



Empire Patriot

Empire State Society
Sons of The American Revolution
Descendants of America's First Soldiers

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August 2005

Printed Four Times Yearly

THE BEGINNING OF THE END

From The "Surrender of Cornwallis" to the "Articles of Capitulation" that brought about the "Treaty of Paris"

THE BRITISH SURRENDER AT YORKTOWN

1781 In the summer of 1781, after six years of war, the American Army was struggling. The British occupied New York City. A second British army lead by General Lord Cornwallis ravaged the South - capturing Charleston, Richmond, and apparently was heading for the Chesapeake Bay. Mutiny plagued the American army in New York and New Jersey.

There was a glimmer of hope, however. The French, allied with the Americans since 1778, had landed six thousand troops in Rhode Island while the French fleet gathered in the Caribbean preparing to do battle with the British. General George Washington and the French commander, Comte de Rochambeau met in May 1781 to plan their strategy. Washington wanted to attack the British in New York City. Rochambeau, fearful of attacking such a well fortified position and lacking confidence in the Continental Army's abilities, recommended marching south to battle Cornwallis in Virginia.

Washington finally acquiesced to the French position and on August 22, the two armies began their march from White Plains, New York to Virginia arriving in early September. As the combined American and French

armies marched south, a battle between the French and British fleets in the Chesapeake Bay sealed the fate of General Cornwallis and his British troops at Yorktown. In the period from September 5 - 9, the French surprised the British fleet at the mouth of the Chesapeake forcing the British navy to retreat to New York, leaving General Cornwallis stranded.

After a five-day bombardment, the combined American and French forces attacked and overwhelmed Cornwallis's fortified position on the night of October 14. The British commander was left with no choice but to surrender, which he did on October 19. News of the surrender reached England on November 25 sending shock waves through the British government. Although King George III wanted to continue the battle, the surrender forced Prime Minister Lord North to resign in March 1782. His replacement began the peace process that culminated in the signing of the Treaty of Paris in September 1783 granting independence to the American colonies.

"THE WORLD TURNED UPSIDE DOWN"

General Cornwallis did not attend the surrender ceremony saying that he was not feeling well. His substitute, General O'Hara, first tried to surrender to the Comte de Rochambeau who directed the British officer to General Washington who in turn directed him to Washington's subordinate General Lincoln. During the ceremony a British band played the song "The World Turned Upside Down." Dr. James Thacher served with the

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THE SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS

To Our Readers

The primary mission of the Empire Patriot is to promote the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution by providing you with a quarterly news media of the activities of your State Society and it's Chapters. To compliment each issue, we research various Revolutionary battles, events, heroes and associated stories, etc., to provide you with an interesting feature article. "The Beginning of the End" is just that and comprises three successive series of events that concluded with the end of the American Revolution. We hope you find it as interesting to read as we did to research it.

ESSAR STATE OFFICERS ELECTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING ROME, N Y 14 MAY 2005 FOR 2005- 2006



President- LTC Peter K. Goebel
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 VP Central- Donald H. Piron, Ph.D.
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 Syracuse
 Westchester- Putnam
 Chautauqua
 Saratoga Battle
 Rochester
 Rochester
 Saratoga Battle
 Syracuse
 Newtown Battle



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1st New York Continental
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 Buffalo
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 Stony Point Battle
 Binghamton
 Columbia
 Rochester
 Columbia
 Saratoga Battle
 1st New York Continental
 Chautauqua
 Columbia
 Stone Arabia Battle
 Oriskany Battle
 Syracuse
 Syracuse
 Newtown Battle
 Newtown Battle
 Saratoga Battle
 Binghamton
 Binghamton
 Rochester



Trustee- William J. Woodworth Newtown Battle
 Trustee- Richard W. Sage 1st New York Continental



THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER



PETER K. GOEBEL, ESSAR PRESIDENT

Guests, Compatriots and Ladies- I won't keep you long. First of all, I thank the Master of all, Jesus Christ, for this honor. God gives us opportunities and means; we must do what He directs. I also thank my Mother and my Father, who aren't here; my extended Family- represented by Jonathan, Ruth, and Anna, who are here; my Wife, Terri, for her sacrifices- I can not fail to mention; and my three Children- represented by my oldest Son- C.A.R. State Vice- President Joshua.

I thank all in our Society for their labors, especially my predecessor, Compatriot Woodworth, and his Wife Sue, whose contributions are quite notable. If you voted for me, thank you. If you didn't vote for me, please talk to me and let's work together for the SAR and for our country.

As one of the thirteen original colonies and states, much has been accomplished, and there is much potential still, here in New York. Our job is to see that potential through to fruition. We can begin with Trustee Meeting attendance and Annual Congress attendance. We can work on supporting the Center for Advancing America's Heritage! Appear in public and tell the public about the SAR. Increase

membership and maybe we won't need those dues increases. Work on our Youth Contests- to assist in training America's Youth. Get them hopefully as new members. Work on the contests for the NSSAR Annual Congress awards. Most of these things are all on the website. It's not going to make me look better, it's going to make the ESSAR look better—and ALL of us look better. Celebrate our Historic Sites and work for our nation's Veterans. We've done that quite well and we can continue. Committees have been established and your assignments will be available after

adjournment. Read and follow the SAR Handbook. Mentor new members and get them involved. They can get more new members. There is much to do. Bring them to the State SAR meetings. With this, I am setting a goal— of one new chapter per region in the state— that's four regions— in the next year. We've shown we can do it— we've done it before. We can do more. We can revitalize chapters not working as hard as they could. To assist in these changes— I am initiating a State By-Laws change— to add a State Geneologist, a State Surgeon, and an Executive Vice-President. We will follow the By-Laws. When we present our Society medals, we must insure that we award them, not indiscriminately, and not undeservedly; but to the deserving.

We need closer cooperation between the SAR, the DAR, and the C.A.R. We've done a lot, and we can do more. EVERY meeting and every function must be a joint function. Reach out! Don't wait for them. Assist them. Assist other SAR chapters. We do this well— and we can do more. Don't do things in secret! Let everyone know what you are doing. Be open. We can't help the nation out of the depths the country is in, if we climb down into

EMPIRE PATRIOT

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those depths. We must rise above it all. WE ALL HAVE A ROLE TO PLAY. There is too much work to be done to sit around arguing and complaining. It's time to rise above it all.

Ronald Reagan said that "no arsenal, or no weapon in the arsenals of the world, is so formidable as the will and moral courage of free men and women— it is a weapon our adversaries in today's world do not have." We must use that will which we possess. Edmund Burke said "All that is necessary for evil to triumph is for good men to do nothing." We must fight for our country or we will lose our country. There are many things to do; let's do what we can to make things better. Let's get them done. We know what we have to do. Let's go do it. Let's get to work.

What Compatriot, and General and future President, Dwight David Eisenhower said on the eve of the D-Day Invasion of Europe applies to us— "And let us all beseech the blessing of our great and noble God upon this great undertaking of honor, in the name of Jesus Christ, the Lord and only Savior."

Good luck, Boys. Go get'em.

RISE ABOVE IT ALL!

GET TO WORK!

THANK YOU ALL VERY MUCH!

Peter K Goebel, President

The Beginning of the End - Continued from Page 1

Continental Army and published his account of the surrender some years later:

“At about twelve o’clock, the combined army was arranged and drawn up in two lines extending more than a mile in length. The Americans were drawn up in a line on the right side of the road, and the French occupied the left. At the head of the former, the great American commander [George Washington], mounted on his noble courser, took his station, attended by his aides.

At the head of the latter was posted the excellent Count Rochambeau and his suite. The French troops, in complete uniform, displayed a martial and noble appearance; their bands of music, of which the timbrel formed a part, is a delightful novelty, and produced while marching to the ground a most enchanting effect.

The Americans, though not all in uniform, nor their dress so neat, yet exhibited an erect, soldierly air, and every countenance beamed with satisfaction and joy. The concourse of spectators from the country was prodigious, in point of numbers was probably equal to the military, but universal silence and order prevailed.

It was about two o’clock when the captive army advanced through the line formed for their reception. Every eye was prepared to gaze on Lord Cornwallis, the object of peculiar interest and solicitude; but he disappointed our anxious expectations; pretending indisposition, he made General O’Hara his substitute as the leader of his army. This officer was followed by the conquered troops in a slow and solemn step,

with shouldered arms, colors cased and drums beating a British march. Having arrived at the head of the line, General O’Hara, elegantly mounted, advanced to his excellency the commander-in-chief, taking off his hat, and apologized for the non-appearance of Earl Cornwallis. With his usual dignity and politeness, his excellency pointed to Major-General Lincoln for directions, by whom the British army was conducted into a spacious field, where it was intended they should ground their arms.

The royal troops, while marching through the line formed by the allied army, exhibited a decent and neat appearance, as respects arms and clothing, for their commander opened his store and directed every soldier to be furnished with a new suit complete, prior to the capitulation. But in their line of march we remarked a disorderly and unsoldierly conduct, their step was irregular, and their ranks frequently broken.

But it was in the field, when they came to the last act of the drama, that the spirit and pride of the British soldier was put to the severest test: here their mortification could not be concealed. Some of the platoon officers appeared to be exceedingly chagrined when giving the word “*ground arms*,” and I am a witness that they performed this duty in a very unofficer-like manner; and that many of the soldiers manifested a *sullen temper*, throwing their arms on the pile with violence, as if determined to render them useless. This irregularity, however, was checked by the authority of General Lincoln. After having grounded their arms and divested themselves of their accoutrements, the captive troops were conducted back to Yorktown and guarded by our troops till they could be removed to the place of their destination.”

The Comte de Rochambeau returned to France where he sympathized with the French Revolution. He became disgusted with the excesses of the Revolution, however, and was imprisoned. He escaped the Guillotine only because of the execution of Robespierre, leader of the revolution. The surrendered troops were transported to the interior of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. ■

Articles of Capitulation

Articles of Capitulation settled between his Excellency General Washington Commander in Chief of the combined Forces of America & France — His Excellency The Count de Rochambeau Lieutenant General of the Armies of the King of France — Great Cross of the Royal & Military Order of St. Louis — Commanding the Auxiliary Troops of his most Christian Majesty in America — And His Excellency the Count de Grasse Lieutenant General of the Naval Armies of his Most Christian Majesty, Commander of the Order of St. Louis, comandg in Chief the Naval Army of France in the Chesapeak — on the One Part — And His Excellency The Right Honble Earl Cornwallis Lieu. General of His Britannick Majesty’s Forces, Commanding the Garrisons of York & Gloucester and Thomas Symonds Esqr Commanding his Britannick Majesty’s Naval forces in York River in Virginia on the other part.

Article 1st The Garrisons of York & Gloucester including the Officers and Seamen of his Britannick Majesty’s Ships as well as other Mariners, to surrender themselves Prisoners of War to the Combined Forces of America & France — The Land Troops to remain prisoners to the United States. The Navy to the naval Army of his Most Christian Majesty –

Article 1st Granted —

The Letter of Surrender from General Cornwallis, York in Virginia, 17th October 1781, 1/2 Past 4 P.M.

Sir:

I have this moment been honoured with your Excellency’s letter dated this day.

The time limited for sending my answer will not admit of entering into the detail of Articles. but the basis of my proposals will be that the Garrisons of York and Gloucester shall be prisoners of War with the customary honours, and for the convenience of the individuals which I have the honour to command. that the British shall be sent to Britain and the Germans to Germany. under engagement not to serve against France, America, or their Allies until released or regularly exchanged. that all Arms and publick stores shall be delivered up to you. but that the usual indulgence of side arms to Officers and of retaining private property shall be granted to Officers & Soldiers, and that the interests of several individuals in Civil Capacities & connected with us, shall be attended to. If Your Excellency thinks that a continuance of the suspension of hostilities will be necessary to transmit your answer I shall have no objection to the hour that you propose. I have the honor to be Sir Your most obedient & most humble servant Cornwallis

Article 2nd The artillery, Arms, Accoutrements, Military Chest and public Stores of every Denomination, shall be delivered, unimpaired, to the Heads of Departments appointed to receive them –

Article 2nd Granted —

Article 3rd At 12 oClock this Day the two Redoubts on the left Flank of York to be delivered — the one to a Detachment of American Infantry — the other to a Detachment of French Grenadiers — The Garrison of York will march out to a place to be appointed in front of the posts at 2 oClock precisely, with Shouldered Arms. Colours cased and Drums beating a British or German March. — they are then to ground their Arms, & return to their Encampment, where they will remain until they are dispatched to the place of their Destination.— Two Works on the Gloucester Side will be delivered at One oClock to Detachments of French & American Troops appointed to possess them.— The Garrison will march out at three oClock in the Afternoon — The Cavalry with their Swords drawn, Trumpets soundg & the Infantry in the Manner prescribed for the Garrison of York — they are likewise to return to their Encampments until they can be finally marched off.—

Article 3rd Granted.—

Article 4th Officers are to retain their Side Arms — both Officers & Soldiers to keep their private property of every kind, and no part of their baggage or papers to be at any Time subject to search or Inspection.— The Baggage & papers of officers & Soldiers taken during the Siege, to be likewise preserved for them. It is understood that any Property obviously belonging to any of the Inhabitants of these States, in the possession of the Garrison, shall be subject to be reclaimed—

Article 4th Granted.—

Article 5th The Soldiers to be kept in Virginia, Maryland, or Pennsylvania, & as much by Regiments as possible, and supplied with the same Rations or Provisions as are Allowed to Soldiers in the Service of America: — A field officer from each Nation, viz — British, Anspach & Hessian, & other Officers on parole, in the proportion of One to fifty Men, to be allowed to reside near their respective Regiments, to visit them frequently and be witnesses of their Treatment — And that there Officers may receive & deliver Cloathing and other Necessaries for them for which passports are to be granted when applied for.

Article 5th Granted —

Article 6th The General, Staff & other Officers not employed as mentioned in the above Article, & who choose it, to be permitted to go on parole to England Europe, to N York, or to any other American maritime posts, at present in possession of the British Forces, at their own Option, & proper Vessels to be granted by the Count de Grasse to carry them under flags of Truce to New York within ten Days from this Date, if possible, & they to reside in a District to be agreed upon hereafter, until they embark — The Officers of the civil Departments of the Army & navy to be included in this Article.— passports to go by Land, to be granted to those, to whom Vessels cannot be furnished.—

Article 6th Granted.—

Article 7th Officers to be allowed to keep Soldiers as Servants according to the common practice of the Service.— Servants not Soldiers are not to be considered as prisoners & are to be allowed to attend their Masters.

Article 7th Granted

Article 8th The Bonetta Sloop of War to be equipped & navigated by its present Captain and Crew & left entirely at the Disposal of Ld Cornwallis, from the Hour that the Capitulation is signed, to receive an Aid de Camp to carry Dispatches to Sir Hry Clinton — and such Soldiers as he may think proper to send to N York to be permitted to sail without Examination, when his Dispatches are ready. His Lordship engaging on his part, that the Ship shall be delivered to the Order of the Count de Grasse if she escapes the Dangers of the Seas — that she shall not carry off any public Stores — Any part of the Crew, that may be deficient on her Return, & the Soldiers passengers, to be accounted for on her Delivery –

Article 8th Granted —

Article 9th The Traders are to preserve their Property, & to be allowed three Months to dispose of, or remove them — And those Traders are not to be considered as prisoners of War –

Article 9th The Traders will be allowed to dispose of their Effects — the Allied Army having the right of pre-emption — The Traders to be considered as prisoners of War on parole —

Article 10th Natives or Inhabitants of different parts of this Country at present in York or Gloucester are not to be punished on Acco of having joined the British army – **Article 10th** This article cannot be assented to — being altogether of civil Resort —

Article 11th Proper Hospitals to be furnished for the Sick & Wounded — they are to be attended by their own Surgeons on parole, and they are to be furnished with Medicines & Stores from the American Hospitals –

Article 11th The Hospital Stores now in York and Gloucester shall be delivered for the Use of the British Sick & wounded — Passports will be granted for procuring them further Supplies from N York as Occasion may require — & proper Hospitals will be furnished for the reception of the Sick & wounded of the two Garrisons —

Article 12th Waggon to be furnished to carry the Baggage of the Officers attending the Soldiers, and to Surgeons when travelling on Acco (Account) of the Sick — attending the Hospitals at public Expense.

Article 12th They will be furnished if possible—

Article 13th The Shipping & Boats in the two Harbours, with all their Stores, Guns, Tackling, & Apparel shall be delivered up in their present State, to an officer of the Navy, appointed to take possession of them — previously unloading the private property part of which had been on board for Security during the Siege.

Article 13th Granted.

Article 14th No Article of the Capitulation to be infringed on pretext of Reprisal, & if there be any doubtful Expressions in it, they are to be interpreted according to the common Meaning & Acceptation of the Words.—

Article 14th Granted.—

Done at York in Virginia this 19th day October 1781- CORNWALLIS; THOs SYMONDS

[Done in the trenches before York Town in Virginia October 19, 1781. G WASHINGTON; LE COMTE DE ROCHAMBEAU; LE COMTE DE BARRUS, en mon nom & celui de COMTE DE GRASSE] ■

ARTICLES OF THE TREATY OF PARIS

In the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity.

It having pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the hearts of the most serene and most potent Prince George the Third, by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, duke of Brunswick and Lunebourg, arch-treasurer and prince elector of the Holy Roman Empire etc., and of the United States of America, to forget all past misunderstandings and differences that have unhappily interrupted the good correspondence and friendship which they

mutually wish to restore, and to establish such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse, between the two countries upon the ground of reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience as may promote and secure to both perpetual peace and harmony; and having for this desirable end already laid the foundation of peace and reconciliation by the Provisional Articles signed at Paris on the 30th of November 1782, by the commissioners empowered on each part, which articles were agreed to be inserted in and constitute the Treaty of Peace proposed to be concluded between the Crown of Great Britain and the said United States, but which treaty was not to be concluded until terms of peace should be agreed upon between Great Britain and France and his Britannic Majesty should be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly; and the treaty between Great Britain and France having since been concluded, his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, in order to carry into full effect the Provisional Articles above mentioned, according to the tenor thereof, have constituted and appointed, that is to say his Britannic Majesty on his part, David Hartley, Esqr., member of the Parliament of Great Britain, and the said United States on their part, John Adams, Esqr., late a commissioner of the United States of America at the court of Versailles, late delegate in Congress from the state of Massachusetts, and chief justice of the said state, and minister plenipotentiary of the said United States to their high mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands; Benjamin Franklin, Esqr., late delegate in Congress from the state of Pennsylvania, president of the convention of the said state, and minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the court of Versailles; John Jay,

Esqr., late president of Congress and chief justice of the state of New York, and minister plenipotentiary from the said United States at the court of Madrid; to be plenipotentiaries for the concluding and signing the present definitive treaty; who after having reciprocally communicated their respective full powers have agreed upon and confirmed the following articles.

The Negotiators of the Paris Treaty
top L to R Benjamin Franklin, John Adams - Bottom John Jay



Article 1: His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz., New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to be free sovereign and independent states, that he treats with them as such, and for himself, his heirs, and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, propriety, and territorial

rights of the same and every part thereof.

Article 2: And that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz.; from the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, viz., that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix River to the highlands; along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut River; thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraquy; thence along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario; through the middle of said lake until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and Lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication into Lake Huron, thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior northward of the Isles Royal and Phelipeaux to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods, to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the most northwesternmost point thereof, and from thence on a due

Conclusion - The Beginning of the End - Continued from Page 6

west course to the river Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said river Mississippi until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of north latitude, South, by a line to be drawn due east from the determination of the line last mentioned in the latitude of thirty-one degrees of the equator, to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Catahouche; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint River; thence straight to the head of Saint Mary's River; and thence down along the middle of Saint Mary's River to the Atlantic Ocean; east, by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river Saint Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which fall into the river Saint Lawrence; comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part and East Florida on the other shall, respectively, touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean, excepting such islands as now are or heretofore have been within the limits of the said province of Nova Scotia.

Article 3: It is agreed that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the Grand Bank and on all the other banks of Newfoundland, also in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and at all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish. And also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use, (but not to dry or cure the same on that island) and also on the coasts, bays and creeks of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors, and creeks of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled, but so soon as the same or either of them shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlement without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground.

Article 4: It is agreed that creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of all bona fide debts heretofore contracted.

Article 5: It is agreed that Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the legislatures of the respective states to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights, and properties, which have been confiscated belonging to real British subjects; and also of the estates, rights, and properties of persons resident in districts in the possession on his Majesty's arms and who have not borne arms against the said United States. And that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the thirteen United States and therein to remain twelve months unmolested in their endeavors to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights, and properties as may have been confiscated; and that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states a reconsideration and revision of all acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent not only with justice and equity but with that spirit of concili-

ation which on the return of the blessings of peace should universally prevail. And that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states that the estates, rights, and properties, of such last mentioned persons shall be restored to them, they refunding to any persons who may be now in possession the bona fide price (where any has been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands, rights, or properties since the confiscation.

And it is agreed that all persons who have any interest in confiscated lands, either by debts, marriage settlements, or otherwise, shall meet with no lawful impediment in the prosecution of their just rights.

Article 6: That there shall be no future confiscations made nor any prosecutions commenced against any person or persons for, or by reason of, the part which he or they may have taken in the present war, and that no person shall on that account suffer any future loss or damage, either in his person, liberty, or property; and that those who may be in confinement on such charges at the time of the ratification of the treaty in America shall be immediately set at liberty, and the prosecutions so commenced be discontinued.

Article 7: There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Britannic Majesty and the said states, and between the subjects of the one and the citizens of the other, wherefore all hostilities both by sea and land shall from henceforth cease. All prisoners on both sides shall be set at liberty, and his Britannic Majesty shall with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any Negroes or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons, and fleets from the said United States, and from every post, place, and harbor within the same; leaving in all fortifications, the American artillery that may be therein; and shall also order and cause all archives, records, deeds, and papers belonging to any of the said states, or their citizens, which in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith restored and delivered to the proper states and persons to whom they belong.

Article 8: The navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall forever remain free and open to the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States.

Article 9: In case it should so happen that any place or territory belonging to Great Britain or to the United States should have been conquered by the arms of either from the other before the arrival of the said Provisional Articles in America, it is agreed that the same shall be restored without difficulty and without requiring any compensation.

Article 10: The solemn ratifications of the present treaty expedited in good and due form shall be exchanged between the contracting parties in the space of six months or sooner, if possible, to be computed from the day of the signatures of the present treaty. In witness whereof we the undersigned, their ministers plenipotentiary, have in their name and in virtue of our full powers, signed with our hands the present definitive treaty and caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Paris, this third day of September in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. ■

NEWTOWN BATTLE CHAPTER PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Congratulations to our newest member, **Timothy L. Tompkins** whose Patriot Ancestor is James King, Jr. who served as a Private from Rhode Island. We have several prospective members whose applications are now at National Headquarters awaiting final approval.

During our April regular Chapter meeting we honored both the 1st and 2nd Place Knight Essay Contest winners and **ESSSAR Knight Essay Chairman Frederick Morgan** was on hand to present the award certificates. Fred also gave us an update on the past year's contest regarding the number of contestants, Chapters that participated etc. Thanks for doing a fine job, Fred

I was honored to be invited to attend the Cornell University ROTC Awards Ceremony and present three medals to deserving Cadets and Midshipmen. This presentation has been done for a number of years by **Compatriot Fleet Morse, Everett Morse, and their father**. After the dissolution of the former Tompkins County Chapter, the "job" was given to Newtown Battle Chapter and beginning next year, will now be given back to the new Finger Lakes Chapter. The Morse family has done a tremendous job and we greatly appreciate their dedication to the SAR as well as this award presentation.

ESSSAR Western Region Vice President Rex Fuller organized a meeting in late April in which all the Western Region Chapters (Buffalo, Chautauqua, Newtown Battle, & Rochester) had members who attended to welcome the Finger Lakes Chapter and present them with their Charter. There were 60+ attendees who were greeted in style by an Honor Guard from the "Fort Smith 3rd NY Regt." "CoL Kate Bowman" one of the fine teachers in charge of these students, gave us an update on the progress of the "troops and regt.". Certificates and pins were awarded to the members of the "Honor Guard" that attended this meeting and Vice President Fuller then presented me with the SAR Service to Veterans Medal which I am most grateful.

On June II, 2005, Vice President Fuller and I marched with the group in the annual Colonial Days Parade held in Painted Post, NY in which they were awarded the grand prize in the Group Float category. If you haven't seen these young men and women in action you have missed a pleasure - they are great and you will get caught up in the excitement. Their knowledge of the Revolutionary War will amaze you when you realize that these are 3rd, 4th and 5th grade students. All of their "training" is done on their own time after school and anyone whose marks fall below passing will be "discharged from the Regt." They participated at the Corning, NY Elks Flag Day ceremony along side the local VFW Honor Guard, and members of the Elks organization and took their participation very seriously.

Upcoming events in the next few months for our Chapter include our regular meeting July 16, 2005, our Annual Chapter Family Picnic, and a DAR/SAR Constitution Day Dinner September 15, 2005.

One last item I would like to make you aware of, each year the NYS CAR State President conducts a fund raising project as part of the duties. This year, CAR State President Megan Wiegard has chosen a project where the proceeds of her fund raiser will purchase a flag and flagpole for the Children's Museum in

Poughkeepsie, NY. President Wiegard is selling American Flag Lapel Pins which carry the inscription "One Nation Under God" inscribed just below the flag. They are beautiful good quality pins and sell for a \$5.00 donation. If you are interested in obtaining one of these pins and helping our CAR organization please contact me.

Thanks to all for making Newtown Battle a great Chapter and your dedication to keeping History alive.
William J Woodworth, Chapter President ■

A SPECIAL THANKS TO ALL



I wish to thank each and everyone for their support, advice, and cooperation in serving on various committees during my terms as your State President. It was an honor for me to represent and serve you in this position. It was also a learning experience for me in which many of you helped and I look forward to working in other aspects of the S.A.R organization.

Your friendship and fellowship is greatly treasured. We have a fine organization in which we are all "brothers" in part due to our Patriot Ancestors and I am honored to be a part of it. Thank you again for everything. *William J Woodworth, Past President*

COLUMBIA CHAPTER PRESIDENT'S REPORT

On April 16, 2005, we had our Spring Luncheon Meeting at the Red Hook Inn. Robert Dotterer was introduced as our newest Member. The Election of Officers Took Place after the Luncheon.

On May 6, 2005, I attended a Seminar presented by the Lower Hudson Conference at the Hopewell Reformed Church. The topic was Stone Strategies, Documentation, Stewardship & Conservation of Historic Cemeteries. Speakers discussed New York State cemetery laws Governing cemeteries, ownership, historical records and access. A slide lecture on identification of gravestones, materials, styles and physical problems was presented by C.R. Jones, Conservator from the New York State Historical Association in Cooperstown N. Y. C. R. Jones gave a 2 hour walk-through of the Hopewell Cemetery with demonstration of preservation practices, cleaning and actual resetting of stones. It also included what types of materials should be used to repair broken stones. This Program Started at 9:30 A.M. and Concluded at 4:30 P.M..

If anyone is interested in having one of these programs, they should contact: Lower Hudson Conference Phone 914-592-6726 or E-mail: Lowerhudson@msn.com

The Columbia Chapter will be having an "Information Table" in Hurley N. Y. at the Annual Hurley Stone House Day on July 9, 2005 and we will be distributing info and brochures about the SAR along with application forms.

John M. Helmeyer Chapter President ■

A COMPATRIOT NEEDS YOUR HELP

Steve Arter has found two documents relating to Compatriot Curtis Charles Shears, National Number 53959 and Empire State Number 5640. His date of admission is 4 April 1935, but he dropped his membership in 1939 according to Jim Randall at National. He may be the same Curtis Charles Shears who was a member of the US national fencing team at the 1932 Olympics in Los Angeles where the team won a bronze medal. That Shears's weapon of choice was the epee. Roy Goold has no information about him nor does National other than that he dropped out in 1939. We don't even know what chapter he belonged to. The documents are his membership certificate on parchment and his certificate of appointment to the US Court of Military Appeals dated in 1952. It grants him authority to act as an attorney before that court. It seems to me that some descendant might like to have the papers and if anyone in the state has any data about this man or his descendants, I would forward the papers to them. I have the documents in my care. Thanks for your time, Steve Clarke ■

FINGER LAKES CHAPTER SHOULD BE MIGHTY PROUD

Hi all,

My name is Dean Swartwood, I won't be able to attend the 1st meeting. I really want to be active in the group but I'm still in the Army serving in Iraq. Please keep me informed of what is going on in the meetings and group. My job here in Iraq is working with the Iraqi Army. I'm the XO of the 3rd BDE Iraqi Army Advisor Support Team (AST). I have been here since 6 OCT 04. We have been in Fallujah, Samarra, and several small problem areas. For the elections we protected over 40 voting sites. Now we are working towards turning over the control and operations to the Iraqi Army staff officers we have been training. I have taken on the extra job of training a G5 Iraqi to work with the



local communities on projects needed to improve their lives. My first mission was to get a water well installed and running, water purification and storage containers, and a small land fill open so we could control the rats and snake problem the village was having. The village has about 1,000 Iraqi's with just over 100 kids. We got the contracts approved and the work is 1/2 done. Nothing is easy here and it can get complicated. Just this job caused problems with other villages why they didn't get the same thing for them. Why did we pick this village over other places type thing. I picked this village because they are friendly towards us and the location was on a route we take every week on a convoy mission. They are a very poor village and its very remote. They have to truck the water into them and pay for it. I enjoy this kind of work. I have seen way to much craziness since I've been here. You don't know what I look like so I attached a picture. I look forward to meeting all of you. I know this Chapter will do great things. Dean
Major Dean Swartwood, CMATT, 98th DIV AST
FOB Camp Caldwell, KMTB APO AE 09374 ■

HUNTINGTON CHAPTER PRESENTS

BRONZE GOOD CITIZENSHIP MEDAL

The Bronze Good Citizenship Medal was authorized in 1895 and recognizes persons whose achievements are noteworthy in their school, community or state. This medal may be awarded to both adults and/or minors. It is a multipurpose medal serving many functions, one of which is to members of the *Children of the American Revolution* for service to the *Sons of the American Revolution* in recruiting new SAR members (three or more), retiring C.A.R. Presidents, etc.

The medal is bronze is being presented by the Huntington, Long Island Chapter, along with an appropriate certificate. The medal was originally designed as a medallion, but a ribbon and clasp were added in 1932 to convert it to a medal. The Huntington, Long Island Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution is very proud to award this medal to:

Ann Otten, Past Senior State President, New York C.A.R.



Ann Otten with Huntington Long Island Chapter President Desander J. Mas

For retiring C.A.R. Presidents Ann has been involved in C.A.R. since 1980.

- Past Senior Society President of Suffolk Society of the C.A.R. in Riverhead off and on since 1980 and is currently the Society treasurer
- Past Senior State President of the C.A.R. for NY from 2000-2004
- Past State DAR Chairman of the C.A.R. committee during that time.
- Honored at State Conference 2004 with the SAR Medal of Appreciation and made an Honorary Senior State President
- Senior National Vice-President of the Eastern Region of the C.A.R.
- DAR State Chairman of the State Regent's Project
- Regent of Suffolk Chapter of the DAR.

Ann was born and raised on Long Island. She is a retired first grade teacher (29 years) in the Three Village Central School District. She is married to a fellow Three Village Teacher and has two daughters. ■

NEW YORK ROTC UNITS COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Buffalo - Canisius College, Buffalo, NY 14208-1098
Buffalo - Niagara University, Niagara University, NY 14109-2024
Oriskany Battle - Clarkson University, Potsdam, NY 13699
Newtown Battle - Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853-1701
Huntington - Hofstra University, Hempstead, NY 11550-1090
Rochester - Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, NY 14623
Rochester - SUNY, Brockport, NY
Saratoga Battle - Siena College, Loudonville, NY 12211-1462
Syracuse - Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244
Syracuse - Suny College at Oswego, Oswego, NY 13126
Saratoga Battle - Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY 12180

U.S. Navy - Marine Corp.

Newtown Battle - Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853-1701
Rochester - University Of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14623
Saratoga Battle - Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY 12180
First NY Continental - State Univ. of NY Maritime College, Bronx, NY 10465
First NY Continental - U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, NY 11024

U.S. Air Force

Oriskany Battle - Clarkson University, Potsdam, NY 13699
Newtown Battle - Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853-1701
Rochester - Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, NY 14623-5604
Saratoga Battle - Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY 12180-3590
Syracuse - Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244
New York - Manhattan College, Riverdale, NY 10471-4098

NEW YORK ROTC UNITS HIGH SCHOOLS

U.S. Army

Saratoga Battle - Lasalle Institute, Troy, NY 12180
Stony Point - Minisink Valley HS, Slate Hill, NY 10973-0217
Buffalo - Buffalo Traditional School, Buffalo, NY 14209
Buffalo - Burgard Vocational HS, Buffalo, NY 14214
Rochester - John Marshall HS, Rochester, NY 14615-3636
Buffalo - Kensington HS, Buffalo, NY 14215
Buffalo - McKinley HS, Buffalo, NY 14207
Buffalo - South Park HS, Buffalo, NY 14220
Saratoga Battle - Christian Brothers Academy, Albany, NY 12208
Rochester - Edison Tech. & Occupational Educ. Center, Rochester, NY 14606-3195
New York - Dinkirk Sr. HS, Brooklyn, NY 11209
First New York - Fort Hamilton HS, Brooklyn, NY 11209
First New York - Francis Lewis HS, Fresh Meadows, NY 11365
Huntington - LaSalle Military Academy, Oakdale, NY 11769-1796
New York - Morris HS, Bronx, NY 11046-5390
Stony Point - New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, NY 12520
Stony Point - PIUS XII Chester Campus/Sugar Loaf Union Free School, Chester, NY
First New York - Port Richmond HS, Staten Island, NY 10302
New York - St. Francis Xavier HS, New York, NY 10011
First New York - Theodore Roosevelt HS, Bronx, NY 10458-5038
Stony Point - Washingtonville HS, Washingtonville, NY 10992-1498
Huntington - Wyandanch Memorial HS, Wyandanch, NY 11798-2698

U.S. Navy

Westchester-Putnam - Brewster HS, Brewster, NY 10509-9765
New York - Curtis HS, Staten Island, NY 10301-1610
Huntington - Floyd, William HS, Mastic Beach, NY 11951-1099
New York - Graphic Communication Arts HS, New York, NY 10019
Stony Point - Middletown HS, Middletown, NY 10940
Stony Point - North Rockland HS, Thiells, NY 10984
Oriskany Battle - Notre Dame HS, Utica, NY 13495
Huntington - Riverhead HS, Riverhead, NY 11901-2787
Westchester-Putnam - Rye HS, Rye, NY 10580-3834
Huntington - Southold HS, Southold, NY 11971-0470
First New York - Washington, George HS, New York, NY 10040
Rochester - East HS, Rochester, NY 14609
New York - Franklin K. Lane HS, Brooklyn, NY 11208
First New York - Evander Childs HS, Bronx, NY 10461

U.S. Air Force

Huntington - Patchogue Medford HS, Medford, NY 11763-3797
Columbia - Newburgh Free Academy, Newburgh, NY 12550-3798
Syracuse - Auburn HS, Auburn, NY 13021-5695
Huntington - Brentwood HS, Brentwood, NY 11717-6198
First New York - Dewitt Clinton HS, Bronx, NY 10468
Huntington - Roosevelt Jr/Sr. HS, Roosevelt, NY 11575
Buffalo - Seneca Vocational HS, Buffalo, NY 14215-3099
New York - Aviation HS, New York, NY 11101
Westchester-Putnam - Roosevelt HS, Yonkers, NY 10710

U.S. Marine Corps

Stone Arabia - Amsterdam, HS, Amsterdam, NY 12010-0670
Rochester - Mexico Academy & Central HS, Mexico, NY 13114-9597
Buffalo - Grover Cleveland HS, Buffalo, NY 14213-2595
Westchester-Putnam - Lincoln HS, Yonkers, NY 104704-2723
New York - Tottenville HS, Staten Island, NY 10312-9299
First New York - Thomas Jefferson HS, Brooklyn, NY 11207-4799
Huntington - Lindenhurst HS, Lindenhurst, NY 11757-2580

CONTEST RULES

The SAR awards the ROTC Medal to foster the principle of the "citizen-soldier", exemplified by the Minutemen of Revolutionary War days. This award is presented by a chapter, a state society, or the National Society to ROTC or JROTC cadets who are selected for having a high degree of merit with respect to leadership qualities, military bearing and general excellence. The recipients are selected by the Commanding Officer of the ROTC or JROTC unit, who should be given full latitude in making the selection.

The SAR ROTC Medal is approved by the United States Army, the United States Navy, the United States Marine Corps, and the United States Air Force. Each service has notified its ROTC and JROTC units of this approval and has authorized presentation to its cadets or midshipmen.

For ROTC or JROTC units with fewer than 500 cadets or midshipmen one medal will be awarded each year. For larger units, one medal may be presented for each 500 students enrolled in the unit. In cases where a school has more than one ROTC or JROTC unit, each unit is counted separately. It is desirable to have a medal and ribbon bar on display in a trophy case at each school where it is presented. This will serve as an incentive to the students and publicize the SAR ROTC program as well. For additional information, contact Peter Goebel. ■

FINGER LAKES CHAPTER

Members of the Finger Lakes Chapter were welcomed at the Western Regional SAR meeting at Kanona, NY., on April 23, 2005. President, James A. Dunn was officially presented with the Charter for the Finger Lakes Chapter by the Empire State Society, President, William J. Woodworth. There were over a dozen members of the Finger Lakes Chapter present at this meeting.



(left to right President, James A. Dunn and ESSSAR, President, William J. Woodworth)

ORISKANY BATTLE CHAPTER

IN MEMORIAM

Maurice Stephen Smith February 10, 1903/ March 28, 2005

Maurice Stephen Smith was the ESSSAR Centenarian, and as such, enjoyed free National, State and Chapter dues. Certainly the oldest ESSSAR and possibly the oldest SAR Nationally.

Maurice was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, the eldest of 3 children. The family - moved to West Bangor, NY when Maurice was three years old. He attended a one-room school house in Brandon, NY where his Mother had also attended and eventually his own children attended. He purchased his own farm at the age of 20. In addition to operating the farm he worked construction during the building of the St. Lawrence Seaway.



Maurice was never in the armed services as he was too young at the time of WW 1 and too old for WW 11, however both his sons are veterans: Lyle dur-

ing the Korean Conflict and Carl during the Vietnam era, as well as four of his Grandchildren. ALL are members of the ESSSAR!

While still in their 70's, Maurice and his wife Nina sold their farm and moved to a senior citizens housing development. After approximately 20 years of senior housing, they made the decision to buy their own home - again. Maurice was 93 years of age and Nina was 91. Maurice and Nina were married for 72 years. On the occasion of their 70th anniversary Maurice was asked what had contributed to 70 years of marriage. He responded with a smile: "I always did everything she told me to do."

Maurice joined the ESSSAR at the age of 99 (a record?) along with his 2 sons and 4 grandsons. His revolutionary Patriot ancestor was Captain Steven Smith. It has been validated that a familial relationship between Maurice and Presidents Lincoln, Gerald Ford, George H. W. Bush and George W. Bush exists. Maurice got a chuckle when this information was revealed to him. He took a great interest in each new discovery. Surviving are 2 sons, 2 daughters, 17 grandchildren and 21 great-grandchildren.

WESTCHESTER-PUTNAM CHAPTER

Chapter elections were held in May with the following slate elected for 2005-2006: Ken Stevens, President; Walt Thompson, Vice President/Registrar; Bill Brown III, Secretary; Gordon Miller, Treasurer; Allan Warnecke, Geneologist; and Stewart Manville, Historian. We are delighted to announce that William Howard Morrison's application for membership has been approved by National making him the newest member of the chapter.

The Westchester-Putnam Chapter will be hosting the September ESSSAR Board of Managers meeting which will be held September 10, 2005 in the Washington - Rochambeau Room, Mercy College - Yorktown Campus, 2651 Strang Boulevard, Yorktown Heights, New York. Coffee/Decaf/Tea will be available at 10:30am with the business meeting starting at 11:00am.

Menu: Deli Sliced Ham / Turkey/ Roast Beef / Salami / Cheese, assorted breads and rolls, Three Bean Salad, Dijon Potato Salad, Fresh Fruit Salad, Dessert, Coffee/Decaf/Tea/Bottled Water/ assorted soft drinks. Food catered by Turco's North.

Cost will be \$19.00 per person Reservations must be received by Saturday, September 3, 2005

Please make checks payable to:

"WESTCHESTER- PUTNAM CHAPTER, SAR"

Mail to:

Ken Stevens, President, Westchester-Putnam Chapter, SAR ,
1 Pine Tree Drive, Katonah, New York 10536-3334

Directions: From North: Taconic Parkway to Rt. 202/35 East, Yorktown Heights, Turn left at light at end of exit ramp onto 202/35 East, Turn left at second light onto Strang Blvd. Continue to entrance on left.

From South: Taconic Parkway to Rt. 202/35 East, Yorktown Heights, Turn right at light at end of exit ramp onto Route 202/35 East, Turn left at first light onto Strang Blvd. Continue to entrance on left.

Nearby Hotels: 1) Peekskill Inn, 634 Main Street, Peekskill, New York 10566 (914) 739-1500 - 8 miles

2) Holiday Inn, 1 Holiday Inn Drive, Mount Kisco, New York 10549 (914) 241-2600 - 11 miles

Compatriot Kenneth Stevens, Chapter President ■

1ST NEW YORK CONTINENTAL ANNUAL SONS & DAUGHTERS BALL



Oler, president of the 1st New York, PG McCarl, and Roger Watkins, a prospective member of the 1st New York. Next year the Gala will be held on Saturday, January 28, 2006, and will be the 10th Anniversary Gala.

Wesley Oler, President ■

HUNTINGTON CHAPTER MEMORIAL DAY PARADE AND CELEBRATIONS



The annual Son and Daughters Gala Ball came off as planned in New York City on Saturday, January 24, 2005, in spite of a snow blizzard that dumped more than two feet of snow on the City. President General Henry McCarl, accompanied by his wife Mary (a DAR member as well), was the Guest of Honor. His counterpart, DAR President General Presley Wagoner, could not make it into town because of the blizzard, but she was ably represented by New York State DAR Regent Elizabeth McKee.

Other SAR national officers in attendance were Roland Downing, Secretary General, Bruce Wilcox, Registrar General, Richard Sage, Historian General, and Darryl Jeffries, Vice President General, Mid-Atlantic District. In spite of the bad weather, a crowd of almost 100 people attended the Gala, which is hosted each year by the 1st New York Continental Chapter, SAR, at the Yale Club of New York City. John Hilliard, a charter member and currently a board member of the 1st New York, was the Master of Ceremonies for the event. In the picture are, left to right, Wesley

Pictured above, left to right, are Compatriots Bruce Ward, Al Meyer, Joe Betz and Frank Roeber of Huntington Chapter who participated in their local Memorial Day parade on May 30th in Setauket, Long Island. The banner they are carrying is being changed for next year to read "Long Island Chapter." The Chapter distributed about 90 American Flags on Patriot Graves over the Memorial day weekend. Al Meyer doing the Setauket Area, Walter Kuhn, the Southold Area. Frank Roeber, Hank Blachly and Reg Metcalf, Huntington and Elwood Area and Bruce Ward did Babylon, West Islip and Dix Hills.

Henry D Blachly, Vice President ■



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