



THE CAROLINA THRESHOLD



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South Carolina Metal Detector & Relic Association, 915 Cherry Road, Rock Hill S.C 29732
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Club Meeting

By Jeff Kleparek

Greetings fellow treasure hunters. The Fourth of July or our Day of our Independence is upon us and I would like to wish all a very safe holiday. We would like to thank our guest speaker Lloyd, who gave a presentation on Taverns in early America from 1566-1820. The information and the pamphlet you provided to the club members was very informative.

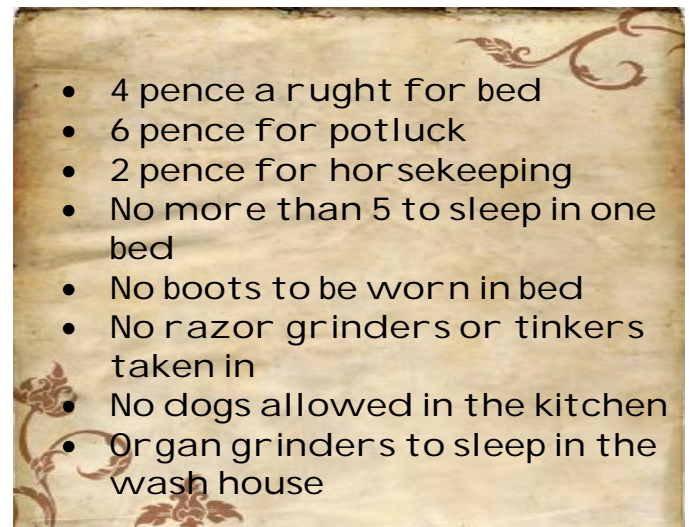
Thanks to our President Bill Styles for confirming with the Clover school district there are no ordinances against detecting on school property. Just be sure to use common sense out there.

Our next meeting will take place on Tuesday July 1st, 2008 between 7-9pm @ our meeting place, Trinity Bible School, 915 Cherry Road, Rock Hill S.C, 29732. Hope to see you there, and don't hesitate to bring a friend or two, guests are always welcome.

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AMBUSH ON THE GREEN

From the Chicago Tribune, submitted by Bob Bolek, Hometown, IL.

Quick: Name the most famous battles of the American Revolution.

What did you come up with? Lexington and Concord, where the Revolutionary War began? Bunker Hill? Saratoga? And certainly Yorktown, which secured America's independence when a British army surrendered to George Washington.

Chances are, the list did not include the Battle of Pelham.

The Bronx may be known for its zoo, the Yankees and a certain kind of cheer, but it was also the scene of a little-known yet important fight during the dark days of 1776, when the young country looked like it was heading for a quick demise.

A National Park Service historian recently led a group of 11 history buffs on a tour of the battlefield, where a heavily outnumbered force of Americans clashed with British troops on Oct. 18, 1776- 231 years ago.

Such a tour would have been impossible in most places in the densely developed New York metropolitan area, but the field where the two sides fought is now the Split Rock Golf Course, part of New York City's Pelham Bay Park in the far northern reaches of the borough.

"Battlefield tour?" exclaimed one duffer as the group walked past. "Who won? The good guys or the bad guys?"

Not to be rushed, David Osborn, the historian, explained that in the fall of 1776, the British had already won several victories on Long Island and Manhattan, forcing Washington's army to retreat to the northern tip of Manhattan. With a force of 32,000 British and German troops, British commander Lord Howe seemed well on his way toward destroying the rebel force.

Early on the morning of Oct. 18, some 4,000 British troops landed in the Bronx, aiming to cut off Washington's escape route from Manhattan.

Please see AMBUSH on page 5

Declaration of Independence

By: Wikipedia

The United States Declaration of Independence is an act of the Second Continental Congress, adopted on July 4, 1776, which declared that the Thirteen Colonies in North America were "Free and Independent States" and that "all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved." The document, formally entitled The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,^[1] explained the justifications for separation from the British crown, and was an expansion of Richard Henry Lee's Resolution (passed by Congress on July 2), which first proclaimed independence. An engrossed copy of the Declaration was signed by most of the delegates on August 2 and is now encased in argon^[2] and on display in the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, D.C. The Declaration is considered to be the founding document of the United States of America, where July 4 is celebrated as Independence Day and the nation's birthday. At the time the Declaration was issued, the American colonies were "united" in declaring their independence from Great Britain. John Hancock, as the elected President of Congress, was the only person to sign the Declaration of Independence on July 4th. It was not until the following month on August 2nd that the remaining 55 other delegates began to sign the document.^[3] US President Abraham Lincoln succinctly explained the central importance of the Declaration to American history in his Gettysburg Address of 1863: "*Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.*"

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In CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.

That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.



Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.

Please see Declaration on page 3

Declaration from page 2

Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness of his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefit of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & Perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

June 2008 Contest Board Results

Category	Place	Name	Item
COINS: SILVER & GOLD	1 ST	Donnie Brazzel	1883 liberty seated dime
	2 ND	Ray Corell	1942 dime
	3 RD	Randy Gatchell	1945 mercury dime
COINS: OTHER	1 ST	Donnie Brazzel	1812 Large cent
	2 ND	Lanny Irby	1900 v nickel
	3 RD	Randy Gatchell	1907 Indian head
JEWELRY	1 ST	Steve Herring	large 1994 class ring
	2 ND	Frances Alexander	14kt gold ring
	3 RD	Randy Gatchell	Sash holder w/h cloth attached
RELICS: PRE-1865 (MILITARY)	1 ST	Donnie Brazzell	Kings Mountain Military Academy button
	2 ND	Bill Styles	69 minnie ball
	3 RD	Lanny Irby	Eagle I button
RELICS: OTHER	1 ST	Lanny Irby	Eagle flat button
	2 ND	Chris Watson	Tombac button
	3 RD	Judy Kirkland	Door mirror hinge
BEST FIND	1 ST	Mike Plyler	Silver Ford High school ring
	2 ND	Steve Herring	14kt gold chain
	3 RD	Chris Watson	Large cannon ball piece
EYE SPY	1 ST	Donnie Catoe	St Albans arrow head
	2 ND	Doug Kirkland	½ shark tooth
	3 RD	Jeff Kleparek	20 Euro coin

Gatchel, Randy	43
Stiles, Bill	41
Plyler, Mike	38
Alexander, Frances	36
Irby, Lanny	33
Catoe, Donnie	23
Herring, Steve	22
Watson, Chris	22
Brazell, Donnie	19
Hallman, Bobby	18
Correll, Ray	17
Earnheart, Jimmy	13

Treasure Hunter of the Year Rankings as of March 2008

Baker, Rick	10
Willis, Shaler	8
Jerry Greasman	8
Norris, Mark	7
Randall Wolff	7
Kirkland, Doug	5
Kirkland, Judy	4
Arnold Coinick	4
Ellman, Scott	3
Otterboug, Richard	2
Rogers, Rickie	2
Ron Montomerv	2

AMBUSH from page 1

But from atop a hill where a large electronics store stands today, Col. John Glover, the American commander in the area, spotted the redcoats and ordered his 750 men forward.

"He knows the invasion he had feared is coming," said Osborn, who manages the park service's St. Paul's Church National Historic Site in nearby Mt. Vernon, a New York suburb.

In the 18th Century, the Bronx was largely farmland, crisscrossed with country lanes and stone walls. The British started marching down one of those lanes. Glover's men crouched behind the stone walls that lined the road.

Today, that road runs down the middle of Split Rock's front nine holes. Abandoned since the 1920s, the road is largely overgrown with bushes, but standing in the middle of the road, it's easy to imagine how carefree the British soldiers might have felt, marching along on a crisp fall morning with no enemy in sight.

In several places along the road, the stone walls still stand, and it's equally easy to imagine the anticipation of the American troops, awaiting the order to open fire.

When the order came, the musket volley caught the British by surprise. At one point, Osborn told the group, an American private jumped over a stone wall, ran up to a wounded British captain, and grabbed his hat and canteen. Back behind the wall, the daredevil private waved the hat for all to see, and a great cheer went up from the Americans.

The captain, Osborn added, later died of his wounds.

About noon, Glover ordered his men to withdraw. He later reported that 21 of his men had been killed or wounded. American estimates of British casualties ran as high as 400, but Osborn said the British probably suffered about the same number of casualties as the Americans.

More important, the British march slowed to a crawl. As author David McCullough wrote in "1776," "With stone walls lining every road and adjacent field, more deadly fire could be waiting at any turn." Washington and his army escaped from Manhattan through the Bronx.

A small sign at the sixth tee, close to where the heaviest fighting took place, calls the Battle of Pelham "the battle that saved the American Revolution."

"We don't go that far," said Osborn, who noted that it is also known as the Battle of Pell's Point and the Battle of Eastchester. A Park Service description of the clash settles for "the battle that saved Washington's army."

Still, as James Gagnon, a retired New York City civil servant who took the tour, pointed out, "If we'd lost the army, it wouldn't have mattered what they were doing in Philadelphia," where the Continental Congress had recently issued the Declaration of Independence. "The revolution would have been over. You need good fortune in was, and luckily we had a lot of it."

Declaration from page 2 and 3

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these united Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.



Thomas Jefferson was the principal author of the Declaration

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Remember to provide your support of the club by keeping your dues up to date and inviting your friends to join us. Adults: \$15 (add \$5 for optional FMDAC membership) juniors \$5.00 If you are unable to attend the next meeting, you can mail your check made payable to SCMD to:

Frances Alexander
43 Fairway Ridge
Lake Wylie S.C 29710



We want to thank Doug and Judy Kirkland for the refreshments at the June meeting. Scott Bradley will provide Refreshments in July.

We're on the Web!

Visit us at:

www.scmetaldetectingclub.com

Our next club meeting will take place on Tuesday July 1st from 7-9pm @ Trinity Bible School, 915 Cherry Road, Rock Hill S.C 29732
We hope to see you there.

SCMD&RA
915 Cherry Road
Rock Hill S.C 29732

