



EMPIRE PATRIOT

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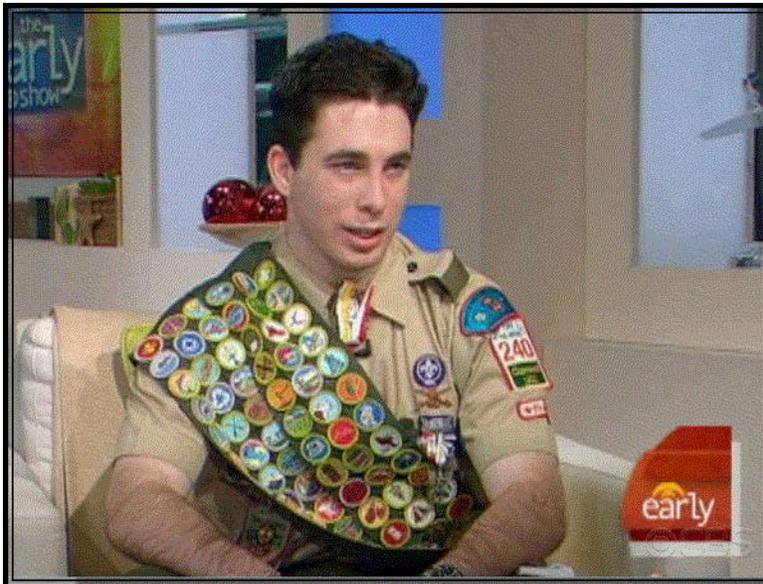
An Eagle Soars

We are pleased to announce New York's 2009 Eagle Scout winner, Shawn Alexander Goldsmith of Oceanside, New York.

Shawn's singular achievement was to earn all 121 merit badges offered by the Boy Scouts. However, the Eagle competition winner is selected based on the total resume, not just achievements of this type, extraordinary as they are. Accordingly, we reviewed each component of the rest of his application and concluded that we have never seen, and probably will not see for at least another twenty five years a young man offering such thoroughly compelling credentials. It was impossible to capture all of them in our application form; indeed, the attachments represent less than a quarter of what could have been added. In every one of our criteria for this competition, Shawn has at least one other singular achievement that would take him to the maximum score.

Among these are the Hornaday Award, extensive Scouting leadership responsibilities at the troop, council, regional, national, and jamboree levels, a member of his high school's varsity tennis, and track squads, an internship with US Senator Charles Schumer resulting in major environmental policy papers addressing a storm drain pollution problem on Long Island, and the re-establishing of "Parks Day" on Long Island (originally instituted by ESSAR and BSA co-founder Theodore Roosevelt), numerous medals and citations by his town, county and NY State for his public services, all the religious awards of his faith (with extensive teach-

ing experience with younger Scouts to prep them for their awards), extensive work with the Committee on



Jewish Scouting on Long Island, editor of his high school newspaper, heavy fundraising activities for his school's literary magazine, and a frequent op-ed contributor to his local newspapers on various foreign policy topics. And on top of that, there was the honor roll, National Honor Society, and valedictorian of his class achievements.

Because of all the above and more, he has, in recent weeks received press, radio, or TV mention from at least 120 outlets throughout the United States and abroad. More importantly, his appearances have been a highly positive endorsement of the Boy Scouts of America.

And there's yet more. We were particularly impressed by his work on his ancestor chart. We have seen many young men from similar circumstances over the years who are of second or third generation immigrant families, who are unable to fully document their grandparents' or great grandparents' vital statistics. Shawn is the sole case in my experience to do so successfully. This is specially noteworthy, as two of his great grandparents were Holocaust victims. If it were allowed, we'd give extra credit for an extra difficult achievement! There is also the possibility – speculative at this point, and based only on a couple of his great grandparents' names – of descent from a Czarist officer volunteer in the American Revolution that would make him SAR eligible.

Finally, there is his unique approach to his essay. As we all know from our experience in this program, virtually all the applications “play it safe” with a “straight vanilla” biographic sketch or essay. All are well-intended; most to me are sleeping pill substitutes. In Shawn’s case, he opted to write a totally creative and cleverly witty satirical piece that might have been written by a Whig newspaper editorialist in London commenting on the American Revolution. A superficial reading suggests a pro-royalist stance; but a more informed reading reveals a devastating critique of the British government’s policies, and support for the American cause.

Shawn’s career goals are for a successful business career, followed by public service in elected office. His role model is our fellow Eagle Scout, New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg, who has honored his achievement at a special recognition reception and dinner recently at a New York’s American Jewish Historical Society Museum. (Check out their website: <http://www.ajhs.org/reference/loeb/>. Ambassador John L. Loeb, a New York SAR, is a patron of the museum, and donated their wing dedicated to the history of the Jewish community in the American Revolution. His forebearers include Jacob and Mortimer Schiff, early patrons of the Boy Scouts of America.)

This will be the only year in which Shawn can compete in our program. He is a freshman at SUNY – Binghamton, but will be transferring next fall as a sophomore to Cornell University in their applied economics and business program in the NY State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. Applied economics is the most difficult major at Cornell to which to gain admission.

More importantly, we in the ESSSAR are pleased to extend to him our strongest endorsement ever as our 2009 state Eagle Scout winner, and are looking forward to perhaps assisting him with his SAR application. ❧

Logan McK. Cheek, III
Treasurer, Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution

“All along the untrodden paths of the future, I can see the footprints of an unseen hand.”
“Why we should put ourselves out of our way to do anything for posterity, for what has posterity ever done for us?”
Sir Boyle Roche 1743-1807

Columbia Mid-Hudson



The Columbia Mid-Hudson held its spring meeting on April 4, 2009 meeting at the Pegasus Restaurant in Coxsackie, NY. Total attendees reached thirty-two including thirteen members and guests.

Two new Chapter members, Elliott Bristol III and George Luse II were acknowledged.

The guest speaker was General Nathanael Greene, (Bob Hallock, Director of the Bronck Museum in Coxsackie, NY), talking about his relationship with General George Washington. He was with Gen. George Washington when they crossed the Delaware River and surprised the Hessians at Princeton, NJ. He later became commander of West Point after Benedict Arnold betrayed the country. He also talked of his private life before and after the War. He was so taken by George Washington that he named his first son George and his first daughter Martha. After the War, the state of Georgia gave him an estate there. He died at the age of 44 from heat stroke. General Greene gave the chapter a brief description and use of the two rifles he brought, one being a British rifle and the other was a long range Colonial rifle.

A revised 2009 Chapter schedule was reviewed by the members consisting of:

1. Bronck Museum (booth) May 17th at Coxsackie “Declaration of Independence.
2. Poughkeepsie Quadricentennial (booth) of the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie.
3. New York State Military Museum trip, Saratoga.
4. Flag Day Parade (booth) Saturday June 13th in Hudson.
5. Clermont State Historical Site (booth) Saturday July 4th.
6. Hurley Stone House Day (booth) Saturday July 11th. Hurley.
7. Heritage Day, Senate House (booth) Saturday Sept 19th in Kingston.

That Wonderful English Language

Have you ever wondered what it would be like to sit down and have a good chin-wag with an ancestor or two? What would he or she sound like? Would you be able to understand them?

It has been posited that the foundation of American culture was formed from four mass emigrations from four different regions of Britain by four different socio-religious groups. New England's constitutional period occurred between 1629 and 1640 when Puritans, most from East Anglia, settled there. The next mass migration was of southern English cavaliers and their servants to the Chesapeake Bay region between 1640 and 1675. Then, between 1675 and 1725 thousands of Quakers, led by William Penn settled the Delaware Valley. Finally, Scots-Irish settlers from the borderlands of Britain and Northern Ireland migrated to Appalachia between 1717 and 1775.

Sir Walter Raleigh was the first to bring English to the New World when he established the colony of Virginia in 1584. Early American English borrowed many Native American words, such as skunk and chipmunk. The early Virginians had Raleigh's southwest Britain accent from the county of Devon. The English accent of the inhabitants of Little Tangier Island, off the coast of Virginia, still sounds like the original American English from Devon and Cornwall.

The Puritans of Massachusetts Bay restricted their English to the 8,000 word vocabulary of the King James Bible. The Puritans' accent came mostly from Eastern Britain where the letter "R" is not stressed as much as it is in the West. This accent became identified with the New England states. The east coast accents known today were established in the 17th century. New England was largely settled by southeastern Englishmen, hence the silent "R".

The grandchildren, if not the children of the first settlers in the New World would have spoken with recognizably American accents. They would have represented a "levelling" of the various English accents spoken by the colonists.

Pennsylvania in the early 18th century was English, Northern Irish and German, and Penn brought over a

lot of Welshmen. The suburbs around Philadelphia are noted for their Welsh place-names: Bryn Mawr, Cynwyd, Bryn Athyn. It is out of Pennsylvania that standard North American ("Midwestern") English comes. It is because of the Northern Irish and the Germans that the "R" is voiced.

The War of Independence affected U.S. English, creating phrases such as: Yankee Doodle Dandy. After the Battle of Yorktown, U.S. and British English diverged. Thomas Jefferson's use of English in the Declaration of Independence is considered especially elegant. The American spellings of English words became different: Honour became honor; theatre became theater.

The pioneering lexicographer and veteran of the Revolution, Noah Webster, created a U.S. English dictionary which helped incoming immigrants to learn American English pronunciation by giving equal quantity to each syllable: e.g. forehead from for'ed.

Canadian English is different from U.S. English because Canada was settled by English loyalists who kept the short vowel sounds of British English. The idiosyncratic habit of Canadians to add the vowel sound "A" to the end of sentences is often a source of amusement for Americans.

Both Canadian and American English spread across their countries along the inland waterways such as the St. Lawrence Seaway and Mississippi River. Men from the "outland" of the western territories and sporting the unusual dress of buck skins and coonskin caps were called: outlandish. The trading of buckskins to create wealth led to the use of the word bucks for dollars.

The Cork accent of Irish English is what most people identify as the Irish brogue. Saying ting for thing is a throwback to Gaelic. In 1649, Oliver Cromwell's campaign against Ireland created the first wave of Irish emigration as Irish prisoners were sent to the Caribbean islands, bringing Gaelic and Irish English. Irish emigration to Newfoundland also brought the language.

Some believe that the Canadian "ou" sound comes from Pennsylvania. The "Pennsylvania" (actually eastern Pennsylvania) "ou" is very nasal. One of the keywords in recognizing a native Philadelphian is "smoke" which

comes out “smouke” with a nasal vowel in the middle. But others say it comes from tidewater Maryland. Those who have friends in Maryland and in Canada say their speech is almost identical. When one Marylander was asked: “Are you aware you use a Canadian ‘ou’?” The Marylander replied: “Where do you think the Canadian ‘ou’ comes from? It was Maryland loyalists fleeing north after the Revolution.”

But the Canadian “ou” may have come from a time farther removed than the flight of loyalists to Nova Scotia. Many of the original settlers of Nova Scotia and Maryland were gathered together from the Norfolk region of England by Lord Baltimore. Indeed, native Norfolkers still use some of the same regional words ... e.g. the word “gut” to describe a little, naturally occurring drainage ditch in a marsh. So far as is known, it’s used only on the Chesapeake and in Norfolk, England. One can always tell a Maryland Eastern Shoreman by his use of the “ou” in words like house, mouse, mouth, etc. They also use the word “fahr” for fire. To the uninitiated, they may consider this to be a “Southern” accent. It’s far and away from Southern, as spoken in Charleston, Savannah, etc. Sadly, the regional speech of Maryland’s Eastern Shore is dying out, thanks in large part to television.

When people first began to discuss origins of Canadian English back in the 1920s, they assumed most Canadians were descended from 19th century British immigrants and thought that their speech had been “Americanized” under American influence. When they began to research it more deeply, they realized that the speech of Canada had always been American. The New Englanders began to move up to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the 1740s and 1750s. Americans began to settle in Quebec after it was conquered from the French in the 1760s. 50,000 American loyalists fled to Canada in the 1780s, owing to the Revolution. Thousands of Americans moved to Ontario in the 1790s and early 1800s because land was cheap there.

It wasn’t until the 1820s that the big British immigration to Canada started and while millions of British immigrants came out to Canada in the 19th century, the accent was already established and their children grew up with American accents. A schoolteacher in Ontario in the 1850s said that in his school he had the children of English, Irish, Scots, Americans and Germans, but their children all spoke the same way.

There are isolated pockets where distinctive accents survive. In “The Story of English” they focused on Tangier Island in the Chesapeake, which was settled by Cornishmen in the 1690s and where people still speak with a recognizably West Country accent, saying “zee” for “sea” and “zider” for “cider.” Similarly, there’s supposed to be an island on the coast of New Brunswick where people still speak with an American Southern accent because it was settled by Carolina loyalists in the 1780s and has remained isolated ever since. ❖

Recommended further reading:

The Story of English by Robert McCrum, William Cran and Robert MacNeil

Albion’s Seed by David Hackett Fischer



Officer of Colonel George Rogers Clark’s Illinois Regiment, Virginia State Forces, 1779

The Illinois Regiment of Col. George Rogers Clark occupied and claimed for the state of Virginia parts of the present-day states of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. Serving far from Virginia, the Regiment was forced to adopt some items of Indian dress. The state of Virginia purchased clothing and weapons for the Regiment from the Spanish at St. Louis. As a result, their uniforms differed greatly from each other.

Valcour Battle Chapter

On Saturday morning, April 25, 2009, at the Company of Military Historians Conference in Albany, an excellent presentation was given entitled “How Britain Lost The American Revolution” By Dr. Ray Raymond MBE, DSM, FRSA. Dr. Raymond is also co-producer on the PBS film titled “American General: Benedict Arnold”.

Dr. Raymond, a former British diplomat, currently is Professor of Political Science and History at the State University of New York, and Adjunct Professor of Comparative Politics and International Relations at the United States Military Academy, West Point. He is Chairman of the Marshall Scholarships for the Mid-Atlantic States, and has advised Tony Blair’s Chief of Staff and Senior Political advisor on US politics and public policy. During his diplomatic career, Dr. Raymond founded or co-founded four scholarships or fellowship programs to strengthen US-UK relations and other diplomacy initiatives to build new relationships with American minorities. A specialist in 18th and 20th century American history, emphasizing US-UK relations, Dr. Raymond was honored by Her Majesty the Queen in 2000 and holds other awards for public service. He is currently writing a biography of John Jay.

The bottom line on the American Revolution is Britain did not have an overall strategic plan and did not understand that they were fighting a counter-insurgency. Dr. Raymond also discussed relationships between the British government and military officers; and the relationships between the officers in each group. If I have this straight - Lord Howe was not only a military officer but a member of parliament representing Nottingham, Dr. Raymond compared this to a Congressman representing an area in Vermont.

Now the latest on the PBS film, which originally was to be released last Fall. Apparently due to funding, looks like the release of the film will be this summer. The 20 min segment on the battle at Valcour Island is absolutely terrific. It should be: that alone cost \$200,000. I extended an invitation to Dr. Raymond to come north to speak to our chapter; and it looks encouraging.

Note: On Saturday, May 2nd, the painting of Fort George, 1759, will be unveiled at the Seven Years War College being held at Fort Ticonderoga. A project related to the 250th anniversary of the Seven Years War.

Another short note; The Valcour Project is now on display at the NYS Military Museum in Saratoga Springs. It was brought up to me by a couple of the conference attendees as to the absence of a War of 1812 display at the museum. My only answer was “Don’t Ask!”. But it was great to be able to see the Arms Room and the new movable shelving in the Storage Area. These are areas strictly controlled by the curators and one can only see what is currently there by being on a tour.

Bill Glidden ❧

Westchester Putnam Chapter



New York State Society Children of the American Revolution celebrated its 90th Annual State Conference held March 5 & 6, 2009 in Saratoga Springs, NY. NY State President-elect, Kevin McPartland of Brewster, NY (and newest Westchester-Putnam Chapter applicant,) was greeted by Sons of the American Revolution Empire State President, William J. Woodworth. Kevin is a member of Highland Pass Society, C.A.R., the society covering Westchester, Putnam and Dutchess counties, and has submitted application papers to be a member of the Westchester-Putnam S.A.R. Kevin graduated from Brewster High School in 2008 and is a freshman at Boston College. Kevin will be installed as NY State President at National Convention in Washington, DC in April at ceremonies at Mount Vernon following a Wreath Laying Ceremony at the Tomb of George and Martha Washington. ❧

Congress' Own

Part Two of Two

As the forces retreated through Chambly, Paulin gathered his family for the exodus to the American colonies, since the British retribution against the members of "Congress' Own" Regiments was particularly fierce. The refugees barely escaped General Burgoyne's forces as the Americans retreated to Crown Point.

The remains of the Canadian troops were reorganized under Hazen at Fort Ticonderoga. Paulin and other Canadians faced increasing harassment not only for fighting for the American cause but for their Catholic faith.

During the winter months of 1776-1777, Hazen's regiment regrouped at Albany and Fishkill, New York. On October 17, 1777, with the surrender of General Burgoyne's British forces at Saratoga, Hazen's regiment reinforced American troops in Pennsylvania, where they fought in the Battles of Germantown and Brandywine, after which they set up a winter encampment at Valley Forge. At Valley Forge Paulin met and became a warm friend of the Marquis de Lafayette.

During the winter of 1778, "Hazen's Infernals" marched from Valley Forge to Albany to undertake another invasion of Canada under Lafayette. The enterprise was called off when all but the Canadians recoiled at the prospect of a winter campaign. While in Albany, Lafayette administered the "Oath of Allegiance to the United Colonies" to the officers, making Paulin an American citizen.

In the summer of 1778, the two "Congress' Own" Regiments fought at the Battle of Monmouth. The regiments then encamped during the winter of 1779-1780 at Washington's winter quarters at Morristown, New Jersey. In September 1780 Benedict Arnold committed his famous act of treason. His accomplice, Major Andre, was executed at Tappan, where a detachment of Captain Paulin's company was on duty for the execution.

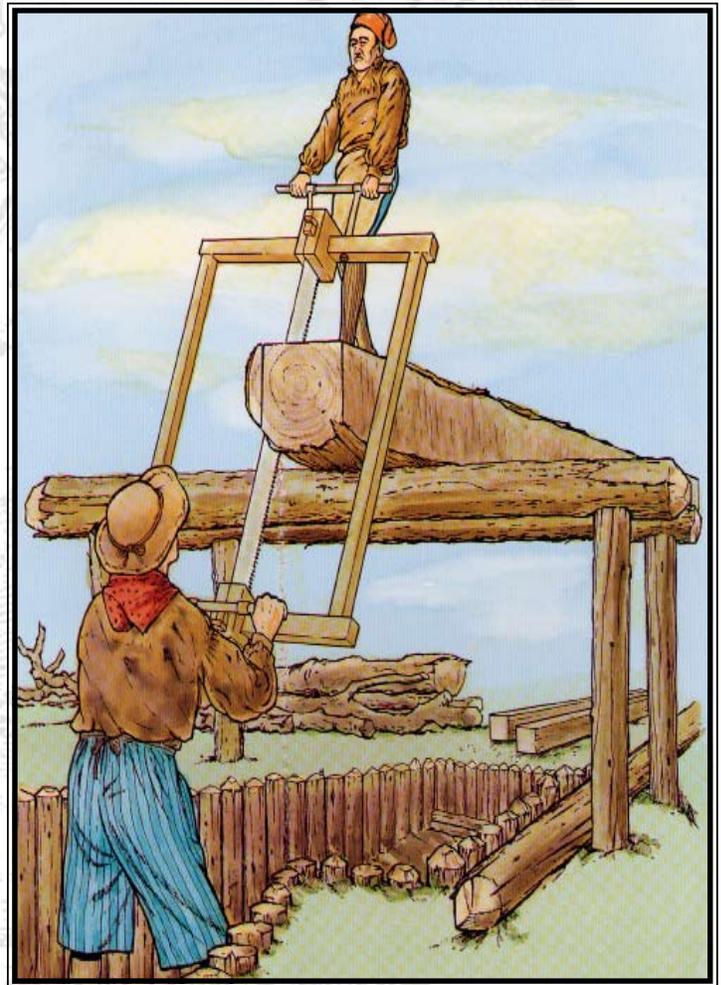
On 14 October 1781, with Captain Paulin as one of the company officers in Hazen's regiment, the regiment captured one of the redoubts at Yorktown. Finally succumbing to joint American and French attack, General Cornwallis surrendered on 19 October 1781. Paulin's

regiment returned to Fishkill, where his military career came to an end with an honorable discharge with half pay on July 1, 1782. By 1786 Antoine Paulin had settled on a 900-acre tract along the Chazy River in Clinton County. ❖

Bill Glidden, MAJOR (R) NYARNG
Historian, NYS Military Heritage Inst
Historian, Valcour Battle Chapter

Colonial Occupations

Pit Sawyers



Before the days of water-powered lumber mills, two men working as a team cut beams and boards for house and ship construction.

A tree trunk would be mounted on trestles and sawn by the two men, one atop the trunk and one in the pit below. ❖

Image from "Early American Crafts and Occupations" by Peter F. Copeland, copyright Dover Publications. Used with permission.

Saratoga Battle Chapter



Chapter President Richard H. Fullam

The chapter's annual meeting & Washington's Birthday dinner was held on Saturday, February 14th 2009 at Manna's Restaurant, Ballston Spa, NY. Highlights included the election & installation of chapter officers and the presentation of the chapter's winning Eagle Scout and Knight Essay entries.

Chapter officers elected were Richard H. Fullam, President; Primitivo Africa, 1st Vice President; Charles F. Walter IV, 2nd Vice President; Raymond W. LeMay III, Secretary; Michael S. Companion, Treasurer; Thomas L. Dunne, Registrar; Dennis F. Marr, Genealogist and Peter K. Goebel, Chaplain.

During our business meeting changes to our Constitution and Bylaws were approved. Duane Booth was presented a Certificate of Appreciation by Chapter President Fullam on behalf of Past President George H. Ballard. Duane was also presented with the Society's Distinguished Service Medal & Certificate, awarded by Past Society President Peter K. Goebel. Peter was unable to attend but sent prepared comments read by chapter president Fullam. Past president Goebel commended Duane for his dedication in all areas and cited database management and increasing the society's membership as two that were exceptional. Peter stated that the Society received many accolades from the National Society directly attributable to Duane's work at the Society level. During Peter's term Duane served as Capital Region V-P, chaired several committees,

and was instrumental in getting the Valcour Battle and Schoharie-Leatherstocking chapters chartered. He also helped get Stony Point revitalized.

Finally, we are saddened to report the death of Past President George H. Ballard on March 17, 2009. Many who served on the State Board of Managers will remember George as a fun loving man but one dedicated to fair play. He was present at both the Valcour Battle and Schoharie-Leatherstocking charter days in 2007. George was recognized last fall by the Saratoga National Historical Park for his dedication in strengthening ties between the park and the chapter and for his work on the annual citizenship ceremony committee.

Submitted by Duane Booth ❧

Stone Arabia Battle Chapter

Dirty, Trifling Piece of Business: Revolutionary War as Waged from Canada in 1781 v. 1 by Gavin K. Watt and James F. Morrison

Paperback. Natural Heritage Book 2009-03-23.
ISBN 1554884209 / 1-55488-420-9
EAN 9781554884209

By 1781, the sixth year of the American rebellion, British strategic focus had shifted from the northern states to concentrate in the south. Canada's governor, Frederick Haldimand, was responsible for the defence of the Crown's largest colony against the threat of Franco-American invasion, while assisting overall British strategy. He cleverly employed his sparse resources to vigorously raid the rebels' frontiers and create anxiety, disruption, and deprivation, as his Secret Service undermined their morale with invasion rumours and threatened their Union by negotiating with the independent republic of Vermont to return to the British fold. Haldimand flooded New York's Mohawk and Schoharie valleys with Indian and Loyalist raiders and, once the danger of invasion passed, he dispatched two coordinated expeditions south. One was launched onto Lake Champlain to alarm Albany and further the secret talks with Vermont. The second struck deep into enemy territory, fought a battle at Johnstown, and retreated precipitately. The rebels effectively countered both expeditions.

submitted by James F. Morrison, Sec. ❧

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE



ESSSAR PRESIDENT'S REPORT – APRIL 2009

Special congratulations are in order on several fronts for one hard working ESSSAR Chapter, namely the Long Island Chapter. They have not only been busy presenting awards to Knight Essay recipients, Eagle Scout recipients, most recently 1st AND 2nd place State winners of the JROTC Award, producing a fine Chapter newsletter, but they also took time out to host the March 2009 ESSSAR Board of Managers meeting which included a very interesting tour and history lesson of the local area and an old cemetery nearby that contained the graves of 46 Revolutionary War Patriots. On top of all this, the chapter still took the time to put together a celebration to honor their 100th Anniversary as a SAR Chapter. My CONGRATULATIONS to Chapter President Desander Mas and all the members of this fine chapter for a fine number of jobs well done.

The Middle Atlantic States District is comprised of seven State Societies which host conferences each year on a rotating basis the first weekend in August. This year is the Empire State Society's turn and will be held in Rochester, NY on Aug 7-8, 2009 at the Radisson Hotel. Details and registration forms are available by contacting me at billsue3@juno.com

The conference is attended by representatives of the State Societies, NSSAR Officers, NSSAR Staff, and candidates for NSSAR Offices in the coming years. All SAR members and their wives are welcome to attend.

The ESSSAR Constitution and Bylaws Committee have placed the proposed revised Constitution and Bylaws on the Empire State Society Web Page for your inspection, questions, comments, and information. Possibly, Chapters can print hard copies for those of their membership that do not have computer accessibility. Your input is welcomed and necessary before this matter is brought to a membership vote for approval or disapproval of these items. Should you have any questions, comments, etc. please contact the Committee Chairman, Thomas Rankin, Esq., or me, and I will pass on your information if I can't answer your question.

Lastly, I want to thank Ed St. Germain for all his work in keeping our "Empire Patriot" newsletter available and his offer to help the new editor. THANKS, Ed, for a fine job and I wish you well in all that you do.

Respectfully,

William J. Woodworth, President
Empire State Society, SAR

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2008-2009

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Schoharie-Leatherstocking Chapter

Young'uns



L-R Front: Richard Sherman, Raymond Brigg Sr., Thomas Dinnel and Henry Tiffany
L-R Rear: Jeremi Sherman, Peter Lindemann and Bryan Braun
Photo courtesy of Casey Braun

In conjunction with the Schoharie County Historical Society's History Fair weekend, SAR Compatriots gathered at the resting place of local Revolutionary War hero Colonel Peter B. Vrooman, Commander of the 15th Regiment Albany County Militia.

He was a Lt. in the NY Provincials who fought side by side with the British under Sir William Johnson during the French and Indian War. This experience would prove valuable during Vrooman's command as Colonel during the Revolutionary War. After the war Vrooman continued to serve as a distinguished community leader.

Schoharie-Leatherstocking Chapter President Peter Lindemann provided welcoming remarks, Compatriot Richard Sherman, who spent many years portraying the events of the Colonels life during the war in the Schoharie Valley delivered the eulogy, Compatriot Jeremi Sherman served as Chaplin and Compatriot Bryan Braun, who purchased and donated the Sons of the American Revolution Marker had the honor of placing it along with an American flag on the illustrious Colonel's grave.

The group was joined by Compatriot Henry Tiffany from Riverdale NY who is a member of the 1st NY Continental Chapter of NYC and is a direct descendent of Jacob Snyder who served in the local Militia Regiment under Vrooman. ❖

Story by: Richard A. Sherman - Secretary

Bishop, Hezekiah, aged eleven years, served as a guard of public stores at the Presbyterian Meeting House, North Stamford, CT from March 1777 to Sept. 1777 when stores were removed to Danbury, where they were later burned by the British. He was a ranger for six months in the state troops in January 1780, commanded by Capt. Charles Smith. Hezekiah never signed enlisting orders, but entered service as a private and substitute for Benjamin Weed, who gave Hezekiah line pay and rations for taking his place. Hezekiah Bishop was born June 10, 1766.

In April of 1777, at thirteen years of age William Spain offered himself as a substitute for his father (unnamed) and was received in his place. First he marched to Alexandria, VA and continued there six or seven weeks, then marched to Philadelphia, PA, then to Trenton, NJ, then back to Philadelphia, then to the head of Elk River, and was present at the battle of Brandywine on September 11th, 1777.

Then on the 12th retreated to Philadelphia, then to Germantown and was there for that battle, on October 4th, 1777. Then took winter quarters at Valley Forge, then marched to New Jersey and was present at the battle of Monmouth, NJ June 28th, 1778. Then to Brunswick, thence to White Plains, NY then to Hudson Valley and stayed about three months, then to Hastings on the Hudson River, NY then to West Point and stayed there until the Virginia and North Carolina troops were ordered to go south and later on to Charleston, SC.

He arrived there the 3rd day of March 1780 and remained there and was present at the different skirmishes until the time of surrender on the 12th of May 1780, when he was taken prisoner. William was kept a prisoner in Charleston five months then taken aboard a British ship and after being held prisoner five more months he enlisted in the British army. He stated that this was done only because he was destitute and needed clothes. A condition of his enlistment was that he would go to the Spanish main or to Jamaica and not fight against the United States.

William remained in Jamaica until peace was declared, at which time he received his release. There was an American vessel at port in Jamaica, and he was able to get passage on it. He was dropped off in Nova Scotia.

Education

Often at SAR gatherings I overhear conversations about how American education has become like the man who awakes and has to ask: “Why is it so hot, and why am I in this handbasket?”

Curiously, I never hear these self-same folks speaking in Latin or Ancient Greek.

A classical background - by which I mean an extensive reading in the Greek and Roman political theorists and moralists and Greek and Roman history - will bring a richer, fuller understanding of The Federalist Papers and U.S. Constitution.

For instance, at age 12, James Madison began to learn Latin, which was everywhere accorded the central place in schools in the English-speaking world in the 18th century. So well did he master the universal language of learning that forty years later he wrote long footnotes correcting the English translations of Latin works by the international law authorities Grotius, Pufendorf and Vattel.

He also read Ovid, Terence, and Sallust. He probably also studied Greek, since New Testament Greek as well as the ability to read authors such as Xenophon, Demosthenes, and Homer in the original was an entrance requirement at most of the leading universities.

At age 16, Madison returned home for advanced tutoring under Rev. Thomas Martin, who came from a distinguished family and was a graduate of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton.

In the year 1769, Madison eschewed Virginia’s College of William and Mary, an intellectual backwater at the time, in order to enter the more intellectually challenging Princeton. For admission to the sophomore class, he had to be able to render any of the four Gospels into Latin or English; translate Cicero and Virgil into English; and English into Latin. Madison graduated in September 1771, an outstandingly well-educated scholar.

Doubtless the most widely read ancient work, however, was Plutarch’s “Lives.” Hamilton, Madison, and Jay signed the “Federalist” essays Publius, after the Roman who, following Lucius Brutus’s overthrow of the last king of Rome, established the republican founda-

tion of the government. Earlier, in essays opposing the highly popular postwar practice of persecuting Loyalists, Hamilton had used the name Phocion, after the Athenian general who was celebrated for his magnanimity toward defeated enemies and his efforts to protect prisoners of war from demagogues seeking to persuade the people in their anger into committing some act of cruelty.

An Adams or a Jefferson could find role models in books, but Washington was not a bookish man. It seems likely that the source of the ideal, in Washington’s case, was Joseph Addison’s play “Cato.”

That he saw the play a number of times, that it was probably his favorite serious drama, and that he had it staged as an inspiration to his troops are well known. That he identified himself with one of its characters in a youthful letter, that he repeatedly quoted from the play (without attribution) in his mature correspondence, and that he used one of its lines in his Farewell Address are all documentable. That it offered a role model that was strikingly similar to the way in which Washington patterned his life is indicated by a careful reading of the play.

The drama is set in Utica, where Cato the Younger holds together the remnants of the Roman republican Senate against the usurping Caesar.

There is a scene in the play where Cato’s soldiers threaten mutiny. Cato addresses them:

Perfidious men! and will you thus dishonour
Your past exploits, and sully all your wars?
Do you confess ‘twas not a zeal for Rome,
Nor love of liberty, nor thirst of honour,
Drew you thus far; but hopes to share the spoil
Of conquered towns and plundered provinces?
Fired with such motives you do well to join
With Cato’s foes, and follow Caesar’s banners.

Cato then recalls the campaigns they have endured together. Swept with remorse and shame, the mutineers break into tears and lay down their weapons.

Washington’s confrontation with the mutinous officers at Newburgh in 1783 had been a muted replay of that scene. ❧

Long Island 100th Anniversary

photos by Ken Stevens

Right, Walter Kuhn, past ESSAR and past Long Island (Huntington) Chapter president swearing in the 2009-2010 Long Island Chapter officers. They are President Desander J. Mas, Vice President Edward A. Burns, Registrar Edward A. Burns, Secretary David M Shields, Jr., Treasurer Albert H. Meyer, Chancellor Nathaniel L. Corwin, Esq., Historian Reginald H. Metcalf, Jr. and Chaplain Joseph A. Betz.



Left, the 1909 charter for the original Huntington Chapter and other chapter memorabilia. Huntington is the surviving chapter of the three chapters on Long Island and changed their name to Long Island a few years ago.



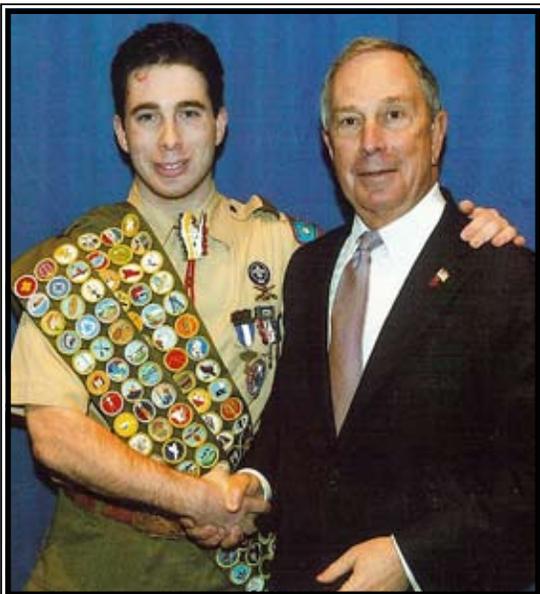
Above: Past Long Island Chapter president and current chapter historian Reg Metcalf regaling the crowd with the history of the chapter, including the time when activities were suspended during the Great Depression/World War II until his father, Reg Metcalf, Sr. became chapter president in 1945.



Sons of the American Revolution
Empire State Society
Ed St.Germain, Editor
17 Riverview Farm Road
Ossining, New York
10562-1912

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New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg congratulates ESSAR Eagle Scout Scholarship winner Shawn Goldsmith



Shawn Goldsmith, Winner of the Long Island Eagle Scout Scholarship and Winner of the Empire State Eagle Scout Scholarship Wins Second Place in the National SAR Eagle Scout Scholarship Competition

