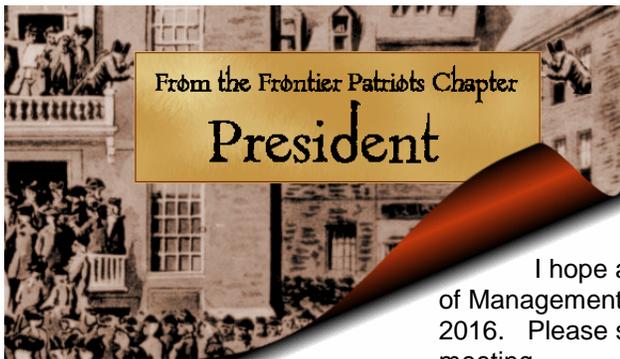


This is NewsLetter Issue No. Three ~ For the year 2016



The quarterly meeting of the
 Frontier Patriots Chapter
 of the Sons of the American Revolution
 will be held at King's Family Restaurant, 3001 6th
 Avenue, Altoona, PA
 on Saturday, September 10th, 2016
 at 12:00 Noon.

I hope all members will attend to help us plan for the PASSAR Board of Management Meeting which our chapter is hosting on November 11-12, 2016. Please save these dates so that you can both help and attend the meeting.

Reminder ~ For those of you that receive this newsletter by US mail, if you have an email address, we would appreciate you sending it to us to use for future newsletters. Printing and mailing these newsletters is very expensive. Please send to our Secretary Melvin McDowell at melvin.mcdowell@gmail.com



How Will You Celebrate Independence Day?

Most of the citizens of the United States of America celebrate the *Declaration of Independence* Day. You know – on the 4th day of July. But very few of those citizens – perhaps you included – ever think to celebrate the day our nation actually gained its independence.

The 3rd of September is the true and actual “*Independence*” Day. That is the date on which the Treaty of Paris was signed; it would have been the actual day of Independence. The days between 04 July 1776 and 03 September 1783 were not days in which the British Colonies were free and independent of

Great Britain. If they had been – what was the reason a war was fought?

If the Colonies were truly independent on the 4th of July 1776, Great Britain would have packed up all their men and equipment and sailed back across the Atlantic Ocean. But they didn't! Yes the Colonists had *declared* themselves to be independent on July 4th, but *independence* was simply a statement of intent at that point; the British government did not acknowledge our independence until seven years and sixty-one days later ~ 03 September 1783. Now, 233 years after that date, how will you celebrate *Independence* Day?

1775 ~ 1783 American Revolutionary War: Uniforms & Colours



Lobsterbacks or Redcoats ?

It is often claimed that British soldiers during the War were derisively known as 'Lobsterbacks' but no contemporary source exists to confirm that claim. Instead, the name applied as an epithet of scorn against King George III's red-coated soldiers was simply 'lobster.' They were more commonly called 'redcoats.' The name was derived from a type of material called 'stroud' which was a red colored broadcloth dyed with vermilion. Vermillion was obtained from the mineral cinnabar. Despite the fact that it was called 'red,' vermilion was actually scarlet: bright red and slightly orange.



In this detail from 'The Death of General Warren at the Battle of Bunker's Hill' by John Trumbull, the standard red coat worn by the British soldiers, officers and privates alike, is shown. Waistcoats, breeches and stockings were generally white. The facings (material turned backwards on itself in cuffs and lapels) were colored to differentiate between the Royal regiments ~ in addition to stripes of color in the lapel and hat lace. The number of buttons on the coat varied according to, and indicative of, the rank.

The Clothing Worn by General Washington's Army

The clothing worn by General George Washington's guard was defined by Washington in a letter to Captain Caleb Gibbs on 22 April 1777. In that letter, Washington wrote: "I . . . desire you to provide clothing for the men that are to compose my Guard . . . and have them forwarded to this place, or headquarters, as soon as possible. . . If blue and buff can be had, I should prefer that uniform, as it is the one I wear myself. If it can not, . . . any other, red excepted."

At the beginning of the American Revolutionary War, the colonial soldiers were dressed in a hodge-podge of colors. The local militias, having previously been part of the British provincial regiments, tended to wear the uniforms that they had worn during the French and Indian War ~ red coats with various colored facings. At the beginning of the American Revolutionary War, the prevalent colors worn by the Patriots throughout the colonies were blue, brown and green. On 05 October 1776 two regiments raised in Pennsylvania as part of the Continental army were consolidated as the single 'Pennsylvania State Regiment' and the riflemen of that regiment wore blue coats faced in white. Musketymen in the regiment wore blue faced in red with white waistcoats and buckskin breeches. The remainder of infantrymen wore the same red faced blue coats, but all white small clothes. On 02 October 1779, General Washington issued *General Orders* directing that the standard uniform for the Continental Army would be blue with different colored facings, linings and buttons for each state. Pennsylvania's colors would be blue faced with red, and linings and buttons of white.



Rangers On The Frontier

The militia raised in Bedford County were employed primarily in the defense of this frontier region. Their main job was to travel (by foot and on horseback) through the forests ~ on the lookout for incursions by Amerindians and evidence of sabotage by local Tories. They were not supplied by the Pennsylvania Provincial Assembly and were required to provide their own clothes. These "Rangers on the Frontier," as the local militia were known, wore hunting shirts with buckskin or linen breeches and woven woollen stockings. Some wore linen or buckskin pants instead of knee-length breeches. Still others wore breechclouts and leggings like the Amerindians. Shoes with buckles were costly and not readily available, so most Rangers probably wore stout leather boots or 'Indian' style moccasins.

Note: The militia Ranger to the right is wearing buckskin pants and moccasins. Instead of the layered and fringed 'hunting shirt' that most Rangers wore, he is wearing a 'civilian' long-shirt.



British Red Ensign

Notice the brocade material of the flag to the right. All of the British Red Ensigns flown over land fortifications throughout Great Britain's Colonies (including Fort Bedford) prior to the

Copyright © 2015 Larry D. Smith American Revolutionary War were made of this material.

Daniel Morgan

wearing the traditional hunting shirt like those worn by the Bedford County Militia



General George Washington



Buttons

Found at White Plains, NY



Colours

During the time of war, the word 'Colours' referred to a flag used primarily by a military unit as compared to civilians. That is not meant to imply that civilians were denied the right to raise and fly any of these flags if they so desired. The red & white striped 'Sons of Liberty' flag was often flown from local Liberty Poles. Since the Red Ensign was commonly used throughout the Colonies, it was readily available for use as the basis of rebel colours.



British Red Ensign



Sons of Liberty



Sons of Liberty 1776



Rebel Stripes



Liberty



Liberty and Union



Continental Union



Betsy Ross



Stars With Union of Stars



Alliance With France



Red Star Jack



Washington's Headquarters



Proctor's Westoverland Sign



Flowers Associated



Philadelphia Light Horse

American Revolutionary War:

Native Sons Go To War



1775 ~ 1783

Bedford County's Associators

Bedford's Native Sons

Oaths of allegiance to the United Colonies were sworn to by those men whose names are listed below.

Sworn to before Robert Smith, Esq.

- 06 April 1778 Sebastian Sheub Michael Skely Michael Whitstone
- 07 April 1778 Daniel Dimond Thomas Donaly John Spencer
- 11 April 1778 Philip Addington Daniel Andersen Charles Gosnell Olerich Hebbstater
- Bartha McGuire John McGuire Michael McMullan John Muilbeld Joseph Moore
- John Roberts Jacob Smith David Stewart William Stewart John Williams
- 20 April 1778 Robert Adair Jacob Armitage Thomas Vavin Petter Vertz
- 22 April 1778 James Carlisle John Evans Samuel Gibson Samuel Montgomery
- Richard Murray Jacob White Samuel Wilbon
- 23 April 1778 John Bittle Joseph China James Dickey Archibald Glen Hugh Johnson
- William Laird Daniel McAless Dettter McNealand James Muir Robert Nelson
- John Read Jerimiah Rickets Ischanaus Ross Robert Wessan
- 25 April 1778 James Armitage Mithaus Bebout John Branon Robert Bunge William Bunge
- Joshua Burly Richard China Zachariah China Thomas Clear James Calboun
- Andrew Cook John Crumb Daniel Dean Joseph Foor John Gorman
- Edward Gray Jacob Gray Leuey Hicks Edward Kelly Marmaduke Light
- William McCoy George McElhinney Morizee McManan Thomas Miner Mithaus Myer
- James Norman Henry Onshall John Parkinson Archibald Peterson Hezekiah Rickets
- Richard Rickets Zachariah Rickets Dauber Reller John Reller Joseph Ross
- Thomas Schaal William Templeton Edward Tipton Shadack Tipton John Tussey
- Richard Vavn William Waugh William Wright

- 01 May 1778 Nicholas Boring Moses Collins Petter Cravis John Creas Azariah Evans
- Samuel Ewing Henry Fore Nathaniel Geard David Kennedy John Kennedy William Laird Sr John Lewis Joshua Lewis William McElhery
- James McKean Thomas Montgomery Chony Rickets John Rogers Gist Vavn Joseph White Thomas William James Williams William Williams
- 20 May 1778 Gilbert China Jacob Cambes John Ewing Thomas Long John McClunood Richard Sheets
- 29 May 1778 John Atkinson James Clark James Denny Robert Gardner James Irvine James Kinnon Edward Rickets Sr John Rush William Williams Jr

Sworn to before David Espy, Esq.

- 22 December 1778 Samuel Davidson Anthony Nawgle William Todd William Wilson
- 09 January 1779 Abraham Cable John Hanes Jacob Hersh Adam Keigh
- 13 January 1779 Christopher Jacob James Carmichael James Coyl Bernard Dougherty John Gregg Janox Martin John Andrew May John Mellot Gideon Richey Edward Rose
- Jacob Saylor Peter Stiffler 14 January 1779 James McDermold 15 January 1779 Thomas Caulter Joseph Echart William Tatum 19 January 1779 David Jones Hugh Robinson Allen Rose
- 21 January 1779 Henry Abrvan Adam Holiday 04 February 1779 James Creal 05 February 1779 Aaron Goodwin 12 February 1779 Elizee David Mthew Dean 20 February 1779 John Bower
- 02 March 1779 Robert Scott 26 March 1779 John Armstrong 30 March 1779 John Campbell Samuel Thompson 31 March 1779 John Piper James Wells 12 April 1779 William Phillips
- 18 April 1779 Batt McAuley 24 June 1779 Michael Sill 25 July 1779 William Boyd 11 October 1779 Henry Saylor
- 12 October 1779 Henry Armstrong James Arthur Thomas Blackburn Jonas Davenport Arthur Elder William Francis George Hynish John McClunoon Peter McClusky Felix Mellan David Overany
- Matthias Ruff Peter Ruff Gas Smith George Swigart Richard Tull 13 October 1779 Robert Louney 04 November 1779 John McEver 07 November 1779 Samuel Hall
- 09 November 1779 Henry Amersine 17 November 1779 Gabriel Rhoades 15 December 1779 Robert Love 11 March 1782 Edward Cowen 12 March 1782 Ralph Hunt

Note: This list of Bedford County residents who took the Oath of Allegiance was transcribed in 1938 by Helen Shaffer, Hill Greenburg at the Bedford County Court, Prothonary's Office. The records are no longer in existence. They were either destroyed or lost.

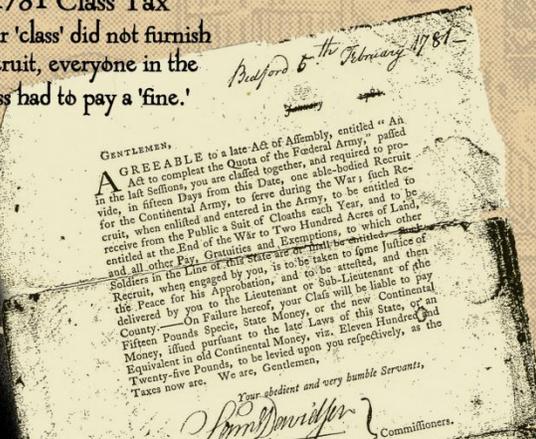
1781 Class Tax

If your 'class' did not furnish a recruit, everyone in the class had to pay a 'fine.'



Bedford County Court House 1774/5

Sketched by Dr. C.N. Hickok as recollectd by Hon. John Mower in the 1850s



GENTLEMEN,
 A GREABLE to a late Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to complete the Quota of the Federal Army," passed in the last sessions, you are charged together, and required to provide, in fifteen Days from this Date, one able-bodied Recruit for the Continental Army, to serve during the War, to be entitled to the Public a Suit of Cloaths each Year, and to be receive from the Public a Suit of Cloaths each Year, and to be entitled as the End of this State, that be entitled to other and all other Pay, Gratuities and Exemptions, to which Soldiers in the Line of this State, or the new Continental Army, when engaged by you, is to be taken to some Justice of the Peace for his Approbation, and to be attested, and then delivered by you to the Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant of the County.—On Failure hereof, your Class will be liable to pay Fifteen Pounds, to the late Laws of this State, or an Equivalent in old Continental Money, viz. Eleven Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds, to be levied upon you respectively, as the Taxes now are. We are, Gentlemen,
 Your obedient and very humble Servants,
 [Signature] Commissioners.

The Oath of Allegiance was sworn to by four minors in 1779 before Robert Smith, Esq.

- James Cresswell Jr William Petter
- Edward Rickets Jr George Willson

Cluggage's Company

- John Holladay, 1st Lieutenant
- Robert McKenzie, 2nd Lieutenant
- Benjamin Burd, 3rd Lieutenant
- James Holladay, Sergeant
- David Stay, Sergeant
- Quarins Merzner, Sergeant
- David Wright, Sergeant
- Aquila White, Corporal
- William Lee, Corporal
- Joseph McKenzie, Corporal
- Angus McDonald, Corporal
- Timothy Sullivan, Drummer

- Adam Andersen
- Philip Beckley
- John Bowman
- Thaddeus Broughshon
- Thomas Brown
- George Bruner
- John Campbell
- Thomas Casek
- Stephen Ceana
- Patrick Clark
- Philip Connor
- James Cowenwan
- Joshua Craig
- John Cripp
- Alexander Crutger
- Thomas Cunningham
- James Curran
- John Davis
- Cornelius Dilling
- William Donsdin
- Matthew Dougherty
- Laurence Dowling
- Daniel Francis
- George Freeman
- Amariah Garrett
- Daniel Gemberland
- Reuben Gilley
- Richard Hardisty
- Conrad Hamming
- Francis Jamison
- Andrew Johnston
- Matthias Judy
- John Kelley
- Peter King
- James Knight
- William Laird
- Charles Lenning
- Robert Leonard
- John Lesley
- Henry McCortney
- Daniel McClain
- John McCune
- John McDonald
- Patrick McDonald
- Thomas McFurlane
- Thomas Magee
- Daniel Mangum
- Michael Miller
- Robert East
- John Pitts
- Samuel Plumb
- Martin Reynolds
- Daniel Rhoades
- Philip Ritchie
- Thomas Shehan
- Francis Shires
- Alexander Summinton
- Emmanuel Smith
- Henry Smith
- John Stuart
- Jonathan Taylor
- John Thompson
- James Turnbull
- Andrew Tweed
- James Vanzandt
- Donald Vandernice
- Thomas Vaughan
- Samuel Wallace
- Soleman Walker
- James Wardard
- Thomas Ward
- Alexander Wilson
- George Whitman
- Samuel Woodward

I have this day voluntarily enlisted myself as a soldier in the American Continental Army for one year, under the following conditions, and I have repudiated the conditions of the said Army, as established by the government of the said Army.

American Revolutionary War:

Patriots Without Muskets

1775 ~ 1783



The Federal Effective Supply Tax

In the year 1779, with the end of the American Revolutionary War nowhere in sight, and with the Continental Congress unable to pay the men serving in the Continental Army for their service, a *federal* tax was enacted.

In the 1770s, the word *federal* (and its variant *federal*) was defined as anything pertaining to a covenant or agreement. A *covenant* was defined as something expressly agreed to by any number of parties. In 1779 the delegates from the thirteen Colonies meeting in Continental Congress were not able to provide all of the necessary supplies to sustain the troops in the field, let alone pay them for their service. The solution upon which the delegates agreed was to levy a tax, the proceeds of which would be used to pay for the supplies required by the army. Each state would decide how it would impose and collect the tax, but they were all in agreement that it was needed: hence it was a 'federal' tax. The word 'effective' indicated that the tax was 'indeed true.'

The Supply Tax was levied in Bedford County during the years 1779, 1781 (pictured below) and 1783. Payment of the tax was obligatory, but its noble cause probably ensured that it was readily paid by residents who could not help in the war effort by physically serving in the army. Besides, refusing to pay the tax implied loyalist sympathies. Since it removed the requirement of taking up arms, while still assisting in the Patriot Cause, the Federal Supply Tax was willingly paid by those residents of the Quaker faith. Quakers were permitted to pay this tax double~ a second payment substituting for swearing the Oath of Allegiance to the newly emerging United States of America.

Specie

What we call 'money' today, specie was given in exchange for actual goods, and became the preferred way of paying one's taxes.



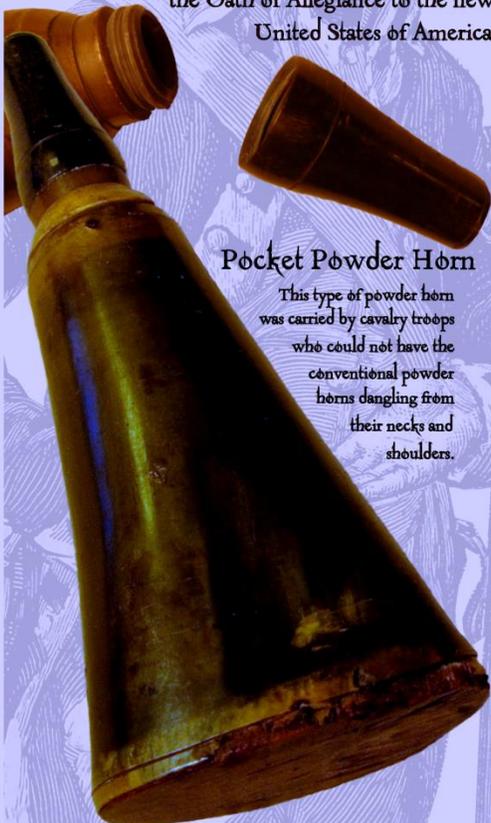
...and for Providing Means to bring the present War to an happy Conclusion ~

Many people erroneously assume that Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown was the official end of the Revolutionary War, but it was not. New York City was held by the British Army under Sir Guy Carleton until 25 November 1783. From the surrender of Lord Cornwallis on 19 October 1781 until Carleton's troops actually evacuated New York City, the state of war continued to exist. The Federal Supply Tax was taken again in 1781 and 1783 because, as far as anyone knew, another British Campaign might be commenced at any time in a continuation of the War.

Of course, hindsight is always 20 / 20.

Public Servants

Some residents of Bedford County showed their support of the Patriot Cause by serving in capacities that we would call 'Public Servants' today. They made sure that the day to day affairs of the county were handled despite threats of Amerindian incursions and Tory disturbances. Public servants included Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Collectors of Excise / Taxes, County Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants, Agents for Forfeited Estates and various other court positions, such as Prothonotary and Register of Wills and Deeds.



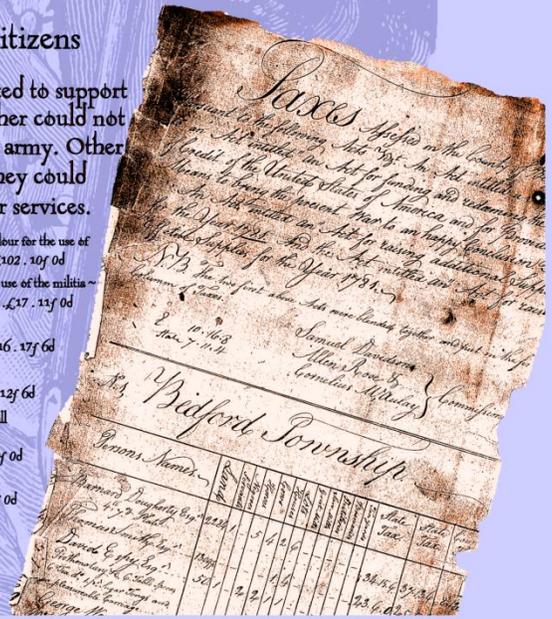
Pocket Powder Horn

This type of powder horn was carried by cavalry troops who could not have the conventional powder horns dangling from their necks and shoulders.

Goods Supplied by Citizens

Some private citizens wanted to support the Patriot Cause, but they either could not or did not want to serve in the army. Other than paying the Supply Tax, they could help out by providing goods or services.

- Paid to William Parker for 400 lb of beef and 8-1/4 cwt flour for the use of the militia ~ 20 September 1778 £102 . 10s 0d
- Paid to Moses Read for 19-1/2 gallons of whiskey for the use of the militia ~ 23 March 1779 £17 . 15s 0d
- Paid to Adam Long for 135 lb bacon for the militia ~ 20 May 1779 £16 . 17s 6d
- Paid to William Jones for repairing arms ~ 21 May 1780 £402 . 12s 6d
- Paid to George Elder for his services as clerk from 1777 till October 18th, 1780 ~ 21 May 1780 £300 . 0s 0d
- Paid Thos. Crossan for money distributed as almoner ~ June 1780 £59 . 5s 0d
- Paid David Organ for service done by his pack horses, on an expedition ~ 5 October 1782 £5 . 12s 3d



Preceding pages ~ three more of the panels of the exhibit *Bedford County In The American Revolutionary War*.

The exhibit of informational panels being accompanied by a collection of authentic American Revolutionary War artifacts continues to be shown at the Bedford County Historical Society gallery. As noted in Newsletter #2, there is no set fee for admission to view the exhibit, but a donation is requested.

The exhibit, meant to point out Bedford County's Role in the American Revolutionary War, can be viewed during the Bedford County Historical Society's regular hours of Monday through Friday 9:00am to 4:00pm and the third Saturday of the month 9:00am to 12:00noon.

The Bedford County Historical Society is located at 6441 Lincoln Highway (right at the intersection of Route 56 and Route 30 variously called the Lincoln Highway).

The BCHS can be contacted by phone at 814-623-2011. Their email is *bedfordhistory @embarqmail.com*

As curator of the exhibit, I (Larry Smith) am available to speak to groups of any size about the items and the subjects depicted on the informational panels. If you want to request that I provide a 'guided tour' of the exhibit for an enhanced experience, contact the BCHS to make arrangements.



General Orders ~ Saturday, October 2, 1779

The following are the Uniforms that have been determined for the troops of these States respectively as soon as the state of the public supplies will permit their being furnished accordingly, and in the mean time it is recommended to the Officers to endeavor to accommodate their Uniforms to this Standard, that when the men come to be supplied there may be a proper uniformity.*

New Hampshire	}	Blue faced with White (buttons and lining white)
Massachusetts		
Rhode Island	}	Blue faced with Buff (buttons and lining white)
Connecticut		
New York	}	Blue faced with Red (buttons and lining white)
New Jersey		
Pennsylvania	}	Blue faced with Blue (buttons and lining white)
Delaware		
Maryland	}	
Virginia		
North Carolina	}	
South Carolina		
Georgia		

Prior to these General Orders, issued in 1779, the states' regiments were clothed in various uniforms ~ generally whatever was available in each state. Many of the pre-1779 coats were of a brown or buff color because it was the color of undyed linen or wool. In September 1778, 20,000 uniforms were received from France. Half were blue faced with red and the other half were brown faced with red. By lottery, the blue faced with red uniforms were assigned to Maryland, New Jersey, New York and North Carolina. The brown faced with red uniforms were assigned to Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Virginia.†

* *The Writings of George Washington from the Original Manuscript Sources*, Volume 16, U.S. Govt. Printing Office 1937, pages 387-388.

† Harold L. Peterson, *The Book of the Continental Soldier*, The Stackpole Company, 1968, page 234.

Pennsylvania Society Sons of the American Revolution
Fall 2016 Board of Management Meeting November 11-12, 2016
Hosted by Frontier Patriots Chapter
Comfort Inn & Suites, Duncansville, PA

Friday, November 11

3:00 PM to 7:00 PM Registration
5:00 PM to 7:00 PM Dinner on Your Own Marzoni's Brick Oven & Brewing Co. and Hoss's Steak & Sea House beside hotel
7:00 PM to 9:00 PM Social Alleghany Room Homemade Pie & Ice Cream, Coffee, Water & Soda

Saturday, November 12

8:00 AM to 9:00 AM Registration
9:00 AM to 11:30 AM BOM Meeting Alleghany Room Assorted Muffins and Patries, Coffee, Water & Soda at Break
9:30 AM to 11:00 AM Ladies Program Blair Room Assorted Muffins and Patries, Coffee, Water & Soda at Break
Robert P. Broadwater "Liberty Belles: Women of the Revolution"
12:30 to 2:00 PM Luncheon & Program Calvin House, 2135 Plank Rd, Duncansville, PA 16635 (3/4 mile from hotel)
Soup, Salad, Entrée and Desert
Robert P. Broadwater "Leaders in Liberty: Stories of Our Revolutionary
Forefathers"

Accommodations: Comfort Inn, 130 Patchway Rd, Duncansville, PA 16635 814-693-1800 Complimentary Hot Breakfast. Please contact the hotel no later than October 27, 2016 and let them know you are with the Sons of the American Revolution Group and they will provide a special rate of \$90 PLUS TAX for their standard room with either 2 Queen beds or a King bed. Room rate covers Single or Double Occupancy. Additional persons in the room are \$10.00 per person.

Speaker Robert P. Broadwater has authored or contributed to 38 books, mostly in the field of the Civil War and the American Revolution. He has also written more than 100 articles for national distribution magazines, has written a regular monthly column for eight years for Military Trader Magazine, as well as a monthly column for the four year Civil War sesquicentennial.

Registration Deadline is October 27, 2016

Registration Fee (Compatriots Only)	_____ @ \$20.00	= \$ _____
Friday Evening Social	_____ @ \$10.00	= \$ _____
Saturday Ladies Program	_____ @ \$12.00	= \$ _____
Saturday Luncheon	_____ @ \$27.00	= \$ _____
	Total Enclosed	\$ _____

Compatriot Name: _____ Phone _____ Email _____

Address: _____

Guest(s) Name(s) _____ Chapter _____ Office _____

Special Dietary Needs for Luncheon _____

Make Checks Payable to Frontier Patriots SAR and mail to John D. Faulds, 415 Parkview Drive, Apt 106, Altoona, PA 16601
jdfaulds@aol.com