



Judge Edward F. Butler
National Society Sons of the American Revolution
President General 2009-2010

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Compiled by John Greer and John Anderson, July 2020

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ORIGINS OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

HISTORICAL EVENTS CONTRIBUTING TO THE ADOPTION OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION AND THE BILL OF RIGHTS

By JUDGE EDWARD F. BUTLER, SR for delivery on September 14, 2002 to the San Antonio, Texas Area Regents' Council of the Daughters of the American Revolution; reprinted on the NSSAR History Web Page, Dec. 2005.

Our founding fathers did not create the U.S. Constitution or the Bill of Rights in a vacuum. Their concepts of liberty and freedom were developed through their education, personal experiences and political beliefs. That education and those experiences and beliefs were forged during thousands of years of political dialogue and experiments. The origins of our Constitution and Bill of Rights were founded upon the following historical events:

A. PHILOSOPHERS OF ANCIENT GREECE

Plato and Socrates were among the first men in the western world to advocate the idea of democracy. It is interesting to note that the Greek philosopher Socrates tutored Plato, who in turn taught Aristotle, who later instructed Alexander the Great. As Alexander conquered new territories, he brought a bit of democracy with him.

B. ANCIENT ROMAN GOVERNMENT

The Romans took the idea of democracy and put it to work. Roman Senators were democratically elected by citizens. Citizens of Rome had both duties (pay taxes) and privileges (right to vote, own property). They established a "democratic republic". A "republic" is a form of government which is dedicated to promoting the public good. In a republic political authority is shared among its citizens. This is true where the citizens cast their vote for elected officials. A "democracy" is a government based on the will of the majority of the people. Although Roman citizens enjoyed fewer rights than we have today, classical Rome promoted:

1. Civic virtue
2. Moral education (good habits, religion and the arts)
3. Small uniform towns, which they thought fostered good government and limited bad emotions, such as greed and envy

C. CHARLEMAGNE, EMPEROR OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE (800 - 811)

Charlemagne was also known as "Charles the Great". He first was King of France from 768 until 814. On Christmas day 800, the Pope crowned him Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, which at that time constituted most of Europe. He remained Emperor until his death. By the time of Charlemagne, Roman civilization had decayed. He is credited with:

1. Restoring civilization
2. Creating a working government among the disorganized tribes and principalities
3. Codifying the conflicting unwritten laws of the various tribes that became a part of the Holy Roman Empire
4. Getting the people interested in education

D. ENGLISH COMMON LAW (1066)

William the Conqueror in 1066 established a feudal system in England. One was either a vassal or a lord. The vassals or serfs worked for the lord, or served in his army. In return, the lord fed, housed, and protected his vassals. Their respective duties to one another were all set down in contracts between them. Some refer to such a feudalistic system as "manorialism", since the "land grants" were known as manors. Englishmen enjoyed certain fundamental rights not enjoyed by other Europeans. These rights included:

1. The right to a trial by jury
2. Protection from unlawful entry
3. No taxation without consent

The British Constitution is an unwritten one. Citizens' rights in that constitution are derived from:

1. The common law (which is based upon the written rulings of the courts)
2. Acts of Parliament
3. Political tradition and customs.

By the 13th Century, the common law had become rigid and unworkable. Each civil lawsuit had to fit precisely in the exact legal description or pigeon hole designed for that cause of action, or the citizen was out of luck. This created many inequities. The king made the Lord High Chancellor the "keeper of the king's conscience". He set up the Chancery Courts, to dispense equitable justice, which the courts of law were incapable of doing. Thus, citizens now had both law and equity to enforce their rights. From these equity courts we derive such legal maxims as "You can't come in to Chancery Court with unclean hands"; and "He who seeks equity, must do equity."

E. MAGNA CHARTA (1215)

King John attempted to usurp the rights of Englishmen. He was an evil king. For many years, many of his barons attempted to intercede on behalf of the people of England. Finally, in 1215, a group of barons met King John at Runnymede, just outside London. There they forced him to sign the Magna Charta. He knew that they had the support of the church, and that he faced an uprising if he did not sign it. Although the Magna Charta established certain traditional rights and, by implication, a vow that the king would not violate those rights, the Magna Charta is most important because it established the idea of a limited government.

American colonists found the following ideas embedded in the Magna Charta: 1) Powers of the sheriff were restricted 2) No taxation without representation 3) No interfere with the church 4) All free men were entitled to a public trial 5) All men were entitled to justice. For the first time in the western world, a written contract with the king provided that the monarch's power was not absolute, but rather, was limited. It spoke of rights that could not be violated. This amounted to a social contract between the king and the people. Some of its other ideas would later become more important. The Magna Charta defined the English constitution.

F. MAYFLOWER COMPACT (1620)

Although the Mayflower pilgrims followed the settlers of Jamestowne by 13 years, they were the first colonists to establish a legislative body to make laws and to appoint officers. This compact broke from English tradition, in which colonies were governed from London.

G. PETITION OF RIGHT (1628)

Some 21 years after the establishment of Jamestowne, Parliament, in 1628, forced King Charles I to sign the Petition of Right. King Charles had levied illegal taxes and had forced people to quarter or keep soldiers in their homes. The Petition of Right reaffirmed that taxes could only be raised with the consent of Parliament. It also guaranteed English subjects other rights, including one saying that they could not be forced to house and feed soldiers in their homes.

H. HABEAS CORPUS ACT (1678)

In 1678, the HABEAS Corpus Act required the government to provide a trial in a court of law to all who were arrested. Citizens were entitled to be brought before a magistrate; to be informed exactly what crime he or she was being accused of violating; and to be given an opportunity to post bail. The act provided that if there was no proof of the individual's guilt, they should be set free.

I. ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS (1689)

Following the Glorious Revolution, the English Parliament forced King James II into exile; placed William and Mary on the throne; and won the right over the king to make the laws. The English Bill of Rights of 1689 was enacted to ensure that no monarch would ever be able to do what James II had done. It severely limited the power of the monarch and invested legislative power in the Parliament. It restated many of the freedoms and protections the people already enjoyed. However, it did not provide for freedom of religion, press, or speech.

J. ACT OF TOLERATION (1690)

The Act of Toleration extended religious freedom to Protestant dissenters and Roman Catholics.

K. PHILOSOPHERS (1700's)

1. John Locke (1632-1704) professed that all men had the right to life, liberty and property. He said that to protect those rights, men form governments and enter into social contracts with the government.
2. Charles Montesquieu (1689-1755) asserted that to protect the rights of the individual, the power of the government should be divided among different groups to prevent control by one group. His thoughts led to the "separation of powers" doctrine that resulted in our executive, legislative and judicial branches of government.
3. Jean Rousseau (1712-1778) advocated that the government should act for the common good of all citizens, not just the majority.

L. THE WAR OF THE REGULATION (1768-1771)

This dispute was among the citizens of North Carolina. In 1768, a poll tax levied for the express purpose of completing the Governor's Mansion was the cause of the "Regulator Movement". Frontiersmen were hard up for cash, yet were assessed the same per person tax as the wealthy planters, merchants or sea captains, along the sea coast, who formed an aristocracy. The westerners were self-sufficient and hard working. The political machinery of the state was controlled in the east. At the time the poll tax was passed all the members of the Council lived in the east. In 1770 only 15 members of the 81 member council represented western counties, yet that part of the state accounted for about one third of the state population.

The local public officials and Militia officers were selected by the Crown, including the Justices, who in turn selected the sheriff. Frequently they were corrupt or oppressive or both. Regulators complained of these corrupt public officials on numerous occasions. Their complaints fell on deaf ears. Riots broke out in several locations, with demonstrations elsewhere. Although the public was made aware of the

unjust trial and imprisonment of several pioneers, the Council refused to take any action. The representative of the Crown ordered the local sheriff to arrest two leaders of the Regulators. Both were charged with inciting a crowd to riot. A crowd of 700 got their muskets and went to Hillsboro to rescue them. One was tried and freed; but the other (William Butler) was found guilty. Upon the advice of Governor Tryon, Butler was pardoned by the King.

The Governor in 1769 made an attempt at forming a new assembly with proportionate representation of the Regulators. Before the assembly could accomplish its goals the Governor disbanded it because he was offended by some of its resolutions. Finally, on 16 May 1771 there was a confrontation at Hillsboro, N.C. between 2,000 Regulators and a Militia force of 1,452, of whom 1,068 were from the east. Last minute efforts were made to discuss the grievances of the Regulators, but they refused to first disband and retreat. A short battle ensued.

Although the Militia won the battle of Alliance, the Governor and the Council renewed their respective attempts to insure the fairness in the selection process for local officials and the regulation of their fees.

M. THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS (1774)

The First Continental Congress met in 1774. Its purpose was to discuss the problems between the Colonists and England. Committees of Safety were being formed throughout the colonies. Civilian militia, consisting of Minutemen, were formed. On April 19, 1775, the "shot heard round the world" was fired at Lexington and Concord. The fighting ensued for over one year before the Declaration of Independence was drafted by Thomas Jefferson.

N. DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE (1776)

The Declaration of Independence proclaimed the sovereign rights of the colonists; directly challenged Britain's sovereignty over the colonies; and renounced the monarchy itself.

O. AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR (1776-1783)

The Revolutionary War was a reaction by the colonists to the repressive acts of Britain. New trade restrictions and taxes caused a festering sore. The Stamp Act, the Quartering Act of 1765, the Tea Act of 1773, and the Intolerable Acts, were among the laws the colonists felt were unfair. The major problem erupted when Britain challenged the colonists' belief in a representative form of government and the refusal of the English government to recognize the natural rights of the colonists. The phrase "no taxation without representation" sums up the problem. Patriots, such as the Sons of Liberty, rebelled against the new acts. The Boston Tea Party, which immediately followed the Tea Act, heightened tensions between Britain and the colonies.

P. ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION (1781)

The Articles of Confederation was the first honest attempt by the leaders of the colonists to create a new government, but it was like a toothless tiger. Each state was given one vote in Congress. Although it organized the former colonies into a "nation", the government had little power. It was intentionally created as a weak national government because the colonists feared a strong government. They had just left a strong monarchy. This government had no taxing power, and was forced to rely upon gifts from the states. It had no power over commerce among the states; could not enforce trade agreements; nor protect citizen's property rights.

Q. CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION (1787)

Members of the Constitutional Convention were elected to make suggestions on how to change the existing government (Articles of Confederation). The Constitutional Convention was designed to give the central government some teeth. Instead, the delegates to the convention ignored the rules and created an entirely new constitution. It needed the power to raise revenues and the power to enforce its laws. The Convention pitted big states against smaller states. The larger states felt it was unfair that states such as New Jersey, with a small land mass and less population should have as much power as the larger states, such as Virginia. Many plans were submitted, but the final decision about how our government would be formed was divided into two plans: the "Virginia Plan" and the "New Jersey Plan".

1. The Virginia Plan was promulgated by James Madison. It provided for a strong national government, which could make and enforce its own laws, and collect taxes. It provided as follows:
 - a. Three branches of government: Legislative, Executive and Judicial. Under this plan the legislative branch was to become the most powerful branch. The executive branch and the U.S. Supreme Court Justices were to be selected by the legislators.
 - b. The legislative branch would consist of two houses:
 - The House of Representatives, elected by the people, and
 - The Senate, to be elected by the members of the respective state legislatures.
 - c. The two houses of the congress would be empowered to regulate commerce; collect taxes; to strike down state laws deemed to be unconstitutional, and to authorize the use of armed forces to enforce laws.
 - d. Both houses of Congress were to be represented proportionally to the population in each state.

Under the Virginia Plan, larger states were granted more congressmen and senators, and thus could control congress.

2. The New Jersey Plan favored the smaller states: It provided:
 - a. Three branches of government: Legislative, Executive and Judicial.
 - b. The legislative branch would appoint the executive branch.
 - c. The executive branch would select the Supreme Court Justices.
 - d. The legislative branch would have only one house, in which each state would be represented equally, so that all states would have the same power.
 - e. Congress would be empowered to regulate commerce; collect taxes; and state laws would be subordinate to those enacted by the national congress.

The New Jersey Plan in many respects mirrored the ineffective Articles of Confederation.

3. The Great Compromise (or Connecticut Compromise) took some provisions from each plan. The compromise was approved by a majority of only one vote. Our U.S. Constitution was based upon the following provisions:
 - a. Three branches of government: Legislative, Executive and Judicial.
 - b. A clear separation of powers among the branches
 - c. Congress was empowered to make laws, but the president was granted a power to veto them. His veto could be overridden only by a two-third majority.
 - d. Each state was to have two senators, making the voice of each state equal in the upper house. Each was to be elected for a six year term.
 - e. Each state was to have congressmen based upon the population of the respective states. In the lower house, larger states controlled. Congressmen were to be elected for a two year term.

- f. All laws passed by congress must be approved by both houses.
- g. The President was empowered to make treaties; to appoint his cabinet members, ambassadors and Consuls; and to nominate members of the Federal Judiciary, subject to the "advise and consent" of the U.S. Senate.
- h. The Supreme Court was empowered to rule upon the constitutionality of all laws passed by Congress.
- i. Congress was prohibited from interfering with slave trade until 1808.
- j. Since the Southern states were primarily involved in agriculture and were sparsely populated; and because the northern states were densely populated and primarily engaged in commerce; it was agreed that each slave would count as three fifths (3/5) of a person for the purposes of determining the number of congressmen allotted to each state.
- k. The president was to become the Commander-in-chief of the military forces, but only Congress could declare war. Congress controlled the purse strings, so it could limit the power of the president to wage war.
- l. The president was to be elected not by a popular vote of the people, but rather by "Electors". Each state was allotted a number of electors equal to the total of its congressmen and senators. This still favored the smaller states, since each has two senators, and was guaranteed one congressman no matter how small the population.

R. RATIFICATION OF THE U. S. CONSTITUTION (1788)

Ratification of the U.S. Constitution by the states was acrimonious. Those proposing ratification came to be known as "Federalists". Opponents were called the "Anti-Federalists".

1. The Anti-Federalists did not want the states to ratify the constitution because:
 - a. Too much power was given to the national government at the expense of the state governments. They were for "States Rights"
 - b. There was no "Bill of Rights."
 - c. The national government could maintain an army during peacetime.
 - d. Congress, because of its stated powers to pass all laws "necessary and proper", wielded too much power.
 - e. The executive branch was also given too much power.
2. The Federalists argued that:
 - a. The separation of powers into three independent branches protected the rights of the people.
 - b. That a listing of some rights in a bill of rights might fail to protect some rights not listed.
 - c. The Federalists, in order to obtain approval of the tenth state needed for ratification (New Hampshire), agreed that once Congress met, it would draft a Bill of Rights, which consisted of the first ten Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

S. THE BILL OF RIGHTS (1788)

The Bill of Rights is contained in the first 10 Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. It provided that each U.S. citizen should have certain inalienable rights. The Bill of Rights, by Amendment number, are as follows:

1. Protected freedom of religion, press, speech and assembly.
2. Preserved the right to keep and bear arms.
3. Prevented the quartering of soldiers in private homes.
4. Prohibited unreasonable searches and seizures.
5. Required an indictment by a grand jury for crimes; prohibited double jeopardy; and prevented a person from being required to testify against himself, or be deprived of life, liberty or property

without "due process of law". It also prohibited the taking of private property without just compensation.

6. Guaranteed the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the effective assistance of counsel for his defense.
7. Guaranteed the right to civil trial by jury.
8. Prohibited excessive bail, excessive fines and cruel and unusual punishment.
9. "The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."
10. "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people." This was the cornerstone of the defenders of "states rights".

CONCLUSION

Our constitution has weathered over 200 years. During those centuries, it has proved to be a strong, yet malleable framework for our government. It has been flexible enough to meet the challenges of a changing world.

The U.S. Constitution, with the Bill of Rights, is the end product of thousands of years of political thought and governmental experiment. It is the model used by other new democracies. I like to think of the U.S. constitution as an accordion. It bends and stretches to meet the needs of the people, but yet is strong and reliable, and always comes back to its original position. It provides a workable blueprint for the operation of government. At the same time, it is the most perfect document to protect the rights of the individual citizen against the power of the government.

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

Judge Edward F. Butler, Sr., is a retired U.S. Federal Administrative Law Judge. He obtained his BA degree in Political Science from the University of Mississippi in 1958. In 1961, he received his Juris Doctor degree, with honors, from Vanderbilt University School of Law, where he was a Ford Foundation Scholar. He has served as a Professor of Law and as an Adjunct Professor of Political Science, and has taught American Constitutional Law and Government at the university level.

Judge Butler formerly served as SAR Vice President General of the International District, and as National Trustee of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution. He was also the founder and charter president of the Mexico Society, SAR, and is a past president of the San Antonio SAR chapter. At the time of publication he is completing his second term as Genealogist General of the national SAR and is unopposed in his election bid as Chancellor General.

Texas SAR History Volume 2; Dec.-2006, pp. 132

RANKING THE RELIABILITY OF RECORDS

by
Judge Edward F. Butler, Sr.
NSSAR Genealogist General

Legal Evidence and genealogical records are very similar. In each there are three types of records: primary, secondary and tertiary. A Successful genealogist will understand the difference.

Primary Records or Sources: These are documents or entries created at the time of the event by someone who was present with a special knowledge (for example, birth or death certificates, by the doctor who attended the patient). These types of records are considered reliable and most likely accurate. Note however that each has information, such as the father's place of birth that is not within the doctor's knowledge of the doctor. Thus, even in primary records, some of the information may be less reliable. In the above example the information may have also come from the father, who would have been listed as an "informant" on the certificate. All official records such as marriage licenses, divorce decrees, adoptions, etc. are considered primary records.

Secondary Records or Sources: Records that were recorded after the fact by someone who was familiar with the fact, such as an autobiography, memoirs, or a family history based on personal knowledge. Some professionals consider Federal Census' as secondary records.

Tertiary Records or Sources (Third Party): Records that were recorded on hearsay by someone who wasn't there and based on something other than a document. Obituaries and newspaper articles are examples of documents that can be either secondary or tertiary records (depending upon who wrote the article). If, however, the obituary was written by a family member it would be considered secondary. The problem for the genealogist is that you have no way of knowing who prepared the obituary. Accordingly, you must give it less weight, unless it is filled with facts about the deceased and his family. In that case it can be presumed to have been written by a family member and a Secondary Source.

Mixed Records: In the military records and pension records that can be obtained from the National Archives, part of the documents will be primary, such as muster rolls, official correspondence, etc. The sworn affidavits to obtain pensions are filled with "to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief", etc. Clearly these affidavits are less reliable, and secondary evidence; although, there may be parts of the affidavit that are clearly within the knowledge of the affiant. Affidavits may be a secondary record in part and a tertiary record in part.

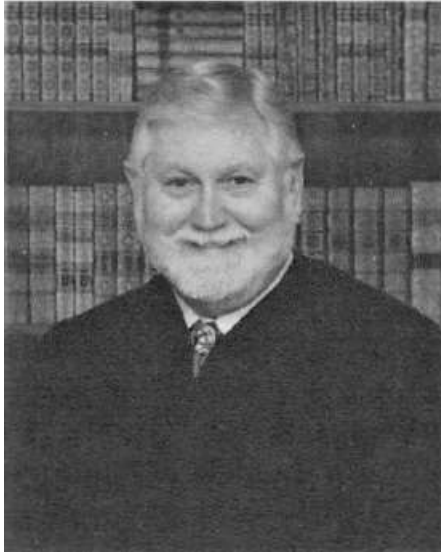
Experts tell us that when doing research, we should go to the primary records first. Obviously, firsthand information is always better than second-hand information or hearsay. A birth record is better than a census, and secondary sources are better than third party records.

Junk Genealogy: When reviewing applications for the Sons of the American Revolution, there are some documents that can only be described as "Junk". These include family group sheets, information from the International Genealogical Index (IGI) from the Mormon Church, and non-resourced family histories. The latter are junk unless there are documented footnotes, endnotes, or within the body of the book the author reveals that he obtained the information from census records, wills, guardian

records, deeds, tax records, etc. To the extent that the source of the information is revealed, the fact documented is reliable. If the book is well documented, facts for which there is no citation specifically given, may be considered reliable.

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BIOGRAPHIES OF TEXAS SOCIETY SAR COMPATRIOTS



EDWARD FRANKLYN BUTLER Sr. - Judge

National #: 127884 TX 5990

Patriot: FREDERICK HAMBRIGHT - NC

Chapter: Paul Carrington #5

Born in Memphis, TN;

Married to Robin Melissa (MYERS);

Two sons (Edward Franklin Jr. & Jeffrey Darrell).

SAR Service: Chapter - genealogist;

Asst VP, VP, President Elect & President.

TXSSAR - Genealogist & VP Promotions & Media Relations;

NSSAR - VP Genl International District;

Genealogist General; Candidate for Chancellor General.

Awards:

Patriot, Meritorious, Distinguished Service,
Silver & Bronze Good Citizenship, Liberty & Law Enforcement.

Education: JD Vanderbilt Law School;
BA Univ. of Mississippi; MA Univ. of Memphis.

Employment: Fed Ad Law Judge Dallas;
Prof Law Garza Law School, Pan American Univ.

Other orgs: Amb. to Mexico & Latin America;
Amb. to Spain;
National Trustee Mexico Society SAR.

His patriotic ancestor emigrated from Neunstetten, Germany and was a Colonel NC Militia and saw action on Kings Mountain.

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Nomination Bio

THE TEXAS SOCIETY
PROUDLY PRESENTS
JUDGE EDWARD F. "ED" BUTLER SR.
PRESIDENT GENERAL, 2009-2010



NATIONAL SERVICE

Secretary General & Secretary of SAR Foundation, 2008
Treasurer General & Treasurer of SAR Foundation, 2007
Chancellor General, legal advisor to SAR Foundation, 2006
Genealogist General, 2004, 2005
Vice President General, 2002, 2003
National Trustee, 2001-2003
Ambassador to Mexico & Central America, 2001, 2002
Ambassador to Spain, 2004, 2005, 2007, 2008
Chairman, NSSAR Congress Genealogy Seminar, 2006 (\$4,200 to NSSAR)
Perpetual Life Member, NSSAR, member since 1986; George Washington Fellow;
CAAH & Library contributor
Dual society member: Texas, Tennessee, California, Kentucky, Mexico, Germany, & Virginia Societies
Six supplemental memberships; sponsored 84 new members

MEXICO SOCIETY (Founder)

Charter President & National Trustee
Chairman, MXSSAR Seminar at Sea {\$1,000 to NSSAR)

TEXAS SOCIETY

Vice President, 2001; Genealogist, 2000
Speaker & Chairman, TXSSAR Gen'l Seminar, 2002
Genealogy Editor, *The Texas Compatriot*, 1999, 2000
Writer of *The Genealogical Corner*, 2000, 2001
Author, *TXSSAR Chapter Genealogists' Handbook*
Founder of two chapters
President, San Antonio chapter; chapter genealogist
Chairman, 2007 TXXAR Convention Genealogy Seminar

AWARDS

Minuteman Award / War Service Medal
Patriot Medal
Silver Distinguished Service Medal
Meritorious Service Medal (state, national, & chapter)
Sam Adams Bronze Congress Medal
Liberty Medal with seven Oak Leaf Clusters
Law Enforcement Commendation Medal

Silver Good Citizenship Medal
Bronze Good Citizenship Medal (two awards)
TXSSAR Society Silver State Service Medal (two)
TXSSAR Society Bronze Chapter Service Medal
Silver State President's Medal
Color Guard Silver and Bronze Medals
Outstanding Citizenship Award
VASSAR Medallion
CASSAR Bronze Von Steuben Medal

PERSONAL & PROFESSIONAL

Married to Robin M. Butler, four children, three grandchildren
Retired U.S. Navy Commander (35 years of military reserve service; Navy Commendation Medal-two Awards)
Juris Doctor, Vanderbilt Univ. School of Law, with honors; B.A., Univ. of Mississippi (Regional Scholar)
Board-certified civil trial lawyer (state & federal)
Retired U.S. Administrative Law Judge (served as judge at city, county, state and federal levels)
Author of four genealogy books, one of which won the "Best Family History Book," Dallas Genealogical Society
Author of one law book; co-author of a second law book
Author of three travel books
Frequent speaker on genealogical & historical topics; author of numerous articles in genealogical society journals
Former professor of law; adjunct professor of political science, constitutional law & criminal justice
Biography is in *Who's Who in American Law*; *Who's Who in the South & Southwest*; *Who's Who in Practicing Attorneys*
Judge Ed Butler (210-698-8964); e-mail judge58@aol.com. Letters of endorsement requested.



During the Kings Mountain Ceremony on Oct. 7, 2008, Judge Ed Butler, Secretary General, represented NSSAR and was the principal speaker and presented the NSSAR wreath. One of the eight senior officers of that battle was Lt. Col. Frederick Hambright, who led the Lincoln County, N.C. militia. Although he was shot in the thigh, he stayed in the saddle and led his troops to victory. Hambright was Butler's first proven patriot used to join the SAR. In the photo, from left, Registrar General David Sympson; Secretary General Ed Butler; Historian General Steve Leishman; and Lindsey Brock, chief VPG and VPG of the South Atlantic District.

228th anniversary of Kings Mountain

Remarks of Judge Edward F. Butler Sr., Secretary General, National Society Sons of the American Revolution:

...I bring greetings to you from the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. We are known as the SAR. We are the largest male hereditary society in the United States. Sixteen U.S. Presidents have been or are members of the SAR. Since I joined 22 years ago, some 60,000 men have joined our number.

We are here today to honor the heroes of, and commemorate, the Battle of Kings Mountain, conducted 228 years ago today. There was only one British soldier in the battle that day. All the rest of the combatants were colonists. Many of the Tories in the battle were from New York and New Jersey. A large number of the patriots were Scotch Irish, Welsh, French Huguenots and German. All lived on the western frontier.

One of the Germans, Col. Frederick Hambright, was my direct ancestor, and he was my original patriot ancestor when I joined SAR. Except for the first 10 seconds of the battle, when Maj. William Chronicle was killed, the Lincoln County (N.C.) Militia of about 90 men was led by Col. Hambright. The "Over The Mountain Men," came from far western Virginia, North Carolina and what is now part of east Tennessee. They were joined by Virginians, and citizen soldiers from North Carolina and South Carolina.

The Tories had taken the high ground on Kings Mountain, and the patriots sought to capture the mountain. The colonists were divided into eight groups. Col. Hambright's men were assigned the eastern end of the mountain, which had the steepest terrain to climb. Even with a bullet in his thigh, Col.

Hambricht remained on his horse and encouraged his men to the top of the mountain. With a boot full of blood he shouted, "Huzza my brave boys," his accent from the old country rang out, "fight on a few minutes more, and the battle will be over!" His exemplary leadership contributed to this important victory.

I submit to you that the one-hour battle was the most important hour of the American Revolutionary War.¹ The victory marked the turning point in the war and was the catalyst that led to the ultimate victory over the English at Yorktown, Va.

Col. Hambricht and the other leaders at the Battle of Kings Mountain were presented swords by the North Carolina Legislature to recognize this significant victory.

Col. Hambricht. He was born Freiderick Hamprecht in Neunstetten, Germany in 1727. He came to Philadelphia from Germany in 1738 with his family on the ship St. Andrew, when he was 11 years old. He fought with Capt. Cobrin's Company of the N.C. Militia during the Spanish Alarm (1747-1748) at Wilmington, Del.

Col. Hambricht was selected as a delegate to the North Carolina Continental Congress, which met in Hillsboro, N.C. on Aug. 21, 1775. He also served on a Committee of Safety of Lincoln County, N.C., and after the battle was appointed a justice of the peace.

I am glad to see so many young people here today. You are our future. I hope you learn from your history.

Following the above remarks, Butler presented a wreath on behalf of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution, at which time he saluted the bronze plaque on the high stone obelisk monument.

Thereafter, scores of wreaths were presented by other national, district and state lineage societies; and by SAR, SR, CAR and DAR chapters, and by the descendants of Frederick Hambricht. After the ceremony, Butler was invited to have a buffet lunch with the Overmountain Victory Trail Association-the group that walked from east Tennessee over a two-week period to participate in the ceremony. That afternoon, he attended a lecture on "The Aftermath of the Battle of Kings Mountain."



¹ Although I came to this conclusion on my own, I have since been told that these were the exact words of Thomas Jefferson, when he described this battle.

SAR Magazine 104-NO-1_Summer-2009, cover



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The President General's Message

God bless, Texas

Dear Compatriots,

Robin and I are very excited about representing you this next year as President General and First Lady. We selected the Alamo in San Antonio, Texas, as the backdrop for our photo on the cover of *The SAR Magazine* because of the connections between Texas and the American Revolution.

San Antonio is our home. The most visited landmark in Texas is the Alamo-the symbol of freedom. Did you know that 55 sons and grandsons of veterans of the American Revolutionary War were among the heroes killed at the Alamo? The dead included one of my ancestors, James Butler Bonham, who chose to die with his fellow warriors. He returned to the Alamo with the news from Sam Houston that no help was coming.

As we travel around the country visiting SAR district and state society meetings, I will be telling the story about Spain's assistance during the American Revolutionary War. Gen. Bernardo Galvez, the Spanish governor of Florida, which at the time stretched to the Mississippi River, fought the English up and down the Mississippi River, and along the Gulf Coast. His victories at Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola are all noteworthy.

When he left Havana, Cuba, headed toward Pensacola, his task force totaled more than 7,800 soldiers and sailors. This force was larger than Washington's Continental Army at the time (about 6,000 men).

To make a long story short, Galvez fed his army on Texas beef. Texas longhorn cattle were driven from San Antonio and points south to Louisiana to feed Galvez' troops. Many of these steers were sent up the Mississippi River, onto the Ohio River to Fort Pitt, where they were herded to Valley Forge.

Spain also was an equal partner with France, contributing a like amount of cash, weapons, ammunition, clothing, blankets, medical supplies, tents and other military hardware. Galvez went back to Malaga, Spain, where he raised additional funds from the townspeople for use during the war. Galvez was memorialized by the U.S. Postal Service in 1980, when it placed his figure on a 15-cent commemorative stamp.



Many of our members in Louisiana and Texas are descended from soldiers in Galvez' army. An oil painting of his likeness hangs in the lobby of our SAR Headquarters building as a token of our respect for him. The first SAR chapter in Texas chose to be named the Bernardo Galvez Chapter. There are monuments to him in New Orleans, Mobile, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla. Upon his uncle's death, he was made viceroy of New Spain and moved to Mexico City, where he and his uncle are entombed in the San Fernando Cathedral.

Robin and I will be leading an SAR trip to Spain May 10- 23, 2010, where we will visit Galvez' hometown and the cathedral that donated the funds to complete the south tower of the church-which has never been finished. We hope to have a meeting with King Juan Carlos; his son, the prince; and his nephew, the duke, all of whom are SAR members.

On this trip we will also visit the incomparable Alhambra in Granada, Gibraltar, Madrid, El Escorial and Toledo, with an optional trip to Tangier, Morocco. There even will be some time to relax on the beach on the Costa del Sol. We hope you will put these dates on your calendar and travel with us.

Fraternally,

E F Butler

Ed Butler, President General 2009-2010

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Spain's Involvement in the American Revolutionary War

By Judge Edward F. Butler Sr.

The following was overheard at a platoon roll call during the American Revolutionary War:

"Cpl. Rios?" ... "Presentel"

"Pvt. De la Garza?" ... "Presente!"

"Pvt. Martinez?" ... "Aquil"

"Pvt. Hernandez?" ... "Presentel"

Possibly you think you are reading about a roll call in another revolutionary war. No mistake. Many Spanish soldiers were directly involved as combatants in the American Revolutionary War. In fact, the list of Spanish patriots extends beyond the military personnel of Spain. Ranchers, vaqueros, Franciscan



priests, members of the militia, privateers, Canary Islanders and American Indians living in that part of New Spain now known as Texas all contributed to the victory of the American colonists against the English crown.

To better understand these developments, a look into the history and geography of New Spain is beneficial.

HISTORY

In 1763 Spain occupied much of the New World. New Spain included Louisiana and all of continental North America west of the Mississippi River, "to the arctic snows" and what is now Mexico and Central America. The Spanish colony of Peru included all of its colonies in South America. Additionally, Spain occupied Hispaniola, Puerto Rico and Cuba.

England, in addition to the 13 American colonies, owned parts of Canada, Bermuda, The Bahamas, Jamaica, Florida and West Florida, including some forts on the east bank of the Mississippi River as far north as Natchez (now Mississippi). England and Spain were traditional enemies since at least 1588, when Lord Nelson and Admiral Sir Robert Cross defeated the Spanish Armada, and the following year when Admiral Cross captured Cadiz.

Spain had lost Florida to England after a seven-year war, which also cost Spain its valuable colony in the Philippines. British West Florida included the southern part of what is now Mississippi and Alabama. It resulted from cessions by France and Spain by treaty in 1762. Under the terms of that treaty, Spain regained Havana, a city captured by the British, and Britain obtained Spanish Florida. Under a separate treaty, Spain received Louisiana from France. Pensacola was the capital of British West Florida.

SPAIN'S GOALS

Spain sought the return of Florida and West Florida, and to keep Louisiana. Spain also desired the return of Gibraltar and the island of Minorca in the Mediterranean. It was also in Spain's interest to remove England from its sphere of influence in the New World. Carlos III, king of Spain, wanted revenge against England. As the rumblings of independence became louder in the American colonies, Spain saw its opportunity.

SPANISH ASSISTANCE

The courts of Madrid and Paris had agreed, in early 1776, on a plan for giving secret assistance to the rebelling colonies. They agreed that in order to ensure the secrecy of their support, all monies and supplies should be handled by a third party and appear as open business transactions. Sympathy for the Americans, when they began open hostilities against the mother country, ran high throughout Spain. At that time, however, Spain was not in a position to make its sympathy openly known. It was engaged in a war with Portugal over possessions in South America that was costing it vast amounts in money, manpower and ships. England, the open ally of Portugal, held the dangerous points of Minorca, Mahan and Gibraltar. Its navy was the most powerful on the seas, second in numbers only to the Spanish fleet.

Carlos III was at this time diplomatically involved in peace negotiations with Portugal and could not afford to enter into any alliance that might endanger those negotiations. To become openly engaged in the struggle of the American colonists against their mother country would certainly lead to a declaration of war by England. It would invite an immediate blockade of all Spanish ports, which would end any possibility of signing the desired treaty with Portugal. This explains why Spain decided to keep secret its aid to the colonies.

The two Bourbon courts would initially make an outright gift of 2 million "livres tournaises," 1 million to come from each country. One of the first moves consisted of setting up a fictitious company to direct the aid program, purchase supplies, arrange for their shipment to the colonies, contact American agents living in France, and account for the money spent. Even before the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Carlos III began to supply the colonists with guns, ammunition, supplies and money.

Thus, in June 1776 when the American Revolution had just begun, we find both Spain and France acting officially, though under the seal of secrecy, as allies of the English colonies against their mother country. Even before this date, however, supplies had been going out on a haphazard basis through ports in Spain, France and Holland, as ship captains from America picked up arms and ammunition in personal trading ventures. Moreover, much important trade of this nature had been going on through the Spanish ports in the West Indies. Using these same ports as bases, American captains had been able to prey upon British merchant vessels during the first months of the war.

SPAIN SENDS SUPPLIES TO THE COLONIES UP THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

In August 1776, Gen. Charles Henry Lee, second in command under George Washington, sent Capt. George Gibson, a Virginian, with a group of 16 American colonists from Fort Pitt to New Orleans to obtain supplies from Spain. Lee's request included guns, gunpowder, blankets and medicine. New Orleans businessman Oliver Pollock introduced Gibson to Spanish Governor Unzaga, who agreed to supply the colonists. The following month, Spain sent 9,000 pounds of gunpowder to the colonists up the Mississippi River, and an additional 1,000 pounds by ship to Philadelphia.

On Nov. 25, 1776, Carlos III ordered Gen. Bernardo Galvez to collect information about the British colonies. Subsequently, he was ordered to render secret help to the colonists. In 1777, Unzaga introduced Pollock to Galvez. By July 1777, Spain sent another 2,000 barrels of gun powder, lead and clothing up the Mississippi to assist the colonists in their revolutionary cause. Carlos III made secret loans to the colonists of 1 million livres. Additional arms, ammunition and provisions were sent by the Spaniards to George Rogers Clark's Mississippi River posts and to George Washington's continental army.

In 1777 Benjamin Franklin, American representative in France, arranged for the secret transport from Spain to the colonies of 215 bronze cannons; 4,000 tents; 13,000 grenades; 30,000 muskets, bayonets, and uniforms; over 50,000 musket balls; and 300,000 pounds of gunpowder. A subsequent letter of thanks was found from Franklin to the Count of Aranda for 12,000 muskets sent to Boston from Spain.

By September 1777, Spain had already furnished the American insurgents with 1.87 million livres tournoises. Before long, it became apparent to the court of Madrid that the funds that had been given equally by the two nations were being credited by the Americans solely to the Court of France.

During the period 1776-1779, Spain further provided a credit of about 8 million reales, which provided military and medical supplies of all kinds, and food to the colonists.

Nevertheless, Spain was still maintaining in 1777 the cloak of secrecy over its operations, a secrecy believed to be vital to the security of its American dominion. In the fall of 1777, Washington, his army short of clothing and war supplies, was facing the winter that might well decide the fate of his country. Desperate agents of the colonies were becoming more and more indiscreet, announcing openly the sources of aid to America. By giving the strong impression that Spain and France were actually their open allies, they hoped to weaken England's will to continue the war.

PATRICK HENRY WRITES TO GALVEZ

In October 1777, Patrick Henry wrote two letters to Galvez, and another in January 1778. In each of those letters he requested more supplies. Henry also suggested in those letters that the two Floridas that Spain lost to England in 1763 should revert to Spain.

In March 1778, U.S. Capt. James Willing left Fort Pitt with an expedition of 30 men. They raided and plundered British forts and property along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, capturing boats, barges, an armed British ship, and slaves. When Willing arrived in New Orleans with his ragtag flotilla of boats, the expedition had grown to 150 men. Galvez welcomed Willing and his men. He provided them with quarters and gave them free reign of the city. They auctioned off their British plunder, and with the proceeds they purchased military supplies for the Continental army from Galvez for their return trip.

Gen. George Rogers Clark received a considerable amount of his supplies, which he used in his victories over the British at Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes in 1778-1779, up the Mississippi River from Galvez. Again, Oliver Pollock was instrumental in the transactions.

Galvez knew that a formal declaration of war was soon to come. Under the guise of recruiting an army for the defense of New Orleans, he prepared for formal war. Up until June 21, 1779, all of Spain's support for the colonists was secret. Much of the support was funneled through the French government, which took credit for these gifts and loans. On June 21, 1779 Spain formally declared war upon Great Britain.

GALVEZ CAPTURES MANCHAC

On Aug. 27, 1779 Galvez led his army 90 miles up the Mississippi to Fort Bute at Manchac (in current Louisiana). He started with a force of 667 men, which included 170 veteran soldiers; 330 recruits newly arrived from Mexico and the Canary Islands; and an assortment of Cubans, Dominicans, Puerto Ricans, militiamen, free blacks and mulattoes, and seven American volunteers, including Oliver Pollock. Part of

the force traveled in a flotilla of four boats under the command of Juan Alvarez, while the main body went by land.

Along the way Galvez enlisted an additional 600 men from the German and Acadian coasts and 160 Indians. When he finally arrived to confront the British, his army consisted of 1,427 men. They attacked and seized Manchac on Sept. 7, taking 20 prisoners. Nearby the town of Galveztown was developed and later settled by the Canary Islanders.

GALVEZ CAPTURES BATON ROUGE AND NATCHEZ:

Unknown to Galvez at the time, Carlos III had issued a proclamation on Aug. 29, 1779, stating that the main objective of the Spanish troops in America was to drive the British out of the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi River.

On Sept. 20, 1779 his army captured Baton Rouge and also negotiated the surrender of Natchez. He took 375 prisoners from Baton Rouge and an additional 80 from Natchez. Clearing the Mississippi allowed Capt. William Pickles to bring an American schooner onto Lake Pontchartrain. Pickles boarded and seized the English privateer, West Florida, which had dominated the lake for two years. The Canary Islanders took other prize ships at Galveztown. For his efforts, Galvez was promoted to brigadier general.

GALVEZ ATTACKS MOBILE

On Jan. 28, 1780 Galvez led a flotilla of 12 ships and 754 men from New Orleans to attack the English at Mobile. They arrived at Mobile on Feb 10. Also under his command were an additional 1,412 men from Havana, who arrived 10 days later. By March 9 he had forced the British to surrender. Galvez was promoted to field marshal and given command of all Spanish operations in America.

Because of perceived foot dragging by Havana officials in their preparations for an attack on Pensacola, Galvez went to Havana to supervise the operation. By Oct. 16 he was ready. On that day he sailed from Havana with seven warships, five frigates, three smaller war ships and 49 transport ships. His force totaled 164 officers and 3,829 men. Two days out of Havana, this flotilla was hit by a hurricane, and many were lost. The survivors retreated to Havana.

For fear that the English at Pensacola might try to retake Mobile before he could regroup for another attack on Pensacola; Galvez dispatched two warships and 500 soldiers to reinforce Mobile. It was not until Feb. 28, 1781 that his second flotilla was prepared to set sail from Havana. This smaller force consisted of one man of war, three frigates, one packet and several smaller transports, with a force of only 1,315 soldiers. He had previously sent word to New Orleans and Mobile to have troops from those posts join in the attack.

SPANISH SIEGE OF PENSACOLA TAKES TWO MONTHS

The two-month siege of Pensacola began on March 9, 1781. Mobile sent 500 men to join Galvez, while 1,400 arrived from New Orleans. His total force consisted of about 3,500 men. Some 1,600 reinforcements from Havana arrived on April 10. About the same time, four French frigates joined in the battle, together with 725 French soldiers. By April 23 Galvez commanded a force of 7,800 men. On May 8, 1781, the



British surrendered. The British lost 105 men in the siege; 1,113 were taken prisoner and an additional 300 were allowed to return to Georgia, with their promise not to rejoin the British army. Spain's losses were 74 killed and 198 wounded.

The activities of Spanish privateers were also an important factor as they helped to cripple English communication and transportation. Among these privateers was the Spaniard Jorge Farragut, father of David G. Farragut, famous for his capture of New Orleans, during the War for Southern Independence in April 1862.

Carlos III added to Galvez' titles Count of Galvez, Viscount of Galveztown, and Governor of West Florida and Louisiana. He was also promoted to Lt. Gen. Following Gen. Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown on Oct. 19, 1781, but before the Treaty of Paris was signed between the colonists and England in 1783, Galvez continued his attacks against the English. He personally supervised the attack on the Bahamas and its surrender on May 7, 1782. His army consisted of 274 regulars and 338 militiamen. They captured 12 privateer ships and 65 English merchant vessels.

GALVEZ DEFEATS THE BRITISH IN THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

Galvez' forces also secured the upper Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. He defeated the British at San Luis (St. Louis, Missouri), and San Jose (St. Joseph). Spanish forces also assisted Gen. Clark at Vincennes (Indiana), Kaskaskia and Cahokia (Illinois).

Following his victory at Pensacola, Galvez gave the French flotilla that participated in the battle, some 500,000 pesos. The French used this money to re-provision their ships. Those ships were part of the French fleet that blockaded Yorktown, which led to the surrender of the British on Oct. 19, 1781. In 1782 Galvez forced the British out of the Bahamas.

SPAIN ENGAGED THE BRITISH ELSEWHERE

During the American Revolutionary War, Spain also engaged the British in other places around the world. There were battles in the Philippines, Galapagos, Juan Fernandez Islands, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Jamaica, Minorca and Gibraltar.

THE TEXAS CONNECTION'

It is well known that an army travels on its stomach. A well fed army is a good army. During the period 1779-1782, somewhere between 9,000 and 15,000 head of cattle were provided to Galvez' army by ranchers living along the San Antonio River between San Antonio and Goliad. In addition, this area sent several hundred head of horses and many bulls to perpetuate the herds. These herds of cattle and horses were driven from Texas to Louisiana by soldiers, militiamen, Indians, and vaqueros from San Antonio de Bexar, La Bahia (Goliad) and El Fuerte del Cibolo (a fort no longer standing, in what is now Karnes County). Some of these men stayed and fought with Galvez' army.

THE PRESIDIO, MISSIONS, PUEBLAS AND RANCHEROS

The area of our primary concern was called Nueva Espana (New Spain). It was divided into five provinces: La Provincia de Nuevo Mexico (New Mexico), which included Santa Fe, the capital of which was El Paso; La Provincia de Nueva Vizcaya (New Biscay), the capitol of which was Chihuahua, and which included the Big Bend area of present-day Texas; La Provincia de Nueva Estremadura (Coahuila), which included Laredo, and northwest along the Rio Grande to the Big Bend; and La Provincia de Nuevo Santander (New Santander); and the last, La Provincia de Texas o Las Nuevas Filipinas (The Province of

Texas or The New Philippines), extended from the Nueces River on the south and west to the Red River on the north and east; and from the Gulf Coast on the south to the "arctic snows" on the north.

It was described as a large chunk of present-day U.S. and Canada, but the hostile Indians limited the land actually occupied by the Spanish to present day Texas and Louisiana. The attention of this article will be directed to the Province of Texas.

Spain followed a very rigid order of settlement in New Spain. In each settlement there were four pillars: the presidio, the missions, the pueblos, and the rancheros. San Antonio de Bexar became the capitol in 1773. At that time it contained five active missions, a pueblo and a presidio.

1. The presidio, like a fort, is where the soldiers were garrisoned. On a typical day at the presidio of San Antonio, which normally had a roster of between 81-106 men; one-quarter of the men were on duty at the presidio; one-quarter were guarding the horse herd; and another one-quarter were out looking for Indians. Of the remainder, about 20 were stationed at El Fuente del Cibolo, to guard the ranchers, while between four and seven men were assigned guard duty for the mail and payroll.
2. The missions, including a small settlement of Indians and those who worked the rancheros owned and operated by the mission. San Antonio had five missions, all of which were built along the banks of the San Antonio River. They are listed in the order of their respective location along the river:
 - The Alamo. Construction began in 1724. It was nearest to the presidio and near the governor's mansion.
 - Mission Concepcion was originally built in East Texas in 1716. It was moved to San Antonio in 1731. It boasts Moorish archways and intricately carved stone.
 - Mission San Jose was founded in 1720, and is famous for its stone rose window. There was a wheat mill on the mission grounds. It is the only mission that has been fully restored, and is still operated as a Franciscan parish church.
 - Mission San Juan. It also was founded in East Texas. This 1716 church was also moved to San Antonio in 1731. It is known for its distinctive bell towers and a laminated, carved altar. Pataguilla was a ranch run by the Indians of this mission.
 - Mission Espada is the oldest of the five. Founded in 1690 in East Texas, it was the third of these missions to be moved to San Antonio in 1731. This mission owned and operated Las Cabras Ranch, which was later owned by Manuel Barrera. The foundation walls, a granary, a two-story convent, workshops and Indian apartments are still standing. There is now a small museum featuring ranching traditions.
3. The pueblos or villas are where the remaining settlers and Indians lived. All men, 16 and older, including Indians, were part of the militia. They provided their own horse, saddle, weapon and ammunition. They were called up as the need arose, primarily to fend off attacks by raiding Indians. The main town was San Antonio.

Other place names in the area were:

 - Las Islitas, a settlement of Canary Islanders who lived near Sheep Crossing, on the present-day road to Elmendorf.
 - Paso de Maldonado, probably named for the Maldonado family, was located near present-day Graytown .
 - Los Chayopines, near present-day Floresville, was a ranch owned by Francisco Flores de Abrego.
 - Fuerte del Santa Cruz de Cibilo, built by Don Andres Hernandez as the headquarters for his nearby ranch, San Bartolo.
 - Ojos de Santa Cruz "Holy Cross Springs," now Sutherland Springs.

- La Bahia (Goliad), which had two missions: Espiritu Santo and Rosario. These two missions had the largest herds of cattle and large pastures of all the ranches.
 - Nogales "walnuts," which later became Walnut Springs; now, Seguin.
4. The ranchos, where longhorn cattle were raised included the following:
- de la Garza (on Leon Creek & the San Antonio River)*
 - Delgado (on Leon Creek)*
 - Navarro (on Leon Creek)*
 - Ruiz (on Leon Creek)*
 - Perez (on Leon Creek)*
 - San Lucas (on the Medina River), owned by Domingo Castelo.*
 - Perez (on Leon Creek)*
 - Laguna de las Animas "Lagoon of the Spirits"*
(on the San Antonio River, owned by Manuel Delgado; then the Zambranos)
 - El Atascosa (on the Atascosa River, owned by Mission San Jose)*
 - Montes de Oca (on the Salado Creek & San Antonio River)*
 - de la Garza - north (on the east side of the San Antonio River)*
 - Gert1·udis Rodriguez (on the Salado Creek)*
 - Rancho de las Hermanas (on the Salado Creek, owned by Courbier-Duran heirs).*
 - Gorrari (between the San Antonio River & Cibolo Creek)*
 - Monjaras (between the San Antonio River & Cibolo Creek)*
 - Seguin (on the San Antonio River)*
 - Las Cayopines (on the San Antonio River, owned by Francisco Flores de Abrego)*
 - San Yidefonso de Chayopin (owned by Joseph Ygnacio de la Pena)*
 - Nuwra Senora del Chayopin (in 1791 owned by Dona Manuela Montes, widow of Juan de Arocha).*
 - Paso de las Mujeres (on the San Antonio River, owned by the Ignacio Calvillo heirs)*
 - Las Cabras (on the San Antonio River)*
 - Rivas (on Leon Creek)*
 - La Mora "Mulberry Ranch" (on the San Antonio River, owned by the Mission San Antonio de Valero).*
Manual Diaz was a vaquero on this ranch in 1789.
 - de la Garza -south (on the west side of the San Antonio River).*
 - Senor San Jose (on the San Antonio River, owned by Carlos Martinez, who was killed by Indians in 1815)*
 - Rancho de Capitan Piscina (on the San Antonio River) [the La Bahia captain].*
 - Pasture lands of Rosario (between the Aransas & San Antonio Rivers).*
 - San Rafael (on the San Antonio River in present day Wilson County, owned by heirs of Simon & Juan de Arocha).*
 - San Rafael de los Varais [owned in 1791 by Luis Antonio Menchaca].*
 - San Francisco (on the San Antonio River to Marcelina Creek, owned by Luis Antonio Menchaca)*
 - Pataguilla (on the San Antonio River, owned by the mission Indians).*
 - San Bartolo (Between the San Antonio River & Cibolo Creek).*
 - San Bartolome del Cerrito (west bank of the Cibolo Creek, owned by Andres Hernandez, and wife, Juana de Olios; but leased to 8 users)*
 - Rodriguez (on the Cibolo Creek).*
 - El Paistle (on the Cibolo Creek)[owned by Sebastian Monjaras in 1770s; then by the Balmacedas family)*
 - Tarin (on the Cibolo Creek)*
 - Flores (on the Cibolo Creek)*

San Vicente de las Mulas (on the Cibolo Creek, owned by Vicente Alvarez Travieso & his sons, Tomas & Francisco)

San Lorenzo de las Mulas (on the Cibolo Creeh, owned by Maria Robaina de Betancourt, widow of Lorenzo de Armas)

Leal (on the Cibolo Creek)

Guerra (on the Cibolo Creek)

Los Corralitos (on the Cibolo Creek, in 1761 deeded to Mission Espiritu Santo by Don Bernabe Carvajal)

Pasture lands of Espiritu Santo (north east of the Cibolo Creek)

Palo Quemado (on the Ecleteo Creek, east of the Cibilo Creek, owned by Lorenzo de Armas, second husband of Maria Robaina de Betancourt)

San Antonio del Cibolo (owned by the Granado de Armas family)

Burnt Wood Ranch (owned by the Granado de Armas family)

San Jose de los Alamos (owned by Leonora Delgado, widow of Juan Jose Flores)

Nuestra Senora de la Candelaria de las Calaveras (owned by Macario Sambrano; by 1791, partly owned by Salvador Rodriguez)

Santa Cruz de la Laja (owned by Diego Yrineo Rodriguez)

San Cristobal de Espanta Perros (operated by Manual Delgado)

San Antonio del Cibolo (on the Cibolo Creek, owned by Maria Robaina de Betancourt, widow of Lorenzo de Armas)

San Miguel de Amoladeras (on the CiboloCreek, operated by Miguel Guerra)

Senor San Jose (San Antonio River, owned in 1791 by Carlos Martinez)

Rancho del Diesmero (rented from Mission Rosario by Juan Barrera)

Small ranch owners near San Antonio, whose Joseph Martin del la Garza; Juachin de la Garza; Miguel Gortari; Herrera family; Leal family; Micheli family; Navarro family; Juan Ignacio Perez; Luis Perez; Juan Manuel Perez; Francisco Xavier Rodriguez; and Juan Manuel Ruiz.

Antonio Gil Ybarbo, Lt. Governor of the Texas Province, owned a ranch at Lobaniilo near Nacogdoches, which also supplied cattle to Galvez.

TEXAS WAS PRIME CATTLE COUNTRY

In the Texas census of 1783, there were 1,248 men, women and children living in the presidio and adjacent San Antonio de Bexar area. Another 554 lived in the missions. The total population of Texas in 1783 was 2,819. This census labeled each resident by name, age group, sex and heritage. The heritage categories included Spaniard, Frenchmen, mestizo, mulatto, lobo (Indian and mulatto cross), coyote (Indian and mestizo cross), Indian and slave. The San Antonio population included immigrants from the Canary Islands, who began immigrating in 1731. Six of the 23 towns in New Spain between the Nueces River and Laredo were on the San Antonio River.

The prime cattle-raising areas of Texas in those days were in a roughly diamond-shaped area with San Antonio in the north, Brownsville in the south, Laredo on the west, and Old Indianola in the east. The nucleus of the best land was between San Antonio and Goliad, along the San Antonio, Cibolo and Guadalupe Rivers.

The ranchers who sold beef to Galvez and the drovers were all patriots. Additionally, all the men who were members of the Spanish army and the local militia during this time qualify as patriots within the definition of the Sons of the American Revolution. In addition to their service in the army and/or the militia, each Texan male over 18 most likely made a financial contribution to the war, as requested by Carlos III in August 1781. Each Spanish male over 18 was expected to donate 2 pesos, while Indians and

those of mixed blood were asked to donate 1 peso. Collections continued until 1784, when news of the peace treaty finally arrived. No contributor lists survive, but there are census records.

The king's declaration of war included a request for public prayer directed to all priests and church officials. The priests complied, praying both in Spanish and in the local Indian dialects on a regular basis. Thus, each of the mission priests and the church hierarchy in New Spain were also patriots.

Because of hostile Indians, the cattle were driven to New Orleans by way of Nacogdoches. The militia leader there was Antonio Gil Ybarbo, who held the title of Lt. Governor. Cattle from his ranch were added to the herd driven to Galvez. From there the herds went through Natchitoches and Opelousas to New Orleans.

CURRENT DESCENDANTS OF SPANISH PATRIOTS ARE ELIGIBLE FOR MEMBERSHIP IN PATRIOTIC LINEAGE SOCIETIES

An exhaustive list of known soldiers garrisoned in Texas; the priests and citizens of the pueblos; the ranchers who sold the cattle and vaqueros who drove the cattle to Louisiana; the mission Indians, including those who served as scouts and interpreters; and other patriots of the American Revolution are contained in Spain's Texas Patriots in its 1779-1783 War with England During the American Revolution by Granville W. and N.C. Hough, which also contains the names of many of their wives.

Names of many of these patriots are also found in The Texas Connection With The American Revolution, by Robert H. Thonhoff, (Eakin Press, Burnett, Texas, 1981), including the names and positions of the Cavalry Company of the Royal Presidio of La Bahia del Espiritu Santo.

It should be noted that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) accepts descendants of King Carlos III and Gen. Bernardo Galvez and members of his army in Louisiana, who are referred to as "Louisiana Patriots." Those who served as early as 1776 are accepted by the DAR based on Spain's covert support of the colonists. They also accept the descendants of those ranchers who provided cattle to Galvez' army.

To date however, it is not believed that the DAR has accepted as patriots those members of the Spanish army and/or militia who served during the period after Spain's declaration of war; those non-military colonists who answered King Carlos' call for contributions; or those who served as drovers on the cattle drive to Louisiana. Perhaps no one has applied for membership in the DAR using one of these men as their patriot. Hough's comprehensive studies of the Spanish involvement in Texas, California, Arizona and New Mexico have been donated to the libraries of both the DAR and the SAR.

It is certain that many of these early Spanish patriot descendants still reside in Texas. Hopefully many of them will take the time to apply for membership in the SAR and DAR. It will be up to the membership chairman of each chapter to encourage this group of descendants to apply for membership.

Descendants of Spanish Royalty Are Eligible For Membership in Patriotic Organizations:

The descendants of Carlos III, king of Spain during the American Revolution, are eligible for membership in patriotic lineage organizations. His Royal Highness Juan Carlos I, current king of Spain, was inducted into the SAR in 2000. His cousin, His Highness, Don Francisco Enrique de Borbon y Escasny, Duke of Seville, was inducted into the SAR in May 2001.

SUMMARY OF SPAIN'S ASSISTANCE TO THE COLONISTS

Galvez and his troops were successful in their attempt to remove England from the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Their actions prevented the British from creating a second front with the American colonists, and removed the British soldiers involved from the war with the colonists. Spain's military attacks in the Gulf of Mexico and elsewhere caused England to divert ships and men that could have been used against the colonists. It left the Mississippi and the Ohio rivers open as vital life lines to the colonists. Spain also provided both directly (through Galvez and the dummy corporation) and indirectly (through the French) loans, gifts and much-needed supplies.

Spain's entry into the war came at a highly critical time for the colonists who were trying to fight the strongest nation in Europe almost barehanded. In 1778, the center of gravity of the war had been transferred from the North to the South and there the fortunes of war were not exactly favoring the colonists. That year the English took Savannah and Charleston, as well as other towns causing severe setbacks for the American forces, which had lost some 5,000 men.

It was then that the British hastened to implement their plans for the capture of New Orleans. There is little doubt that their success would have given them permanent command of the Mississippi Basin from Canada to the Gulf. This would have been tragic for the colonists. With the British already controlling all the east coast Canada, Florida, and the Bahamas, their possession of the Mississippi River valley would have strangled the rebellion to death.

Spain's declaration of war on England forced the British to fight on several fronts at the same time, having to oppose the combined Franco-Spanish fleet of 90 vessels which was laying siege to Gibraltar, and had even threatened to invade England itself. In this way, they tied up a sizeable percentage of the British fleet from the Indian Ocean to the Caribbean, making it impossible for England to effect a blockade on the American coast, and so facilitating the operation of an ever-growing fleet of American and foreign privateers.

Upon his father's death in 1785, Governor Galvez was named Viceroy of New Spain. He died in Mexico City on Nov. 30, 1786 at the age of 40.

OFFICIAL THANKS TO SPAIN FROM THE UNITED STATES

On Nov. 8, 1779 Thomas Jefferson wrote to Galvez, expressing his thanks for Spain's assistance to the revolutionary cause. In George Washington's farewell to his officers, he toasted Spain for its assistance during the Revolutionary War. In 1784 the U.S. Congress cited Gen. Galvez and the Spanish government for their aid during the Revolution.

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1. *Why was it feasible on July 4, 1776 for the American Colonies to declare in dependence? One partial answer is that the framers knew that France and Spain were in support and would presumably be trading partners for the future. Without such support, it would not have made sense to declare independence from one's lifeline, and the war would have taken some other course.*

2 *The dummy company was the famous Rodrigue Hortalez and Company, and its main director was French playwright and statesman Pierre Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais.*

3 *Many Canary Islanders settled in and around San Antonio.*

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Judge Edward F. Butler, Sr. is a retired U.S. administrative law judge, who previously served as Presiding Municipal Judge for South Padre Island, Texas. He is a graduate of

Vanderbilt University School of Law, and was a board-certified civil trial lawyer before assuming full time duties on the bench. He is the author of six books, three of which are on family history.

Judge Butler is a frequent seminar and after-dinner speaker on historical and genealogical topics, and is a regular contributor to national and state historical and genealogical society journals and magazines.

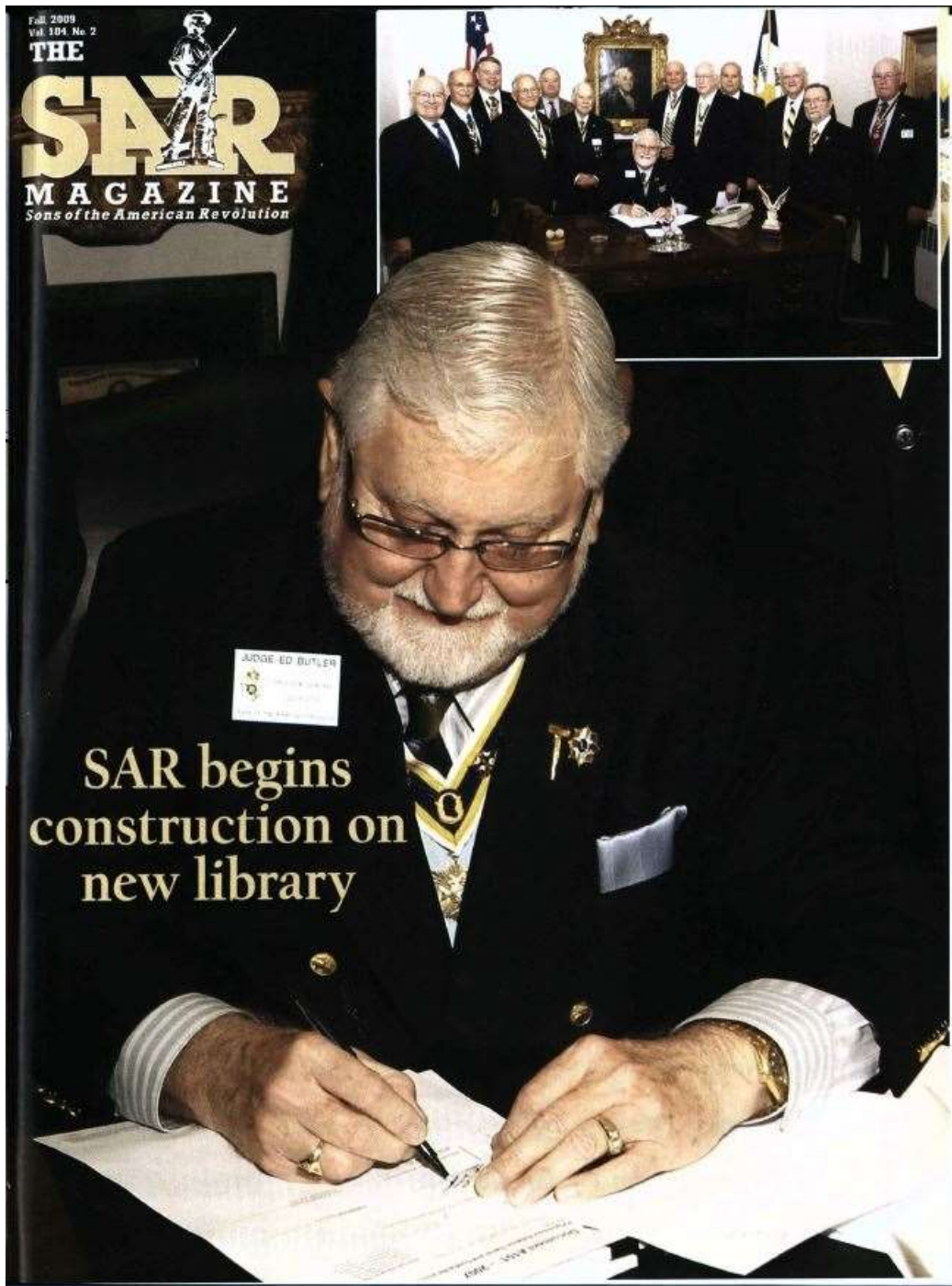
Since his retirement in 1997, he has devoted a considerable amount of his time and energy to the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, where he now holds the office of President General.

In March 2001, SAR President General Larry D. McClanahan appointed Judge Butler as ambassador to Mexico and Central America. Judge Butler's interest in Spain's assistance to the colonists in the American Revolutionary War stems from his participation with the SAR.

Judge Butler is an active member of the National Genealogical Society; the Texas Genealogical Society, the San Antonio Historical and Genealogical Society, and numerous other state and local genealogical societies.



SAR Magazine 104-NO-2_Fall-2009, cover



SAR Magazine 104-NO-2_Fall-2009, p. 3

The President General's Message

Greetings Compatriots,

The past four months have flown by, and your leaders have been very active. Construction on the new SAR West Main Street Library started immediately after the construction contract was signed on Aug. 25. On Oct. 29, construction manager PG McClanahan said that construction was slightly ahead of schedule, with some cost savings that have put us under budget for the time being. If all continues without a problem, we may have the grand opening before the June 26 opening of the Cleveland Congress.

We have begun discussions with Smithsonian Museum officials about the possibility of becoming a regional Smithsonian Museum. This will require that the part of our building not currently under construction be built within guidelines established by the American Association of Museums. I hope to visit with officials at the Smithsonian while in Washington, D.C., on Nov. 30 to discuss their requirements.

On Dec. 3 the executive director and I will meet with the Executive Committee of the Remnant Trust in Indianapolis. The trust owns documents valued at \$20 million, including early editions of the Declaration of Independence, U.S. Constitution, Bill of Rights; other important documents immediately before, during and after the American Revolutionary War; and many first editions of the works of philosophers whose thoughts are embodied in our Constitution. We have offered them space in our library, because these works will draw visitors and help us educate the public about the principles upon which our great nation was founded. Even if the bulk of their collection is moved to Indiana, we have been assured that a sizeable portion of their collection will be placed with us on a long-term loan.

Two doors down from our new library is the Frazier Museum of Military History. It has a state-of-the-art security system, with two full-time guards monitoring video screens 24/7. We have entered into a handshake agreement with them to provide them 800 linear feet of shelf space, and in return they will monitor our security cameras around the clock. This will save us about \$200,000 per year. In addition, we will each have a small exhibit in the others' facility, which should increase our number of visitors.

A word about the 2010 Congress: It will be family oriented, so that young SAR members can bring their wives and children and so we older members can bring our grandchildren. We will have licensed babysitters for infants, and we have scheduled lots of activities for children. During the Congress there will be a history scavenger hunt, boat ride with dinner on Lake Erie, train ride with box lunch, a Cleveland Braves evening baseball game, trip to the zoo with lunch, movie night with pizza, and colonial dancing for the entire family. Older kids might enjoy the city tour, which visits the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum.

The Congress hotel is a magnificent gem, with marble floors and majestic columns. A special train runs directly from the Cleveland Airport to Union Station adjacent to the hotel lobby. The cost is \$2 per person. For the ladies, there is a wonderful shopping mall on the two floors above the train station.

This will be the last magazine you receive this calendar year. I urge you to make your tax-deductible contribution to the Center for the Advancement of America's Heritage now. With the recession, the

income on our investments has dropped considerably. We not only need about \$250,000 to complete the library under construction, and \$5.5 million to build out the remainder of the CAAH, but we also need about \$50,000 to supplement our lost revenues for general operating expenses, and another \$90,000 to pay for moving expenses from the current building to the new library.

For those of you 70 1/2 years or older with IRA accounts, the provision allowing deductions direct from your IRA to the SAR has been extended through Dec. 31. This saves you money because you do not first have to claim the amount donated as income. This yields a lower "adjusted gross income," making your itemized deductions more valuable to you. Robin and I paid off our pledge 15 months early. I encourage those of you with outstanding pledges to pay as much as you can afford this year.

I started writing this at the Chicago's O'Hare Airport, where we had just completed a wonderful Great Lakes District Meeting. In Tucson, the AZSSAR treated us like royalty. COSSAR officials wined and dined us and showed us the sights. We had a great time in Albuquerque and Santa Fe. Since taking office, Robin and I have traveled more than 28,000 miles during 79 days while visiting 24 cities in 14 states.

A few days after our return we will participate in a Military Ball in San Antonio on Veterans Day. The following day we are off for five days to Riverside, Calif., for the CASSAR board of managers, after which I have scheduled a quick two-day trip to Louisville. After Thanksgiving we travel to Washington, D.C., for the Potomac Ball. While in D.C. I hope to visit with the DAR and tour Valley Forge. Immediately after our return from D.C., I'm off to Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Wilmington and back to Philadelphia. On Dec. 18 we travel back to Louisville for the office Christmas party, and then leave for the MDSSAR Gala in Baltimore.

We have met lots of SAR members filled with enthusiasm, and I feel our visits have stimulated them into increased SAR activity. Robin and I ask for your continued prayers that we be granted good health and stamina to complete our year. We wish you all a Happy Thanksgiving, Merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year. Please keep our military in your prayers, especially those in harm's way.

God bless you; God bless America; and God bless the SAR.

Fraternally,

E F Butler

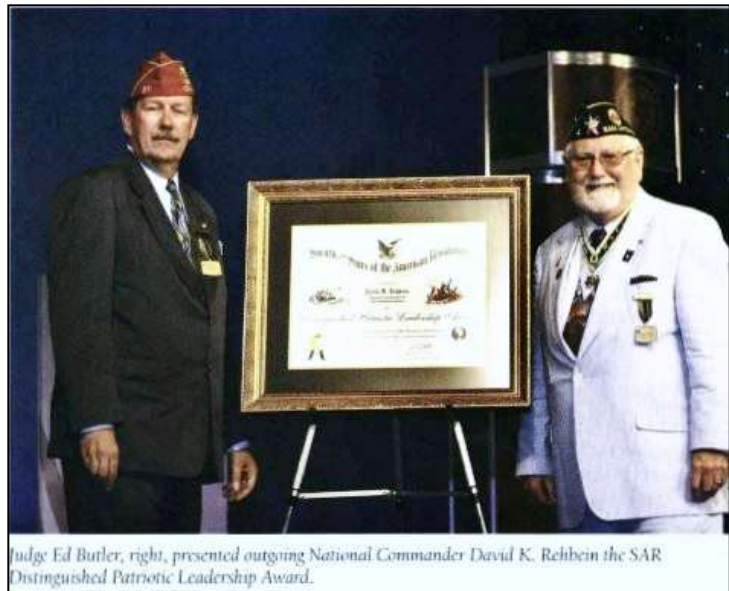
Ed Butler
President General
2009-2010

The SAR and The American Legion: Partners in Patriotism

BY CAPT. ROBERT L BOWEN,
PAST NATIONAL VICE COMMANDER,
THE AMERICAN LEGION

In August, Judge Ed Butler became the sixth President General to speak to The American Legion delegation assembled for its national convention in Louisville, Ky. But it was a first for the National SAR Color Guard when it appeared in the legion's national convention parade.

The parade was held Sunday, Aug. 23, with the route winding west up Main Street, stopping just one block short of the Fulton-Conway Building, where the SAR has begun work on the new SAR Library. The parade included American Legion representatives from every state, several local marching groups, military groups and the NSSAR. Ninety-seven units marched in the parade, which lasted more than two hours.



Judge Ed Butler, right, presented outgoing National Commander David K. Rehbein the SAR Distinguished Patriotic Leadership Award.

The first appearance by a president general at an American Legion national convention was in 1988 in Louisville, when Charlie Printz attended as a distinguished guest and presented outgoing National Commander John P. "Jake" Comer with the SAR Gold Good Citizenship Medal. This year's national convention drew more than 10,000 legionnaires and family members for the Aug. 22-27 event, which was estimated to have added \$20 million to the local economy.

PG Butler attended the National Commander's Banquet as a distinguished guest on Tuesday, Aug. 25, and spoke to the delegates the following morning. He challenged the delegates to write their stories. "Every man and woman in this auditorium signed a blank check to the U.S. government when we enlisted or accepted our commission," he said. "We agreed to follow orders and to give our lives, if necessary. Ladies and gentlemen, you are all heroes. Your story needs to be told."

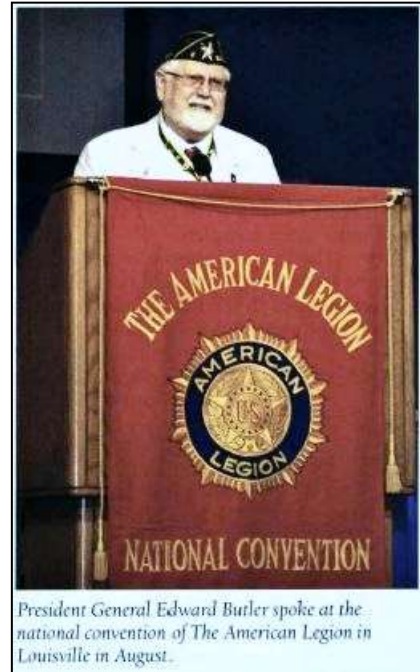
Butler spoke about his older brother, a Navy corpsman during World War II, who accompanied Marines during their island-hopping campaign in the Pacific. Wounded on the Island of Pelileu, he was presented the Navy and Marine Corps Medal, an award for a member of either service who distinguishes himself by heroism not involving actual conflict with the enemy. Unfortunately, other than the citation accompanying the medal, the brother's experiences in WW II are unknown, as he never talked about them.

"Your children, grandchildren and descendants who come along after your death will want to know about you," Butler said. "Only you can give the details of your military service. They will also want to know about your hobbies, your employment history, and what you consider as your major accomplishments in life."

Butler recommended making copies of the following documents and putting them in a safe place for future generations: military discharge papers, military diplomas and certificates, certificates accompanying medals and awards, high school and college diplomas, any licenses or specialty certificates, family marriage licenses, family birth and death certificates, family information from the family Bible, and family photographs.

Butler's advice to the legionnaires is especially appropriate for those of us in the SAR. We all gathered much of that information while preparing our application for membership in the SAR. But have we taken the extra step to write our own stories? Butler and Genealogist General Joe Dooley have written their family histories. I have written my family History. Have you?

Following Butler's remarks, the president general presented outgoing National Commander David K. Rehbein the SAR Distinguished Patriotic Leadership Award. "David, the SAR appreciates all that you do to instill patriotism in the hearts of Americans," Butler said. "We honor your service. We are proud to be partners in patriotism with The American Legion."

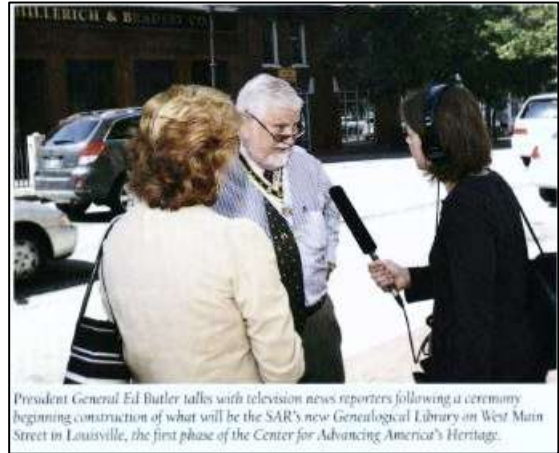


President General Edward Butler spoke at the national convention of The American Legion in Louisville in August.

Groundbreaking sparks interest on Louisville's West Main Street

It's been a busy fall for the SAR in Louisville. In addition to the Leadership/Trustees meeting, there was a ceremonial groundbreaking on the library portion of the Center for Advancing America's Heritage, which was well attended by the local media and SAR's future neighbors up and down West Main Street.

The Louisville Thruston Chapter provided the color guard, and brief speeches were made by President General Edward F. Butler, Louisville Mayor Jerry Abramson, Dr. Samuel C. Powell, John F. Neace and architect Daniel S. Preston. The Rev. Father Paul W. Smith provided the invocation and benediction.



President General Ed Butler talks with television news reporters following a ceremony beginning construction of what will be the SAR's new Genealogical Library on West Main Street in Louisville, the first phase of the Center for Advancing America's Heritage.

In addition, as detailed elsewhere in this issue, the President General addressed The American Legion in Louisville, and the cornerstone was dedicated in the new library in a beautiful Masonic ceremony.

The Fall Leadership Meeting was a grand success with committee meetings throughout each day and evening banquets. Friday night's speaker was Maj. Gen. Craig Weldon, who presented the Army's Community Covenant Program Saturday night, in addition to a brief presentation by Charles McMichael, commander of the Sons of Confederate Veterans; Mark Collins' portrayal of George Washington was outstanding.

All events, including the Sept. 26 Trustees Meeting, were held at the Brown Hotel, a few blocks north of the NSSAR Headquarters in Louisville.

The meeting was highlighted by discussions of developments dealing with the Center for Advancing America's Heritage.



President General Ed Butler shakes hands with contractor Les Post along with PPG and project manager Larry D. McClanahan, left, and PPG Bruce Wilcox, right, following the signing of the contracts.

- ❖ PG Butler reported that the Remnant Trust, a repository of more than \$20 million in historic documents, is considering placing all or part of its collection in the new library when complete.
- ❖ The Frazier International History Museum and NSSAR have tentatively discussed that in exchange for 800 linear feet of space in the new library, the Frazier would provide full-time security for The Center.
- ❖ Compatriot Larry McKinley is working to have The Center as a part of the Smithsonian Affiliate Program. McKinley reported that once The Center is built, SAR could apply for the program, which would make it eligible to display Smithsonian artifacts currently in storage and not normally displayed.

- ❖ PG Butler mentioned that he, Bill Allerton and Joe Harris met with the executive director of the McConnell Center at University of Louisville, which is assisting SAR in preparing an application for a \$1 million federal grant.
- ❖ PG Butler said he, Allerton and Harris met with Greater Louisville, Inc., the metropolitan area chamber of commerce, which is preparing to go to the state legislature in February and will prioritize Louisville's needs. Greater Louisville indicated that NSSAR is high on its list and it is pleased with the move to Main Street.
- ❖ PPG Larry D. McClanahan gave an update on the progress of library construction. He said that those who attended the cornerstone laying had an opportunity to see firsthand some of the work that has begun, which is slightly ahead of schedule.
- ❖ PPG Bruce Wilcox encouraged attendees to go back to their chapters and state societies and tell them of the progress and the need for support to complete the project.
- ❖ Treasurer General Larry Magerkurth reported that NSSAR's balance sheet is stronger than it has been in many years. He reported that the money NSSAR currently is requesting is for new effort, since we have the money to build the new library—a program started 10 years ago. He said NSSAR is on target to have all the money to build the library, but has appointed a chief compliance officer, Jim Jones of Texas, to ensure all the requirements are met as the project moves forward.
- ❖ Magerkurth proposed a cost control task force to review all budget items. Any expenditure over the budget figure must be approved by the Executive Committee. He proposes that the Cost Control Task Force is to be composed of the following: Secretary General as chairman, Treasurer General, Chancellor General, three former PGs and the candidate(s) for Treasurer General.
- ❖ Magerkurth said he wanted to look at all existing contracts and reevaluate and re-justify each.
- ❖ Genealogist General Joseph W. Dooley reported that the first International Conference on the American Revolution will be June 18-20, 2010, at the Thayer Hotel in West Point, N.Y., and will focus on George Washington and his protégés. The 2011 Conference is planned for Louisville with the theme of blacks in the Revolution.
- ❖ PPG Howard F. Horne Jr., presented The Blue Ribbon Panel Report on the DAR Centerline Checkmarks. Horne reported that NSSAR Bylaw No. 9 states, "*The Genealogist General shall examine all applications for membership in the Society and shall approve those applications found to be in accordance with the policies, criteria and procedures established by the Genealogy Committee and the provisions of this Constitution and Bylaws.*"

Horne said as noted in Bylaw 9, the Genealogy Committee is empowered to establish SAR genealogy "policies, criteria and procedures." It is for the Genealogy Committee to determine what is sufficient proof of lineal descent from patriot ancestor, as required by Article III.

Horne said NSSAR Form 0912 states "*Only those items verified on the older SAR or 'DAR application may be considered as proof'*" These words, or similar words, have appeared on every version of Form 0912 since 1994.

In conclusion, the panel recommends no change in procedure.

- ❖ Director of Finance Craig Johnson presented the proposed 2010 budget. He spoke on the expected requirements when we open the Library on Main Street including the moving costs. He said the desire of the SAR Foundation wants to hire someone to write grant applications, with funding to pay that person and that was included in the budget. He projected an ending fund balance of \$252,637. Johnson moved for adoption of the 2010 budget; motion passed.
- ❖ Larry Guzy, Chairman of the Congress Planning Committee, noted that the 2010 Congress in Cleveland was progressing on schedule and that information on the Congress will likely appear on the Website sometime in November.

- ❖ Samuel C. Powell presented the Capital Campaign Committee report. He noted that more than \$3 million has been raised, and since January NSSAR has raised \$243,000.
- ❖ Bob Bowen reported that the SAR Magazine Advisory committee urges all chapters to support a \$5 subscription to the magazine for schools and local libraries in their area.
- ❖ Bowen urged all federal employees to take advantage of the Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) enrollment period to make their contributions to NSSAR. Colleen Wilson has been asked to certify and reapply (annual requirement) to the CFC for funding.

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PERSONAL APPEAL FROM PRESIDENT GENERAL ED BUTLER

Dear Compatriot,

If not us, who? If not now, when?

Never before in our history has a knowledge of and appreciation for America's founding principles been more at risk.

Too many of today 's young people - and adults, too - are shockingly ignorant of the principles our forefathers fought and died for.

Whatever the reason - less emphasis on history and social studies in the schools, politically-correct textbooks that downplay American exceptionalism, etc. - you and I must stand up and defend liberty and freedom today, just as our SAR patriot ancestors did more than 200 years ago.

Your year-end support of the Center for Advancing America's Heritage will do just that.

The Center is for everyone but will be especially dedicated to making America's Revolution come alive for young people. To secure our future, we must inspire new generations with the values that make our nation unique.

Construction of the new building, which will house the Center along with the genealogical library and SAR headquarters, has begun. We must still raise \$500,000 to complete this first stage.

Please consider sending a tax-deductible, year-end gift to the SAR Foundation for the Center for Advancing America's Heritage today. A new pin has been developed for everyone who sends a donation of \$ 100 or more today. Other donor recognition levels are described to the right. (See the SAR Magazine p. 19 for the complete article *Keep the American Revolution Alive for New Generations of Americans!*)

Fraternally,

E F Butler

SAR Magazine 104-NO-2_Fall-2009, pp. 20-25

BY JUDGE EDWARD F. BUTLER, SR.

Hawaii

SAR Journey to Paradise

Sept. 1-13, 2009

Plans for the SAR trip to Hawaii began with a conversation more than a year earlier. At the Dallas Congress, Elwin Spray, president of the Hawaii Society, Treasurer General Larry Magerkurth and I were talking about the need for more "fun" in the SAR. We go to Leadership meetings in Louisville, to Congress, and to district and state meetings. Except for an occasional tour, and reception, our time is spent working on the business of SAR. Many of us get up in the dark at 5:30 a.m. for an insomniac breakfast meeting. Activities and meetings last until late. Afterwards, the leaders meet until the wee hours of the morning to plan the next day and discuss the events of the day. Even on our 2003 and 2008 trips to Paris, we were on the go from 7 a.m. until 1 a.m. several days in a row. Active members come home from Congress exhausted. Clearly, there is a need for SAR members to have some relaxing time in a resort area.

So, TG Magerkurth took the bull by the horns. I told him that for years Robin and I had used Cruise Specialists, Inc. (CSI) of Seattle, Wash. Gayle Takislima at CSI arranged a week-long cruise through the Hawaiian Islands. Larry worked with Alan McCouloug and Jack Miller of the Honolulu SAR Chapter to set up logistics and transportation for visits to and commemoration ceremonies at the USS Arizona, USS Oklahoma memorial, and the Punchpowl Cemetery. We invited the local DAR to join us for a joint luncheon and luau at the Hale Koa Hotel. Alan and Jack arranged a visit by the first lady and me to present SAR Outstanding Citizenship Awards to wounded warriors at Tripiet Army Hospital on Sept. 2nd.

We had a lovely ocean view room at the Marriott Waikiki Beach Resort. By the time we got settled in and hung up our clothes it was after midnight at home. We were suffering from industrial strength jet lag. Robin walked across the street to get us some burgers and fries. I was asleep by about 8:30 p.m. (1:30 a.m. at home), after being on the go for 20 hours.

We awoke about 5:15 a.m. feeling a bit disoriented. The long day of travel across five time zones had taken its toll. Alan was to pick us up at 4:30 p.m. for our visit to Tripiet Hospital, as we needed to fight rush-hour traffic again. So, we planned a stint at the pool after breakfast, then a visit to the beach once beach chairs were available. The weather was perfect partly cloudy, highs about 88, lows about 75, and a balmy tropical breeze. Everywhere we walked we were serenaded with relaxing Hawaiian music.

WOUNDED WARRIOR PROGRAM

Eleven in our group, including three wives of SAR members, visited II U.S. servicemen - the Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Clinic. We met in the unit lounge. Dr. Ken Hirsch, clinic director, introduced me. First, I told them a little of our SAR early history, and informed them that we are not only a patriotic organization, but also highly value our military personnel and veterans. I informed them that for years we have taken magazines and personal toiletry items to VA hospitals. I explained the Wounded Warrior Program to them, and explained to them that we were there to thank them for their service and

sacrifice. Rev. James Taylor and his wife, Pat, donated a copy of their book *On The Wings of the Wind* to each wounded warrior.

I presented each of these servicemen with the SAR Outstanding Citizenship Award (We now give an SAR Wounded Warrior challenge coin and a Certificate of Appreciation). The first lady gave each an SAR flyer. Larry Magerkurth secured a signed release from those wanting their photograph taken; all but one signed the forms. Jim Alderman secured their personal information so that news releases could be mailed to their hometown newspaper. Barbara Magerkurth took some video footage. Elwin Spray, Jack Miller and Alan McCoullagh, all from Honolulu, joined Barney Ellis and the others in going around the room to personally shake the hand of each warrior and then thank them for their service and sacrifice. Robin then took a photo of me presenting the award to each.

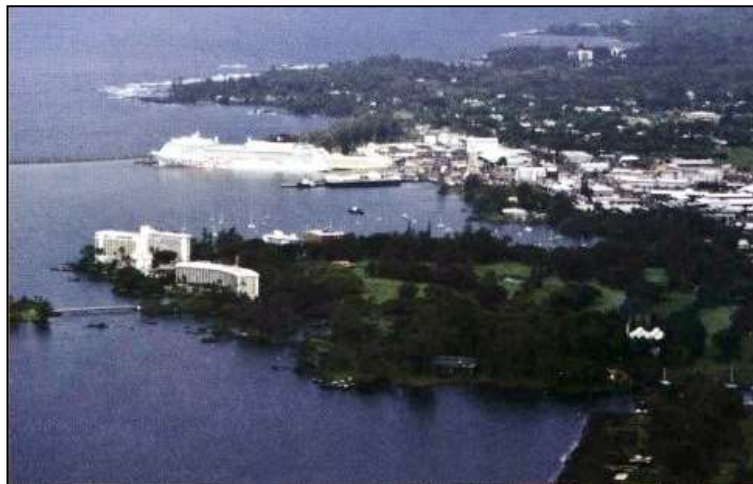


Except for one serviceman, who was very quiet and reserved, these men were glad we came to see them. There were smiles and laughter and convivial conversation. These men were sailors, Marines and soldiers. They were injured in Vietnam, Kosovo, Iraq, and Afghanistan. Home for these guys was Guam, Saipan, American Samoa, Hawaii, and various other states.

As we left Tripler, many of these men walked with us to the parking lot, continuing to socialize. Clearly, they enjoyed our visit. In Alan's car on the way back to the hotel, and at dinner that night with the Magerkurths and Taylors, we all felt that it had been a successful visit that was a blessing to us. We enjoyed a lavish seafood and prime rib buffet at the Oceanarium Restaurant, "Dining Beneath The Sea." We sat next to a 750,000 gallon, three story-high fish tank, and enjoyed the food and company.

PUNCHBOWL CEMETERY

On Thursday, Sept. 3, 2009, 30 of us went by bus and private auto to the Punchbowl Military Cemetery, officially known as "The National Memorial of the Pacific." Twenty years ago, the CASSAR placed a bronze plaque at the beautiful cemetery. I had the honor of placing a wreath on this monument to pay honor to our servicemen and women buried there. Many of them were killed in combat at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941. Others died in combat in Europe during the two World Wars, Korea, Viet Nam, and the Middle East. We honored their service and sacrifice. We were welcomed by cemetery Director Gene Castagnetti. My remarks were short.



Good morning Ladies and gentlemen. The Sons of the American Revolution is here this morning to honor our service members buried here. Although many people view this cemetery as the final resting place of those killed during the sneak attack by the Japanese on Dec. 7, 1941, American servicemen from World War I are enshrined here, as are those who fought in all the conflicts since then.



As a patriotic organization, we honor our deceased Revolutionary War patriots by our SAR membership, by marking their graves and commemorating their battles, and writing about their service and sacrifice. It is more important for us to honor our active duty men and women in uniform and the veterans who are still alive. We can do this in simple ways. As we go through airports, malls, and public places, when we see a person in military uniform, we should stop, shake their hand and thank them for their service and sacrifice.

Yesterday, we met the some Wounded Warriors at Tripier d them with the "SAR Outstanding Citizenship Award", and took their photo for publication in their hometown newspaper.

Similar hospital visits are planned in the near future in Texas, Tennessee and Kentucky.

Following my remarks, Rev. James Taylor presented the benediction. A Marine lance corporal played Taps. I then followed two members of the color guard up the hill to lay a wreath on the SAR monument placed there some 20 years ago by the CASSAR. Interestingly, the SAR monument was the first placed at the Punchbowl. Since then, over 20 more have been installed, including one from the DAR.



At the conclusion of the ceremony, the cemetery director presented me with a commemorative coin from the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, which contained a relief of the female icon of the cemetery on the obverse, and the following inscription on the reverse:

*The solemn pride that must be yours ... to have laid... so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom"
Abraham Lincoln.*

I presented him one of my commemorative coins.

SAR/DAR LUNCHEON

The bus returned us to the hotel. After a short break we enjoyed a luncheon at the hotel planned by our Hawaii SAR members. Alan McCullough acted as MC. The invocation was presented by Rev. Taylor. The colors were presented by our color guard, followed by pledges to the US Flag and the SAR.



Alan introduced Phyllis Williams, DAR past VPG, and Katherine Kios Lee, the current Honolulu Chapter regent, and then had each of us stand and introduce ourselves. For lunch we enjoyed some delicious lobster bisque, and choice of chicken or Ahi Tuna, followed by macadamia nut ice cream and a macadamia nut cookie.

In my remarks I thanked each person for their participation, and especially welcomed our DAR guests. I reiterated that it was more important for us to honor our living military and veterans than to celebrate our deceased patriot ancestors. I provided an update on the signing of the contract to build-out the SAR library in Louisville the week before, and that the estimated construction was between 10-12 months, depending on the weather.

I talked about the theme for the year: Modernize, Publicize and Socialize. I gave a brief overview of the new SAR Web site coming online on Sep. 24. Also, I briefly discussed our email system that will allow us to send out 13,000 e-mails without getting them bounced as spam. Many of them had received a copy of my first such message relating to the SAR trip to Spain. I also told them about the new SAR automated telephone dialing system, and how I planned on sending out a recorded message next week. Although we had given a press release to our PR consultant, we saw no evidence that it had been disseminated to the Honolulu media.

Following my remarks I presented the SAR Meritorious Service Medal to both Alan McCullough and Jack Miller for their outstanding work in planning our visit to Honolulu. Before I sat down I mentioned our SAR trip to Spain, and then turned the floor over to TG Magerkurth, who talked about the logistics for the following day's visit to the USS Arizona, etc.

Mrs. Lee, the local DAR chapter regent, presented Robin and me with a gift package of Hawaiian macadamia nuts. Elwin Spray reminisced about when I was TG and had suggested to him that we should have a meeting like this in 2009. He said that Robin was very enthusiastic about the trip. Elwin presented Robin with an "official looking" neck ribbon, from which was suspended a small thong sandal.

We returned to the hotel for a short rest before our departure by taxi to the Hale Koa Hotel, an Armed Forces Recreation Center. We had four tables reserved for the Thursday evening luau.

LUAU

At 5 p.m. the gates were opened and we were each served a tropical drink. We were entertained by two native guitar players, who sang a beautiful repertoire of Polynesian songs. Several women and children modeled the different ways to wear the Polynesian wraparound that has a different name on each island. The lead singer said that Polynesia is like a triangle, with Hawaii at the northern tip, with the eastern boundary being Easter Island, and the westernmost point being in New Zealand. (Of course, there is a small tribe of Polynesians living on the island of Taiwan; and many of the islands within that triangle are actually part of Micronesia, the natives of which are not Polynesian, but are members of the Negro race.)

Our tables were a bit back from the stage, but under shelter. Most of our group thought the food was very good. Any deficiency in the food was made up by the wonderful show. Each major Polynesian culture displayed its music and dance, and the costumes were lavish. One of the favorites of the audience was the Samoan Slap Dance. The MC had two hit songs in the 1990s. Toward the end of the show he recognized those who had served in each branch of service, then those who had served in the major world conflicts. As he sang "Stand up America" he asked those who had lost a family member to hold up the lighted candle on their table. It was a patriotic finale. Everybody in the SAR group loved the show. Robin and I left our camera on the table, each of us thinking the other had it.

USS ARIZONA

At 7:30 a.m. on Friday, our bus left for the USS Arizona. We arrived early, leaving us time to shop in the bookstore before we viewed the obligatory film about the ship. I thanked two members of the Arizona crew for their service. When the film was over we joined about 50 tourists on the barge to the USS Arizona. It was a beautiful, sunny day. A World War II submarine was on our right as we moved away from the pier.

As we neared the Arizona we could see the USS Missouri. In one view we could see nautical icons representing both the beginning and the end of World War II. After we boarded the monument, the SAR group moved to the opening to look down into the wreck. I called the group to order, and, with color guardsmen on either side, began my remarks:

The Sons of the American Revolution is here today to honor the 1,177 sailors and Marines who are entombed in the USS Arizona. This monument has grown to be the icon representing all 3,390 military and civilians killed on Dec. 7, 1941 in the sneak attack by the Japanese Empire. In the words of US President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dec. 7, 1941 is a "date that will live in infamy."

This monument is also an important reminder to the United States, that we must at all times remain vigilant; that the best defense is a good offense—a strong military; that we must disperse our military assets, so that they are not so easily destroyed in one conflict; and that we should maintain a strong reserve, so that





we can recover quickly from a future attack. To pay our respects, each SAR member and his spouse will take a flower from the beautiful lei and toss it on the water. Now, I ask our chaplain Rev. Taylor, to render an appropriate prayer.

After his prayer, I asked all present to join me in a hand salute to our deceased heroes

entombed below. Then each, of us took a flower from a lei and tossed it into the water. Barbara Magerkurth had made a 3-inch high, 6-foot long, red, white and blue ribbon with "Sons of the American Revolution" on it. We posed for photos, after which I said, "This concludes this ceremony."

USS OKLAHOMA

At the request of the Oklahoma Society, we went to Ford Island, where we placed a beautiful floral wreath on the USS Oklahoma Monument. OKSSAR had paid for the wreath. At the monument, I reminded the group that 429 sailors lost their lives in the sinking on Dec. 7, 1941. I reminded them that many of them had seen episodes in the movies of rescuers listening to the banging noises of those trapped in the overturned ship, and attempting to cut through the hull of the ship with acetylene torches. It was a double-hulled ship. By the time they cut through the second hull, the banging noises had stopped. The crew members were all dead.

Robin was feeling better, so that evening we went to the pool restaurant to eat. An entertainer was singing and playing the guitar, with soft music. Just as we finished dinner, the weekly fireworks display dazzled us briefly. Then it was time to pack.

CRUISE ON THE PRIDE OF AMERICA

On Sept. 5, we were joined by the Rt. Rev. Lou Carlson and his wife, Karen, and Karl Jacobs and his wife, Sandy. Our bus took us to the MV Pride of America, a 2,200 passenger vessel owned by the Norwegian Cruise Line. This large floating city has 14 public decks containing 12 dining options, nine bars and lounges, and three swimming pools. The ship is 921 feet long and has a beam of 106 feet. Its average cruising speed is 22 knots, with a maximum speed of 26 knots. Our cruise was to cover 855 nautical miles (971 statute miles). We learned the hard way that verandah suites vary in size by Cruise lines. Our cubbyhole was very tiny.

While waiting for our luggage to be delivered to our room, we went to lunch at the Aloha dining room. The ship was not scheduled to depart until 8 p.m., so we took a tour around the ship. The maitre d'hotel gave our group the captain's table for 12, with four adjacent tables for six, thereby accommodating our entire group. That evening we finished dinner in time to be on deck for the "sail away" party at 8 p.m. A full moon illuminated the soft clouds over the brightly lit city and glistened across the shimmering ocean. It was the stuff that romantic movies are made of.

We awoke on Sunday moored to the industrial pier in Kahului, Maui, which was not a very attractive area. Robin and I enjoyed a great breakfast on the open-air fantail of the Aloha Cafe. It had rained, and angry clouds hovered over the volcanic mountains. Robin went with Joy Renouf, Steve's mother and

grandmother on an all-day ride around the island in a rental car. They visited a lavender farm and a goat cheese factory, where they sampled several types of goat cheese. They ended the night with dinner at the Lahaina Grill, a famous restaurant. I watched Ole Miss decimate the University of Memphis 45-14 on ESPN, had a massage and attended a very productive two-hour business meeting of the SAR Executive Committee and SAR Foundation Board.

After a great lobster dinner Robin and I watched the Toby Beau show with our friends Baldy and Rennetta Silva - friends for 25 years at South Padre Island. I had run into them in the lobby earlier in the day. They were kind enough to save us seats on the front row for the salute to the "Eagles".

On Labor Day we remained in port until 6 p.m. We slept late and had a leisure day, while others took excursions off the ship. Because of our daunting travel schedule, my goal was to relax and read a novel. I spent most of the day reading in the library, while Robin relaxed and read by the aft pool. That evening after dinner, we shared our reserved Toby Beau seats with Sam and Karen Powell for the "Beades" show. We enjoyed a late breakfast with Baldy and Rennetta the following morning.

It rained off and on all day in Hilo. Jack and Shelia Manning left the ship at 3:15 a.m. to view the sunrise from the rim of Kilouea Volcano. The Magerkurths left much later on a tour of the volcano. We took the Hilo Hatties Shuttle, where we bought some Kona coffee and chocolate-covered macadamia nuts. After that we took a taxi to the breathtaking Rainbow Falls, and then drove down Banyan Tree Drive on the way back to the ship.

After eating too much at the Aloha Cafe with the Magerkurths and the Mannings, we took a nap. On Tuesday evening we ate with Steve and Joy Renouf at "East Meets with West" Asian restaurant in the Japanese steakhouse, which was great. At 9:45 p.m. we cruised by the impressive lava flow from Kilavea. Clearly visible was the bright orange-red glow of lava on the top of the volcano. It flowed through an unseen lava tunnel until it erupted above ground immediately before it emptied into the sea, creating a magnificent steam cloud.




ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Judge Edward F. Butler, Sr. is a retired U.S. administrative law judge, who previously served as Presiding Municipal Judge for South Padre Island, Texas. He is a graduate of Vanderbilt University School of Law, and was a board-certified civil trial lawyer before assuming full time duties on the bench. He is the author of six books, three of which are on family history.

Judge Butler is a frequent seminar and after-dinner speaker on historical and genealogical topics, and is a regular contributor to national and state historical and genealogical society journals and magazines.

Since his retirement in 1997, he has devoted a considerable amount of his time and energy to the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, where he now holds the office of President General. In March 2001, SAR President General Larry D. McClanahan appointed Judge Butler as ambassador to Mexico and Central America. Judge Butler's interest in Spain's assistance to the colonists in the American Revolutionary War stems from his participation with the SAR.

Judge Butler is an active member of the National Genealogical Society; the Texas Genealogical Society, the San Antonio Historical and Genealogical Society, and numerous other state and local genealogical societies.




On Wednesday, after a late breakfast, we took a tender to shore. We located a way to get to the beach. The Beach Shack offered a \$20 per-person roundtrip bus ride, including a rental of mask, snorkel and fins. It was about a 10-minute ride along the beautiful coast road to Kahalu'u Beach.

Upon arrival, we rented two chairs and an umbrella for \$21 and a box rental for our valuables for another \$5. We parked in the shade of a large palm tree, overlooking the beautiful blue lagoon. The "sand" was a mixture of lava, coral and small stones and it was extremely hot to our feet. Walking to and from the water, I burned a blister on my foot about the size of a nickel. The sandy bottom was uncomfortable to walk on, with many small sharp stones.

However, once we were in the water, the snorkeling was glorious. There were several dozen different varieties of colorful tropical fish. They had no fear of us, so we got up close and personal with them. In 1998, Robin and I snorkeled extensively throughout the Hawaii Islands and the South Pacific. Except for the clarity of the water, this was as good as any other snorkeling we have ever experienced. We even saw some large turtles.

The Renoufs took a ride on a semisubmersible, while Lou Carlson had lunch with wine on a small boat. Larry Magerkurth spent the day in the ship's library reading quotations of our founding fathers. After lunch we read in our stateroom, and watched the sunset from our verandah.

Our ship was so large we had to dock at industrial ports. Kuauai was a verdant green, but we were in the middle of nowhere. Many of us took free shuttles to unattractive shopping centers, while others took tours to the beautiful valley to see the big waterfall. Our SAR meeting was at 4 p.m. All unopposed candidates were endorsed, and Joe Dooley was unanimously endorsed for Genealogist General. The group officially created the Pacific International District, encompassing all state societies in the Pacific

Sept. 11, started with a memorial service on the deck around the pool at 8:30 a.m. Bill and Sylvia Marrs joined us at the Jefferson Bistro for a Jazz Brunch, which was very enjoyable. At 3 p.m. we all gathered in the theater to root for Ouni Fosdyck in the hula contest. Afterwards we gathered on the port side of the ship to look at the exotic sheer cliffs and green ravines of the Napali Coast. It can only be

seen by ship or helicopter, as it is impassable by road. While viewing this beautiful landscape, we were serenaded with a Jimmy Buffet island revue by Toby Beau.

We celebrated our final night on board dining at the Jefferson Bistro with Arch Bishop Lou Carlson and his wife, Karen, the Jacobs and the Magerkurths. The extra charge was well worth it; it was a wonderful dining experience.

All good things must come to an end. It was now time to review our bill, compute our tips and pack. Many of us paid \$55 per couple to check our bags from the ship to our final destination. All bags had to be out by midnight.

We had a leisurely breakfast on Saturday, and then with the Marrs, took a taxi to the Marriott Waikiki Hotel, where five couples went together to rent a day room. We all had late afternoon or evening flights. We had a nice lunch by the pool and then showered and changed in time to leave for the airport with the Taylors about 2:30 for our 5 p.m. flight. We took the Taylors to the Admirals Club.

Again, with the exception of some brief minor turbulence, it was a good flight to Dallas. We arrived bleary eyed at 5:30 a.m., landed in San Antonio at 8:30 a.m., and got home about 10 a.m. After listening to our messages, we went to bed and slept until 4 p.m.

We had two days to get ready for our trip to Sycamore Shoals, Tenn., after which we were to travel to Louisville and points south on Butler's March Through the South.



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The President General's Message

Letter from the President General for the Winter 2010 SAR Magazine

Greetings Compatriots,

At the time I am writing this report, my tenure as your

President General is at the halfway mark. I have several pieces of great information.

Shortly after I was inducted as President General, Foundation President Bill Allerton, Secretary General David Sympson, Executive Director Joe Harris and I made a presentation to Greater Louisville, Inc. (GLI). GLI is the organization that represents the Louisville metropolitan area with regard to appropriations from the Kentucky Legislature. We asked GLI to recommend that the state give us a grant of \$1 million. During the first week of January we were notified that GLI endorsed our foundation's \$1 million capital outlay request to the Kentucky General Assembly.

Unfortunately, before we could celebrate, the governor published his proposed budget, which did not include the \$1 million for SAR. GLI's endorsement was critical to securing the united support of the Louisville legislative delegation. Our work at the State Capitol has now begun. Next, we must get legislative sponsors for a bill to fund this request. Allerton will request the Louisville mayor's assistance with our legislative delegation. Then, we must have a lobbyist in Frankfort to push our appropriation, to ensure that it doesn't get lost in the system. We are making inquiries with established lobbyists now. Hopefully, we will obtain this important grant this year.

- Past President General Larry McClanahan advises me that the library construction is still ahead of schedule and under budget. The ribbon-cutting ceremony will be June 22. Currently, we are examining the possibility of bringing all employees to the library until we move into the adjacent building. This will enable us to place the current building and our vacant lot on the market at the same time. Such a scenario should help us reap the maximum value for both properties.

- Our membership as of Nov. 3, 2009, was 28,441, which was a gain of 364 over the same period in 2006. In 2006, we were processing about 200 applications per month, yet this year we are seeing about 300 per month. Retention is a major problem; some states are experiencing lower renewal rates than usual. I have offered to send a telephone recording to delinquent members asking them to renew. This message should go out soon. In the meantime, each chapter president should take it upon himself to call every member who has not paid his dues. Please call those from last year, too!

- Wayne Griswold and Jim Faulkinbury are putting together a traveling exhibit of SAR Museum items. The exhibit would be on display at major museums around the country, typically for about 90 days each. This innovative program will provide enormous publicity for the SAR, and will also bring in needed income, without us having to incur any substantial expense for the tour. In March, their plan will be presented to the Museum Committee, which hopefully will enthusiastically endorse this wonderful idea.

Our Capital Campaign, under the leadership of Bill Allerton and Sam Powell, is making great headway despite a horrible economy. As of Jan. 10, we had received more than \$220,300, which includes \$24,200 as payments on pledges, and two grants totaling \$35,000. And the checks continue to come in the mail. Our expenses totaled \$36,702, so we achieved a net of \$183,624. We may not have to borrow any money to complete construction of the library. That is excellent news.

- All color guard participants in the George Washington Parade in Laredo, Texas, not only will receive credit toward the SAR Silver Color Guard Medal, but also will qualify for the TXSSAR Bernardo Galvez Bronze Medal, which they can purchase for \$12. If you missed it last year, plan on a good time this year.

- The economy has hampered our plans for the SAR trip to Spain in May. If we don't obtain the minimum of 40 demanded by the Spanish tour agency; we will rework the plan so that all interested may participate. We will definitely be conducting the charter ceremony for the new Spain Society, with guaranteed participation by members of the royal family. More later

- One of the year's most outstanding events will be the SAR Conference on the American Revolution. Through this important event the SAR should gain enhanced status in the academic world. The conference will be conducted at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., from June 18-20. Please mark your calendars and plan to attend this historic event. Kudos to Genealogist General Joseph Dooley, who is the conference director and who conceived the idea.

- Planning continues to make the 2010 Congress in Cleveland the best and most family-friendly ever. Bring your kids and grandkids; there will be many activities for the young people.

- We have set up a Facebook page for the France/USA youth exchange. We have a goal of getting at least one SAR youth representative from each state to join the Facebook group. They don't have to be committed to going to France in order to join the Facebook group, just interested and within the 12-20 age groups. Robin and I started an unofficial Wounded Warrior Program. We made presentations of awards to wounded warriors at Tripler Army Hospital in Honolulu; VA Hospitals in Johnson City, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky.; U.S. Army clinics at Fort Knox, Ky., and Fort Hood, Texas; and at Veterans Park in Albuquerque, N.M. The pilot program was so successful the Executive Committee approved it as an official SAR program. A presentation at the Intrepid Center, Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio was the first program without me, and it worked very well. I recommend that each chapter locate wounded warriors in their area and plan a ceremony. We now have a beautiful coin and specialized Certificate of Appreciation, which you can order from the merchandise department. As past President General David Appleby stated, "This is the right thing to do."

We are in hopes of securing on long-term loan a number of documents and first editions for display from Remnant Trust. We will need to present these valuable works in a secure display that will have controlled temperature, light and humidity. This will entail some additional costs, but will be well worth the expenditure. Recent meetings between Secretary General David Sympson, Frazier Museum and myself have resulted in a plan to cooperate in the future on several levels.

Of the 178 days during 2009 that I served as President General, I was on SAR business for 104 days, traveling more than 42,000 miles on your behalf. This entailed 42 trips to 35 cities in 21 states, covering nine districts. Your First Lady accompanied me on all but two weekend trips. Our current schedule for 2010 involves about the same amount of travel. It is my goal to visit as many states and chapters as possible during my tenure, as I feel that many members get enthused when they meet a President General, and this enthusiasm results in better programs, enhanced recruitment and retention.

GOD BLESS YOU, GOD BLESS AMERICA, and GOD BLESS THE SAR

E F Butler

Edward F. Butler Sr., President General, 2009-2010

President General Makes Tracks



Top left, President General Edward Butler Sr., the First Lady, and several members from Louisville presented awards to 29 "Wounded Warriors" at the Fort Knox (Ky.) Clinic in September 2009; top right, PG Butler points to the name of his ancestor, Thomas McClanahan, on the Fort Boonesboro (Ky.) monument. Fort Boonesboro was the first settlement in what is now Kentucky; above, Two "SARI" license plates side by side. In an October 2009 visit to Burlington, N.C., the President General paraded his SUV with Texas plate "SAR 1" next to the SUV of NCSSAR President Sam Powell, with N.C. plates reading "SAR 1"; The PG, First Lady, VPG Perkins Patton and Dr. Rudy Byrd of the Tucson Chapter visited Old Tucson on the Rocky Mountain Tour on Nov. 3, 2009.



Members of the Col. Frederick Hambright Family Association were part of the estimated crowd of 150 that participated in the Oct. 6, 2009, grave marking of Col. Frederick Hambright, who was one of the eight major leaders at the Battle of Kings Mountain. The family members included PG Butler and Dr. John Clemmons, a member of the Birmingham Chapter.



PG Butler was the featured speaker at the Kings Mountain National Park annual Oct. 7 ceremonies for the second time. His remarks focused on the "Over the Mountain Men" who marched from Sycamore Shoals, Tenn., and the important role played by Col. Frederick Hambright in the battle.



Oct. 7, 2009, grave marking at the grave of Capt./Rev. William McClanahan at the Reedy River Baptist Church graveyard in Greenville, S.C. Among those present were PGs Butler and Larry McClanahan, who are both decedents of Capt./Rev. McClanahan.



Clockwise, from top, The Santa Fe (N.M.) Chapter meeting was well attended on Nov. 6, 2009. Jim Thornton, NMSSAR President and his wife, Maryanna, drove the PG and First Lady to Santa Fe and back. The PG and First Lady helped NMSSAR celebrate its 100th anniversary. Also presented was VPG Perleins Patten and his wife, Pat; COSSAR President Ed Karr presents gifts to First Lady Robin Butler at the state meeting at the University Club in Denver on Nov. 4, 2009; PG Butler, First Lady Robin (taking the photo), VASSAR President Bill Simpson were among those participating in the ceremonies at the French Soldiers Monument at Yorktown on Oct. 19, 2009. Judge Butler stated that the French were a very important ally and it was fitting that we participate in the ceremonies honoring those who died in the final battle that resulted in our independence; PG Butler swearing in the new officers of the SCSSAR at its board of manager's meeting in Columbia, S.C., on Oct. 8, 2009. Compatriot Mark Anthony, who had served as Judge Butler's Aide de Camp, was presented the national Meritorious Service Medal by PG Butler during the meeting.



Wounded Warrior ceremony at Veterans Park, Albuquerque, N.M., on Nov. 7, 2009, where President General Butler presented "Wounded Warrior" coins.



Judge Butler was the featured speaker at the Isaac Shelby Chapter in Memphis, Tenn., on Oct. 20, 2008. Joining him were his nephew, Hon. Robert Stephen Butler and the First Lady. When PG Butler joined SAR he applied with the Isaac Shelby Chapter, but by the time his application was approved, he had moved to Texas.

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Chronology of events surrounding Spain's participation in the American Revolution

BY JUDGE EDWARD F. BUTLER, SR.

Many Americans are aware that the French assisted the colonists in their battle for freedom. Unfortunately, most Americans are not aware of the tremendous assistance rendered by Spain. In the summer 2009 edition of *The SAR Magazine*, an article summarized the assistance that Spain rendered on the Mississippi River as far as Natchez and along the Gulf Coast.

My next article will cover Spain's military and economic assistance to the colonies in what is now Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, as well as direct support of Gen. George Rogers Clark at Fort Nelson, now Louisville, home of our national headquarters.



Here is a chronology of events in Spain's involvement:

1588-The sinking of the Spanish Armada by Sir Francis Drake and Adm. Robert Cross was the main cause of Spanish hatred of the English.

1589-The destruction of the remainder of the Spanish fleet and the capture of Cadiz by Cross cemented Spanish hatred of the English, which had lasted almost 200 years at the outset of the American Revolution.

1761-The Bourbon Family¹ Compact formed an alliance between France and Spain, provided that any nation that attacked one nation, attacked both; and that when one of the countries was at war, it could call upon the other for military or naval aid.

1763-At the end of the Seven Years War (which we call the French and Indian War) between England and the Spanish-French alliance, Spain lost Havana and Manila to the English in the treaty. To get these forts back, Spain traded East Florida and West Florida to England. Spain received New Orleans from the French. This treaty in effect removed France as a power in North America, if not the Western Hemisphere. France was left with only a few small islands, or portions of islands, in the Caribbean. So, before the Revolutionary War, with the exception of Portugal's holdings in what is now Brazil and a few small islands in the Caribbean, Spain and England were the only European powers in the Western Hemisphere.

Nov. 29, 1775-The Continental Congress established a Committee of Secret Correspondence, tasked with seeking foreign aid, primarily from France and Spain.

May 1776- The (Virginia) Committee of Safety sent George Gibson and William Linn down the Mississippi River to New Orleans, where, with the help of Robert Morris' agent, Oliver Pollock, they secured more than 9,000 pounds of gunpowder from the Spanish. Note that Spain was providing supplies to the colonists two months before the signing of the Declaration of Independence!² It took Linn until the spring of 1777 to bring the bulk of the purchases back up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers to Wheeling in western Virginia ...³ "The supplies from Spain were enough to save Fort Pitt and U.S. Capt. James Willing from defeat."⁴

Before July 4, 1776-Spain and France entered into a secret agreement with the colonists to support them in their rebellion against England.⁵ Since supplies were being furnished in New Orleans by May 1776, this agreement must have been made around March or April.

1776-1779-Spain provided credit to the colonists totaling 8 million *reals* for military and medical supplies and food.

August 1776-Gen. Charles Henry Lee, second in command to Gen. George Washington, sent Capt. George Gibson with a group of 16 colonists from Fort Pitt to New Orleans to obtain additional supplies from Spain.

September 1776-Spain sent 9,000 pounds of gunpowder to the colonists along the Mississippi River, and an additional 1,000 pounds by ship to Philadelphia. This shipment arrived in New Orleans on Sept. 1, 1776. This is strong evidence that Spain had entered into an agreement to supply the colonists well before the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Nov. 25, 1776-King Carlos III of Spain ordered Gov. Bernardo de Galvez to secretly collect intelligence about the British. Later, Galvez was ordered to render secret help to the colonies.

Nov. 26, 1776-Galvez received orders from his uncle, Jose de Galvez, minister of the West Indies, to start shipping gunpowder to the colonists. By year's end, he had shipped \$70,000 worth of gunpowder. In that directive, he was also instructed to send secret commissioners to the English colonies to collect information.⁶

Dec. 24, 1776-A royal order issued by Jose de Galvez instructed all Spanish officials, including the governors of Havana and Louisiana, "to quickly supply the 'Americanos' with what gunpowder, rifles or muskets, and 'fusiles' were available." The governors were instructed to ship these war materials on free-merchant ships,⁷ because neither Spain nor France, as neutrals, could openly give aid to rebels in another country.

Before July 1777-Spain sent another 2,000 barrels of gunpowder, lead and clothing up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers to assist the colonists. Carlos III made secret loans to the colonists of 1 million livres. Additional arms, ammunition and provisions were sent to Gen. George Rogers Clark's posts along the Mississippi and to Washington's Continental Army through Fort Pitt.

1777-The American representative⁸ in France, Benjamin Franklin, arranged for the secret transport from Spain to the colonies of 215 bronze cannons; 4,000 tents; 13,000 grenades; 30,000 muskets, bayonets and uniforms; 50,000 musket balls; and 300,000 pounds of gunpowder. During this time, England attempted to cut off the supplies coming up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. England's plan was to attack from Canada down the Mississippi River and to reinforce their forts along the Mississippi.

September 1777-By this time, Spain had already furnished 1.87 million *livres tournaises* to the Americans. Much of this was contributed through a dummy corporation, for which some uninformed historians gave complete credit to France.

October 1777-Patrick Henry wrote two letters to Galvez thanking Spain for its help and requesting more supplies. Therein, Henry suggested that the two Floridas that Spain lost to England should revert back to Spain.

1778-1779-At Fort Nelson, Clark obtained a considerable amount of his supplies from Galvez in New Orleans. These supplies were used in his victories over the British at Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes.

January 1778-Henry wrote another letter to Galvez thanking Spain for its help and requesting more supplies.

February 1778- The Treaty of Alliance between France and the United States obligated Spain to assist France against the English. Galvez began to recruit an army, under the guise that it was for the defense of New Orleans.

March 1778-Willing left Fort Pitt with an expedition of 30 men, bound for New Orleans to obtain more supplies for the war. They plundered the British settlements along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Galvez welcomed them to New Orleans and assisted them in auctioning their British plunder. Galvez sold them military arms and ammunition for their return trip to Fort Pitt.

1779-1782-Spanish ranchers (which included the seven missions) along the San Antonio River between San Antonio and Goliad sent between 9,000 and 15,000 head of cattle, several hundred horses, mules, bulls and feed to Galvez in New Orleans. The cattle were used to feed his troops and to provision Washington's Continental Army at Valley Forge.

1779-All males over 18, including Indians, in New Spain were required to become members of the militia in their respective areas.

April 1779-A secret treaty was entered into between the French ambassador in Madrid and Count Jose Monino Floridablanca, Spanish secretary of state, which drew Spain further into the conflict.

June 21, 1779-Spain declared war on England. Carlos III ordered Spanish subjects around the world to fight the English wherever they were. In New Orleans, Galvez was ready for battle.

Aug. 27-Sept. 7, 1779-Galvez led the Spanish army in New Orleans 90 miles up the Mississippi River to attack Fort Bute, in Manchac, La. The English surrendered Fort Bute on Sept. 7, 1779.

Aug. 29, 1779-Carlos III proclaimed that the main objective of the Spanish troops in America was to drive the British out of the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi River.

Sept. 20, 1779-Galvez's army captured the British fort at Baton Rouge and negotiated the surrender of the British fort at Natchez. By clearing the Mississippi of British forces, Galvez allowed Capt. William Pickles to bring an American schooner onto Lake Pontchartrain. Pickles seized the British privateer *West Florida*, which had controlled the lake for two years.

Nov. 8, 1779-Thomas Jefferson wrote to Galvez expressing his thanks for Spain's assistance.

1780-Carlos III issued a royal order requesting a one-time voluntary donation (donative) of 2 pesos per Spaniard and 1 peso per Indian in each provincial site in Spain's New World Empire to defray the expense of the war with England.

Jan. 28-March 14, 1780-Galvez led the attack on the British Fort at Mobile. The siege lasted from Feb. 10 to March 14, 1780, when the British surrendered. Galvez was promoted to field marshal and given command of all Spanish operations in America.

April 1780-The Spanish fleet sailed from Cadiz, Spain, to America to support Galvez's army.

May 26, 1780-The Spanish authorities at Fort Carlos¹⁰ in St. Louis aided Clark in the conquest of the territories northwest of the Ohio River and rallied to defeat the combined British and Indian attack on St. Louis in 1780. The attack came on May 26, 1780. About 300 defenders successfully held off 2,000 to 3,000 attackers, which included British soldiers, Indians and French Canadian soldiers. About 60 militiamen from Ste. Genevieve (now Missouri) participated in this battle.¹¹ This was a significant victory of the American Revolution, for it consolidated the defense of the frontier against British expeditions and Indian raids and preserved the Mississippi-Ohio River supply route for the American army.¹²

Oct. 16, 1780-Galvez led a Spanish fleet of 15 warships and 59 transport ships from Havana to attack Pensacola. On board were 164 officers and 3,829 men.

Oct. 18, 1780-A hurricane hit the Spanish flotilla and many were lost. The survivors retreated to Havana. Fearful that the British might seek to retake Mobile before he could take Pensacola, Galvez dispatched two warships and 500 soldiers to reinforce it.

Nov. 22, 1780-At Fort Carlos, Spanish Commandant Balthazar de Villiers crossed the Mississippi River with a detachment of Spanish soldiers, captured the English Fort Concordia,¹³ rejecting the English from the Mississippi basin.

Feb. 28, 1781-A second (and smaller) Spanish flotilla, with 1,315 soldiers, sailed from Havana to assist Galvez in his attack on Pensacola.

March 9, 1781-Galvez led his Spanish troops and the Louisiana Militia in a two-month Spanish siege on Pensacola. Galvez had previously ordered troops stationed in New Orleans and Mobile to join in the attack on Pensacola. Mobile sent 500 men, and 1,400 Spanish soldiers arrived from New Orleans.

April 19, 1781-1,600 reinforcements of Spanish troops from Havana arrived in Pensacola. Galvez led about 4,800 Spanish soldiers and militiamen at the Battle of Pensacola.

May 8, 1781-The British surrendered at Pensacola. This decisive Spanish victory removed the British threat from the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi River. Galvez was assisted by four French frigates. He gave them 500,000 pesos to re-provision their ships. These ships then proceeded to join the French blockade of Yorktown, which led to the British surrender.

August 1781-Washington drank a toast to the kings of France and Spain¹⁴ at the home of Robert Morris in Philadelphia.

Oct. 19, 1781-Gen. Charles Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown.¹⁵

May 6, 1782-Galvez attacked the Bahamas, which surrendered.

April 1783- The final battle of the Revolutionary War was fought at Arkansas Post in April 1783. The Spanish soldiers and militia defeated the British. It was also the western most battle of the Revolutionary War.

Sept. 3, 1783-With the signing of the Paris Peace Treaty, peace was declared between England, the United States, Spain and France.¹⁶

1784-The U.S. Congress formally cited Galvez and Spain for their aid.

1785-Upon his father's death, Galvez was named viceroy of New Spain.

Nov. 30, 1785-Galvez died in Mexico City. His remains were entombed in the walls of San Francisco Church, along with those of his father.

SUMMARY

The substantial military and economic as well as moral support supplied by Spain reflects that the country was an important ally of the colonists. The current DAR regent in Spain recently advised the author that it had discovered a group of records from New Spain in the Barcelona archives. I hope these records can be translated into English and made available to the public soon.

Now, only service after Dec. 24, 1776, may be considered to join either the DAR or SAR. From this chronology, we see that from Nov. 29, 1775, Congress established its secret correspondence committee, which led to an agreement by the Spanish king to supply the colonists in the spring of 1776. The supplies were distributed to the colonists by Gen. Bernardo Galvez in New Orleans in May 1776, pursuant to that agreement with King Carlos III.

It is strongly suggested that the SAR backdate the eligibility date from Dec. 24, 1776, to May 1776. It is further suggested to the SAR that it accept applications on a case-by-case basis that reflect actual involvement with securing the agreement with King Carlos; transmitting that information to the colonists; and transporting the supplies that were delivered in May 1776.

It is also recommended that at all formal SAR events, the flags of our two major allies be placed in prominent positions of honor to reflect our appreciation of and admiration for the two most important countries whose support in our fight for freedom was indispensable.

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1. KING CARLOS III OF SPAIN WAS THE UNCLE OF THE KING OF FRANCE.
 2. THERE IS SOME AUTHORITY FOR THE PROPOSITION THAT LINN DID NOT DEPART UNTIL LATER AND DID NOT ACQUIRE THE GUNPOWDER FROM SPAIN UNTIL SEPT. 22, 1776. THE CITATION FOR THAT THESIS COMES FROM *The Blackpowder Journal*, JUNE/JULY 1997, VOL. 2, NO.3, A NON-HISTORICAL PUBLICATION, WHICH ACCORDING TO ITS WEB PAGE CEASED OPERATIONS LESS THAN A YEAR AFTERWARD. THIS 7 1/2- PAGE ARTICLE CITES NO FOOTNOTES AND STATES THAT THE INFORMATION WAS TAKEN FROM THE JANUARY 1965 ISSUE OF *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*. IN

A SECOND ARTICLE FOUND IN CHAPTER V OF *The Westmoreland County Genealogy Project*, NATHAN ZIPFEL ASSERTS THAT LINN DID NOT LEAVE FORT PITT UNTIL JULY 19, 1776, AND OBTAINED THE GUNPOWDER ON SEPT. 22, 1776. THERE WAS ONLY ONE CITATION FOR THREE FULL PAGES OF TEXT: PAGES 31-36: *Old Westmoreland, A History of Western Pennsylvania During the Revolution*, BY EDGAR W. HASSLER, J.R. & CO., PITTSBURGH, 1900. NO SOURCES WERE PROVIDED FOR THIS ASSERTION IN HASSLER'S ARTICLE OF MORE THAN 100 YEARS AGO. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE LATTER ARTICLE WAS THE BASIS OF THE ASSERTION IN THE FIRST. THIS INFORMATION WAS PROVIDED TO ME THE NIGHT BEFORE *THE SAR MAGAZINE* WENT TO PRESS. THE PRIMARY ARTICLE WRITTEN BY ME IS A SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE AVAILABLE. I ENCOURAGE OTHERS TO PERFORM ORIGINAL RESEARCH AND ESTABLISH A DIALOG ABOUT THE TYPE OF SUPPORT RECEIVED BY THE COLONISTS AND DATE THAT SUPPORT WAS RECEIVED. MANY ORIGINAL SPANISH DOCUMENTS HAVE BEEN MORE RECENTLY TRANSCRIBED AND WERE REPORTED IN CHAVEZ' 2002 BOOK *Spain and the Independence of the United States*. I AM CURRENTLY RESEARCHING ANOTHER ARTICLE ABOUT THE CONNECTION BETWEEN GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK AND GEN. BERNARDO DE GALVEZ AND PLAN TO FOLLOW UP ON THESE LAST-MINUTE ASSERTIONS. OTHER CITATIONS WERE ALSO PROVIDED AT THE 11TH HOUR, WHICH DEALT WITH THE ALLEGED MOTIVES OF SPAIN AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH FRANCE, AND SPAIN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE COLONIES. CLEARLY, ALL OUR ALLIES HAD DIFFERENT MOTIVES. EACH SOUGHT TO GAIN FROM BECOMING INVOLVED. ALTHOUGH SPAIN AND FRANCE WERE ALLIES, THEY OFTEN DISAGREED ABOUT HOW AND WHEN TO PROCEED. THIS ARTICLE IS NOT MEANT TO CRITICIZE FRANCE, AS FRANCE WAS A VALUABLE ALLY. RATHER, BECAUSE SPAIN'S ASSISTANCE HAS FOR HUNDREDS OF YEARS BEEN IGNORED BY MANY HISTORIANS, THE PURPOSE OF THIS ARTICLE IS TO SHOW THAT SPAIN WAS ALSO A VERY VALUABLE ALLY. AS A DESCENDANT OF BOTH FRENCH AND SPANISH ROYALTY, I AM MERELY REPORTING THE FACTS.

3. *The Revolutionary War in Virginia, 1775-1783*, JOHN E. SELBY, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA PRESS, CHARLOTTESVILLE, 1988, p. 170
4. *Spain and the Independence of the United States: An Intrinsic Gift*, THOMAS E. CHAVEZ, UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO PRESS, ALBUQUERQUE, 2002, p. 49
5. THE PROMISE OF SECRET SUPPORT FROM BOTH SPAIN AND FRANCE SURELY GAVE CONFIDENCE TO THE COLONISTS PRIOR TO THE SIGNING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.
6. *Spain's Louisiana Patriots in its 1779- 1783 war with England During the American Revolution, Part Six*, SPANISH BORDERLANDS STUDIES, GRANVILLE W. AND N.C. HOUGH, p. 2.
7. *Spain and the Independence of the United States: An Intrinsic Gift*, IBID.
8. SINCE THE COLONIES HAD NOT OBTAINED THEIR INDEPENDENCE FROM ENGLAND YET, FRANCE COULD NOT ACCEPT AN AMBASSADOR. YET, FRANKLIN, THE "REPRESENTATIVE" WAS AFFORDED ALL THE COURTESIES NORMALLY EXTENDED TO OTHER AMBASSADORS.
9. THE FAMOUS "RODRIGUE HORTALEZ AND COMPANY" DISCUSSED IN THE SUMMER 2009 EDITION OF *THE SAR MAGAZINE*, SERVED AS THE CONDUIT FOR SPANISH ASSISTANCE. ITS MAIN DIRECTOR WAS THE FRENCH PLAYWRIGHT AND STATESMAN, PIERRE AUGUSTIN CARON DE BEAUMARCHAIS.
10. NAMED FOR CARLOS III.
11. *Spain's Louisiana Patriots in its 1779-1783 War with England During the American Revolution, Part Six*, SPANISH BORDERLANDS STUDIES, GRANVILLE W. AND N.C. HOUGH, p. 6.
12. *Missouri: A Guide to the Show Me State*, AMERICAN GUIDE SERIES, N.Y., 1941, p. 42-43
13. ID AT P. 60
14. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TO A LESSER DEGREE, THE COLONISTS RECEIVED ASSISTANCE FROM HOLLAND (NOW THE NETHERLANDS) AND SWEDEN. EACH ALLOWED AMERICAN SHIPS THE USE OF ITS PORTS. THE CURRENT KING OF SWEDEN HAS BEEN OFFERED MEMBERSHIP IN THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
15. ALTHOUGH THE HOSTILITIES BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES WERE HALTED BY THE SURRENDER, THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR WAS NOT OVER. INDIANS ALIGNED WITH THE BRITISH CONTINUED TO FIGHT IN OHIO AND INDIANA. FRANCE AND SPAIN CONTINUED THEIR HOSTILITIES AGAINST THE BRITISH.
16. BOTH THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION RECOGNIZE SERVICE BETWEEN THE PERIOD OCT. 19, 1781 AND SEPT. 3, 1783, AS "QUALIFIED" PATRIOTIC SERVICE.

SAR Magazine 104-NO-3_Winter-2010, pp. 23-24

First American Dollar was a Spanish Coin

BY JUDGE EDWARD F. BUTLER SR.

The first legal-tender coin to circulate in the American colonies was the Spanish gold half-escudo coin. Thus it became America's "first gold dollar." It was the backbone of America's economy before and during the American Revolutionary War. Except for some small mintage in Boston, coins from Spain were the currency most used both in colonial times and up until the first coins were minted by the U.S. Mint in 1793. Spanish coins continued to be legal tender until 1849. Imagine these coins jingling in the pockets of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin.

Spanish Gold Coins minted in Mexico City were in circulation in the colonies before the American Revolutionary War.

The coins used in colonial America came from all over the world: Spain, Portugal, France and England. The vast majority of them were Spanish coins because during this time Spain controlled the world's supply of gold and silver.¹



Gen. Bernardo de Galvez, governor of New Spain, funneled gold and silver coins, arms, ammunition, medical supplies, uniforms and tents to Gen. George Roger Clark at Fort Nelson, and to George Washington via Fort Pitt. A portrait of Galvez hangs in the office of the SAR president general.

Most of the silver and gold coins in circulation in the colonies during the Revolutionary War were transported overland to Veracruz and shipped to Havana.

King Carlos III of Spain had millions of these coins delivered to Galvez in New Orleans. Through Galvez the Spanish government donated the coins to the colonists. These coins were in addition to those jointly donated by Spain and France through a dummy corporation in Paris.² From 1776, the number of Spanish coins in circulation in the colonies increased dramatically.

Spanish colonial silver coins were milled. The great majority of these coins were struck at the Mexico City mint. Others were minted in the Santiago (very rare), Lima, Guatemala, Bogota (very rare) and Potosi (Mexico) mints from 1732 to 1772. Such silver coins were in common use before, during and after the Revolution. Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut each passed laws making Spanish coins legal tender.³ The first cent was minted in Massachusetts in 1787, and its stated value was 1/100th of a Spanish "dollar."⁴

SPANISH SILVER COIN MINTED IN MEXICO CITY

This silver coin, valued at 8 *reals*, came to be known as a "piece of 8," which could be cut into 8 "bits." The coin has become famous in American history as the principal coin of the American colonists.⁵ One "bit" was worth 12 1/2 cents, so 25 cents became known as "two bits."⁶

In 1771, the Mexico City mint began producing the final type of Spanish colonial silver coin design in the New World. Each silver and gold coin carried the bust of Carlos III on the obverse. They were struck at the Mexico, Lima, Bogota, Guatemala, Potosi, Santiago, Popayan and Cuzco mints from 1771 to 1825.

COINS STARTED CARRYING BUST OF KING CARLOS IN 1771

Around the world this coin was known as the "pillar dollar" because of the two pillars shown on the reverse of the coin. These pillars symbolize the two huge escarpments that border the entrance into the Mediterranean: Gibraltar, which was historically part of the Spanish mainland, and Ceuta, the other monolith off the Mediterranean coast of Morocco. Although Gibraltar has been in the hands of the British for more than 200 years, the Spaniards still consider it part of their homeland.

AMERICA'S FIRST GOLD DOLLAR, ADOPTED AS LEGAL TENDER BY THE U.S. CONGRESS IN 1788

After the Treaty of Paris concluded the revolution, Congress in 1788 officially adopted as legal tender the Spanish half-escudo of the series that began in 1771, with the profile of King Carlos. Thus Carlos III was depicted on the first U.S. gold dollar!

Since Congress could just as easily have selected a coin from France,⁷ Portugal, Sweden or Holland, it is suggested that our Founding Fathers were very appreciative of the support given by Spain, which started even before the Declaration of Independence was signed. Apparently, Carlos III was viewed by our founding fathers as our most important ally during the revolution.⁸

FOOTNOTES

1. *The Journal of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.*
2. SEE "SPAIN'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR," BY E. F. BUTLER, *SAR Magazine*, SUMMER 2009, VOL. 104, NO. 1, PP. 20-25.
3. *A Guide Book of United States Coins*, R.S. YEOMAN, 43RD ED., 1990, P. 6.
4. *A Guide Book of United States Coins*, ID AT P. 9.
5. *A Guide Book of United States Coins*, ID AT P. 2.
6. *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins*, BY WALTER BREEN, NEW YORK, NY: DOUBLEDAY PUBLISHING, 1987
7. NOTHING IN THIS ARTICLE SHOULD BE CONSTRUED IN SUCH A WAY AS TO MINIMIZE THE VALUABLE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR BY FRANCE. THE KING OF FRANCE WAS THE NEPHEW OF KING CARLOS III. UNDER THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THEM IN EARLY 1776, THEY WERE TO PROVIDE EQUAL AMOUNTS OF FINANCIAL AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT THROUGH THE DUMMY CORPORATION IN PARIS. FRANCE ALSO PROVIDED ABOUT 8,000 SOLDIERS, WHO FOUGHT THE ENGLISH IN THE COLONIES AND SUPPLIED MANY SHIPS AT THE BATTLE OF YORKTOWN. BOTH SPAIN AND FRANCE WERE INDISPENSABLE ALLIES. WITHOUT THE SUPPORT FROM EACH, OUR CAUSE WOULD HAVE FAILED.
8. AS A PRACTICAL MATTER, ONE OF THE REASONS THIS COIN WAS SELECTED AS THE OFFICIAL U.S. CURRENCY WAS THE FACT THAT IT WAS ALREADY SO WIDELY CIRCULATED. THIS BROAD CIRCULATION WAS BY RESULT OF THE SHEER NUMBER OF THESE COINS PROVIDED TO THE COLONISTS BY OUR SPANISH ALLIES.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Judge Edward F. Butler Sr. was born in Memphis, Tenn., where he attended public schools. He was a regional scholar at the University of Mississippi, graduating with honors in 1958. During that time, the governor of Mississippi presented him with a medal as the outstanding ROTC cadet of the Army, Air Force and Navy ROTC units. At Ole Miss he became a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity. In ΣX he has served as a distinguished faculty adviser at the annual Balfour Leadership Training event; as a member of the house



committee; and as an alumni adviser to a chapter. In 2005, ΣΧ honored him as "Significant Sig," along with Barry Goldwater and John Wayne. He has remained an active member of the ΣΧ Alumni.

Butler was awarded a Ford Foundation Scholarship to the Vanderbilt University School of Law. At Vandy, he was admitted into Phi Delta Phi, an honorary legal fraternity; was on the Law Day Moot Court Team; was elected vice president of his graduating class; and served as editor of the school newspaper. He graduated from Vanderbilt Law School with honors in 1961.

Butler spent 35 years as a reservist in the United States armed forces. After eight years in the Air Force Reserve, he was honorably discharged as a staff sergeant. He served 27 years in the U.S. Navy Reserve as a naval intelligence officer. He retired in 1990 with the rank of commander. During the last 10 years of his naval career, he served as a "blue and gold officer" for the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. For his service, he received awards as the Outstanding Blue and Gold Officer from both the commandant (1988) and the superintendent (1989).

At the time of the writing of this article, Butler was serving as the 106th president general of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution. He became a member of the Isaac Shelby Chapter of the SAR in Memphis on Sept. 16, 1986. He had applied before moving to South Padre Island, Texas, where he served as the presiding municipal court judge. He was a charter member of the Liberty SAR Chapter in Brownsville, Texas. While on South Padre Island, he was tapped for an appointment as a federal administrative law judge. Immediately after his honeymoon with wife Robin, he reported to the National Judicial College (NJC) in Alexandria, Va., for a three-week course. After graduation from the NJC, he moved to Dallas, Texas, where he assumed his judicial duties. There, he became affiliated with the Plano, Texas, chapter.

Butler retired in 1997, at which time he and Robin went on an around-the world trip, visiting 58 countries. Butler has visited more than 160 countries. Since August 1998, Butler has been a member of the San Antonio Chapter, serving as the chapter president. He served as chapter and state genealogist and as a vice president of the Texas Society.

Butler's first appearance on the national SAR scene was in 2000, when President General Larry D. McClanahan appointed him as the SAR ambassador to Mexico and Latin America. At the time, he had some proficiency in reading, writing and speaking Spanish, having lived briefly in Mexico and conducted business there for many years. The Butlers made eight trips to Mexico that year, spending 47 days south of the border. In less than a year, Butler secured a charter for the Mexico Society, which at the time had 22 members living in Mexico. He was elected the charter president and trustee, and also served two terms as Vice President General for the International District.

Butler's SAR awards include the National Distinguished Service Gold Medal, the Minuteman Award, Military Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal, Silver and Bronze Good Citizenship Medals, Law Enforcement Commendation Medal and Silver Color Guard Medal.

For many years he has also served as SAR ambassador to Spain. Through his work with the DAR regent in Spain, and an SAR member in Madrid, enough members have been obtained to charter the Spain Society during the SAR trip to Spain in May 2010.

This is Butler's second article in *The SAR Magazine* about Spain's assistance during the American Revolutionary War. He is working on a third article that will cover the assistance rendered to Gen.

George Rogers Clark at Fort Nelson and the involvement of Spanish troops and militia in what is now Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Michigan.

SAR Magazine 104-NO-4_Spring-2010, pp. 3-4

The President General's Message

FINAL REPORT AS PRESIDENT GENERAL

Accomplishments of the 2009-2010 Leadership Team "Modernize, Publicize and Socialize"

Compatriots,

It is with a great sense of pride that I provide you with my final message as your President General. Since taking my oath of office last July, I have been honored to meet many of you and observe our society in operation on the district, state and chapter levels. We are fortunate to have so many dedicated members working to fulfill our chartered goals.

From Hawaii to Europe and from New England to the Gulf you have impressed me with your enthusiasm and desire to move us forward. Our color guardsmen, re-enactors and supporters have provided for the elevated visibility that we need at parades, memorials, battle commemorations and important events of the Revolution.

Your support for the Center for Advancing America's Heritage and the new library, started in September, has been most encouraging. This facility is a core piece in our growth and commitment to maintaining our nation's heritage as given by our patriot ancestors, and our future as protected by our descendant.

My wife, Robin, and I have been honored by your reception and hospitality. This year has been memorable for us. We thank you all, and we will always be in your debt for making this year special in our lives.

The following are my team's accomplishments this year:

In August 2009, we negotiated a professional construction contract for the build-out of the new 17,000-square-foot NSSAR Library on West Main Street in Louisville, Ky. This fulfilled my promise to make the completion of the project my main priority. But for two weeks of snow in Louisville and the steel workers' policy of not working with wet steel, the new library would not only have been completed, but the ribbon-cutting ceremony would have been conducted before Congress.

Thanks to past President General Larry McClanahan, until winter snowfall delayed construction, the project was both ahead of schedule and under budget. Although the project will be completed in July, it was decided to delay the ribbon cutting until the Fall Leadership Meeting, which will allow more members to participate in the ceremony.

My team arranged what hopefully will become a long term relationship with Remnant Trust, which will provide a display in the Craik Room of the new library, including duplicate originals of the *Declaration of independence*, *U.S. Constitution*, *Bill of Rights* and *Magna Carta*. Additionally, the trust has teamed up with the SAR for a joint traveling museum exhibit, from which the SAR will receive sizable revenues for at least the next few years. The details should be completed before Congress. This also opened the doors for white-tie fundraisers across the country in conjunction with the opening of the exhibits, which typically will last about 90 days.

We negotiated an invitation from the Smithsonian Institute to become an Affiliate Smithsonian Museum once our new CAAH facility is completed. All we have to do is ensure that our museum facility meets the minimum standards set forth in the guidelines of the American Association of Museums, of which we are already a member.

For the first time, we conducted the SAR Conference on the American Revolution at the United States Military Academy at West Point. SAR Distinguished Scholar Robert M.S. McDonald, a history professor at West Point, issued a call for papers on George Washington and Washington's protégés. Ten

of the papers will be presented June 18-20 and published by the SAR. This project should inform scholars that the SAR is a serious contributor to the historical discussion.

The contributions of Spain to the American Revolutionary cause were a major topic for the year, and several scholarly articles on this subject appeared in *The SAR Magazine*. Mel Hankla, who portrayed Gen. George Rogers Clark in a presentation during the Spring Leadership Meeting in Louisville, gave Spain's assistance credit for the success Clark enjoyed in the Midwest. We chartered the new SAR Spain, conducting the charter ceremony in Madrid, Spain, in conjunction with the SAR trip to Spain in May 2010. Participants included 16 individuals who were residents of Spain and 31 U.S. tour members. An SAR Commemorative Medal was created for those participating in the charter ceremony. Kudos to the regent of the DAR chapter in Spain, who worked tirelessly with me for 10 months planning the trip and the charter ceremony. The highlight of our visit to Spain was a royal audience with HRH Prince Felipe.

We negotiated a partnership agreement with The History Channel to work together to further our common goals. The first step will be completed with an article in the channel's biannual magazine to history teachers across the U.S. The article was written by Genealogist General Joe Dooley and encouraged SAR members across the country to visit local schools to present programs on the American Revolution.

We satisfied the concerns of the SAR France Society by entering into an agreement to elevate its status to that of a partner with the NSSAR, rather than that of a state society. Past PGs Howard Horne and Larry McClanahan worked out this new status with VPG Jacques de Trentintian and Martin Boyer of the France Society.

As a result of the agreement, the trustees approved the issuance of a new charter to signify this elevated status. Robin and I led a small group to Paris, France, where I presented the new charter in a May 25 ceremony. The France SAR Society was so elated that it designed an SAR Medal to commemorate the granting of the charter. It is significant to note that on the reverse side of the coin, two dates are included: 1918 and 1945, which reflect the years of U.S. military service to France.

While in Europe, we also visited the United Kingdom Society, which hosted us for a luncheon meeting in London on May 23. Before returning home, we traveled to the U.S. Army hospital in Landstuhl, Germany, where we presented about 100 SAR Wounded Warrior coins to servicemen who had recently been wounded in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Through the expertise of Executive Committee Member Bill Marrs and Webmaster Ian Towler, the NSSAR Web site is bigger, faster and better than its predecessor. We now have a section for members only. Video clips have become commonplace, and members are now better informed. *The SAR Magazine* has been upgraded by the inclusion of more articles about the American Revolutionary War era and by refusing to print any article that is not properly documented.

For the first time in history, through the extensive use of video, your President General was able to communicate directly with members of the SAR at the chapter level. DVDs were created by SAR videographer Steve Lee and his son, Matthew, which included excerpts of NSSAR leadership meetings, state meetings and conventions, parades, dedications, Revolutionary War battle commemorations, grave markings, district meetings, chapter meetings and events. Members were shown what went on at Congress, including the memorial service, business meetings, luncheons, banquets, oration contest, awards, tours and auxiliary meetings. What better way to inform the general membership what we do all over the country? These DVDs were well received.

Before my term is up, each chapter will also receive a master DVD that should be provided to all prospective members, so they get a visual image of what the SAR does around the country. Hopefully, this will have a positive effect on recruiting. Another first is that we started an SAR video archive of our history. In addition to the footage from our videographer, we have solicited and received video footage of chapter and state events from members all across the nation.

At the 2010 Congress in Cleveland, for the first time we are offering a souvenir DVD for 2009. Footage for the 2010 souvenir DVD is about half completed.

Both membership and supplemental applications continued to increase to record-breaking numbers. In calendar year 2009, new applications exceeded 3,000 for the first time, and total applications reached a new high of more than 4,000.

The number of members at the end of calendar year 2009 was the highest ever-almost 29,000. Unfortunately, we are still plagued with "certificate members" who join to obtain evidence of their Revolutionary War heritage and don't wish to help further our aims by continuing to pay their dues.

I will always remember presenting a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns in Arlington National Cemetery on April 10, with the assistance of the George Washington Chapter in Alexandria and 18 uniformed color guardsmen. Four came from Massachusetts, one from Ohio, and the remainder from Maryland and Virginia.

Through the auspices of the DC Society, I will always cherish being the principal speaker at the Jefferson Memorial in Washington on the 267th birthday celebration of Thomas Jefferson. With the cooperation of the NJSSAR, we had an impressive grave marking of our third President General, Horace Porter.

We worked with the McConnell Center to create SAR kiosks to put George Washington's portrait back into the classrooms. Hopefully, we will be able to obtain grants to provide these kiosks to each chapter.

The SAR Wounded Warrior Program began with our visit to Tripler Army Hospital in Honolulu, Hawaii. Hundreds of the Wounded Warrior coins have been presented to injured servicemen at military and VA hospitals around the U.S. and in Germany.

So that my message would reach as many members as possible, I included large SAR chapters in my travels-e.g., Dallas, Houston, Austin, Tyler and San Antonio, Texas; Chicago; Philadelphia; Alexandria, Va.; Shreveport, La.; and Cincinnati, Ohio. I also visited many small chapters in California, Texas, New Mexico, New York, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Oklahoma.

I spent 240 days traveling for SAR and most days at home working for SAR. To me, it was an honor to work full time for SAR. Through this travel, we also cemented closer ties with other patriotic lineage organizations, including the DAR, C.A.R., Sons of the Revolution, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Sons of Union Veterans, Society of Colonial Wars, Society of the War of 1812, Baronial Order of the Magna Charta, National Society of The Colonial Dames of America, and Society of the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. I also attended the annual Convention of the American Legion-riding in the parade, attending the banquet, and addressing some 6,000 Legionnaires at the general assembly.

My travels covered almost 80,000 miles or the equivalent of about three times around the earth at the equator. The first lady accompanied me on all but a very few trips. This has been a wonderful year, and we both want to extend our heartfelt thanks to all the SAR members and their wives who hosted us in their homes, transported us to and from airports, and planned our accommodations and meals. In addition, I extend my sincere thanks to an outstanding Executive Committee, Foundation Board, our hard-working committee members and our dedicated staff.

God Bless You, God Bless America, and God Bless the SAR.

E F Butler

Edward F. Butler Sr., President General, 2009-2010

PG Ed Butler visits Arlington National Cemetery



And on behalf of all compatriots, presents a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns

The weather could not have been more perfect on April 10, when President General Ed Butler visited Arlington National Cemetery in the company of compatriots from several Virginia chapters as well as chapters from the District of Columbia, Massachusetts and Ohio.

His tour of the cemetery began in Section 60, where many of the fallen from Iraq and Afghanistan rest. There the President General met Leonard and Mary Ann Cowherd at the grave of their son, 2nd Lt. Leonard Cowherd III. Lt. Cowherd, a West Point graduate, was killed in Operation Iraqi Freedom on May 16, 2004. Both Leonard Cowherd and his son are compatriots affiliated with Virginia's Culpeper Minute Men Chapter. In a brief ceremony, Butler presented a wreath and said, "We should be proud of the

hundreds of thousands of men and women who in the history of our country have made the supreme sacrifice on behalf of our great Nation. We must honor their sacrifice. More importantly, we need to show our gratitude to the wounded warriors of all campaigns." This ceremony was concluded with a prayer read by Cowherd.



Butler then proceeded to the Tomb of the Unknowns, where he was met by many other compatriots and 18 uniformed SAR Color Guardsmen from Virginia, Massachusetts and Ohio. Our wreath laying ceremony was one of about 25 conducted that day. More than 550 spectators filled the broad stairs facing the tomb. As the time for the President General's wreath-laying approached, the SAR Color Guardsmen lined up on either side of the stairs leading down to the tomb plaza.

Butler, George Washington Chapter President Bob Carr and George Washington Chapter Vice President Paul Briggs were escorted to the Tomb Plaza by Honor Guard Relief Commander SPC Joseph L. Hull.

After the wreath was in place, honors were rendered as a bugler played Taps.

Following the ceremony, many of the spectators asked to have their photographs taken with the Color Guardsmen. Clearly, this event was great from a publicity standpoint, and it was the right thing to do.



The George Washington Chapter coordinated the wreath-laying ceremony with the Military District of Washington, Arlington National Cemetery and the 3rd U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard). That chapter also provided transportation for the President General and his wife during their visit.

Although this was the fourth time such a ceremony had been conducted by the George Washington Chapter, it was the first time a sitting President General had placed a wreath at the tomb. Butler hopes that future SAR Presidents General will participate in these annual George Washington Chapter events.

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NSSAR Wounded Warrior Program

BY JUDGE ED BUTLER, NSSAR PRESIDENT GENERAL, 2009-2010

Before the 2009 Congress, I planned a program in which the president general, first lady and members of the local chapter would visit the service men and women in military or VA hospitals, who have been wounded in Iraq or Afghanistan. We soon discovered that the hospitalized also included wounded combat veterans from Vietnam, Kosovo, Somalia and other conflicts, so we broadened the program to include those wounded in combat in any conflict.

Aide de Camp George Harcourt prepared a form to be used to collect information from each injured soldier. Here's how the program is set up:

The National Society Sons of the American Revolution's Wounded Warrior program is designed for the president general and other state and chapter leaders to visit military and VA hospitals to personally thank the wounded service men and women for their service and sacrifice.

The NSSAR Wounded Warrior challenge coin will be presented by the president general (or by the VPG, state or chapter president), together with an SAR brochure and business card, to each injured soldier or veteran. One of the aides will ensure that all of the information on the Wounded Warrior form is completed. VA hospitals require that a consent form be signed by the veterans before their photo can be taken.

An aide will take a digital photo of the ceremony, which will be sent to the serviceperson by NSSAR headquarters staff, together with the Wounded Warrior Certificate and a copy of the appropriate news release. Headquarters staff will send a copy of the photo, Wounded Warrior Certificate and the original of the news release to the recipient's hometown newspaper. If possible, the ceremony will be videotaped and the tape sent to the SAR videographer and SAR webmaster.

Wearing of the SAR Color Guard uniform is encouraged at these events. At some military bases, the staff may wish to formalize the ceremony with the presentation of the colors, invocation, pledge, etc.

The first SAR ceremony took place at Tripler Army Hospital in Honolulu on Sept. 2, 2009. There, we recognized 12 combat veterans who suffered from severe post-traumatic stress disorder. When the 12 SAR members and their wives walked into a room, the veterans showed little reaction. First, I told them a little about the SAR, and how we had for many years honored our veterans by taking books, magazines, and toiletries to VA hospitals, and explained that we wanted to pay a special tribute to those who suffered from injuries received in combat. By the time we finished our ceremony, all but one of the veterans were smiling and laughing. Three even walked with us to the parking lot. Clearly, we had brightened their day, which was our goal.



While in Hawaii, we conducted wreath -laying ceremonies at the USS *Arizona*, USS *Oklahoma* and the Punch Bowl Cemetery.

On Sept. 18, 2009, we visited the VA hospital in Johnson City, Tenn., to present medals. While there, we spoke to an assembly of veterans, thanking them for their service and sacrifice. On Sept. 21, 2009, we conducted a similar ceremony at the VA hospital in Louisville, Ky., and the following day we presented awards to more than two dozen wounded warriors at the Ft. Knox Army base clinic.

The NSSAR Executive Committee made the Wounded Warrior Program an official program of the SAR at its fall 2009 Leaders hip Meeting. All state and chapter presidents are encouraged to locate those wounded in combat in their respective areas and to arrange a program to honor them. On Sept. 28, 2009, the San Antonio SAR Chapter conducted the first independent ceremony at the Intrepid Center at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

On Nov. 8, 2009, we presented awards to three wounded warriors at the Albuquerque Veterans Park and Museum in Albuquerque, N.M. This was a formal ceremony and included a color guard provided by the Civil Air Patrol. On Veterans Day, we participated in a Veterans Day Ball in San Antonio, Texas, where we honored six World War II veterans.

I participated in the California Society's ceremony to honor the recipients of the Medal of Honor at the Medal of Honor Monument in Riverside, Calif , on Nov. 18, 2009. On Dec. 12, 2009, my wife, Robin, and I participated in Wreaths Across America at the Dallas- Ft. Worth Veterans Cemetery, where I was the featured speaker. It was a beautiful ceremony, complete with color guards from reserve, National Guard and ROTC units.

On Dec. 22, 2009, I presented SAR Medals of Heroism to the two guards who stopped the Army psychiatrist who killed a dozen soldiers at Fort Hood, Texas. That afternoon, we conducted a Wounded Warrior ceremony at the Fort Hood Army Clinic.

On Feb. 9, 2010, members of the Kerrville, Texas, SAR assisted me in presenting coins to wounded combat veterans at the VA hospital there. Members of the Mississippi SAR went with Robin and me to the VA hospital in Jackson, Miss., on Feb. 24. The veterans were very glad to see us.



One of our largest ceremonies was at Fort Campbell, Ky. (the Kentucky-Tennessee line runs through the base). Four members of the TNSSAR Color Guard assisted in the ceremony. The airborne battalion commander instructed his adjutant to preside. He called the group to attention, and the colors were presented, followed by the pledge to the American flag. The battalion chaplain led us in prayer. The adjutant spoke briefly, followed by the commander and then me. After I spoke briefly about the SAR and the Wounded Warrior program, I presented coins and certificates to 39 wounded soldiers. We stayed and talked with them about an hour after the ceremony.

On March 9, we went to the Little Rock, Ark., VA hospital with officers of the ARSSAR, and on March 18, we were in the Oklahoma City, Okla., VA hospital with leaders from the Oklahoma SAR Society. With a large group of SAR color guardsmen from all over the United States, we paid tribute at the Tomb of the

Unknowns in Arlington Cemetery on April 10. I had the honor of placing an SAR wreath on that tomb to honor all who have given their lives in defense of our nation.

At the time of writing this article, we are scheduled to present Wounded Warrior coins and certificates to about 100 wounded combat veterans at the US Army Hospital in Landstuhl, Germany. Our visit was scheduled for May 27, following the SAR trip to Spain, England and France. Troops wounded in Iraq and Afghanistan are initially transported to this hospital for treatment. This will be our first USO trip. The USO was to help us with arrangements and accompany us through the hospital. They even arranged with SAR Executive Director Joe Harris to receive the coins and certificates by mail.

My message to members of the SAR is this: We have primed the pump to start this program. The ball is now in your court to keep it alive.

HERE'S WHAT WE NEED FROM MEMBERS OF LOCAL CHAPTERS:

1) Make prior arrangements with the commander of each hospital to approve your visit. If on a military base, ensure that the participants can gain entry, and if necessary, leave a list of participants with base security. Advise participants that they will need to show copies of the auto registration, auto liability insurance and their driver's license to obtain a visitor's pass for their vehicles.

2) Secure written approval for your visit (stating date, place, ward or clinic number and time) and obtain a copy of the authorization or pass for all participants.

3) Provide detailed information about the street address of the hospital, ward information and contact person, with telephone numbers, to all participants.

4) Provide all participants with a map of the base, showing the location of the hospital or clinic to be visited.

5) Determine if the participants need an escort in the hospital, and if so, obtain contact information.

6) A minimum of two or more uniformed color guardsmen or members wearing a blazer with the SAR blazer patch should participate. One should get the name, unit, home address and hometown newspaper of each warrior and should take photos for the warrior's hometown newspaper. A photographer should provide digital copies of all photos to both the editor of *The SAR Magazine* (sarmag@sar.org), the NSSAR webmaster (ian@itowler.com), and the NSSAR videographer (lgr1207@yahoo.com).

7) If possible, a third SAR member should participate with a digital video camera. A copy of the digital video should be sent to both the SAR webmaster (ian@itowler.com) and the NSSAR videographer (lgr1207@yahoo.com).

8) Although not required, a news release should be submitted in advance to the *Army Times*, *Navy Times*, *Air Force Times* or *Marine Corps Times* and/or *Stars and Stripes* newspapers and submit an article with photographs afterward.

9) Send copies of all of the above to the President General (Judge58@aol.com) and his travel coordinator (sartech@hot.rr.com).

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Butler primary speaker at Jefferson birthday celebration

On April 13, President General Ed Butler was the principal speaker at the Jefferson Memorial in Washington, D.C., for the 267th birthday celebration of Thomas Jefferson. Butler was accompanied by the first lady. The event was sponsored by the District of Columbia SAR Society. Past President of the DC Society Paul Hays served as the master of ceremonies. The DC Society has hosted this celebration since the Jefferson Memorial was dedicated.

The U.S. Marine Corps Brass Quintet entertained the crowd with a short concert before the festivities began. The colors were presented by a seven-member inter-service color guard, whose metal plates on their heels clicked smartly on the marble floor of the rotunda under the huge statue of Jefferson. Before the ceremony, a U.S. Army lieutenant general placed a wreath from President Obama at the base of the statue.

When the colors were presented, the brass band played the national anthem. Following the invocation, Hays introduced the dignitaries there. The senior member of the National Park Service brought greetings, after which Butler delivered his remarks, which follow.

After he spoke, Butler presented a wreath on behalf of the National Society. Other wreaths were presented on behalf of the C.A.R., SR, Founders and Patriots and many SAR state societies and chapters.

On June 10, Butler and the first lady will lay a wreath at Jefferson's tomb at Monticello, Va., assisted by members of the Thomas Jefferson SAR Chapter in Charlottesville. Afterward, the Butlers will be given a tour of Monticello.

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S 267TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

JEFFERSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON, D.C. -APRIL 13, 2010

REMARKS OF JUDGE EDWARD F. BUTLER SR.,

PRESIDENT GENERAL NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



I am very proud to be here today, as I have always been an admirer of Thomas Jefferson. He has been ranked by many scholars as one of the greatest United States Presidents. Let's recall some of the things that made him a great president and an exceptional person. He was an outstanding public servant at the highest levels for 40 years, including:

- Member of the Virginia House of Burgesses (1769-1776).
- Member of the Virginia House of Delegates (1776-1779).
- Virginia Delegate to the Second Continental Congress (1775-1776), where he served as the principal author of the Declaration of Independence.
- Second Governor of Virginia (1779-1781). He served during the American Revolutionary War, including two invasions by the English. He supported Gen. George Rogers Clark as Virginia militia commander of Kentucky County, Va., which led to the defeat of the British in the Northwest Territories.
- Virginia Delegate to the Congress of the Confederation (1783-1784).
- United States Ambassador to France (1785-1789).
- First United States Secretary of State (1790-1793).

- Second Vice President of the United States (1797-1801).
- Third President of the United States (1801-1809). Under his leadership, Ohio was admitted as a state in 1803.

Jefferson left a great legacy. He will always be known as the principal author of the Declaration of Independence. As U.S. President he arranged the Louisiana Purchase (1803), which doubled the size of the United States; he sponsored the Lewis and Clark expedition (1804); and he defeated the Barbary Pirates in 1805.

As a man, he was multifaceted. In addition to being a very capable attorney, he was a self-taught horticulturalist, architect and inventor. He was a voracious reader and was multilingual.

When Pres. John F. Kennedy welcomed 49 Nobel Prize winners to the White House in 1962, he said, "I think this is the most extraordinary collection of talent and of human knowledge that has ever been gathered together at the White House-with the possible exception of when Thomas Jefferson dined alone."

In Texas, we would say that he was "smarter than a tree full of owls." Clearly, he was a gifted intellectual, who dedicated his adult life to public service. He was a great man, and the United States is much better off because of his service.

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General Bernardo de Galvez and Spain

~~~~~ Finally Receive Proper Recognition ~~~~~

BY JUDGE EDWARD F. BUTLER SR.,
PRESIDENT GENERAL (2009-2010)

Late last year, Gen. Bernardo de Galvez was properly recognized twice by the U.S. Congress for his heroic efforts during the American Revolutionary War. I was fortunate to have played a role in both recognitions.

Galvez Becomes an Honorary Citizen of the United States

The movement to seek Honorary Citizenship had its origin at the charter ceremony in May 2010, when I traveled to Spain for the SAR Spain Society in Madrid. Members of the Spain DAR worked on this project. In early 2014, I was appointed to an international committee to seek Honorary U.S. Citizenship posthumously for Galvez. Shortly thereafter, President General Joseph W. Dooley (2013-2014) spoke to me about SAR involvement.

Joint Resolutions were entered into the U.S. House of Representatives (H.J. Res. 105) in January 2014 and the U.S. Senate (S.J. Res. 38) in February to make Gen. Bernardo de Galvez a U.S. Citizen. Rep. Jeff Miller (R-Fla.) introduced the citizenship legislation, lining up the support of the Florida House delegation.



I composed a resolution for consideration by the delegates to the SAR Congress in Greenville, S.C. As is required, I submitted the proposed resolution to the NSSAR Resolutions Committee to ensure it would be on the committee agenda. When the SAR Congress convened, I met with the Resolutions Committee and spoke on behalf of its passage. The committee unanimously agreed to recommend its passage by the whole Congress. At the Congress, I had the pleasure of introducing the resolution, and the delegates also voted unanimously to adopt the resolution as stated. The resolution is as follows:

I immediately submitted copies of the SAR Resolution to several other organizations, including The Order of the Granaderos de Galvez, The Texas Connection to the American Revolution, Los Bexarenos Genealogical Society and The Canary Islander Association, and requested that they, in turn, distribute a copy to each of their respective members with a request that each of their members contact their congressmen and senators. I also asked each to submit a similar resolution to members of Congress.

Our SAR staff sent a copy of the resolution with a cover letter from President General Lindsey Brock to each and every U.S. congressman and senator. In the history of the United States only seven individuals had previously been made Honorary Citizens. They were: Winston Churchill (1963), Raoul Wallenberg (1981), William Penn (1984), Hannah Callowhill Penn (1984), Mother Teresa (1996), Marquis de Lafayette (2002) and Casimir Pulaski (2009).

Lafayette and Pulaski were recognized for their service during the American Revolutionary War, so it was fitting that Galvez be considered for that honor. Why? In 1777, Bernardo de Galvez, the newly appointed Spanish governor of Louisiana, began shipping supplies up the Mississippi River in secret to the American Colonists. Gen. George Rogers Clark used the supplies to defeat the British in Illinois and Indiana. From Galvez in New Orleans, Washington received the much-needed supplies at Valley Forge.

Spain declared war on the British in 1779. During the next three years, Bernardo de Galvez raised armies from Louisiana and Texas with which he defeated the British all along the Mississippi River and in the Gulf of Mexico. This led to Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown to Gen. Washington and victory for the new United States. Washington publicly acknowledged his help.

GALVEZ'S PORTRAIT HUNG IN UNITED STATES SENATE

Sometimes Congress takes a while to keep its promises. This one took only 231 years. It has been that long since Congress pledged to hang a portrait in the U.S. Capitol honoring Bernardo de Galvez, a daring Spanish military leader who became a hero in the Colonies during the American Revolution.



An unlikely civil servant in D.C., TeFesa Valcarce Graciani, found herself as chairman of a committee to get Congress to honor a promise it made in 1783, following the signing of the Treaty of Paris, which concluded the American Revolutionary War. I was contacted in January 2014 and was made a member of the committee.

One of her friends in Malaga, Spain, sent her a copy of a May 1783 letter from Elias Boudinot, the president of the Continental Congress, to an American revolutionary financier, Oliver Pollock. In the letter, Boudinot accepted Pollock's gift of a portrait of Galvez. Pollock had worked with Galvez in New Orleans to acquire and distribute arms, ammunition and military supplies to the Americans.

Galvez had been the governor of Spanish-controlled Louisiana. Galvez led his Spanish troops against the British in Baton Rouge and Manchac, La.; Natchez, Miss.; Mobile, Ala.; and Pensacola, Fla. His troops captured Nassau, Bahamas, and were about to take the English pearl in the Caribbean-Jamaica-when the English decided they had had enough. There's a statue of him near the State Department. The city of Galveston, Texas, got its name from him, and St. Bernard Parish in Louisiana is a nod in his honor to his patron saint and namesake.

The committee dug up a Congressional resolution from 1783 ordering the portrait to be "placed in the room in which Congress meets." Congressman Chris Van Hollen (D-Md.) got the ball rolling in the House of Representatives, and Sen. Robert Menendez (D-N.J.), a Cuban American and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, led the movement in the U.S. Senate.

A national committee was formed, which included members of the SAR and DAR; The Texas Connection to the American Revolution in San Antonio, Texas; Los Bexarenos Genealogical Society of San Antonio, Texas; and the Order of the Granaderos y Damas de Galvez in San Antonio, Houston, New Orleans and Jacksonville, Fla. A letter-writing campaign proved to be successful.

Graciani called Manuel Olmedo Checa, the Galvez association member in Malaga who had unearthed the 1783 letter. He knew that a portrait with an impressive provenance was kept in a private collection in Malaga. That painting had reputedly been **commissioned** by the Spanish King Carlos III to honor Galvez after his return from the Americas. A **well-known** Spanish artist, **Carlos Monserrate**, offered to copy the portrait as a donation.

And so it was that in June 2014, Graciani received an oil painting, roughly 3 by 4 feet, of Bernardo de Galvez, posed in an elegantly embroidered suit with a medal pinned to his chest. With the assistance of PG Dooley, she placed it for safekeeping with the Daughters of the American Revolution, where it stayed until Dec. 9, 2014, when a crew hung it on the west wall of S-116, a compact but ornate room that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee uses to mark up bills and to host official coffees with heads of state. There was a small ceremony on Tuesday, Dec. 9, in the Capitol. With only two days' advance notice of the ceremony, I was unable to attend. PG Dooley represented the SAR at the ceremony.

Contribute to the Erection of a Statue of Galvez in Galveston, Texas

SAR members should be aware that there currently is a campaign to raise funds for the erection of a statue of Galvez on horseback in the city named for him Galveston, Texas (see page 36 for more information, along with a photo of a miniature representation of the sculpture). This is a project of the Galveston, Texas, SAR Bernardo de Galvez Chapter. The cost of the statue and necessary landscaping currently is estimated at \$400,000. Please send a tax-deductible contribution to: Bill Adriance, Co-Chair Statue Committee, SAR Bernardo de Galvez Chapter #1, P.O. Box 1, Galveston, TX 77553.

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PG Butler Pens Award-Winning Book

On May 10, 2010, then-President General Judge Ed Butler, during a private audience with then-Crown Prince Felipe de Borbon of Spain was asked by the Prince to write a book about Spain's involvement during the American Revolution. The royal audience was part of a three-week tour of Spain, organized and led by Butler for members the NSSAR and their wives.

Since serving as president of the Mexico Society of the SAR in 2001, Butler had been interested in helping Hispanics prove their descent from American Revolutionary War heroes. He descends from King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain. It was because he had published several articles about Spain helping the U.S. during the Revolutionary War in the National Genealogy Society's *Newsmagazine* and *The SAR Magazine* that he had received letters of appreciation from Prince Felipe and his father, King Juan Carlos.

On the day of the audience, King Juan Carlos was in the hospital recovering from lung surgery, and Prince Felipe was the "acting king." Last year, Juan Carlos abdicated in favor of Felipe, who now serves as King of Spain. During that interview, King Felipe also asked Butler to write a screenplay and wanted him to get Hollywood to make a movie, "and I want Antonio Banderas to play the part of [Bernardo] Galvez," he said. Butler also has written the "swashbuckling" screenplay and contacted Banderas' agent, who declined until "the money for the production is in place."

For Hispanic family historians, the book is a treasure trove. It contains 360 pages with 214 footnotes, 22 pages of reference materials, and 38 pages of appendices, rich with the names of Spanish Patriots who may be the ancestors of local Hispanics. These appendices include names of soldiers, citizens who donated pesos at the request of the king, and a list of Havana, Cuba, merchants who loaned money to France so it could pay its soldiers fighting in Virginia. This book gives a blow-by-blow description of how Spain systematically removed England as a threat for a second front from either the west or the south.

Interested Hispanics may find they are eligible for membership in the SAR and DAR, and Butler is attempting to recruit as many as can document their family trees. For historians, the book discusses many heretofore unknown battles involving Spanish soldiers and Spanish Militia who fought the British at Fort San Carlos in present-day St. Louis, and who attacked Fort St. Joseph and seized its large stockpile of weapons and food, ending a planned British sweep down the Mississippi River Valley to destroy Spanish and American outposts.

The Texas Connection with the American Revolution (TCARA) has given Butler an award for the "Best American Revolutionary War History Book in 2014." The book documents participation in the American Revolutionary War by hundreds of Spaniards, all of whom have descendants living and working in the Southwest and Gulf of Mexico areas of the United States. Hispanic children must no longer feel estranged from society, as the probabilities are that one of their ancestors helped the U.S. achieve its independence.

Butler is seeking speaking dates for other organizations. He can be reached at SARPG0910@aol.com. For additional information, visit www.galvezbook.com. For more information about Butler, visit judge-ed-butler.sarsat.org. The book can be ordered for \$29 plus \$6.50 for postage and handling. There is also a digital CD that will allow readers to scan the book for the names of possible ancestors. The CD costs \$15, but when ordered with the book, it is \$10.

Mail orders to: Southwest Historical Press, PO Box 170, 24165 IH-10 West Suite 217-170, San Antonio, TX 78257.