



Empire Patriot

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

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Marquis de Lafayette

Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roche Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette was born in 1757. Before his second birthday, his father, a Colonel of grenadiers was killed at Minden. At the age of twelve, his mother passed away and a few weeks later he lost his grandfather to death as well. He was left a very young, wealthy orphan. On April 9, 1771, at the age of fourteen, Lafayette entered the Royal Army. When he was sixteen, Lafayette married Marie Adrienne Francoise de Noailles — allying himself with one of the wealthiest families in France. (She was related to the King.)

Lafayette's real introduction to America came at a dinner on August 8, 1775, when the young Marquis came into contact with the Duke of Gloucester who spoke with sympathy of the struggle going on in the colonies. With thoughts of the "romantic" American cause, glory and excitement, Lafayette made plans to travel to America. Realizing his plans would be disapproved of by the King and his family, Lafayette confided in his friend the Comte de Broglie, who in turn introduced him to the Baron Johan de Kalb. Both men were seeking to travel to America and after several delays, the two men set up a journey across the Atlantic with written agreements from Silas Deane that they would be commissioned major generals.

When Lafayette learned of the struggle of the Americans in their endeavor to secure their independence he resolved to come to the colonies to aid them in their efforts as a volunteer. He also persuaded several French officers to come with him. Eventually he landed near Charleston, South Carolina, June 13, 1777, and when the leaders learned of his mission they welcomed him very hospitably. Later in the summer he came to Philadelphia and the Congress



*Major General Marquis de Lafayette
September 6, 1757 - May 20, 1834*

welcomed him as he came to serve without pay and also as a volunteer. Since he represented the highest rank of French nobility and his motives were so patriotic in the American cause, the Congress commissioned him a Major General on the 31st of July. Later in the summer he met General Washington and a friendship developed between the two men which lasted as long as Washington lived. He was not even 20 years old! During Lafayette's life he never forgot the great American. Lafayette was a member of Washington's staff and during the Battle of the Brandywine, Lafayette participated in the closing part of the battle when he was wounded. Later in the autumn he rejoined the American forces since he had recovered from his wound.

In December, 1777, he went with Washington and the army into winter quarters at Valley Forge. In the early days of the camp several officers were interested in trying to have a sentiment developed against Washington to have Congress relieve him of the command of the Continental armies. (Conway Cabal) However, they were unable to gain the support they expected. They tried to secure the cooperation of Lafayette, but failed. In order to explain the situation he wrote a long letter to Washington in which he pledged his loyalty to the General. Washington replied to Lafayette in a letter which was marked by his sincere appreciation. In due course the proposed scheme of the few officers failed as it was doomed to failure from the beginning. The soldiers and officers at Valley Forge were very loyal to Washington, and the members of Congress realized that Washington was an unusual leader, which some of the Congressmen had not taken into consideration.

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ROCHESTER CHAPTER'S GRAVE MARKING



Ivory Simmons Grave Marking

Pictured left to right: Lee Harris, Steve Clarke, Alex Williams, Julie Goldstein (DAR Representative) Dave Williams

Earlier this summer, ESSAR's Saratoga Battle Chapter President Rick Saunders, contacted Rochester Chapter President Steve Clarke concerning a request from John Pierson, a West Virginia resident, who'd located the grave of his Patriot Ancestor, Ivory Simmons. Saunders and Pierson met at the rededication of the SAR monument at the Saratoga Battlefield. Pierson reported that Simmons's grave had no marking of any sort to indicate that he had served the cause of the Revolution and wanted to know if ~ the SAR could arrange for a marker to be placed.

Proof of Simmons's service was obtained from Pierson and the Rochester Chapter placed a bronze SAR Patriot's marker at Ivory Simmons's grave on 22 July. The work detail included Rochester Chapter members Lee Harris, Steve Clarke, Alex Williams, and Dave Williams; the DAR was represented by Julie Goldstein.

Of note is the fact that we were unable to locate any SAR or DAR members linked to this Patriot's service. Of course, we're encouraging John Pierson to join our ranks, but for anyone else who can prove links to Ivory Simmons, Genealogist-General Neal at SAR Headquarters has copies of Simmons's service record and pension record as provided by Pierson, and a photograph of the grave stone with SAR marker in place. Patriot Simmons's grave is in the Marion Village Cemetery, Wayne County, NY. O

LET'S FACE IT — ENGLISH IS A CRAZY LANGUAGE.

There is no egg in eggplant nor ham in hamburger; neither apple nor pine in pineapple. English muffins weren't invented in England or French fries in France. Sweetmeats are candies while sweetbreads, which aren't sweet, are meat.

We take English for granted. But if we explore its paradoxes, we find that quicksand can work slowly, boxing rings are square and a guinea pig is neither from Guinea nor is it a pig.

And why is it that writers write but fingers don't fing, grocers don't groce and hammers don't ham? If the plural of tooth is teeth, why isn't the plural of booth beeth? One goose, 2 geese. So one moose, 2 meese? One index, 2 indices?

Doesn't it seem crazy that you can make amends but not one amend, that you comb through annals of history but not a single annal? If you have a bunch of odds and ends and get rid of all but one of them, what do you call it?

If teachers taught, why didn't preacher praught? If a vegetarian eats vegetables, what does a humanitarian eat? If you wrote a letter, perhaps you bote your tongue?

Sometimes I think all the English speakers should be committed to an asylum for the verbally insane. In what language do people recite at a play and play at a recital? Ship by truck and send cargo by ship? Have noses that run and feet that smell? Park on drive-ways and drive on parkways?

How can a slim chance and a fat chance be the same, while a wise man and wise guy are opposites? How can overlook and oversee be opposites, while quite a lot and quite a few are alike? How can the weather be hot as hell one day and cold as hell another.

Have you noticed that we talk about certain things only when they are absent? Have you ever seen a horseful carriage or a strapful gown? Met sung hero or experienced requited love? Have you ever run into someone who was combobulated, gruntled, rully or peccable? And where are all those people who ARE spring chickens or who would ACTUALLY hurt a fly?

You have to marvel at the unique lunacy of a language in which your house can burn up as it burns down, in which you fill in a form by filling it out and in which an alarm clock goes off by going on.

English was invented by people, not computers, and it reflects the creativity of the human race (which, of course, isn't a race at all).

That is why, when the stars are out, they are visible, but when the lights are out, they are invisible. And why, when I wind up my watch, I start it, but when I wind up this essay, I end it... O

COLUMBIA CHAPTER WITNESSES THE BURNING OF KINGSTON

Compatriot Paul Haynes, President

The Columbia Chapter has been fortunate this year to be able to be a part of the reenactments of the Revolutionary Year of 1777. In April of this year we met at the Hoffman House Restaurant (a Pre-Revolutionary Home) for our annual Spring Meeting. At that time we heard a wonderful talk by the Kingston Historian, Edwin Ford, on the Burning of Kingston in October, 1777, by the British. Kingston is celebrating its 350th year (1652-2002) as a Town and the 225th anniversary of its burning.

On October 19, 2002, our Chapter will again meet at the Hoffman House Restaurant for lunch and be able to view the reenactment of the Burning. Several activities in conjunction with this reenactment are taking place in the City of Kingston. Prior to and following our Luncheon our members will be able to attend many of them.

Following the defeat of General Burgoyne at Saratoga in October 1777, and the departure of St. Leger back to Canada, the British took its revenge upon Kingston (then the State Capitol) and retreated to New York City. Kingston played a very special role in the Revolutionary War activities of 1777. O

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

As your Empire State Society, SAR President and representative, I have been very busy attending different organizational functions spreading the word about our society. It's really amazing that there are so many people who don't know what the SAR is or what our purpose and functions are. While researching information to present a Law Enforcement Commendation Medal, I had to explain to one police officer that we were not a Militia, but a patriotic lineage organization whose members are descendants of Patriots who served in the Revolutionary War. I told him that our ancestors were members of a Militia - not us.

Seriously, there are many people who don't know about our organization and we need to make ourselves known. This can be accomplished by informational booths at community events, newspaper articles whenever awards are presented or new officers elected to your Chapters, giving talks about the American Revolution to school groups or other organizations, placing posters in libraries and historical societies. I have found that a good conversation piece is our Membership Rosette. I wear mine on my sport jacket all the time, not just during our SAR meetings, and it has led me into several chances to speak about our organization - some of these have even produced new members.

I was asked to speak about the American Revolution at our church during the morning service and also attended several other lineage organizations (3 meetings in one day on one occasion) where I was asked to give information about the SAR. Whenever you get the chance to tell others of our society - take it!! - even if it's only to talk about how you researched your ancestor to become a member. I think we all like to tell what our ancestor did in the Revolution.

State Registrar Roy Goold has told me that this looks as though it will be a good year for new members for the ESSAR. Several of our chapters have been working hard to get new members and it's an honor for me to see these results. Syracuse Chapter, which has an information booth at the New York State Fair each year, presented many of our chapters with prospective member information for their areas. I would like to compliment all of those involved in this project. In the process of handing out SAR information, answering questions, gathering pro-

spective member information, etc. they also took time to sell SAR Cookbooks on a suggestion from Central Region VP Don Piron. An invitation was given for any SAR members to join them in this project which seems to benefit all of us.

We returned again to the Beeches in Rome, NY for our September Board of Managers Meeting which was hosted by Oriskany Battle Chapter. I would like to express my thanks again to Oriskany Battle President Burke Muller and the Chapter for the preparation of this meeting. The November BOM Meeting (23 Nov 2002) will be held in Corning, NY at the Radisson being hosted by Newtown Battle with the March BOM Meeting (22 Mar 2003) being hosted by Saratoga Battle. Since our attendance at the ESSAR Annual Meeting has been low, we have decided to try having this meeting held in a central location of the State. It has been suggested that we try having this meeting held at the Beeches once again on 17 May 2003. By knowing when each meeting is going to be held it may give you a better chance to plan your calendar and help you attend. Remember, any SAR Member can attend these meetings, but only Board Members are allowed to vote on matters.

I hope to see you at our next BOM Meeting.
Respectfully



William J. Woodworth, President O

FROM THE DESK OF "THE COOKBOOK COORDINATOR"

As of this date, nearly 2300 cookbooks have been sold throughout the country; in the Empire State Society SAR almost 200 cookbooks have been sold. To the best of my knowledge, all pre-paid orders have been delivered -- either in person or by mail. (Please let me know if there are any mistakes in this area.) But, hopefully, that isn't the end of cookbook sales -- the cookbook is a great suggestion for birthday presents, Christmas gifts, and other gift-giving occasions. Because the cookbook is designed as a 3-ring binder, it is very "do-able" -- it will stay open while a recipe is used. To order more cookbooks, simply contact me at the following address:

Susan Woodworth, 447 Brainard Place
Painted Post, NY 14870-1101

EMPIREPATRIOT

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Send changes of address to:

Jonathan E. Goebel, Secretary ESSAR
96 Old Mill Pond Road
Nassau, NY 12123-2633
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The cookbooks sell for \$17.00 each; checks and/or money orders should be made payable to "Susan Woodworth". And a BIG thank you to all who have supported the SAR in this project.

Thank You
Susan Woodworth O

NEED YOUR HELP - LOOKING FOR INFO

I was notified, via e-mail, by a Virginia State Society, SAR Member that there was a cup and saucer listed on Ebay (the Internet Auction site) that had the SAR Logo and the words, "Newtown Battle Chapter, SAR" on it. After successfully bidding on it and corresponding with the antique dealer, I found that the cup was made in France between 1892 - 1906 (Newtown Battle Chapter was chartered in 1897), hand painted, and it was a Limoges pottery. It is also unique in that the Logo is painted across from the handle instead of on the side of the cup. The colors of the cup are that of the SAR colors (White, Gold, and Blue).

After preparing to send payment for this item, I was notified by the dealer that she had another cup and saucer set. This one, also in the SAR colors, has the SAR Logo on both pieces. The saucer has inscribed on the bottom, "NSSAR - 1227 16th St., NW - Wash. D.C.".

Continued Page 8 col 1 "My Cup Runneth Over"

Lafayette - Continued from Page 1

General Gates who was only lukewarm in his support of Washington had succeeded in convincing several members of Congress to appoint a Board of War in which Gates would have complete control. He suggested that plans should be developed to invade Canada. Gates knew how loyal Lafayette was to Washington and he urged that Lafayette should command the expedition and Congress agreed to the campaign and gave Gates authority to work out the details. In the meantime Washington was ignorant of this new plan. However, after Gates worked out some of the details, he wrote a letter that Congress had approved the invasion of Canada and also that he had appointed Lafayette to command the expedition. Lafayette was also notified of his appointment. He consulted at once with Washington and he stated to Washington in emphatic terms that he did not want to accept the appointment, but Washington overruled his objections and Lafayette reluctantly accepted the appointment. Washington understood the situation and told Lafayette that the expedition would not materialize. Lafayette went at once to York, Pennsylvania, the new capital of the United States and began to carry out plans for the proposed expedition. However, while Lafayette was in York, he revealed his sincere devotion and support of Washington. This turn of affairs led Gates to change his procedure and now he was anxious to have Lafayette depart from York for Albany, New York, the center of operations against Canada. Lafayette hurried to Albany and arrived on February 17, 1778, though the authorities had not expected him before the 25th. He wanted to see how much had been done in preparation and what he had to do. He saw Governor Clinton also an earnest supporter of Washington. Clinton was not enthusiastic about the invasion. After a careful study of the supplies Lafayette found that too many essential things were lacking. In the meantime Generals Schuyler, Lincoln and Arnold were decidedly opposed to the expedition as money, food and soldiers were lacking to make the expedition a success. As he continued to investigate, he found that

people were disgusted that the Board of War wanted to carry on an invasion in the midst of winter. He found a small body of men about twelve hundred, who lacked sufficient clothing to carry on such a campaign. The other soldiers Gates had promised had not arrived and there was every evidence they would not arrive. Lafayette found that in this northern department Congress owed officers, men

Congress passed the following resolution on behalf of Lafayette's service: "That Congress entertain a high sense of his prudence, activity, and zeal and that they are fully persuaded nothing has or would have been wanting on his part, or on the part of the officers who accompanied him, to give the expedition the utmost possible effect."

Lafayette returned to Valley Forge early in April 1778 and was warmly welcomed by Washington. Washington found he could place the utmost responsibility upon Lafayette. Lafayette found that the conspiracy to displace Washington was virtually ended and with defeat for the conspirators. He was involved in action at Barren Hill on May 20th. Lafayette remained at Valley Forge improving his knowledge of military tactics until Washington marched out of Valley Forge to meet the enemy in New Jersey.

When Washington learned that the British had evacuated

Philadelphia on June 19, 1778, he ordered his troops to pursue the British across New Jersey. As the Americans were coming nearer to the enemy, Washington called a council of war at Hopewell, New Jersey to determine if a general attack should be made upon the enemy or to follow the plan of annoying the enemy and, if a favorable time came, then to make a general attack. Lee, of the older officers, was opposed to a general attack, but Wayne, Greene and Lafayette wrote separate letters to Washington in which each stated that a large detachment of Americans should be sent forward to attack the rear of the British army and if results were favorable, then a general attack should be made. Washington accepted this plan. He offered the command to General Lee but Lee was certain the plan would result in disaster. In the meantime Lafayette came to Washington to request the command of the advanced position, but Washington told Lafayette it was impossible to turn the command over to him unless Lee would be willing to resign it. When Lafayette spoke to Lee about giving the command to him, Lee agreed as he did not desire to command

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Marquis de Lafayette Named American

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS 8/6/02

WASHINGTON (AP) -- The Marquis de Lafayette, who fought alongside George Washington and secured the aid of France during the Revolutionary War, on Tuesday became the sixth person to be conferred with honorary U.S. Citizenship.

With the stroke of a pen, President Bush bestowed honorary citizenship on Lafayette. The legislation the president signed hails Lafayette as "forever a symbol of freedom."

The full name of the French aristocrat, who died in 1834, was Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier.

Lafayette arrived in Philadelphia in 1777. He was appointed a major general by the Continental Congress, was wounded at Brandywine, shared the winter hardships at Valley Forge and was a key strategist in the Yorktown campaign that led to the British surrender.

He also was instrumental in securing French aid for the struggling American forces. Lafayette was the first foreign dignitary to address Congress, in 1824, and upon his death both the House and Senate draped their chambers in black.

and others more than eight hundred thousand dollars. Finally half of that amount came, which did not meet the needs of the situation.

He also received definite word that Canada was well prepared for the invasion as they knew the details of the campaign, which was indeed discouraging news for Lafayette.

In a letter to Washington under date of February 23, Lafayette stated he found each day conditions were very serious with no prospects of improvement. He found debt, dissatisfaction, and deceit everywhere. He wrote: "I am sent, with a great noise, at the head of the army to do great things. The whole continent, France, and what is the worst, the British army will be in expectation." Finally, Congress realized the seriousness of the situation and sent dispatches to Lafayette to delay the expedition which meant the wild adventure was ended and it came to such an untimely end as Washington had said it would. Washington knew that the Congress did not have the money to spend on such futile expeditions and there was lacking sufficient man power to invade Canada at this time. Finally, in March 1778,

Marquis de Lafayette - Continued from Page 4

troops when the result of defeat was inevitable, and so with Washington's approval, Lafayette took command and advanced to meet the enemy. Then, upon further consideration, Lee decided he wanted to take the command, as he felt that if Lafayette succeeded in defeating the enemy, then the Congress would criticize him for permitting a younger man and of less experience to defeat the enemy. He asked Washington to return the command to him, but Washington, since Lafayette held the command, could not displace him, and Washington told Lee it was necessary to ask Lafayette and, if he were willing to relinquish the command, then Lee would be restored to the command. Lee appealed to the generous spirit of Lafayette to return the command to him. Lafayette promised if he did not find the enemy that day he would resign the command in favor of Lee. The day passed without a struggle and in the evening Lafayette wrote Lee a letter in which he resigned the command and Lee assumed charge of the division.

The next day Washington and his army caught up with the enemy. A favorable moment arrived to make an attack and Washington ordered Lee to attack, and he would advance with the rest of the army in order to defeat the enemy. When Washington arrived with his men, much to his surprise he found Lee retreating with his division. Washington stopped the retreat, reorganized the retreating division and ordered an immediate attack. The enemy were driven back, but the day was too far advanced to win a decisive victory, so the soldiers kept their positions and a general attack was planned early the next day. During the night the British retreated and eventually reached New York.

In the spring of 1778 Washington sent General Sullivan to command the Continental troops in Rhode Island. The British were strongly entrenched at Newport and the British fleet was also on guard. Later in the summer Washington sent Greene and Lafayette with additional troops to aid Sullivan. The Americans hoped that the French fleet and French forces would give them much needed aid to conquer the British. The French fleet had suffered considerable damage from a storm and Admiral Estaing felt his ships were unprepared to meet the British fleet. Consequently Sullivan had some unkind words for the situation which resulted in much misunderstanding. The French fleet went to Boston harbor for repairs. Sullivan urged Lafayette to make the long trip to Boston to urge the authorities to hurry the repairs so the fleet could attack the British. Lafayette agreed reluctantly and after a seven hour ride reached Boston and the authorities promised to have the repairs made at once. Lafayette returned to Rhode Island and upon arrival found the British had attacked Sullivan's forces but were driven back with heavy losses. Then Sullivan withdrew his forces to higher ground as the result of a letter he received from Washington that Howe had left New York with troops to help the British at Newport. When Lafayette arrived upon the scene he found the Americans were retreating to higher ground, then Lafayette though fatigued from his long trip to Boston, asked Sullivan to command the rear-guard and thus he brought out safely more than a thousand men and supplies and united the forces with Sullivan's main army. Since the American army was safe, Sullivan sent his report to Congress in which he mentioned the earnest service of Lafayette. Congress was much pleased with Lafayette's efforts and on September 9, 1778, passed the following resolve: "That the President be requested to inform the Marquis de Lafayette, that Congress have a due sense of the

sacrifice he made of his personal feelings in taking a journey to Boston with a view of promoting the interest of these states, at a time when an occasion was daily expected of his acquiring glory in the field, and that his gallantry in going on Rhode Island, when the greatest part of the army had retreated, and his good conduct in bringing off the pickets and out-sentries, deserve their particular approbation." Lafayette appreciated this action of Congress and he wrote to President Laurens of the Congress in part under date 23 September 1778, as follows: "I have just received your favor of the 13th instant, acquainting me with the honor Congress have been pleased to confer on me by their most gracious resolve. Whatever pride such an approbation may justly give me, I am not less affected by the feelings of gratefulness, and the satisfaction of thinking my endeavours were looked on as useful to a cause, in which my heart is so deeply interested." Since the active campaigning was over for 1778, Lafayette expressed a desire to return to France for a time.

Consequently he applied to Congress in Philadelphia for a furlough to return home. On October 21, Congress granted him permission to return to his native land and stated: "that he shall return at such time as shall be most convenient to him." When Lafayette arrived in France he went at once to the palace at Versailles to see his wife and family. Since Lafayette had left France against the King's will, he knew he was under a cloud and could not come to the court until he was forgiven by the king. His father-in-law went to see Maurepas, the minister, who informed him that Lafayette must undergo a period of exile before he could return to court. Later Lafayette was exiled to the Hotel de Noailles for a period of eight days, and he was not permitted to go about, and no one was permitted to see him except his family. He was always honored by the queen and she made it a point to see him in the palace grounds before he went into exile. She congratulated him on his fine record in the American war. Once it became known that Lafayette was exiled, the king soon discovered that the sentence was considered unjust and Lafayettes' praises were heard on all sides. Nevertheless, many important people did come to see him during his period of exile. When his term of exile was completed he was summoned by the King who received him very graciously, congratulated him very warmly on his service for the United States. The early situation was soon forgotten and Lafayette stood very high in court affairs. Shortly after his return home the Congress of the United States presented him with a sword which was an honor appreciated by the King and his government.

From the very beginning on his return home, Lafayette made every effort to secure additional aid from his government. In the long run his work bore fruit. On June 12, 1779, Lafayette wrote a long letter to Washington in which he expressed his hope that he would soon be with Washington to tender such aid as he could give. He knew how much the colonies needed money so he wrote: "It gave me much trouble, and I so much insisted upon it, that the director of finances looks upon me as his evil genius. France has incurred great expenses lately. The Spaniards will not easily give their dollars. However, Dr. Franklin has got some money to pay the bills of Congress, and I hope I shall determine the government to greater sacrifices. Serving American is to my heart an inexpressible happiness."

Early in the year 1780 Lafayette's hard work with the French government resulted in the success of sending French troops to aid Washington and additional needed supplies. So insistent was Lafayette for aid to the Americans that one day Count de Maurepas

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said in the royal council: "It is fortunate for the King, that Lafayette does not take it into his head to strip Versailles of its furniture, to send to his dear Americans; as his Majesty would be unable to refuse it." In addition to governmental supplies Lafayette purchased out of his private account a large amount of supplies for the troops he would command on his return to America.

After numerous conferences the French government decided to give the French troops to the command of Count de Rochambeau and Lafayette would be expected to command the American division according to the plans of Washington. Special instructions were given Rochambeau under date March 1, 1780, from Versailles: "His Majesty, having determined to send a considerable body of troops to American, to the assistance of his allies, the United States, has appointed Count de Rochambeau, one of his lieutenant-generals, to the chief command of the twelve battalions of infantry, which are to be commanded under his orders by four major-generals. This corps, which his Majesty has furnished with its proper complement of artillery for sieges and service in the field, is to be in readiness to start from Brest in the first days of April, under the escort of a squadron of six ships of the line, commanded by the Chevalier de Ternay." Lafayette had stressed the vital need of harmony in order to assure military success in the campaign. In the instructions given to Rochambeau there was this significant statement: "That the general, to whom his Majesty intrusts the command of his troops, should always and in all cases be under the command of General Washington."

Lafayette sailed in the French frigate *Hermione* on March 19 and after a passage of thirty-eight days arrived in Boston. He reported to Washington and then went to Philadelphia to give the French representatives of his government certain official papers. Rochambeau and his expedition arrived in Newport on July 10. The coming of this help brought new hope to the American cause. In the weeks which followed Washington and Rochambeau made careful plans so that their campaign would bring definite success and Washington hoped it would be the final victory for independence.

In the meantime the British invaded the south in their endeavor to crush the war in that section Washington sent such troops that he could spare and the first real move-

ment began in the spring of 1781 when Lafayette was sent to Virginia to unite his forces with Steuben, who was also operating there in a limited way. In the early fall of 1781 Cornwallis and his troops were driven into Yorktown, Virginia, and now the forces of the Americans and French moved to force him to surrender since he was also held in from the sea by the French fleet. As a result of brilliant efforts on the part of the Americans and the French forces, Cornwallis was compelled to surrender on October 19, 1781. Rejoicing was manifested throughout the entire country as at last the victory was won. Gratitude was likewise given the French for their timely help and particularly to Lafayette for his unselfish devotion to the American cause. Every one seemed to realize that the main fighting was ended. Consequently, Lafayette went to Washington to secure a leave of absence to return home. He went to Philadelphia to secure the permission of Congress which granted his request and gave him a fine letter of appreciation for his patriotic services. Before he sailed for home Washington wrote him a personal letter in which he said: "I owe it to your friendship and to my affectionate regard for you, my dear Marquis, not to let you leave this country without carrying with you fresh marks of my attachment to you, and new expressions of the high sense I entertain of your military conduct and other important services in the course of the last campaign, although the latter are too well known to need the testimony of my approbation." Lafayette sailed home from Boston on the United States ship "Alliance" on December 23, and before sailing he wrote a letter to Washington in which he said: "Adieu, my dear General; I know your heart so well that I am sure that no distance can alter your attachment to me. With the same candour I assure that my love, respect, my gratitude for you, are above expression; that, at the moment of leaving you, I felt more than ever the strength of those friendly ties that forever bind me to you."

When Lafayette returned home he was honored for his unusual service in America. He had done much to strengthen the ties of friendship between France and the United States. Eventually changes came to the French government and Napoleon came to be head. Lafayette stood firmly for representative government and never yielded to the full support of Napoleon. When the sad news reached France early in

the year 1800 of the death of Washington, Napoleon decided to hold a memorial service for Washington at Invalides, but Lafayette was not invited and Napoleon ordered the orator not to refer to Lafayette in his oration. It was rather a glorification of Napoleon than a memorial service to Washington. However, Lafayette had his glorious memories of Washington and the friendship of the great man.

In 1784 he visited America on Washington's invitation. During the ensuing years, he aided Thomas Jefferson, U.S. Minister to France on numerous political and economic matters. He was a member of the Assembly of Notables in 1787. In 1789 he was a representative for the nobility of Auvergne in the States General. On July 26, 1789 he was named the commander of the National Guard — saving the royal family from a Paris mob in October. A year later he was promoted to Lieutenant General, but resigned on October 8th. In 1792, when war was declared with Austria, he took command of the army, but was later replaced during the rise of the Jacobin influence and he fled to Belgium. He was taken by the Austrians, who turned him over to the Prussians who held him prisoner until 1797. He was eventually freed by Napoleon, returning to France in 1800, only to find his fortune destroyed. He declined a number of social and political offers over the convening years, focusing his attention on the lands of La Grange, his home outside of Paris. In 1825, he accepted an invitation to visit the United States and thus began a tour of the country rivaling the frenzy of audiences at music concerts today. He returned to France after his popular tour of the States, working in the political arena. He spent some \$200,000 or more of his fortune in support of the colonies in the Revolution. He eventually was paid by Congress for "services rendered" during the war. He was given two checks. One for \$120,000 and one for \$80,000. (The larger check of the two is in the collection of the Valley Forge Historical Society). He was also given lands in 1803 (in Louisiana) which did not see an income until almost twelve years later.

To the end of his life Lafayette held firm for representative government in his country. The great general died in 1834. His fine work for American independence will never be forgotten and his name will always shine out on the pages of our history. O

WALLOOMSAC BATTLE CHAPTER

John Sheaff, President

The 225th Anniversary of the "Battle of Bennington" Observed

On August 11, 2001 the Walloomsac Battle Chapter initiated the planning of the observance of the 225th Anniversary of the "Battle of Bennington" by hosting a meeting of interested local parties. This group included Chapter members, the Ondawa Cambridge Chapter, N.S.D.A.R., the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, the State of Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, the Town of Hoosick, N. Y., and other persons from the Town of Hoosick area.

A year's planning and work came to fruition with a lecture program on Friday evening, August 16, 2002 at the Bennington Museum, Bennington, Vermont and a day-long program of topics related to the Battle on Saturday, August 17, 2002 at the New York Bennington Battlefield Historic Site, Walloomsac, N. Y.

The Friday evening lecture by Dr. Manfred von Gall, Hanau, Germany dealt with the role of German troops at the Battle of Bennington and previously unpublished maps of the battle area drawn by Germans involved in the battle. These maps were brought back to Germany at some time after the Battle and now are part of various German archives. They were found by Dr. von Gall while doing research on the American War for Independence and his ancestor Colonel Wilhelm von Gall (1734-1799) who was in command of German units in America during the War.

Through the efforts of the Walloomsac Battle Chapter and Dr. Thomas Barker, a retired history professor, four of these maps have been published and are now available for purchase from the Walloomsac Battle Chapter along with a translation of the map legends and related historic images. Contact John Sheaff, President, Walloomsac Battle Chapter, 2132 State Rt 22, Cambridge, NY 12816 (518-677-5562) or (ljsheaff@myexcel.com) for details.

The Saturday program included a tour of the Battlefield and description of the Battle by Philip Lord, Jr, author of the book "War Over Walloomscoick", a discussion of the relationship between the "Battle of Bennington" and the "Battles of Saratoga" by Park Ranger Joe Craig of the Saratoga National Historic Site, a portrayal of "Three Local Women of the Revolution" by members of the Bennington Museum Office of Education, Period Activities for Children by Grafton Lakes State Park Staff Members Laura Conner and Melissa Albino.

Also at the Site were representatives of the U.S. Postal Service with a special cancellation commemorating the 225th Anniversary of the "Battle of Bennington", representatives of the Town of Hoosick with a display of period artifacts, Dr. von Gall with a display of the period German maps mentioned above, information on the history of flags by Walter Cookinham of the Oriskany Battle Chapter and an encampment of members of the Brigade of the American Revolution. In addition the New Boston Artillery Company of New Boston, New Hampshire displayed one of the cannons captured at the Battle of Bennington. This cannon is now known as the "Molly Stark Cannon". Emergency medical service was provided by the Town of Hoosick Rescue Squad.

A formal commemoration Ceremony opened with the singing of the National Anthem by Miss Elizabeth Green of Greenwich, N.Y. followed by remarks by guest speakers Hoosick Town Supervi-

sor Marilyn Douglas, Rennselaer County Director of Veterans Affairs Robert Reiter, Assemblyman Roy McDonald and from the New York Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation Park Manager Thomas Conklin, Deputy Commissioner for Operations Julia S. Stokes, Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation J. Winthrop Aldrich, Assistant Regional Director of Administration Cheryl M. Gold, Director Bureau of Historic Sites James P. Gold, Saratoga Capital District Commission Chair Heather Mabee and Commission Member Katharine L. Tomasi.

Cathe Stark Mercereau, a direct descendant of Gen. John Stark, presented a commentary on the life of Gen. Stark.

Military honors included the laying of wreaths provided by the National Society Sons of the American Revolution, the Connecticut Society, S.A.R., the Bennington Victory Chapter, C.A.R., and the John Stark Chapter, C.A.R.

Participating were Jonathan Goebel, VPG North Atlantic District, Eugene S. Clauss, VPG New England District, Todd Gerlander, New Hampshire State President and the New England Contingent Color Guard, S.A.R. Also included in the ceremony was a contingent of the Brigade of the American Revolution under the command of Inspector General Peter Schaaphok. O

FROM THE DESK OF THE STATE REGISTRAR

Compatriots:

At the ESS Board meeting at Rome yesterday the Board of Mangers approved the *Temporary cessation* of the \$5 Application fee for new applicants who apply prior to December 31, 2002. This \$5. will be applied to cover the dues increase levied by the National Society. The fee for those applications in process during this period must be accompanied by a Check payable to the Treas. Gen NSSAR for \$60.00 and the second payable to the Treas. ESS, SAR for \$7.00.

Secondly, I will hold all applications received from now until after November 1st so that the dues will cover the remainder of this year and all of next. I will appreciate it if you will send me any applications when you have them ready, rather than holding them until after Nov 1st so that I may complete the book work and have them ready to go.

After January 1st the fees will be:

National: Application Fee \$35 + Dues \$25 = \$60 total

ESS: Application Fee \$5 + Dues \$7 = \$12 total

Supplemental fees remain the same \$20 National ESS \$5

National will no longer be issuing *Dual Membership* numbers. If you have a dual member from out of state just collect his Chapter and State dues, assuming he has paid the current national due in his home state society. If you would like to receive the current Registrar's Report let me know and I will send it to you Snail Mail.

Roy Goold Registrar, ESS O

SILLY LAWS

In Memphis, Tennessee, it is illegal for a woman to drive a car unless there is a man either running or walking in front of it waving a red flag to warn approaching motorists and pedestrians.

In Pennsylvania, "any motorist driving along a country road at night must stop every mile and send up a rocket signal, wait 10 minutes for the road to be cleared of livestock, and continue." O

BINGHAMTON CHAPTER ANTICIPATES ACTIVE YEAR

The Binghamton Chapter is looking forward to an active 2002-2003 year. For starters, the Chapter meeting on Oct 19th will have as its speaker, Mrs. William Scanlon. Mrs. Scanlon is the granddaughter of George F. Johnson who was the co-founder of the Endicott- Johnson Shoe Co. This company, under the leadership of Mr. Johnson, gave many benefits to its employees that were considered to be outstanding during the 1920-1930 time frame. Many of these benefits are now considered standard by US industry. Because of Mr. Johnson's foresight, this area was called "The Home of the Square Deal." Mrs. Scanlon will talk on some of her memories when growing-up and visiting her grandparent's home. Along with her presentation, she will have on display some of the table settings and other mementoes she inherited when the home was converted to a library. Along with her presentation, four new members of the chapter will be presented their certificates. After the meeting, we plan to conduct a mini-workshop for those who are in the process of completing their membership applications. At the present time, we have ten candidates working on their applications, with several others expressing an interest to join.

On Dec 21st, we will have as our speaker, Mr. Eric Swan, who will speak on "How Color is Put into Movies." Mr. Swan is a long time member of the Binghamton Classic Films Club and has an extensive background on the history of motion pictures. In Feb, we will have our annual joint meeting with the Tuscarora Chapter, DAR. The speaker at this meeting will be Gerry Smith, Broome County Historian. His presentation will be "The Ne'er Do Wells of Broome County." Two other Chapter meetings will round out the current year.

In addition to our regular Chapter meetings, other activities we will be doing this coming year are: reinstating our book gifts to local libraries in memory of departed members; establishing committees for the Knight Essay, Eagle Scout and Law Enforcement Awards. Continuing projects are patriot graves registration, Flag certification program, cemetery cleanup and gravesite marker program.

Robert Morton Haff, President ○

Continued from page 3 col. 3 "My cup Runneth Over"

It also has "Decorated by "Deland Studios - ??, L. I., N.Y." It also has a crest (maybe a Family Crest) above this Deland inscription. Both sets are in excellent shape with no nicks or cracks. I would appreciate any information regarding either or both of these sets. It may be possible that the "Newtown Cup" was given as a gift to the SAR or to the Newtown Battle Chapter Members when they were organized and chartered in 1897.

You may contact me in any of the following manners; mail, phone/FAX, or e-mail at the address information listed below.

William J. Woodworth, President Empire State Society, SAR
447 Brainard Place
Painted Post, NY 14870-1101
(607) 962-8290 billsue3@juno.com

Thank you in advance for any information. ○

EDITOR'S NOTE (Photo submission)

On several occasions Compatriots have sent me fantastic pictures of various activities of their chapter to be included in the Empire Patriot. Unfortunately some of these picture are not always in a format that I can use in conjunction with the printers. They are either Polaroid, photos that have been scanned, computer processed and printed on coated photo paper and/or digital photos that have been printed on coated photo paper direct from a CD disk or a camera. Because of the electronic processes involved between my equipment and the printers, I must have original photos. Photos taken on a digital camera can be forwarded on a disk. Bear in mind, your Patriot Newsletter is not "Photocopied" - it is printed by professional printers and as such I would like to send you a professional looking copy.

Thank You for your cooperation. Hank ○

BOARD OF MANAGERS MEETING

Compatriots,

Newtown Battle Chapter will be hosting the November 2002 ESSAR Board of Managers Meeting which will be held at the Radisson Hotel - 125 Denison Parkway East - Corning, NY 14830-2786 on November 23, 2002 at 10:30 AM in the Carder Room with the business meeting beginning at 11:00 AM.

The luncheon menu will be a buffet consisting of the following items;

Daily Soup, Tossed Garden Salad Bowl, Fresh Fruit Salad, Seasonal Salad, Deli Sliced Baked Ham, Breast of Turkey, and Roast Beef, White Albacore Tuna Salad, Sliced Cheeses, Fresh Lettuce, Sliced Tomatoes, Sliced Onion, and Pickle Wedges, Breads and Roll Assortment, Coffee, Decaffeinated Coffee, Tea Assortment, Iced Tea, and Soft Drinks.

Cost will be \$12.00 per person, tax and gratuity incl. Reservations are needed by November 18, 2002. Please make checks payable to: "NEWTOWN BATTLE CHAPTER, SAR"

Mail to: Samuel R. Pulford, Treasurer, Newtown Battle Chapter, SAR, 289 Front Street, Owego, New York 13827-1603

For those members who will be making arrangements for an overnight stay, we have rooms at a special price of \$65.00. Rooms will have either a Queen Sized Bed or 2 Double Beds. Room reservations have a November 8, 2002 deadline. Phone 1 - 800-333 -3333 or (607) 962-5000 for reservations and mention "Sons of the American Revolution" or "SAR" for special rates.

Directions are:

If Traveling EAST: Take EXIT 45 on Route 17 (1-86) to Downtown Corning. At the 5th traffic light turn LEFT onto Chemung St. Radisson Hotel is on your LEFT.

If Traveling WEST: Take EXIT 47 on Route 17 (1-86) to Downtown Corning. Turn RIGHT at top of Exit Ramp, Turn LEFT at the traffic light. Travel to Corning and turn RIGHT at the 3rd traffic light onto Chemung St. Radisson Hotel is on your LEFT.

PLEASE OBSERVE LOCAL SPEED LIMITS ○

JOINT WREATH LAYING CEREMONY



nization Peter oversees. Members were presented with a brochure and made aware of the fact that the Berkshire Bird Paradise had recently released a captive born eaglet.

Following the ceremony a brief chapter meeting was held in which the Chapter was recognized as a Charter Member of the New York State Military History Museum and presented a Certificate from Past Chapter President G. William Glidden, who described the evolution of the museum from a dream to the new formal location in Saratoga Springs. ○

MONUMENT DEDICATED IN NATIONAL PARK



*Saratoga Chapter President Richard C. Saunders, Jr.
and Past President Dennis F. Marr*



Pictured left to right: Compatriots Charles F. Walters, Clyde W. Childs, Jr., Peter K. Goebel, Stephen Coye, Donald Haid, Duane P. Booth, Richard C. Saunders, Chapter President, Jonathan Goebel, Harry Taylor, Dennis F. Marr and Lewis Slocum. Top Photo, L to R: A Cadet, Peter Buchard, Donald Haid

Sons and Daughters Place Memorial Wreaths In Saratoga National Historical Park

Following the hurried erection of a large tarp, the sun came out to shine on the annual Wreath Laying Ceremony sponsored jointly by the Saratoga Battle Chapter, SAR and the Saratoga Chapter, DAR on September 22, 2002. Among the honored guest were Mrs. Nancy Rodenmacher, NYS Director District IV, representing Ms. Frances Pattarini, NYS Regent, NSDAR; Mrs. Jean Kraeger, Regent, Holland Patent Chapter, NSDAR; Mrs. Brian (Susan) Szewczyk, Regent, Saratoga Chapter, NSDAR; Richard C. Saunders, Jr., President Saratoga Battle Chapter, SAR Duane P. Booth, VP & Treasurer, Saratoga Battle Chapter, SAR Jonathan Goebel, Vice President General, North Atlantic District, NSSAR Lt. Col. Peter K. Goebel, Alt. National Trustee, ESSAR.

Wreaths were laid by both sponsoring chapters (Richard C. Saunders, Jr., President, Saratoga Battle Chapter and Susan Szewczyk, Regent, Saratoga Chapter, DAR) as well as the NY State Society of DAR (Mrs. Nancy Rodenmacher), Virginia State Society of SAR (presented by Duane P. Booth) and the Holland Patent Chapter, DAR (Mrs. Lois Gruner, Regent).

As part of the ceremony, and a tradition, Mr. Peter Dubacher of the Berkshire Bird Paradise was present with an American Bald Eagle. This proud symbol of our country certainly was admired by all in attendance as there was a prolonged period of questions and answers which included a description of the activities of the orga-

On July fourth the Saratoga Battle Chapter, unveiled a new plaque on the SAR Monument outside the visitors center in the Saratoga National Historical Park Battlefield.

This event was attended by Compatriots and friends and was the final chapter in a five year effort to move the monument that was initially placed in honor of our nations bicentennial. Initially placed by the Chapter when it was known as the Admiral George Brown Chapter, the monument was close to the Visitor Center building, but off in a corner where it was hard to find. Then Chapter President, Dennis Marr initiated the process which continued from the Park to Boston, through archives to determine if the first location was historically important, and if not, would anything affect the removal and relocation of the monument to a new location.

All of this effort finally came to fruition when the final approval came through from the National Park Service, in the spring. A new bronze plaque was installed in honor of the 225th Anniversary of the battles of Saratoga, with the old plaque retained by the park for historical purposes.

Current Chapter President Richard C. Saunders, Jr. was assisted by former President Marr in the unveiling ceremony. President Saunders noted the historical significance of the Saratoga Battle-

Concluded on back page 10

field and quoted from General George Washington in 1775 as well as Washington's Farewell address in 1796, noting that we should strive to be active in our own lives, serving our communities, fostering peace, though always ready for defense.

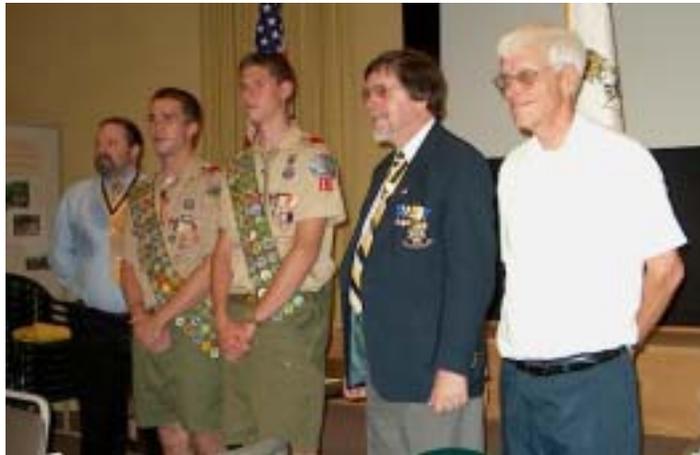
Former President Marr expressed pride in finally seeing the monument moved and provided a concise history of the effort, noting that this is the last private monument to be placed in a National Park.

Following the SAR Monument Unveiling, Compatriots and guests retired to Visitors Center for the presentation of awards to two local Eagle Scouts who participated in the SAR Eagle Scout Essay competition.

The Saratoga Battle Chapter was proud to have the honor of presenting awards to Eagle Scouts William D. Courtney of Glenmont as the Second Place winner for the Empire State Society and Lucas E. Selig of Saratoga as the First Place winner from the Twin Rivers Council.



Pictured left to right: Richard C. Saunders, Jr., President, Bill Mosher, Lew Slocum, Clyde Childs, Duane P. Booth, Walt Milbank, Don Haid, Bob Fickies, and Charles King.



From Left: Chapter President, Richard C. Saunders, Jr.; William D. Courtney; Lucas E. Selig; Past President Dennis F. Marr; Duane P. Booth, VP & Treasurer.

TURNING POINT PARADE 2002

August 04, 2002 presented a wonderfully sunny day for the Turning Point Parade, and this year celebrated the 225th Anniversary of the Battles of Saratoga and Surrender of General John Burgoyne.

The Saratoga Battle Chapter had both a vehicle and a marching contingent in the Parade which featured many varied groups from a large geographic area. Since this year marked the 225th Anniversary, there was a greater assortment of patriotic organizations as well as re-enactors participating in the parade.

The Daughters of the American Revolution were represented from several Chapters and some discussion has led to the possibility of a joint DAR/SAR vehicle or float for next year's parade. This has become an event that several Compatriots look forward to and the community certainly comes out in force. O



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