

The Defender

Constitution Day—September 17, 1787

“George Mason” a hit at Fairfax Resolves

8 September Chapter Meeting

Compatriot Don McAndrews, of the Col William Grayson Chapter SAR presented his rendition of “An Evening with George Mason” to a combined audience of Falcons Landing residents and Fairfax resolves members. Don has performed the living history of George Mason at Gunston Hall for decades. He entertained members and guests with an in-character monologue on Mason’s life which included drafting of the Virginia Declaration of Rights. His work at the commonwealth level had a major influence on the Declaration of Independence and the US Constitution. Mason, Elbridge Gerry and Edmund Randolph refused to sign the US Constitution because it did not include a Bill of Rights. Refusal to sign the Constitution caused a rift between with Mason and lifelong friend George Washington, who never spoke to him again.



Fairfax Resolves Chapter,
Virginia Society SAR

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

President’s Corner & Upcoming Events....2
 Washington’s letter to Hebrew Congregation at Newport3
 Barnard’s, American Revolution.....4
 Dr Benjamin Chapin, Surgeon, Virginia State Line Navy.....7
 2015 Photos; EMS/ Fire Safety, Anniversary of Yorktown* ...8

* You may march with uniform or coat and tie (blue blazer & tan trousers works fine, but wear a hat!) The sun can be brutal waiting for the parade to start and during the victory celebration.



Compatriots Marv Murray, Vern Eubanks, Don McAndrews (Col Wm Grayson Chap), Jeff Thomas, Dave Cook, & Lyle Bowman smile for the camera at the September Fairfax Resolves Chapter meeting. This photo was published in the Falcons Landing Military Retirement Community newsletter.

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

September is Constitution Month—Don't go googling for it, there is a Constitution Day and a Constitution Week, so I can have a Constitution Month if I want. I chose to include a recap of Don McAndrew's presentation on George Mason and his efforts predating and during the Constitutional Convention, and George Washington's efforts to encourage the various states to ratify the First Amendment as soon as possible, because this is "Constitution Month".

I am always looking for members who will write the story of their ancestors in years long gone. Do you have an interesting story to honor your ancestor? Even a mundane essay of your ancestor's life is still historical. Write it up, we'll find a place for your ancestor.

HELP WANTED: I have a presentation of the chapter's Fire Safety and EMS awards on 9 Oct 2016, at 10:00 a.m. The fire chief and other public service officers will be on hand, but I am the only one from Fairfax Resolves showing up. I want to show the fire safety & EMS officers that we are sincere in our presentation of these certificates and medals, but with just a single old man standing amidst the gathered personnel and their family doesn't send the message I want. This is not a long ceremony, and you can bring guests to tour the station and let these young professionals show off their apparatus, explaining how they operate. Look below at the upcoming events article for information.

Upcoming Events Oct –Dec 2016

9 Oct, 10:00 a.m.: **EMS and Fire Safety Officer Awards;** Fire Station 411, 6624 Hulvey Terrace, Alexandria Va. 22306 (need assistance!)

8 Oct Battle of Kings Mountain, Blacksburg, SC. Historic battle which turned the tide of the British Southern Campaign. Battle fought Oct 7, 1780.

19 Oct Battle of Yorktown and Victory Day Celebration. Easy to get to and a fantastic well-attended event. There is a short parade march, ending with a huge combined US & French celebration at the Yorktown Memorial. Brunswick Stew on the grounds!

22 Oct, 1:00-3:00 p.m. Rescheduled Oct Chapter and orientation meeting; Accotink Unitarian Universalist Church (AUUC) – The planned 8 Oct meeting has been rescheduled and repurposed as an informal social interaction and orientation for both new and seasoned SAR members. AUUC is located at 10125 Lakehaven Court, Burke, VA. This is about 100 yards south of the intersection of Fairfax County Parkway and Burke Lake Rd. Bring hors d'oeuvres to share, and wine/beer/soft drinks. This is a nice facility with open space for such meetings, there are tables and chairs available, and we can use their video system if desired. The building is very handicap friendly, and has close parking for all. Families are invited.

17 Nov 7 p.m. Chapter meeting and speaker Glenn Williams presenting "Colonial Virginia Militia". Falcons Landing.

19 Dec 11 a.m.-2 p.m. Chapter Meeting and Holiday Social Falcons Landing.

President George Washington's Letter to the Hebrew Congregation at Newport, August 18, 1790

History behind the first amendment of the Constitution:

When the US Constitution was drafted, state sponsored religions were the norm within the European countries. Punishment for non-compliance could be severe.

The first amendment had been drafted as the lead-in to the Bill of Rights shortly before George Washington's letter to the Jews of Newport, RI, but the amendment was still out among the states for ratification.

Gentlemen:

While I received with much satisfaction your address replete with expressions of esteem, I rejoice in the opportunity of assuring you that I shall always retain grateful remembrance of the cordial welcome I experienced on my visit to Newport from all classes of citizens.

The reflection on the days of difficulty and danger which are past is rendered the more sweet from a consciousness that they are succeeded by days of uncommon prosperity and security.

If we have wisdom to make the best use of the advantages with which we are now favored, we cannot fail, under the just administration of a good government, to become a great and happy people.

The citizens of the United States of America have a right to applaud themselves for having given to mankind examples of an enlarged and liberal policy—a policy worthy of imitation. All possess alike liberty of conscience and immunities of citizenship.

It is now no more that toleration is spoken of as if it were the indulgence of one class of people that another enjoyed the exercise of their inherent natural rights, for, happily, the Government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that they who live under its protection should demean themselves as good citizens in giving it on all occasions their effectual support.

It would be inconsistent with the frankness of my character not to avow that I am pleased with your favorable opinion of my administration and fervent wishes for my felicity.

May the children of the stock of Abraham who dwell in this land continue to merit and enjoy the good will of the other inhabitants—while every one shall sit in safety under his own vine and fig tree and there shall be none to make him afraid.

May the Father of all mercies scatter light, and not darkness, upon our paths, and make us all in our several vocations useful here, and in His own due time and way everlastingly happy.

G. Washington

See <http://www.tourosynagogue.org/history-learning/gw-letter> for more detailed information.

The above Touro Synagogue web site was the source for this article.

Pundits sully the reputation of the Father of Our Country, but this letter proves the man of 6 years schooling had greater wisdom and altruistic character than any who followed him. The concepts in President Washington's letter were not commonly held among the citizenry of his day.

V. Eubanks

The Barnards
American Revolutionaries
by Compatriot John E. "Jack" Sweeney
Colonel, U.S. Army-Retired

Captain Edward Barnard, born in 1710 in Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut, was descended from Francis Barnard who emigrated from Ipswich, England, aboard the ship Francis in 1634. Edward was the second child of Joseph Barnard and Abigail Griswold.¹ A veteran of the French and Indian War, Edward had served the British Crown as a Connecticut Colonial Militia officer in the campaigns of 1758 and 59, first as a lieutenant in Captain Wolcott's 9th Company of Colonel Phineas Lyman's First Regiment and in the succeeding campaign as a Captain, commanding the 8th Company of the same regiment.²

Captain Barnard, as he was ever more to have been known, married Mabel Pinney, born 30 Sep 1723, daughter of Humphrey Pinney and Abigail Deming of Hartford, Connecticut.³ Edward and Mabel had two sons, Edward, Jr. and Lemuel, and five daughters Mabel, Abigail, Hannah, Miriam and Roxana.⁴

Probably because of the distinguished military service of his father as a captain, and what must have been his own personal commitment to the American revolutionary cause, on 8 May 1775 Edward Barnard, Jr., a 32 year old father of four children, answered Connecticut's first call for troops. He volunteered to serve as a common soldier in the Second Regiment of the Connecticut Continental Line, commanded by Col. Joseph Spencer. Edward Barnard, Jr. was assigned to the Regiment's 3rd Company, commanded by Capt. Roger Enos of Windsor.⁵ Events would move rapidly and Edward was among a detachment of soldiers from the regiment designated for deployment, with Captain Roger Enos, soon to be Lieutenant Colonel, as part of the campaign led by then Colonel Benedict Arnold to capture Quebec, Canada.

Two days after Edward Barnard, Jr. enlisted in the Connecticut Continental Line's 2nd Regiment, the Americans had captured Fort Ticonderoga on 10 May 1775. This essentially opened the way for an American advance into Canada, but the Continental Congress resolved on 1 June not to initiate such an operation. However, it is believed at the urging of General Washington, on 27 June Congress reversed this decision and directed an invasion, if practicable, to cause creation of Canada into the 14th colony. Late in the summer of 1775, Major General Philip P. Schuyler of New York's Continental Line, had moved his force of about 1,200 troops and a small "heterogeneous" fleet by way of Lake Champlain north toward Canada.⁶ This maneuver resulted in a response by British Major General Guy Carleton, then Governor of Canada at Quebec. At the urging of then Colonel Benedict Arnold, General Washington reportedly decided he could spare a portion of the troops besieging Boston for a relatively small force

¹ Henry R. Stiles, *The History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor 1635-1891*(1891, Press of The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co.) vol. I, p. 58

²Hartford, Connecticut Historical Society, *Rolls of Connecticut Men in the French and Indian War, 1755-1762* (Facsimile Reprint, 1994, Heritage Books, Bowie, MD, orig. printing 1905), vol. II, pp. 22, 113

³ Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc., *The Connecticut Nutmegger*, ISSN 0045-8120, Dec 1995) Vol. 28, No. 3, p. 376

⁴ Royal R. Hinman, *A Catalogue of the Names of the Early Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut*, 1852, Press of Case, Tiffany and Company, Hartford, CT, p. 140

⁵ Adjutant General, State of Connecticut, *Record of Service of Connecticut Men in War of the Revolution*, 1880, compiled by Authority of the General Assembly, Hartford, CT, pp. 45, 47

⁶ Mark Mayo Boatner, III, *Encyclopedia of the American Revolution*, 2nd printing 1969, Van Rees Press, New York, p. 174

under command of Arnold for a movement to contact through Maine's Kennebec River Valley to ultimately assault the British garrison at Quebec, Canada. This was America's first invasion of a foreign land and it was initiated scarcely two months after Gen. Washington's assumption of command of the Continental Army at Boston, Massachusetts.

Canada had become essentially "ripe for the picking." The goals of the Quebec Campaign were not only to deliver a strategic blow to the British by capturing the gateway to the St. Lawrence River and thereby to all of Canada, but also to convince French-speaking Canadians to join the Revolution on the side of the United Colonies. This had significant merit in that when the British gained control of Canada in 1763, at the conclusion of the French and Indian War, nearly 70,000 French-speaking Catholics in Quebec came under British very imperial rule which included denial of any political rights to Catholics. Additionally, British Major General Guy Carleton had been forced to send two of his four regiments south to deal with the rebels in Boston, leaving only a few hundred men to fend off an assault on Quebec.⁷ In a 21 September 1775 letter, General Washington advised the Continental Congress of the dispatch of "Colonel Arnold with one thousand men to penetrate into Canada by way of Kennebeck River, and, if possible, to make himself master of Quebec"⁸

The American Continental Army's invasion plan comprised a two-pronged operation involving a northern deployment of an augmented 1,700 man force, under Gen. Philip Schuyler, from Fort Ticonderoga along Lake Champlain to take Montreal and then move to join Colonel Benedict Arnold's 1,200 man force for an attack on Quebec. Colonel Arnold's troops from Connecticut and Massachusetts were to deploy initially by sea from Newburyport, New Hampshire to the mouth of the Kennebec River in Maine for the movement to Quebec. The impending winter cold weather was believed to have been an advantage because any British water-borne reinforcements in the frozen river waters would be difficult.

However, poor planning resulted in poor performance and soon it was apparent that the campaign's troops had to deal with the harshest conditions of exposure in extremely cold water temperatures, thick forests, almost non-existing roads, and rough terrain which resulted in rampant sickness, famine, death and in some cases desertions by soldiers simply seeking to survive the ravages of the wilderness. Colonel Arnold had badly miscalculated travel distances and the difficult operational environment. In spite of extensive guidance from Gen. Washington, Colonel Arnold failed to even obtain the essentials of competent guides and accurate maps. The waters along the planned route were not completely frozen but were extremely cold and most of the supplies were lost in leaking 400-pound flat-bottomed cargo boats, called "bateaux," which had to be carried by exhausted freezing soldiers around un-navigable portions of rivers over open terrain, moving for miles men and material from pond to pond. Because of lost supplies, oxen and other draft animals had to be slaughtered for food so manpower became the only carrying option.

By mid-October, Arnold's force had reached what is termed the "Great Carrying Place" where, unlike previously, the heavy flat bottom boats had to be carried not from one nearby pond of water to another but for a distance that was truly "great," being twelve miles and really much more given the rugged height of the mountainous terrain."⁹ By Thursday, Oct 12th, a Lieutenant reported that he discovered that the river from the last carrying place was "--80 miles -- most part of the way a fine deep river with

⁷ Ray Raphael, *George Washington's Rules for Waging War Five with Honor*, American History Magazine, Feb 2010

⁸ Justin H. Smith, *Arnold's March from Cambridge to Quebec*, 1903, NY, The Knickerbocker Press, p. 22

⁹ *Ibid*, p. 314

little current, some five falls and short carrying places in rapid water."¹⁰ Unfortunately, by this time, the situation for Edward Barnard, Jr., had deteriorated badly and by 16 Oct 1775, according to the Journal of the mission, a Monday,¹¹ Private Edward Barnard, Jr., having served little more than five months in the Continental Army, who had not deserted from the horrible conditions, had given his last full measure. Like so many others in this ill-prepared and poorly led force he died. He is specifically listed as "died" and not killed in the official record of service.¹² The location of his undoubtedly unmarked grave is, like so many others, unknown along the Kennebec River valley in the mountains of Maine near the "Great Carrying Place." The ensuing operations against the British in Canada were complete failures with horrendous exposure, battle casualty, and prisoner losses of American, Indian, and Canadian allied troops. The tragedy of the death of Edward Barnard, Jr. and so many others from this disastrous campaign remains apparent today with the opportunity for Canada as a 14th Colony and part of the United States, lost.

Upon receipt of the news of the death of his eldest son, Edward Barnard, Jr., Captain Edward Barnard in Windsor, Connecticut had to deal with care for his son's widow and four children. He assumed guardianship for his four grandchildren: Ruth age 10, Edward Barnard, III age 8, Sarah age 6, and Lucretia age 3.¹³ Details regarding Edward's widow, Ruth, remain elusive as well as details associated with care of the younger grandchildren following the death of Captain Barnard in 1783. However, it is known that the six year old daughter, named Sarah, married Ambrose Hodgkin of Windsor, Connecticut who around 1812 changed his surname to Hotchkiss.¹⁴ It is through her that this author descends from the Barnards.

Captain Barnard had obviously dealt with both the care of his son's family and also served the revolution against the British Crown that he once had served. Although he was a former officer and combat commander, leading troops in the field at the age of 65 was clearly not an option. The records show that he chose to serve the Connecticut Colony in Revolution as a member of a Windsor, Connecticut Committee to encourage enlistments in the Connecticut Continental Line.¹⁵ Captain Edward Barnard also is cited as having served as what is called the Captain of the Commissary collecting food, clothing, and other necessities for the soldiers of the Revolution including his other son, Lemuel, and his sons-in-law.¹⁶ The revolution continued for the rest of Captain Barnard's life but his death in 1783 at least enabled him to witness the American Revolution's victory.

This almost 350 year old history of this author's Barnard ancestors illustrates what so many American families have endured to sustain our great nation. This author, a Vietnam combat infantry veteran, proudly boasts of two sons, John and younger brother Brett, both of whom also served in America's Army. During the 2007 Iraq War surge, John, then a police officer and U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) Military

¹⁰ Ibid, p. 472

¹¹ Ibid, p. 474

¹² Adjutant General, State of Connecticut, *Record of Service of Connecticut Men in War of the Revolution*, 1880, compiled by Authority of the General Assembly, Hartford, CT, p. 47

¹³ Royal R. Hinman, *A Catalogue of the Names of the Early Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut*, 1852, Press of Case, Tiffany and Company, Hartford, CT, p. 140 and Hartford, CT Register of Probate Records, Vol. 23 1778-1788, p. 64, Court of Probate at Hartford 19 Feb 1776, Appointment of Capt. Edward Barnard as guardian for the five children, names and ages specified, of his son Edward Barnard, Jr., deceased

¹⁴ The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. XCIV, 1940, Boston, MA, *Memoirs of Charles Erling Hotchkiss*, p. 283

¹⁵ Henry R. Stiles, *The History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut, 1635-1891*, 1891, Vol. I, Hartford, CT, Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., p. 326

¹⁶ Kenneth Duane Miller, *Barnard-Miller and Allied Families*, 1952, p. 54

Police Captain, was activated to train Regular Army military police for combat. His younger brother, Compatriot Brett, deployed to Iraq as a First Lieutenant rifle platoon leader in the Virginia Army National Guard's Company A, 1st Battalion, 116th Infantry, 29th Infantry Division of World War II "Bedford Boys" fame. Thankfully, both safely returned and remain active in the U.S. Army Reserve while also pursuing successful civilian careers, married and along with their sister, raising their own Barnard family descendants totaling five girls and four boys.

Dr. Benjamin Chapin, Surgeon, Virginia State Line Navy
Dave Cook, Chapter Registrar
VASSAR Asst Registrar

Benjamin Chapin was born on 24 May 1736 of Benjamin Chapin Jr. and Anna Howard in Springfield Massachusetts.ⁱ Benjamin married Margaret Colton daughter of Benjamin Colton and Elizabeth Pynchon in Springfield on 04 Mar 1760.ⁱⁱ

By 1763, the couple had moved to Connecticut where their five children were born. Hiram was born on 05 Jan 1763 in Wallingford Township. The remaining children were all born in New London; Gurden on 15 Nov 1765, Elizabeth Pynchon in about 1766, Anna Howard on 08 Apr 1769 and Margaret Colton in about 1771. The Chapin family moved to Alexandria Virginia in about 1775 and eventually built a home at 212 South Fairfax Street.

Benjamin Chapin received an appointment as a surgeon in the Virginia State Line Navy in March 1775. The Virginia Navy assigned him to the Galley *Protector* in April 1776. On Sunday 21 December 1776, the Galley *Protector* with Lt Thomas Commanding was lying in Queens Creek. Lt Thomas next moved the Galley to Lewis's Landing and had it prepared to proceed to York River as far as New Castle with a quantity of gunpowder. In March 1777, the *Protector* and the *Safeguard* were patrolling the Eastern Shore from a station at Cherrystones. The *Protector* was "there to protect the trade and inhabitants of the place." On 24 April 1777, the *Protector* was listed with one 18 pounder, 6 six pounders and an authorized compliment of 45 men.

On 25 July 1777, the Virginia Navy Board began preparing the Ship *Tartar* with Captain Richard Taylor as captain, for operations. On Friday, October 24-31, 1777, the *Tartar* was lying at Fraser's Ferry on the Mattaponi River. The ship advertised for a surgeon's mate. Benjamin Chapin probably was the ship's surgeon at the time. In November 1778, Benjamin Chapin became ill, placed on sick leave and returned to Alexandria.ⁱⁱⁱ

Benjamin Chapin drafted his will on 13 August 1781 and filed it with Fairfax County.^{iv} He died before 15 October 1781 in Alexandria. Several sources indicate Benjamin Chapin's final resting place is on the grounds of Old Christ (Episcopal) Church in Alexandria.^{v, vi} No grave marker exists. The former is probably correct as church records and newspaper reports indicate, Margaret, his wife, was buried there 26 February 1791.^{vii, viii} Benjamin Chapin's family received Revolutionary War Bounty Warrant No. 4565, dated 21 January 1792.^{ix, xxi}

- ⁱ Ancestry.com, "Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988 [database on-line], Provo, UT. From "Town and city Clerks of Massachusetts, Massachusetts Vital and Town Records.
- ⁱⁱ Ancestry.com, Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988 [database on-line], Provo, UT from Town and City Clerks of Massachusetts, Massachusetts Vital and Town Records
- ⁱⁱⁱ Steward, Robert Armistead, "The History of Virginia's Navy of the Revolution", Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, MD. 1934, p. 168
- ^{iv} Sparacio, Ruth and Sam, "Virginia County Court Records, Will Abstracts of Fairfax County, Va (1767-1783", Fairfax County Will Book D, p. 71.
- ^v Brakebill, Clovis H., "Revolutionary War Graves Register", 1973, pp 672,
- ^{vi} 4173 Rev War Patriot Burials in VA, VASSAR, 16 Sep 2016 reports burial sources as JLARC 1: 196
- ^{vii} Wright, F. Edward and Pippenger, Wesley E, "Early Church Records of Alexandria City and Fairfax County, p. 91.
- ^{viii} Pippenger, Wesley E, "Marriage and Death Notices from Alexandria, Virginia Newspapers Vol I: 1784 – 1838" 2005, p. 9.
- ^{ix} NARA, Revolutionary War pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, Record Group 15, Pension Number R 25.
- ^x Crawford, Michael J., "Naval Documents of the American Revolution", Naval Historical Center, Dept. of the Navy, Washington D.C., 1996, Vol VII to X
- ^{xi} Brumbaugh, Gaius Marcus, "Revolutionary War Records, Virginia" Genealogical Publishing co., Baltimore, MD, 1995, pp 28-29.

2015 EMS/Fire Safety Medal Award



2015 Yorktown Victory Parade