

“The Paumanok Alarm”

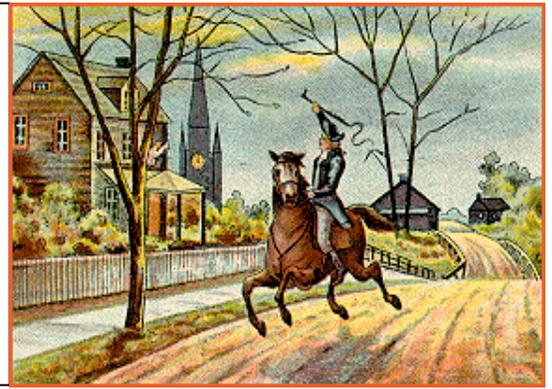
Long Island Chapter Newsletter

Empire State Society

Sons of the American Revolution

LIBERTAS ET PATRIA

Volume 98 March 2008 Number 4



President’s Message:

Dear Compatriots,

Next year will mark the 100th anniversary of our chapter (originally founded in 1909 as the Huntington Chapter S.A.R.), and we would like this to be an event that our members and their families will remember for years to come. One of the ways we are considering making this a memorable event is to have a time capsule that we will set in concrete and bury in Huntington’s historic graveyard (at the flag monument which our chapter placed there for the 50th anniversary in 1959). If we do have a time capsule then one of the ideas is to have members contribute a one or two page information piece about their ancestor, themselves and families that could be included in the capsule. What ideas do you have to celebrate our 100th anniversary? And while you’re thinking of that, now’s a good time to get your sons, grandsons, nephews, etc., into our chapter so they can be members of one of the oldest chapters in the United States. Thanks to our Registrar Compatriot Ed Burns he has made it easier than ever. Just go to our website www.longislandsar.org click on Membership and you will have all the information you need to get started. See you at the luncheon on April 27th!

Desander J. Mas, President

YEARS OF SERVICE AWARDS

The National Society Sons of the American Revolution has certificates and pins for years of service to the local chapters. Your Long Island Chapter has been presenting these certificates and pins at our Annual Luncheon for the past several years. The pins are in five year increments, starting at a members tenth year. Last year we had the honor of presenting these awards to Hank Blachly on his 20th year and to Robert Corwin on his 60th year of membership. Come to this years Annual Luncheon on 27 April at the Three Village Inn in Stony Brook and see who we will honor.

Al Meyer, Treasurer

The SARTalk Listserver

What is SARTalk? Subscribing to SARTalk is like joining a national conversation on SAR affairs. When one SARTalk subscriber sends a message to SARTalk, it will be broadcast to all other SARTalk subscribers. So to get messages from SARTalk you don't need to have a browser and you don't need to search for anything. You just sign up, and soon you'll get e-mail from other members who are also subscribed to the list.

When using SARTalk there are certain rules of online etiquette that members are ask to follow. Please read our rules for civility (Netiquette) governing member participation in SARTalk.

Many internet "Hoaxes" are pyramided through email and list server forwarding. Please refer to the references on our HOAXES page before forwarding warning and alert messages to Compatriots and friends. These sites identify many known hoaxes and scams.

The "SARTalk list" means our list of the Email addresses of SARTalk subscribers.

SARTalk "subscribers" are SAR members have asked to be included in the Email discussion of SAR affairs.

The SARTalk "list server" is a computer program that receives a message sent in by a SARTalk subscriber to the SARTalk address (SAR-TALK-L@rootsweb.com) and later sends that same message out to all SARTalk subscribers. The list server won't accept messages from people who are not SARTalk subscribers.

SARTalk is a closed, unmoderated list server. "Closed" means that means only SAR members will be accepted as subscribers. Some lists on the InterNet are "open" and allow anyone to subscribe. "Unmoderated" means that a message will be broadcast to the group as soon as it is received. Some lists on the InterNet are "moderated" and a list moderator must read and approve each message before it can be broadcast. Please read our rules for civility (Netiquette) governing member participation in SARTalk.

To subscribe go to the SAR National Website at www.sar.org and click on the tab labeled “For Members”. When the menu drops down select SARTalk. Fill out the Subscription Form and click on “Submit”. Follow the same directions to un-subscribe by filling out the lower portion of the page. Enjoy

Military Service Medal

In the previous issue of our Chapter Newsletter there was an article about the Military Service Medal. At the time of publication a photo of that medal was not available. It is now. Information on the medal may be obtained from the national website at www.sar.org under members/merchandise, and may be ordered by sending a copy of your DD-214 along with a check for \$ 25.00 made out to "NSSAR Treasurer General" to the Long Island Chapter Secretary, 59 Dart St., East Rockaway, NY 11518



Eagle Scout Certificate Presentations



The following Eagle Scouts received Certificates congratulating them on their accomplishments and for reaching the Rank of Eagle Scout from the Long Island Chapter S.A.R.

Peter R. Lerch, East Rockaway, January 12, 2008
Troop 121, Theodore Roosevelt Council



Charles J. Geiser, East Rockaway, March 30, 2008
Troop 332, Theodore Roosevelt Council

Stephen J. Ginley, East Rockaway, March 30, 2008
Troop 332, Theodore Roosevelt Council

Thomas Hickey, Lynbrook, March 30, 2008
Troop 332, Theodore Roosevelt Council

Christopher T. Ezagui, Lynbrook, March 30, 2008
Troop 332, Theodore Roosevelt Council

Nicholas T. Luppino, Lynbrook, March 30, 2008
Troop 332, Theodore Roosevelt Council

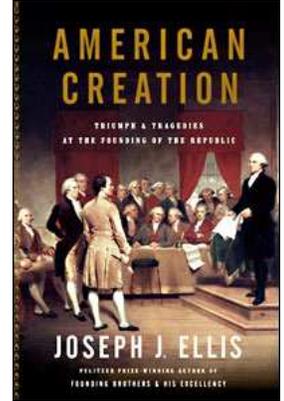
James Monahan, Westbury, April 12, 2008
Troop 305, Theodore Roosevelt Council

Suggested Reading

For those of you interested in an excellent book on how a dedicated group of men grapple with the major issues facing them in creating a nation, then read this mind provoking book.

The shifting alliances and political weaknesses of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe are intriguing.

You'll not only read about what they did right, but, what they failed to do. The two major political issues at that time were: (1) slavery, the failure to end it or a plan of action to put it on the road to extinction; and (2) the American Indians, the failure to settle the land issue with them in a just manner.



At the end of the war you'll be intrigued by the colonies surprising argument to form three separate confederacies. The New England states would be like Scandinavia, the Middle Atlantic States like Western Europe, and the states south of the Potomac like the Mediterranean countries. How would we be able to establish a stable and consolidated nation-state?

The surprising attempt by Washington and Knox to have a treaty with the Creek Nation (*Upper and Lower Creek tribes, Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Choctaw*) and resolve the land issue with the Indians. Why the Creek Nation, because they had the largest number of warriors (*100,000*). The Creek Chief and 27 chiefs of the other tribes met with Washington at Federal Hall on Wall Street. You will want to know why Washington's plan failed.

Then comes the struggle between Federal power and State power. Jefferson's strong views for State power and his conflict with Adams over this issue. Jefferson's puzzling and surprising change of view when he had to make a decision about the Louisiana Purchase. Also, understanding Jefferson's view that slavery was a moral travesty and a violation of all that the American Revolution stood for, why did he fail to have the abolition of slavery on the political agenda for the Louisiana Purchase? Then again, why did Jefferson not ask the States or Congress to approve the Louisiana Purchase? Why did Jefferson, as President, make the monarchical decision to purchase the Louisiana Territory? One must remember that Jefferson believed that authoritative power belong with the States, not with the Federal imperialists, particularly, the President. As we all know, Jefferson approved and completed the purchase and became an imperial president.

Read the book, we think you will agree that it is very enlightening!

Ed Burns, Registrar

#3 Execution Rock Lighthouse: Execution Rock Lighthouse is located on a rocky reef one mile north of Sands Point on Long Island. The Lighthouse is 55 feet tall, with a flashing white light every 10 seconds. It is of granite construction and the tower is painted white with a brown band. Attached to it is the lightkeeper's quarters.



History of light:

- 1847, March 3: Congress appropriates \$25,000 for a light on Execution Rocks.
- 1849, May: Construction completed.
- 1850: First lit.
- 1856: Fourth Order Fresnel lens installed.
- 1868: Keeper's quarters constructed.
- Late 1873 or very early 1874 : Mrs. Mary Lucy Sherman, whose husband was the light's Keeper, was appointed Assistant Keeper with an annual salary of \$400. She took the place of Richard Lyons, who had been promoted.
- 1918, December 8: A fire at the station caused \$13,500 worth of damage. The engine house and machinery therein were destroyed, the oil house's brickwork was damaged and its roof destroyed, and "the stonework of the north and east sides of the tower badly chipped." Windows, woodwork, gutters and eaves were also damaged in the blaze, the cause of which was unknown.
- 1920, February 4: The steamer *Maine* (constructed in 1892) wrecked on the rocks due to snow, ice, high winds, and a full moon tide. The ship crashed stern first and nearly hit the lighthouse. All survived, including the 14 horses aboard, but were not rescued from the rocks until three days later. In that time, drinking water at the station ran out and snow had to be melted for the people and horses to drink.
- 1979, December 5: Automated.

The current use of the lighthouse is as an active aid to navigation. It is located in the middle of the Long Island Sound, north of Sands Point. There is no public access. The name of this reef is reported to be due to a British practice during the Revolutionary War of killing prisoners on the reef by chaining them to the rocks and allowing the high tide to drown them (no one knows how true that may be). Prior to 1850, there had been lights on this reef, but none were official or reliable.

2008-2009 Chapter Officers

- President: Desander J. Mas
 Vice President:
 Secretary: David M. Shields, Jr.
 Treasurer: Albert H. Meyer
 Registrar: Edward A. Burns, Jr.
 Historian: Reginald H. Metcalf, Jr.
 Membership: Walter R. Kuhn, Jr.
 Chancelor: Nathaniel L. Corwin, Esq
 Chaplain: Joseph A. Betz

Voting on the above slate of chapter officers will take place at the annual meeting and luncheon on April 30th, at Three Village Inn, Stony Brook.

Short'nin Bread

Short'nin bread, is a treat that the early American cooks working on the plantations in the South could whip up easily with ingredients that were readily available: butter, brown sugar, and flour. Short'nin Bread is actually shortbread, which is a type of cookie that has been popular for hundreds of years in the British Isles. The difference is that in the early South, the shortbread was made with brown sugar. The brown sugar gives the short'nin bread a distinctive and wonderful flavor.

This recipe for Short'nin Bread, which was adapted from a recipe featured in *Princess Pamela's Soul Food Cookbook* (Signet 1969), is made easily because the dough is simply patted down on a jellyroll pan, then cut into squares while it is hot.

One of the great things about Short'nin Bread is that it needs no embellishment; it is light, buttery, delicious, and addicting just the way it is.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 2 cups butter | 1 cup brown sugar |
| 4 cups flour | ½ teaspoon salt |

Directions:

In the large bowl of a mixer, cream the butter and sugar until very light and fluffy. Mix the flour and salt; turn the mixer down to slow speed and it to the creamed butter mixture, mixing until fully incorporated.

Transfer the dough to a parchment-lined jellyroll pan (approximately 11" x 17") and press until it is smooth and even. If you have a small rolling pin, flour it lightly and use it to roll the dough evenly. Using a sharp knife and a ruler, score the dough into squares, eight on the long side of the pan by six on the shorter side. Bake at 325° for 25 minutes or until golden brown. Immediately use the sharp knife to cut through the score marks into squares. Cool thoroughly before serving. Makes 48 squares.

Store the baked shortbread in an airtight container; it will keep for several weeks. The short'nin bread may also be wrapped tightly and frozen for several months.

History: JUNE 2, 1942 -- The *U.S.S. Long Island*, first escort carrier of the U.S. Navy, was commissioned at Newport News, VA., Commander D. B. Duncan commanding. Originally designated AVG 1, the *U.S.S. Long Island* was a flush-deck carrier converted in 67 working days from the cargo ship *S.S. Mormacmail*.



The second *USS Long Island (CVE-1)* (originally AVG-1 and then ACV-1) was lead ship of the Long Island class and the first escort aircraft carrier of the United States Navy. She was laid down on 7 July 1939, as *Mormacmail*, under Maritime Commission contract, by the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Chester, Pennsylvania, launched on 11 January 1940, sponsored by Miss Dian B. Holt, acquired by the Navy on 6 March 1941, and commissioned on 2 June 1941 as Long Island (AVG-1), Commander Donald B. Duncan in command.

In the tense months before the attack on Pearl Harbor, the new escort aircraft carrier operated out of Norfolk, Virginia, conducting experiments to prove the feasibility of aircraft operations from converted cargo ships. The data gathered by *Long Island* greatly improved the combat readiness of later "baby flattops." Just after the Japanese attack, *Long Island* escorted a convoy to Newfoundland and qualified carrier pilots at Norfolk before departing for the West Coast on 10 May 1942. Reaching San Francisco 5 June, the ship immediately joined Admiral William S. Pye's four battleships and provided air cover while at sea to reinforce Admiral Chester Nimitz's forces after their brilliant victory in the Battle of Midway. She left the formation 17 June and returned to the West Coast to resume carrier pilot training.

Long Island departed San Diego on 8 July training run south to Palmyra Island, the ship loaded two squadrons of Marine Corps aircraft and got underway for the South Pacific 2 August. Five days later, the Marines, while landing on Guadalcanal, encountered stiff opposition and needed more air support than could be provided by the handful of carriers available during the early months of the war. Touching at Fiji 13 August, *Long Island* then steamed to a point 200 miles (320 km) southeast of Guadalcanal and launched her aircraft. These planes, the first to reach Henderson Field,

were instrumental in the liberation of Guadalcanal and went on to compile a distinguished war record. Her mission was accomplished. Reclassified ACV-1 on 20 August, *Long Island* sailed for Efate, New Hebrides, and arrived 23 August.

Long Island returned to the West Coast on 20 September 1942, as the new "baby flattops" took up the slack in the Pacific war zones. For the next year, the escort carrier trained carrier pilots at San Diego, an unglamorous but vital contribution to victory. *Long Island* was reclassified CVE-1 on 15 July 1943. During 1944 and 1945, she transported airplanes and their crews from the West Coast to various outposts in the Pacific. After V-J Day, she revisited many of these same bases while transporting soldiers and sailors back home during Operation Magic Carpet.

Long Island decommissioned on 26 March 1946 at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard. Struck from the Navy List on 12 April 1946, she was sold to Zidell Ship Dismantling Company, Portland, Oregon, on 24 April 1947 for scrapping. This was not to be. The old warrior still had some life left, for on 12 March 1948, she was acquired by the Canada-Europe Line for conversion to merchant service. Upon completion of conversion in 1949, she was renamed *Nelly* and served as an immigrant carrier between Europe and Canada. In 1953, she was sold to the University of the Seven Seas and was converted into a school ship. Later that year, she was renamed *Seven Seas* and with her cargo of students,



began sailing all over the world in pursuit of knowledge. After 13 years of service in this role, she was replaced as a school ship for the university, and was sold to the University of Rotterdam about 1966, for use as a floating dormitory berthed near the university grounds, and was finally scrapped in 1977 in Belgium.



Precedence of awards is from top to bottom, left to right

Top Row: American Defense Service Medal ("Fleet" clasp)

2nd Row: American Campaign Medal / Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal (1 star) / World War II Victory Medal

The *U.S.S. Long Island* received one battle star for World War II service.



Long Island Chapter

EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Founded as the Huntington Chapter February 5, 1909

NINETY-NINETIETH ANNUAL LUNCHEON AND INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

To be held at
The THREE VILLAGE INN
On the Green, Stony Brook, Sunday, April 27, 2008 at 1 PM

MENU

Trio of Baked Stuffed Clams

**Panko & Herb Crusted Tilapia Fillet, Lemon, White Wine Sauce
Sauteed Breast of Chicken Francese, Lemon, White Wine Sauce, Fresh Herbs
New England Yankee Pot Roast, Braised Red Cabbage and Apples,
Potato Pancakes**

**Chef's Selection of Seasonal Vegetables and Potato
Fresh Baked Dinner Rolls with Country Butter**

**Triple Chocolate Mousse Cake, Raspberry Puree
Carafes of Soft Drinks – Complete Coffee and Tea Service**

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO: Long Island Chapter SAR

Return to: Albert H. Meyer, Treasurer Phone 631-751-8355
19 Brewster Hill Road
Setauket, NY 11733-1425

Number of Reservations (at \$35.00 per person) _____ Total Enclosed \$ _____

Dinner Selection(s): Number of Tilapia _____, Chicken _____, Pot Roast _____

NAME (S) _____ Phone # _____

ADDRESS _____

DAR/SAR Title: _____

NOTE: Seating is limited to sixty (60), Please RSVP by April 18, 2008



Long Island Chapter
Empire State Society
Sons of the American Revolution
David M. Shields, Secretary
59 Dart Street
East Rockaway, NY 11518

To:

Dates To Remember: Fly your Flag

- **Sunday, April 27**
99th Annual Luncheon
- **Sunday, May 11**
Mother's Day
- **Monday, May 26**
Memorial Day
- **Saturday, Jun 14**
Flag Day
- **Sunday, Jun 15**
Father's Day