



THE BURNING ISSUES



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Volume 11 Issue 1 Official Newsletter of the Burning of the Valleys Military Association, Inc.

March 2003

From the Deputy Chair

Greetings...

Anyone who expressed a big sigh of relief at the end of the "Northern Campaign", and looked forward to a much quieter 1778, better take a look at the schedule. Don't scream too loud, PLEASE!

Yeah ... we have three 225's on the agenda, and a war game to boot. In addition to the bigger events where we expect to draw participants from the other regional organizations, we have a number of smaller events on the schedule, some of them at new venues.

We have been successful because we stick together and support our "sites", and our brothers in arms. We have a demonstrated record of doing what we have to make an event a success. While we may be "American" or "British" on paper, and many of us belong to other organizations, WE ARE, all of us, BVMA.

Moreover, we have been doing a number of "non-military" activities at our events that are rarely seen at other venues, activities that are intended to draw the public into the 18th Century, more as a participant than an observer.

When you see an event listed as "BVMA supported", please support it as fully as you can. At these smaller events, every participant helps....and your individual participation can really make a difference.

JLO
(John Osinski)
BVMA Deputy Chair



1778

"The Destructives"

Delegates' Meeting News

At the Annual Delegates' Meeting held on January 18, the membership voted to keep the existing Executive Board. The Executive Board members for 2003 are:

Paul Supley, Chairman (*Crown*)
John Osinski, Deputy Chair (*Cong*)
Wade Wells, Executive Secretary
Dean Barnes, Recording Secretary
Mike Kowalski, Treasurer

Nine units were voted into membership, either as full status or probationary status. The new units are:

Crown Forces:

- The Royal 60th of Foot
- The 21st RNBF Companies of Grenadiers and Light Infantry
- Brunswick Dragoons
- Kings Loyal Americans
- King's Rangers

(Continued on p. 2)

BVMA Annual Meeting

Annual Membership Meeting/Dinner
Saturday, March 29, 2003 -12:00 pm
St. Patrick's Masonic Lodge,
Johnstown, NY.

12:00 - Dinner (Italian fare)
12:45- Awards, Program & Meeting

Program: "Meet the Authors", with
Gavin Watt, Jeff O'Conner, Todd
Harburn and Tim Todish.

Also, Lou Colletti will be providing
some very interesting information on
liability insurance.

Cost: \$12, Due (to BVMA) **no later than 3/17**. Members who don't wish to eat at the meeting do not have to pay the \$12.00 fee.

Send one check per unit (made out to the BVMA) with names of members attending to:

Mike Kowalski (Treas.)
22 Henrietta Blvd.
Amsterdam, NY 12010-1111

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Delegates Mtg. (cont'd from p. 1)**Congressional Forces:**

- Morgan's Riflemen
- 13th Continental Regt. Militia
- Tryon County Minutemen-Campbell's Coy
- Steven's Artillery

The 2003 Schedule was discussed. Please see the schedule on page 4 of this newsletter - it contains the proposed events for BVMA sponsorship/support, as well as other events of interest that our members often attend. Events that are proposed for BVMA Sponsorship or Support are so noted on the schedule.

www.bvma.org

Calling all new BVMA units: Please send me your unit information so that I may post it on the website. I will need the correct name of your unit as you wish it to appear on the listing, and if you have a website, the link to that website. For those units that do not have a website, send me at a minimum the contact information for your unit. If you wish to submit a photo and a few paragraphs of information (historical and/or current) about your unit, I will post that as well.

For those of you that are online, the BVMA website is your source for information about BVMA events, news, and membership, as well as resources for reenactors, historians, and genealogy. If there is something that you would like to see on the website, please let me know, including links, event information, photos, or any other information that you think would be relevant to the membership.

(Continued on p. 8)

Behind the Lines

For those of you who are new to the BVMA, Behind the Lines (BTL) is the arm of the BVMA that represents the noncombatant side of 18th century life and includes all civilian members. The BTL presents the civilian/non-military side of the period in programs at events. Some of the programs that we have presented in the past include servant auctions, laundry demonstrations, ladies teas, vegetable peddlers, as well as the famous Committee of Safety meetings put on by the whole organization (military & noncombatant) that are always such a success with the public.

At the upcoming Annual Meeting, the BTL has much to discuss. First and foremost, it was announced at the Delegate's Meeting that our Chair, Annie Clothier, will be resigning. Annie has done an exceptional job for this organization, with her energy and enthusiasm breathing new life into the BTL and inspiring us all. She will be sorely missed! As difficult as it will be to replace her, we need to think about who we would like to be our Chair for the coming year, and welcome any volunteers or nominations.

Second, the BVMA Training School (aka School of the Soldier) will be held at Fort Stanwix this year on April 12th & 13th. To date we have no formal program planned for BTL presentations. Let's think about what skills we have to share, and try to put together a program for the non-combatants for this event. The presentations do not have to be formal lectures – we can plan round-table discussions as well as more formalized “classes”. What would you like to learn? What do you have to share? Let's get together and make sure that we can put something together for this event. Goodwife Scott (Kateri) has offered to do a class on Rolled Hems. Some other thoughts to throw out: 18th Century religion/religious services, Music (folk or hymns), Cooking, the 'shortgown/bedgown/short gown/jacket' dilemma, Available Foodstuffs in the valleys, Ethnic &/or Class Differences in Clothing/Custom among the valley peoples, Setting up your Persona, &etc. If you'd like to propose a round-table discussion, come with one question or statement to start it off, and I'm sure we can all get it rolling from there! So start thinking of ideas, bring them to the meeting or submit them to me or another BTL member, and we'll work on putting something together for this program.

And last, we need to be thinking about our programming for the upcoming events this year, and in particular, what we would like to do at Cobleskill, our first 225th event of the season. This is a big event for us, with invites to other organizations, so let's put together an event to be proud of!

— Kristin Gitler,
BTL Delegate

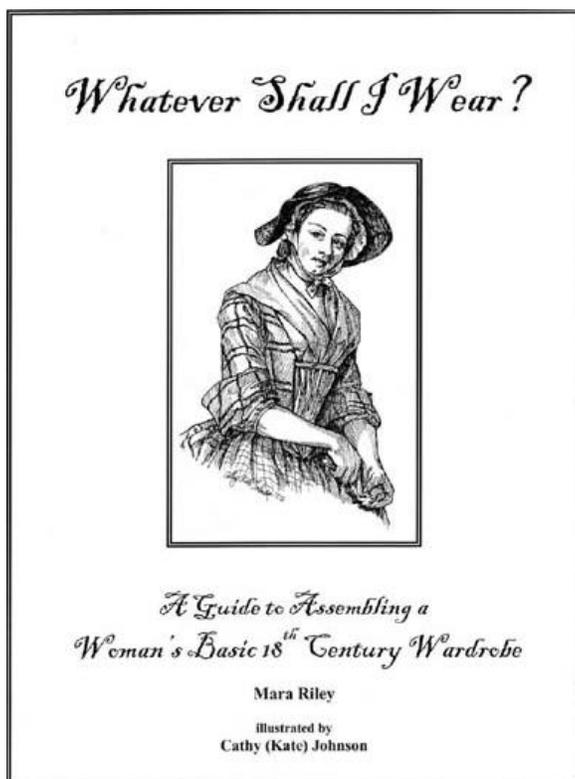


Book Review:**Whatever Shall I Wear, by Mara Riley***by Jennifer Richard-Morrow*

At last, there is a good basic introduction to 18c women's clothing! Whatever Shall I Wear – A Guide to Assembling a Women's Basic 18th Century Wardrobe, by Mara Riley, was published this past winter by Graphics/Fine Art Press. Reasonably priced (\$12.95), it is able to go into more detail than Tidings.... without confusing the reader.

Clearly illustrated by Cathy (Kate) Johnson, it answers many of the questions that confuse newcomers to the hobby. The illustrations are plainly dated so readers can see how women's clothes changed over the course of the century. All women's garments are explained with options favored by different ethnic groups. An excellent bibliography is included for those who want more detail. Good sources for patterns and fabric are included at the end of the book.

This is just the book for new recruits to your unit or for those who want to get caught up on the great amount of research done on 18th century women's dress in the last few years. It is available directly from Graphics/Fine Arts Press (<http://www.epsi.net/graphic/>) for \$12.95 + 4.95 for s/h. It should be available from various sutlers this summer.

**The Private's Corner**

Instructions to the Private

The relationship between a private and an officer having been established let us turn our attention to the matter of firings.

Let it first be understood that the officer provides neither the musket nor the powder that is to be used at each firing. The officer's expectation is that each volley is to make the sound of only one musket. He is willing to keep you under the hot sun, without the comforts of the camp, until you have expended enough cartridges to make him happy.

After such a time he will dismiss you with the expectation that your musket will be cleaned without delay, in which case he may wish to perform the exercise again.

The competent private will notice that the officer has assumed a position under the coolness of a tree and from time to time will sip from his flask. This will leave the sergeant, a common man aspiring to be an officer to command the activities.

The seasoned private knows there are two ways to combat this exercise -

1. Secure upon your musket a most worn and worthless flint, thoroughly unable to produce a spark. Admittedly one must endure the countless orders and the heat of the sun but the expense of cartridges and the time spent cleaning your musket are removed. Unfortunately the sergeant will eventually understand what is happening. He will sooner or later require you to change your flint, inspecting the replacement. Understand that the aspiring sergeant wants all to proceed as the officer wishes thus looking well in his eyes.
2. After the sergeant has inspected the new flint take a deliberate amount of time to place it in its proper position. While doing this the sergeant will most likely be engaged elsewhere and you will be able to fill the flash hole with a small bit of cobbler's wax thus preventing the ignition of the musket. This will leave you with only the pan to be cleaned, a simple task.
3. When in battle disregard 1 and 2.

More in the next issue...

Grumphard

2003 Schedule of Events

*Containing the Proposed BVMA Events
As well as other Events of Interest to the Membership*

March 29	BVMA Annual Membership Meeting/Banquet
April 12-13	BVMA School/Training Weekend - Fort Stanwix, Rome, NY
May 3-4	Mabee Farm Encampment - Rotterdam Junction, NY (BVMA Supported)
May 17	Old Fort Johnson Opening Day, featuring musician storyteller Chris Shaw.
May 24-25	Fort Stanwix F & I Encampment
May 26	Steuben Memorial Day Commemoration
May 31-June 1	225th Anniversary Commemoration of the Battle of Cobleskill (BVMA Sponsored)
June 7-8	Johnson Hall Market Fair & Yorker Raid (BVMA Sponsored)
June 14-15	Raid on German Flatts (BVMA Supported)
June 14-15	Ethan Allen Days (LHA)
June 28-29	Fort Ticonderoga F & I Grand Encampment
July 12-13	Battle of Hubbardton, Hubbardton, VT (LHA)
July 5-6	F & I, Fort Niagara
July 12-13	Upper Canada Village - Chrysler's Farm (BVMA Supported)
July 12-13	Battle of Hubbardton, Hubbardton, VT (LHA)
July 26	Fort Stanwix Honor America Days
July 26-27	Mount Independence Rev War Encampment (LHA)
August 9-10	Crown Point F&I
August 16-17	Battle of Bennington (LHA)
August 23-24	225 Anniversary Carleton's Raid, Basin Harbor VT (LHA)
Sept. 6-7	Fort Ticonderoga (BVMA Supported)
Sept. 20-21	Cherry Valley Raid 225th (BVMA Sponsored)
Sept. 27-28	Fort Klock
Oct. 4-5	225th Anniversary Commemoration of the Raid on German Flatts, Herkimer Home (BVMA Sponsored)
Oct. 11-12	Old Stone Fort, Schoharie, NY (BVMA Sponsored)
Oct. 20	Schuyler Mansion
Nov. 8-9	Fort Stanwix Fall Troop Encampment/Harvest Dinner

THE BATTLE OF COBLESKILL - MAY 30, 1778

By Richard Christman
(3rd Tryon County Militia)

May 30, 2003 will be the 225th Anniversary of what has become known as the Battle of Cobleskill. This year on the weekend of May 31 and June 1, members of the Burning of the Valleys Military Association will commemorate this event with weekend battle re-enactments at Lansing Manor, followed by the Cherry Valley Massacre event September 20 thru 21 and the German Flatts Raid event that will take place at The Herkimer Home in Little Falls on October 4th and 5th.

The year of 1778 saw many raids along the border from Butler's July Wyoming Valley Massacre in Pennsylvania [15] to a number of raids and massacres in Tryon County. They included Johnstown to pick up Sir John Johnson's papers, the Cobleskill Raid in late May, a June 2 raid on Fish House and Mayfield [17], along with a June raid on Springfield. Other raids and massacres that year included a raid on German Flatts in September and the November massacre at Cherry Valley. These raids and others led to the Sullivan Expedition of 1779 into the Indian territory of what is now western New York State.

Let us now return to that fateful year of 1778 in Tryon County when:

On or about April 20, 1778, Captain William Patrick was ordered to the Schoharie Valley by General Stark, at that time Commander of the Northern Department. His instructions from General Stark were:

"Sir, You will keep continual scouting parties in the adjacent country to where you are posted, to discover the motions and movements of our internal enemies. If any of them should be found under arms, aiding, assisting, or forthwith detect them (if in your power) and with their crimes send them to me or the commanding officer at this place. You will do the utmost in your power to find out if any British Officers should come to that country, as it is highly probable they will do, because they have there so many friends; and let no pains be spared in detecting them, making report of your proceedings, from time to time, to me or the commanding officer at this place. Putting great trust in your vigilance, valor and good conduct, ..." [1]

The rich flats along the Cobus Kill at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War hostilities contained some 20 families in a distance of 3 miles, and most, if not all of them Whigs.

There was an organized company of local militia from the area under Captain Christian [15] or Christopher [2] Brown depending on the source you want to use. We will assume Christian as being the correct and will use it throughout this article. There was also a Captain John Mathis Brown for the 1st Tryon County Militia, 8th Company from the Cobuskill, New Dorlach, & Carlisle District during the Revolutionary War [3], but I find no direct tie between him and the Battle of Cobleskill other than a Judge John Mathis Brown was a source for Sims. In the latter part of May several straggling Indians were seen in the vicinity and Captain Christian Brown, expecting hostile movements, sent to the Middle Fort then known as Fort Clinton [near the northern boundary line of the present day Village of Middleburg] for help. The Middle Fort was the nearest place at the time with enough manpower to spare since it was the only site in the Schoharie Valley with a garrison containing Continental Troops.

On May 26th, Captain William Patrick of Alden's 6th Mass & Lt. Jonathan Maynard, Sergeant Jonas Belknap, a drummer, a fifer and twenty-nine privates – thirty-four in all – arrived at the residence of Captain Brown. Brown's farm was located where the John Becker farm is now on a county road about 1.5 miles east of the present day Village of Cobleskill. By this time 15 men of the 15th Albany Co. Militia were at Captain Brown's farm along with Capt. Dirck Miller.

On May 28th, the small force under the command of Captain Patrick moved up the valley to the dwelling of Lawrence Lawyer. Captain Patrick and Lt. Jonathan Maynard had thirty-two with them while Captain Brown had fifteen militiamen with him, not counting Captain Miller. Captain Miller refused to go into battle at this time and was later cashiered. All this was going on while the scouts were out trying to locate the enemy force.

On the Morning of May 30th, a scout which had been sent out of the settlement earlier met a few of Brant's vanguard and reported this. Captain Patrick then marched the small force up the creek to the residence of George Warner. At the time, this was the farthest house in the Cobleskill settlement. The area today is known as Warnerville and is just west of the present day Village of Cobleskill.

The Whigs on the frontier knew something of what was going on and were greatly alarmed. They knew Butler had some military movement in mind. They also knew Brant was not far away. Joseph Brant didn't make the expected attack on Cherry Valley. Instead, on May 30, he struck the settlement along the Cobus Kill. It seems that Brant's party was looking for provisions and cattle primarily.

The troops had been at Warner's but a short time when about 20 Indians were discovered a little above the house. Patrick sent his whole force in pursuit even though Captain Brown was afraid they were being led into an ambush. The enemy kept up a running fight before Patrick's troops, with Brant's numbers being steadily increased as the fighting went on.

Continued on p. 6

The Battle of Cobleskill (*Continued from p. 5*)

Finally a halt was made, and a sharp engagement followed with both parties fighting under the cover of the trees. With the ranks of the enemy continually being reinforced the firing now became intense. Captain Patrick attempted to order a bayonet charge to break the Indian line, but he received a shot which broke his thigh. Two of his brave soldiers, in an attempt to carry him from the field, shared his fate and died with him. Several of Captain Patrick's 6th Mass. men had also fallen by this time.

When Captain Patrick fell, the command passed to Captain Brown, who seeing that they were badly outnumbered ordered a timely retreat. He knew that the American forces had been drawn into a deadly ambush. Brant's forces followed close in the wake of the retreating Americans. This running battle would continue bush style, from tree to tree. The retreat became a rout and continued until what was left of Captain Brown's force was well beyond the settlement.

Some time during this confusing battle Lt. Maynard is said "to have been spared by giving a Masonic sign to Brant." But whatever the reason he was taken captive and remained a prisoner in Canada until late 1782.

The families in the settlement, on hearing the firing of the enemy, promptly sought safety in the depths of the forest or fled to Schoharie 10 miles away. The night following the attack was a very dreary night for the surviving citizens of the Cobleskill Valley, especially those in the forest or hidden in caves, all being exposed to the mercy of the wild beasts. Most of the inhabitants that sought safety in the forest would spend the night there, not emerging until some time the next day. It is said that the wife of Lawrence Lawyer with three others stayed in the woods three days and finally came out near the mouth of the Cobleskill.

As the Americans streamed past Warner's house, from which they had been so artfully drawn into an ambush designedly laid, three of Patrick's 6th Mass. men [Jonathan Young and two others] and two militia men under Captain Brown [Martinus Fester and John Freemire] took refuge within it, which providentially favored the escape of their fugitive friends. According to one edition of the History of the Town of Cobleskill "The remains of Martinus Fester was found in a tub of soap in the cellar and identified by his tobacco box, while John Freemire was known by his knee-buckles and gun barrel."

Sims states [pages 276-277] that:

"Being fired on from the house, the Indians halted to dislodge the inmates, by which the rest of the party made good their retreat. The house was set on fire, and three of the inmates were buried in its ruins. The continental soldiers in attempting to make their escape from the burning building were slain. One was eventually killed, but the other [Jonathan Young] was supposed to have been taken alive and tortured to death. The party who first visited the scene of blood after the battle, found this soldier not far from where the house had stood, with his body cut open and his intestines fastened around a tree several feet distant. In one hand was a roll of continental bills, placed there by the enemy in derision of our country's *almost valueless "promises to pay."* It was subsequently known, that the enemy fired at least fifty balls into one window of this house, at its inmates." [5]

The Indians then burnt down all the dwellings in the settlement, except an old log cabin belonging to Warner, a Committee of Safety member that they hoped to capture when he returned home. The dwellings burnt at this time were those of George Warner and his son Nicholas, George Fester, Ada Shaffer, William Snyder, John Freemire, Lawrence Lawyer, John Zeh, John Bouck and John Shell; [the latter owned by Lawrence Lawyer,] in all, ten, with the barns and other out-houses making, as stated in the record of the Lutheran Church at Schoharie, "twenty buildings burned".

Most of my sources agree that 22 men including Captain Patrick were killed, 6 wounded and two were made prisoners. Of the approximately 350 Indians, consisting mostly of Senecas, Schoharies, and Oquagos, and Tories – the exact number will never be known that took part in the raid – approximately 25 were killed. According to Sims, and I quote, "A mulatto, who was with the enemy at this time returned after the war, stated that twenty-five of their number, mostly Indians, were buried in a mud-hole near David Zeh's. He also stated, that seven of the enemy who were wounded in the battle, died on their way to Canada." This mud-hole or marsh is located on the right of the highway [NY Rte. 7] about midway between Richmondville and Warnerville with the battle taking place a short distance below this marsh towards Warnerville.

The dead were buried in pits dug near where the George Warner house had stood, in such a manner that the bodies required but little moving, in these the bodies of Captain Patrick and other soldiers were deposited. The bodies of several were not discovered until some days later, although scouts were sent out to reconnoiter and look after the wounded. Those that interred the others noted that they "were butchered in the most inhuman manner." [9] One of those wounded was Sergeant Jonas Belknap, one of the continentals of Alden's 6th Mass.

According to Sims, Part I, pages 278 and 279:

After being "carried to one side" after being wounded, to use the words of Lawrence Lawyer, Belknap discovered a hollow log into which he crept. The next day he backed out of his resting place cold and stiff, and while seated up a fence, reflecting on the events of the last 24 hours, he discovered two Indians laden with plunder approaching him, having two dogs. Unobserved by them he let himself fall into a bunch of briars. The Indians halted near him, and their dogs placed their paws on the fence and growled. He supposed himself discovered, but soon one of them took out a bottle, from which both drank, and he had the satisfaction of seeing them resume their march, without noticing the irritation of their canine friends. Casting his eyes along the beautiful valley and surveying the ruins of the preceding day, he discovered the old house of Warner, on the west side of the creek, still standing, to which he made his way. He found it unoccupied, but victuals were on the table, and after eating, he laid down, faint and sad, upon a bed which the house also afforded. In the afternoon, two men came and conveyed him to the Schoharie Fort where his wound was properly dressed and he recovered." [5]

Continued on p. 7

The Battle of Cobleskill (*Continued from p. 6*)

Before leaving Cobleskill, Brant heard a rumor that the Whigs at Cherry Valley were plotting to kill him, and not being that far away from that place he set out with a few warriors to investigate. At a place on the road just outside Cherry Valley the party, on June 2, came upon two young men on horseback. Though the details seem to be murky at this point, it appears Joseph Brant and his men shot and scalped one youth and captured the other. Later Brant says he was sorry about the killing, that the man was actually a good Loyalist. What confusing times!

There were complaints of poor militia support after the action. What militia were there fought, as shown by having half their force killed or wounded. "General Stark had strong words: 'such a set of poltroons is not to be found on the face of the earth. When their all is at stake, they choose to see it destroyed than to hazard any thing in its defence. ... a party of Continental troops, who were stationed at Schoharie, ... being informed that a party of the enemy were advancing to destroy it, marched out, but could not induce the militia to follow them, except seven or eight; and in a short time were engaged with a party of the enemy, in which action the captain, and the lieutenant and fifteen men were killed, while the militia coldly looked on, but did not go to their assistance. Such is their conduct; and when I applied to them for a guard for their State prisoners, they told me there were so many Tories among them that they could not be depended upon.' Stark's scorn is best directed to the militia that didn't march from Patrick's base fort, and those who failed to turn out at Cobleskill. The dead bear mute testimony to the Patriot cause by their sacrifice; Captain Brown certainly didn't shirk as he was there to take command when Captain Patrick fell. If there were shirkers among the fifteen militia at the Warner house, they number no more than five or six." [12]

The whole area known as Tryon County was in a turmoil because of these raids. Kimball states in Volume I pages 377 – 378 that: "The raids made so deep an impression on the inhabitants that in June when nearly a hundred Tory families assembled in the vicinity of Fort Hunter, they were allowed to march toward Canada unmolested." [11]

On June 9, 1778 in Albany the Board of Commissioners were meeting and they were as jittery as everyone else for in the minutes of the board meeting they State:

"Whereas it appears probable in the opinion of this Board, that divers of the Subjects of this State, have lately gone over to and joined a party of Savages who have [lately] committed the Depredations at Schoharry

"Therefore Resolved That it be and it is herby [66] most earnestly recommended to the Coll. or Commanding officers of the respective Militia Regiments in this County forthwith to order the Captains or Commanding Officers of Companie to make immediate returns to this Board of the Names of such persons of their respective Companies who have during the Alarm at Schoharry been and are still absent from their respective Places of abode" [8]

Although these were small individual raids, each in its own area they were able to spread the panic over a wide area. This Battle of Cobleskill had repercussions for weeks afterwards for those people from Albany westward. This resulted in the construction of Fort Dubois between April 6 and July 11, 1779. Fort Dubois was located on a height of land then owned by Jacob Shaffer on present-day Main Street about a mile east Cobleskill's center; in addition, Shaffer's house was also picketed. The fort covered nearly three acres and was commodious enough to accommodate all the valley's inhabitants. A natural stream fed water into the moat surrounding the fort's palisades. [16]

SOURCES:

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6. Hagan, Edward A. War in Schoharie 1777 – 1783
7. Kelsay, Isabel Thompson. Joseph Brant 1743 - 1807 Man of Two Worlds
8. Minutes of the Commissioners for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies, Vol. I, pg 139, June 9, 1778
9. Clinton, George. The Clinton Papers, VOL. III pages 377 - 417
10. Campbell, William. Annals of Tryon County or the Border Warfare of New York during the Revolution
11. Kimball, Frances P. The Capitol Region of New York State, Vol. I, pg 372 - 378
12. Glasier, Terry Cobleskill, May 30, 1778 from *Burning Issues*, April 17, 1993
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14. Author Unknown. The History of the Town of Cobleskill, 1997 Edition
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16. Roberts, Robert B. New York's Forts in the Revolution, page 193
17. Morrison, James F. A History of Fulton County in the Revolution, page 3

From the Publisher

The Burning Issues is published three times a year, in March, June and September, with supplemental issues published as needed. The editorial staff are listed at right, and deadlines the next issue will be posted in each issue.

This year we see the 225th commemoration of the beginning of the period known as “the Destructives”. Raids on Cobleskill, German Flatts, & Cherry Valley ravaged the Valleys. In this issue, Richard Christman (3rd Tryon) has submitted an excellent article on the Cobleskill Raid. How about articles on Cherry Valley and German Flatts for our next issues? These articles help us learn about what it is we are commemorating — the events that embody the Mission and Goals of the BVMA. This organization has a wealth of knowledge among its membership, and all of us are grateful when you share it with us.

Other ideas for articles: book or online resource reviews, recipes, instructions for making an item of reenactor equipment, excerpts from first person accounts, after-action reports, a relevant quote you’ve read from an historical figure, fiction, poetry – the list is limitless! If you combined all of the research and experience years of each individual member in the BVMA, the number would be in the hundreds! Let’s share that “hundred’s of years of research” among the membership!

— *KG, Pub.*

www.bvma.org (cont’d from p. 2)

Please also remember that not all of our members are online, and if you see important information on the site, pass it along to those in your unit who do not use the web.

BVMA List: To join the BVMA list, open to BVMA members only, send an email to "BVMA-subscribe@yahogroups.com" .Please indicate your name and BVMA unit or Guild/BTL affiliation.

— *Kristin Gitler, BMVA Webmistress*

NEXT ISSUE SUBMISSION DEADLINE

The next issue will be published in June, 2003. Please submit articles, ideas, questions, etc. at any time or by May 20th for the next issue. — *Kristin*

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