the Youth". This theme covers Youth Contests, Activities, Recruitment, and Education.

In the area of "Youth Contests", we have well established TXSSAR Youth Programs including Oration, Enhanced JROTC, Knight Essay, Eagle Scout, History Teacher, Poster, and CAR Essay Contests. We have had excellent participation in all of the Youth Contests for a number of years. For this year, we were fortunate to have the financial strength to increase 1st Place Winner Awards from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

The winners of the Youth Contests for 2012 were recognized during the TXSSAR Youth Awards Luncheon on Saturday, April 6, 2013. These winners stood up against stiff competition in all contests. What a great year we had for all of these contests!

I need to recognize the Youth Contest Chairmen who put a lot of time and effort into their respective contests. I want to recognize all of them including Russell Dart, VP Americanism, Contests, Medals, and Awards; Peter Rowley, Orations Contest; John Thompson, JROTC and ROTC Contest; Joe Allen Rice, Knight Essay Contest; Art Mumford, Eagle Scout Contest; Peter Baron, History Teacher Contest; Stephen Lee, Poster Contest; "yours truly," CAR Essay Contest. Thank you all for serving as Chairmen, not only for this year, but some of you who have served for many years.

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The bottom line is our goal to continue to grow the number of contestants in each contest and increase the amount of the awards along the way.

The second area is "Youth Activities." We want to expand our reach to the Texas Society Children of the American Revolution by participating in joint meetings, attending joint events, and recognizing CAR members at State Meetings, Joint Meetings, and SAR Chapter and CAR Society Meetings.

For example, Mr. Samuel Hinckley and his sister Mrs. Rachael Hinckley Bishop joined us on Saturday for the Youth Awards Luncheon and the TXSSAR State Dinner as well. Samuel is the President, Texas Society Children of the American Revolution, and his sister is a Past State President as well. President Bob Clark presented Samuel with the SAR CAR Medal of Appreciation during the TSCAR Annual Meeting a week earlier, attending both the Friday night Opening session and the Saturday night dinner at the DFW Sheraton Hotel. Congratulations, Mr. Hinckley, for the work you did to receive this award.

Our goal this year is to get more Chapters involved with CAR activities and receive Activity Streamers from NSSAR by participating in 8 of the 10 items contained in the CAR Activities Form found on the NSSAR web site. We have a long way to go on this effort as only 4 Chapters sent TXSSAR CAR Reports with their Chapter Annual Report for 2012. So, it is something we need to work on.

The third area is "Youth Recruitment". We need to have male members of CAR join SAR when they age out of CAR at 21. We have to track the success of this effort to see how we are doing.

In 2004, during the term of President Roy Adams, I wrote a Recruiting Plan to help with his goal to

add male CAR members to the rolls of SAR when they aged out, when "Year of the Youth" was his theme. I have a copy of that "Recruiting Plan for CAR Membership in SAR" and intend to place it on the TXSSAR Web site for you to review and use this year. Every member of TXSSAR has a part to play in recruiting CAR members to SAR. This is a key element if we want our Society to have a future.

The last area, but not the least, is "Youth Education". NSSAR has been conducting History Education in 26 schools in Kentucky for the last several years. It has been very successful. Public Schools have accepted the CD History Teaching Plans for Elementary, Middle, and High Schools available from NSSAR. Ms. Coleen Wilson is the Director of the Center for Advancing America's Heritage (CAAH), in Louisville, KY. She has CD's that we can hand to teachers who are eager for information about American History, but do not have the tools to present a History Program. These CD's would be good to give to teachers at History Fairs, teachers in Public or Private Schools, and Home Schools.

The CD is titled "America's Heritage and Adventure in Liberty." We need to know about this outreach program and open this NSSAR Project to other States, including TEXAS.

Well, that is a brief review of what I would like to set for this year's theme and four areas of goals. I know I cannot achieve these goals by myself, nor do I believe they will be achieved without a team effort. Therefore, I am asking for Chapter Presidents, District Vice Presidents, and Officers of the Society to work with me and support the Theme for this Year: "Year of the Youth".

Again, I thank you for your confidence and support during my term as your President.

Respectfully,

Stephen W. Rohrbough

President, TXSSAR 2013-2014

Bicentennial Anniversary of the Battle of Medina

We have been holding a memorial ceremony for the past 12 years near the site where the Battle of Medina is believed to have taken place, and yes, we are planning on a special ceremony for the 200th anniversary. As you may know, the actual battle took place on August 18, 1813, and this year the 200th anniversary will come on Sunday. Several years ago, we reduced the time outside under the large Oak trees due to the heat and started a symposium at the Church of Christ in Pleasanton, TX in the afternoon. Since August 18th comes on Sunday this year, we are planning on holding an all-day symposium on **Saturday, August 17, 2013** at the Church of Christ in Pleasanton, TX, and hold our outside ceremony Sunday morning, August 18, 2013.

We would love to have compatriots and Boy Scout troops to attend and participate! We always have a combined Color Guard present the Colors to begin our outdoor ceremony, and we would love for the Scouts to be part of that presentation.

Tom B. Green III

281-922-1118; Cell: 210-269-3711

Year of the Youth



Two fifth-grade students at Notre Dame School in Kerrville received cash awards for their entries in the poster contest sponsored by the Hill Country Chapter. Three other students at the private school were recognized with Certificates of Appreciation for their posters. Chapter Past President Tom Carswell and Chapter Vice President Winston Scott presented the \$150 award for first place to Brooke Meisner (holding her poster) and \$50 for second place to William Than (front row, third from left) in a ceremony at the school.



Shelly Beck Photography

Andrew Schaffer was the Texas winner of the Knight Essay Contest. His essay also won third place in the National Contest.



Left: Parents and grandparents of Kilian Cooley show their pride in his becoming East Fork-Trinity's newest and youngest member.



Year of the Youth



TXSSAR President Stephen W. Rohrbough presented the Enhanced JROTC Award to Hayden Andre during the TXSSAR Annual Meeting



Dallas Chapter's Chandler Burke received the TXSSAR Eagle Scout Award at the Annual Youth Awards Luncheon. Chandler turned down more than \$250,000 in college scholarship offers.



Left: Boy Scouts of McKinney held a Flag Retirement Service which was jointly sponsored by SAR and DAR.. Here they are demonstrating the proper way to fold a flag. The program was attended by a large number of veterans who received SAR Military Service Awards.



Year of the Youth



A highlight of the 2013 Youth Awards Luncheon was the introduction of the five Oration Contestants by Peter Rowley, Chairman of the Oration Sub-committee



With Independence Hall in the background, TXSSAR Compatriot Larry Stevens, CASSAR Secretary Russell DeVanny, PSP Jim Jones, and TXSSAR Compatriot Ron Barker inspect the Liberty Bell in its present location. Larry claims that this was a fascinating historical tour, with actors playing the parts of various founding fathers, plus a singing tavern owner and singing wenches. He says that this is a “must do” for any visit to historical Philadelphia; however, the connection between the Bell and tavern was a bit fuzzy.

The Battle of Kettle Creek



TXSSAR Compatriot Jim Mitchell (kneeling) comforts British Colonel Boyd after he was “shot” by the local Wilkes County Militia. Jim arrived in Washington, GA, coincidentally at a time when re-enactors were preparing for the annual re-enactment of the Battle of Kettle Creek. Jim was assigned to play the part of a Tory (Loyalist) on the wrong side of the war. Ironically, Jim was actually paid (in British currency) for his service as a Patriot turn-coat. In real life, Jim was TXSSAR Color Guardsman of the Year in 2011 and now serves as Chairman of the TXSSAR Patriot Graves Registry Committee, which is why he happened to be in Washington, GA, in the first place.

An Historic Treasure on youtube.com

Here is the Web Address for an historic event of monumental importance — the Final Surrender of the Japanese on the Battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay on September 2, 1945. The number of nations represented is amazing.

There are a couple of ways to find this 9-minute “United News” video clip:

1. Go to youtube.com and then search for
Japanese Sign Final Surrender

The actual video clip title will have some Japanese characters after the above wording.

2. Cut and paste the following web address into your browser:

**[http://www.youtube.com/
watch_popup?
v=vcnH_kF1zXc&feature=player
embedded](http://www.youtube.com/watch_popup?v=vcnH_kF1zXc&feature=player_embedded)**

There are several versions of video clips of the event on youtube, including color versions, but this United News black-and-white is the best.

TXSSAR Archive News

We Need Your Help

During a recent review of the TXSSAR Collection at the UNT Archives in Denton it was discovered that a number of issues of the SAR Magazine and Compatriot newsletter are needed to complete our historical records.

Now is the time for all members to search in their attics, basement treasure chests, closet shelves, Chapter history storage boxes, etc. to see if you happen to “rat pack away” one (or more) of the following issues.

If so, please mail them to one of the addresses listed below.

TXSSAR Compatriot Issues Needed

1950 - 1985 Spring, Summer, Fall & Winter

1986 Summer / Fall * 1987 Summer / Fall * 1990 Fall / Winter

1995 Fall/Winter * 2005 Summer/Winter * 2006 Spring/Summer

2007 Fall/Winter * 2008 Spring/Fall/Winter * 2009 Summer/Fall

2010 – 2013 ALL ISSUES

SAR Magazine Issues Needed

Volumes 1-60 #1s, #2s, #3s & #4s

v.61 (1967) #2/#4 * v.62 #2/#4 * v.69 #2 * v.73 #4 * v.74 #2

v.75 #3 * v.76 #4 * v.82 #3/#4 * v.83 #1-#4 * vol.101 #3/#4

v.102 #2/#4 * vol.103 #1/#2/#3 * vol.104 #1-#4 * vol.105 #2-#4

2010 – 2013 ALL ISSUES

Mail To:

Harmon L. Adair, Jr.

TXSSAR Historian

2101 Valley Falls Ave.

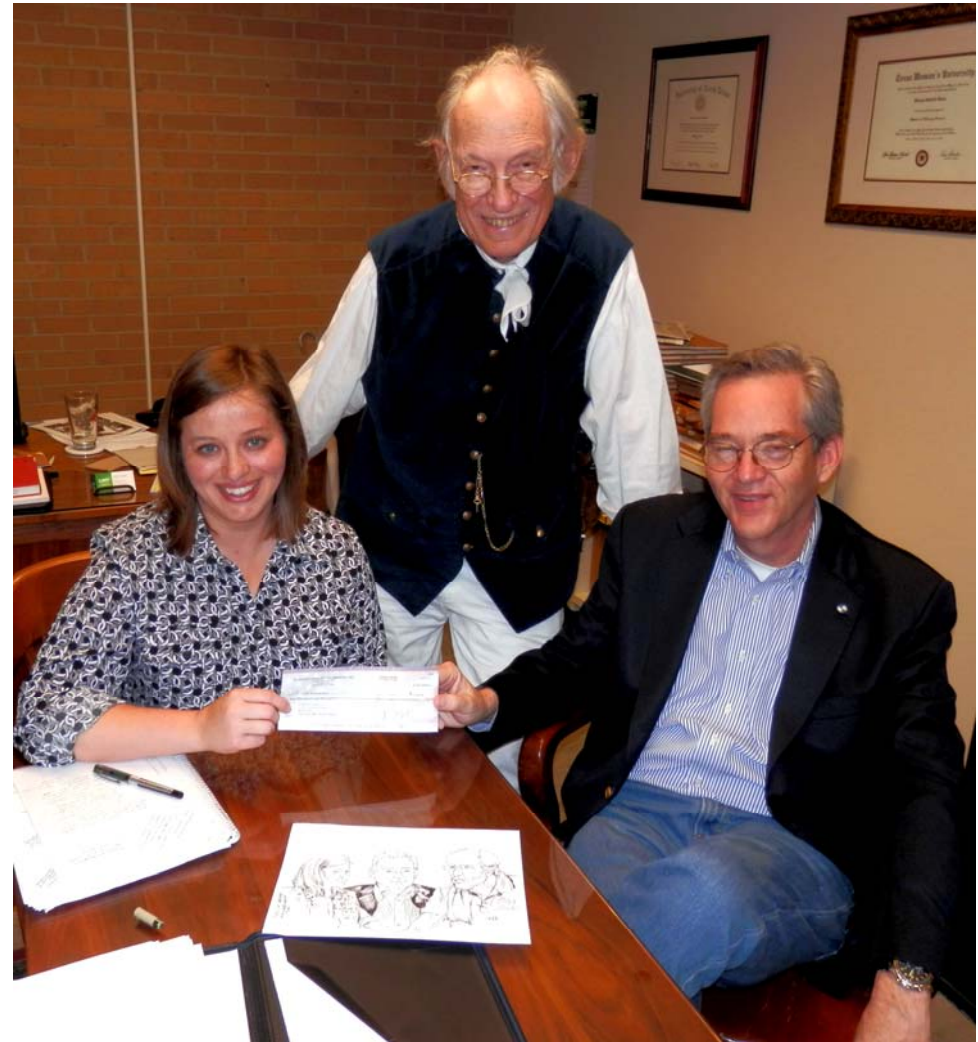
Mesquite, Texas 75181

OR Morgan D. Gieringer (TXSSAR)

Head of Archives - Univ. of North Texas

1155 Union Circle #305190

Denton, Texas 76203



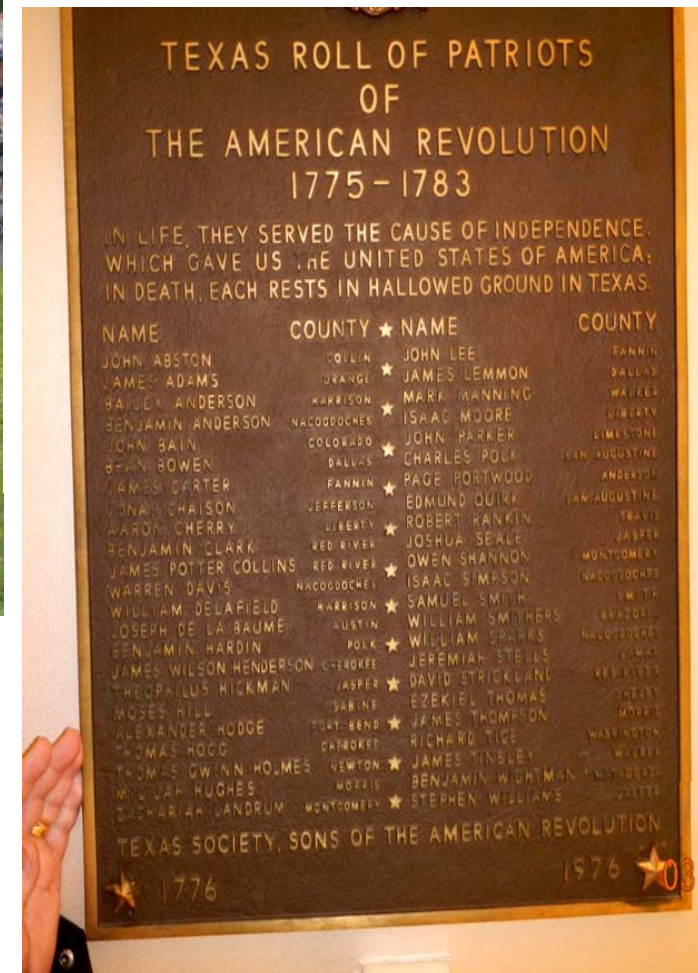
Past State Historians David Temple and Dr. James Johnson presented a student intern funding check to Morgan Gieringer, Head of Archives at the University of North Texas, to aid TXSSAR in furthering the cataloging of its historical documents and memorabilia for the remainder of the year.

Color Guard News



Below: PSP Tom Green points to a plaque located in the Federal Building on Cesar Chavez Street in San Antonio, showing the names of more than 40 patriots of the American Revolution who are buried in Texas. Identical plaques are located in several other public buildings in Texas.

Editor's Note: Of all the Color Guard venues in which I am involved, the annual memorial service in Duncanville, TX is the one I look forward to the most. It is the supreme epitome of the small-town experience, with many personal touches. Above, Dr. George Ramphrey, Dallas Color Guard Commander, Dr. Charles Baker, Robert Kittrell, and Tom Whitelock smile for the camera just before the service starts. During the service, the names of Duncanville's heroes, all the way from the Spanish-American War are read, and a member of his or her family responds as a bell is rung. In another part of the service, special recognition is given to POW/MIA's. The Honorable Greg Abbot, Texas Attorney General and Duncanville native, was this year's main speaker.



Color Guard News



A North Texas Honor Guard participated in a special interment for PFC. Weldon Davis, MIA/KIA from the Korean War. PFC. Davis was born in Tioga, TX on September 9, 1926. He served his country in the United States Army and was held as a Prisoner-of-War after he was captured by North Korea on November 30, 1950. He was unaccounted for after the war and is presumed to have died or been killed by his captors. His remains were identified last year. After 62 years away from home, he was finally laid to rest on American soil with full military honors at 1:30 p.m. on February 6, 2013, at the Dallas/Ft. Worth National Cemetery. SAR Color Guard participants included Bill Neisel, James Alderman, Gerry Gieger, Don Sielert, Blair Rudy, Randall Reagan, Montie Monzingo, Jack Hughes, Dan Reed, and Tom Whitelock.



Serendipity*

* Merriam-Webster defines *serendipity* as “the gift of finding valuable or agreeable things not sought for.”

Tyler, Texas is possibly the last place you would expect to find the remains of the largest prison compound west of the Mississippi, where the Confederacy housed 5500 Union prisoners during the



Civil War. The wooden plaque shown greets today’s visitors. (In case you haven’t guessed, “C.S.A.” is the Confederate States of America.)

Camp Ford was named in honor of Confederate Col. John S. “Rip” Ford who originally established a training camp on the site in 1862. It was converted to a prison camp in the summer of 1863. It consisted of about 4 acres of land to the north of Tyler, surrounded by a 16-foot high stockade built by slave labor, with a natural spring near the west side.

In the Spring of 1864, following Confederate victories at Mansfield, Louisiana and Mark’s Mills, Arkansas, the enclosed area was doubled to accommodate the large influx of prisoners. Approximately 4700 “Federal” were confined here during this period. At

its peak, about 5,500 prisoners were here. The overcrowded condition was somewhat relieved through a series of prisoner-of-war exchanges between North and South.

Union soldiers representing nearly 100 regiments plus sailors from gunboats and transports were confined at Camp Ford. In addition, there were imprisoned Union sympathizers, spies, and even Confederate deserters.

The prisoners constructed their own shelters ranging from log huts and burrows called “shebangs” to brush arbors and tents made of blankets. A fancier shebang (with fireplace) is shown below.



Although escape attempts were frequent, very few were successful due to the long distance to Union lines and the difficulty in eluding the tracking hounds used by Confederate guards.

Lt. Col. J. B. Leake of the 20th Iowa Regiment was the highest ranking Union officer at Camp Ford. Following his capture at the Battle of Stirling Plantation near Morganza, Louisiana on September 29, 1863, he arrived in the first large group of prisoners on October 23, 1863. Because of his rank, he was given a cabin in a prime location closest to the spring.

Based on sketches in his diary, Lt. Col. Leake’s cabin shown below once had a tall chimney

which was destroyed by modern vagrants trying to warm themselves by the fireplace.

Preservation and restoration of Camp Ford is carried on by a large number of individuals, banks and companies in the Tyler Area.



Adjacent to the parking lot, the covered pavilion below houses numerous fact-filled signs, maps and posters for the serious historian.



Camp Ford is located just north of North Loop 323, east side of Highway 155 in northern Tyler. Admission is free. Contributions accepted. Allow at least one hour.

Early Texas Seen from Washington, DC

(This excellent historical essay was presented on March 5, 2013 to the Sons of the Republic of Texas by SAR Compatriot **Joseph Benham** of the Hill Country Chapter)

I feel safe in assuming that most of you are students of history, and that as such you know that James K. Polk was President when Texas became a state on Dec. 28, 1845.

My mission tonight, therefore, is to remind you that Polk was only the last of a long line of Presidents and other high-ranking officials in Washington who gave a lot of thought --- willingly or unwillingly -- to making Texas part of the United States. Some favored it; some fought it bitterly, and some made it a central issue, if not the central issue of presidential campaigns. It can be said, in fact, that the issue goes all the way back to the presidency of Thomas Jefferson, who took office in 1801 and who bought the Louisiana Territory from Napoleon Bonaparte.

I haven't found anything indicating that Jefferson himself was especially interested in Texas. He sent Lewis and Clark's Expedition northwest along the Missouri River rather than southwest, to find a route to the Pacific. But there were people around President Jefferson who thought that the boundary between Louisiana and Mexico should be the Neches River in what's now deep East Texas or the Brazos or the Nueces or even the Rio Grande.

Neither Spain, nor Mexico after it became independent, saw it that way, and the United States didn't press the issue. Years later, a treaty negotiated by future President John Quincy Adams when he was Secretary of State finally set the boundaries of the Louisiana Territory as the Sabine on the West, the

Red River on the South and then up into what's now Colorado and on out to the Pacific Ocean. Texas was excluded.

In the 1830s, that treaty came to haunt men like Stephen F. Austin and Sam Houston when they appealed to President Andrew Jackson to help Texas win her independence from Mexico, and then to annex the Lone Star State.

I haven't found any evidence that President Madison was very interested in Texas, but President Monroe did ask his Secretary of State to look into the possibility of acquiring Texas. Obviously, nothing came of that.

As President, as Secretary of State and as one of the longest-serving members of Congress, John Quincy Adams was consistently -- and loudly -- opposed to bringing Texas into the Union. While he gave lip service to the idea that the United States should extend to the Pacific, the second President Adams seemed much more interested in abolishing slavery in the existing states, and in keeping any new slave states from being created. He was joined in these positions by others whose names are familiar to all students of American history, including U.S. Senator and Secretary of State Daniel Webster and a young Congressman from Illinois named Abraham Lincoln.

These opponents of slavery in general and Texas in particular conjured up a vision of Texas coming into the Union and immediately splitting into as many as eight states, all of them allowing slavery. I have to say that this was little more than political theater. While East Texas and the coastal plantation areas between the Sabine and the Brazos were settled mainly by Southerners who certainly would have insisted on the right to own slaves, the land north and west of those areas -- including our Hill Country -- was not suitable for plantation agriculture and its few settlers would not have been fervent pro-slavery men. Finally, most of what's now Central

and West Texas was occupied by the Comanches and other tribes who would not have been eligible to vote in the unlikely event that they had wanted to do so!

As President, Jackson was extremely interested in seeing Texas come into the Union, and even sent an emissary to Mexico City to try to buy what's now our state for \$5 million. When open diplomacy failed, the envoy tried to bribe Mexican officials to make the sale, but that didn't work either.

I'm sure that all of you have seen the theory held by some historians that the reason Sam Houston took what was left of his army east toward Louisiana after the Alamo and Goliad fell is that Houston was convinced that his old and close friend Jackson would send the U.S. Army to the aid of Texas.

If that was what Houston believed, it was wishful thinking. Jackson had told Stephen F. Austin earlier that the United States was bound by the treaty with Mexico to stay out of Texas. Old Hickory did order General Gaines, his commander of troops along what was then the western border of the United States, to make sure that the Mexican Army didn't cross into Louisiana in pursuit of the Texans. While General Gaines followed orders by keeping his troops out of Texas, he told them to be ready to chase the Mexican Army not only back across the Sabine, but as far as was necessary to secure the border. Then, as now, the best defense is a good offense. That preparation, of course, proved unnecessary after Houston's force clobbered Santa Anna and the Mexicans at San Jacinto.

Since he couldn't buy Texas, and since he felt bound by that treaty making the Sabine and Red Rivers the borders separating us from the United States, Jackson let the annexation issue slide into the lap of his successor, Martin Van Buren, a wily New Yorker known as the "Red Fox." That was bad news for Texas, because President Van Buren was a fervent anti-slavery man who not only opposed annexation while

he was in the White House, but kept on speaking against it until Texas finally came into the Union.

I couldn't find anything indicating how William Henry Harrison felt about Texas, but that didn't make much difference, because he caught cold at his inauguration and died of pneumonia after only a month in office.

Harrison was succeeded as President by John Tyler, who couldn't get an annexation treaty or much of anything else through Congress until the last few days of his administration.

As the first person to become President without having been elected to that job, Tyler was ridiculed by his opponents as "the accidental President" and "His Accidency." It didn't help that while Tyler was nominally a Whig, he broke with that party over a number of issues, and was distrusted by the Democrats who controlled the Southern vote even though he was a slave-owner and a former governor of Virginia. Later in life, by the way, Tyler served in the Congress of the Confederacy.

Ironically, the fact that Tyler couldn't achieve his goal of annexation proved beneficial for Texas. Most of the draft treaties of annexation called for the Republic of Texas to turn over its public lands to the United States. Had any of those treaties passed, Texas would have lost the millions of acres – and the mineral rights – that generate funds for our universities and public schools. All of that oil and gas, lignite, uranium, granite and other minerals would be owned by the federal government, not the people of Texas.

Which brings us back to James K. Polk. He ran for President in 1844 as a "Dark Horse" or compromise candidate after former President Van Buren and some other leading Democrats including Lewis Cass and John C. Calhoun failed to get the Democrat nomination. He was unabashedly in favor of annexing Texas, while his main opponent, Henry Clay, opposed it.

Polk was a former Speaker of the U.S. House, United States Senator and Governor of Tennessee, and perhaps most importantly, he was a protégé of Andrew Jackson, and he knew the political process inside and out.

He saw even before his inauguration that he could not get a two-thirds vote in the Senate to ratify a treaty of annexation, so he readily followed the path laid out by John Tyler and brought Texas into the union on a simple majority vote in Congress. Opponents howled that it was unconstitutional, but Polk prevailed.

For our part, Texas got to keep her public lands and mineral rights, and got a pledge that the United States would resist with its Army and Navy any attempt by Mexico to recover some or all of Texas.

Polk, Tyler and Jackson all referred to annexation as bringing Texas "back into the Union," apparently accepting the idea that first surfaced in the era of Thomas Jefferson, that Texas was part of the Louisiana Purchase.

Two final things that should be noted about Polk:

First, President Harry Truman called Polk, "One of our greatest Presidents."

Second, while Jefferson gets well-deserved credit for doubling the size of the United States through the Louisiana Purchase, Polk presided over the greatest expansion of our territory with the annexation of Texas and the Mexican War. These events brought what are now New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, California, Nevada, Texas, and part of Colorado into the United States. That adds up to even more land than the Louisiana Purchase!

Polk died just a few months after leaving office, but I hope that you agree that he left an impressive though not fully appreciated legacy.

Thank you for your attention.

Joseph Benham

March 5, 2013



2013 Annual Meeting Host Chapters Raise New Flags at the Wyndham Hotel

The three flag poles in front of the Wyndham Hotel Love Field in Dallas flew three unusual flags during the 2013 Annual Meeting: The U.S. flag, the Texas flag, and the SAR flag. Representatives of the host chapters are shown preparing to raise the flags: Robert Kittrell of the Dallas Chapter, Walter Thomas of the East Fork Trinity Chapter, Tom Whitelock of the Dallas Chapter, Monti Monzingo of the East Fork Trinity Chapter, and Dan Reed and Don Sielert both of the Plano Chapter. Previously, only the Texas Flag and the Wyndham Flag were used by the hotel, but the SAR Annual Meeting contract changed that tradition.

AMERICANISM TRIVIA QUIZ. Correct answers from the Quiz in the Winter issue are revealed Below. The gold star for 100% correct answers goes to Former State President **Tom B. Green III.**

1776

1. Allegedly, at the signing ceremony for the Declaration of Independence, President John Hancock stated, "We must be unanimous; there must be no pulling different ways; we must all hang together." Who then quipped, "Yes, we must indeed all hang together, or most assuredly we shall all hang separately"? **Benjamin Franklin.**
2. Who were the five congressmen appointed on June 10, 1776, to draft a declaration of independence? Who actually wrote it? **The committee of five consisted of John Adams, Roger Sherman, Robert Livingston, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson. At age 33, Thomas Jefferson wrote it.**
3. Fifty-six members of the Continental Congress signed the Declaration of Independence. Later, for their act of treason, what did 15 of them share as a common experience? **Their action was considered so dangerous that the names of the signers were kept secret until January 18, 1777. By 1781, the British had destroyed the homes of 15 of the signers. A few were captured by the British and treated cruelly in prison.**
4. What were the names of the "13 Colonies"? **Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.**
5. What was the first state to declare independence? **Rhode Island,** in the first week of May, 1776.
6. Did Thomas Jefferson own slaves? **Yes, Jefferson owned about 200 slaves.** One-third of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were slave owners.
7. Did George Washington own slaves? **Yes, Washington owned 135 slaves.** He freed some during the war, and he freed the rest via his will.
8. Where did the largest expeditionary force ever assembled by the British, up to that time, land in August, 1776? **Long Island.**

1776

NEW AMERICANISM TRIVIA QUIZ. (answers in the Fall Issue.) Send in your answers to hc_baker@sbcglobal.net.

1. Shortly after the British arrived in New York, which of Washington's generals fell ill and had to relinquish command of Long Island?
2. Which side was victorious in the August, 1776, Battle of Long Island?
3. During darkness and fog, the miraculous evacuation of 9,500 men in 9 hours across the East River from Brooklyn Heights to Manhattan Island saved Washington's army from destruction. Who commanded the 21st Massachusetts Regiment that handled the boats?
4. What term for army enlistment did Congress agree to after the Battle of Long Island?
5. Name the inventor of the submarine.
6. When fire broke out in New York City, on September 21, why weren't the alarm bells rung?
7. Did the patriots set fire to New York City?

FACTS

Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence in two days, and made 15 changes before submitting it to Congress on June 28, 1776. Before reaching its final form, Congress deleted two long paragraphs and made other minor changes. The document was signed first by the president of the Congress, John Hancock, on August 2, after it had been engrossed on parchment. The last of the delegates to sign the Declaration was Thomas McKean of Delaware, in 1781.

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From the Editor: The Newsletter Committee unanimously approved a new procedure for the 2013 Ross L. Shipman Newsletter Contest. Awards will be announced at the 2014 TXSSAR Annual Meeting. Chapter Newsletter Editors should send one copy each of their four best newsletter issues for 2013 in one single batch of hardcopies to the Chairman of the Newsletter Committee, as shown below. Only hard-copy print-outs will be accepted. This includes newsletters that are normally distributed electronically. All batches must be delivered by U.S. Mail no later than January 1, 2014. A maximum of four newsletter issues per chapter will be accepted for judging. If a chapter publishes more than four issues per year, the Chapter Newsletter Editor should submit what he considers his best four. While black-and-white issues will be considered, color issues may have a competitive advantage.

Finally, please observe the following deadlines for submission of items for *The Texas Compatriot*: September 15 for the Fall Issue, January 15 for the Winter issue, and May 15 for the Spring issue.

Dr. H. Charles Baker, Compatriot Editor
8600 Skyline Drive #1005
Dallas, TX 75243-4167

SAVE THESE DATES:

**FALL BOM: Friday to Sunday,
October 11-13
Hilton Garden Inn,
14919 Northwest Freeway
Houston, TX 77040
Reservation Line for TXSSAR:
1-877-STAYHGI, \$89/Night**

**2014 ANNUAL MEETING:
Thursday to Sunday, March 27-
30
OMNI Hotel, San Antonio**

See details at TXSSAR.org under "Events," as they are developed.