



Empire Patriot

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

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BATTLE OF THE CLOUDS

The Battle of the Clouds is a continuation of the Philadelphia Campaign. Chronologically, it follows the Battle of Brandywine, February 2006 issue The Battle of the Clouds will now get you back on track with the progression of the Philadelphia Campaign 1777.

After being defeated at the Battle of Brandywine, Washington and the Americans needed to regroup. First, he moved his army away from the British. Then he placed his troops in such a way that they could protect both Philadelphia and Reading, an important supply city.

British General Howe, instead of following up on his victory and throwing a decisive knockout punch at the Americans, instead remained encamped on the Brandywine battlefield. Four days after the battle, Howe learned that the Americans were 10 miles to his north. He sent his army to meet them.

Washington learned of Howe's plans and readied his army. On September 16th, the two armies stood on opposite sides of a valley ready to reprise the Battle of Brandywine. All of a sudden a torrential downpour burst from the skies. In essence, the battle was called off due to rain

There was no rest for the weary.

George Washington's troops had spent the prior day battling the British at Brandywine for nearly a dozen hours — much of the fighting transpiring in oppressive 90-degree heat. Many of the Americans had been up well before dawn on the morning of the battle, had spent the day on the battlefield in intense fighting, and, as night fell, marched miles in dark retreat to the Continental camp at Chester.

Now, in the chill 4 A.M. dawn of the 12th, the Americans were on the march again.

Washington did not want to take the chance that General Howe and the British would try and follow up their incomplete victory and finish off the Americans in the morning. So, the American general roused his exhausted men, and marched them from Chester northeast in the direction of Philadelphia.

Howe allowed his men a day of rest and burying the dead. (On the 13th he sent Cornwallis to Chester to find Washington.)

By midday the Americans reached the Schuylkill River and crossed the bridge over the Middle Ferry. This left them on the east side of the river, a couple of miles from Philadelphia. And though the steeple of Christ Church and other familiar landmarks could be seen, the comforts and pleasures of the city would have to wait; the army turned away from Philadelphia, and marched along the east bank of the river, arriving at the Falls of Schuylkill around nine that night.

They had to be drop-dead exhausted. Not only had the Americans just participated in one of the bloodiest battles of the entire Revolutionary War, but the day's march covered several miles and took 17 hours.

Yet, for the most part, the army arrived in remarkably good spirits. Though some were wounded and others barefoot, at least for once they had their baggage with them. More importantly, they knew they had gone toe-to-toe with the mighty British army — and had not backed down.

An American officer wrote: *I saw not a despairing look, nor did I hear a despairing word. We had our own solacing words already for each other — 'Come, boy, we shall do better another time' — sounded throughout the entire army.*

Washington's Preparations

The following day, the 13th, most of the Americans finally caught their breath. Washington took time that day to write a letter to Congress in which he lauded the performance of his brave soldiers at Brandywine. The general rewarded his resilient band with a gill of rum for their "gallant behavior."

The hundreds of wounded at Brandywine were tended to. Among them was the Marquis de Lafayette, who traveled by barge directly from Chester to Philadelphia. The Frenchman, who had been shot in the thigh, rested for a while at Philadelphia's Indian Queen Tavern, and, on the advice of doctors, was transferred by coach to recuperate in Bethlehem.

The healthy troops spent the day cleaning their guns, refreshing ammunition, and acquiring new supplies. Those not seriously wounded or sick were given the chance to recuperate.

Washington Makes Plans

Washington needed to be in a position wherein he could protect both Reading to the west and Philadelphia to the south. Though the Americans were at a safe distance from the British for the time being, Washington was nonetheless fearful that the enemy might try and flank his right side. This would leave him trapped in a "pocket" formed by the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers. Washington decided the best position for protecting both cities was on the west side of the Schuylkill River.

Accordingly, General Anthony Wayne, along with a small detachment, was dispatched across the Schuylkill River to forestall any possible British attack. Wayne marched his men toward Merion, which today is the gateway to Philadelphia's famous Main Line. As night approached, the company stopped at Tunis' Tavern, where the officers slept inside and the soldiers slept outside in a field.

The main body of troops broke camp at Schuylkill Falls the next morning. They marched north two miles and crossed the river. River

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ROCHESTER CHAPTER AWARDS NITE



Left to right: Mr. and Mrs. Bansal and Utsav, Mr. and Mrs. Steven DeBottis, Chief Harold Phillips, Chief Daniel Azzolina, Mrs. Myers and James, Robert Fuller, Rochester President Steve Clarke.

The Rochester Chapter, SAR, annually holds a luncheon to present awards to various members of the community for outstanding community service. This year, to coincide with Patriot's Day observances, the luncheon was held on Saturday, 29 April with 63 persons attending, eleven of them as guests of the Chapter. This year was special in that for the first time in its 106-year history, the Chapter recognized a member of the deaf and hard of hearing community — a large group with extensive ties to the area — that calls Rochester home.

Compatriot Robert Fuller, a member of the Chapter's Board of Managers and himself a deaf person, worked closely with the deaf community to help us organize a luncheon that's fun and educational for all who attended. The first honoree was Eagle Scout James Myers, winner of the Chapter's Annual Eagle Scout Scholarship competition. James's mother was on hand to pin the SAR's medal to his shirt, and Eagle Scout Committee Chairman Dana Johnson presented James with a \$200 US savings bond.

The Chapter's winner of the George and Stella Knight Essay Contest, Utsav Bansal, then read his essay, "Thomas Paine: A Sublime Visionary." Utsav is a junior at Brighton High School who hopes to attend college in another year as a pre-med student. Mr. and Mrs. Bansal were present to hear their son read his essay and to watch as Prof. Larry Blackman, Chairman of the Knight Essay Contest locally, presented Utsav with the Chapter's award of a \$200 US savings bond

and then present the young man with a check for \$100 as third-place winner at the State level.

Chief Daniel Azzolina of the Spencerport Fire District was presented with the EMS Medal and Certificate for his many years of volunteer service as an EMT, teacher of auto extrication techniques at Monroe Community College, one of the winners of a Unit Commendation Award for airplane crash and rescue training, and teacher outside the local area in automobile extrication techniques. Dan also works at the county's 911 center and employed with the Ridge Road Fire District as a dispatcher and EMT. It is necessary to note that at the request of Compatriot Millard "Red" Fairley, Dan designed the medal as it is now used by the NSSAR.

Chief Harold "Bud" Phillips of the Ridge Road Fire District was presented the Fire Safety Medal and Certificate. Bud has been a professional firefighter since 1968, has served as founder and team commander for the Monroe County Hazardous Waste Response Team, is one of the first fire officers in the state to obtain the distinguished title of Executive Fire Officer from the National Fire Academy and the National Emergency Training Center in Emmetsburg, MD. He also has extensive training in coping with weapons of mass destruction. In August 2005, Bud led his Fire District to the completion of the accreditation process to have the Ridge Road Fire District accredited as an Internationally Accredited Fire

Department, the first in New York State and only the 100th in the country. The firefighters and EMTs that Bud leads respond to over 7000 calls per year.

Rochester is home to the National Technical Institute for the Deaf at the Rochester Institute of Technology as well as a variety of other programs and institutions that serve the deaf and hard of hearing population. When the Rochester Chapter, at the suggestion of Rochester Board member Robert Fuller, examined our relationship with the deaf community, we discovered that no member of that community had ever been recognized by the SAR locally. The Board unanimously agreed that this situation had to be corrected and Bob was asked to help us recognize a deaf person. He nominated Steven DeBottis, a man with a list of service credentials that is very impressive and Steve was presented with the Silver Good Citizenship Medal and Certificate. Steve's work for the deaf community is so far-reaching, that Dr. Alan Hurwitz, Vice-president of the Rochester Institute of Technology and Dean of the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, and a close friend of Steve's, agreed to introduce him to the people at the luncheon. DeBottis's list of accomplishments is extensive and ranges from serving as president of the local deaf people's social club to organizing, directing and playing in a series of dramatic performances in American Sign Language for a deaf audience. He was also the first person to "sign" for a local TV station in the Rochester market. He worked with the teleprompter just as the newscaster did. New York State Assemblywoman Susan John also sent her good wishes to the gathering along with an Assembly Resolution honoring Steve's work for the deaf community.

The Rochester Chapter is happy to recognize all of the honorees, but we are especially pleased with the reception from the deaf and hard of hearing community. It was a wonderful learning experience for the hearing members of the audience to observe and learn to work with the two very professional sign language interpreters present and we encourage any chapter that has not done so to have as grand a time as we did.

Rochester Chapter Report

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ESSAR President Peter K. Goebel

Compatriots,

Greetings. We have just concluded another great Annual Meeting of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. For those of you who attended the meeting, I hope that your attendance was worthwhile and I thank you for it. For those compatriots who could not be in attendance, I do hope that you will make every effort to attend the Annual Meeting next year and I will be most happy to see you there. Your attendance and input are what helps to improve our great Empire State Society and this is what helps to advance our country. This is especially true, now that our nation is under attack. We must help to defend America against these attacks on the United States. We cannot give up, nor should we ever give up.

We compatriots are members of a historical, educational, and patriotic organization that seeks to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, an appreciation for true patriotism, a respect for our national symbols, the value of American citizenship, and the unifying force of **e pluribus unum** that has created, from the people of many nations, **one nation and one people**. Each of us in the Sons of the American Revolution must resolve to do as much as we possibly can. There are so many ways that each compatriot can get involved and remain involved. Each SAR member must become and then remain as involved as possible in this current struggle for our nation. This will insure that our nation remains strong and able to fight off our attackers.

There are so many ways to get involved in the SAR with which we are all very familiar. The Center for Advancing America's Heritage is an important one we can and should all support, in order to perpetuate

the numerous incidences of patriotism, courage, sacrifice, tragedy, and triumph of all patriots who achieved the independence of the American people. This is vital right now to our country and to the future. Our nation's founders believed in their struggle against tyranny. The CAAH is relevant to all time and will inspire and strengthen each succeeding generation, as those generations are called upon to defend our freedoms both on the battlefield and in our public institutions throughout our great nation.

Each of us can and must do as much as possible as soon as possible. Many have already responded, but please delay no further. **It is very important that we obtain your expression of support for our SAR programs.** We are asking every member to, please, as a minimum, respond in writing supporting our existing programs by filling out, signing, and returning the post-paid card which was sent to you with this year's balloting materials. If you no longer have the card, please contact me, or the State Secretary, or your Chapter President, to obtain another card. Your support in this manner will help to attract grants for the CAAH from sources with aims similar to ours. This is a relatively painless expression of support for the CAAH. I thank those of you who have already returned them. I do hope that everyone will. Results in this area will pay off in great benefits for the SAR and for our nation.

With the annual balloting materials, you also received an ESSAR Questionnaire, which was to be filled out, and returned to me as soon as possible. I thank those of you who turned in so many great ideas. The questionnaires, or any suggestions, can still be given to me personally, by mail, or by email to

goebelpk@yahoo.com

to help us make our great state society even better.

Very special thanks go to those compatriots who contributed financially to the CAAH. Your donations both humbled and impressed me with your great generosity. I cannot thank you enough. Some do not want to do this and at the same time, if you feel that you do not want your donations to leave New York State at this time, the Empire State Society will gratefully accept your tax deductible gift to support the programs, aims, and objectives of the Sons of the American Revolution in New York State. Make your checks out to the **Empire State Society Sons of the American Revolution** and return them to the State President marked for the ESSAR. Thank you all again.

Public appearances of the ESSAR also remind our fellow citizens of the heroics and sacrifices that our patriot ancestors

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made to establish the United States of America and that we, the SAR, remind everyone, including the entire world, that we still honor those values and are very much willing to emulate them. We have been doing this for a long time.

June 9, 2006 marked the 100th anniversary of the Congressional Act chartering the Sons of the American Revolution. I hope that you enjoyed the article in the Sons of the American Revolution Magazine. It emphasized our many accomplishments in the past and showed how our current educational outreach programs, such as the Center for Advancing America's Heritage, can promote good citizenship to insure that our country lasts long into the future.

The ESSAR will continue to strive and to help lead the way in the many endeavors of the Sons of the American Revolution, as well as in all patriotic endeavors. The Empire Patriot should and will showcase our efforts and continue to show others what we do and that we are working to rise above it all. It's time for everyone to get to work for our nation. Congratulations to our recently elected state officers and to the new members of the Board of Managers. I look forward to serving with you and to your contributions to our Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, and to our nation.

See you all at our next meeting. In the words of President George W. Bush,

"We will not tire, we will not falter, and we will not fail." We remain dedicated to the victory of the United States of America over all of her foes, both foreign and domestic.

Peter K. Goebel President ■

ROCHESTER CHAPTER DEDICATES NEW GRAVESTONE



Left to Right, front row: Phyllis Stehm, Steve Clarke, Shirley Conheady (descendent and DAR member), Compatriot Daryl Verstrete; back row: Rex Fuller, Western Region V-P, ESSAR, with members of the color guard, VFW color guard with Post Quartermaster Steve Yuschak, far right.

On a sunny Sunday afternoon, 7 May, the Rochester Chapter of the ESSAR assisted the descendants of Patriot Stephen Bancraft in a dedication ceremony for a new gravestone at the rural Baker Cemetery, Walworth, Wayne Co., NY. Phyllis Stehm, a descendent from Texas and a DAR member, discovered the link to the Rochester Chapter's web site on the Wayne Co. Gen-web site and learned of the work to locate and photograph all the Patriot graves and headstones in our six-county service area.

Ms Stehm then contacted Compatriot Daryl Verstrete, Rochester's Graves Committee Chairman, and thus began the six-month-long process to arrange the ceremony, a process that required obtaining from the Veteran's Administration a new granite gravestone to replace the broken and illegible stone that previously marked Bancraft's grave.

When all was arranged, some 20 family members, friends and descendents gathered at the cemetery for the ceremony. Rochester Chapter President Steve Clarke served as master of ceremonies and Ms Stehm provided the background history for the life of Patriot Ancestor Bancraft.

The day's events were made all the more appropriate and colorful with the addition of color guards from the VFW Post 8458 from Walworth, NY, and the Western Region Color Guard, ESSAR. The SAR color guard drove two and a half hours to attend, and in full Revolutionary War uniforms. ■

BINGHAMTON CHAPTER HOSTS JOINT SAR-DAR LUNCHEON

The annual joint meeting of the Binghamton Chapter ESSAR and the Tuscarora Chapter, NSDAR was held on Saturday, 18 Feb 2006 at the Endwell United Methodist Church with the ESSAR chapter being the host. An attendance of over eighty members and guests was recorded. This joint luncheon is held always in February to honor the birthday of George Washington.

After opening remarks by the chapter president, Robert M.



Compatriot John Brant Dunkle presented with his Certificate of Membership

L to R Wayne G Thurston, Registrar, John Dunkle and his wife Helen, Robert M Haff, Chapter President

Haff, the chapter chaplain, Roger D. Cargill, gave the invocation and then asked for a moment of silence for the chapter compatriots who have joined their ancestors in the Chapter Eternal. They were Clayton Morgan Axtell, Jr., Benjamin Frederic Bodell, John Robert Camp, George C. Campbell, III and Douglas Oliver Haff.

Rather than just recite the Pledge of Allegiance, a tape of Red Skelton giving the importance of each line was then presented followed by the pledge. Many persons spoke to me after the close of the meeting stating Mr. Skelton's presentation was very moving.

Following the luncheon, newly elected compatriots were recognized. They were John Roland Bramley, Robert Branford Chellis,



Speakers Jim Radin and Lee Smigiel

John Brant Dunkle, Richard Harvey Engelhardt, Lauren Eldred Houghton and Stanley Lewis McFee.

A very interesting presentation was then given by Jim Radin and Lee Smigiel regarding the Clinton-Sullivan campaign. Both speakers are members of Revolutionary War re-enactor groups with Mr. Smigiel dressed as a typical line soldier of that period. Along with the presentation, the speakers spoke on equipment and clothing that a soldier would use during the campaign. These were on display for members and guests to look at after the talk. A question and answer session followed their talk.

Robert Morton Haff, President Binghamton Chapter ■

Editor's Note - The preceding article from Binghamton Chapter was not received in time for the May Issue. Sorry for the delay.

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crossings were rarely easy, and this one was no exception. One observer reported in his journal that the cold water was “nearly up to the waist.” The army then headed west to rendezvous with Wayne at Merion.

At 6 A.M. the following morning the army marched another 14 miles west. They finished their journey with their head in one tavern and their tail in another. That is, the front of the army encamped at White Horse Tavern and the rear was positioned at Warren Tavern. Their line stretched for three miles. The busy Washington, who had other business to attend to, made his headquarters from Malin Hall, a mile west of the Warren Tavern.

The Americans were now in a position to defend the all-important supply cities of Reading and Valley Forge, in addition to the munition works at Coventry and Warwick. Philadelphia was, for the present, protected. Chadd’s Ford, and the British, were 10 miles to the south. Washington had succeeded — for the time being — in placing his army in-between the British and the upper fords of the Schuylkill.

Quakers and Locals

To the natives of the Brandywine Valley, September 12, 1777 marked the first day in a healing process, which for some, would take years.

A war which the pacifist Quakers had prayed to prevent was thrust into their midst. The repulsive reality of battle, which Quaker silence, opposition, and isolation could not forestall, was dumped literally on their doorstep. For on that morning of September 12, those locals who ventured to the Birmingham Meeting House yard found droves of dead soldiers staring silently into a still sunrise.

To one observer’s eyes, Birmingham, locale of some of the heaviest fighting during the Battle of Brandywine, “exhibited a scene of destruction and waste.”

Many residents in the Brandywine Valley were pressed into emergency burial service. Anonymous bodies of dead Americans were precipitously thrown in a trench that was dug in the Meeting House yard. The business of burying would continue over the next several days. Some recently interred bodies were flushed from the earth by torrential rains; the locals had the gruesome task of burying these unfortunate souls a second time.

The armies passing through the Brandywine Valley had not only destroyed crops, commandeered cattle, quartered in houses, but taken an innocence which could never be given back.

The British

Back at Brandywine the day after the battle, the British also buried the dead.

Masters of the field, the victorious Redcoats were responsible for the wounded, dying, and dead of both armies.

The Birmingham Meeting House itself became a triage unit for both British and American wounded. Officers, of whom “several of distinction had fallen,” were operated on first. Doors were ripped from hinges to serve as gurneys and ad-hoc operating tables.

The only military operation on the 12th involved General Grant, who had been sent two miles east of the battlefield to scout in the direction of the American retreat.

Howe Come?

Critics accuse Howe of missing an opportunity to follow up on his triumph of the succeeding day. They argue that he might have vanquished Washington’s army once and for all, or failing that at least chase the Americans into Philadelphia. The least he could have done was move out and cut the Rebels from their supply base

at Reading. So, the question persists. How come Howe did not attack follow up on the 12th?

In all fairness to the British commander in chief, his army had just fought an exhausting battle the day prior. Many of his men had spent the day marching 17 miles at a quick pace; others had fought for hours under a blazing sun.

True the British had won the field in almost textbook-fashion, with the columns of Cornwallis and Knyphausen tied together in a near-perfect line. But Howe would have to follow up through unknown country without guaranteed supply lines — something the chary general was always reluctant to do. Moreover he was wary of falling into traps and losing soldiers needlessly. Soldiers were very difficult to replace. Further, Howe had over 400 wounded to tend to. Genuinely solicitous of his men, the British general made sure they were tended to the day following the battle.

On the 13th, General Howe turned his thoughts to Wilmington, where he intended to establish a base for his fleet when the British navy approached the Delaware River from the Head of Elk. A cavalry corps was sent to the city and captured the town without a fight. Though the Americans had fortified Wilmington, the timorous militia posted in the city retreated at the first sign of the enemy. The British booty included several cannon.

After the British took the city, Howe transported his Brandywine wounded to Wilmington. He also set up a garrison there, in case the Americans had any thoughts of recovering the city.

Finally, on the 15th, after four dilatory days, Howe gave the orders to move out. Presumably he was headed toward the upper fords of the Schuylkill, as the British would have to cross the river to capture either Philadelphia or Reading. Lord Howe consulted with Generals Cornwallis and Knyphausen to plan an attack. As he was holding this war council, Howe received intelligence reports detailing precisely where the Americans had crossed the Schuylkill and that they were marching along the Lancaster Road. This left the Americans just ten miles away.

To the Battle of the Clouds

Both generals were ready to go at it again.

Washington had “firm intent on giving the enemy battle.”

And the opportunity to do battle with the Americans was one Howe anticipated. Accordingly he divided his troops into two columns. At midnight on the 16th, the column led by Cornwallis set out.

Both armies moved toward the fateful events of the day. None of the commanders consulted Poor Richard’s Almanack to check the weather forecast, though.

The Day of the Battle

The troops under Cornwallis set out at midnight but the going was slow. A British officer recorded in his journal that there was “frequent halting on account of the night being very dark.” Cornwallis’ column was headed toward White Horse Tavern.

Knyphausen’s column set out at dawn. Accompanied by General Howe, this column went up the Wilmington Pike toward the Boot Tavern. At Turk’s Head, Howe splintered off another column. This column consisted of the Guards Brigade under Captain Matthew. It marched along the Pottstown Pike toward the Indian King Tavern. All three British columns were bellying up to bars.

Around 9 A.M., Washington learned of Howe’s advance. Hoping perhaps to catch the enemy unprepared and strung out along their marching paths, he ordered his troops forward to meet the British. The Americans marched slightly south and formed a three-

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mile line that stretched from one bar, the Three Tuns Tavern, westward to another, the Boot Tavern. It seems only fitting that all the action was centered around bars — because the weather was about to pour.

The Battle of the Clouds commenced at about 1 P.M. when Washington ordered **Count Casimir Pulaski**, the recently appointed “Commander of the Horse” (Cavalry), to scout the British position and delay their advance. Cornwallis espied Pulaski and the 300 militia he was leading and sent the 1st Light Infantry charging at the Americans. The Americans “shamefully fled at the first fire” and delayed the enemy not at all. A dozen American casualties resulted from this encounter, while the British were “without the loss of a man.”

The first meaningful encounter came when Generals Wayne and Maxwell, who had been detached forward to observe the enemies movement on the Chester-Dilworth Road, met Knyphausen’s column near the Boot Tavern. Scouting ahead of Knyphausen’s column were Hessian Jagers under Count Von Donop. These Hessians unexpectedly came upon the force led by Wayne and Maxwell who charged them. One observer recorded that Donop “was almost cut off,” from Knyphausen, but extracted himself after skillfully executing some maneuvers to his left. He rejoined Knyphausen.

Grenadiers were sent to reinforce the Jagers. These units formed an advance line against Wayne and Maxwell, who had taken a position “on high ground among some cornfields.” The Jagers, taking a page from the popular image of the Americans, were skilled in “irregular fighting.” They fought from behind fences and in fields and woods. At the White Horse Tavern, they “had an opportunity to demonstrate to the enemy their superior marksmanship and their skill with the amusettes.” After an intense exchange of fire, the Americans fell back into to a dense forest, “leaving behind a number of killed and wounded.”

On a high ground just west of the White Horse Tavern, the British formed a line of battle. Washington was forced to withdraw to “a valley of soft wet ground, impassable for artillery.” About this time, Matthew’s troops pulled up on Knyphausen’s left. They were unopposed and had a clear path into the exposed American flank. Washington, seeing he was in for trouble, ordered a withdrawal to higher ground. Now, the armies were set for a reprise of their Brandywine engagement just five days past. But things looked bleak for the Americans.

All of a sudden rain began to pour in buckets.

Major Bauermeister would later describe the deluge in a letter: “It came down so hard that in a few moments we were drenched and sank in mud up to our calves.”

Low clouds rolled through the valley and driving rain obscured the hilltops, hiding the combatants from each other. Powder was soaked; muskets sodden and useless. Tens of thousands of paper cartridges were ruined. General Henry Knox, commander of the American artillery recalled this as “a most terrible stroke to us.” Not only could neither side fire a shot, but the British were even unable to make a bayonet charge. The wind and mud prevented it. Washington retreated across the Schuylkill still keeping his army between the British and the supply cities.

Thus the Battle of the Clouds yielded few casualties. In the words of historian Edward Gifford, Jr., “It was the peace of God.”

It was also another missed opportunity for Howe.

Paoli Massacre

After the Battle of the Clouds, the bulk of the American army moved to Reading Furnace to replenish their ammunition. General Washington left behind Brigadier General Anthony Wayne and a regiment of troops to either harass the rear of the main body of British troops.

The British were camped at Tredyffrin in preparation of crossing the Schuylkill River and attacking Philadelphia. Lord Howe, however, got word that Wayne was lurking in ambush. Howe changed his plans. He would instead try to ambush Wayne at his camp in Paoli.

Just after midnight on September 21, the British led by Lord Grey launched a devastating strike into Wayne’s unprepared American camp. Grey had ordered his men to remove the flints from their rifles before the attack began. Bayonets, — a weapon Americans considered barbaric — would be the weapon of choice.

53 Americans were killed and over 100 wounded in Grey’s lightning raid. The use of the bayonet coupled with the notion that the British stabbed or burned the Americans who tried to surrender, made martyrs of those maimed and killed at Paoli. For the rest of the war, the British lived in fear that Wayne’s troops would try to avenge the affair that came to be known as the Paoli Massacre.

Midnight Paoli.

Hidden deep in a forest, homeboy Anthony Wayne, a 32-year-old Division leader, plans a surprise attack on the rear column of the British army. Around him, shadowy campfires dimly illuminate a meadow encampment of 1,500 soldiers under his command. Some troops are warming themselves in the chill first minutes of September 21; others are asleep in crude huts or “wigwams.” Wayne, who is virtually camped in his own backyard, oversees the careful wrapping of precious ammunition and reviews plans for his assault which is scheduled to commence in a few hours.

Brigadier General Wayne knew the area around Paoli well — he had grown up here. The encampment was located less than four miles from his birthplace and present home. As a youngster he had played war in the hills and hunted in the forests. Now he was a promising officer with intimate knowledge of the local terrain and roads. As such, Washington had given him a special mission: a surprise sortie into the nearby British rear column or a lightning raid aimed at the Redcoats’ baggage trains.

But disturbing reports had been trickling in throughout the night that the British themselves were planning a surprise attack.

The hunter was about to become the game.

Morning of the Massacre

At dawn on the morning of the 20th, Wayne wrote the following harried message to Washington: “There never was, nor never will be, a finer opportunity of giving the enemy a fatal blow than the present — for God’s sake push on as fast as possible.” Anxious to attack, Wayne did not wait for Washington to return from his ammunition-gathering mission. Instead, he marched his troops toward the British camp in Tredyffrin. He had hoped to find the enemy on the move, making it easier to attack their column from the rear. But hope soon turned to disappointment. Wayne observed, “When we arrived within a half mile of their encampment [we] found they had not stirred but lay too compact to admit attack with prudence.”

Wayne withdrew to a secluded camp two miles southwest of Paoli to await reinforcements, particularly Maxwell's command. Unbeknownst to Wayne, Washington had ordered Maxwell to the opposite side of the Schuylkill. Worse yet, Washington, after gathering new ammunition, made for Parker's Ford on the opposite side of the river. Perhaps worst of all, British patrols had intercepted several of Washington's dispatches which tipped Howe off to Wayne's whereabouts and plans. Though this game of cat-and-mouse was being played out virtually in Wayne's backyard, the British and their network of spies were getting far the better of it.

Howe Plans a Massacre

Once General Howe ascertained Wayne's position, he concocted a plan. First, rumors were floated that an attack of Philadelphia was imminent. Here British Captain John Andre takes up the story: *Intelligence having been received of the situation of General Wayne and his design of attacking our rear, a plan was concerted for surprising him, and its execution was entrusted to Major General Grey.*

Three Hours to Massacre

At about 10 p.m. on the night of the 20th, General Grey set out with the 42nd and 44th Regiments, the 2nd Light Infantry, and a group of dragoons who moved west toward Wayne's camp. Grey was supported by Colonel Thomas Musgrave who would leave at 11 p.m. and march toward Paoli. He would block any attempted escape to the north. The combined British force was nearly 5,000 men — treble Wayne's troop strength. Their attack would be executed in the dead of night.

Sometime between 9 and 10 o'clock, Wayne was readying his attack plans, when an old man named Morgan Jones was brought before him. Jones warned Wayne that a local named Mr. Clayton employed a servant who had been captured and released by the British earlier in the evening. While in captivity, the startled servant had overheard British soldiers discussing an attack on Wayne which was to take place that very night.

Wayne dismissed the old man and his story. The Brigadier General had it on good authority that the British were headed for Philadelphia the next morning. Surely the servant must have been confused. Just in case, though, Wayne increased the number of pickets guarding the camp's perimeter and sent out more patrols to reconnoiter the road toward the enemy camp.

Whether Wayne believed that the British knew of his whereabouts or thought an attack forthcoming is difficult to say. Certainly the sounds of 1,500 men camping in the woods must have been heard; his forest campfires gave off smoke; further, the area was aswarm with Tories more than willing to sell out Wayne's location to the British. All in all, Wayne did not appear overly concerned.

Accordingly, as a light rain fell on the night of the 20th, Wayne continued preparing to attack the British again early the next morning. This time he hoped they would be on the move. Great care was taken to make sure the ammunition did not get wet. Guns, gunpowder, and cartridges were wrapped in cloth. He did not want to take any chances with scarce ammunition — 400,000 cartridges had been ruined at the Battle of the Clouds.

No-Flint Grey

By now General Grey had started his stealthy mission. Before marching, the general took the remarkable step of ordering his troops to unload their weapons or remove the flints from their guns.

Only bayonets and swords would be used in the attack. Major Andre later explained Grey's rationale:

No soldier was suffered to load; those who would not draw their pieces took out their flints. It was represented to the men that firing discovered us to the Enemy, hid them from us, killed our friends and produced a confusion favorable to the escape of the Rebels and perhaps productive of disgrace to ourselves. On the other hand, by not firing we knew the foe to be wherever fire appeared and a charge ensured his destruction; that amongst the Enemy those in the rear would direct their fire against whoever fired in front, and they would destroy each other.

Thus did the British General earn his nickname: No Flint Grey.

"Here we are and there they go."

The British were guided toward Wayne's camp by Tory farmers who had also given them the American password for that night: "Here we are and there they go." Use of the password allowed the British to approach American pickets without suspicion. And when the Americans then let their guard down the British would slide up to the pickets and slice them up with their bayonets.

To further heighten secrecy, the British detained any citizen who happened to be out that night. They didn't want word of their advance leaked to Wayne. Again Captain Andre takes up the story:

About three miles from [our] camp they turned to the left and proceeded to the Admiral Warren [a tavern], where, having forced intelligence from a blacksmith, they came in upon the out sentries, piquet and Camp of the Rebels.

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"THE STORY CONTINUES" and the "Story" will continue in the November issue of the Empire Patriot and the title will read just that! Ed

WESTCHESTER-PUTNAM CHAPTER

The Westchester-Putnam Chapter held our Spring Meeting on April 22 at the Brasserie Swiss restaurant in Ossining. Our guests of honor were Gregory Zimei, 2006 Empire State Society Eagle Scout competition first place winner and his parents. Greg was presented with his engraved medal for finishing first in the Westchester-Putnam council competition. He read his contest essay on John Adams to the chapter members and guests.

The annual chapter elections were held for 2006-2007 with the entire proposed slate elected. Ken Stevens will serve as President, Walt Thompson as Vice President/Registrar, Bill Brown III, Secretary, Gordon Miller, Treasurer, Allan Warnecke, Genealogist and Stewart Manville, Historian.

The Yorktown Historical Society invited the chapter to join in the commemoration of the 225th anniversary of the Battle of Pines Bridge, which occurred May 14, 1781. The ceremonies were held on June 11 and included a wreath laying, with a 21 gun salute by re-enactors representing regiments of the New York Line, at the graves of Colonel Christopher Greene and Major Ebenezer Flagg who died in the battle along with 13 black enlisted men of the 1st Rhode Island regiment. The battle was later re-enacted with more than 40 participants, including cavalry, in a field at a restaurant sponsoring the event, across the street from Davenport House, the site of the battle. The Westchester-Putnam chapter was able to add to the day by contacting National and arranging for Christopher Greene Covell, a descendant of Colonel Greene and son of Compatriot Walter Covell of the Rhode Island Society, to participate in the commemoration. *Kenneth Stevens, Chapter President* ■

NEWTOWN BATTLE CHAPTER PRESIDENT'S REPORT

The original battle site of the Battle of Newtown is being considered by the National Parks Service as one of the top 4 Revolutionary War battle sites in the Nation and plans are being proposed to give this site National Park status. Mr. Paul Hawke, Chief of the American Battlefield Protection Program, and "arm" of the National Park Service, held a meeting on 12 May 2006 with the owners of the present property and local groups to discuss the future of Newtown Battlefield. Mr. Hawke states, "The English considered the Battle of Newtown as important as the battles at Saratoga and Yorktown. It's why the English stopped fighting. That was one of the big reasons". The battle site is currently part of a 110 acre farm. The Newtown Battlefield State Park where the Revolutionary War re-enactments are held each year is not part of the original battlefield but overlooks the site. During the 225th anniversary in 2004 the owners of the farm permitted the recreation of the battle on the original land. The National Parks Service wants to ensure that the Revolutionary War site is preserved and is taking steps to do so which would include federal protection as well as including possible national park status.

During the Battle of Newtown there were four Patriots killed and buried on the site. Three died the very first day of the battle and one, Lt. Nathaniel McCauley, died the next morning due to his leg being amputated from a rifle ball which shattered his knee. Our chapter continues to work on plans to honor these Patriots who were buried in unmarked graves near a small cemetery known as "The Knoll" (formerly the Baldwin Cemetery). Several people were instrumental in locating these graves and gravestones have been ordered. We are hoping to have these markers arrive in time to have a dedication ceremony around the anniversary date of the battle in August. As a result of these planning sessions, we have been asked by members of a local historical society if it would be possible to obtain markers for a number of Patriots buried in two other cemeteries located close to the battle site. Should these request forms be approved by the Veterans Affairs Department, we could be honoring as many as 25 more Patriots some who also may have been in the same battle at Newtown. Compatriot Samuel Pulford (Newtown Battle Chapter's Treasurer) has put together a very interesting book entitled regarding The Knoll Cemetery and information of the area. Sam's Patriot Ancestor's are also buried in the cemetery. Should you be interested in obtaining a copy of this book, you can contact Sam or Compatriot Sheldon Robinson for more information.

ESSAR Western Region Vice President, Rex Fuller, members of the Western Region Honor Guard, and I have been asked to march with the "Fort Smith 3rd NY Regt." in the Colonial Days Parade being held 10 Jun 2006 in Painted Post, NY. I have spoken about the "Regt." before regarding there being 60+ Elementary School students who are VERY knowledgeable in information about the Revolutionary War era. You have to see these "troops" in action to believe them and their dedicated teachers who are keeping this history alive. Because of all their interest Newtown Battle Chapter was recently given the "OK" to establish a new CAR Society in the area and we expect to have the required number of approved applicants to be formally installed soon.

Due to a death in the family of our chapter Knight Essay Contest Winner, he was not able to attend our April meeting for pre-

sensation of his awards. We have rescheduled this presentation for our 15 July 2006 meeting as well as honoring another gentleman with a SAR Flag Certificate Award.

On August 26, 2006, the chapter will be holding its Annual Chapter Family Picnic at the Newtown Battlefield State Park about five miles East of Elmira, NY located just off from 1-86 (also known as Route 17 and Southern Tier Expressway). This event will take place during the Revolutionary War Re-enactment Weekend and there is always plenty to eat as well as excitement from the "Revolutionary War battles" going on around the area. You're welcome to attend, but the chapter is not responsible for anyone being taken "hostage" by the Tories, Native Americans, or British Troops which are constantly patrolling the area. If you would like to attend the festivities just drop me a line at; billsue3@juno.com for more information. *William Woodworth, President* ■

LADIES FOR THE SAR LIBRARY

Several years ago, the NSSAR decided to build a genealogical research library near their headquarters in Louisville, KY. To assist in raising funds for this project, a committee was formed consisting of the wives of some SAR members. The main project which these ladies decided upon was the creation and sale of a cookbook consisting of recipes submitted by the SAR members and their ladies. Plus, recipes were also submitted from 4 U.S. Presidents — Presidents Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter, George H. Bush, and George W. Bush.

Initially, the recipes came in slowly and I was able to try each new recipe — my husband enjoyed that task — but soon came in too quickly for that! These recipes were published in a cookbook by Morris Press. The committee decided to sell these cookbooks to SAR, DAR and CAR members, plus other organizations, sales to private individuals (many people gave the cookbooks as Christmas gifts), etc. Although there will not be another printing of cookbooks, I still have 3 cookbooks which sell for \$17 each.

As of this date, the committee has donated about \$31,000 to the new SAR library. Personally, I want to thank everyone who submitted a recipe and/or bought a cookbook. I especially want to recognize Don Piron for submitting the very first recipe from the ESSAR — Makes-Its-own-Crust Coconut Pie, p. 178 in the cookbook Thank you again for supporting this project - isn't it great what can be accomplished when we all work together!!

Submitted by Susan Woodworth ■

ESSAR PATRIOT GRAVES COMMITTEE

Greetings from the ESSAR Patriot Graves Committee. We have been formed not only to keep a registry of our Revolutionary War Patriot Ancestor's grave location and information, but in hopes of helping in some way with your researching.

We have added a talented gentleman, Robert R Fuller, to the committee who will be in charge of creating and keeping our data base record information up to date. Your help is also needed with this project and we have enclosed a Graves Registry Form if you would like to complete it and send the information to Bob so that he can enter everything into the new data base. This form is for ALL the Patriots you have information about not just your Pri-

► *Continued page 9 column 1*

mary Ancestor. If you know of any Patriot Graves in cemeteries near where you live, take a moment to copy the information and send it in. Feel free to make as many copies of this form as you wish and send all copies of this completed form with your information to him either via regular mail or e-mail. His home address is "Mr. Robert R Fuller - P.O. Box 508 - Henrietta, NY 14467-0508" and his e-mail address is; RFuller953@aol.com

*Thank you for your help, William J. Woodworth - Chairman
Thomas E. Bird, Ph.D. Richard H. Fullam, Robert R Fuller,
Otway O. Pardee, Daryl VerStreate, Jr. ■*

WOMEN MEMBERS OF THE SAR ??? ALMOST OR MAYBE?

Did you ever think of a "men's" Patriotic Lineage Society as having both men and women in its membership? Did you ever think that the SAR could have been that society AND may have allowed women as members at one time for a short while?

The story begins with a neighbor of one of Newtown Battle Chapter's members cleaning their cellar and almost tossing a letter into the trash if it hadn't been for noticing the words, "Sons of the American Revolution" written in the letter's message. The envelope and letter contents were given to me and had been written on December 5, 1905 by a gentleman named, William O. McDowell- the founder of the Sons of the American Revolution Society.

The five page letter was written to Mr. McDowell's cousin who lived in Ohio at that time. Typewritten on pages 2-4 are some interesting revelations in regards to the SAR. I quote the following from this correspondence;

"To me the test of Liberty is that it shall bring Peace to the World.

In the first century, however, there was one particular in which I felt that the County had fallen far short of its opportunity — that is, in appropriating as an equally valuable political asset women by the side of man, and so I was led as the first step towards a greater future for Democratic-Republican institutions to inaugurate, on the birthday of our second century as a Nation, in the name of the American Revolution and of the principles for which it stood, and in the name of all the success that had come to this people and to the world out of the American Revolution, women by the side of man — giving her exactly the same recognition under the law and in the name of the Spirit of '76, in a Society founded upon these memories — that is, I led in organizing the "Sons of the American Revolution", admitting to membership upon exactly equal terms the Daughters as well.

One of the State Societies that had been previously organized (that of New York) objected to this idea and went off by themselves, making the Society of the "Sons of the American Revolution". At the end of the first year the "Sons of the American Revolution", in the interest of peace and accord with their brothers of New York, amended their constitution, excluding the further admission of females — this at the convention held in Louisville, KY., April 30, 1890, and I gave notice from the Floor of the Convention that I would immediately proceed to issue a call bringing into existence the Daughters of the American Revolution as an independent, but as a sister society.

The call was issued and the meeting was held in Washington

on October 11th that year (1890). I was called upon to preside at the organizing meeting, and out of this meeting came the present great Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution with some six hundred and ninety-four chapters and about fifty thousand members. This society publishes a directory of its members (I think the cost is \$1.), and if you wish to obtain a copy you can do so by addressing the Committee on the Compiling of Directory, D.A.R., No. 902 F Street, Washington, D.C. You will find that your State of Ohio has thirty-six chapters and Mrs. Orlando J. Hodge, No. 1096 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, is State Regent."

Included with this letter is another letter dated March 27, 1903 and the author of this letter is, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution thanking Mr. McDowell for his organizing the DAR.

It's interesting to note that the New York Society was the one to stop the SAR from being a "co-ed" society, but according to the contents of the letter the Constitution was not amended to exclude the "further admission of females" until one year later, so were there any women who may have applied for membership in that first year?

*Submitted by - Bill Woodworth. President
Newtown Battle Chapter, SAR ■*

ANDRUSTOWN MASSACRE

A memorial service was held on July 16th to commemorate those who died in an Indian raid back in 1777. It was probably a raid that most New Yorkers know little about but it shows the type of violence that was a common event back during the War for American Independence. By definition, a massacre is the indiscriminate killing of human beings or brutal murders. Andrustown was all of that.

Andrustown was begun in 1739 when a man with the name of Henderson purchased 20,000 acres of land, south of Little Falls. The early residents of that community were Palatines and the name gradually came to be known as Andrea's Town or Andrustown. During the French and Indian War Palatine Village (Herkimer) was destroyed but Andrustown was spared because of its out of the way location.

By 1776, Andrustown was tied economically and religiously to German Flatts. The men there served in the militia and their fields produced wheat, hay and livestock to the Continental Army. There were attacks on the north side of the river and Andrustown realized their time would soon come.

Come it did! A party of 300 Tories and 150 Indians under the leadership of Joseph Brant were only a few miles away at Little Lake. On the morning of July 18th, he dispatched Captain Caldwell, with a small war party to Andrustown. They were under orders not to kill or capture any women at that place, only to plunder what they could. Food, clothing and guns were taken after which all the houses and barns were reduced to ashes. In the assault three men were killed and scalped. The women were spared. The next day soldiers from Fort Herkimer went to the scene but the community of Andrustown was gone forever. All that remains are fields that are tilled and harvested and a couple of historical markers.

*Terry L. Sheldon, President,
Oriskany Battle Chapter ■*

NEW YORK ROTC CHAPTER ASSIGNMENTS - COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES & HIGH SCHOOLS

U.S. Navy

NEW YORK ROTC UNITS COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

U.S. Army

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. Francais 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

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. ■

FINGERLAKES CHAPTER

The Fingerlakes Chapter is nearing completion of its first year of operation. It has been a very successful year, having grown from a standing start to a membership of 27 with regular bi-monthly meetings. Members have been active promoting the SAR in local schools. We have shared meetings with our local DAR chapter, had a T-shirt sale; a Spaghetti dinner fund-raiser, thanks to the courtesy of our local Eagles club; and had a vigorous speakers program which has included presentations on: our nation building efforts in Iraq, by Major Swartwood, a member recently returned from a year's duty in Iraq; on the early native American "Carantouan" settlement in the Southern tier Susquehanna Valley by D. Twigg, Director, Susquehanna River Archeological Center, and on the southern Battles of the American Revolution by G. Hauck.

Submitted by James Dunn, Chapter President ■

COLUMBIA-MID HUDSON VALLEY CHAPTER



Eagle Scout Bronze Good Citizen winners Peter Fildes, Christopher Anderson and Austin Dugger

The Columbia-Mid Hudson Valley Chapter meeting was held April 1st at the Skytop Steakhouse in Kingston. The thirty-five in attendance consisted of twelve members, eight spouses and fifteen guests.

Three Bronze Good Citizen Eagle Scouts winners, Austin W. Dugger, Peter J. Fildes and Christopher J. Anderson, and their families, and the George & Stella Knight Essay award winner, Kelly Smith and her family, joined us as guests. Christopher's family will see him off to West Point this fall. Both Christopher and his father, John, have their SAR applications at national level and should become new members by our next meeting.

Two new members, Austin W. Dugger, son of Wayne Dugger and Steven J. Petsche, grandson of Rodney S. Andrews, Chapter President, were introduced. Steven is a senior at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, NY, majoring in Bio-medical Engineering and has lived in Round Rock, TX, since 1994.

The new officers were elected as follows: Rodney S. Andrews, President; Bernard (Bud) H. Weaver, Jr., Vice President; and Alan D. Coon, reelected as Secretary/Treasurer. Rod reappointed Lloyd

Loop to Registrar and Robert French to Chaplain and John M. Helmeyer to the new position of Chapter Historian.

We ask that anyone knowing any chapter history to please contact us. John, our chapter president for the past 3 years, was presented with a Past President pin and certificate along with our new chapter name tag.

A resolution for "Years of Service" awards for Chapter members was passed recognizing 20, 25, 30, 35 years and up. The Chapter will buy the pins and certificates. Each member will be notified when they will be awarded a service pin starting at our next meeting which will be held on the 2nd or 3rd Saturday in September at a restaurant to be determined.



Rodney Andrews, new elected Chapter President presenting SAR certificate to new member, Steven Petsche who is also our chapter's web master, and John Helmeyer, retiring Chapter President

Our new website at <http://www.geocities.com/cmhvsar> is maintained by webmaster is Steven Petsche. Renee A. Petsche, Rod's daughter and a DAR member, created and helps update the website. Because of the hours she has spent on this project, our Chapter awarded her The Medal of Appreciation which was presented to Steven Petsche in her absence. We want to thank Renee, Steven, and his twin sister, Katherine, also a DAR member, for all their hard work on the website and their continued support.

Finally, in May, Arthur J. Bowen replaced Robert Finch at the State Board of Managers meeting and John Helmeyer and Henry Croteau, Jr. were reelected to the Board. Rod Andrews remains on the Board as well.

Rodney Andrews, Chapter President ■

BOARD OF MANAGERS MEETING

The next regularly scheduled Empire State Society Board of Mangers Meeting will be held Saturday September 23. 2006. The meeting will be hosted by Saratoga Battle Chapter. Details regarding location and menu etc., are unavailable at this time. If you wish to attend, please contact your chapter President for confirmation.

Associate yourself with men of good quality if you esteem your own reputation for 'tis better to be alone than in bad company. George Wahington

SARATOGA BATTLE CHAPTER - WINNER OF THE PAUL K ADDAMS CUP

Registrar Duane Booth proudly announces that Saratoga Battle Chapter enrolled the most new members of any Empire State Society chapter for calendar year 2005. For this they have received a \$500 prize check from ESSAR as well as possession of the coveted Addams Cup for one year.

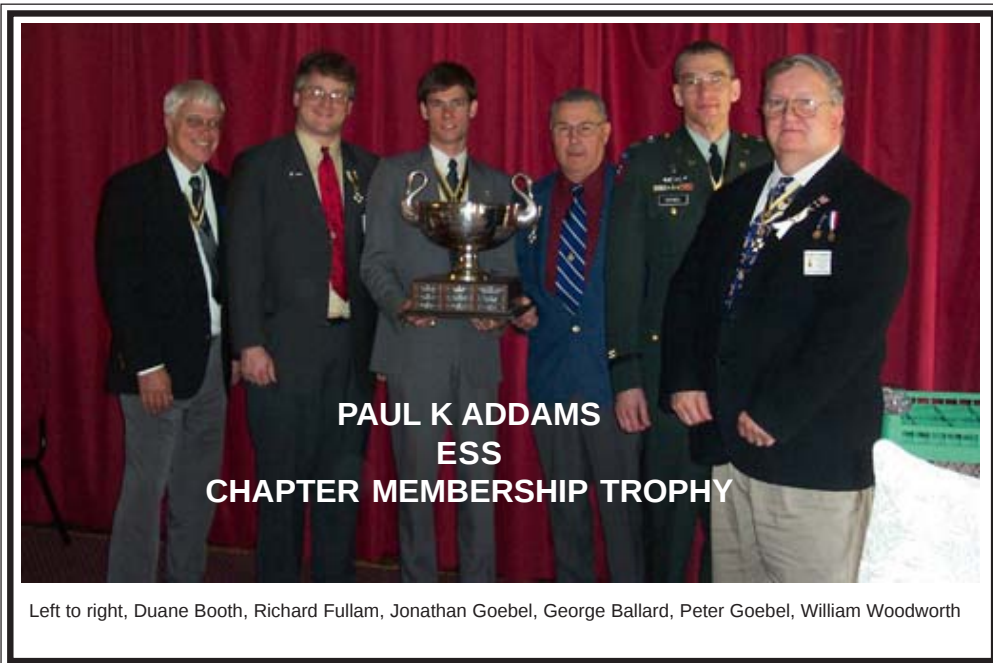
Registrar Booth recognized compatriots Harry Taylor, Rick Saunders and Dennis Marr as having contributed to this achievement. As of 15 May 2005, Saratoga Battle Chapter is now the largest in the Empire State Society, with 140 primary members, 7 dual state members and 3 dual chapter members, for a total of 150.

Thirty-four applications are pending approval (19 of these are included in the above count), which gives us a great head start towards possibly repeating as Addams Cup winners for 2006.

Even after we lose 7 members to the new Valcour Battle Chapter in the north country, we will still be the largest chapter in the State society. Congratulations to all whose hard work makes these numbers possible. The Chapter extends a hearty welcome to . . .

Bryan M. Booth - Saratoga Springs, NY Kevin T. Booth - Greenwich, NY
Robert H. Booth 11- Greenwich, NY Michael S. Companion - Ballston Spa, NY
Robert A. Proctor III - Mount Kisco, NY David S. Redick - Washburn, MO
LTC Earl P. Redick (Ret.) - Waterloo, NY - Geoffrey P. Redick - Ballston Spa, NY
LTC Gregory M. Redick (Ret.) - Springfield, VA - Bret D. Trufant - Greenwich, NY

The coveted Addams Cup, as near as we can figure out, was named after Paul K Addams, a member of Huntington Chapter and past president of the Empire State Society.



It was brought to light in 1984 and was first awarded to Huntington Chapter in recognition of having recruited the most new members for a calendar year (1984). During Stephen Arter's term of office as president, 1994-1996, a base plate was purchased and attached to the bottom along with engraved plates and a monetary gift of \$500.00 was approved by the State Board of managers to be awarded to the winning Chapter. Past winners were: Huntington, 1984,86 - New York, 1985, 87, 91, 93 - Rochester, 1988, 89, 95 - Buffalo, 1992 - Binghamton, 1990 - Saratoga Battle, 1994, 2006 - First New York Continental, 1996, 97, 99, 00, 02, 03 - Newtown Battle, 1998, 01, 05 - Oriskany Battle, 2004

Congratulations Saratoga!!! ■



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