



The Shelby Sentinel



Chapter Officer's:
President: Chris Canine
Vice President: John Doss
Secretary: Scott Giltner
Treasurer: Reed Martin
Registrar: Jon Canine
Historian: Craig Gray
Chancellor: Karl Truman
Chaplain: Kent Hathaway

Presidents Message:

Compatriots,
As we have moved from summer into our busy Fall schedule I want to thank you all for your participation in all the activities we have had so far this year. There has been so many successful events already completed this spring and Summer!

I want to encourage you all to attend and participate in as many upcoming events on the schedule as possible. We need your help to fill the rolls required to carry out these activities!

I also would like to challenge you all to think about new ways you can participate and get involved. This could include things like, developing a new educational program that you could use to engage with the public at appropriate events. You could join a committee, or consider a leadership role in the chapter. There are so many opportunities to help the chapter grow and make more of an impact in the community!

In closing, I would like to thank you all for what you all are doing! I am also looking forward to what we can do together to promote and carry out the mission statement of the SAR in our local communities, State and Nation!

Regards,

Chris



Coming Events!!! 2025



September

12th Painted stone Living History event
Red Orchard Park, Shelbyville, KY
9:00 am - 1:00 pm

13th Painted Stone Living History, Long Run Massacre
Red Orchard Park, Shelbyville, KY
10:00 am - (SAR flags at 1:45 pm)

13th Patriot Grave Marking
Sharon Cemetery, Asbury and Dutch Ridge Roads, Augusta, KY
2:00 pm - (muster 1:00 pm)

14th Moses Tyler DAR Grave Marking
Tyler Family Cemetery, 12203 Taylorsville Rd, Jeffersontown, KY
2:00 pm (muster 1:00 pm)

17th Operation Freedom Flag Run
Frankfort Cemetery, 215 E Main St. Frankfort, KY
5:00 pm (muster 4:30 pm)

17th Bells Across America
Shelby City Historical Museum, 627 Main St. Shelbyville, KY
3:45 pm

18th GISSAR Chapter Meeting
Middletown United Methodist Church, 11902 Old Shelbyville Rd,
7:00 pm

20th Fort Jefferson Patriot Grave Marking
Ft. Jefferson Hill Park, Pennebaker Ave, Wickliffe, KY
2:00 pm (muster 1:00 pm) all times are central zone

20th Gathering at Sycamore Shoals
Sycamore Shoals State Park, 1651 W. Elk Ave, Elizabethtown, TN
10:00 am

20th Tipton and Tipton Patriot Grave Marking
Greene Hills Cemetery, 210 Cherokee Park Dr, Elizabethtown, Tn
12:00 pm (noon)

25th - 26th Frontier Days School Day Event
Jack Jouett House 255 Craig's Creek Rd, Versailles, KY
9:00 am - noon (setup 8:00 am)

28th KY Defenders of Liberty Masonic Observance
Frankfort Cemetery, 215 E. Main St. Frankfort. KY
3:00 pm (Muster 2:00 pm)

30th Honor Flight
Louisville Airport, Louisville, KY
time: 9:30 pm (muster @ 8:45 pm)

October

2nd - 4th Fall Leadership Meeting
Galt House Hotel, 140 N. Fourth St. Louisville, KY
8:00 am - 5:00 pm

4th Harvest Homecoming Parade
New Albany High School, 1020 Vincennes ST.
New Albany, IN
3:00 pm (muster at New Albany High School Parking lot at 2:00 pm)

4th Point Pleasant Battle Days Parade
10th and Main St. Point Pleasant, WV
11:00 am (muster @ 10:00 am)

4th Point Pleasant Governors Reception & Ball
Main St Baptist Church, 11th and Main St. Point Pleasant, WV
6:00 pm (Colonial Governor's Reception)
8:00 pm (Colonial Governors Ball)

5th Point Pleasant Battle Days Memorial
Tu-Endie-Wei State Park, 1 Main St, Point Pleasant, WV
1:00 pm (Memorial Service)

7th 245th Anniversary of the Battle of Kings Mountain
Kings Mountain Natl. Military Park, 2625 Park Rd, Blackburg, SC
9:00 am- ceremony @ 11:00 am

11th New Providence Patriot Grave Markings
New Providence Cemetery, 490 Providence Rd, Harrodsburg, KY
11:00 am (muster at 10:00 am)

17th GISSAR chapter Meeting
Middletown United Methodist Church, 11902 Old Shelbyville Rd, Louisville, KY
7:00 pm

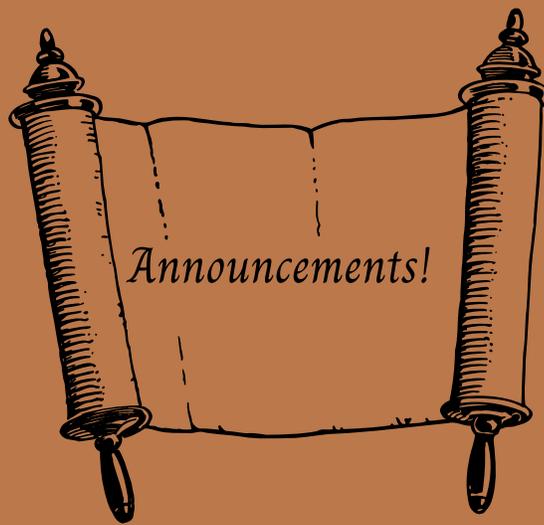
17th 41st annual Salt Festival - School Day
Big Bone Lick State Park, 3380 Beaver Rd, Union KY
TBD

18th- 19th - 41st Annual Salt Festival
Big Bone Lick State Park, 3380 Beaver Rd, Union, KY
TBD

18th Patriot Grave Marking
Sand Run Baptist Church, 1237 North Bend Rd, Hebron, KY
2:00 pm (muster @ 1:00 pm)

19th Yorktown Days
Yorktown, VA
10:15 am (wreath laying)
1:30 pm (parade)

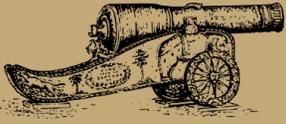




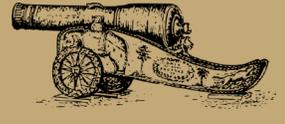
Just a reminder that we have the Harvest Homecoming Parade is coming up on October 4th. This is an event that we do with the Piankeshaw DAR chapter in New Albany IN. every year, so please come and support the DAR & SAR. There will be a large float to ride on if you don't wish to walk!

The Annual GIS Pearl, Harbor Supper will be coming up in December, so please start think about coming. This is a great time to fellowship with fellow compatriots and their family.

Wreaths Across America will be coming up on December 13th at Zachary Taylor National Cemetery. As most of you already know, last year we were able to place a wreath on every hero's resting place. That is our goal this year as well. As time gets closer, there will be an announcement about volunteers. Please be thinking of purchasing a wreath or two and volunteering.



The 1764 Manual of Arms: Foundation of Revolutionary War Drill



Article by John Doss

The 1764 Manual of Arms was a British military drill manual that played a significant role in shaping the tactics and training of soldiers during the 18th century, particularly in the American Revolutionary War. Officially titled “Manual Exercise as Ordered by His Majesty in 1764,” it was developed to standardize musket drill and battlefield discipline across British forces and colonial militias.

The manual outlined detailed instructions for handling the Brown Bess musket, the standard firearm of the time. It broke down the process of loading, aiming, and firing into a series of precise commands and motions. These included steps such as “Shoulder Firelock”, “Present,” and “Prime and Load.” Each command was practiced repeatedly so that soldiers could perform them quickly and uniformly, even amid the chaos of battle.

When the American colonies took up arms against Britain, they initially relied on this same manual to train their militias. Leaders like George Washington recognized the importance of discipline and drill, and officers such as Baron von Steuben later adapted and built upon the 1764 Manual to improve Continental Army effectiveness.

Though eventually replaced by more Modern manuals, the 1764 Manual of Arms remains a significant Document in military history. It laid the groundwork for standardized infantry tactics in the English-speaking world and reflects the military thinking of its era, emphasizing precision, unity, and order on the battlefield.



18th Century Frontier Food: Survival & Simplicity on the Edge of Civilization

Article by John Doss



Life on the 18th century American frontier was rugged and uncertain, and the food reflected both the hardship and ingenuity of settlers and pioneers. Far from established town and markets, frontier families had to rely on what they could grow, hunt, gather, or preserve. Meals were often simple, hearty, and made from scratch using local ingredients.

Staple of the Frontier Diet

Corn was a dietary cornerstone. Ground into meal, it became cornbread, johnnycakes, and hoe cake—simple breads cooked on a flat rock or skillet over an open fire. Salt-pork, dried beans, and smoked meats were common protein sources, especially in the winter when hunting was more difficult. Frontier people also depended heavily on seasonal vegetables like squash, cabbage, and turnips, and preserved them by pickling, drying, or root cellaring.

Hunting and Gathering

Game such as Venison, rabbit, turkey, and squirrel were hunted for meat, fish were caught in rivers and streams. Wild foods like berries, nuts, roots, and wild greens supplemented the diet, often forming the bases for stews or boiled dishes.

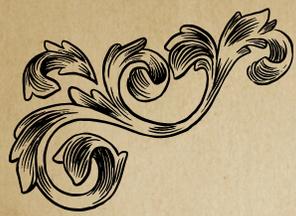
Cooking Methods

Cooking was done primarily over an open hearth or firepit using iron pots, skillets, and spits. Stews and porridges were common, as they required few ingredients and could feed a family with modest portions. Ash cakes—bread dough cooked directly in hot ashes, were a practical solution when cookware was limited.

Preserving and Scarcity

Preserving food was a vital. Smoking, salting, and drying meat and produce helped settlers survive harsh winters and lean seasons. Without refrigeration or consistent supplies, settlers learned to make do with what they had and waste nothing.

Though frontier food lacked the variety and refinement of city cuisine, it reflected a deep connection to the land and the resourcefulness of early Americans. It was food born of necessity, but often made with care, tradition, and community in mind.



Music from the American Revolution



The Liberty Song

Artical by Scott G. Giltner, Ph.D.

Though the Liberty Song is not well known, it retains a distinguished place in American history as our earliest known song to champion patriotism. As such, the song blazed a patriotic trail for other songs that soon followed.

The lyrics first appeared on broadsides and in Pennsylvania newspapers in July of 1768 and was simply entitled “A Song”.¹ The song proved extremely popular as within three weeks of its initial publication it also appeared in publications in New York, Boston, Virginia, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.^{2,3} In Boston it was described as being “now much in vogue in Amerika [sic].

The lyrics were written by John Dickenson. John Dickinson should be familiar to students of the American Revolution as he also wrote “Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania (1767-68), contributed to the Stamp Act Congress resolution in 1765, and the Olive Branch Petition in 1775. He was a member of the founding of the United States. While many people attribute all the lyrics to John Dickinson, Dickinson himself credited Dr. Arthur Lee for writing eight lines of the song. However, Dickinson did not state which lines Lee wrote.⁴

Dickinson wrote the song as a response to the Massachusetts Assembly being dissolved by Gov. Francis Bernard. Bernard dissolved the assembly after it refused to rescind its Circular letter of 11 February 1768 which protested the Townshend Acts of 1767 and called for a united resistance to the acts by the other colonies (The Townsend Acts at that time were the latest in a series of British taxes levied on the colonies). The dissolution of the assembly left the colonists with no voice in the government or means of addressing their grievances. In a letter to James Otis on 4 July 1768, Dickinson enclosed his “new song for American Freedom”, stating that “songs are frequently very powerful on certain occasions. Cardinal de Retz always enforced his political operations by songs. I wish our attempt may be useful”.⁵

Dickinson wrote the lyrics to fit the tune for “Heart of Oak”, which was well-known as the anthem of the British Navy. The tune was composed in 1759 by Dr. William Boyce as a tribute to victories of the British in the French & Indian War that occurred earlier in the same year. By employing the tune from Heart of Oak, Dickinson was transposing patriotism from a British military song to an American song of liberty.

The publication of Dickinson’s song touched off a heated “battle of the lyrics” in the Boston Gazette and Country Journal. In the 25 September 1768 issue a parody of Dickinson’s song was printed.⁶ The parody, which professes loyalist inclinations, was written by an unknown author. The Boston Gazette and Country Journal identified Castle William in Boston Harbor as the location from which this parody originated. During this period, Castle William was a refuge for that Henry Hulton, a British Customs Official in Boston who was residing in Castle William at that time, was responsible for authoring this parody although Hulton Himself publicly denied it.^{7,8} The Parody opens with the following stanza and subsequent refrain.

Come shake your dull Noddles, ye Pumpkins and bawl,
and own that your mad at fair Liberty's call.
No scandalous Conduct can add to your shame.
Condemned to Dishonor. Inherit the fame

In Folly you're born, and in Folly you'll live,
To Madness still ready,
and Stupidly steady,
Not as Men, but as Monkies, the Tokens you give.

In the subsequent nine stanzas the patriots are referred to as minions of Satan, villains, drunkards, robbers and knaves amongst other unpleasant monikers. A not so veiled threat of hanging appears in the fourth stanza.

The Tree which the Wisdom of Justice Hath rear'd,
Should be stout for their Use, and by no means be spar'd,
When fuddled with Rum, the mad sots to restrain,
Sure Tyburn will sober the Wretches again.

(N.B. Tyburn was the main execution site in the area of London).

One may wonder why a patriotic publication like the Boston Gazette and Country Journal would print the parody and its aspersions against the colonists. The answer is simple. The printers, Edes and Gills, intended for the parody to provoke anti-British sentiments in the Americans.

The following week in the same newspaper, a parody of the parody was printed. It was entitled "A Parody Parodized, or the Massachusetts Song of Liberty"⁹ Based on a diary entry by John Adams, the author of these lyrics is believed to be Dr. Benjamin Church.¹⁰ Six years later during the American Revolution, in an unforeseen turn of events, Dr. Church would be convicted of being a spy for the British.

As would be expected, the rebuttal is just as sharp in language as the original parody. Not to be outdone with personal insults, the loyalists are referred to at various points as tyrants, minions, rogues, and pimps. The first of the ten stanzas open with the following.

Come swallow your Bumpers, ye Tories and roar,
That the sons of fair Freedom are Hamper'd once more;
But know that no Cut-throats our spirits can tame,
Nor a Host of Oppressors shall smother the flame.

In Freedom we're born, and like Sons of the brave,
Will never surrender,
But swear to defend her,
And scorn to survive, if unable to save.

Appropriately, the fourth stanza of "A Parody Parodized" directly addresses the threat of hanging made in the original parody with a Biblical reference to the Book of Esther.

The Tree which proud Haman for Mordecai rear'd,
Stands recorded, that Virtue endanger'd is spar'd;
That Rogues, Whom no bonds, and no laws can restrain,
Must be stript of their Honours, and humbled again.

As tension grew between Britain and the colonies, the lyrics of Dickinson's original song were revised to reflect the changing socio-political environment. In 1769, a new version of the song was published in Bickerstaff's Almanack under the title of "The Libery Song"¹¹. It was in this publication of the song that the sheet music was provided for the first time. (N.B. In later years there would be other songs bearing the title "The Libery Song". These songs employed different lyrics set to different tunes. They are not to be confused with this song. The song by Dickinson is the earliest known songs bearing this title in the American Colonies.) In addition to the obvious association of the title to the strife with Great Britain, some historians believe the title is also a reference to a ship named "Liberty" that was owned by John Hancock.¹² John Hancock's ship had been seized by the British authorities for smuggling in June just prior to the initial printing of the song in July 1768.

The lyrics "Come join hand in hand brave Americans all" and "In freedom we're born and freedom we'll live" in the first stanza and chorus, respectively, served as propaganda for the patriots. The seventh stanza contains the line "By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall". This is believed to be the first modern usage of the this phrase which originated in one of Aesop's Fables.¹³ The Phrase became a modern standard for anti-British sentiment and quickly became a clarion call for patriotism which remains today. The phrase was later condensed to "United we stand, divided we fall" which now appears on the flags for the Commonwealth of Kentucky and State of Missouri.

The last stanza provides a tempered ending. A toast is made to King George's health with a tribute to Britain's fame and prosperity. Then in the very last line a qualification is applied to this toast: Britain must deal with the colonies in a just manner and give them their freedom.

The defiant, anti-British lyrics coupled with the volatile environment in the colonies ensured the popularity of the song. The Liberty song was sung throughout the colonies at political meetings, protest meetings, dedication ceremonies for liberty trees, patriotic celebrations, dinners, for pure enjoyment, and also as a nuisance to irritate the British and their American supporters.^{14,15}

As one of the first, if not the first, songs of American Patriotism, the Liberty song set a standard for subsequent Patriotic songs to emulate. The popularity of the song prior to and during the American Revolution is a testament to its musical adeptness in expressing the Patriotic zeal of the colonists. As John Dickinson had hoped, his new song for freedom did prove useful in bringing about liberty to the American colonies.

The Liberty Song (1768)

Come, join Hand in Hand, brave Americans all
And rouse your bold hearts at fair Liberty's Call;
No tyrannous Acts shall suppress your just Claim,
Or stand with dishonor America's Name.

In Freedom we're Born and in Freedom we'll Live.
Our Purses are ready, Steady, Friends, Steady;
Not as Slaves, but as Freemen our Money we'll give

Our worthy Forefathers - let's give them a Cheer -
To Climates unknown did courageously steer;
Thro' Oceans to Deserts, for Freedom they Came,
And dying, bequeath'd us their Freedom and Fame.

Their generous Bosoms all Dangers despis'd,
so highly, so wisely, their BIRTHRIGHTS they priz'd;
We'll keep what they gave, we will piously keep,
Nor frustrate their Toils on the Land and the Deep.

The tree their own Hands had to LIBERTY rear'd;
They liv'd to behold growing strong and rever'd;
With Transport then cry'd, "now our Wishes we gain,
For our children shall gather the Fruits of our Pain."

How sweet are the Labors that Freemen endure,
That they shall enjoy all the Profit, secure.
No more such sweet Labors AMERICANS know,
If Britons shall reap what Americans sow.

Swarms of Placemen and Pensioners soon will appear,
like Locusts deforming the Charms of the Year;
Suns vainly will rise, Showers vainly descend,
If we are to drudge for what others shall spend.

Then join Hand in Hand, brave AMERICANS all,
By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall;
IN SO RIGHTEOUS A CAUSE let us hope to succeed,
For Heaven approves of each generous Deed.

All Ages shall speak with Amaze and Applause,
Of the Courage we'll shew IN SUPPORT OF OUR LAWS;
To DIE we can bear, but to SERVE we disdain.
For SHAME is to Freemen more dreadful than PAIN.

This Bumper i crown for our SOVEREIGN's Health,
And this for BRITANNIA'S Glory and Wealth;
That Wealth and that Glory immortal may be,
If She is but just, and if we are but free.

¹The Pennsylvania Chronicle, Num. 78 No. 24 of Vol. II, 4-11 July, 1768. Retrieved 20 March, 2024, from <https://iverpooluniversitypress.manifoldapp.org/projects/using-primary-sources/resource/pennsylvania-chronicle-4-july-1768-1-august-1768>.

²Virginia Gazette, No. 886, 23 July 1768, page 2. Retrieved 17 April, 2024, from <https://research.colonialwilliamsburg.org/digitalLibrary/va-gazette/AVSinglePage.cfm?issueDno=68.PD.32&pageId=ren-02>.

³The Boston Gazette and Country Journal, No. 694, 18 July 1768. Retrieved 18 April, 2024, from <https://www.masshist.org/dior/volume/2/sequence/188>.

⁴John Dickinson to James Ogle, July 4, 1768, in *The Complete Writings and Selected Correspondence of John Dickinson*, Volume 4 ed. Jane E. Calvert (Newark, DE: University of Delaware Press, forthcoming 2025).

⁵Lawrence, Vera Brodsky, *Music for Patriots, Politicians, and Presidents*, Macmillan Publishing Co. Inc. First Edition, 1975, page 27.

⁶The Boston Gazette and Country Journal, No. 704, 26 September 1768. Retrieved 20 March, 2024, from <https://www.masshist.org/dior/volume/2/sequence/274>.

⁷Beck, J. L., *The Parody and the Parody Parodied*, www.boston1773.blogspot.com, 17 January 2018.

⁸The Boston Gazette and Country Journal, No. 704, 26 September 1768. Retrieved 20 March, 2024, from <https://www.masshist.org/dior/volume/2/sequence/274>.

⁹The Boston Gazette and Country Journal, No. 705, 3 October 1768. Retrieved 10 April, 2024, from <https://www.masshist.org/dior/volume/2/sequence/280>.

¹⁰Diary of John Adams, Volume 1, Monday 14 August 1769, Massachusetts Historical Society. Retrieved 23 May, 2024, from <https://www.masshist.org/publications/adams-papers/index.php/view/ADMS-01-01-0013-0001-0005>.

¹¹Bickerstaff's Boston Almanack, 1769, page 33. Retrieved 20 March, 2024, from <https://flou.digital.flvc.org/islandora/object/Flou:18091344/page/34?mode=full-screen>.

¹²Lawrence, Vera Brodsky, *Music for Patriots, Politicians, and Presidents*, Macmillan Publishing Co. Inc. First Edition, 1975, page 28.

¹³Aesp., (1867), "The Four Omen and the Lion", *Aesp's Fables* (LJ2G0 edition). Retrieved 02 June, 2024, from <https://etrc.usf.edu/ll2gu/93/aesp-fables/992/the-four-omen-and-the-lion/>.

¹⁴Diary of John Adams, Volume 1, Monday 14 August 1769, Massachusetts Historical Society. Retrieved 23 May, 2024, from <https://www.masshist.org/publications/adams-papers/index.php/view/ADMS-01-01-0013-0001-0005>.

¹⁵Lawrence, Vera Brodsky, *Music for Patriots, Politicians, and Presidents*, Macmillan Publishing Co. Inc. First Edition, 1975, page 27.

¹⁶The Pennsylvania Chronicle, Num. 78 No. 24 of Vol. II, 4-11 July, 1768. Retrieved 20 March, 2024, from <https://iverpooluniversitypress.manifoldapp.org/projects/using-primary-sources/resource/pennsylvania-chronicle-4-july-1768-1-august-1768>.

Andrew Giltner

Trail Life Freedom Award Ceremony

On Sunday Sept. 8th 2025, Governor Isaac Shelby compatriot, Andrew Giltner was awarded the Freedom Award.

The Trail Life Freedom Award is the highest award a Young man can earn in Trail Life USA, a Christian scouting organization, signifying a mastery of skills, demonstrated leadership, significant community service, and commitment to faith. Earning it requires completing 15 required & 10 elective badges, performing 20 hours of community service annually, completing "Freedom Experiences," a Faith-building activity, a Servant Leadership Project, an advancement conference, and a formal board of review.

Congratulations!!!!



Andrew shows off his Freedom Award Certificate



Compatriot Andrew Giltner



Andrew Giltner receiving his Freedom Award Medal



Terry Giltner receiving a pin from son Andrew for being the mother of a Freedom Rangeman



Compatriot Scott Giltner received a pin from son Andrew for being the father of a Freedom Rangeman.

Governor Isaac Shelby's Battle of Blue Licks Memorial Ceremony

August 16, 2025

Photo's by Kathy Cummings



Blue Licks Fife & Drum Program

On Friday August the 15th members of the Governor Isaac Shelby Chapter and the Simon Kenton Chapter performed a Fife & Drum program at the Blue Licks Battlefield State Park in Carlisle, KY.

They Performed music from the American Revolution along with some military calls!



250th Anniversary Bench Installation Prospect, KY

This Summer the Governor Isaac Shelby Chapter along with Ron Cundiff of the City of Prospect Parks Department were able to place the 250th Anniversary bench. This was not an easy task as it was heavy and required muscle power.





A huge HUZAH to compatriot Scott Giltner
for being Honored Sons of the American
Revolution National Color Guardsman of the Year!!!

Congratulations, Scott

HUZAH!!!!



Governor Isaac Shelby President, Chris Canine presented Mayor of the City of Prospect, KY, Doug Farnsley with a Certificate of Commendation In recognition of Exemplary Patriotism In display of The Flag of the United States of America, Congratulations!!!



GIS President with Mayor Farnsley