

Delaware Crossing Chapter
The Kansas Society of the
Sons of the American
Revolution

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Monthly Patriot: Michael Hyder

Patriot Ancestor of Delaware Crossing Compatriot, James D. Riddell

Michael Hyder, Sr. was born in Hampshire County, Virginia and was a member of the Watauga Association, a semi-autonomous government created in 1772 by frontier settlers along the Watauga River. President Theodore Roosevelt wrote that "the Watauga settlers outlined in advance the nation's work. They tamed the rugged and shaggy wilderness, they bid defiance to outside foes, and they successfully solved the difficult problem of self-government." Hyder was with his family when the Cherokee Indians attacked Watauga Fort in 1776. He served with John Sevier in most expeditions against the Indians and the British, including the Battle of Musgrove's Mill in South Carolina, Thickety Fort and Cedar Springs. He was asked to stay behind to defend Watauga when men left to fight Major Patrick Ferguson at the Battle of King's Mountain, in South Carolina. The militia men had not been away long before Sevier received word from Hyder that an Indian party was on their way from the south to attack the settlement. The *Overmountain Men* headed west and met the war party at Boyd's Creek near the present day Sevier County, Tennessee, just west of Knoxville. The Indians were soundly defeated. Michael Hyder operated a black powder mill which helped provide ammunition during the Revolutionary War. The area, formerly called Hydertown, became known as Powder Branch.



DXSAR WANTS YOU!

Please complete a short biography of your qualifying patriot ancestor for DXSAR archives.
E-mail to mdflibrarian@yahoo.com. You may be featured in a future issue of **The Delaware Crossing Patriot!**

Sedition Act Became Federal Law

On July 14, 1798, one of the most egregious breaches of the U.S. Constitution in history became federal law when Congress passed the Sedition Act, endangering liberty in the fragile new nation. While the United States engaged in naval hostilities with Revolutionary France, known as the Quasi-War, Alexander Hamilton and congressional Federalists took advantage of the public's wartime fears and drafted and passed the Alien and Sedition Acts, without first consulting President John Adams. The first three acts took aim at the rights of immigrants. The period of residency required before immigrants could apply for citizenship was extended from 5 to 14 years, and the president gained the power to detain and deport those he deemed enemies.

President Adams never took advantage of his newfound ability to deny rights to immigrants. However, the fourth act, the Sedition Act, was put into practice and became a black mark on the nation's reputation. In direct violation of the Constitution's guarantee of freedom of speech, the Sedition Act permitted the prosecution of individuals who voiced or printed what the government deemed to be malicious remarks about the president or government of the United States. Fourteen Republicans, mainly journalists, were prosecuted, some imprisoned, under the act. In opposition to the Alien and Sedition Acts, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison drafted the Virginia and Kentucky Resolves, declaring the acts to be a violation of the First and Tenth Amendments.

President Adams, appalled at where Hamilton and the congressional Federalists were leading the country under the guise of wartime crisis, tried to end the undeclared war with France to undercut their efforts. He threatened to resign from the presidency and leave the Federalists with Republican Vice President Thomas Jefferson if they did not heed his call for peace. Adams succeeded in quashing Hamilton and the Federalists' schemes, but ended any hope of his own re-election in the process.

Contributed by Jack Manning, National Trustee, New Hampshire Society and www.history.net



Sons of the American Revolution

The Delaware Crossing Patriot Kansas Society

Metro Kansas City's Oldest & Largest Chapter, Founded 1960

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Upcoming DX Meeting

Program: *The History of Early Law Enforcement*
by Phil Barbour

When: Saturday, August 21, 2010, 9:00 AM

Where: Holiday Inn, Overland Park,
87th Street & Highway 69

Reservations & Cost: Members, wives and guests of the SAR are invited. For reservations, e-mail reserve@dxsar.com or call Jamie Riddell at 816-935-0160 before 3:00 PM, Wednesday, August 18. Reservations are \$12.00 or \$13.00 at the door. Includes a sumptuous, all you can eat, breakfast buffet. **Please note the change for e-mailing RSVP's.**

COMING EVENTS CALENDAR

Aug 21 Monthly Chapter Meeting - 9AM

Sept 18 Monthly Chapter Meeting - 9AM

Honoring Local Heroes - August Meeting

Law Enforcement Commendation Medal

Lieutenant Colonel Jack Cauley, Bureau Commander,
Overland Park Police Department

Heroism Medals

Amber Kopaczewski and Kachelle Young

Did You Miss It?



July meeting attendees enjoy the breakfast selections.

Compatriot Bob Capps presented "Tools & Methods for Researching and Documenting Your Patriot Ancestor." He reviewed these sites and books to facilitate research:

Cemetery Cousins	Index to the Virginia Revolutionary Publick Claims, County Booklets
Generation Pedigree Chart	Original Index Book Showing the Revolutionary Claims Filed in South Carolina
Ancestry.com	Virginia Militia in the Revolutionary War
Footnote.com	A Guide to Virginia Military Organizations in the American Revolution, 1774-1787
Findagrave.com	
Bureau of Land Management - www.glorerecords.blm.gov	

Patriot History: Lafayette Selected Colonel - General of the National Guard of Paris

Contributor: Jack Manning
National Trustee
New Hampshire Society



On July 15, 1789, one day after the fall of the Bastille marked the beginning of a new revolutionary regime in France, the French aristocrat and hero of the American War for Independence, Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette, became the colonel-general of the National Guard of Paris by acclamation.

Lafayette served as a human link between America and France in what is sometimes known as The Age of Revolutions. At the age of 19, the young Frenchman's willingness to volunteer his services without pay won the American Congress' respect and Lafayette a commission as a major-general in the Continental Army. Lafayette served in the battle at Brandywine in 1777, as well as at Barren Hill, Monmouth and Rhode Island in 1778.

Following the formal treaty of alliance with Lafayette's native France in February 1778 and Britain's subsequent declaration of war against France, Lafayette asked to return to Paris to consult the king as to his future service. Washington was willing to spare Lafayette, who departed in January 1779. By March, Benjamin Franklin reported from Paris that Lafayette had become an excellent advocate for the American cause at the French court.

Following his six-month respite in France, Lafayette returned to aid the American war effort in Virginia, where he participated in the successful siege of Yorktown in 1781, before returning to France and the further service of his own country. That service involved bringing many of the ideals of the American Revolution to France. On July 11, 1789, Lafayette proposed a declaration of rights to the French National Assembly that he had modeled on the American Declaration of Independence.

Lafayette's refusal to support the escalation of violence known as the Reign of Terror -- that followed the French royal family's attempt to flee the country in 1791 resulted in his imprisonment as a traitor from 1792 to 1797. Lafayette returned to military service during the French Revolution of 1830. He died in Paris four years later, where he was buried among many of his noble friends executed during the Reign of Terror at the Cimetière de Picpus. www.history.net