

# Camp Constitution Journal

Vol. 15 – No. 4

Wednesday, July 19, 2023

★★★★★

## Field Trip: The Fort @ Number



### The Fort at Number 4

Township Number 4 was the northernmost and westernmost town within the British Colonies in North America from 1735 until 1760.

Due to its location at the edge of the woods, bordered by the Connecticut River and the dedication of its townspeople, Number 4 held a distinctive position in the Colonies as well as an unique relationship with surrounding Indian tribes.

This open air museum and historic site provides an opportunity for visitors of all ages who wish to step back in time and experience life as it was during the Colonial Era. The grounds faithfully recreate the details of the original structures that existed at the Fort at No. 4 and volunteer reenactors bring the story to life through engaging demonstrations, hands-on workshops, and informative lectures. The museum offers static displays, living history, reenactment activities, classes/workshops, tours, presentations, and special events.

### Massachusetts Establishes Land Grants

Facilitating the move west for its inhabitants, in 1735 the Massachusetts General Court established 32 land grants or “plantations” along the upper Connecticut River Valley. This act reflects the geographic importance of waterways in that time period: rivers served as highways in the movement of goods, people and ideas. Settlements were made along the Connecticut River so that colonists could access the rich soil of the river banks and use the river as transportation. Flowing 410 miles from the north all the way to the Long Island Sound, Connecticut means “Long River” in native Algonquian. Along with the Indians, colonists utilized it as a major route for trade. European powers also used it for the movement of troops during the French and Indian War era. Land grant No. 4 was located where the Black River comes in to the Connecticut, about 60 miles north of Deerfield, Massachusetts. Squarely in the path traveled by Indian hunters, No. 4 was positioned at a crossroads of rivers and overland routes; a strategic location that would give the settlement a key role in the events from its establishment through the American Revolution.

### “No. 4” is Settled

The original buyers of plantation No. 4 purchased their grant in 1735 yet did not settle the area themselves. It was not until 1740 that several families purchased grants from the original land speculators and made the arduous trek from their home towns including Rutland, Lunenburg and Groton, Massachusetts to provide new opportunities for their families. Stephen Farnsworth and his family, along with his brothers, Samuel, and David Farnsworth, were the first settlers of No. 4. They were joined by others, including the Stevens, Hastings, Willard, Parker, and Johnson families who would all play a role in the settlement’s history and development.

### Surrounding Geography and People

These early families found themselves in a remote section of New England. No. 4 that was the northern most settlement of the English colonies at this time. The closest settlement of any kind to No. 4, was Fort Dummer, about 40 miles to the south. Across the Connecticut River to the west lay a wilderness claimed by both New Hampshire and New York, yet long inhabited by the western Abenaki tribe. Farther west and to the north was New France; this area, including what would become Canada, was claimed by England’s rival, France. In this age of colonialism, the French laid claim to the area from Louisiana through the Ohio River Valley. The St. Lawrence River gave the French unlimited access into the distant western frontier, allowing them to build a string of forts and trading posts. This placed No. 4 on the edge of competing territory between two leading international powers of the time period.

### New France vs New England

New France’s settlements were markedly different from English ones. Most French settlers were men who worked as traders and fur trappers. Their goal was to make a quick profit

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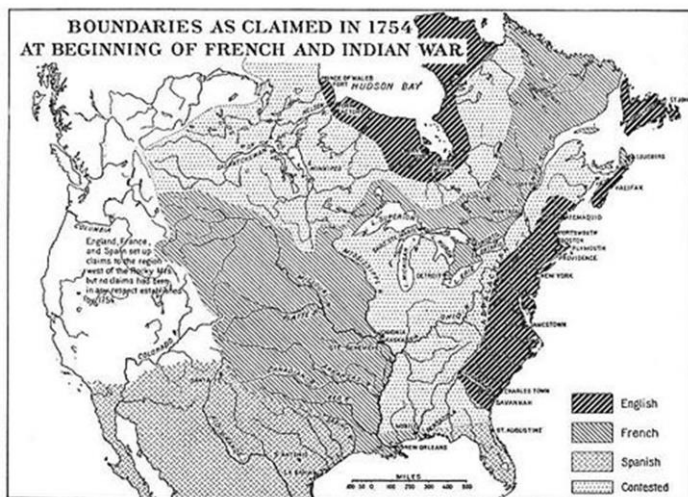
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# The Fort @ Number 4

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before they returned home to France. While in the New World, these men assimilated closely with Indian tribes, forging friendships and allies in order to conduct business. Both the French and their Native allies wanted to drive the English eastward and often joined together to raid settlements located in Indian homelands. Also, French missionaries established outposts specifically to introduce Catholicism to the native population. In contrast, New England colonists consisting mainly of Puritans and Pilgrims were more numerous and included whole families who were looking to establish a home in North America. New England colonists established towns that included local forms of government, schools and businesses. The Puritan work ethic helped create an ordered society that flourished. The English did not approach Native peoples in the same way as the French. While the English also wanted to convert the Native Americans, they did not readily form allies or accept Indian traditions. In addition, their primary economic activity – farming – brought them into conflict with Indians over land use issues.



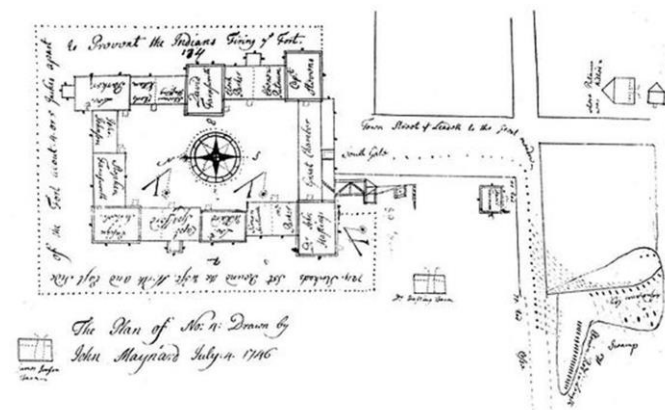
## Making a Home

The inhabitants of No. 4 recreated this English system in their settlement along the Connecticut River. They eventually secured a minister, doctor and blacksmith – all essential elements in a colonial settlement. The families of No. 4 educated their children using the common tools of the day such as the hornbook. Like most colonial children, girls and boys worked hard doing their daily chores. Girls typically helped their mothers cook, garden, sew and care for the younger children. Boys often chopped wood and learned a trade. Children had very little time for entertainment, but did have games and toys that were common in other colonial settlements. For example, they most likely made dolls from cornhusks and played games by shooting marbles and by rolling a large hoop with a stick.

The families of No. 4 farmed land, built homes and ran businesses. For example, by the mid 1740s, the Spafford family constructed a gristmill, where grain was ground into flour, and a sawmill, which cut boards for construction of houses. Both of these industries played a significant part in building homes in the area and helping the population to thrive. However, living on the frontier meant facing dangers like French and Indian attacks. Several attacks on No. 4, described in diaries and other documents, record the killing and capture of settlers as well as the destruction of Spafford's mills which were burnt down (and rebuilt) twice.

## Native American Relations

In times of peace, No. 4 inhabitants had the opportunity to interact with the native population, mostly Abenaki. This included establishing a trading relationship with the local Indians. The account book of Phineas Stevens who set up a trading post at No. 4 reveals how often he traded with the Indians. This relationship was disrupted during times of conflict. Relations were already tense by the early 1740s when war from Europe spread to America (King George's War 1744-1748). Located in the midst of Indian routes and the river, the families at No. 4 experienced this conflict first hand. Since they arrived at the settlement, they lived in fear of being attacked or captured by Native warriors allied with the French soldiers. The inhabitants of No. 4 held a meeting in 1743 where they decided to build a fort that would offer protection for the families.



## A Fort is Constructed

Much of our information about the layout of the Fort comes from a map by soldier John Maynard. It outlines a plan showing the Fort's homes, outbuildings, well placements and stockade. The map also lists some of the names of those living in the Fort at No. 4 during the summer of 1746. It shows that the Fort was built in the shape of a square with pointed twelve foot posts standing five inches apart, enough to shoot out from, but not wide enough for someone to enter. Inside this protective wall they brought in existing houses and connected them with lean-tos. They constructed a "Great Chamber" with an attached wooden tower that served as a look out for miles up and down the Connecticut River. The large hall served as a function room for church service, meetings or barracks. In addition, they eventually secured a cannon, placed in Parker House, that would sound the alarm of danger in case of attack. Should danger appear, residents would seek refuge inside the Fort leaving their fields and large animals.

## Appealing for Help

Residents of what was now called The Fort at No. 4 also asked for protection and aid from the New Hampshire Government. As early as 1743 and 1744 documents at the New Hampshire state archives show how John Spafford and Josiah Willard of No. 4 petitioned Governor Benning Wentworth for military protection. They directed their plea for assistance to New Hampshire because in 1741 King George II of England had settled a boundary dispute with Massachusetts by running the line 50 miles south of the Fort, in effect ceding to New Hampshire a wide tract of formerly Massachusetts territory. In response, the New Hampshire government established a committee to investigate the settlement of No. 4 in order to garrison it. In 1744,

Continued

# The Fort @ Number 4

From page 2

Governor Shirley from Massachusetts wrote to New Hampshire about how important that area was for the protection of English subjects. Because of the boundary dispute, Massachusetts still had soldiers on the upper Connecticut River, yet did not want to remove them until New Hampshire took over. However, the New Hampshire government was slow moving in its response. Under pressure from Massachusetts residents who no longer wanted to pay for soldiers outside of their territory, Massachusetts removed its soldiers from No. 4 and inhabitants were forced to abandon the Fort in the autumn of 1746.

## Stevens Returns

Phineas Stevens, one of the early settlers of No. 4 played a significant role in organizing the defense of No. 4 from the mid 1740's to his death in 1756 while on a military campaign in Nova Scotia. He was commissioned Lieutenant under Josiah Willard; then Captain for the defense of No. 4. In January, 1747, he petitioned Governor Shirley to let him return with soldiers to The Fort by April emphasizing its key location as the first line of protection of western New Hampshire and Northern Massachusetts settlements. Shirley granted his request and Stevens returned just in time; for within days, his company successfully repelled an attack against The Fort from a siege by French soldiers and Indian warriors. His defense allowed the settlers to return. Stevens' bravery also caught the attention of British officer Sir Charles Knowles who sent a sword honoring Stevens' actions. The residents of No. 4 remembered this important event and the gift by naming the town Charlestown at the time of its incorporation in 1753, in honor of Sir Knowles.

## Redeeming Captives

Stevens played an important role not only in the life of The Fort but in the larger New England community as well. He was commissioned on several occasions to redeem English as well as Indian captives who had been taken by the French and their Indians allies and brought to Canada. Indians took captives for many reasons including replacing family members lost in battle or for trading them to the French for products. The French in turn sold captives back to the English. The experience of captives differed depending on the tribe. Some captives were killed, others sold, and some integrated into the life of the tribe. Stevens' journals of his travels in 1749 and 1752 reveal much about colonial life, economy, transportation and Indian relations in that time period. During his 1752 trip, he retrieved 24-year old John Stark who eventually became integral to the story of New Hampshire's history. Despite the uneasy relations with the Indians, the population of Charlestown grew steadily, so that by 1754 there were 180 inhabitants.

## French & Indian War (Seven Year's War)

The year 1754 marks the start of the French and Indian War when warfare erupted between rival powers France and England for the fourth and final time in North America. 1754 also marks renewed hostilities for the residents of No. 4 and Charlestown, as in that year Abenaki Indians captured the Johnson family. Their trials and tribulations in their march to Canada, captivity and redemption mirrors other captivity narratives that were commonly published in that era. The Johnson story is instructive revealing not only this peril of frontier life, but also the economic factor captives played in the French and Indian economies. In August of 1754 with the threat of conflict looming, the Johnsons were preparing to leave for the safety of Northfield, Massachusetts. Mr. James Johnson had just returned from Connecticut and had heard the news that war was expected. Mrs. Susanna Johnson was in the final days of pregnancy, yet she began making plans for their move. However, on August 30th Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Sylvanus, age 6, Susanna, age 4, Polly, age 2, Mrs

Johnson's sister Miriam Willard, age 14 and two neighbors, Peter Larabee and Ebenezer Farnsworth were captured. Their journey in which they all survived is chronicled in A Narrative of the Captivity of Mrs. Johnson (Heritage Books, Inc., 1990). Mrs. Johnson's tale surprises readers with its description of humane treatment, especially after the birth of her daughter, one day into captivity. As the French and Indian War spread more soldiers came through No. 4 offering protection from Indian attacks.

## Soldiers "Huzzah!"

I Powder with my brother ball /A Hero Like I Conquer all" from Samuel Lounsbury's powder horn "made at Charlestown/ alas No. 4 June 20 1757"

Having No. 4 fortified and garrisoned added a dimension of importance to this settlement on the frontier that would see a military presence through the end of the American Revolution. No. 4's strategic geographic location became especially clear during the 1750s as soldiers from New England were garrisoned on their way to military campaigns. No. 4 itself underwent additions and improvements to accommodate the soldiers. Various ranger and militia companies were stationed at No. 4 to carry out scouting and raiding parties and to provide protection for the farmers in and around the settlement. Between 1757 and 1760, with the French and Indian War fully underway, No. 4 was a staging area for regular and colonial troops from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut on their way to and from the Lake Champlain/ Lake George theatre of war. From there the men were sent to serve at Fort William Henry, Crown Point, or Ticonderoga. Many saw action in Canada or out west at places like Forts Oswego or Niagara in what is now western New York State.

This was especially true once construction of the Crown Point Road was completed in 1760. Measuring 77 miles, the Crown Point road was constructed by John Stark and other rangers and linked Charlestown (No. 4) with Chimney Point, now in Vermont, on the eastern shore of Lake Champlain, directly across the lake from Fort Crown Point. Records of these soldiers at No. 4 are recorded in the muster rolls, diaries and even powder horns remaining from the time period.

## End of an Era and a New Beginning

1759 heralded the end of French resistance in their loss at the battle of Quebec. The fall of Quebec was one of the last major military engagements of the French and Indian War. Official peace came with the Treaty of Paris in 1763. The result of English victory meant the eventual expulsion of France from North America and British dominance of the continent, forever shaping United States history.

In the decade following the peace treaty, American Colonists were unable to reconcile their new identities and feelings of independence with an English King and Parliament who increasingly sought tighter economic and political control. Thus, The Fort at No. 4 was called into action again as a rallying point for the troops fighting in the American Revolution. In 1777, General John Stark mustered troops at No. 4 to take them into the Battle of Bennington: troops from all over New Hampshire answered the call. Once the Revolution was successfully fought, the need for The Fort dwindled. Finally, in the 1960s The Fort was reconstructed to become a Living History Museum to educate students and visitors about life in New Hampshire and New England during this defining moment in United States history.

Source: Reprinted from [fortat4.org](http://fortat4.org)





On July 27 of last year, General Mike Minihan, a four-star general who heads the Air Force's Air Mobility Command, sent a memo to all his officers predicting war with China in 2025, and instructing them to report back by February 28 on the steps they will take to ensure that they will be ready to fight "inside the first island chain." Tellingly, he also advised the men under his command to make sure their emergency contact information and legal affairs were up-to-date. Minihan added, "I hope I am wrong. My gut tells me [we] will fight in 2025." After news of the memorandum broke, several members of Congress agreed with Minihan, while the Biden Defense Department took a different stance, pointing out to Fox News that Minihan's statements were "not representative of the department's view on China."

What are we to make of such contradictory predictions? Until recently, conventional wisdom held that any Chinese attempt on Taiwan was at least 10 to 15 years in the future. But recently, China's dictator Xi Jinping has conducted almost daily acts of military aggression against Taiwan, coupled with a massive military buildup and frequent not-so-veiled threats against both Taiwan and the United States. It is very clear what the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) intends to do, and the threat is imminent. But what are China's prospects for conquering the independent island republic, and should the United States get involved?

First of all, how likely is a successful Chinese invasion of Taiwan? A muchpublicized recent study by the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) wargaming various Taiwan invasion scenarios concluded that a Chinese invasion of Taiwan would likely fail, but not before inflicting huge casualties on American forces in the region and on Taiwan itself. The study also concluded that only with foreign help could China be thwarted. But it is worth taking a closer look.

The island of Taiwan itself is a natural fortress, with the western coast (the side facing mainland China) having virtually no beaches and lots of broad mud flats — in other words, it would be very difficult for any amphibious landing. The few stretches of sandy beach that do exist are heavily defended, and would present extremely difficult obstacles for successfully landing troops and materiel. Taiwan's remote east coast, meanwhile, is mostly cliffs and steep tropical slopes plunging into the Pacific Ocean. Moreover, the seas surrounding Taiwan are extremely rough and difficult, with only two feasible "invasion windows" each year, the months of April-May and October. The interior of the island is mountainous and heavily forested, and would be extremely difficult for any invading force to control.

Because of these factors, American-led Allied forces decided against trying to invade Taiwan during World War II, opting instead for a smaller island-hopping campaign. At the time, the entire island was defended by roughly 40,000 Japanese troops, but the U.S. command estimated that a minimum invasion force of 400,000 Marines would be required for a successful invasion. By all modern estimates, a Chinese invasion of Taiwan would require at least 1,000,000 men, or roughly half of the entire Chinese military

From the Chinese perspective, invading Taiwan with any hope of success would require an enormous number of ships, planes, tanks, and men. The problem with that is that large numbers of Chinese military assets are required elsewhere to fend off China's many hostile neighbors (especially India) and maintain the suppression of restive captive populations such as the Tibetans. If China were to draw down its forces in the Tibetan Plateau and along the huge Line of Control that forms the boundary with India, it would face the immediate prospect of local uprisings and Indian reprisals for decades of Chinese encroachment on Indian territory. A Tibetan war for independence or an Indian invasion of the "Aksai Chin" territory seized by China in 1962 would spell disaster for the Beijing regime. The amount of armaments actually available for deployment against Taiwan and her allies would therefore be substantially less. For example, China has roughly 1,600 fighter jets, against only 400 for Taiwan — but whereas the latter would be "all in," the number of fighters China could actually deploy without leaving other tense borders undefended would probably be about half their total number, equating to a theater advantage of closer to two to one in fighter aircraft. Although still a formidable advantage, two to one is by no means insurmountable, especially given the probable superiority of Taiwan's aircraft and munitions. Then there's the matter of China's navy. Unofficially, China now has the world's largest navy, as breathless media fear-mongers never tire of reminding us. But that number includes smaller cutters and other craft. China fields only two rather outdated aircraft carriers (with a third, more modern carrier completed but not yet deployed) and nine nuclear submarines, neither type of ship being of much use in amphibious operations. And against the American or Japanese navies, the Chinese would fall far short. While the U.S. and Japanese have not been involved in complex naval battles involving carrier groups and the like for decades, the institutional experience is still there. And U.S. forces overall have a huge amount of experience in actual modern warfare, whereas China has none.

But even if none of this were true, China still faces a huge logistical problem: how to transport the needed hundreds of thousands of men and tanks across the 90 miles of the Taiwan Strait and land them on Taiwan. In this day of all-seeing satellites, a surprise D-Daystyle invasion would be impossible; Taiwan and the United States would have weeks of warning that an invasion was coming, and could prepare accordingly. Not only that, but China has nowhere near the hundreds of transport ships that would be needed to ferry a million-man force across the strait. As a result, given present military capabilities and the geographical circumstances of Taiwan, a successful frontal invasion of the main island of Taiwan would likely be impossible. ★

by Charles Scaliger, excerpts from *The New American Magazine*.  
Read the full article in the 27-Mar-2023 Issue. Vol 39 No. 6

## DID YOU KNOW?

Chapter 30 of the USMCA establishes a new governing bureaucracy — an unelected, unaccountable Free Trade Commission overseeing various lower regional committees. This violates Article 1 Section 8 Clause 3:

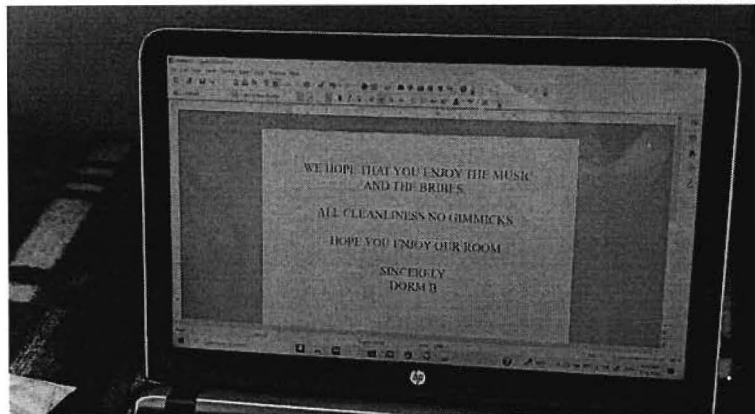
*The Congress shall have Power ... To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;*

## ★ CABIN ★ INSPECTIONS ★

**Screaming Eagles**

Nice digital presentation. We're tempted to give Cabin B the credit, since it was signed on behalf of Cabin B. Instead we decided to make the correction on your behalf. It must be T Shirt day as you were among several to hang themed shirts. Very neat and orderly. No dings, but nothing that wows us. ★

Score: 8.0

**The Minimalist Men**

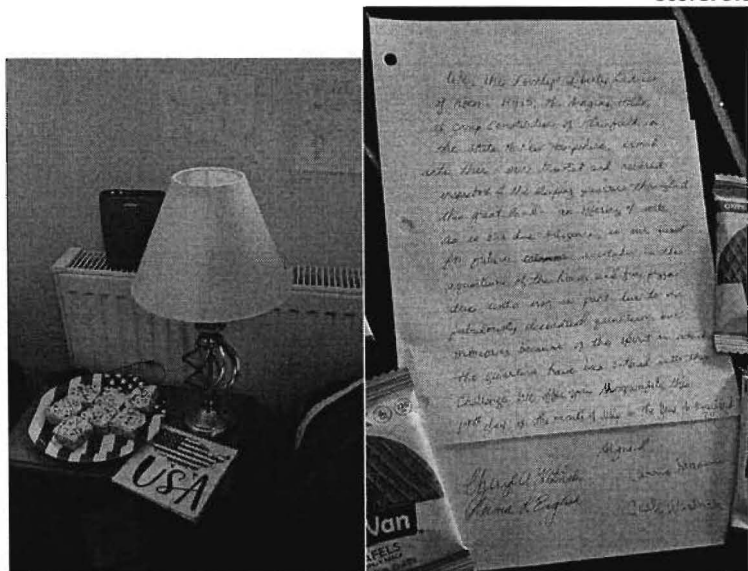
Glad to see the flag, but by the condition of the bunks we're gonna assume it was only to hide a lack of effort. We do, however, recognize the effort you put into taking down decorations. It seems you have thrown in the towel. We're calling out the counselors now. There must be one or two campers trying and their efforts are being thwarted by those who have quit. Time for the counselors to step in. ★

Score: 5.0

**Main-e-acs**

The effort is clear here. Not only did the presentation get better, but they straightened the lamp and the fan too. This room reads and listens to all our suggestions and just keeps checking off the boxes. ★

Score: 9.0

**The Yee Howdys**

Everything was up to snuff. The bathroom was in excellent shape. Nice decorations, flags, streamers, etc. You clearly stepped up today. ★

Score: 8.5

**Liberty Ladies**

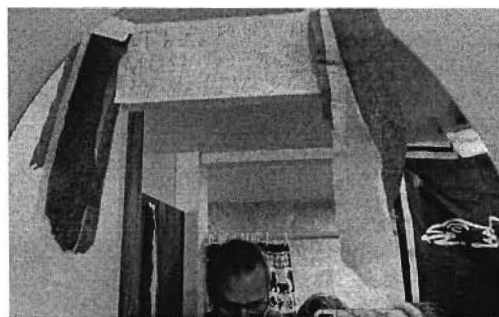
Wow!. You really stepped it up! We will publish your entire declaration/petition. [See picture on bottom in left column] That level of creativity trumps store bought decorations, any day. Lot's of new decorations and art plus an appropriate bribe. You successfully neutralized the bad smell. The bathroom was neat over all. ★

Score: 9.5

**Sons of Liberty**

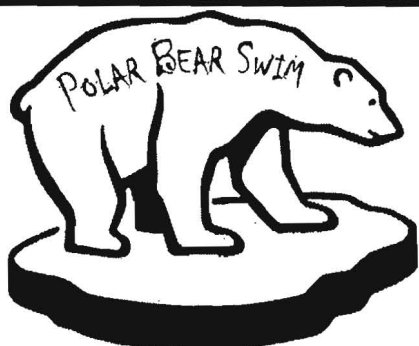
We liked the new flag. Very neat, nice T shirt display. The bathroom mirrors were cool. What a great idea to frame the face with those messages. And it was pretty cool that you had a Mrs. White sized frame as well. We think that was our favorite decoration, today. Why is the potato chip still in the bathroom?. You got credit for your new door sign. I showed it to the judges. ★

Score: 9.0



## ★ 2023 PIZZA PARTY RACE ★

Standings	M	T	W	Thu	News	Total
Screaming Eagles	6.5	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	22.5
Minimalist Men	6.0	7.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	18.0
Yee Howdys	6.0	8.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	22.5
Liberty Ladies	6.5	7.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	23.0
Sons of Liberty	7.5	8.5	9.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Main-e-acs	7.0	8.5	9.0	0.0	0.0	24.5



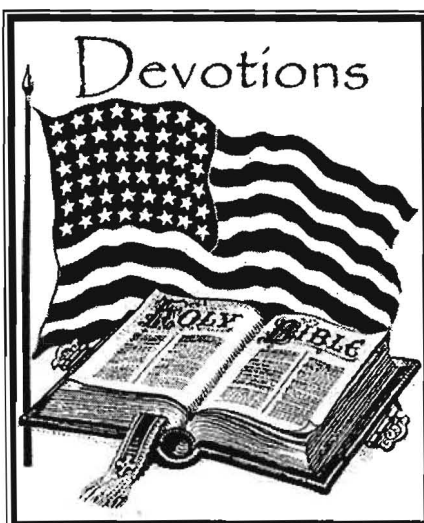
## Today's Conditions: "Cooler"

## Bears

Lielle Chu	David Tyuvin
Job Westrick	Skyler Ferrell
Mr. Mike Herrygers	Roman Westrick
Eamon Westrick	Colette Chu
Tristan DeVries	Tytus Valentine
Sophie Zhyzneuski	Ezra Hector

## Runners

Tristan DeVries	Tytus Valentine
Colette Chu	Ezra Hector
Eamon Westrick	Roman Westrick
Keyshawn Feyen	Harvey Feyen
Jonathan Larson	Elizabeth Frutov



## Morning Devotion

Scripture	J T Pigot
Flag Duty	Gus Kalis & Adam Zhyzneuski

## Evening Devotion

Flag Duty	The Stamm Family
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## Grace Before Meals

Breakfast	Marlee Newman
Lunch	Eamon Westrick
Dinner	Miriam Westrick

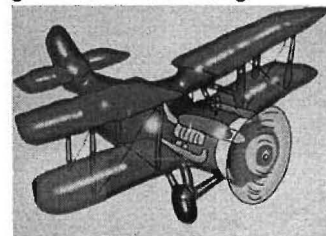
## Last Night's Campfire Devotion

Scripture	Elisabeth Krutov
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## Tuesday's Campfire

Last night's camp fire turned into a quasi talent show. What a load of talent we have this year! Its a true testament, not only to the capability of the campers but the obvious dedication of their parents as well. My Bonnie Lies over the Ocean opened the night and was a perfect prelude to the Jr Camper presentations under the direction of Mrs Bonnie Wilder. The Juniors performed "Grand Old Flag" and then Mrs. Craft lead the smallest of the Juniors in the "5 first Amendment rights" song. Mrs White weathered som good old fashioned ribbing about her height and then belted out "The Fox Went Out on A Chilly Night". The camp was then treated to the vocal stylings of Tytus Valentine's rendition of "I Want A Girl". Gabriel Newman executed beautifully his piano solo. Sophia, Sarah and Natalie sung "Worthy is the Lamb". Jane and Laura Andrews read psalm 119:105 and played/sang it. Some favorite bible verses were delivered: Abigail Krutov appreciates John 3:16 while many others shared verses too. The Newman Family performed "In Christ Alone" Elisabeth Krutov recited Romans 12:1-2 and Ms. Charmain Rondon delivered a brief devotional prayer. Franklin Soon played Taps again as the camp sang to close the evening. ★



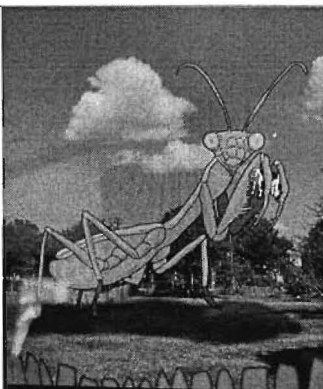
By Titus Valentine

## Snack Bar News

Hours		Prices	
2PM – 3PM	Gus & Adam	Toblerone	\$2.50
6PM – 6 <sup>30</sup> PM	Ezra & Sophia	Ice Drinks	\$1.50
8 <sup>40</sup> PM – 9PM	Maryjam & Annaliese	Ice Cream	\$1.50
10PM – 10 <sup>30</sup> PM	Sophia & Elisabeth	Candy Bars	\$1.50
Contact Rebekah if you wish to help run the Snack Shack. Volunteers Sought		Slim Jim 2 for	\$1.00
		Ice Pops	\$1.00
		Chips & Drinks	\$1.00

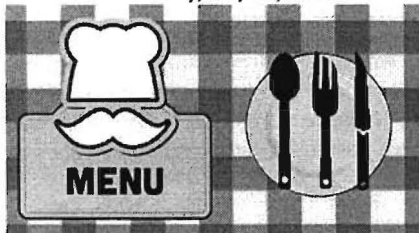
NOTICE:  
CONTENT NEEDED

Newspaper Editions should be out after campfire. Photos can be shared by bringing your camera to the newspaper room where I can copy your photo roll. Photos will be added to the Archives. You can email stories, artwork etc. to [fleck14@verizon.net](mailto:fleck14@verizon.net). Missing a copy? I can print one for you. ★



By Titus Valentine

Thursday, July 20, 2023



## Breakfast

Sausage, Egg & Cheese Tornado  
★ Pancakes ★ Hash Browns  
★ Breakfast pastry ★ Fresh fruit  
★ Cold Cereal ★ Yogurt & Granola

## Lunch

Pulled Pork Sandwiches  
★ Chef's Choice Soup ★ Fresh Vegetables  
★ French Fries ★ Cole Slaw ★ Salad Bar  
★ Potato & Cheese Perogi ★ Fresh fruit ★

## Dinner

Butter-Crumb Haddock ★ Red Beans & Rice  
★ Pork Loin Garam Masala  
★ Parmesan Rissoto ★ Chef's Choice Vegetable  
★ Chef's Choice Bread  
★ Chef's Choice Desert ★  
Chef's Choice Desert ★



## ★ PUZZLES ★ GAMES ★ QUOTES ★

**How To Play Commonyms:** Each item in the list has something in common. You have to discover what it is. This is similar to the \$25,000 pyramid bonus round.

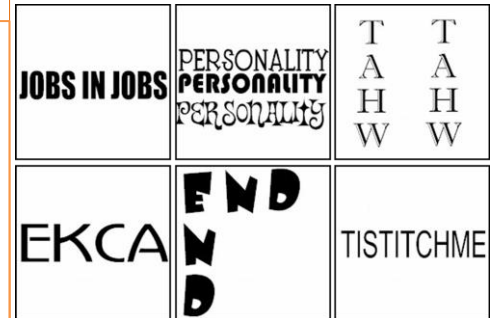
**Commonym #17**

- Doughnut - Black - Pot
- Cities - Noses - Songs
- Slip - Slide - Square
- Wrapping - Fly - Toilet
- Moons - Hearts - Clovers
- Square - Lug - Wing
- Odd - Irrational - Even
- Rose - Bay - Stained Glass
- Forest - Lime - Hunter
- House - Dragon - Horse

**Commonym #18**

- May - Bean - Flag
- Lamb - Pork - Karate
- Road - Weather - Treasure
- Penguin - Kiwi - Ostrich
- Bad T.V. Shows - Stamps - Checks
- Sheets - Books - Rolls
- Chips - Sweet - Spears
- Right - Love - Bermuda
- Buck - Baby - Wisdom
- Crab - Caramel - Candy

**Bamboozle 40** Each box represents a word or phrase. Can you figure it out?

**Bamboozle 41****Bamboozle 42****Active Clues**

- Doesmolen is owned by the De Jong family.
- The structure built in 1706 is either Doesmolen or the Smit family's windmill.
- Oostmolen is owned by the Bakker family.
- The De Jong family's windmill was built 23 years before Westmolen.
- The Bakker family's house was built 23 years before the Meijer family's home.

**Which Families  
Owned Which Windmills  
during what years.**

		windmills				families			
		Doesmolen	Grosmolen	Oostmolen	Westmolen	Bakker	De Jong	Meijer	Smit
years	1683								
	1706								
	1729								
	1752								
families	Bakker								
	De Jong								
	Meijer								
	Smit								

## SOLUTIONS ★ YESTERDAY'S ★ PUZZLES



Abraham Lincoln

**Bamboozle 38:**

- Forgive and Forget
- Back Door
- Go on a Double Date
- Almost Impossible
- Afternoon Tea
- Not in Use

**Bamboozle 39**

- Lying on the Job
- Space Program
- Free for All
- Double Agent
- Any Questions
- Smoke Stack

**TIC TAC TOE-LESS SOLUTION**

X	X	
X		X
	X	X

## Tomorrow's Schedule

## ★ Camp Constitution Schedule ★

When	What	Where/Notes
6:30AM	Polar Bear Swim / Morning Run (Nathaniel Shurtleff)	Pond / Trail
7:00AM	Wake Up !!! <u>Optional</u> Prayer Walk - Mrs. Giminez	Outside Maple Ridge
7:50AM	Flag Raising: Devotions & Announcements	Flag Pole (Mtn View Lodge)
8:00AM	Breakfast	Outside Cafeteria for Grace
8:30AM	Staff Meeting (Students Cabin Prep)	Mtn View Lodge
9:00AM	Constitutional Jeopardy	Mrs. Sapphire Giminez
	<b>Short-Break</b>	
10:00AM	America: Home of the Free or Land of the Slave?	Rev. Steve Craft
	<b>Short-Break</b>	
11:00AM	The American Dream	Mr. Vivek Ramaswamy
	<b>Short-Break</b>	
12:00PM	Lunch	Hebron: Porch for Grace
1:00PM 1:30PM	<b>Recreation Time - Mr. Kalis Annual Wiffleball Game:</b> Shurtleff All Stars vs the Kalis Barnstormers <b>OPTIONAL: Ladies Wreath-making: Mrs. Shurtleff</b>	<b>LAKEFRONT/POOL USE REQUIRES LIFEGUARD</b> Swimming Available 2:30 pm
	<b>Optional Class: Freedom Project Academy - Mr. Alex Newman</b>	
5:00PM	Dinner	Hebron: Porch for Grace
6:30PM	Advancing Our Mission	Mr. Hal Shurtleff
7:20PM	Flag Lowering	Flag Pole
7:45PM	Closing Ceremonies: Mr. Shurtleff, Rev. Steven Craft & Pastor David Whitney etc	
8:00PM	<b>Break: (Long Sleeves, Bug Repellant, Songbooks, Flashlight)</b>	
9:00PM	Campfire(Flashlight & Songbook)- Staff	Fire Pit( <b>Optional For Juniors</b> )
10:00PM	<b>Pizza Party Night - Break: Snack &amp; Newspapers (hopefully)</b>	
10:30PM	Report to Cabin	Assigned Cabins
11:00PM	Lights Out	Good Night
★Thursday, July 20, 2023★		

## ★Camp Constitution Jr. Patriot Schedule★

Start	Program	Where/Notes
6:30 AM	Polar Bear Swim / Morning Run (Mrs. Erin McDermott)	Pond / Trail
7:00 AM	Wake Up !!! <u>Optional</u> Prayer Walk - Mrs. Giminez	(Outside Maple Ridge)
7:50 AM	Flag Raising: Devotions & Announcements	Flag Pole (Mtn View Lodge)
8:00 AM	Breakfast	Outside Cafeteria for Grace
9:00 AM	Opening Welcome Morning Prayer & Songs	Mrs. Edith Craft / Mrs. Mickle
	<b>Ages 5-8 Mrs. Edith Craft</b>	<b>Ages 9-12 Mrs Kthy Mickle</b>
9:40 AM	Lesson A: 1st Amend. High 5 Song Quick Break	9:30 AM Review Gun Safety: Nathaniel Shurtleff
9:40 AM	Lesson B: Constitution Song Morning Snack	10:00 AM Marksmanship: Gun Range
10:30 AM	Lesson B: America's Greatness	10:30 AM
11:15 AM	Costumes On!	10:45 AM
11:45 AM	Clean-Up: Parade to Lunch	11:30 AM Prepare for Parade: Parade to Lunch
12:00 AM	Lunch	Outside Cafeteria for Grace
1:00 PM	<b>Recreation Time - Mr. Kalis (Spunky The Clown @ 1:30 PM: Juggling etc)</b>	
3:00 PM	<b>Recreation Time - Mr. Kalis (Dancing With Miss Donna)</b>	
5:00 PM	Dinner	Outside Cafeteria for Grace
7:20 PM	Flag Lowering	Flag Pole (Mtn View Lodge)
7:45 PM	Closing Ceremonies: Mr. Shurtleff, Rev. Steven Craft & Pastor David Whitney etc	
9:00 PM	Campfire(Flashlight & Songbook)- Staff	Fire Pit ( <b>Optional For Juniors</b> )
★Thursday, July 20, 2023★		



## St. Patrick

The year was 405 AD and he was doing what he usually did and on the horizon he saw something that made him shutter in fear. 50 boats full of Irish were coming toward his home village. He just stood there in fear not talking or anything. He knew that in just a few hours the village he had known as his home for his whole life would look more like a fire pit than anything he remembered. Time sped up everything happened so fast first he was taken captive then his whole village was looted and destroyed. And as he sailed off as a slave he looked back and saw the village he had known his whole life burning to smithereens.

He was the son of a civil magistrate. The name of this captive was Patricus which means noble. Some of you may know him better as St. Patrick. When he got to Ireland he was sold to a ruthless chief who lived in Northern Ireland. To give you a taste of how gruesome this man was he had the heads of his opponents on spears that surrounded his stockade. He was put in charge of being a shepherd and many days he went without food or water and lived a very sad existence. He didn't see any human beings sometimes for more than several months. He saw many of the superstitions of these vikings some of them included using heads as footballs using skulls as cups and sacrificing babies to their evil gods. Through all of this though he didn't forget about his father and grandfather. And he kept his faith in God and prayed sometimes hundreds of times a day. Then one day the Lord told Patrick to run away and Patrick traveled more than 150 miles to a port city where he convinced a sailor to take him along but after a terrible storm they were blown off course and landed on the coast of Gaul modern day France.

Vandals had recently attacked the town where they landed and they couldn't find any food to eat. But then Patrick started praying to his loving heavenly father and a herd of pigs just appeared and with those pigs he paid the captain for his kind deed. Then after living in France for almost 20 years he received a vision from the Lord that told him to go back to the Irish and tell them about him. The year was 432 when he arrived in Ireland. Daily he faced threats and faced murder in the face many times here is one of his quotes: "I must take this decision disregarding risks involved and make known the gifts of God and His everlasting consolation. Neither must I fear any such risk in faithfully preaching God's Name boldly in every place, so that even after my death, a spiritual legacy may be left for my brethren and my children." As you can see he loved God and wanted to spread the gospel to all of the Irish.

Many times God showed himself through Patrick here is just one of them. The king of Ireland ordered that 27 chariots go after Patrick. Then aloud he prayed May God come up to scatter His enemies and may those who hate Him flee from His face." All of the charioteers fell dead and Patrick said if you do not believe now, you will die on the spot for the wrath of God descends on your head." And he gave his life to Jesus right then and there and so did many others. Before Patrick died he ended the slave trade in Ireland. The legend that St. Patrick drove all of the snakes out of the land was spiritual in that he drove all of the demons out of the land. His strategy for converting pagans to Christians was extremely efficient. What he would do was convert the kings and then the rulers would give their children and they would become missionaries and then their people would become Christians and he would build churches in their land. He converted people in Ireland for more than thirty years he built 300 churches and baptized more than 120,000 Irish. Even after his death St. Patrick was an example to the Celtic Christians. He prayed daily and was humble. Some of his greatest achievements include evangelizing much of Europe through missionaries that he helped learn about Jesus. Two more interesting facts about him are that he is the patron saint of Ireland even though he was born in England and he was not canonized by the catholic church. I think we can all learn something from this great man.

## Tie Dye Blast

Monday morning, the Jr Campers had an absolute blast tie dying their own shirts. Here's how it is done:

Step 1: Soak the shirts in water. (Was it raining? Oh wait! That was them flinging the wet shirts in the air)

Step 2: Fold the shirts properly! (We had a bit of difficulty with this, but we finally prevailed.)

Step 3: Dye the shirts (Two seconds later everything was drenched in red and blue dye. Luckily no one's clothes were stained and our hands ended up only somewhat colored. We'll see what the Junior campers are up to next and how the shirts turn out).

By Willow Whitworth

## Jr Campers Cross the Delaware

In costume, the Junior Campers marched across frozen waters (ice dumped in the lake) however, even with only rags on their feet, they succeeded. Retreating back to the firepit they began their victory celebration! Crackling sparklers, jingling bells, and cheers of joy echoed through the camp. What a joyous day for the Jr. Campers.

By Willow Whitworth



## I Spy A Little Sleeper

You would think after all the wonderfully put together classes, everyone would be attentive. But, low and behold, we found our first sleeper after only 2 days! J T Pigot was found asleep in the 6:30PM class with his head down and hood pulled up. We would think you would have energy after two straight days of non-stop activity and staying up until 3:00AM. We're watching. We're waiting and always listening.

Anonymous

## Impact of Our Speakers

In his speech "The American View of Law & Government" Pastor David Whitney proclaimed: "The only pupose of government is to protect our God givien rights"

By Evangeline Herrygers

Mrs. Catherine White was paraphrased as saying something to the effect ...

If love is love and water is water, why don't you drink from the toilet?

By J T Pigot

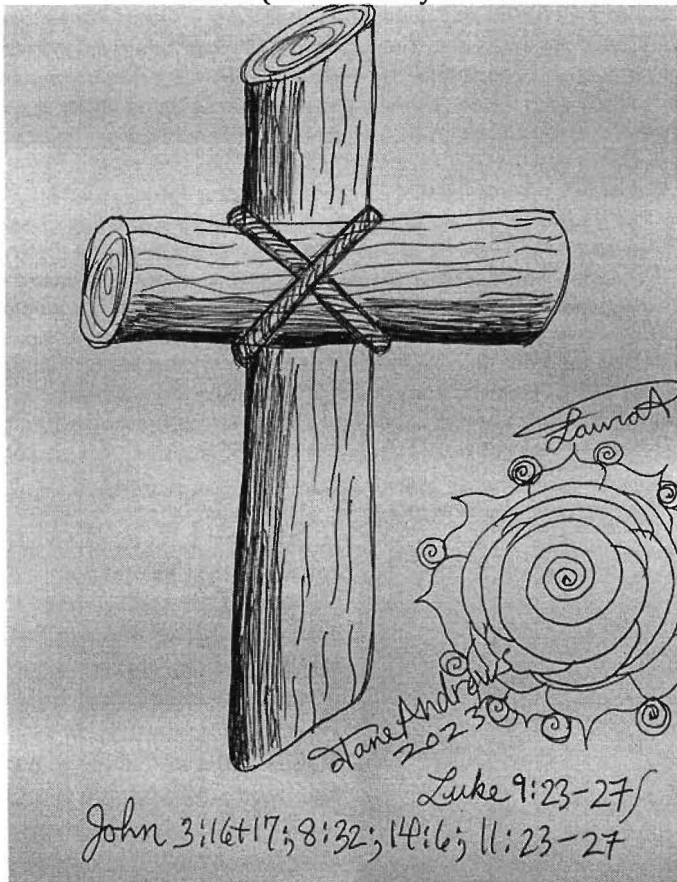
### Reverend Craft in his Speech Crazy Racial Trash

The real haters are those who hate the truth because they love the lie.

By Evangeline Herrygers

"You can't change something you tolerate"

-- Vince Ellison (submitted by Addison Whitworth)



## A Prayer: Declaration of Freedom #2

Lord, Let the truth triumph, let justice prevail, let freedom ring to the ends of the earth.

May Massachussetts and all of America go back to the faith of the Pilgrims and the courage of the patriots. May it sread world-wide.

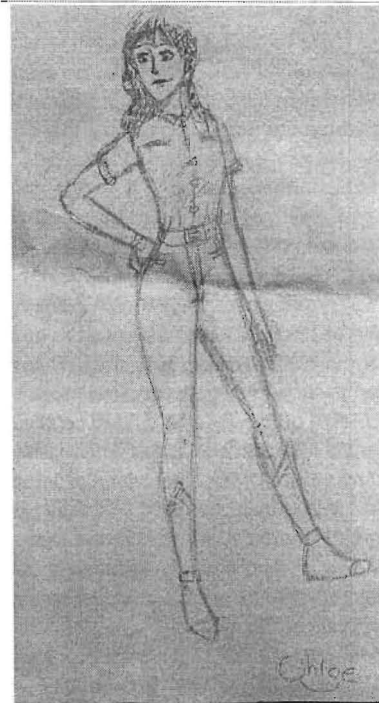
May there be revival in every believer's heart and a rebirth of Freedom in every Patriot's heart..

May the believers becom patriots and the patriots become believers.

Let us all stand together for freedom... for Jesus!

Amen.

Jane Andrews. July 19. 2023



## At Home on the Range

Micah James aka „Top Gun“ is quite the shooter. Earlier in the week he managed to fill these targets. The round targets represent his proficiency with a bolt action sniper rifle. The bottle target illustrates hi use of a Glock .44 caliber. Note the tight steady pattern accross distances and weapons. That's not an easy feat.

