

2000 years ago - long
the calendar - long ago

(2)

Span of old year and long past years

By the way - This year is also 5001

with given calendar, as compared to

5001 in the old Chinese Calendar.

This means that people did

their business for 2000 years

before the Chinese calendar.

- speaking seriously of this historical
minute of time in the past
of the world -

Now let us turn to the story of the battle of Fort Mifflin (4)
 and the famous "I have not yet begun to fight" speech.
 The story is told in the following words of the famous
 French

By EDWIN H. SIMMONS

Brigadier General Edwin H. Simmons, USMC (Ret.), is
 Director of Marine Corps History and Museums.

9/23/79 ONE of the oldest bits of Marine Corps squad bay history
 has it that, at the height of the battle between the
 BONHOMME RICHARD and SERAPIS, when John Paul
 Jones uttered his immortal, "I have not yet begun to
 fight," he was overheard by a Marine in the fighting tops.
 The Marine, who thought he had been fighting rather
 well, looked down wearily at the quarterdeck and said
 with disgust "There's always some son of a bitch who
 doesn't get the word." Then, taking a basket of grenades
 and a lighted match, he went out to the end of a
 yardarm, dropped a grenade into the open hatch of the
 SERAPIS, exploded her powder magazine, and ended the
 fight.

History -
 American Revolution

Flag
 Battle - Bonhomme Richard
 vs
 Serapis
 → Grand

Great American Battle of the Sea
 1792

some famous history of John Paul Jones at Fort Mifflin
 Texas - where to you of the war. Following
 Robert Taylor - old Bonhomme Richard.
 Private John Allen -

During the "Battle of Monmouth"
 6/28/78 Mary Hager, letter
 known as (Molly Pitcher) who?
 Name for giving Pitcher of
 water to both Americans and British
 Wounded Soldiers - ^{side of river 29'}
 and through fortification

"Battle of Kings" David Barclay
 1/5/78 (American General)
 town of Valley Forge
 Big battle to British - ^{many died}
 to surrender

Mission to Ticonderoga May 1778
 to Allen's mission to Ticonderoga
 of N.H. State's involvement
 to Allen's mission to Ticonderoga
 to Allen's mission to Ticonderoga
 to Allen's mission to Ticonderoga
 Benedict Arnold - Massachusetts

Actually, the Allen-Arnold mission had been undertaken without Congressional authority, and it was now decided that the British cannon should be held in New York State, near the place of their capture, and carefully inventoried "in order that they may be safely returned when the restoration of harmony between Great Britain and the colonies, so ardently desired by the latter, shall render it prudent and consistent with the overpowering law of self-preservation."

Congress maintained that so far the American people had committed no acts of aggression, that they had moved solely to meet the British threat to their security. The delegates also insisted that they themselves had no aggressive intentions, that they had converted in the same spirit of self-defense that had given rise to the first Congress the preceding autumn. They averred that all England had to do to regain the loyalty of the colonists was to abandon her tax schemes and her other infringements on their constitutional liberties.

LITTLE-KNOWN SIDELIGHTS OF THE REVOLUTION A Bicentennial Potpourri

★ The Man Who Halted ★ an Army

by Lt. Col. Horace S. Mezel

April, 1777, was hardly a time for rejoicing among the colonists of America. General Washington was at Morristown, resting after the battles of Trenton and Princeton; the British were in possession of Newport, chief town of Rhode Island, and New York City smoldered under the rule of British Governor William Tryon.

In Connecticut, a British army of 2000 was advancing to destroy an important Continental ammunition cache at Danbury. On April 26th, they proceeded through Weston by Redding Church, over Hoyt's Hill and through Bethel. And at this place they were brought to a halt by a most singular circumstance.

A resolute American named Luther Holcomb, a youth living in Danbury, wishing to give his fellow townsmen as much time as possible to escape with their valuables, rode the dangerous trail toward the brow of a hill over which the British were about to pass. Sitting on his horse there, he surveyed the scene before him and waited until the advancing host was within earshot.

Then, turning as if to address an army behind him, he shouted, "Halt the whole universe! Break off into kingdoms!"

The words were of course unintelligible to the astounded British, but their meaning was clear. General Tryon,

the British commander, was alarmed. He brought his army to a halt and conferred with his staff. Up on the hill the horseman could be seen riding back and forth, gesticulating to his mighty, invisible "army," exhorting them to deploy and give not an inch of ground.

Tryon ordered his troops to prepare for battle. He arranged his cannon to bear upon the supposed opponents. Under the eyes of the officers, flanking parties were sent to reconnoitre. Thirty minutes -- forty minutes had elapsed!

And then, finding himself in danger of being surrounded, the doughty Holcomb could delay no longer. Putting spurs to his horse, he galloped into Danbury to spread the final alarm. But the citizens, some of whom witnessed Holcomb's heroics and warned the town, had been granted sufficient time to flee. The army at their doors had been halted by a single patriot!

for one hundred six dollars and two thirds of a dollar paid in hand so that my Father had cleared himself by hiring for three years and sold me for the same term of time with the saving of eighty six dollars and two thirds in addition of sixty dollars from the state and town." Sam was right proud of his father's ingenuity and his own usefulness. One hundred forty-six and two-thirds dollars was a goodly sum of money for a poor farmer in Revolutionary days.

★ The General Was VERY Punctual! ★

by Amos Cheetough Byrte

When General Washington was scheduled to meet with members of Congress at noon, he never failed to be passing through the door of the hall while the clock was striking twelve. Whether his dinner guests had arrived or not, he always began the meal at the precise time previously announced. When late-comers arrived at the table, Washington would say, "Gentlemen, we are punctual here. My cook never asks whether the company has arrived, but rather whether the hour has." When he visited Boston in 1789, he appointed 8 A.M. as the hour when he and his escort, a company of cavalry, should set out for Salem. When the Old South Church clock was striking eight the next morning, Washington was mounting his horse. However, the cavalry company was still involved in a parade on Tremont Street and before they eventually caught up with him, Washington, riding alone, had already crossed beyond the Charles

River Bridge. Washington's only remark to the red-faced major who commanded the cavalry was, "Major, I thought you had been too long in my family not to know when it was eight o'clock."

★ Those Flint Lock Muskets (Would Bows and Arrows Have Been Better?) ★

by John P. Robinson, Jr.

The firearm common to both armies in the 1770s was the flint lock musket, a weapon on which the military earned for the unbelievably long period of almost three centuries — from 1550 to 1850. A few American soldiers were even shooting them at the climax of the Mexican War.

The flint lock was a smooth bore, muzzle loader having a short range and a less than perfect reliability.

The word "flint lock" was derived from the standard firing mechanism used in a musket. This included a flint fixed to the cock, or hammer. When the trigger was squeezed, the cock tripped and the flint struck the steel frizzen, causing a spark to ignite the primer. Via the touchhole, a small opening drilled in a concave pan which led to the main charge, the primer flashed, thereby exploding the main charge (if it didn't, it was just "a flash in the pan") and driving out the ball. The period between the trigger squeeze and the explosion was brief — somewhere between 1/5 and 1/10 of a second.

A musket weighed about 10 pounds and had a smooth bore barrel approximately 3 1/2 feet long. There was no rear sight on the gun. The ball was a round piece of lead

fitting loosely into the barrel, made deliberately larger than the ball, so that any powder that had accumulated from previous firings would not foul the smooth bore, thereby cutting down its effective diameter and possibly resulting in an explosion that could rupture the barrel.

During the colonial period, soldiers carried their powder in a horn slung over a shoulder or tied to their belts. The cartridge was merely a paper tube holding the proper amount of powder for priming and igniting the main charge, plus a lead ball. Oftentimes each soldier made his own cartridges.

Generally, muskets were solid weapons, made for rough use by sometimes in different soldiers, men who had been recruited by Washington from many walks of life. Although the weapons were able to take a beating, many of them were crude. So crude that Ben Franklin thought the men might do better with bows and arrows since they could shoot four times faster than they could with a musket.

★ Last Survivor of "The Boston Tea Party" (and reasons why!) ★

by Bernard Lemere

David Keanison, born in 1786, was the last survivor of the "Boston Tea Party." When the Revolution broke out, he joined a company of scouts and was on active service during the whole war. He took part in a great number of engagements until, lastly, he was captured by Mohawk Indians at Saratoga and held as a prisoner by them for 19 months.

He afterward became a farmer in Vermont. When the War of 1812 broke out, he was 76 and he enlisted at once. At the battle of Sacketts Harbor his hand was badly mangled by grape shot. Following the war he lived at Lyme, Connecticut. While engaged in cutting down a tree there, a falling branch fractured his skull, broke two of his ribs and his collar bone. However, he recovered quickly and was soon able to resume faithful attendance at militia drills. While at a training session in New York State, the premature explosion of a cannon charge shattered both of his legs between the knees and ankles. When he recovered from this, both legs had permanent fever sores and the right one was drawn out of joint by rheumatism. His face was badly scarred from having been kicked by a horse.

At the age of 110 he went to Chicago to live with the family of William Jack. Still in good spirits, he thought he could walk 20 miles in a day if he really wanted to.

He died at 115 years, three months and 17 days and his grave in Lincoln Park, Illinois, was marked by a monument erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution. If he'd lived a few more years, there's little doubt he'd have volunteered for the Union Army!

★ The Only ★

Dartmouth College was the only college in New England that kept her doors open and conferred degrees each year during the Revolutionary War.

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 "The Boston Tea Party"
 (and reasons why!) ★
 by Bernard Lamere

David Kennison, born in 1736, was the last survivor of the "Boston Tea Party." When the Revolution broke out, he joined a company of scouts and was on active service during the whole war. He took part in a great number of engagements until, lastly, he was captured by the French Indians at Onondaga and held as a prisoner by them for 19 months.

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REPRODUCED FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT

I FOR ONE AM OVERJOYED THAT I CAN BE A PART OF THIS COUNTRY'S BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION. IT IS A MOST OPPORTUNE TIME FOR ALL OF US TO RECALL AND REDEDICATE OUR BELIEF IN THIS GREAT COUNTRY OF OURS. AS AMERICANS WE KNOW THAT DESPITE THE DIFFERENCES WHICH MAY SEPARATE US, WE SHARE ONE THING - OUR AMERICAN HERITAGE. A HERITAGE OF FREE-
DOM, THAT NO OTHER PEOPLE OF THE WORLD HAVE KNOWN IN ALL HISTORY --- FREEDOM OF RELIGION - TO WORSHIP GOD AS WE CHOOSE, FREEDOM OF SPEECH, FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, AND FREEDOM OF OUR HOME, PERSON AND PROPERTY.

CERTAINLY, WE HAVE MADE PAST ERRORS AND HAVE HAD MANY GREAT NATIONAL PROBLEMS, BUT BEFORE PASSING JUDGEMENTS ON OUR PAST OR PRESENT ACTIONS AND POLICIES, LET US REMEMBER THAT MEN AND NATIONS ARE FALLIBLE AND MISTAKES OF JUDGMENTS AND PURPOSE DO OCCUR, AND IT IS FROM THESE WE LEARN.

MAY THIS BICENTENNIAL GIVE US ALL A CHANCE TO REVIEW OUR PAST AND GLORIOUS HISTORY AND THE TIME TO REEXAMINE THOSE GREAT AND RELATED DOCUMENTS, SUCH AS THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDANCE, THE CONSTITUTION AND BILL OF RIGHTS --- THOSE SAME DOCUMENTS THAT CONTAIN THE ORIGINAL AND VERY RELIABLE INSTRUCTIONS, AS SET FORTH BY OUR FOREFATHERS, ON HOW A FREE AND INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC NATION SHOULD BE GOVERN AND GUIDED BY ITS LEADERS.

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HOWEVER, THERE ARE THOSE WHO ASK

IS AMERICA REALLY IN THE MOOD TO CELEBRATE?"

THEY SAY THERE IS

A SOCIAL MALAISE IN THIS COUNTRY -- A WEAKENING OF THE SPIRIT
BROUGHT ABOUT BY WOUNDS INFLICTED BOTH FROM WITHIN AND WITHOUT.

INTERESTINGLY

EXACTLY ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO, THAT SAME QUESTION WAS BEING ASKED,
"WAS AMERICA READY TO CELEBRATE THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF IT'S
FOUNDING?" LET'S LOOK AT THE UNITED STATES IN THE MID-1870'S --
ON THE EVE OF THE CENTENNIAL.

-- A SCANDAL, WHICH HAD GONE ALL THE WAY TO THE WHITE HOUSE,
HAD INFLICTED A DEEP WOUND IN THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE, AND
HAD SHAKEN THEIR FAITH AND TRUST IN THE OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENCY.

-- THE NATION WAS IN THE TROES OF A SEVERE ECONOMIC DEPRESSION.
INFLATION WAS OUT OF CONTROL, AND MANY BELIEVED THE STATE OF
THE ECONOMY WAS SUCH THAT MASSIVE FINANCIAL DEFAULTS WERE
INEVITABLE.

U.S. GRANT

See 7/1/82

6.7.82

3

-- THE FARMERS OF AMERICA WERE ANGRY. NO MATTER HOW HARD THEY TRIED THEY COULD NOT STAY AHEAD OF THEIR CREDITORS. PEOPLE WONDERED ALOUD IF FARMING, AS THEY KNEW IT, WOULD SOON BE A THING OF THE PAST. THE FARMERS BEGAN TO ORGANIZE - TO LIFT A UNITED VOICE AND RAISE A POWERFUL CONSTITUENCY BLOC WHOSE MESSAGE WOULD BE HEARD.

-- A MAN NAMED JOHNSON HAD BECOME PRESIDENT AFTER THE VOICE OF A PRESIDENT, WHO HAD SPOKEN SO ELOQUENTLY FOR THE RIGHTS OF ALL MEN, HAD BEEN STILLED BY AN ASSASSIN'S BULLET. JOHNSON WOULD LEAVE THE PRESIDENCY A BROKEN AND MISUNDERSTOOD MAN. THE GOP WOULD HAVE A VICTORY FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN '68 AND '72, BUT THE WHITE HOUSE SCANDAL WOULD BEGIN TO UNRAVEL.

-- LABOR UNIONS WERE BECOMING PREVALENT. SERIOUS QUESTIONS ABOUT THE POWER OF THE OIL COMPANIES AND BIG BUSINESS WERE BEING ASKED. QUESTIONS ABOUT ROCKEFELLER'S WEALTH WERE RAISED TIME AND TIME AGAIN.

SOME RATHER INTERESTING PARALLELS. SURELY, THE CONCERNS ON THE MINDS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AS THEY APPROACHED THE CENTENNIAL WERE NO LESS GRAVE THAN THE CONCERNS WE HAVE TODAY.

AND WHAT DID AMERICA DO IN 1876? IT CELEBRATED. IT CELEBRATED, IN SPITE OF ITS CONCERN ABOUT THE MATTERS OF THE DAY, THOSE THINGS ABOUT AMERICA THAT HAD WEATHERED THE STORMS AND THE GALES FOR ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

9/12/72

1251 9
ITS PEOPLE CELEBRATED A PROMISE -- A POND WITH THEIR FOUNDING FATHERS -- TO KEEP THE SPIRIT OF THE NATION ALIVE AND WELL.

IT CELEBRATED THE WORDS OF JOHN ADAMS WHO WROTE A MESSAGE TO BE PONDERED BY EACH GENERATION OF AMERICANS:

✓
" POSTERITY! YOU WILL NEVER KNOW HOW MUCH IT COST THE PRESENT GENERATION TO PRESERVE YOUR FREEDOM. I HOPE YOU MAKE GOOD USE OF IT. IF YOU DO NOT, I SHALL REPENT IN HEAVEN THAT EVER I TOOK HALF THE PAINS TO PRESERVE IT."

HOW DID THIS NATION CELEBRATE THE CENTENNIAL? THEY STAGED ONE BIG CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION IN PHILADELPHIA. I SUPPOSE THERE MIGHT BE SOME CRITICISM OF THE THINGS THAT WENT ON IN PHILADELPHIA AT THE EXPOSITION, BECAUSE THERE SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN A BIT OF FRIVOLITY IN SOME OF THE ITEMS THAT WERE DISPLAYED..

THERE WERE ANIMAL PORES AND WHIFFLETREE FASTENINGS FROM OHIO. GREAT BRITAIN SENT DOG SOAP AND COFFIN FURNITURE. NEW YORK DISPLAYED TOOTH PICKS, EAR SPOONS AND ARTIFICIAL LEGS FOR HORSES. THERE WAS A HAIR REGENERATOR FROM SWITZERLAND, CHICK PEAS FROM SPAIN, ~~AND FINALLY, ARTIFICIAL FURNITURE FROM ARGENTINA.~~

ONE OF THE MOST CURIOUS EXHIBITS WAS SOMETHING CALLED "BARTHOLDI'S ELECTRIC LIGHT". IT WAS A HUGE FREE*STANDING SCULPTURE OF A FOREARM BEARING A TORCH. IT WAS AN INTERESTING EXHIBIT, BUT FEW PEOPLE REALLY UNDERSTOOD ITS SIGNIFICANCE UNTIL 10 YEARS LATER, WHEN THE REMAINDER OF BARTHOLDI'S SCULPTURE WAS ERECTED ON BEDLOE ISLAND IN NEW YORK HARBOR, AND WAS DEDICATED AS THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

Not a minute of Paul Harvey's story when he had said - 10 years later in New York Harbor the statue was erected a day or two before it was dedicated

706 100

6

LET ME CITE A FEW HAPPENINGS DURING THE 100TH BIRTHDAY OF AMERICA
ON JULY 4, 1876, IN PHILADELPHIA DURING THE OFFICIAL CENTENNIAL FESTIVITIES - - -

AS THE MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA READ THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,
SUSAN B. ANTHONY AND FOUR COLLEAGUES PASSED OUT COPIES OF "THE DECLARATION OF
INDEPENDENCE FOR WOMEN" TO ASSEMBLED AND STARTLED DIGNITARIES, SUSAN ANTHONY
PROCEEDED TO DROWN OUT POET BAYARD TAYLOR'S "NATIONAL ODE" BY READING HER OWN
DOCUMENT LOUDER AND CLEARER FROM ACROSS THE WAY. AFTERWARDS THE SUFFRAGETTES
CONGREGATED AT THE UNITARIAN CHURCH TO SING THE APPROPRIATELY TITLED "A HUNDRED
YEARS HENCE" WHICH DESCRIBED A TIME WHEN WOMEN WOULD HOPEFULLY HAVE EQUALITY WITH
MEN AND GOVERNMENT WOULD NO LONGER BE ALL MALE.

(10) PERHAPS THE MOST FITTING SUMMATION OF THE EXPOSITION WAS THAT OF FUKUI
MAKOTA, JAPANESE COMMISSIONER TO THE CENTENNIAL, "THE CROWDS COME LIKE SHEEP,
RUN HERE, RUN THERE, RUN EVERYWHERE. ONE MAN START, ONE THOUSAND FOLLOW. NOBODY
CAN SEE ANYTHING, NOBODY CAN DO ANYTHING. ALL RUSH, PUSH TEAR, SHOUT, MAKE PLENTY
NOISE, SAY "DAMN GREAT" MANY TIMES, GET VERY TIRED, AND GO HOME."

"THE SPIRIT OF '76 WAS EMPLOYED AS THE TITLE OF A "PROPHETIC" DRAMA
ON A MOST UNLIKELY SUBJECT--WOMEN'S LIB. PUBLISHED IN BOSTON IN 1869, THE PLAY
BY AN ANONYMOUS AUTHOR WAS DESIGNED FOR AMATEUR STAGE PRODUCTION IN 1876, THE
CENTENNIAL YEAR.

JUST AS RECENTLY RETURNED POW'S HAVE BEEN STUNNED BY THE FAST-PACED
CHANGES THEY HAVE FOUND IN AMERICAN SOCIETY, SO IS ONE OF THE PLAY'S CHARACTERS,
MR. CARBERRY, UPON HIS RETURN FROM A DECADE ABROAD WITH THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

CARBERRY FINDS HIMSELF AMBUSHED IN THE MEN'S SMOKING LOUNGE OF A RAILWAY
STATION BY MRS. BADGER, WHO ASKS, "HOW ARE YOU, SIR? CIGAR PLEASE."

"MADAM, I'M SORRY YOU OBJECT TO SMOKING, BUT I TOOK THIS FOR THE GEN-
TLEMEN'S WAITING ROOM," HE REPLIES. (OBJECT ? WHAT DO YOU MEAN? I WANT ^a
LIGHT," IS HER RETORT. (THE TRACT WAS A BIT TOO PROPHEPIC,
FOR IN 1876 MILADY WAS STILL SHACKLED)

11
SO MUCH FOR THE CENTENNIAL --- WHAT ABOUT OUR BICENTENNIAL.

WHAT ARE OUR MAIN PURPOSES OF THIS YEARS BICENTENNIAL ???
RIGHT OFF I HAVE TWO QUICK SHORT ONES IN MIND. ---

" RELATE TO-DAY TO YESTERDAY
FIND TOMORROW IN TO-DAY "

(MAKES YOU THINK -- DOESN'T.)
AND MOST STRONGLY -- I SUGGEST-- and my motto.
" A CHANCE TO DO AWAY WITH SOME OF TODAYS MODERN CYNICISM WITH
MODERN PATRIOTISM !! "

IT IS ALSO A TIME TO CELEBRATE A PROMISE -- A BOND THAT WE HAVE
WITH OUR FOUNDING FATHERS --- TO KEEP THE SPIRIT OF THE NATION ALIVE
AND WELL. WE CAN CELEBRATE THE WORDS OF JOHN ADAMS WHO WROTE A
MESSAGE TO BE PONDERED BY EACH GENERATION OF AMERICANS:

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PAINS TO PRESERVE IT! "

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p. 5
11 A

SO MUCH FOR THE CENTENNIAL .
AT THE BICENTENNIAL .

-- NOW LET'S LOOK

IN 1966, CONGRESS CREATED THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION. FROM THE START IT SEEMED THAT THIS ORGANIZATION WAS DESTINED TO FAIL. AT FIRST THEY DISCUSSED A MASSIVE BICENTENNIAL EXPOSITION IN PHILADELPHIA. ^{BUT} THAT WAS ABANDONED.

ANOTHER PLAN ~~WAS~~ ^{WAS} A BICENTENNIAL PARK FOR EACH STATE. THEY SPENT \$250,000 ~~ON~~ ^{ON} A FEASIBILITY STUDY WHICH TOLD THEM WHAT THEY HAD SUSPECTED ALL ALONG -- THE IDEA WAS UNFEASIBLE.

ONE OF THEIR WILD IDEAS WAS TO BAKE A HUGE BIRTHDAY CAKE AND TRANSPORT IT BY RAILROAD FLAT CAR ACROSS THE COUNTRY. FORTUNATELY THE IDEA WAS ABANDONED. GIVEN THE CONDITION OF SOME OF THIS COUNTRY'S RAIL BEDS, BY THE TIME IT REACHED PITTSBURGH, IT WOULD HAVE BEEN CRUMB CAKE.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION WAS DISBANDED AND IN ITS PLACE THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL ADMINISTRATION WAS CREATED.

THE FIRST DECISION THEY MADE WAS THAT THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION HAD TO BE A CELEBRATION OF - BY - AND FOR THE PEOPLE.

SO IT WAS DETERMINED THAT NO PERSON OR AGENCY ON EITHER A FEDERAL OR STATE LEVEL SHOULD BE THE ARBITER OF WHAT HAD BICENTENNIAL SIGNIFICANCE IN THE COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS OF THIS NATION. THAT DECISION MUST BE MADE/BY THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN THOSE COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.

Thinking to mind a question -
 What do our British friends know
 to about this Birth day - How a typical answer

8% How do you spell it?

32% Don't know.

The British attitude to United States history is not so much ambivalent as vague. My schoolboy memories are that the War of Independence was one of history's "Good Things." The unspoken inference was that a band of English country gentlemen, under that great English general, George Washington, gave a deserved thumping to one of England's more forgettable Ger-

"Occasionally, when I find myself in the U.S. in the summer, American friends ask how the British feel when America celebrates July Fourth. The only answer is, they don't feel anything at all."

man kings. It was always stressed that Washington was a victorious officer of British troops against the French at Fort Pitt, and that at the beginning of the War of Independence, Continental officers continued to toast the King.

Education about the War of 1812 was almost nonexistent because English schoolboys were busy fighting Napoleon. In 1812 both the British and the Americans presumed in advance that the depleted English forces in Canada

not in foreign policy generally. Anti-American riots in England were always synthetic, the work of professional agitators, using what Peter Simple in the London *Daily Telegraph* calls 'Rent-a-mob.' "

would be no match for the Americans, but that the American fleet had little hope against the Royal Navy. In fact, the reverse happened. The British sacked Washington, and American ships proved superior to the sophisticated British fleet.

As things happened, 39 years later, the maritime shame actually deepened. In 1851, one of the carnival features of the Great London Exposition included a world yachting championship off the Isle of Wight, sponsored by the Royal Yacht Squadron. What was to become invincibly "America's Cup" was won by the American yacht, *America*, to the incredulous dismay of British sportsmen. A royal aide informed Queen Victoria of the result. "Really?" asked the Queen. "Who came in second?"

The American Civil War caused deep heart-searching in Britain. The upper classes could contemplate slavery with equanimity. Voiced by the thunder of *The Times* of London, they were pro-South. The working classes, who had real economic reason to be pro-South, weren't. Lancashire depended deeply on Southern cotton, and thousands were thrown out of work by the Federal blockade of Southern ports. But

they were also revolted by slavery. The Irish emigration explosion caused by the potato famine of 1846 was two-directional. It hit Liverpool and Glasgow as hard as it hit New York and Boston. The social and political ferment was similar on both sides of the Atlantic, and produced parallel thinking.

But throughout the Civil War there was always the danger of a "flash fire" that would bring England into the war on the side of the South. Outright war nearly began in the fall of 1861, when a hotheaded naval officer created an incident which became notorious as the Trent affair. What happened was that two distinguished Southerners, James Mason of Virginia and John Slidell of Louisiana, had boarded the British mail steamer, *Trent*, to press Confederate interests in London and Paris. Captain Charles Wilkes of the U.S.S. *San Jacinto* got wind of the mission, boarded the *Trent* off Havana and took off the two diplomats.

The incident caused fury in England. An American observer in London wrote William Seward, the Secretary of State, "The people are frantic with rage, and were the country polled, I

JVOR RICHARD, Great Britain's chief delegate to the United Nations, made this comment on the Bicentennial: "You are celebrating—and we are tolerating—certain events which occurred 200 years ago and, I hasten to add, we now recognize as probably irreversible."

—Laurie Johnston in New York, *Time*

(12)
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THE PRINTED MATERIAL THAT IS COMING OUT OF WASHINGTON IS DESIGNED
SOLELY TO GENERATE IDEAS AND DESCRIBE ACTIVITIES THAT MAY BE ADAPTED
TO LOCAL INTERESTS. *Wm. J. ...*

THE STATE OF OHIO HAS ITS OWN BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION LOCATED IN
COLUMBUS WITH THE SAME OBJECTIVE. THEY DO HAVE SOME STATE WIDE
PROJECTS SUCH AS:

- A MOTION PICTURE THAT WILL BE READY SOON
- A SERIES OF MAP POSTERS DEPICTING LIFE IN THE
OHIO COUNTRY DURING THE REVOLUTION.
- A "PICTORIAL HISTORY OF OHIO IS BEING PRODUCED
- EXHIBITS ARE BEING ASSEMBLED

Send ...

8-1-13

13 7
OF SPECIAL INTEREST IS THE FACT THAT THE LOCAL BICENTENNIAL ACTIVITIES
ARE BEING CONDUCTED WITHOUT FEDERAL GRANTS AND OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE.

AS ONE SPOKESMAN SAID:

"GOD CREATED THE HEAVENS AND THE EARTH IN SIX
DAYS WITHOUT A FEDERAL GRANT. WE SHOULD BE
ABLE TO CELEBRATE THE BICENTENNIAL ON OUR OWN."

JUST IMAGINE WHAT WOULD HAVE HAPPENED IF PAUL REVERE,

BEFORE HIS FAMOUS RIDE, HAD DECIDED TO APPLY FOR A
FEDERAL GRANT FROM THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES. HIS
APPLICATION WOULD HAVE LISTED--

TWO HORSES, TWO OR THREE LANTERNS, TRAVEL EXPENSES,
RENTAL OF THE OLD NORTH CHURCH STEEPLE, ETC
IF HE HAD TAKEN THAT APPROACH WE MIGHT BE LISTENING TO "RULE
BRITANNIA" BEFORE THE *each Baseball* ~~FOOTBALL~~ GAME.

SO LOCAL BICENTENNIAL GROUPS HAVE HAD TO SCRAMBLE FOR THEIR FUNDS.
BUT THAT IS NOT ALL BAD FOR IT HAS BROUGHT PEOPLE TOGETHER

AND MADE THEM A PART OF THIS COLLECTIVE EFFORT.

AND THIS SPIRIT HAS BROUGHT THE PEOPLE ^{OF OUR} TOGETHER IN MARVELLOUS WAYS.

Chang's representation

As a result of the committee's work

2/6/74

ASH TRAYS, PENS, PENCILS

BOW TIES, BOA FRANKLIN KITES

SUN GLASSES FRAMED IN PLASTIC BUNTING

AN ICE CREAM CALLED "VALLEY FORGE BLIZZARD"

"STARS AND STRIPES" CUP CAKES

HOWEVER I DO BELIEVE THAT EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD
~~SOMEONE HAS TO BE THOUGHTFUL AS TO PRODUCE BICENTENNIAL TRASH BAGS.~~
 SHOULD HAVE AVAILABLE TO THE A MEMORIO OF THE EVENT THAT
 SUITS THEIR TASTE AND AT A PRICE THEY CAN AFFORD

BUT THE PEOPLE WHO CALL THIS A "B-U-Y" CENTENNIAL ARE IMPLYING THAT,
 IF AN ITEM IS BICENTENNIAL RELATED, IT IS TASTELESS, CHEAP JUNK. IF
 THEY LOOK AROUND THEY WILL FIND THAT SOME OF THE FINEST COMPANIES
 IN THE WORLD HAVE PRODUCED MAGNIFICENT PTECES OF ART:

-- ROYAL DOULTON OFFERS REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS
 12" HIGH. LIMITED EDITION. PRICE \$750 EACH

-- A BICENTENNIAL PLATE FROM DENMARK BY RING AND
 GRONDAHL. PRICE \$50.00

-- A STEUBEN GLASS GOBLET -- \$1,600

--*-* * * * * *

HERE IN RICHLAND COUNTY FOUR OF US MET IN EARLY 1974 TO DEVELOPE
 AN APPROACH TO THE COUNTYS PARTICIPATION IN THE BICENTENNIAL. WE
 CONCLUDED BY ORGANIZING THE MANSCFIELD AREA BICENTENNIAL CONGRESS.

(ORGANIZATION CHART)

WE ARE NOT ORGANIZED WITH THE PURPOSE OF RUNNING THE BICENTENNIAL
 EVENTS IN THE COUNTY. OUR OBJECTIVE IS TO ENCOURANGE, ADVISE,
 ASSIST AND COORDINATE WITH A GOAL OF GETTING AS MANY PEOPLE AS
 POSSIBLE ACTIVELY PARTICIPATING.

HERITAGE COMMITTEE -- CURRUPPERON LOUISE KRAUSE

PROJECTS THAT WILL ENCOURAGE EVERYONE TO LEARN, OR REMEMBER, WHAT HAS MADE THIS COUNTRY GREAT. TO STIMULATE PRIDE IN THE DEVELOPEMENT AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF OUR COUNTRY'S FIRST 200 YEARS BY LEARNING NEW TRUTHS ABOUT LOCAL, STATE AND NATIONAL HISTORIC EVENTS.

WITH THESE GOALS IN MIND, THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS

-- A BICENTENNIAL HISTORY OF RICHLAND COUNTY

BEING WRITTEN BY VIRGIL STANFIELD

VIRGIL HESS

VIRGINIA LEE

DR. BETTY REED

PAUL WHITE

HELEN GRAHAM

HAL MC CUE

TO BE SOLD TO GIVE US OPERATING FUNDS.

-- PIONEER CEMETERIES

WITH KINGWOOD GARDEN CENTER COMMITTEE COMPOSED OF 45 GARDEN CLUBS IN THE AREA. MAINTAIN THE KNOWN GRAVES OF 35 REVOLUTIONARY WAR VETERANS, ~~AND~~ TO SEARCH FOR OTHER VETERAN GRAVES. AND TO CONCERN THEMSELVES WITH THE BEAUTIFICATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ALL PIONEER CEMETERIES.

Working Cemetery sites are marked with survey stakes

Working sites (Listed) are being surveyed by the committee

-- BOOK " REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIERS"

A HERITAGE BOOK ~~TO BE~~ PUBLISHED BY THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY. IT ~~WILL~~ CONTAIN STORIES ABOUT THE 60 REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS KNOWN TO HAVE LIVED IN THIS AREA AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER.

HORIZONE COMMITTEE -- CHAIRMAN TOM ZAUGG

PROJECTS THAT WILL REMAIN THROUGH THE YEARS AS PERMANENT EVIDENCE OF RICHLAND COUNTY'S PART IN CELEBRATING THE NATION'S 200TH BIRTHDAY.

-- "AVENUE OF FLAGS"

CREATION^{ED} OF AN AVENUE OF FLAGS IN FRONT OF THE COUNTY COURTHOUSE, IT'S DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION. AND THE ENLISTMENT OF WOMEN'S GROUPS IN THE AREA, EACH OF WHOM MADE A REPLICA OF ONE OF 13 ORIGINAL REVOLUTIONARY FLAGS FOR DISPLAY ON THE POLES.

-- TIME CAPSULE

A PROPOSED TIME CAPSULE TO BE INSTALLED IN THE NEW CITY BUILDING. IT WOULD CONTAIN A COMPLETE RECORD OF MANSFIELD FOR THE FIRST 200 YEARS. IT WOULD BE OPENED 100 YEARS FROM NOW ON JULY 4TH 2076.

FESTIVALS COMMITTEE -- CHAIRMAN JOE POLHEMUS

PROGRAMS THAT INVITE CROWDS TO PARTICIPATE IN JOYOUS PUBLIC EVENTS. THE KIND OF EXCITEMENT THAT PEOPLE LOOK FOR IN A BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

*Veterans
Monument
referred
to
new one*

Could

*German American
Native Center*

-- APRIL 18, 1975 - PAUL REVERE RIDE

PAUL REVERE RODE FROM THE RICHLAND COUNTY COURTHOUSE TO LEXINGTON TO DECLARE THE OPENING OF RICHLAND COUNTY'S BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

-- OCT. 4, 1975 - A BICENTENNIAL SALUTE TO THE MODERN MINUTEMEN

PRESENTED AT THE HANSFIELD LAHM AIRPORT BY THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD TO AN AUDIENCE OF 50,000 PEOPLE.

-- NOV. 11, 1975 - FLAG DEDICATION

A VETERAN'S DAY PROGRAM WITH THE VETERAN'S ORGANIZATIONS THAT CONCLUDED WITH THE DEDICATION OF THE AVENUE OF FLAGS.

-- JULY 3, 1975 - FOURTH OF JULY PARADE

PROBABLY WILL BE THE BIGGEST PARADE EVER SEEN IN THIS AREA. ORGANIZATIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY WILL BE INVITED TO ENTER WITH MARCHING UNITS, BANDS -- AND ESPECIALLY FLOATS DEPICTING BICENTENNIAL THEMES. IN THE SPRING THERE WILL BE A SCHOOL FOR GROUPS THAT NEED HELP IN FLOAT DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION. ALREADY 14 ORGANIZATIONS HAVE ANNOUNCED THEIR PLANS TO PARTICIPATE.

Walter Brown

I for one, am well aware that the word 'celebration' implies SOMETHING GAY AND FESTIVE. BUT, I FEEL THE BICENTENNIAL MUST BE MORE THAN JUST A FOURTH OF JULY EXTRAVAGANZA. BEYOND THE CAKE AND ICE CREAM THAT SURELY WILL BE A PART OF IT ALL, 1976 MUST BE A TIME TO REVIEW AND ISOLATE ~~WHAT~~ SOME OF THE VALUEABLE PHILOSOPHIES OF OUR EARLY TIMES, THE " SPIRITS OF '76, " THAT I AM AFRAID HAVE WEAKENED OR VANISHED IN LAST 200 YEARS

I would like to ~~borrow~~ some reflections from Eric Sloane, renown painter and cultured historian, concerning 8 original obsolete spirits that he feels represent, the godly, frugal, thankful, work-loving man of yesterday, now replaced by the money-oriented, extravagant, discontented, thankless man of today.

VERY BRIEFLY, HE LISTS -----

SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM ---- SLIPPED TO FLAG BURING AND WAERING OF THE FLAG OB BACKSIDE OF BLUE-JEANS.

SPIRIT OF HARD LABOR ----- TODAY -- GET THE MOST PAY FOR THE LEAST AMOUNT OF WORK.

SPIRIT OF FRUGALITY ---- WE WASTE MORE IN ONE SECOND, THEN WE MADE IN A WHOLE YEAR $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 CENTURIES ago. We now have a wasteful, throw away ECONOMY.

SPIRIT OF THANKFULNESS ---- WHEN THE PILGRIMS STEPPED FROM THE MAY-FLOWER THEY FIRST GAVE A PRAYER OF THNKS. IT WAS THE PROPER WAY OF LIFE IN THOSE DAYS, AND 200 YEARS AGO, TO BE GRATFUL OFTEN AND TO EXPRESS IT OPENLY.

SPIRIT OF GODLINESS ----- 200 YEARS AGO - THE CHURCH WAS NOT ONLY THE CENTER OF EACH VILLAGE, BUT, WAS THE MAIN SUPPORT OF AMERICAN LIFE, TYING TOGETHER FAMILY, COMMUNITY AND NATION.

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SPIRIT OF TIME ----- WE NOW SEEM TO BELIEVE THAT THE MOST
EFFICIENT WAY TO DO THINGS IS TO DO THEM
QUICKLY, AND WE DEVOTE MUCH OF OUR TIME
AND ENERGY TO FINDING WAYS TO SAVE TIME. ---
200 YEARS AGO, THE SANDS OF TIME RAN MUCH
FASTER, BUT SOMEHOW THERE WAS MORE TIME,
AND THE EARLY AMERICAN HAD A PRECIOUS
KNOWLEDGE THAT WE ARE TOO IMPATIENT TO
LEARN--HOW TO MAKE USE OF EACH MINUTE.

SPIRIT OF AWARENESS ----- 200 YEARS AGO -- LIVING WAS A VITAL
EXPERIENCE, THE EARLY AMERICAN WAS AWARE. ---
TODAY WE OFTEN EXIST IN A DREAM LIKE,
MECHANICAL WORLD. WHERE WE SEEM TO HAVE
A VERY LITTLE ROLE TO PLAY IN OUR OWN LIVES.

FORTUNALLY -- WE STILL HAVE -----

SPIRIT OF HOPE ----- ONE AMERICAN SPIRIT THAT HAS NOT VANISHED,
IS HOPE. AS THE BIBLE TELLS US, " THERE
IS HOPE OF A TREE, IF IT BE CUT DOWN, THAT
IT WILL SPROUT AGAIN." SO, TOO, CAN THE
SPIRITS OF AMERICA SPROUT UP AGAIN SOME_
TIME, SOMEWHERE. ONCE YOU KNOW THEM, EVEN
AS SMALL VOICES FROM FAR AWAY, THEY WILL
SURELY ENDURE EVEN THE LOUD BOMBARDMENT OF
MODERN CHANGE.

AS WE THINK OVER THESE " SPIRITS OF '76 " AND ESPECIALLY THE SPIRIT
OF HOPE, MAY I RECALL ANOTHER REMARK OF MR. CUNEO. HE STATES, THAT TO
OUR NATIONAL MOTTO " IN GOD WE TRUST", THERE BE ADDED " AND FORGIVE-US-
O LORD, FOR TAKING SO MUCH FOR GRANTED."

SO --- IN SPITE OF, OR BECAUSE OF OURSELVES, WE ARE NEARING THE
PROUD 200TH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF OUR COUNTRY. A COUNTRY WHOSE
GREAT HERITAGE AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS HAVE BEEN SHAPED AND TEMPERED
BY THE SPIRITUAL DARING, MAGNIFICENT COURAGE, BOUNDLESS FAITH AND
INDOMITABLE
~~AMERICAN~~ OPTIMISM OF OUR FORE-FATHERS OF THE ORIGINAL 13 COLONIES,
AND THE GENERATIONS OF AMERICANS THAT HAVE FOLLOWED..

NOW, PERHAPS MORE THEN EVER BEFORE, WE NEED THE ANCHOR OF OUR
GREAT HERITAGE. CERTAIN OF WHERE WE HAVE BEEN AS A PEOPLE, WE CAN LOOK
FORWARD WITH CONFIDENCE AND PRIDE TO WHAT WE, AS INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS
AND AS A PEOPLE, CAN BE IN THE FUTURE.

AND SO, HAPPY BIRTHDAY -- U.S.A.

The American Revolution Bicentennial Commission was established by Congress to plan, encourage, develop and coordinate the 200th anniversary of the United States.

The President has strongly urged that the events planned for the celebration be more than the usual parades, shows, and gala festivities connected with great events, for we should not miss the opportunity to imprint on our state and communities a lasting commemoration of two centuries of national life.

To this end, the national American Revolution Bicentennial Commission has chosen as its theme the creation of "a better quality of life for all Americans." Its three emphases for commemorating the bicentennial are:

1. Heritage '76 - A summons to learn what has made our country great and to stimulate pride in the development and achievements of our country's first 200 years by learning new truths about local, state, and national historical events.
2. Festival USA - A program to encourage travel throughout America so that citizens will expand their knowledge and appreciation of their country. Festival will also extend an invitation to visitors from all over the world to join in the celebration of our 200th birthday.
3. Horizons '76 - A call for all Americans to engage in some project, individually or collectively, that will carry out the theme of "a better quality of life" by encouraging citizen involvement in governmental and community programs.

The Ohio American Revolution Bicentennial Commission and the Mansfield Area Bicentennial Congress will follow the same program and coordinate all local participation.