

T E N N E S S E E

Patriot

TENNESSEE SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

www.tnssar.org

SUMMER 2016





WE ARE SAR !

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

At the last BOG meeting, It was announced that the Tennessee Society Sons of the American Revolution may now be referred to as the Tennessee Sons of the American Revolution or TN SAR. A new logo is also now available:



The official name(s) of the organization are not changing. The use of SAR consistently is to increase knowledge of the organization publicly.

Compatriots,
We are making good progress in growing our membership and I hope you are recruiting at every opportunity. Below is a breakdown of chapter growth since the beginning of this year. We have an 11.3% growth so far this year. Thanks for your efforts.

On the cover: *Compatriot Larry Pool of the Lt. William Quarles Chapter serving as flag bearer in the Independence Day Parade in Cookeville.*

Compatriot Pool displays the famous Bennington flag, carried in the Battle of Bennington VT on 16 Aug 1777 by the Vermont militia. This flag is said to be the first to lead American armed forces on land. (Notice the seven point stars rather than the later five point).

David Eagan
President, TN SAR

Chapter Membership Summary

Chapter	1/1/2016	8/16/2016		
	Total	Regular	Junior	Total
Lt. Andrew Crockett Chapter	108	124	5	129
Andrew Jackson Chapter	92	99	2	101
Colonel Anthony Bledsoe Chapter	46	56	2	57
Colonel Benjamin Cleveland Chapter	186	197	17	214
Christopher Strong Chapter	24	25	0	25
Cumberland Gap Chapter	21	21	0	21
Hiwassee Chapter	35	36	0	36
Isaac Shelby Chapter	79	85	2	87
Jackson Purchase Chapter	12	12	0	12
James Madison Chapter	48	50	0	50
John Sevier Chapter	95	106	0	106
Joseph Greer Chapter	36	40	1	41
Kings Mountain Chapter	69	67	1	68
State of Franklin Chapter	17	17	0	17
Stephen Holston Chapter	85	91	1	92
Stones River Chapter	19	21	0	21
Thomas Kilgore Chapter	10	10	0	10
Tombigbee Chapter	35	37	0	37
Valentine Sevier Chapter	65	67	0	67
Watauga Chapter	15	24	2	26
Lt. William P. Quarles Chapter	36	41	1	42
Totals	1133	1226	34	1260

CONTINUE THE GROWTH!



BOG MEETING JULY 16



President David Eagan presents the Liberty Medal to Vice-President Bill Hickerson Jr.



President Eagan presents the Liberty medal to Compatriot Rick Hollis.



President Eagan presents the Liberty Medal to Compatriot Colin Wakefield.



President Eagan presents the Liberty Medal to Compatriot Phillip Horton III.



President Eagan presents the Liberty Medal to Compatriot Weldon Brock.



President Eagan presents the Liberty Medal to Kings Mtn. Chapter President Jeffery Howard accepting for Compatriot Jim Wilson.



President Eagan presents the Liberty Medal to President-elect David Johnston accepting for Compatriot Ronald Jones.



President Eagan presents Liberty Medals to Col. Benjamin Cleveland Chapter President Randall Higgins accepting for Compatriots James McKinney and Charles Dammann.



President Eagan presents the Service to Veterans Medal to Compatriot Mark Cox.

The Liberty Medal is presented to those compatriots who have recruited 10 new members over a period of time.



Streamers were presented to the state level committees.



President-elect David Johnston presents the SAR Youth Streamer Award to Dr. Ray Clapsadle. This award is presented to state societies who participate in the ROTC/JROTC contest.



President-elect David Johnston presents the Adm. William R. Furlong Memorial Award & streamer to Weldon Brock. This award is presented to state societies that have fulfilled the qualifications of awarding flag certificates in the previous year.

The Tennessee Patriot, the e-newsletter of the Tennessee Society Sons of the American Revolution is posted to the TNSSAR website quarterly. If you wish to contribute news or material to this newsletter, please contact the editor:

David Carr – choirboy44@live.com



President-elect David Johnston presents the Officer's Streamer Award to Rick Hollis. This award is presented to state societies whose president and national trustees have attended both preceding trustees meetings and the previous Annual Congress.



COL. BENJAMIN CLEVELAND CHAPTER

On Memorial Day 2016 the Col. Benjamin Cleveland Chapter was involved in the festivities for the Bradley County Memorial Day Celebration.



The TNSSAR Color Guard commanded by Tanasi River Brigade Commander John Clines with guardsmen Jim McKinney, Claude Hardison, Randall Higgins, Joe White and Sam Allen.

VALENTINE SEVIER CHAPTER

On the 4th of July 2016 the Valentine Sevier Chapter presented the Colors for the Reading of the Declaration of Independence in downtown Clarksville at the Court House.



Color Guard – Commander Roger Tenney, Steve Gaines, Johnny Head, James Hobbs, Donald Horton, James F Hobbs Jr, Bob Parker, Robert Nichols, Rick Longton and Edward Phillips.



KINGS MOUNTAIN CHAPTER

At the August meeting, the Kings Mountain Chapter honored compatriot Joe Jefferson for his upcoming 90th birthday.



On May the 28th, 2016 the Valentine Sevier Chapter and the TNSSAR Color Guard with the Daughters of the American Revolution had a Memorial Day weekend celebration to honor the patriots buried at the Elmwood Cemetery in Springfield, TN.



Color Guard members in attendance were James Thweatt, Donald Horton, Jim Johnson, Roger Tenney and Johnny Head.



Chapter President Jeffery Howard presented Compatriot Jefferson with the Meritorious Service Medal in recognition of his years of service to the SAR.

Kings Mountain Chapter Color Guard participated in the Independence Day parade in Kingsport.



Participants were Darryl Addington, John Kubenka, James Briddell, Larry Ball, and David Carr.



Compatriot Darryl Addington represented the Tennessee SAR at Ramsour's Mill Battleground in Lincoln County NC on June 20. He presented wreaths for the Tennessee SAR and for the Kings Mtn. Chapter.

On September 2, the 235th anniversary of the Battle of Eutaw Springs, South Carolina was commemorated. This battle was the last major engagement of the war in the Carolinas and caused the British to withdraw from most of their conquests in the Carolinas. Kings Mtn. Chapter compatriot Mike Brimer, who lives in Fairfield CA, attended the commemoration of this battle hosted by the Eutaw Springs Chapter of the South Carolina SAR. Compatriot Brimer's patriot Joseph Brimer took part in this pivotal battle, and Compatriot Brimer was invited to speak at the ceremony.



Compatriot Mike Brimer presented wreaths for the Tennessee SAR and for the Kings Mtn. Chapter. **Following is a text of his speech:**

"We are not a country formed by fearful men." When the Revolutionary War began in 1775, the colonies had about 2 1/2 million people. By 1783, after 9 years of war, some 250,000 men (and some daring and brave women) including your ancestors, had served in the young nation's military. They came from all walks of life, were of all ages, and served for months or even years in a hundred different ways. They served on the front lines or on ships. They transported food and supplies, built boats, and made powder and bullets. Some were even spies.

At the beginning of the war, Thomas Jefferson stated that the issue then was the same as it had been throughout all history - whether man should be allowed to govern himself or whether he should be ruled by a small elite.

Independence or servitude - those were the two choices. It was the patriots, your ancestors, who left their homes and families to fight for self-governance.

There were about 90,000 men actually serving each year, but in reality, only about 18,000 were in organized units. The other 70,000 were generally considered militia - farmers who arrived to fight, then left for home once the battle was over. By the end of the war, a total of about 10 % of the population had fought for the liberty and freedom of the other 90%.

Their sacrifice was great: 6,824 patriots were killed in battle. 17,000 died of disease and the tortures of being a prisoner of war. 25,000 were wounded. So a total of some 50,000 men were either killed or wounded in the formation of this country - one of the highest casualty rates of any US war. But they persisted. And we are here today to honor them.

Joseph Brimer, and every other man who fought in the "Southern Campaign", was part of the 10%. Joseph was born in North Carolina. He was a farmer. At age 20 (in early 1780) he and his fiancé Celia Heard announced their pending marriage, as was required by the ritual of "The Banns". They were married in Celia's South Carolina home town, a village called Ninety Six, by a justice of the peace. Their new home was about 3 miles outside of town. But just 6 months after the wedding, when General Gates was defeated, Joseph packed his bag, grabbed his rifle, left home and went back to North Carolina to join the militia.

Life was not easy. Within the first month after joining the militia, Joseph found himself part of a small band of men under the command of Colonel Sumpter, then Colonels Lacy, Hawthorne and Williams. They marched to meet up with a larger group of "overmountain men" who were marching from Sycamore Shoals towards Kings Mountain to fight the

British. His older brother William was in the larger group under command of Colonel John Sevier, the man who later became the first governor of Tennessee. Joseph and William fought in the same battle, under different leaders, and afterwards, went their separate ways to return to their homes and farms, just like the other militiamen.

Six months later, Joseph joined his fellow militiamen again to fight the British at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse. And he returned home again, only to find that he was caught up in the siege of the fort at Ninety Six two months later. Then 3 months after that, some 235 years ago, he was with 2,091 of his fellow army and militiamen again, fighting the British in the Battle of Eutaw Springs. Many of them were poorly equipped, underfed, and in tattered clothing...but they fought. They, epitomizing General Greene's description of the men under his command that "fight, get beat, rise, and fight again".

Joseph Brimer, like most of those who survived the battle of Eutaw Springs, returned to his home to work the farm. Soon, the war was over, and the Marquis de Lafayette noted that Humanity had won its battle - liberty now had a country.

In fact, James Madison noted that those who fought, our 10% "...accomplished a revolution which had no parallel in the annals of human society."

Joseph and Celia lived in Ninety Six for a couple more years then moved to North Carolina to help his father with his farm. After his father's death, he and Celia and their children moved to Hall County, Georgia where they finally settled. Near the end of his life, like most of those who fought for liberty and freedom, Joseph was awarded a military pension for his service. He died at age 63. At age 90, Celia was awarded a widow's pension.

To paraphrase Benjamin Franklin, freedom is not a gift bestowed upon us by other men, but a right that belongs to us by the laws of God and nature. But we must also remember Thomas Paine's 1777 message that "those who

expect to reap the blessings of freedom must undergo the fatigues of supporting it."

We have built this country remembering Thomas Jefferson's guiding principal that the price of freedom is eternal vigilance, and the wisdom of George Washington's warning that to be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.

Vigilance and preparation are still our guiding principles.

And to this day, it is still the 10% who protect the other 90%. Thank God for them.

Thank you for allowing me to join you today to honor Joseph Brimer and all those who fought at this site for our freedom. It is an honor to be here surrounded by so many descendants of those patriots.

(Editor's note: Printed with permission of Compatriot Mike Brimer. Our thanks to him for representing the Tennessee SAR.)



LT. WILLIAM B. QUARLES CHAPTER

On the 4th of July 2016 the Lt. William P. Quarles Chapter in Cookeville, TN led the Independence Day Parade in downtown Cookeville as it has since the chapter was first organized.



Flags represented included the Fifty Star American Flag, the thirteen star Betsy Ross Flag, the Bennington 76 flag, the Tennessee State Flag, the SAR Flag, and the Quarles Chapter Flag.



Participants included Ken Whitaker, Richard Skeels, Larry Pool, Jerry Lofton Graves, Joshua Savage, and Prospective Members Tommy Phillips and Larry Gunnels.

STEPHEN HOLSTON CHAPTER

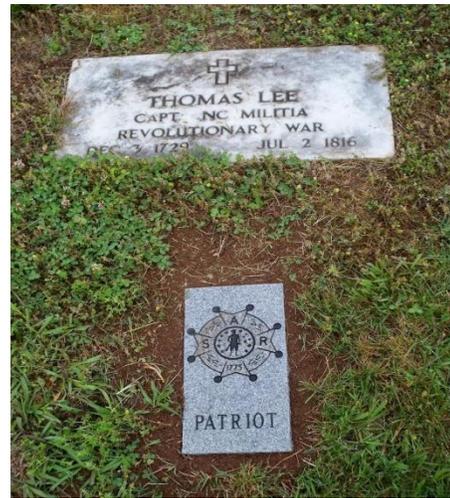
On July 4th, 2016 the Stephen Holston Chapter hosted the James White Fort Celebration at the Fort in downtown Knoxville.



Color Guard - Commander John Clines, Wayne Croley, Tracy Wilson, Randall Higgins, Jim McKinney, Lynn Fox, David Johnston, Claude Hardison and John Clines Jr.

STATE OF FRANKLIN CHAPTER

On May the 21st, 2016 the TN SAR Color Guard commanded by Tanasi River Brigade Commander John Clines presented the Colors for the Grave Marking of Patriot Captain Thomas Lee in Rogersville, TN. The State of Franklin Chapter was the host for this ceremony.





Color Guard Members in Attendance were Commander John Clines, Darryl Addington, Jim McKinney and Dick Burdette.



Bronze Color Guard Medal



Silver Color Guard Medal

COL. ANTHONY BLEDSOE CHAPTER

On September 4th, 2016 the Col. Anthony Bledsoe Chapter held a Patriot Grave Marking for Ensign John McMurry at the Old Beech Cemetery in Hendersonville, TN. The event was in conjunction with the McMurry Family Reunion during the Labor Day weekend.



In 1775, John McMurry enlisted in Capt. James Chambers Co. 1st Penn. Regiment commanded by Col. Kemp. He marched to Boston, New York and Long Island. He fought in White Plains and York Island and was promoted to Sargent. Sargent McMurry fought in the Battle of Trenton, Princeton and Germantown and was promoted to Sgt. Major and sent to recruit troops in Pennsylvania. In 1779 he went to sea on the brig *Fair America* under Capt. Decatur as a licensed pirate.



The TNSSAR Color Guard and a member of the KYSSAR Color Guard presented the Colors and fired a 3 Round Musket Volley as well as 4 Cannons that fired volleys.



TNSSAR Color Guard in attendance:
Commander John Clines, Jim Johnson, Steve Gaines, James L. Hobbs, Fred Ryan, James F. Hobbs, Larry Pool, Bill Massey, Dennis Harris, Allen Poteete, Jim McKinney, Sanford Payton, Bob Hughes, George Miller, Bill Wendt, Clarence Watson, Johnny Head, Frank Schafer and Steve Mallory, KYSSAR

JOSEPH GREER CHAPTER

Joseph Greer Chapter President Mark Cox presented Bronze Roger Sherman Medals to the three compatriots that have served as Joseph Greer Chapter presidents since the chapter was chartered in 2009.



Compatriots Colin Wakefield, Mark Russell, and Bill Comer are presented the medals at the 2016 JGC Annual Summer Picnic by JGC President Mark Cox with the assistance of TNSSAR President David Eagan. The SAR Bronze Roger Sherman Medal is presented to members who have rendered faithful service to their chapter, state society, or to the National Society over multiple years.



A certificate of appreciation was presented by JGC President Mark Cox and TSSAR President David Eagan to Compatriot Bob Hickey who has served a two-year term as JGC Treasurer and has faithfully and effectively served as photographer for all JGC events since the Chapter was chartered.

The Joseph Greer Chapter met on August 13, 2016 for its annual Summer Picnic at Tims Ford State Park in Franklin County, TN with 16 members and 11 guests in attendance.



Susan and Mark Russell prepare food

The Joseph Greer Chapter mourns the passing of Charter Member Jim Van Cleave, age 92. Jim was a master woodworker and his home was filled with his creations, one of which was a wooden facsimile of the Sons of the American Revolution logo.



He would bring this image to all of our meetings and functions and place it in a prominent position on the head table. He was a true compatriot and a great American. His service to the Joseph Greer Chapter is sincerely appreciated and he will be missed.

Editor's note: Compatriot H. Edward Phillips III submitted the following article originally published in the General Society Sons of the Revolution national magazine, Drumbeat, Volume 34, Number 1. We have included this dissertation in our newsletter with permission to reprint from the Drumbeat Editor, David W. Swafford. Our thanks to our compatriots in the GSSR for this opportunity.

Foreign Relations and the Founding of the American Republic

By H. Edward Phillips, III

The push toward independence in Britain's North American colonies was the result of a gradual change in the view that British-American colonists held toward their government in London, which coincided with merging common interests between Britain's European foes and American patriots. The seeds of the political movement that resulted in revolution were planted as Britain reacted to the debt it had incurred in the aftermath of the French & Indian War, a.k.a. Seven Years' War, 1756 - 1763. Additionally, the desire of France and Spain to seek revenge for their military defeat against Britain in that war provided the Patriots with two potential allies should a military conflict arise against Great Britain. Steps taken by the colonists toward independence were viewed with great interest by France and Spain and led to the establishment of diplomatic relations with France and secretive mercantile relations with the Spanish court. The initial confrontation which sparked the outbreak of the French & Indian War occurred on 28 May 1754, when a young and ambitious Lt. Colonel named George Washington, along with his Virginia militiamen

and a detachment of native allies, engaged a French military party on behalf of King George II. Both sides claimed the other had fired first. However, after the smoke had cleared, and the barbarity displayed by the Seneca Chief Tanaghrisson, better known as the Half-King, came to an end, thirteen French soldiers lay dead. Among those thirteen casualties was Ensign Joseph Coulon de Villiers de Jumonville,(I) the officer charged with carrying French diplomatic correspondence to Virginia's Royal Governor Robert Dinwiddie. The ultimate British victory in the ensuing war had a significant impact worldwide, including the ballooning of Britain's national debt by £122,000,000.(II) Despite the fact that the struggle was fought over three continents and across two oceans, Parliament sought to shift the burden of the war debt to the American colonies. Many in Parliament viewed the expansionist activities of American colonists on the frontier, particularly in the Ohio Valley—which spread across modern-day western Pennsylvania, portions of West Virginia, Ohio and eastern Indiana—as the direct cause of the war.

Hostile Legislation & Unresponsive King

Based upon its desire to pay the nation's war debt, Parliament passed a number of acts aimed at raising revenue through taxation, which included taxing various goods that were either needed or wanted in the American colonies. Those acts included the Currency Act, the Sugar Act, the Stamp Act, the Navigation Acts, and the Townshend Acts. This intolerable string of legislation created a sense of outrage in the American colonists because, for the better part of seven generations, these British subjects in North America had been fairly autonomous and relatively untouched by direct

legislative action from Parliament. In addition to these new taxes, the Crown began to enforce existing laws related to navigation and trade in the Americas, which had a harsh impact on port cities, especially Boston. Further, petitions by the colonies' assemblies sent to Parliament and the King were being ignored. Worse still, government posts in the colonies, which had been established by the Crown, began to be left vacant, including open seats on the judiciary. Business affairs, legal matters, and personal endeavors were all now being affected by an unresponsive government in London.

Meanwhile, Patrick Henry of Virginia, a firebrand and young trial lawyer, was the first in the Thirteen Colonies to actually condemn the King publicly. In 1763, Henry argued before the Hanover County court, in a trial presided over by his father, that the King was bound by law to protect his people.(III) Therefore, when the King refused to proclaim the Virginia Assembly's Two Penny Act as an approved piece of legislation, his actions equated a tyrannical abuse of authority. While the elder Henry ruled against his son, Patrick's words regarding the British Crown could not be unuttered; a spark of an argument now existed.

Founding Fathers Stand Up

Throughout the American colonies, resentment toward official British action—and inaction— took on a more confrontational tone in no small part because of men such as Virginia's Henry and Boston's Samuel Adams. Colonists and their leaders became more aware that their liberty could be quashed at any time and that they were now engaged in a fight concerning economic survival and the meeting of basic human needs. On 23 March 1775, Patrick Henry rose once again to meet the occasion. This time he stood in the center aisle of Henrico Parrish

Church (now St. John's) in Richmond, Virginia to address his colleagues of the Second Virginia Convention. He laid out what was a prophetic message related to the tensions in Boston and how the British response in that colony could easily be turned upon the other twelve. His message carried forth the proposition that the war had already begun and that "[t]he next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the resounding clash of arms!"(IV) Further, in an effort to allay fears, Henry bade that Virginia prepare itself for war and when pushed as to how the colonists would engage the most powerful nation in the world, he was quick to state "[b]eside sir, we shall not fight our battles alone. There is a just God who presides over the destinies of nations; and who will raise up friends to fight our battles for us." The stage for rebellion was now set, and countries like France and Spain were cautiously eyeing the events. All of the Founders knew foreign powers hostile to England would consider aiding the rebels in a war if certain conditions were met. Top secrecy was one of them. A formal Declaration of Independence was another.(V) Less than a month later, Patriots engaged British Regulars in the villages of Lexington and Concord on the 19th of April. The Revolution had begun, and the move toward independence was now more palpable. Nevertheless, the risks in forming any alliances with Britain's foes were extremely high for all parties potentially involved. For the colonists, the penalty for treason was death. For potential allies supporting the rebels, they risked upsetting Old World alliances firmly in place, which would most likely have caused warfare on other fronts.

Work of the Continental Congress

Through 1775 and 1776, secrecy and security were essential. The fifty-six men meeting as

part of the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia were now “wanted” men and some of the meetings and committee sessions had to be conducted behind closed doors. This was especially true of discussions Congressional representatives had with France and/or Spain. Traditional teaching of the period suggests that the Continental Congress was ineffectual in supporting the war effort. It has long been taught that while Washington and the Continental Army were fighting for survival, a dysfunctional and weak Congress appeared to only muster ineffective requests for money. The reality, however, was that Congressional response ensured that the struggle for independence would be lasting and effectual. Members of Congress were preoccupied with how they would be viewed by the world, especially potential allies.(VII) As a result, on 6 April 1776, Congress passed an act that made the colonial ports in America open to any and all nations seeking to establish international trade with the Americans. From that point forward, trading partners outside the sphere of British influence were welcome to begin relations with the Americans, in hopes that such relationships would yield financing and supplies for the American war effort. While Congress had no real legal authority to raise money vis-à-vis taxation or any ability to require the thirteen independent colonies to pay for the war effort, it worked tirelessly to form military and trade alliances that would support the quest for independence. On 15 May 1776, it also passed a resolution requiring American colonies that had governments remaining loyal to the Crown be suppressed and replaced with extralegal Patriot-led assemblies. The resolution stated in part that: “[I]t appears absolutely irreconcilable to reason and good Conscience, for the people of these colonies now to take the oaths and affirmations necessary for the support of any

government under the crown of Great Britain, and it is necessary that the exercise of every kind of authority under the said crown should be totally suppressed, and all the powers of government exerted, under the authority of the people of the colonies, for the preservation of internal peace, virtue, and good order, as well as for the defence of their lives, liberties, and properties, against the hostile invasions and cruel depredations of their enemies. . . ” As a result of this resolution, loyal governments in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania were replaced with governments supporting the move toward independence. The most dramatic was the dissolution of the colonial government of New Jersey and the arrest of Royal Governor William Franklin, the son of Benjamin Franklin. With the passage of this resolution, Congress was clearing the way for the final volley in its political assertions against the Crown.(VIII)

Diplomacy of the Declaration

Taken as a whole, Congressional action that opened American ports and dissolved unfriendly colonial governments made ripe Richard Henry Lee’s motion calling for independence on 7 June 1776. The boldest act now faced the delegates – the question of independence itself. Most assuredly, as Congress pushed toward independence, it had the foresight to understand the necessity of developing economic and political relationships outside the traditional bonds it once shared with the British Empire. The most important step toward such relationships came from the sessions of Congress from 28 June - 4 July 1776, when Jefferson’s original draft of the Declaration of Independence was revised and adopted.

The changes made by Congress to Jefferson's draft were made to ensure it would be unanimously adopted by the entire body. On 2 July 1776, the vote adopting the Declaration of Independence signaled to potential allies that the war being waged by the Americans was not another English civil war. Thus, from that point forward, France, Spain and other potential allies could discuss matters of trade, supply and military aid with the Continental Congress as they would with other foreign governments. Nevertheless, such discussions and efforts still occurred outside of the public eye. After independence had been declared, French and Spanish efforts to supply armaments and ever-important gunpowder for the American war effort were funneled through Rodriquez Hortalez & Company, under the supervision of Caron de Beaumarchais. This is consistent with their designs to seek retaliation against England and help drive an irreversible wedge between the colonists and their Mother Country. In advance of the efforts taken by Rodriquez Hortalez & Company, which came after the adoption of the Declaration, a French agent by the name of Julien Achard de Bonvouloir arrived in late 1775 in the city of Philadelphia. During his visit, he met with Benjamin Franklin, who later introduced him to the Congress' Committee of Secret Correspondence. Predictably, when Bonvouloir met with the members of the Committee, each member was required to take a different route to the meeting place to ensure the utmost secrecy and to avoid detection by British spies. It is important to note that discussions with France and Spain were within the purview of the Committee, whose members were tasked with establishing an alliance with foreign powers. The result of Congressional efforts would yield the greatest boon to the American war effort—the formal treaty of alliance between the

United States and France in 1778. The historical record supports the fact that both France and Spain supplied money and material support for the Americans. Furthermore, France's entering the struggle as an ally made the Revolutionary War winnable. After France committed her military, by separate treaty Spain also committed her military support, chiefly in the Gulf of Mexico. Our Founding Fathers knew that diplomatic relationships had to be established with these foreign powers in order to effectively wage war against the British Empire. As such, the real story of the American Revolution is how political leaders, business leaders, and military leaders from across the Thirteen Colonies collectively used foreign relations and secret international commerce to help give birth to Lady Liberty.

Compatriot H. Edward Phillips, III received his B.A. from UT Knoxville, where he majored in European and American history. He received his J.D. from the University of Memphis and practices law in Nashville, Tennessee, where he resides with his wife Janna and their son Alex. Visit www.hedwardphillips.com

Compatriot Phillips has just published his first book via WestBow Press. His book is titled: ***Islamic State: The Coming Storm***, WestBow Press, 2016.

It is available at www.WestBowPress.com, www.Amazon.com and www.BN.com

Footnotes to 'Foreign Relations and the Founding of the American Republic'

I Joseph J. Ellis, *His Excellency George Washington*, Random House (2004), pp. 12-15; Stephen Brunwell, *George Washington Gentleman Warrior*, Quercus (2012), pp. 37-38, 43, 53-55.

II American Memory Timeline, *The American Revolution 1763-1783: British Reforms and Colonial Resistance, 1763-1766*, Library of Congress website, <http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/timeline/amrev/britref/>

III A.J. Langguth, *Patriots – The Men Who Started the American Revolution*, Simon and Schuster (1988), p. 46.

IV Lillian Goldman Law Library, *Patrick Henry: Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death*, The Avalon Project–Documents in Law, History and Diplomacy, Yale Law School website, http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/patrick.asp

V Kevin Phillips, *1775: A Good Year for the Revolution*, Penguin Group Publishers (2012), pp. 436, 442-443.

VI Ibid.

VII Thomas Paine, *Common Sense*, W. & T. Bradford, Philadelphia (Feb 14, 1776), p. 86

VIII Phillips, pp. 440-441.

IX Jon Meacham, *Thomas Jefferson – The Art of Power*, Random House (2012), pp 105-108; Langguth, pp. 358 - 361.

X Phillips, pp. 440-445.

XI Ed Butler, "Spain's Involvement in the American Revolutionary War," *The SAR Magazine*, Summer 2009, Vol. 104, No.1, pp. 20-25.

XII Langguth, pp. 323 - 326. XIII