

# MUSKETS & BROADSWORD

Orange County Chapter Sons of the American Revolution

January 2010

Editor-James F. Blauer

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## MEETING INFORMATION

When: January 9, 2010  
Where: Sizzler Restaurant  
1401 North Harbor Blvd.  
Fullerton, CA  
Time: Social Begins at 11:00am  
Meeting: Called to Order at 11:30am  
Website: [www.orangecountysar.org](http://www.orangecountysar.org)

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

A warm New Year greeting to all compatriots across the miles and beyond! I want to say what an absolute joy it has been to serve as your chapter president for 2009. As I look back over the previous year, I am very proud of all of you for stepping up and giving 100% to keep the chapter strong and vibrant. Congratulations to our newly reelected officers for 2010. Other than Jim Fosdyck and myself switching positions, everyone else will remain in the same office. Jim brings a lifetime of experience, integrity, and dedication to the job, and will make a very fine president. January is the time for the president to appoint members to fill the various chairman positions. If you have a desire to serve, please let our new president know of your interest at the January meeting.

The winds of change are blowing over our land and I would encourage all of you to keep our nation in prayer during this time of economic and political uncertainty. Some ramifications of that change will be manifested in our non-profit status and will require the SAR chapters to work closely with the state society, providing them with the information they request of us, such as inventory of chapter assets and detailed financial record keeping. Our incoming president and myself, in concert with the board, have discussed these and in addition to having a budget for 2010, are ready to implement these in the new year.

2010 will be a great year for our chapter and the state society. Thank you again for the opportunity to serve in 2009. I wish all of you and the chapter the very best in the new year.

*David R. Siler*

David Mauldin

Our speaker this month is David Mauldin. Born in Albemarle County, North Carolina, he later migrated with his family to California. After graduating from L.A. City College with a degree in Occupational Therapy, he went on to receive a Bachelors Degree in Liberal Studies and a teaching credential from California State University Fullerton. He is 4 classes away from receiving his Masters Degree in American Colonial History. David started out as a licensed Occupational Therapist at St. Jude's Hospital and 12 years ago, he became an elementary school teacher. While teaching history, he developed a practice of dressing up in character for the students while giving a history lesson. During that time, Benjamin Franklin became a favorite character of David's, and has been performing at events and school assemblies ever since. Our guest also plays the glass armonica and will be giving a demonstration of

the instrument that was built and played by Ben Franklin, a man of many talents. In addition, David is a frequent visitor to Williamsburg, Virginia and is a member of their society. He is also an amateur astronomer and is a member of the Orange County Astronomers Club and also gives astronomy presentations to the schools in his district. David Mauldin lives with his very talented musician wife in Irvine, California. Be sure to mark your calendars for January 9th to be in the audience of one of our most interesting founding fathers, Benjamin Franklin

### INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

Your officers for 2010, who were elected at the December meeting, will be installed at our January meeting. Elected to serve are: President Jim Fosdyck, Vice-President David Siler, Corresponding Secretary Jim Wallace, Recording Secretary Jim Blauer, Treasurer Arthur Koehler, Registrar Kent Gregory and Chaplain Richard Adams. Following the induction ceremony, President Fosdyck will make appointments to the various offices and chairmanships. These positions include; Historian/Archivist, Chancellor, Parliamentarian, Sergeant-at-Arms, Newsletter Editor, Medals & Awards Chairman, Eagle Scout Chairman, Information Technology Chairman, Activity Contest Chairman, Valley Forge Project Chairman, Parade Chairman, JROTC/ROTC Chairman, Publicity Chairman and Veterans Chairman/Liaison. The President reserves the right to appoint a chairman to any other committee or position that may become available at any time during his tenure of office.

### DONATION REQUEST

President Lou Carlson requests that all California Compatriots make a donation to the Center For Advancing America's Heritage. This new library will be the cornerstone for the teaching of American History to students, teachers and the public in general. Though there are many members who are able to contribute large sums, he asks that whatever you can comfortably afford. Even if it is only \$5.00 to \$25.00. National hopes to obtain large donations from outside source, but these outside sources will

be looking at our society to see how many have participated, not the size of the donation. President Carlson has made it his goal to get 100% participation from California's Compatriots. So, even if you can only give \$1.00 you have participated. There is also the installment plan. Say you would like to donate \$25, but can not do it all at once. You can do it on a monthly basis of \$5.00 per month for 5 months. The SAR Foundation is willing to work with the members and if installments work for the member it works for them. All donations are tax deductible as we are a 501(c)(3) organization.

### UPCOMING EVENTS

Besides our regular meetings we have several items coming up in the next couple months.

On February 21, the 28th Annual Massing of the Colors at Forest Lawn will take place. The ceremonies this year will include a U.S. Air Force "Fly by", a pass-in-review of 50 plus color guards, an artillery salute, a 21 gun musket salute, wreath laying ceremony, addresses by dignitaries and music by the Mountain Fife & Drum Corps. Festivities will begin at 3pm with the procession from the Wall of Liberty to the base of the George Washington Statue. This is where the Color Guards will line up. Those wishing a good view for picture taking should gather at the top of the steps facing the Old North Church. It runs about an hour and should be finished by around 4pm.

Check the flyer that was sent out in last months (December's) Newsletter for details,

On March 6th we will once again participate in the Patriot's Day Parade in Laguna Beach. This is an easy walk as it is all down hill from the parking lot across from the high school down to city hall. If you wish to attend and participate, contact Jim Blauer at [jblauer@pacbell.net](mailto:jblauer@pacbell.net) for a map to the area and route of the parade.

### PASSING OF JIM SHADWICK

Gentlemen,

It is with a heavy heart that I must confirm what most of you may already heard, and that is that our Compatriot Brother and friend, Jim Shadwick has died. He passed away on



Jim Shadwick addressing the State Meeting In Costa Mesa, CA in 2005



At the State Meeting in April 2009, Jim Shadwick was awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster to his Liberty Medal (left) and also received his Cogswell sires Pin and Certificate.

Saturday December 26, 2009. Floyd James (Jim) Shadwick has served the California Society faithfully and with diligence, hard work and long, long hours as our State Secretary. He made the SAR his life (after Sue and his family, of course) and we owe him a debt of gratitude that we can never repay.

As can be said of all of God's Children, Jim wasn't perfect. But through his difficulties he poured out his heart and soul into our State Society. He knew it better than any of us. He remembered society history that, with his passing, is lost forever. He attended Orange County Chapter meetings until it would have required an ambulance to get him there. He marched in parades with the Color Guard, attended state meetings, etc., and was always working for the betterment of the SAR and of our State Society.

He was a personal friend of mine. When things were tough in the SAR we would talk on the phone, for a LONG time. But we would talk things out and that was good. I visited Jim in the nursing homes and had planned to see him at the Veterans facility, but now it is too late. I will never again hear Jim's voice telling me that way I ought to do things as CASSAR President,..... and I will deeply miss that, as I will miss him.

Gentlemen, I call upon all members of the California Society, SAR, to pause in their busy lives to remember our former State Society Secretary, Jim Shadwick. I call upon all members to lift a glass of your favorite beverage and toast the memory of a man who will never be forgotten for his diligence

and love for the SAR. And lastly, I call upon all CASSAR members to speak kindly of our departed brother. For whatever his faults may have been, Jim was a devoted compatriot, a military veteran, a devoted husband, father and (new) grandfather and a faithful friend and brother. In his passing our Society has suffered a great loss.

*Lou Carlson*  
CASSAR President

#### WILLIAM HOOPER

William Hooper was born June 17, 1742, the first of five children born to William and Mary (Dennie) Hooper, daughter of John Dennie, a Boston Merchant.

At an early age there were indications of his talents. His father tutored him until age 7. He then attended the Boston Public Latin School, the first free grammar school. The school was under the tutelage of Mr. John Lovell, a teacher of "distinguished eminence". In 1757 at the age of 15 he entered Harvard University. He had the reputation as a good classical scholar and received his Bachelor of Arts degree with distinguished honors in 1760. He received his M.A in Theology in 1763.

William's father had planned for his son to enter the ministry. But, William's inclinations were more toward the law and received his father's permission to pursue this profession. He did so in the offices of James Otis (See article from last month's issue of this newsletter) until 1764.

Following his passing of the bar he moved down to North Carolina. William's health was not the best and his father urged him to return to Boston, but William declined the offer and stayed in North Carolina. His father died later that year and left him his entire collection of books and manuscripts.



William Hooper, signer of the Declaration of Independence from North Carolina.

William decided that he would stay in North Carolina where he became the Cape Fear Circuit Court lawyer. He would travel hundreds of miles on his circuit and endeared himself to the Cape Fear neighbors, who in 1766 unanimously elected him Recorder for the borough.

On August 7, 1767 William Hooper married Anne Clark, daughter of the late sheriff of New Hanover County, and sister to Thomas Clark, Jr, who would become a brigadier general in the Continental Army in the American Revolution. They made their permanent home in Wilmington. They had three children. A daughter and two sons. William born in 1768, Elizabeth in 1770 and Thomas in 1772. There were also three who died in infancy.

As a supporter of the British Crown William received his first appointment to a government position in 1789 as Deputy Attorney for the Salisbury District. His appointment came from the Royal Governor William Tryon. In 1770 he was appointed Attorney General of North Carolina. While serving in this latest position, a local rebellion broke out against the government. William suggested the militia be called out to put down these rebels called "Regulators" or backwoodsmen. This group of Piedmont farmers were upset with the corruption and heavy taxation taking place. In particular the taxes used to build the new governors mansion. It got so bad that Hooper was dragged through the streets of Hillsboro and his house was burned down. At the Battle of Alamance in 1771 it was 3000 rebels against the Royal troops. Accompanying the governor's troops into battle, William helped to squash the Regulator's rebellion.

It may have been this battle that caused William to slowly change his allegiance to support the colonists views. Due to his past actions he was not quickly received by the North Carolina Patriots. In 1773 he was elected to the North Carolina Assembly representing the Scots settlement of

Cambellton (later to be called Fayetteville). Here he was appointed to the Committee of Correspondence and Inquiry. His son William was also serving at this time representing Wilmington from 1773-1775. In 1773 William Sr. purchased some property on Masonboro Sound just eight miles south of Wilmington. It was here, in 1774, he built his lavish home called Finian.

At this same time the laws that established the court system for North Carolina were about to expire. The legislature needed to pass a new bill to keep the court system up and running or their court system would come to a halt. The new bill that was drafted included a provision that allowed the courts to confiscate any property of foreign debtors. This included British. Governor Tryon did not like this provision and vetoed the bill. Though the British government had authored a bill exempting foreigners from such confiscation, no new bill was passed and for over a year there was no court system in North Carolina.

It was during this time that Hooper endeared himself to the colonists/patriots as he led the fight against the Governor and his bill. Though not helpful to his finances he did this on 'Principle'. A series of articles were published by Hooper under the name "Hampden" and was disbarred for his challenging the government on this issue.

In 1774 he wrote a letter to his friend James Iredell where he predicted that America would break away from England. This earned William Hooper the nickname, "Prophet of Independence". This was the first known prediction that America would totally break away from Great Britain. He wrote in part; "The Colonies are striding fast to Independence, and ere long will build an empire upon the ruins of Great Britain; will adopt its Constitution, purge of its impurities, and from an experience of its defects, will guard against those evils which have wasted its vigor."

On August 25, 1774 William Hooper as well as John Penn and Joseph Hewes was elected by the North Carolina Provincial Legislature to attend the Continental Congress to be held in Philadelphia. Hooper and Hewes rode together over 450 miles arriving in Philadelphia on September 12, 1774. He took his seat in Congress the next day.

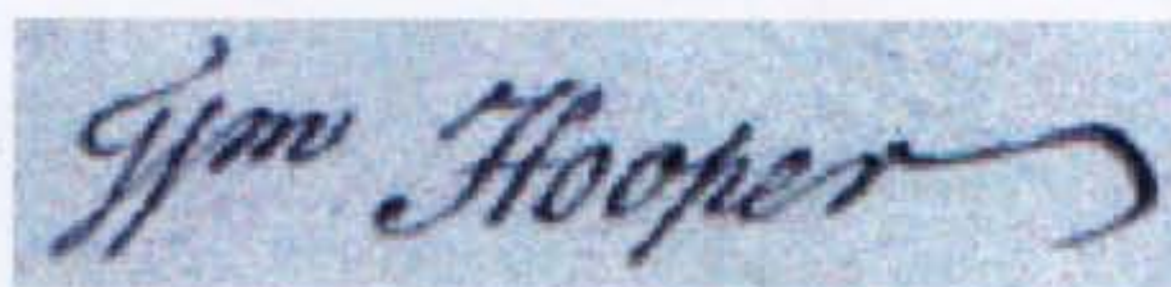
He served on various committees, including the

ones that drew up a statement on colonial rights and the report on the statutes that affect trade and manufacturing. His role was so prominent that John Adams remarked that he, Patrick Henry and Richard Henry Lee were the 'Orators of Congress'. This appears on William Hooper's grave.

Upon his return to North Carolina he was elected to the Wilmington Committee of Safety. He served until 1776 when the committee was disbanded.

He was reelected to the Second Continental Congress, leaving on the schooner Polly on April 26, 1775 and taking his seat in Congress on May 10. He was immediately made chairman of a committee to address a letter to the people of Jamaica concerning the embargo on British goods. This letter explained why the colonies had stopped all trade with the British colonies in the Caribbean and asked for their support. He also helped to prepare a resolution for the colonies to participate in a day of fasting and prayer for their cause. In 1776 he was appointed to a committee with Benjamin Franklin and Robert Livingston to determine an appropriate manner of honoring General Richard Montgomery, who had been killed at the Battle of Quebec. They decided on a monument to be erected in New York City. While fellow North Carolinian Joseph Hewes served on the Marine Committee, Hooper served with Benjamin Franklin on the Marine Committee's Committee of Secret Intelligence. They had broad authority to hire spies overseas, sign agreements and even to hide sensitive information from Congress.

On April 12, 1776 the North Carolina Provincial Assembly passed the Halifax Resolves. This authorized the delegates to Congress to vote for independence if the other states led the way. During the Spring William Hooper had to return home to deal with personal finances which kept him away when the vote was taken for Independence on July 2. He had returned to Congress by August 2 and signed the document with the others. He served on committees to regulate the treasury, the post office and secret correspondence as well as dealing with the laws relating to captures and appeals from the admiralty



Signature of William Hooper on the Declaration of Independence.

courts.

He was elected to his third term in office on December 20, 1776. Now they were meeting in Baltimore with the advance of British troops on Philadelphia. On December 22 he was selected to chair the committee charged with creating a great seal for the state of North Carolina.

With his finances in disorder back in North Carolina and having contracted malaria he resigned from Congress in April 1777. He was elected to the State Assembly each year from 1777 through 1781. He returned to his circuit court duties with James Iredell.

In 1781 North Carolina was invaded by the British. Having signed the Declaration of Independence, William Hooper was a fugitive to the British and was forced to flee his estate. He sent the wife and kids to Wilmington while he moved from house to house in the Windsor and Edenton areas where he had friends. Mrs. Hooper and the kids fled to Hillsboro when the British captured Wilmington in January 1781. Her brother, Brig. Gen. Thomas Clark found refuge for them. The estate at Masonboro was shelled and the home in Wilmington was burned to the ground. Upon his return in November 1781 he found he could not live in the destroyed homes and moved to Hillsboro. On April 10, 1782 he purchased the home of General Francis Nash on Tryon Street. Here he lived until his death. In 1972 the house was declared a Historic National Landmark.

Following the war William Hooper resumed his law practice. In 1786 he was named to a special court to resolve land disputes between Massachusetts and New York, but they never sat as the states were able to settle their differences.

In 1789 he was appointed to a Federal Bench. Due to his failing health he was only able to serve one year. He passed away on October 14, 1790 at the age of 48. His widow had one child still at home. His death came one day before his daughter Elizabeth



William Hooper's final resting place at left. His last home, below.



was to be married. He was buried behind a small Presbyterian Church in Hillsboro. His body was removed along with fellow Declaration of Independence signer, John Penn, in 1894 and moved to the Guilford Courthouse Battlefield. Here William Hooper's grave is topped with a nineteen foot statue of him dressed in colonial garb in an orators pose.

#### ADDRESS TO THE ASSEMBLY OF JAMAICA

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY OF JAMAICA, We would think ourselves deficient in our duty, if we suffered this Congress to pass over, without expressing our esteem for the assembly of Jamaica.

Whoever attends to the conduct of those who have been entrusted with the administration of the British affairs, during these last twelve years, will discover in it, a deliberate plan to destroy, in every part of the empire, the free constitution, for which Britain has been so long and so justly famed. With a dexterity, artful and wicked, they have varied the modes of attack, according to the different characters and circumstances of those whom they meant to reduce. In the East Indies, where the effeminacy of the inhabitants promised an easy conquest, they thought it unnecessary to veil their tyrannic principles under the thinnest disguise. Without deigning even to pretend a justification of their conduct, they sacrificed the lives of millions to the gratification of their insatiable avarice and lust of power. In Britain, where the maxims of freedom were still known, but where luxury and dissipation had diminished the wonted reverence for them, the

attack has been carried on in a more secret and indirect manner: Corruption has been employed to undermine them. The Americans are not enervated by effeminacy, like the inhabitants of India; nor debauched by luxury, like those of Great Britain: It was, therefore, judged improper to assail them by bribery, or by undisguised force. Plausible systems were formed; specious presences were made: All the arts of sophistry were tried to shew that the British ministry had by law a right to enslave us. The first and best maxims of the constitution, venerable to Britons and to Americans, were perverted and profaned. The power of parliament, derived from the people, to bind the people, was extended over those from whom it was never derived. It is asserted that a standing army may be constitutionally kept among us, without our consent. Those principles, dishonorable to those who adopted them, and destructive to those to whom they were applied, were nevertheless carried into execution by the foes of liberty and of mankind. Acts of parliament, ruinous to America, and unserviceable to Britain, were made to bind us; armies, maintained by the parliament, were sent over to secure their operation. The power, however, and the cunning of our adversaries, were alike unsuccessful. We refused to their parliaments an obedience, which our judgments disapproved of: We refused to their armies a submission, which spirits unaccustomed to slavery, could not brook.

But while we spurned a disgraceful subjection, we were far from running into rash or seditious measures of opposition. Filled with sentiments of loyalty to our sovereign, and of affection and respect for our fellow subjects in Britain, we petitioned, we supplicated, we expostulated: Our prayers were rejected; our remonstrances were disregarded; our grievances were accumulated. All this did not provoke us to violence.

An appeal to the justice and humanity of those who had injured us, and who were bound to redress our injuries, was ineffectual: we next resolved to make an appeal to their interests, though by doing so, we knew we must sacrifice our own, and (which gave us

equal uneasiness) that of our friends, who had never offended us, and who were connected with us by a sympathy of feelings, under oppressions similar to our own. We resolved to give up our commerce that we might preserve our liberty. We flattered ourselves, that when, by withdrawing our commercial intercourse with Britain, which we had an undoubted right either to withdraw or continue, her trade should be diminished, her revenues impaired, and her manufactures unemployed, our ministerial foes would be induced by interest, or compelled by necessity, to depart from the plan of tyranny which they had so long pursued, and to substitute in its place, a system more compatible with the freedom of America, and justice of Britain. That this scheme of non-importation and non-exportation might be productive of the desired effects, we were obliged to include the islands in it. From this necessity, and from this necessity alone, has our conduct towards them proceeded. By converting your sugar plantations into fields of grain, you can supply yourselves with the necessaries of life: While the present unhappy struggle shall continue, we cannot do more.

But why should we make any apology to the patriotic assembly of Jamaica, who knows so well the value of liberty; who are so sensible of the extreme danger to which ours is exposed; and who foresee how certainly the destruction of ours must be followed by the destruction of their own?

We receive uncommon pleasure from observing the principles of our righteous opposition distinguished by your approbation: We feel the warmest gratitude for your pathetic mediation in our behalf with the crown. It was indeed unavailing but are you to blame? Mournful experience tells us that petitions are often rejected, while the sentiments and conduct of the petitioners entitle what they offer to a happier fate.

That our petitions have been treated with disdain, is now become the smallest part of our complaint: Ministerial insolence is lost in ministerial barbarity.

It has, by an exertion peculiarly ingenious, procured those very measures, which it laid us under the hard necessity of pursuing, to be stigmatized in parliament as rebellious: It has employed additional fleets and armies for the infamous purpose of compelling us to abandon them: It has plunged us in all the horrors and calamities of civil war: It has caused the treasure and blood of Britons (formerly shed and expended for far other ends) to be spilt and wasted in the execrable design of spreading slavery over British America: It will not, however, accomplish its aim: In the worst of contingencies, a choice will still be left, which it never can prevent us from making. The peculiar situation of your island forbids your assistance. But we have your good wishes. From the good wishes of the friends of liberty and mankind, we shall always derive consolation.

#### HALIFAX RESOLVES

The Select Committee taking into Consideration the usurpations and violences attempted and committed by the King and Parliament of Britain against America, and the further Measures to be taken for frustrating the same, and for the better defence of this province reported as follows, to wit,

It appears to your Committee that pursuant to the Plan concerted by the British Ministry for subjugating America, the King and Parliament of Great Britain have usurped a Power over the Persons and Properties of the People unlimited and uncontrouled; and disregarding their humble Petitions for Peace, Liberty and safety, have made divers Legislative Acts, denouncing War Famine and every Species of Calamity against the Continent in General. That British Fleets and Armies have been and still are daily employed in destroying the People and committing the most horrid devastations on the Country. That Governors in different Colonies have declared Protection to Slaves who should imbrue their Hands in the Blood of their Masters. That the Ships belonging to America are declared prizes of War and many of them have been

violently seized and confiscated in consequence of which multitudes of the people have been destroyed or from easy Circumstances reduced to the most Lamentable distress.

And whereas the moderation hitherto manifested by the United Colonies and their sincere desire to be reconciled to the mother Country on Constitutional Principles, have procured no mitigation of the aforesaid Wrongs and usurpations, and no hopes remain of obtaining redress by those Means alone which have been hitherto tried, Your Committee are of Opinion that the house should enter into the following Resolve to wit,

Resolved that the delegates for this Colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring Independency, and forming foreign Alliances, reserving to this Colony the Sole, and Exclusive right of forming a Constitution and Laws for this Colony, and of appointing delegates from time to time (under the direction of a general Representation thereof) to meet the delegates of the other Colonies for such purposes as shall be hereafter pointed out.

#### DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That

whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. --Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule in these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive on the high seas to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare, is undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to

time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

**SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE**

- Delaware** • George Read • Caesar Rodney • Thomas McKean
- Pennsylvania** • George Clymer • Benjamin Franklin • Robert Morris • John Morton • Benjamin Rush • George Ross • James Smith • James Wilson • George Taylor
- Massachusetts** • John Adams • Samuel Adams •

- John Hancock • Robert Treat Paine • Elbridge Gerr
- New Hampshire** • Josiah Bartlett • William Whipple • Matthew Thornton
- Rhode Island** • Stephen Hopkins • William Ellery
- New York** • Lewis Morris • Philip Livingston • Francis Lewis • William Floyd
- Georgia** • Button Gwinnett • Lyman Hall • George Walton
- Virginia** • Richard Henry Lee • Francis Lightfoot Lee • Carter Braxton • Benjamin Harrison • Thomas Jefferson • George Wythe • Thomas Nelson, Jr.
- North Carolina** • William Hooper • John Penn • Joseph Hewes
- South Carolina** • Edward Rutledge • Arthur Middleton • Thomas Lynch, Jr. • Thomas Heyward, Jr.
- New Jersey** • Abraham Clark • John Hart • Francis Hopkinson • Richard Stockton • John Witherspoon
- Connecticut** • Samuel Huntington • Roger Sherman • William Williams • Oliver Wolcott
- Maryland** • Charles Carroll • Samuel Chase • Thomas Stone • William Paca



# Photo Album

January 2010



Above, President David Siler inducts new members Brett Ernest and Wesley Daniel.

At right Kent Gregory and Jim Wallace pin on their SAR Rosettes. Below, President Siler, Kent Gregory, Brett Ernest, Wesley Daniel and Jim Wallace.



Below John Dodd receives the Bronze Good Citizenship Medal's Oak Leaf Cluster for his work in raising money to support our troops overseas.



Above, Jim Fosdyck & Kent Gregory receive the Baron Von Steuben Bronze Color Guard Medal and the SAR Bronze Color Guard Medal and Certificates.



At right--Lisa Gregory receives a Certificate of Appreciation for her attendance at various events in colonial dress.



# Photo Album

January 2010-2



Left--President Siler presents Restaurant owner Sohail with Certificate of Appreciation. At right Arthur Koehler receives his Cogswell Sires pin.



Above the members & guests at the December meeting.

At left--newly elected chapter President Jim Fosdyck.

At right--newly elected Vice-President-David R. Siler



# Photo Album

January 2010-3



## ELECTED OFFICERS FOR 2010

At left--Corresponding Secretary Jim Wallace

At right-- Recording Secretary Jim Blauer

Below left-- Treasurer Arthur Koehler

Below right--Registrar Kent Gregory

Below--Chaplain Richard Adams

