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THE PAMPHLET

Epiphany



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From the moment we are born we build upon learned experiences to figure out how to live. We learn to breathe, walk, and explore the world. During that journey of self-discovery, we come across moments where everything comes together in moments of realization. Often those moments of realization are born out of chaos. Our ancestors' lives were no different during the founding moments of our nation, they had moments of great epiphany.

Thank you for your continued support!

Wade John Taylor

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Perspective

Prior to the first shots of Lexington and Concord the vast majority of citizens in the Colonies could not fathom their own government sending armed soldiers against them. And yet it happened. Even after that those same people considered themselves loyal British subjects who were in a disagreement with the government.

It was not until over a year after the war started that most people came to the realization that life would never go back to normal and that only happened after the Declaration of Independence. Yes, there were those who knew what was unfolding around them but most people, just like today, did absolutely nothing until it was too late.

The reason that we study history is to prevent making the same mistakes that have been made in the past. Yet, we have been entertained from the earliest moments in our life with electronic fantasy and every mode of entertainment ever imagined. Food can be ordered at the flick

of a finger and delivered to the door, who needs history, or responsibility when all is well.

For those individuals who casually turned a blind eye from the tightening of the noose around the colonies from 1763 to 1775, the first battles were the great and late epiphany, just as those of today who ignore the cultural, financial, and systematic shocks that are happening.

There will always be a few who have their ear close to the ground and their hearts close to our Divine Creator. They are often the ones who are labeled as crazy, lunatics, or visionary depending on who is doing the talking. The more I write this and meet the people who read it the more I am convinced that we are having a great awakening of patriots and the faithful who have had enough and are not going to stay silent any longer.

Right, wrong, or indifferent; we are in the middle of tectonic global changes that have not happened in generations. Buckle up for Epiphany!

~Wade John Taylor

*Into the Tea Party
Mirror*



The Boston Tea Party was an angry community that had enough of not being listened to. Rather than pause and reflect on what would motivate people to act in such a way the British response was brutal and amounted to a doubling down on bad behavior.

The British went to great lengths to find the perpetrators and were resolved to make the Colony of Massachusetts pay for the insult upon the British East India company and the Crown. In practice corporations had more rights and influence in the bloated bureaucracy than the citizens.

The average citizen had no representation or voice as to how they should be governed. Adding insult, the people were liberated of most of what they earned by taxes, fees, and systems entirely owned and operated by those in power. The aristocracy were returning the people to serfs through bureaucracy, taxes, and the complete control of commerce.

On March 30th, 1774, the Boston Port Act was passed which completely locked down the port of Boston until reparations to the British East India Company and the British Government had been paid. The act also sought to move the colony's government to Salem and Marblehead to be made the official port of entry.

The impact was both harsh and dramatic upon the people of Boston that had developed their entire city around their port and its industry. Supplies quickly vanished and residents scrambled for basic supplies to survive. Barter, smuggling, and black-market operations immediately became the only way for the colony to survive as other colonies began shipping relief to

the blockaded city. If they would not comply, then they would not be able to buy became the British response.

On May 20th, the Massachusetts Government Act was enacted changing the colonies charter. The executive council would no longer be elected by the people and would instead be appointed by the King. Various critical colonial offices that were also previously elected positions were changed to ensure that the royal governor would appoint each one. Only one town meeting was permitted by each town per year unless approved by the governor. Using the authority granted under the act, General Thomas Gage intended to smash dissent when he dissolved the entire governing provincial assembly. It only inflamed tensions.

The Administration of Justice Act passed the same day as the Massachusetts Government Act and was just as oppressive. Royal officials could now avoid prosecution by the colonies by requesting to have their case heard by favorable courts. Locals dubbed it the “Murder Act” as it

could allow officials to literally get away with murder.

The Quartering Act was further expanded in 1774 to force the owners of certain types of buildings to house and provide facilities for troops. Owners of public houses, inns, barns, victualing houses, and other structures, had no choice but to allow troops to commandeer their property.

The Quebec Act stripped the colonies of land they had previously been granted and transferred large tracts to Quebec. Additionally, the free practice of Catholicism by the former French colony was allowed to ensure that Canada remained loyal to the crown.

The continued passage of Acts, policies, restrictions, and control came with the increased deployment of uniformed, armed enforcers in redcoats, determined to eliminate any dissent by force. The actions during this time became known as the “Intolerable Acts”.

The Intolerable Acts created so much strife and anger that it drew the colonies closer together against the government

oppression. Representatives from various colonies came together in Philadelphia on September 5th, in what would be known as our First Continental Congress.

We the people were pushed together in one giant epiphany and all at once people started meeting and associating with each other in churches, taverns, schools, and homes to unify in one voice to boycott every possible aspect of the economic system in protest. The oppression and continuous passage of acts to punish the people drove them together to create the solution that set them free.

Taking a step back and looking at our situation over the past few decades and the exponential destruction of liberty and freedom, we see in our own life that the trajectory is heading in a similar direction.

Are there enough of us to turn off the subscriptions to endless entertainment and get outside to start a garden? Is there enough time to resurrect the skills and mindset necessary to prevent this nation from sliding into the

abyss? These are questions we are about ready to find out, as our complex society continues to rapidly fray and tear at the seams.

In the late eighteenth century they were not able to put humpty dumpty back together again. Something completely new sprang forth and grew in place of what used to be here. In 1787 we replaced our government again with our current version and further eroded it in the civil war, reconstruction period, the early twentieth century, depression of the 1930's. The modern era accelerated the loss of liberty beginning with the violent attack on our nation using civilian airliners filled with innocent people.

Oddly we now find ourselves back where we began nearly two hundred and fifty years ago. Where did our freedom go? How hard will this fight be to get it back? Only those who take a stand will likely be around to find out. In a very short period of time everything that we once knew to be normal will be a distant memory.

~Wade John Taylor

The Struggle of Time



Photo by Aron Visuals on Unsplash

Timing is everything. How many times have we heard that in our lifetimes? For me, more than I can count. When we are talking about epiphany there is a steep learning curve that is involved. Those who do not bother to look for storm clouds, find out about rain when they get wet. Our ancestors were not able to listen to the morning forecast while sipping a latte. People were more likely to pay attention to their environment as their lives depended on it. Human nature still seems to dictate that the more comfortable we become, the more incompetent we are.

Over the years my family and I have worked our homestead hard and tried to grow as much of our own food as we can. The vast majority of our family's calorie intake is meat we raise and

butcher ourselves. As we have, we have become more aware of the condition of our nation. When people become more self sufficient they recognize the true state of their inalienable rights. Our nation was built as an agrarian nation that rejected the urbanization of Europe.

Our Founding Fathers recognized the value of and fully intended that our nation should remain an agrarian centered nation. For liberty to survive it was essential that we develop family farms, ranches, orchards, and forests that stretched across the nation. Occasional villages, towns, and small cities would be necessary to support critical infrastructure central to rural and agricultural lifestyles. Labor for one's own sustenance kept a populace focused on the reality around them as well as importance of liberty. When government restricts your ability to put in a garden or raise your own food, you have lost the most fundamental basic human right.

If a comet was heading for earth and would wipe out all life that was not in a cave, each one of us would find out at various times.

Some of us early enough to buy food, find a cave, and bunk up. Others would find out while staring at the wrong end of incoming space ice. What end of that timing curve do you want to be at?

What type of work we do and the lifestyle we live make us completely resilient and aware of reality or it can ensure that we are vulnerable to propaganda, fear, and tyranny. It is no secret that most of our military forces during the revolution were made up of farmers and frontiersmen who used their firearms to put meat on the table.



Historical sketch of Revolutionary Life

Education and literacy were considered the responsibility of every good parent. Although there were varying factions of faith and Religion in different colonies

each felt the obligation from the Divine Creator to educate their children not only in the affairs and trades of the family but also to the knowledge and historical facts of the world. It was the duty of every parent to educate their children to the fullest at the end of the age of enlightenment.

Parents of the children of the Revolution understood that a person's intelligence and education directly correlated to the degree of freedom of a society. The education and critical thinking factor greatly increased the awareness of society. Again, where on the timing curve do you want to be for an incoming comet?

We spoke briefly about faith earlier, at least in the context of religion. Our Founding Fathers were humble enough to understand that none of them knew the truth of what God looked like, yet all were wise enough to feel his presence and know that he is. That is the part I would like you to focus on for my next thought.

Each of us were created in the image of our Divine Creator. None of us are greater than the

other and none of us have more rights than one another. We all have equal obligations to be the greatest version of ourselves while the liberty to do nothing and waste away. None of us have the right to interfere with one another's free will and none of us are obliged to carry another's burden.

We are all called to foster and improve our own personal relationship with our Divine Creator, to become the best versions of ourselves that we were meant to be and yet this path can only be found through free will. No degree of coercion, force, or obliged behavior can lead anyone to a personal relationship with their Creator. As this relationship with our God grows, so does our spiritual awareness in the world and the visualization of the fabric that makes up the patchwork of this existence. The path of liberty becomes clear to all who develop a closeness with their own understanding of God. A bit of divine communication and nudging goes a long way on not being in the way of an incoming nuclear warhead. Some things

can only be avoided by listening to him.

The selfish have ensured that they rule with an iron fist in this world and yet have secured no place in the mansions available in the existence after this. Only through selfless servant style leadership and labor can we follow the way that has been laid out for us. Those who now seek wealth and power for themselves, are eternally impoverished and powerless in the collective joy of the selfless.



Photo by Annie Spratt on unsplash

Unlocking the truth of selfishness was one that seemed to liberate me from myself and discover who I was meant to be. In many aspects I am still learning but I could only find out by giving of myself. I am asked many times why I give so much of my own time and money to try to wake up so many people. Why do I try so

hard for those who don't care anything about me or their fellow human beings?

I used to be one of them. I used to be selfish. I put me first every single time even when I thought that I was being nice. I spent twenty-eight years of my life like that. And when the almighty spent the effort to save me from myself, I became eternally grateful.

There is no limit to how much effort, money, and treasure that the Divine Creator is willing to spend to offer each one of us the opportunity to be the best versions of ourselves. I have found that as I invest time and wealth in others then God invests in me. Paying it forward, pays eternally, every time. Not only in his lightening of our burdens along the way but increasing our awareness of the spiritual timing of everything.

I have discussed at length some of the efforts that can be put into changing the timing of epiphanies. Each of us would love to be the first to know about anything coming that is going to affect us in order to prepare ourselves. Yet that knowledge is

not without determination and labor.

To be fair I miss playing endless hours of pointless videogames. I miss movies and binge-watching mind-numbing programs that entertain away every worry. I miss pizza delivered to my door and a major grocery store closer than fifty miles away. Rebuilding my physical and mentality has truly sucked.

I have come to enjoy chopping my own wood and feeding my livestock even though the physical labor causes great pain to old injuries. I am not fond of castrating my pigs and butchering is not my favorite thing to do, yet I feel a responsibility to do all that I am physically able before turning to the help of others.

The let downs of organized religion has led to liberation and closeness to God. The physical and spiritual pain had opened old wounds, but the healing and strength that came after has been shocking to me.

Our ancestors had a higher knowledge of what it was to live a good life. Their lifestyles enabled them to come to important epiphanies along the way in their

lives. Common average every day citizens were the backbone and the reason that we secured our liberty from our previous British government.

The more I learn and write about our ancestors the more I understand what it is to be truly free. We don't know our history and the elite and aristocracy don't want us to know it. We have been losing our liberty one generation after another as each thought that they lived in liberty but were only becoming more complacent and ignorant. I did not see it when I was young. It is only perhaps with the journey of fifty years and an open eye that I now see how far we have fallen.



Photo by Aaron Burden on unsplash

The good news is that the youngest generation that is now coming into the world is rejecting the Marxist ideology that has destroyed our institutions and

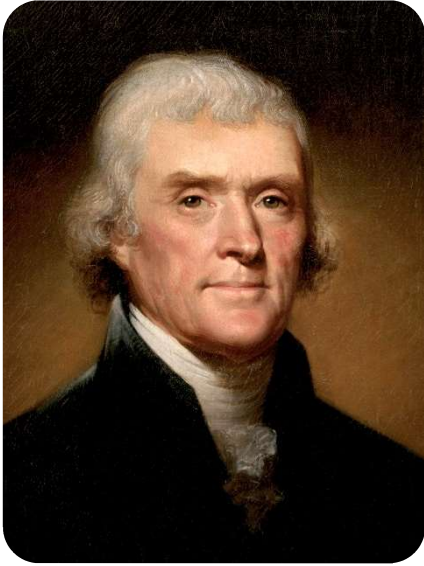
society. They are rejecting the stupidity of their parents and the mentality of free everything for everyone. Those willing to invest effort and time into teaching about history are more affective while demonstrating principles and responsibilities necessary to secure liberty. Surely these are the people on the leading edge of the awareness curve.

The greatest epiphany of our lives is about to collide with this world and force it to deal with the realities of physics, economics, and even basic biology. Those of us who know what a man and a woman are and know that you can't change paper into gold are ahead of the curve and yet there is no easy road ahead for even us.

Yet one thing I can assure you throughout then and now. Those who identified and tackled the challenges of the day, not only had more insight to prepare, but were and are more likely to survive and thrive in the days, months, and years of trouble. How much is the struggle of time worth to you?

~Wade John Taylor

*The Worst Farmer to
Change the World*



Thomas Jefferson was known for many great qualities but was in fact well acquainted with failure. Those of us who struggle to grow crops will take heart in knowing that our Founding Fathers had plenty of failures in their lifetime. Jefferson was “known by his neighbors to be the worst farmer in Virginia. And yet Jefferson dedicated himself to agrarian exploration with a devotion akin to worship”.

Jefferson was on a mission to bring the cultivation of rice to the soil of Virginia. Year after year

crops of Italian, Timor, and African red rice failed as he tried to bring the crop to his farm. It was not just rice, that Jefferson took his hand at growing. You may be surprised to find that Thomas Jefferson grew three hundred and thirty varieties of eighty nine species of herbs, and vegetables terraced throughout the mountainside. There were an additional one hundred and seventy species of fruit cultivated in his orchards, vineyards and across his land.

Like many of his endeavors Thomas meticulously recorded his experimentation and efforts to grow various species from 1766 - 1824. While his book of gardening is available for purchase to this day, *Thomas Jeffersons Garden Book* can be located online for free as well. For the sleuth who wants to know how green the thumb of Jefferson was, a casual sifting through over seven hundred pages will see multiple notations for failed and partially failed agrarian experiments and crops.

Another great gem in the book is notes and records of where some of his seeds, vine trimmings,

and grafts came from. The book shows that men who made this great nation were just as meticulous in saving the world as they were in their farming and projects around the homestead. Many of the generals, future presidents, delegates, statesmen, and everyday people of the age had their contribution to Jeffersons variety of plants, vegetables, flowers, shrubs, and trees, meticulously recorded.

So devoted to his work in growing things that obituaries to great contributors of seeds and stock are recorded in Jeffersons Garden Book.

One who is looking for historical accounts of weather and other global anomalies will also find a great wealth of knowledge as events like the “year without a summer” (1816) were also recorded with the affect that the climate had on the crops. In that notation there is enough information to help warn people of how weather extremes can cause sever problems in the food supply.

“We have had the most extraordinary year of drought and cold ever known in the history of

America. In June instead of 3 ¾ inches, our average rain for that month, we had only 1/8th of an inch; in August, instead of 9 ½ inches our average, we had only 3/10 of an inch; and still in continues.

The summer too has been as cold as a moderate winter. In every State north of this there ahs been frost in every month of the year; in this State we have had none in June and July, but those of August killed much corn over the mountains. The crop of corn through the Atlantic States will probably be less than one-third of an ordinary one, that of tobacco still less, and of mean quality. The crop of wheat was middling in quantity, but excellent in quality. But every species of bread grain taken together will not be sufficient for the subsistence of the inhabitants. And the exportation of flour, already begun by the indebted and the improvident, to whatsoever degree it may be carried, will be exactly so much taken from the mouths of our citizens.”

It should be noted that I have found habitual failures in many of

the Founding Fathers of the era. They were just as human and prone to failure as the rest of us. One of the differences is how they looked at it. Jefferson was a habitual planter and grower of all that he could. He gave no worry to failures and learned from them what he could. His continued efforts to try brought an abundance of success and got better as he went.

Jefferson was not like his neighbors that stuck to the most profitable and successful plants that they could grow. His mind had an insatiable appetite to see what he could grow and how he could improve his variety of his garden. His zeal for knowledge and learning across a variety of disciplines demonstrates his standing as a prodigy of fading era of the Enlightenment.

His collection of books was likely the largest personal collection in the country at that time. After the British raided the Library of Congress in 1814, Thomas Jefferson offered his personal library of nearly six thousand five hundred books as a replacement. How much knowledge must have been

contained within the great minds of our Ancestors?

Jefferson was well known for his ability to craft wine and was a proto archeologist as well as a great architect. His designs of the Virginia State Capitol and iconic rotunda at the University of Virginia are examples of his work.



Photo of Monticello (Jeffersons home) by Sudhindra public domain

Thomas Jefferson collected the bones of a Mastodon to be displayed in the Entrance Hall to his home that took him forty years to build. Jefferson conducted an archeological dig by excavating an Indian burial mound near his home. He played the violin and was fond of walking as well as fishing. One of his great past times was horseback riding and he rode even when he could no longer walk. This passage from January 9th, 1816, letter to his old friend Mr. Charles Thomson gives us a glimpse into his life.

“I retain good health, am rather feeble to walk much, but ride with ease, passing two or three hours a day on horseback. And every three or four months taking in a carriage a journey of ninety miles do a distant possession, where I pass a good deal of my time. My eyes need the aid of glasses by night, and with small print in the day also; my hearing is not quite so sensible as it used to be; no tooth shaking yet, but shivering and shrinking in body from the cold we now experience, my thermometer having been as low as 12 degrees this morning. My greatest oppression is a correspondence afflictingly laborious, the extent of which I have been long endeavoring to curtail. This keeps me at the drudgery of the writing-table all the prime hours of the day, leaving for the gratification of my appetite for reading, only what I can steal from the hours of sleep.”

Whatever we thought we knew of history, the depth of our Founding Fathers and the people that lived during that time, is wholly inadequate. People dismiss our ancestors by holding

them up to the warped standards of today.

There is so much more to the lives and the passions of the people of the past. Some did things we would no longer do today. The converse is also true in that our behavior and socially acceptable norms of today would be considered hedonistic and barbaric by some of the standards of yesterday.

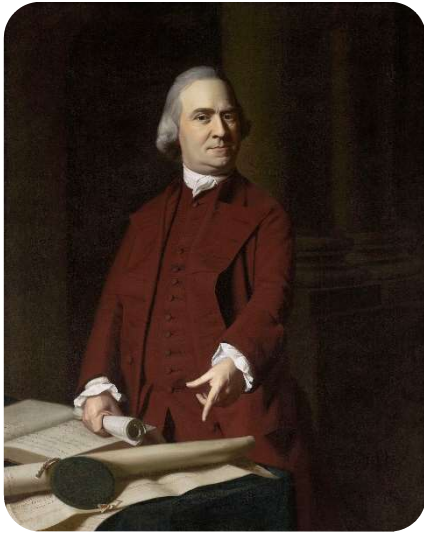
Perhaps that is why owners of glass houses should not throw stones. It is after all human nature to point out and accuse others of the very faults that we are well acquainted with.

In closing I would like to say how much more I appreciate Thomas Jefferson today than I did yesterday. His achievements and contributions to our country from the Constitution to crops and the flora and fauna of our land, were just a small part of this great man's contributions to the people that we are today.

~Wade John Taylor

Thoughts from our Fathers

The day before the Continental Congress signed the Declaration of Independence, Samuel Adams stood and delivered a speech in the State House in Philadelphia. His speech on August 1st, 1776, captures the epiphany of the moment that a people were waking up to the fact that they were indeed a new nation. We present you that speech in this month's thoughts from our fathers.



Painting of Samuel Adams by John Singleton Copley 1772

the world, three millions of souls united in one cause. We have large armies, well disciplined and appointed, with commanders inferior to none in military skill, and superior in activity and zeal. We are furnished with arsenals and stores beyond our most sanguine expectations, and foreign nations are waiting to crown our success by their alliances. There are instances of, I would say, an almost astonishing Providence in our favor; our success has staggered our enemies, and almost given faith to infidels; so we may truly say it is not our own arm which has saved us.

The hand of Heaven appears to have led us on to be, perhaps, humble instruments and means in the great providential dispensation, which is completing. We have fled from the political Sodom; let us not look back, lest we perish and become a monument of infamy and derision to the world. For can we ever expect more unanimity and a better preparation for defense; more infatuation of counsel among our enemies, and more valor and zeal among

WE ARE now on this continent, to the astonishment of

ourselves? The same force and resistance, which are sufficient to procure us our liberties will secure us a glorious independence and support us in the dignity of free, imperial states. We cannot suppose that our opposition has made a corrupt and dissipated nation more friendly to America, or created in them a greater respect for the rights of mankind. We can therefore expect a restoration and establishment of our privileges, and a compensation for the injuries we have received, from their want of power, from their fears, and not from their virtues. The unanimity and valor, which will effect an honorable peace, can render a future contest for our liberties unnecessary. He who has strength to chain down the wolf is a madman if he let him loose without drawing his teeth and paring his nails.

We have no other alternative than independence, or the most ignominious and galling servitude. The legions of our enemies thicken on our plains; desolation and death mark their bloody career; whilst the mangled corpses of our countrymen seem

to cry out to us as a voice from Heaven.

Our union is now complete; our constitution composed, established, and approved. You are now the guardians of your own liberties. We may justly address you, as the decemviri did the Romans, and say: "Nothing that we propose can pass into a law without your consent. Be yourselves, O Americans, the authors of those laws on which your happiness depends."

You have now in the field armies sufficient to repel the whole force of your enemies and their base and mercenary auxiliaries. The hearts of your soldiers beat high with the spirit of freedom; they are animated with the justice of their cause, and while they grasp their swords can look up to Heaven for assistance. Your adversaries are composed of wretches who laugh at the rights of humanity, who turn religion into derision, and would, for higher wages, direct their swords against their leaders or their country. Go on, then, in your generous enterprise, with gratitude to Heaven for past, success, and confidence of it in

the future. For my own part, I ask no greater blessing than to share with you the common danger and common glory. If I have a wish dearer to my soul than that my ashes may be mingled with those of a Warren and a Montgomery, it is that these American States may never cease to be free and independent.”

Many people in our nation know Sam Adams by his picture on a beer they may have had or a commercial that they watched. It tragic that the collective reasoning of our nation is gathered upon bottles of beer and insurance companies named liberty. But spun another way we are the greatest nation on earth.

Our minds are occupied with Netflix and drunk on YouTube. We fight battles on Candycrush field while sharing words with our friends. Our industry is based on the latest and safest Minecraft and our fierce arsenal of War thunder inspires the brave to sign up for Starfleet Command. We have come far young padawan, we have come far...

On the long scale all things reset to their absolute value. Paper is

only worth the words written on it and gold and silver are valuable exchange mediums. Hard work and honesty do eventually pay off and those who could not figure out their gender or what it is for, will eventually die off.

The aristocratic supremacists often face the angry mob, while movie producers of terrible quality eventually go broke. Books that were burned are reproduced in greater numbers and the band plays on even when the ship hits an iceberg.

Lifeboats are few in number and leave the boat before the ignorant are aware of the water at their necks. There is always room in heaven while hell seems to get more crowded every day.

As in Samuel Adams' day, those who boldly proclaim self-evident truths and stand up for their liberty will be rewarded by their own efforts and liberated from the chains of ignorance and confusion.

~Wade John Taylor

April 1779

Each month we move forward a month during the Revolution and review some of the battles and skirmishes that shaped the war. We started in September of 1776 with our Volume 1 Issue 1 and have continued the tradition. When we get to the volume that captures the end of the war the next volume will go back to September of 1774 and cover the critical years that lead up to the first shots and our Declaration of Independence a year into the war.

This month we go back to April of 1779. For those that have been following along you will recall that there was a series of raids along the frontiers by British and Indian troops led by Chief Joseph Brant. Chief Brant had returned to Onoquaga, after the Northern British Army had been destroyed at the Battle of Saratoga. Onoquaga was a large town of the Iroquois confederacy. It was culturally and regionally significant in the Five Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy.

Before the war Onoquaga was modern in many respects with rectangular houses with square logs, rock chimneys, and glass

houses. War, however, is no respecter of culture or heritage. Chief Brant and his warriors along with British Rangers and Militia had been terrorizing the frontier for years and had earned notoriety for their savage merciless raids on civilian villiages. The Continental Army had attacked and torched Onoquaga the previous year after being dispatched to deal with Brant, yet Brant eluded capture.



Chief Joseph Brant painting by John Raphael Smith 1776

On April 21st, 1779 a five hundred and fifty man Patriot army led by Colonel Gose van Schaick launched a surprise attack on Onondago Castle. The men who the expedition were

picked from the survivors of raids of Chief Brant and most had dead kin at the hands of the Indians.

The attack was completely devastating to the culture and structure of the tribe but many of the Onondaga Indians escaped into the woods. Strategically over fifty houses and structures were destroyed, twenty warriors were killed, and thirty-seven prisoners were captured. One hundred guns were seized along with what supplies could be looted before the destruction of Onondaga. Anything of value including food stores and crops was completely decimated in an attempt to force the Indians to cease their attacks on American settlements.



Print of Major General John Sullivan from August 22nd, 1776

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General John Sullivan's Indian Expedition 1779, is a collection of accounts, journals and records of the expedition. This book is an excellent source on the event and can be located online.

In the southern campaign on April 22nd, 1779 at Black Swamp, South Carolina the British were still racking up victories. A party of thirty loyalists disguised themselves as Indians and attacked the guard post belonging to the 6th South Carolina Regiment. They captured the guard post without firing a shot. They quickly burned the building and fled the area.

On April 29th, 1779 Brigadier General Augustine Prevost of Savannah, Georgia, led his British troops as he crossed the Savannah River to begin his march towards Charlestown. Prevost hoped to capture Charlestown but met immediate resistance from Continental troops under the command of Major General Benjamin Lincoln, who had the initial headquarters of the Southern Continental Army at Purrysburg, South Carolina.

~WJT

Patriot Reflection

As the residents in America found themselves liberated from British rule and in a war to secure that separation, they came together to form new governments and define their rights. One such gem is the Declaration of Rights of Maryland that I recently located in the American Revolution Institute archives. Many of the Founding Fathers that refused to sign our Constitution did so because they thought that it should be founded on rights like the one below.

**Declaration of Rights, as
amended and agreed to by the
Convention**

The Convention having gone through the Declaration of Rights, paragraph by paragraph, the same was amended, and agreed to as follows:

**THE DECLARATION OF
RIGHTS.**

The Parliament of Great Britain, by a declaratory act, having assumed a right to make laws to bind the Colonies in all

cases whatsoever, and in pursuance of such claim endeavoured by force of arms to subjugate the United Colonies to an unconditional submission to their will and power, and having at length constrained them to declare themselves Independent States, and to assume government under the authority of the People: Therefore we, the Delegates of Maryland, in free and full Convention assembled, taking into our most serious consideration the best means of establishing a good Constitution in this State, for the surer foundation, and more permanent security thereof, Declare,

- 1. That all Government of right originates from the people, is founded in compact only, and instituted solely for the good of the whole.*
- 2. That the people of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof.*
- 3. That the inhabitants of Maryland are entitled to the common law of England, and the trial by jury, according to the*

course of that law, and to the benefit of such of the English statutes as existed at the time of their first emigration, and which by experience have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances, and of such others as have been since made in England or Great Britain, and have been introduced, used, and practised by the courts of law or equity; and also to all acts of Assembly in force on the first of June, seventeen hundred and seventy-four, except such as may have since expired, or have been, or may be altered by acts of Convention, or this Declaration of Rights; subject nevertheless to the revision of, and amendment or repeal by, the Legislature of this State; and the inhabitants of Maryland are also entitled to all property derived to them from or under the charter granted by his Majesty Charles the First, to Caecilius Calvert, Baron of Baltimore.

4. That all persons invested with the Legislative or Executive powers of Government, are the trustees of the publick, and as such accountable for their conduct; wherefore, whenever the

ends of Government are perverted, and publick liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought to reform the old, or establish a new Government; the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression, is absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.

5. That the right in the people to participate in the Legislature is the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free Government; for this purpose elections ought to be free and frequent, and every man having property in, a common, interest with, and an attachment to, the community, ought to have a right of suffrage.

6. That the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial powers of Government, ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other.

7. That no power of suspending laws, or the execution, of laws, unless by or derived from the Legislature, ought to be exercised or allowed.

8. *That freedom of speech, and debates, or proceedings, in the Legislature, ought not to be impeached in any other court or judicature.*

9. *That a place for the meeting of the Legislature ought to be fixed, the most convenient to the members thereof, and to the depository of the publick records, and the Legislature ought not to be convened or held at any other place but from evident necessity.*

10. *That for the redress of grievances, and for amending, strengthening and preserving the laws, the Legislature ought to be frequently convened.*

11. *That every man hath a right to petition the Legislature for the redress of grievances, in a peaceable and orderly manner.*

12. *That no aid, charge, tax, burthen, fee, or fees, ought to be set, rated, or levied, under any pretence, without the consent of the Legislature.*

13. *That the levying taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive, and ought to be abolished; that paupers ought not to be assessed for the support of Government, but every other person in the*

State ought to contribute his proportion of publick taxes for the support of Government according to his actual worth in real or personal property within this State; yet fines, duties, or taxes may properly and justly be imposed or laid with a political view for the good government and benefit of the community.

14. *That sanguinary laws ought to be avoided, as far as is consistent with the safety of the State; and no law to inflict cruel and unusual pains and penalties ought to be made in any case, or at any time hereafter.*

15. *That retrospective laws, punishing facts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust, and incompatible with liberty; wherefore no ex post facto law ought to be made.*

16. *That no law to attaint particular persons of treason or felony, ought to be made in any case, or at any time hereafter.*

17. *That every freeman for any injury done to him in his person or property, ought to have remedy by the course of the law*

of the land, and ought to have justice and right, freely without sale, fully without any denial, and speedily without delay, according to the law of the land.

18. That the trial of facts where they arise, is one of the greatest securities of the lives, liberties, and estate of the people.

19. That in all criminal prosecutions, every man, hath a right to be informed of the accusation against him, to have a copy of the indictment or charge in due time (if required) to prepare for his defence, to be allowed counsel, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have process for his witnesses, to examine the witnesses for and against him on oath, and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury, without whose unanimous consent he ought not to be found guilty.

20. That no man ought to be compelled to give evidence against himself in a court of common law, or in, any other court, but in such cases as have been usually practised in this State, or may hereafter be directed by the Legislature.

21. That no freeman ought to be taken, or imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.

22. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted by the court of law.

23. That all warrants without oath or affirmation, to search suspected places, or to seize any person, or property, are grievous and oppressive; and all general warrants to search suspected places, or to apprehend suspected persons, without naming or describing the place, or the person in special, are illegal, and ought not to be granted.

24. That there ought to be no forfeiture of any part of the estate of any person for any crime except murder or treason against the State, and then only on conviction and attainder.

25. That a well-regulated Militia is the proper and natural defence of a free Government.

26. *That standing armies are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be raised or kept up without consent of the Legislature.*

27. *That in all cases and at all times the military ought to be under strict subordination to, and control of, the civil power.*

28. *That no soldier ought to be quartered in any house in time of peace without the consent of the owner, and in time of war in such manner only as the Legislature shall direct.*

29. *That no person except regular soldiers, mariners and marines in the service of this State, or Militia when in actual service, ought in any case to be subject to, or punishable by, martial law.*

30. *That the independency and uprightness of Judges are essential to the impartial administration of justice, and a great security to the rights and liberties of the people; wherefore the Chancellor and all Judges ought to hold commissions during good behaviour; and the said Chancellor and Judges shall be removed for misbehaviour, on*

conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the Governour upon the address of the General Assembly, provided that two-thirds of all the members of each House concur in such address. That salaries liberal, but not profuse, ought to be secured to the Chancellor and the Judges, during the continuance of their commissions, in such manner and at such time as the Legislature shall hereafter direct, upon consideration of the circumstances of this State: no Chancellor or Judge ought to hold any other office, civil or military, or receive fees or perquisites of any kind.

31. *That a long continuance in the first executive departments of power or trust, is dangerous to liberty; a rotation therefore in those departments is one of the best securities of permanent freedom.*

32. *That no person ought to hold at the same time more than one office of profit, nor ought any person in publick trust to receive any present from any foreign Prince, or State, or from the United States, or any of them,*

without the approbation of this State.

33. That as it is the duty of every man to worship God in such manner as he thinks most acceptable to Him, all persons professing the Christian religion are equally entitled to protection in their religious liberty; wherefore no person ought by any law to be molested in his person or estate on account of his religious persuasion or profession, or for his religious practice, unless under colour of religion any man shall disturb the good order, peace, or safety of the State, or shall infringe the laws of morality, or injure others in their natural, civil, or religious rights; nor ought any person to be compelled to frequent or maintain, or contribute, unless on contract, to maintain any particular place of worship, or any particular ministry; yet the Legislature may in their discretion lay a general and equal tax for the support of the Christian religion, leaving to each individual the power of appointing the payment over of the money collected from him, to the support of any particular place of worship or

minister; or for the benefit of the poor of his own denomination, or the poor in general of any particular county; but the churches, chapels, glebes, and all other property now belonging to the Church of England, ought to remain to the Church of England forever. And all acts of Assembly lately passed for collecting moneys for building or repairing particular churches or chapels of ease, shall continue in force and be executed, unless the Legislature shall by act supersede or repeal the same; but no County court shall assess any quantity of tobacco or sum of money hereafter, on the application of any vestrymen or church wardens; and every incumbent of the Church of England who hath remained in his parish and performed his duty, shall be entitled to receive the provision and support established by the act entitled 'An act for the support of the Clergy of the Church of England in this Province,' till the November court of this present year, to be held for the County in which his parish shall lie, or partly lie, or for such time as he hath

remained in his parish and performed his duty.

34. That every gift, sale, or devise of lands to any minister, publick teacher, or preacher of the Gospel, as such, or to any religious sect, order or denomination, or to or for the support, use or Benefit of, or in trust for, any minister, publick teacher or preacher of the Gospel, as such, or any religious sect, order or denomination; and every gift or sale of goods or chattels, to go in succession, or to take place after the death of the seller or donor, to or for such support, use or benefit; and also every devise of goods or chattels to, or to or for the support, use or benefit of any minister, publick teacher or preacher of the Gospel, as such, or any religious sect, order or denomination, without the leave of the Legislature, shall be void; except always any sale, gift, lease or devise of any quantity of land not exceeding two acres, for a church, meeting, or other house of worship, and for a burying-ground, which shall be improved, enjoyed, or used only for such

purpose, or such sale, gift, lease, or devise shall be void.

35. That no other test or qualification ought to be required on admission to any office of trust or profit, than such oath of support and fidelity to this State, and such oath of office as shall be directed by this Convention or the Legislature of this State, and a declaration of a belief in the Christian religion.

36. That the manner of administering an oath to any person ought to be such as those of the religious persuasion, profession or denomination of which such person is one, , generally esteem the most effectual confirmation by the attestation of the Divine Being; and that the people called Quakers, those called Dunkers, and those called Menonists, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, ought to be allowed to make their solemn affirmation in the manner that Quakers have been heretofore allowed to affirm, and to be of the same avail as an oath in all such cases as the affirmation of Quakers hath been allowed and accepted within this State instead

of an oath. And further on such affirmation warrants to search for stolen goods or the apprehension or commitment of offenders ought to be granted, or security for the peace awarded; and Quakers, Dunkers, or Menonists, ought also on their solemn affirmation as aforesaid to be admitted as witnesses in all criminal cases not capital.

37. That the City of Annapolis ought to have all its rights, privileges, and benefits, agreeable to its charter and the acts of Assembly confirming and regulating the same; subject, nevertheless, to such alterations as may be made by this Convention or any future Legislature.

38. That the liberty of the press ought to be inviolably preserved.

39. That monopolies are odious, contrary to the spirit of a free government, and the principles of commerce, and ought not to be suffered.

40. That no title of nobility or hereditary honours ought to be granted in this State.

41. That the subsisting resolves of this and the several Conventions

held for this Colony ought to be in force as laws, unless altered by this Convention or the Legislature of this State.

42. That this Declaration of Rights, or the form of Government to be established by this Convention, or any part of either of them, ought not to be altered, changed or abolished, by the Legislature of this State, but in such manner as this Convention shall prescribe and direct."

I can't help but wonder how our nation would have turned out if we had stayed with our first government that was founded on rights. When some of our ancestors broke with the traditions that founded this nation and called for a new government with stronger National Powers, many of those who fought for independence were skeptical of the new government.

The more I read and the more I learn about the nation that was birthed on the backs of inalienable rights and personal responsibility, the more I want it back.

~Wade John Taylor

From the Editor



Throughout my life I had considered myself a Republican. I had been brought up to believe that the Republican party was where patriots and faith-based liberty lovers were welcome and encouraged to preserve and protect the founding values of our nation. My own personal experience across multiple counties in multiple states throughout my life has shown me that my initial beliefs were wrong.

I thought that I knew the history of the United States of America and the people who founded it. After two and a half years of heavy research and investigation, I have only learned how little we all know.

In my time in the Army the belief that helped me embrace the suck was that I was doing the hard thing so that others could enjoy their freedom. It took me years of experience to see that the corrupt have been sacrificing the blood of well meaning Americans for generations in order to enrich themselves.

Finding out the truth of our existence can be a painful thing. Many willingly choose to keep their head planted in the sand so that they don't have to see the train wreck that is coming down the tracks. Personal awakening often results in the ones we love most tearing away from us because they cannot bear the truth of their awful situation.

The epiphany that has hit me the most over the past few years is that it is lonely to be aware of what is going on. Sure, soon enough, we are all going to be confronted with reality as the smoke and mirrors of unlimited cheap everything without rules comes to an end.

I know people that I have known my entire life who still refuse to acknowledge that there is any voter problems anywhere,

every medication you put into your body is safe when “used as directed”, and that the government can invent as much money as they want without detrimental consequences to purchasing power. Today, people earn money to pay for everything to live, citizens are clueless as to what will happen when that printed currency becomes worthless. Many have spent their entire life chasing dollars that have no ultimate value. At some point on the time scale, all printed currency returns to its physical value which is less than the value of the paper and ink.

Assumptions that billion-dollar pharmaceutical companies put the care of people first before profit, is naïve in the understanding of how pharmaceuticals became worth so much money in the first place. Our human nature assumes that other entities, organizations, and people act, think, and feel like we would.

On the other end of it we fail to conceive that things don't always operate as they have. A good example of this is that of our

current financial system. Once heralded as the stability of the world is now the lead weight that is dragging the world underwater. The solution was to implement backstop infinity, which is the label I hang on the private Federal Reserve bank and the United States Treasury, that has entered an unholy alliance to create money out of thin air and charge our children and grandchildren with the responsibility of paying it back. Our parents' generation has sold us out for the ease of their own lives, and now we stand at the soup kitchen line wondering why there is nothing left for us.

This is why one of the core reasons for starting The Pamphlet was to show the qualities of our ancestors like self-sufficiency, home education, financial responsibility, and good stewardship over all that we are given. We knew then and we know now that the people who unite to prepare for the difficult times ahead will likely be the only people who stand a chance of making it through what is coming upon us all.

The odd reality now is that I find myself with a new epiphany that seems to rhyme with the frustration of our Founding Fathers. I would not have known that if I had not done what the Lord asked me to do in writing these pamphlets.

When people of the past find themselves in impossible positions they do impossible things to get out of those positions. In the human psyche, there develops a tone in collective reasoning of those that have common sense. It goes something like this. "The world is going to crap anyway, what is the use of being led to the slaughter without so much as cry of resistance."

In pragmatic terms it has been said many ways by many people, but my mind offers these parting thoughts to you.

It is better to live life responsibly to the fullest on your feet than die on your knees in squalor and want of neglect and irresponsibility. Nobody owes you anything in this world and you are entitled to nothing but the opportunity to fight for your unalienable rights. If you believe that you are free,

then you are simply unaware of the shackles that government and institutions have placed on you.

We are no better off than our ancestors in 1774. Every aspect of our lives is controlled by the all-seeing eye that is the synergy of government and organizations. Profit, power, and oppression are boldly proclaimed at the expense of freedom, faith, and family. Our government and the corporations and organizations that own the politicians don't give a hoot about you or your family.

If you want to live free or die, then it is time to stand for liberty or death. You're out of time.

~Lonny Ray Williams

~A.K.A. Wade John Taylor

Patriot Support

Before we get to our next article, I wanted to thank you for reading this months pamphlet. Every month my wife and I put this together and distribute it all without ever making a dime. Every penny we have ever taken goes right back into printing it and distribution. It is patriots like you who support it through subscriptions and donations. We just want to say, thank you!

Patriot Resilience

Watching our economy implode while blowhards cry that all is well, is nauseating. While the ignorant tune to the latest fashion tips and celebrity gossip some are putting the last-minute touches on their preparedness plans and topping off the gas and propane tanks.

If a complete financial collapse, nuclear war, EMP, or comet strike is in your future, consider changing some of your paper currency into real money that holds value.

Certainly, silver and gold are in short supply and have been the traditional physical stores of value. They will continue to have a role in exchange, but people will have other priorities on their mind. In colonial times, gold and silver were in short supply as well. Rum and tobacco were commodities that were secured by people as a store of value. Salt and other spices were incredibly valuable for their preservation qualities and only went up in value when the supplies were low.

There will be a use among some circles of communities for silver and gold as a medium for

exchange and it is likely that the more valuable your item is that you are looking to sell or trade the more likely they will part with their silver or gold if they have any. However, in desperate times you still can't eat gold or silver. So, make sure that before you work on stocking up on your barter storage that you have adequate food, water, medical supplies, defense, and communication supplies. Those on the homestead need to ensure that they have plenty of feed for their animals. Storing enough feed to make it through a season is about ready to become fashionable again.

But once those things are all taken care of and the focus is on transfer of fiat currency into real stores of value consider a few of the following items as a store of value.

Salt, spices, canning, and food preservation supplies. Cigarettes, Vodka, Whiskey, and hard alcohol. Camping supplies, knives, sharpeners, and basic tools for the unprepared. Batteries, seeds, garden supply. Hand tools, nails, hinges, clamps, tarps, and building supplies.

American Cookery

Should the modern world fall completely apart I wanted to make sure that one of America's favorite junk foods was not lost to the rubbish bin so long as there are one of these pamphlets around.

As long as you have a potato you can slice it and cook it into fries. Baked fries will do but oil or rendered fat will be available for any "fries". Salt and other spices are likely to be found on occasion for at least a little while but what of catsup? Eventually that priority condiment will be wiped out. Fortunately, we are

reprinting three different recipes from the Kent Cook Book of 1888 that will ensure that you will not have to go without your catsup to bathe your fries in.



Photo by Kritzolina on Wikimedia 2022

Catsup

One bushel of tomatoes, two quarts of vinegar, one-half pound of whole black pepper, the same of allspice and cloves, two ounces of ground mustard, twelve good sized onions, three pounds of sugar, two handfuls of peach leaves; boil three hours, stirring often.

Put onions, cloves, allspice and pepper, with the tomatoes at first. Put in the mustard while cooking before straining; after it is strained, add the vinegar and a little cayenne pepper. Boil until thick as desired (about two hours).

~Mrs Hoge.

Sweet Tomato Catsup

To eighteen pounds of tomatoes, after having been put through the sieve, take eight pounds of sugar, one quart of vinegar, more if desired, three tablespoonfuls of pepper, three tablespoonfuls of salt, three tablespoonfuls of ginger, three tablespoonfuls of cloves, eight tablespoonfuls of cinnamon. Cook to proper consistency.

~Mrs. Thomson

Tomato Catsup

To one-half bushel of ripe tomatoes, (it is best to skin them) add one small handful of peach leaves, six chopped onions, one-half ounce of whole cloves. Boil these together until the tomatoes are well cooked; rub through a sieve fine enough to retain the seeds. Boil down until quite thick, stirring all the time to keep from burning; then add two quarts of strong cider vinegar, one ounce ground allspice, one nutmeg, one pint of light brown sugar, one-half teacupful of salt, one ounce of ground mustard, one-half ounce of ground black pepper, one ounce of cinnamon, one drachm of cayenne pepper.

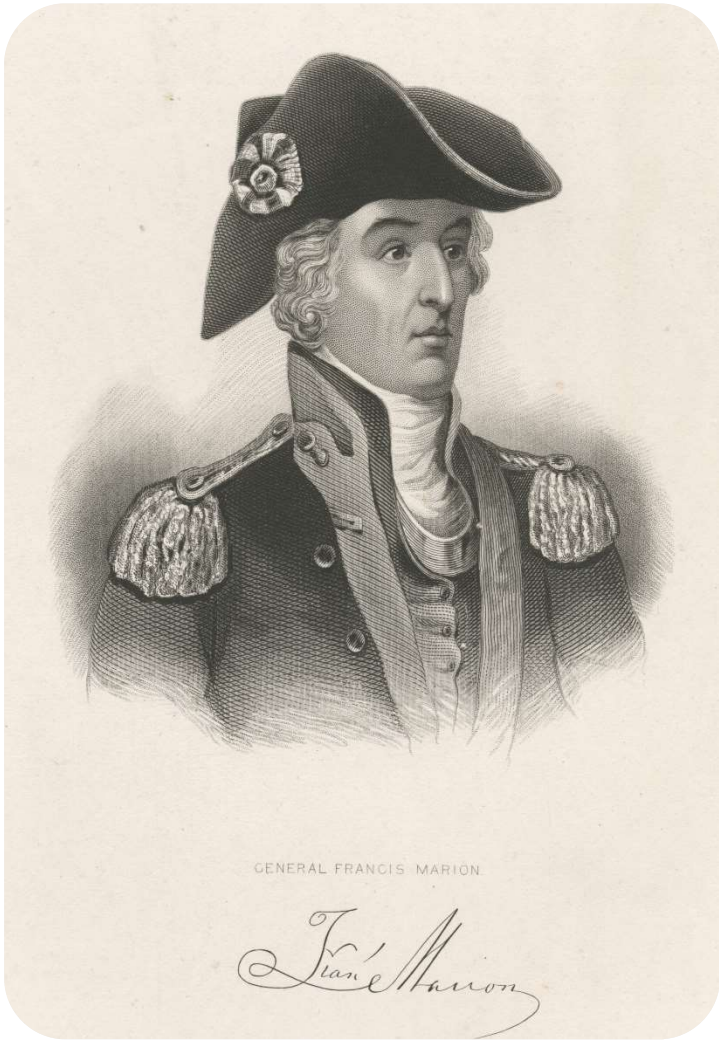
Boil half an hour after the spices are in. If you want red catsup leave out the dark spices.

Mrs. Philips.

One of the things that struck me was how much went into each batch. Clearly when they made catsup they were not messing around. As with everything, a family with a good crop of tomatoes could make a good investment in some spices and can up some catsup and barter for things that they did not produce. Every effort on the homestead was an opportunity for revenue and bater for needed supplies.

To make French Fries during the apocalypse you can cut your potatoes into strips and fry them in a pan over hot coals in lard or other rendered fat if you don't have access to vegetable oil. It may seem like quite a bit of effort to go through, but should times get tough due to prolonged disaster, war, or economic catastrophe; being able to recreate happy memories is one of the more enjoyable methods of recreating new ones.

“The Swamp Fox” General Francis Marion



Major General Horatio Gates had no faith in Francis despite his dedicated military service. He was assigned command of the Williamsburg Militia and developed stealthy guerrilla tactics that made his unit one of the most deadly in the war. His is the father of Guerrilla Warfare.

THE PAMPHLET

You hold in your hands a labor of love. For over two years we have brought you the history of our struggle as nation against tyrannical government. We have learned so much about little known people who rose to the occasion that was handed to them and became an essential ingredient to the movement of liberty.

We continue to contrast the times of our Founding Fathers with that of the tyranny of today. We continue to show the character of those who stood up to the corruption and tyranny in their day.

One by one the patriots of the nation are waking up to a world in which they are the new gypsies. Our own government is turning upon any who stand against injustice or infringement upon our Natural Rights. But you were born for this moment. You have known for a while those things are not right and there has to be a better way. The solution lies in the past.

In each issue we strive to show you the ways of our founding fathers. We draw parallels between the problems of today and those in our history. We draw from period sources to deliver pieces of the Matrix of Liberty to you. This publication is for you, the free people of this world who rise to the occasion of liberty and light the lantern in the bell tower.

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