



Drumbeat

with *Flintlock & Powderhorn*



News of the Sons of the Revolution

Double Issue

Volume 33 Numbers 2 - 3

Summer-Fall 2015

The Resurgence of Gen. Nathanael Greene *Mission Accomplished!*

To all supporters of the GSSR Nathanael Greene statue project, we say thank you. To all who believed in its worthiness, we salute you. An idea that was launched a few years ago among General Officers has now come to fruition. It is proof-positive in the power of initiative, perseverance, and patriotism. [The complete list of supporters may be seen on pp. 6-8, Vol. 32, No. 2 of Drumbeat (Summer 2014).]

Because of all persons who contributed to the bronze likeness of Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene, the memory of such a wondrous patriot has now been elevated to the stature it deserves and preserved for generations to come.

As the U.S. Army declared in its own press re—Continued on page 8



Unveiled statue of Nathanael Greene.
—Photo by David H. Dickey

"She Sailed Like a Bird!"



The Breitling Jet Team welcomes Hermione to U.S. waters. See more on Hermione, pp. 11 - 16.

—Source: breitling.com



On Thomas Jefferson's 272nd Birthday

Region 2 General Vice President and New Jersey member Caswell Cooke represented the General Society at the seventy-second annual celebration of Thomas Jefferson's birthday. The ceremony took place at the Jefferson Memorial in Washington, D.C. In a report about the event to General President Curtis P. Cheyney III, Caswell said, "The day in Washington at Mr. Jefferson's memorial was beautiful. The weather was in our favor with spring everywhere. The cherry trees were in a mass of blooms, tourists were roaming the parks, and the SAR of Washington [District of Columbia Society, SAR] did a fine job."

The event, which took place on 13 April 2015, featured an Armed Forces Full Honors Wreath Laying Ceremony. Brig. Gen. Roger L. Cloutier, Jr., director, G-37 Force Management, Army Force Management School commandant, was the officiating officer during the ceremony. Caswell reported there were some fifteen to twenty ornamental wreaths presented, including on behalf of the GSSR. President Barack Obama sent a wreath from the White House. It was presented at 9 a.m. by Major General Jeffrey Buchanan, Commanding General of the Military District of Washington.—*Editor*



Full honors given to memorialize President Thomas Jefferson.



The wreath provided by the General Society.



The Jefferson Memorial in spring.
—Source: washington.org



GVP Caswell Cooke represented the GSSR.
—Above photos courtesy of Caswell Cooke

Groundbreaking Ceremony Held for Washington Home Replica

Toward the end of April, The George Washington Foundation held a groundbreaking ceremony to mark the start of construction on an interpretive replica of George Washington's boyhood home at Ferry Farm, located outside Fredericksburg, Virginia. The first phase of the project includes reconstructing the kitchen and outbuildings and recreating the period landscape that surrounded the structures.



Original home's excavation site.
—Source: dayofarchaeology.com

In July 2008, archaeologists unearthed the foundational remains of the long-sought-after home where Washington was raised. To date, over 750,000 artifacts have been unearthed at Ferry Farm.

When the Washington family lived there, the home was commonly referred to as “the Washington home farm.” It was later renamed Ferry Farm, after the historic ferry that was located nearby on the Rappahannock River. In 1996, Ferry Farm was saved from commercial development through the hard work and determination of the Regents and Trustees of The George Washington Foundation (known then as the Kenmore Association), a long list of individuals, and several organizations.—*Editor*

Jamestowne Skeletons Identified

The Smithsonian Institute officials and Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation in early August announced the identities of four skeletal remains that were found buried under the chancel of Historic Jamestowne's Anglican church. Scientists have identified the four skeletons as those of:

- Rev. Robert Hunt, the chaplain at Jamestown and the colony's Anglican minister, who died at age 39 in 1608;
- Capt. Gabriel Archer, who died at age 34 in

1609 or 1610, during the “starving time;”

- Sir Ferdinando Wainman, who came to Jamestown with his first cousin, the governor of Virginia, and died at about age 34 in 1610; and
- Capt. William West, who died in 1610 during a skirmish with the Powhatan at age 24.



Bill Kelso, director of Jamestown Rediscovery, pauses with the skeletal remains recently identified.—Source: dailymail.co.uk

The remains were unearthed in 2013, but anthropologists at Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation wanted to research the identities as completely as possible before announcing any names to the public. “What we have discovered here in the earliest English church in America are four of the first leaders of America,” historian James Horn was quoted as saying. Horn is president of the Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation. “There's nothing like it anywhere else in this country.”—*Editor*

240th Anniversary of the MecDec

This spring marked the 240th Anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence delivered to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia by Captain James Jack of Charlotte, North Carolina. The document was signed and approved by two



Capt. James Jack, Charlotte, N.C.
—Source: vebidoo.com

dozen prominent leaders in North Carolina on 20 May 1775.

In the following days, a Committee of Safety in Charlotte adopted twenty resolves (now known as the “Mecklenburg Resolves”). They were essentially executive bylaws designed to set forth how the County would be governed. Afterwards, Captain James Jack, a local merchant, volunteered to carry all resolutions and new laws to the Second Conti-

mental Congress in Philadelphia where they are delivered to Richard Caswell and William Hooper, two of North Carolina's delegates to the Continental Congress. They sent Captain Jack back home with a letter of support, but did not bring up the Mecklenburg Declaration or Mecklenburg Resolves before the Congress.—*Editor*

The Washington Book Prize

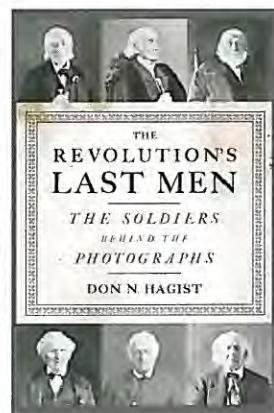
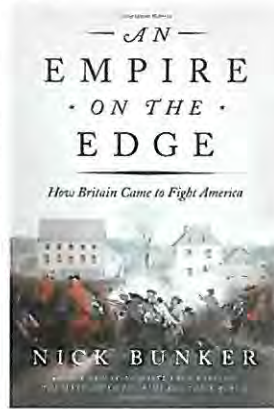
The George Washington Book Prize was awarded earlier this year to author and independent scholar Nick Bunker for *An Empire on the Edge: How Britain Came to Fight America* (Knopf). This annual prestigious prize honors the year's best new book on early American history, especially books that are written for a broad audience.

The three institutions that sponsor the prize — Washington College, the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, and George Washington's Mount Vernon — are devoted to furthering historical scholarship that contributes to the public understanding of the American Revolution and the founding era.

An Empire on the Edge is a probing account of Great Britain's internal political and financial tensions on the eve of revolution. Drawing on a careful study of primary sources from Britain and the United States, Bunker crafts a compelling story of the deepening antagonism between England and her colonies, giving equal weight to the commercial as well as the political ambitions of the British Empire.

The Revolution's Last Men

By the time of the Civil War, only a handful of veterans of the American Revolution still survived. Six of those men were photographed for an 1864 book entitled *The Last Men of the Revolution*, by Reverend E. B. Hillard. The biographies of the men were scant, and the little information that was available on their lives was in some cases inaccurate and in other instances



—Source: allthingsliberty.com

implausible.

A new book out this year, *The Revolution's Last Men: The Soldiers behind the Photographs*, by Don N. Hagist, offers new perspectives on the lives of these men. Hagist shines light on their actual service, from enlistment to discharge, and provides new details of their relatively quiet postwar lives.

It also encapsulates the inaccuracies and uncertainties of the 1864 accounts. Don N. Hagist is editor of *Journal of the American Revolution*, the online magazine founded by Todd Andrlik in 2012, and he maintains the blog, "British Soldiers, American Revolution" at redcoat76.blogspot.com.—*Editor*

Two Shepherd Essay Winners

In mid-April, more than twenty eighth-grade students from North Royalton Middle School near Cleveland submitted essays on the life and legacy of Sgt. John Shepherd. Two winners, Julia Korpusik and Matthew Lam, were awarded the inaugural Shepherd Scholarship, a three-day trip to Washington, D.C. The trip took place on 20–22 May 2015, and while there, Julia and Matthew enjoyed a tour of key monuments and governmental institutions by Educational Discovery Tours.



Matthew Lam, far left, and Julia Korpusik, center, with school officials.—Source: North Royalton City Schools

Mr. Shepherd is the longest-lived veteran of the Revolutionary period thus far known, although there is no surviving image of him. Born in 1729, he died in 1847 at the age of 117 years, nine months, and eighteen days. Sgt. Shepherd served under General Washington in the French & Indian War and again during the War for Independence.

This year's scholarship program was headed by SR member Charles Phebus, who is Shepherd's fourth great-grandson. He raised funds from out-of-state lineage societies and interested individuals, including the late Timothy Beard. Mr. Phebus discovered Shepherd's gravesite in North Royalton after decades of research. ■—*Editor*

42nd Triennial, Williamsburg, Va.



What better place for this distinguished General Society to gather for its 42nd Triennial Meeting than the state where the final battle of the American Revolution took place and where five of our nation's first six Presidents were born and, later, were buried? The Virginia Society welcomes you to this profoundly historic place we call home.

"The General Society of the Sons of the Revolution came into being in 1876, during a wave of patriotic fervor while our nation was celebrating the 100th anniversary of American independence. Nearly two decades later, on June 7, 1895, the Virginia Society was organized. Since then, more than thirteen hundred Virginia men, through the good times and bad, through the depressions and wars, the Virginia Society has striven to perpetuate the ideals of the American Revolution."—from www.vssr.org

2015 Sons of the Revolution Triennial Williamsburg, Virginia October 1 – 4, 2015

It is with great enthusiasm that the Sons of the Revolution in the Commonwealth of Virginia invite Society members and their guests to Williamsburg, Virginia, for the Sons of the Revolution 2015 Triennial Meeting. We are excited to welcome all first-time visitors and to welcome back those who have previously visited the “Old Dominion.” We offer the following agenda of events for your enjoyment. We look forward to seeing you this fall!

Thursday Evening, October 1st—Cocktail Reception and dinner at the Two Rivers Country Club with indoor and outdoor receptions compliments of the Pennsylvania Society Color Guard. (<http://governorsland.com/>)

Friday Evening, October 2nd—Cocktail reception and dinner at the Williamsburg Lodge, Williamsburg. (www.colonialwilliamsburg.com/stay/williamsburg-lodge/)

Saturday Evening, October 3rd—Reception and black tie dinner in the Virginia Room at the Williamsburg Lodge. The evening will feature The Virginia Military Institute’s Pipe & Drum Corps and guest speaker Brian Kilmeade, author of *George Washington’s Secret Six: the Spy ring that Saved the American Revolution*, and Fox News commentator.

Sunday Morning, October 4th—Processional to or from Bruton Parish, service time TBD. Farewell Sherry immediately following the processional, concluding the 42nd Triennial. (www.brutonparish.org)



Governor's Land at Two Rivers Country Club—Source: governorsland.com

Between scheduled events, you will have many opportunities (either independently or through the Triennial) to tour Colonial Williamsburg, nearby Yorktown and Yorktown battlefields, Jamestown Island, golf at the Golden Horseshoe County Club and shop at the many boutiques and retail outlets located in and around Williamsburg. (<http://www.colonialwilliamsburg.com/do/wellness-and-recreation/golf/>)

We will have a block of rooms at the Williamsburg Lodge, just steps away from one of America’s colonial capitals. Registration includes a three-day “open pass” to Colonial Williamsburg. Here you can share the camaraderie of fellow Sons and their guests, tour on your own, or just relax and enjoy the Virginia hospitality offered free of charge.

Note: Please visit the General Society website (www.sr1776.org) or the Virginia Society website (www.VSSR.org) for a complete schedule, including costs and times. There will be a link on both websites for accessing the GSSR block of rooms to make your reservations.

Should you have questions, please contact **Emmett Avery**, VSSR Secretary (emmettavery@gmail.com) or **Matson Roberts**, GSSR Treasurer and VSSR Past President (mroberts@RVAconstruction.com). Or call the General Society Headquarters in Williamsburg at (800) 593-1776.



General Society Sons of the Revolution

42nd Triennial - October 1 - 4, 2015 - Williamsburg, Virginia



Your Name _____ State Society _____

Address _____

Telephone _____ Email Address _____

Highest Past/Current Office Held _____
Or State Delegate Representative

Name (or Nickname) for Badge _____

Wife or Guest Name for Badge _____

_____ Persons Registered – through Sept. 18th* (\$395 per person) \$ _____

_____ Persons Registered – after Sept 18th* (\$425 per person) \$ _____

_____ Persons – Optional Friday Jamestown Excursion (\$75 per person) \$ _____

* Date received at GSSR headquarters. Total \$ _____

Please make checks payable to “Sons of the Revolution in the Commonwealth of Virginia”

Send to: **Sons of the Revolution**
P.O. Box 18032
Richmond, VA 23226

Registration fees include: Oct 1 – Cocktail reception and dinner hosted by the Pennsylvania Society Color Guard at Two Rivers Country Club, on the banks of the James River; Oct 2-3 – Cocktail reception and dinner at The Williamsburg Lodge; Oct 4 – Bruton Parrish Church Service and Farewell Sherry; Colonial Williamsburg Pass(es); Breakfasts and all Business Meetings.

PLEASE RESERVE YOUR ROOM NOW

For **Online Reservations**, visit this Booking Website: <https://resweb.passkey.com/go/28265>

For **Telephone Reservations**, call toll-free 1-800-261-9530†

†When calling, please use the Booking ID# 28265.

The conference reservations office is open Mon-Fri, 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

—*The Remaking of Nathanael Greene continued from page 1*

lease, Mr. Cheyney, as head of the GSSR, and Kate Hammond, Superintendent for the Valley Forge National Historic Park, “were recognized for leading the commemoration of the sacrifices and perseverance of the Revolutionary War generation.”

The statue has been erected outside the George Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge, gazing southward from the north side of the Valley Forge Park Road southward over an impressive vista of hallowed ground. The statue itself was envisioned and created by Susie Chisholm of Savannah. She had done life-sized bronze likenesses of Samuel Adams and Minuteman John Parker for the Boston Tea Party Ships and Museum. She had also done a life-size rendering of singer-songwriter Johnny Mercer that graces Ellis Square in Savannah.

“It is imperative not only to make the sculpture life-like, but also to give it life,” Susie said. “I spend a good deal of time before beginning a project getting to know the subject... I believe it is very important to invest in the personality of the person, not just cover his or her surface features,” she said.

Poignant Moments

One of the most poignant moments of the unveiling ceremony on 7 Aug 2015 was the recognition of cousins Kate and Tom Greene of Rhode Island.

Kate is the general’s fifth great-granddaughter, and she resides on the farm originally owned by Nathanael Greene. Hers is the seventh generation of Greene descendants to live at Forge Farm.

Another equally moving highlight was the speech given by Brigadier General Ronald Kirklin, 53rd Quartermaster General of the United States. Fifty men have served in that position between Maj. Gen. Greene’s time and



—Photos by Dr. W. Steven Mark

Brig. Gen. Kirklin’s hour.

“Maj. Gen. Greene was chosen for the position due to his ability to strategically plan and carry out combat operations, all the while still logistically sustaining the force,” Brig. Gen. Kirklin said. “Fifty Quartermaster Generals later, I stand before you, privileged to witness and honored to be a part this momentous occasion. The erection of the statue is of his contributions during the darkest period of the Revolution.”

Kirklin noted that while other statues of Nathanael Greene exist across the country, none other pays tribute to the significant role he played at Valley Forge.

The Whole Hero

We draw attention not only to his superb performance as Quartermaster General, but to his masterful job of commanding the Southern Theater, which brought about the war’s final battle.

Ultimately, Greene’s success in the South redeemed his name and Washington’s throughout the nation and snuffed out any further murmurings in Congress, which had been due to the earlier defeats.

Author Janie B. Cheaney writes, “If all the generals on both sides of the Revolutionary conflict were piled up and evaluated, Nathanael Greene should probably emerge at the very top for all-around generalship...” —*Editor*



Tom Greene poses at the old home on Forge Farm with a piece of American history---the musket that Nathanael Greene used in the R.I. Kentish Guards and later in the Continental Army.

—Photos courtesy Curtis P. Cheyney, III

The Making of a Hero-Patriot





—All production photos by Daniel L. Grantham

Bienvenue, Hermione!

It took seventeen years and \$30 million to replicate Lafayette's frigate, Hermione. It took another \$4.5 million to have the finished craft sail across the Atlantic on a two-month voyage up the East Coast. Miles Young, president of Friends of Hermione-Lafayette in America, pointed out the replica was constructed almost entirely by using eighteenth-century techniques. "Two thousand oak trees had to be found for 400,000 hand-sculpted pieces for the hull, techniques had to be reinvented, forges re-kindled, and artisans from all over the world enlisted," he stated.

The journey from Rochefort, France to Yorktown, Virginia this summer covered nearly four thousand nautical miles. The round-trip equaled just over nine thousand nautical miles.

Hermione visited thirteen ports of call between the U.S. and Canada, all of which held significance during the American Revolution. Those ports included Yorktown, Mount Vernon, Alexandria, Baltimore, Annapolis, Philadelphia, New York, Greenport, Newport, Boston, Castine, Lunenburg (Nova Scotia), and Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon (off Newfoundland).

Special Events at Each Stop

Remarks were made in each port by French and American dignitaries, lineage society representatives, and honored guests. The dignitaries included mayors, governors, or senators; honorary consuls, college deans, and distinguished citizens. Historic militias and/or fife and drum corps mustered in every location. Wreath-laying ceremonies were held at the French Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial on the Yorktown Battlefield, at Lafayette Square in Washington, D.C., and at the French Soldiers and Sailors Monument in Annapolis.

Descendants of both the Rochambeau and

Lafayette families, including Alexis Renault Sabloniere (descendant of Lafayette's) and Mme. De Gouberville (descendant of Rochambeau's) attended the ceremony at Lafayette Square, in front of the statues of General Marquis Gilbert de Lafayette and Major General Comte Jean de Rochambeau.

The ship's initial welcoming ceremony in Yorktown included a twenty-one gun salute sponsored by the Sons of the Revolution. On the day of the ship's arrival to Yorktown, 5 June 2015, a new W3R (Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route)

"York River" plaque was unveiled. On that same day, the American Friends of Lafayette held its annual meeting at Virginia's Historic Triangle.

In Annapolis, the United States Naval Academy joined in the formalities, while in Newport, the U.S. Naval War College did so. At the National Museum of the US Navy, Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., a naval history exhibit of the American and French Navies was timed with the arrival of Herm-

ione to points on the Potomac. In Baltimore, Hermione moored next to the USS Constellation and Museum.

At each port stop, the ship was opened for public tours. A photography exhibit covering Hermione's years of construction and a traveling heritage exhibit accompanied her on each stage of the journey. Just as in D.C., there were coordinated companion exhibits at local museums all along the way.

In the City of Brotherly Love, a dinner re-creation was held of a famous lunch that took place on 4 May 1781, when the Captain of the Hermione, La Touche-Treville, invited the whole Continental Congress onboard the ship for the mid-day meal.

Philadelphian chef Walter Staib, creator and host of the award-winning PBS television show, "A Taste of History" and owner of Philadelphia's City



As graceful as she is beautiful.—hermione2015.com

Tavern, joined forces with other sponsors to commemorate that historic day in 1781. Staib is an authority on Colonial American cuisine.

In some locations, afternoon concerts featured Opera Lafayette “troubadours” singing and dancing to French and American songs from the Revolutionary era. In others, Rochefort’s *Les Vents Marins* performed French and American seafaring

songs with public sing-alongs. Still, in New York City’s Central Park, an ensemble of the Champs Elysées Orchestra and Accrorap (Hip Hop) Dance Company performed “Un Break à Mozart,” choreographed by Kader Attou.

All along the coast, from the Virginia tidewater to foggy Maine, Hermione made a big splash and was received with great zeal.—*Editor*

Cognac on the Hermione

Legend has it that Lafayette carried barrels of cognac with him on his 1780 journey to America, so in 2015 Moët-Hennessy USA partnered with Friends of Hermione-Lafayette in America to ensure cognac would be aboard the replica frigate as well. It was a symbolic way for the company to commemorate centuries of friendship and cooperation between France and the United States—and to promote the Hennessy’s 250th anniversary.

Moët-Hennessy USA sponsored several evening receptions aboard the ship at various stops. Additionally, the company auctioned off two 250-ltr barrels of a special celebratory mixture christened the Hennessy 250 Collector Blend.

Understandably, only 250 barrels of the Hennessy 250 Collector Blend were produced. Of those, just fifteen were made available globally. Two of the

fifteen made it onto the Hermione for auction in America.

On 9 June 2015, while Hermione was docked at Mount Vernon, the company held a gala dinner and auctioned off one of the two barrels for the benefit of cultural and charitable organizations. The second barrel was auctioned at the Lincoln Center in New York City, again for charity.

The auctioned barrels contained 250 commemorative, single-liter glass decanters filled with the exclusive blend. Reportedly, a single decanter was priced at \$600.

The Hennessy cognac distillery was founded by Irishman Richard Hennessy in 1765, and the company made its first shipment to the United States in 1792. Since then, the U.S. has become the largest market for Hennessy Cognac. ■



—Source: theneworleansadvocate.com



—Source: destinyconnect.com



—Source: rsvlts.com

How Virginia Prepared for Hermione

By Jeffrey Lambert

Prior to the replica frigate making its first port call in America early this June at Yorktown, a whirlwind of events took place in the Commonwealth to honor the Marquis de Lafayette.



Jeffrey Lambert appearing at the Virginia Capitol.

In February, I was contacted by James H. Dillard III, a former long-time Virginia House delegate and member of the Board of Education and partner in the programming of l'Hermione 2015 activities in Yorktown (see related article, page 1). He requested from the GSSR a bit of background history about Maj. Gen. Lafayette for a General Assembly Joint Resolution regarding the Marquis' indispensable contribution to American liberty. He and I were involved in penning the document's wording.

I am happy to report the Resolution passed 24 Feb 2015 and honors Lafayette by designating 14 March of 2015 and every year thereafter as Lafayette Day in Virginia. A week after it passed, I was invited to take part in the Resolution Ceremony on the 14th at the Virginia state capitol in Richmond. It was fitting to honor a patriot that left the comforts of his noble family and home to fight for our freedom and liberty, and I was privileged to provide a brief biography of the general.

Visiting delegates included members of the Cincinnati, SR, SAR, DAR, and American Friends of Lafayette. Also on hand were Nicolas Valcour, honorary Consul of France in Virginia, and Col. Rudolph Stamminger of the French Air Force.

A bust of Lafayette is located just off the rotunda in the Hall of Presidents, where the busts of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, Zachary Taylor, and Woodrow Wilson are on display. The inclusion of Lafayette among the Virginian Presidents is indicative of the respect and gratitude with which the Commonwealth honors the French general.

Later in March, I testified before the Board of

Education of Virginia in Richmond concerning Lafayette's importance in U.S. history. A proposal put forth by Mr. Dillard called for including General Lafayette in the state's Standards of Learning, under history curriculum for the fourth and fifth grades. He had characterized the general's previous exclusion as "an egregious error." Due to the momentum created by the General Assembly's actions and to Mr. Dillard's valiant personal efforts, we were successful in having the proposed changes become a reality. Starting next year, Virginia students will begin learning about the Marquis in the American Revolution.

Three Historical Markers

Less than a week later, two historic highway markers were unveiled in Jamestown, a mere five miles from the GSSR HQ office. The markers, V61 and V62, were sponsored by the James City County Historical Commission and are located along Jamestown Road. The former marks the spot where thousands of French troops camped in 1781 and 1782, while the latter recognizes the point from where the Marquis de Lafayette departed the Historic Triangle on his way to Norfolk during his tour of the United States in 1824-1825.



Yorktown Fife and Drum Corps at the welcoming ceremonies.

The third sign is a privately-funded way-side marker established on the Yorktown Waterfront next to the freight shed and titled "Converging at Yorktown." The Virginia Society supported the establishment of this marker, which commemorates the French troops from the West Indies who were present at the final battle of the war. The panel is, in fact, part of the Washington Rochambeau Revolutionary Route (W3R).



The Hermione on the James River, docked at the Yorktown Waterfront.

—Source: w3r-us.org



Entering US waters with escort. © U.S. Navy



Saluting Yorktown, on James River. © France Télévisions



On the Potomac at Alexandria. © Flickr/JimWalker Photo



Saluting Baltimore, Inner Harbor. © usni.org



Arriving at Annapolis. © capitalgazette.com



Approaching downtown Philadelphia. © Terry DeLuco



Sailing by Lady Liberty, NY Harbor, © dailyherald.com



Fort Adams, Newport R.I., © newportri.com



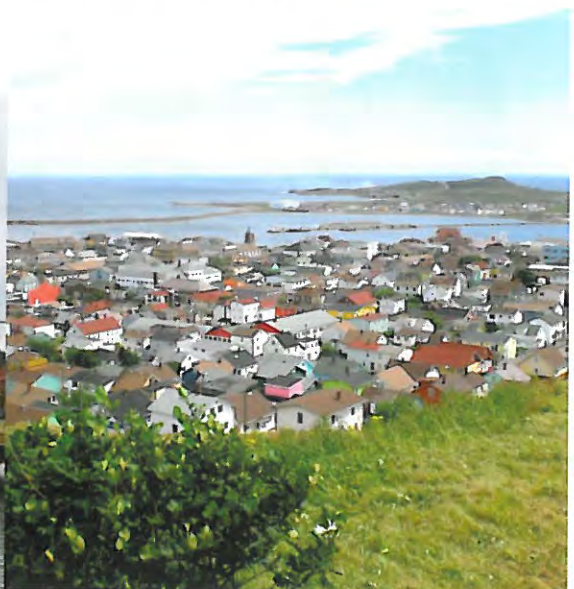
In Boston Harbor, © Association Hermione



Port of Castine, Maine, © news.mpbnet



Docked at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, © cbc.ca



Saint Pierre Island—Source: goista.com

SRMD Sponsors Parade, Wreath-Laying & Reception

By Peter J. Schwab

The Sons of the Revolution in the State of Maryland, along with the Maryland Society of the Cincinnati, and the City of Annapolis, sponsored a day-long celebration honoring the arrival of the *Hermione* to historic Annapolis. The eventful celebrations took place on Tuesday, 16 June 2015, a sunny and sweltering day. The festivities included a welcoming on City Dock and a procession up a Tri-Color-festooned Main Street, to St. John's College. After the solemn wreath-laying ceremony at St. John's, the day concluded with a delicious luncheon-reception held under a large tent at City Dock, in front of the ship.



Maryland Society President Russell Rich during welcoming ceremony.

SRMD President Russell Rich, Past President Peter Schwab, General



SRMD members parading to St. John's College.

President Emeritus M. Hall Worthington and Brian Brooke piloted the planning and implementation of this event, with the dedicated help of many members of the Maryland Society. SRMD could not have pulled this off without the help of Bob Agee of the City of Annapolis, Miles Young the President of the Friends of Lafayette-Hermione in America, and many others. The Society also recognizes our co-sponsor, The Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland, as well as generous donations from Mill's Fine

Wines and Spirits of Annapolis and Backyard Boatyard Bar and Grille.

The *Hermione* stopped in Annapolis as a tribute to the thousands of French troops under the command of the Comte de Rochambeau who camped in Annapolis while *en route* to Yorktown. Several soldiers died due to sickness and heat exhaustion and were buried in the vicinity of where today stands the Monument to French Soldiers and Sailors, on the St. John's campus.

While the SRMD holds an annual event at the monument, the City of Annapolis made this year's occasion an official city event in honor of the arrival of the Lafayette's replica frigate.

Various persons and entities participated in the day, including the Mayor of Annapolis, the Mayors of Rochefort, France, and La Rochelle, France, The Society of Sons of the Revolution in the State of Maryland, The Maryland Society of the Cincinnati, and the Superintendent of the US Naval Academy, and diplomatic representatives from the French Embassy. Other participants included Revolutionary War re-enactors and members of the SAR, DAR, The National Society of Colonial Dames of America, The Society of Colonial Wars, and The Ship's Company. Distinguished French citizens of Rochefort and Annapolis also took part in the ceremonies.

A Fine Backdrop

The ship at port provided the backdrop for the start of the procession, which was led by the Continental Color Guard and the handsome, thirty-man 3rd Army Infantry "Old Guard" Fife and Drum Corp. The parade passed by the Middleton Tavern, which hosted many of our nation's most celebrated



The largest ship ever docked at Annapolis.

—Source: bayartisans.com



The Monument to French Soldiers and Sailors, erected 1911, by the GSSR.

leaders just after the Revolution, including George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin. The Tavern was frequented by members of the Continental Congress on such historic occasions as the resignation of General Washington's commission, the ratification of the Treaty of Paris ending the Revolutionary War, and the Annapolis Convention, which laid the groundwork for the Federal Constitution Convention held the following year in Philadelphia.

The parade concluded at the Monument to French Soldiers and Sailors, where a musket firing and wreath-laying ceremony took place. The ceremony included a presentation of colors, anthems, speeches and musket fire. Hall Worthington led the ceremony, which included speeches by General President Curtis P. Cheney III, Maryland Society President Russell Rich, the Mayor of Annapolis, and re-enactor Ben Goldman portraying the Marquis de Lafayette.

Said monument was erected by the General Society, Sons of the Revolution in 1911, said monument commemorates the French contribution in the struggle for American independence. U.S. President William Howard Taft attended the unveiling ceremony, along with French Ambassador Jean Jusserand. Facing east toward the lawn and playing fields of St. John's, the monument features a high-relief bronze allegorical female figure mounted in a pink granite stele, with a gray granite base. The



"Memory" honors the fallen.

figure is a representation of Memory, who is standing with a laurel branch on her right arm and a large shield standing next to her supporting her left arm. The inscription on the shield reads:

"A TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE TO THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF FRANCE BURIED HERE WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE STRUGGLE FOR AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. THE MEMORY OF THEIR DEEDS WILL ENDURE FOREVER, 1781-1783."

"The mission of the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of the Cincinnati is to perpetuate the memory of those who fought for independence in establishing this nation" said Russell Rich, President of the Maryland SR and member of the Cincinnati. Peter Schwab, immediate Past President of the Society, also himself a member of the Cincinnati, added, "We see the Hermione's voyage and tour of the America's colonial seaports as an opportunity to celebrate the important role that Lafayette played in securing France's support both in military and financial aid for the American Revolution."

Following the wreath-laying ceremony, a trolley bus and three six-seat electric cars ran attendees back to the reception on City Dock. Brian Brooke coordinated the buffet

menu with Graul's Catering of Annapolis. The menu featured: Vichyssoise with Crab and Hot Crab Dip, Assorted Sandwiches on Assorted Breads, Biscuits, Mini Croissants, French Baguettes and French Rolls, Homemade Chicken Salad, Shrimp Salad, Rare Roast Beef with Provolone Cheese, European Ham with Havarti, Veggie with Mozzarella and fresh cut veggies with olive oil, Tuscan White Bean Salad, and Broccoli Salad. Mill's Fine Wines and Spirits of Annapolis generously donated wine, beer, and Bloody Marys. Iced tea and lemonade, though, were the preferred beverages on the hot day.

—SRMD photos courtesy Buzz Warren

Hermione Arrives in the Big Apple

Parades Past the Symbolic Lady Liberty

By J. Robert Lunney

Following several port visits from Yorktown to Philadelphia, the reconstructed French frigate *Hermione* made its triumphal arrival into New York Harbor on 1 July 2015. She fired a loud cannon salute as she passed Governor's Island and continued sailing to her mooring at the South Street Seaport in lower Manhattan. *The New York Times* described the salute as "a round of cannon blasts echoing off the buildings of Lower Manhattan" before the frigate glided into port.



Hermione moored at South Street Seaport.
—Source: hermione2015.com

A band played, "Down by the Riverside" as costumed crew members rendered a number of French seafaring songs. She was welcomed by American and French officials, including former Ambassador to France Craig R. Stapleton and French Consul General Bertrand Lotholary. During the ceremony Moët Hennessy Chairman and CEO Christopher Navarre led a toast to the captain and crew.

Capt. Jonathan Boulware, Executive Director of the South Street Seaport Museum, declared, "We're thrilled to have *Hermione* and her crew... here in New York [and especially] at the Seaport Museum."

For three days, the ship was docked at the South Street Seaport Museum, the birthplace of New York City. In the late eighteenth century, the Manhattan Island waterfront hosted many ships like *Hermione*.

Adjacent the docks on shore side, the assembled Heritage Village featured Revolutionary era re-enactors who demonstrated historic shipbuilding crafts, engaged in interactive exchanges with the sailors and offered a lineup of cultural activi-

ties. There was also an exhibit showcasing Région Poitou-Charentes, France, where the original and duplicate ships were built. The exhibit featured sample food products from the region as well as cultural and tourism information.

Concurrently the New York Historical Society displayed its rich collection of manuscripts, paintings, and other materials from the Revolutionary era and showcased objects from Lafayette's home at La Grange, France--never before seen in America. The Fraunces Tavern Museum also designed an outstanding Lafayette exhibition from its vast collection of Revolutionary War artifacts.

On July Fourth the *Hermione* led a parade of local ships and boats. The nautical procession began at the Verrazano Bridge, went past the iconic Statue of Liberty (itself an early symbol of French-American friendship), and continued up the Hudson River on the New York side to the Intrepid Museum. From there, the watercraft crossed over to the New Jersey side and floated back down to Governor's Island.

By special invitation, the European Society of Sons of the Revolution participated in the arrival ceremony, and its members were given an extensive tour of the ship. This tour included the informative *Hermione* Traveling Exhibit, which presented Lafayette's role in the American Revolution and gave a timeline of the *Hermione*'s reconstruction. The European Society, with close ties to the French Consulate, has been a staunch promoter of *Hermione*'s voyage to America, even long before the journey began.



Bob Lunney, far left, and Alex Lunney, far right, flank re-enactors at South Street Seaport.—Photo courtesy Bob Lunney.

Adieu, Hermione, et Bonne Chance!

After leaving Boston, the remainder of Hermione's journey in America assumed a decidedly French flavor. The last port stop in the U.S. came at Castine, Maine, a town with French roots. It was founded by the French in 1613 and later served as the capital of French Acadia – the region between the Kennebec and St. Croix rivers.

During the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, New France defined the Kennebec as the southern boundary of Acadia, which put Castine within the territory. Castine took its namesake from Frenchman Jean-Vincent d'Abbadie de Saint-Castin, and today the village is home to the Maine Maritime Academy.

From there, the final leg of Hermione's journey in America took place in Canada. Upon leaving Castine, Hermione sailed to Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, a port town about fifty-five miles southwest of Halifax. Lunenburg was settled by the French in the seventeenth century and was once the center of Nova Scotia's fishing industry. The town reportedly had fifty Acadians living there by 1750.

From Lunenburg, the ship sailed further northwest to two small islands off the southern coast of Newfoundland, near Grand Bank, called Saint Pierre-and-Miquelon. Collectively, they are the only remnant of North America to have remained a part

of France. Described as a self-governing territorial overseas collectivity of France, the tricolors fly high at Saint Pierre-and-Miquelon, and locals are proud of their direct relationship to France. In fact, Newfoundlanders refer to Saint Pierre-and-Miquelon as “the French islands”—which they are.

These small, rocky islands have had a long history of being passed back and forth between Britain and France. According to Wikipedia.org, “From the end of the 17th century, British attacks led to the French settlers abandoning the islands, and the British took possession from 1713 to 1763. The French then reclaimed them and settlers returned to live peacefully for 15 years.”

However, French support of the American Revolution led to a British attack on the islands and the deportation of the French settlers there.

The islands' possession then passed back and forth between France and Britain for the next thirty-eight years. It wasn't until Napoleon's second abdication in 1815 that peace and stability finally arrived, and since then, the islands' sovereignty has remained decidedly French.

For that reason, 2015 has been celebrated as the bicentennial of Saint Pierre-and-Miquelon's last return to French culture and French control. ■

—Editor



—Source: hermione2015.com



CALIFORNIA

A Presidential Gathering

On 16 Feb 2015, Presidents Day, a Presidential crowd of about one hundred persons gathered at the California Society's American Heritage Library and Museum to celebrate the 283rd anniversary of the birth of George Washington. The Society is also celebrating the 122nd anniversary of its famed Glendale venue, itself a patriotic project of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of California.

The gathering featured a large birthday cake in George Washington's honor and included Donna MacDonald's freshly baked Presidential cookies—a selection of favorites of various U.S. Presidents. Dr. Gary K. Clark, D.Min., spoke about the programs of the Library and Museum and appealed to those assembled to support the site. The event also included an interpretative historical performance by Wayne J. Rogers.

Along with current officers, several Presidents Emeritus of the Society were on hand, including Paul W. Gray, John R. Justice, Charles B. Witt, Jr., and Richard H. Breithaupt, Jr. The latter gentleman, a fifth great-grandson of Philadelphia clock-maker Thomas Stretch (1697-1765), who was founding governor of The Schuylkill Fishing Company, spoke about the club's famed Fish House Punch.

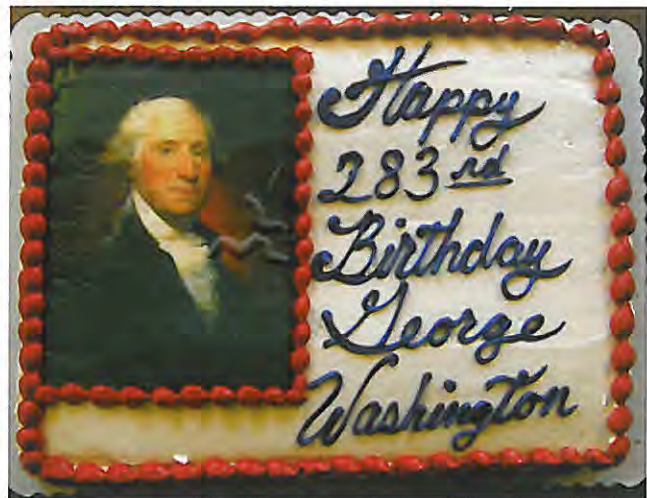
Fish House Punch was George Washington's favorite drink, and Mr. Breithaupt brought a fresh batch for all to taste—based on the original recipe.

Following Presidents Day, the next Society event was the July 11th Board Meeting at the Library and Museum, followed by the Independence Day Luncheon held at the Annandale Golf Club. The Society's Library and Museum will also be featured in a film debuted at the 2015 Glendale International Film Festival, 25-27 Sept 2015. The film, "Vintage Glorious Glendale," is posted on YouTube at: www.youtube.com/watch?v=9nme5QbqsKo.

—compiled from reports; photos courtesy SR-CA



Society President Doug Boyd addresses the group, as historian Wayne J. Rogers and guests listen.



The cake made in honor of George Washington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Wreath Laying at Mount Vernon

The Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia organized a wreath-laying at the Tomb of General Washington at Mount Vernon on 22 Feb 2015, the 283rd anniversary of his birth. Peter Arrott Dixon arranged for a lovely wreath for the occasion and proceeded intrepidly with the event, despite a snow and ice storm the previous evening that precluded most other members from attending. Those assembled proceeded to the Mount Vernon Inn for a lunch in the Tavern Room and celebrated the life of our nation's first president. This wreath-laying has been a D.C. Society tradition for many years, and we are proud that it continued this year, foul weather notwithstanding.

Annual Mess Dinner

The Sons held their annual Mess Dinner on March 11, 2015 at a private club in Washington,

D.C. Members gathered for this formal dinner in the military tradition, about which the eighteenth-century British officer Bennett Cuthbertson wrote that it is “incumbent upon the colonel ‘to contrive every method in his power for the establishment of a mess at which all the officers, without distinction of rank, can be properly and genteely accommodated, and that considerably within the compass of an ensign’s pay, which is a circumstance to be principally considered: living always together as one family, must surely strengthen the bonds of friendship between individuals, and unite the whole in that sort of harmony and affection, which in a well regulated corps ought ever to subsist and without which everything goes wrong.”

In that vein, members enjoyed potables prior to dinner, at which the D.C. Sons President Donald Lamson presided. Mr. Lamson delivered opening remarks, and the Sons followed with grace and the Pledge of Allegiance before being seated. Members enjoyed a scrumptious meal of roasted prime rib of beef au jus along with Yorkshire pudding.

Following dinner, a program ensued featuring Col. Michael Sean Tuomey (USA, Ret.). An adjunct professor at the National Defense University, Col. Tuomey delivered remarks about the Battle of Long Island (a/k/a the Battle of Brooklyn Heights). That battle fought on 27 Aug 1776, was the first major battle of Revolutionary War after the Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4 that year. It also was the largest battle of the war in terms of troop size, but it was a defeat for the Continental Army under General Washington. The victory for the British eventually allowed the Redcoats to take control of strategically important New York City. Members enjoyed learning about this battle from Col. Tuomey and were “properly and genteely accommodated” throughout the evening.

Annual Champagne Brunch

On 31 May 2015, the Sons held their annual spring Champagne Brunch at another private club in Washington, D.C. Members and their guests were treated with cocktails in one of the club’s gardens on a very fine spring morning. Following the cocktail hour, attendees proceed to a magnificent buffet that left no one wanting. As one of the D.C. Society’s great traditions, the Champagne Brunch was very well attended by long-term and newer members alike. Rather than host a speaker at the Champagne Brunch, the Society uses this event as an opportunity for fellowship, with this year’s event being no exception. After finishing their meals, members returned to the garden for even more fel-

lowship and perhaps a cigar or two. All in all, it was a perfect day.

Upcoming Events

The D.C. Society is looking forward to the resumption of its program year in the fall. The Society’s annual Yorktown-Saratoga dinner will be held on 14 Oct 2015 at a country club in Arlington, Virginia, and its annual Members’ meeting and dinner are planned for 8 Dec 2015 at a private club in Chevy Chase, Maryland.

—submitted by Secretary Sean Patrick Redmond

INDIANA

Curt Cheyney Attends Spring Joint Meeting



GP Cheyney in Indianapolis—Photo by Katz Lee Fitch

On 16 May 2015, the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Indiana held its Spring Meeting at the Woodstock Club in Indianapolis. We met with three other organizations, including the Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims, the Society of the War of 1812, and the Society of Colonial Wars. Some members belong to multiple societies and attended multiple meetings on that day. During the SR

business meeting, a nominations committee was appointed for the 2016 elections.

The venue of the Fall Meeting was announced as being at the South Branch of the Kokomo Howard County Public Library, in Kokomo, Indiana on 29 Aug 2015. The Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims will join us there. Our future guest speaker, Phil De Haven, will present a discussion about the naming of the counties along the Indiana/Ohio Border. Afterward members and guests will adjourn to the Half Moon Restaurant and Brewery for lunch.



Attendees of four lineage societies gathered at the IN-SR Spring Joint Meeting.—Photo by Katz Lee Fitch

After our business meeting concluded, we heard a presentation from our guest of honor and speaker for the day, General President Curtis P. Cheyney, III. Mr. Cheyney spoke about the military career of Nathaniel Greene and the statue which the GSSR has erected at Valley Forge to honor him.
—submitted by Society President Alan Teller

MARYLAND

The Annual Meeting and Dinner Dance

The SRMD Annual Meeting of Members and Dinner Dance was held 7 March 2015 again at the Maryland Club. The main event at the short business meeting was the installation of Russell P. Rich, Sr., as the new SRMD President. Peter Schwab, who had been Society President for the past two years, was thanked for a job well done. Other newly installed officers included 1st Vice President Marshall W. Hawks and 2nd Vice President Charles W. Morgan.



Installation ceremony of Russell Rich, left, as Society President. Outgoing President Peter Schwab looks on.

After the business meeting, members and their guests adjourned downstairs for cocktails, dinner, and dancing. Color Guard support was provided by the U.S. Army Old Guard and by the SRMD Color Guard. Other highlights included a presentation on the upcoming Hermione celebration and the induction of new members.—*article by Russell P. Rich, Sr.; photos courtesy Buzz Warren*

Society Celebrates Maryland Day

This spring the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Maryland again took part in the annual



A dramatically large State Flag is hoisted at the Baltimore Basilica on Maryland Day. Maryland's is the only U.S. state flag based on heraldic emblems.



The State Flag on display in Annapolis, which bears the arms of the Calvert and Crossland families.
—Photo by G.J. Gibson, © 2014

heritage celebration known as the Colonial Wars Maryland Day Ceremony. Maryland Day is a state-wide holiday held on or near April 25 to commemorate 25 Mar 1634. On that day, three hundred and eighty-one years ago, more than one hundred settlers disembarked from two small sailing ships, the *Dove* and the *Ark*, and stepped foot on what would become Maryland, at St. Clement's Island.

The settlement at Maryland was authorized under the charter granted on 20 June 1632 by Charles I of England to Cecilius Calvert, Baron of Baltimore. Leonard Calvert, Lord Baltimore's brother, traveled with the settlers to the New World.



SRMD member Scott Watkins portrayed Gov. Leonard Calvert (1606 – 1647), the First Proprietary Governor of Maryland. Standing nearby was George Davis Calvert, a descendant of George Calvert, the first Baron of Baltimore.

Maryland Day also recognizes the state's place as the first government entity in the Western Hemisphere to allow for religious freedom.

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland every year organizes a special ceremony on Maryland Day to take place at the Baltimore Basilica. The ceremony pays tribute to Cecil Calvert, the second Baron of Baltimore, who championed religious tolerance in the territory and included the participation of priests, ministers, and rabbis of various religious denominations. The chairman of this year's event was Scott Watkins of the Society of Colonial Wars in Maryland and an SRMD member. Scott played the role of Governor Calvert while George Davis Calvert, 78, of Baltimore, a descendant of George Calvert, the first Baron of Baltimore, stood next to him.

The event inside the Basilica featured a procession of various reenactors and culminated with the blessing of the three hand-held, gold-leafed crosses made from roots of the six hundred-year-old "Liberty Tree" of Annapolis. The crosses are set on wooden balls, and their bases were taken from the four hundred and sixty-year-old Wye Oak, the state tree. Various patriotic and hereditary societies laid wreaths on the altar including the wreath of the Society of Sons of the Revolution in the State of Maryland presented by Society President Russell P. Rich, Sr.—*article by Scott Watkins; photos courtesy Buzz Warren*

Members Visit Historic New Castle

On a sunny and warm day in mid-May, seventeen SR Maryland members and guests journeyed to Historic New Castle, Delaware for one of our Society's popular day trips. Arrangements were made by the Chairman of our Historic Trips Committee Rob Carter and his committee of Tom Shettle and



The New Castle, Delaware Courthouse. The original edifice was constructed in 1660 and stood until 1732.—Source: Wikimedia.org



Dozens of SRMD members joined in the tour of New Castle.

Chuck Morgan.

We took a step back in the history of early America in this wonderful town, established in 1651 on the banks of the Delaware River. The Dutch, Swedish, and British fought for this territory before the United States was born. Interesting facts: William Penn first stepped onto the new land and took possession of his territories; George Washington really did stay here in one of the homes; and the Marquis de Lafayette gave the bride away at a wedding in one of the stately homes.

Society members convened in front of the New-castle Court House and then went on an interesting tour of this structure by a resident historian. This edifice is one of the oldest surviving courthouses in the United States, built in 1660. It was rebuilt in 1732 over the remains of the original structure.

From the courthouse, we made visits to the Read House and Gardens – home of George Read, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and the

Constitution, and an acting-Governor of Delaware during the Revolution. He was also a Chief Justice of Delaware's Supreme Court and was the state's first senator. The gardens were established in 1847 and are the oldest in Delaware. The home stands as a showcase of Federal period decorative arts featuring an iron balcony, marble windowsills, and elaborate woodwork and plaster detail.

Afterward, our tour continued to the Amstel Home, the most elegant house in town at the time when it was built. Constructed by Dr. John Finney, the residence became the home of Nicholas Van Dyke, who served as President of Delaware during the culmination of the Revolutionary War. The home is filled with period antiques and an open hearth. In 1784 George Washington attended a wedding of Van Dykes daughter in this home.

The last historic home we visited was the Dutch House, one of the oldest houses in Delaware. The structure is a unique, diminutive urban colonial artisan's house. A bountiful lunch was had the historic Jessop' Colonial Tavern, right in the center of the town.

Through the efforts of the Rev. Tom Davison and Tom Shettle, we were hosted by the Rev. Chris Keene, rector of the first Anglican church in America (1699), Immanuel on The Green Episcopal Church. Its cemetery contains the graves of over twenty Revolutionary War heroes and that of Gov. George Read.

Those that attended had a wonderful day in New Castle and we all look forward to having other Maryland SR members join us for future trips.

—article by Chuck W. Morgan; photos courtesy Buzz Warren

MINNESOTA

Society Member Speaks on Heraldry

The Washington Day luncheon of the Minnesota Sons of the Revolution was held (jointly with the SAR) on 14 Feb 2015 at Jax Café in Minneapolis. The only substantive item of business was the re-election of the current board of officers, headed by Col. Ronald McRoberts, for a second one-year term.

The speaker was Society Secretary Duane L.C.M. Galles, whose address was entitled "The American Century and the Revival of Heraldry in the United States." This was an address he had presented last August at the International Congress of Heraldic and Genealogical Sciences in Oslo, Nor-

way.

He, John Hallberg Jones, and Michael S. Swisher afterward presented a display of their letter patent from a number of armorial authorities including Lord Lyon King of Arms of Scotland, the Chief Herald of Ireland, the Canadian Armorial Authority, and the Cronista Rey de Arms of Spain.



Coat of Arms for Emma Campbell

The above photo is of the arms of Mr. Galles' mother, Nettie Emma Mealman (1922-2012). They were granted to her a decade ago by the Chief Herald of Ireland. The motto, *nec ferro nec auro*, comes from a line in the play "I Captivi," by the early Roman playwright Titus Maccius Plautus: *qui nec ferro nec auro superari postest*, which is freely translated as, "the man who could neither be bought nor bludgeoned." It is intended to recall the sterling ethics of Nettie Emma Mealman's father, Roy Virgil Mealman (1892-1986).

The arms are, of course, a cant on her surname and make a discrete reference to the three plates on a sable fess on a silver field of the arms of the Penn family of Pennsylvania, where her thrice great-grandfather, Adam Mealman (1729-1827), settled sometime before 1759.

He helped build the Burd Road, which was the supply route from Philadelphia for His Majesty's forces under General Sir Edward Braddock, as they marched against the French at Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburgh, during the Seven Years War. Adam Mealman was a cooper and his descendants long displayed with pride the axe with which he helped build that road, which today is the Pennsylvania Turnpike and a major artery westward.

In 1778 he later served in the Pennsylvania militia forces at Valley Forge during the War for American Independence and the arm embowed is intended to represent the buff and blue Continental Army uniform.

The other coat of arms, below, are those granted to Nettie Emma's cousin, Emma Campbell, by the Chief Herald of Canada. The arms begin with the arms of Halberstadt, Prussia, *per pale Argent and Gules*, where Emma Campbell's maternal Nobbe ancestry lived before coming to Canada in 1908. The main charge, the bay leaf, is in botony *laurus nobilis* and this provides a cant on the surname. The maple leaves in canton suggest the *melio rem patriam* (from the motto of the Order of Canada) which the Nobbes were seeking in 1908. The sable buffalo head crest recalls that in the arms of the Province of Manitoba and recalls that they settled



Coat of Arms for Nettie Mealman

in Winnipeg, where Emma Campbell was born.

The latter letter's patent contained a special remainder clause granting those arms to all descendants of the maternal grandfather, William Nobbe, of Emma Campbell and, in view of Canada's Charter of Rights and Freedoms, this must be understood to include descendants in the female as well as male line. Nettie Mealman is the eldest daughter of the eldest daughter of William Nobbe and the usual Canadian practice has been for the eldest daughter to use as a brisure a heart. Mr. Galles' mother would thus be entitled to quarter her Mealman arms with these Nobbe arms, adding a heart upon a heart—presumably in sinister canton and counterchanged of each other and of the field.

—text and illustrations submitted by Society Secretary Duane L.C.M. Galles

NEW YORK

A Flurry of Activity in 2015

The New York Society has experienced an extremely busy 2015 thus far between welcoming new members, witnessing increased visitors to



2015 George Washington Birthday Ball at City Union Club



L-R: Capt. David Tisdale Woods, Flag Day Chair Steven Trusovec, and Board Member Anthony Wellman.

the Fraunces Tavern complex, and maintaining its schedule replete with both new and traditional events.

"In the past six months, I count at least eighteen events," said Society President Ambrose Richardson, III, "including new exhibits displaying portions of our world-class collections, and not including board and committee meetings and events of related organizations. Pictures can only tell some of the story."

The year began with the popular George Washington Birthday Ball, an event that takes place at the City Union Club and benefits the Fraunces Tavern Museum. On 20 Feb 2015, more than one hundred members and guests gathered together and for the evening were accompanied by the Knickerbocker Greys, the 3rd New Jersey Regiment of Captain Bloomfield's Company, and bagpipers, The Royal Piper Al Gonzales and Pipe Major Jim Higgins.

The highlights of the evening are the posting of colors, the ceremonial toasts, the awards, and the cocked hat ceremony. Beth L. Hill, President and CEO of Fort Ticonderoga Association graciously accepted this year's Distinguished Patriot Award and spoke of the responsibilities of historical preservation.



L-R: Beth L. Hill and Society President Ambrose Richardson, III.



Ceremonial toasts are a traditional part of the evening

A few weeks later, on 23 March, the Society celebrated a rescheduled Tallmadge Day Stated Dinner. The event commemorates the birthday of Frederick Samuel Tallmadge, the second President of the Society, whose generosity enabled the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York to acquire Fraunces Tavern in 1904. At this year's dinner the SRNY hosted and honored Marc Jensen, director of maritime operations for the Hermione. Mr. Jensen was the frigate's maritime ambassador, an expert sailor himself, who was aboard the ship as it sailed up the U.S. East Coast (see *Hermione* section, pp. ----).

During the dinner, Mr. Jensen received the General Society's Leadership Award as presented by SRNY Past President and General President Emeritus J. Robert Lunney on behalf of Miles Young, Ogilvy & Mather's Worldwide Chairman and President of the Friends of Hermione-Lafayette in America.

The next big event took place toward the end of April. The Society's Family Night Stated Meeting commemorated the 240th anniversary of the historic battles of Lexington and Concord. The dinner is always hosted at Fraunces Tavern Restaurant and is well attended. This year the Society welcomed a new member, Kevin Lehman, and recognized thirty-one members who achieved forty and fifty years

of membership, respectfully.

One of the highlights of the evening is the presentation of the Fraunces Tavern Museum's Annual Book Award. Presented each year by Board Member and Award Chairman Kenneth Chase, this year's award went to two authors, Tim McGrath for *Give Me a Fast Ship* and Phillip Papas for *Renegade Revolution*.

Two Big Parades

As spring gave way to summer, the SRNY participated in two large parades: the 98th Annual Flag Day Celebration & Parade, on 12 June 2015, and three weeks later, the Great American Independence Day Parade, a.k.a, the French-American Friendship Parade, 3 July 2015.

The dual purpose of the latter event was to celebrate July Fourth and commemorate the Hermione's visit to New York City. The latter was reportedly the first parade in thirty-nine years in lower Manhattan to celebrate the nation's independence. The Veteran Corp of the Artillery and the SRNY Color Guard each participated in both events.

The Flag Day Parade in June commemorated



the 238th anniversary of the adoption of the Stars & Stripes as our nation's flag by the Second Continental Congress in June 1777. The parade stepped off at Noon at City Hall Park in Lower Manhattan and ended with a patriotic ceremony in front of Fraunces Tavern. In addition to the SRNY, marchers included the Veteran Corp of the Artillery,



Scenes from the 2015 Flag Day Parade



Scenes from the 2015 Independence Day Parade

the NYC Department of Sanitation Pipes & Drums of the Emerald Society, and other lineage societies such as local chapters of the DAR.

Every year in conjunction with the parade, the SRNY hosts an essay contest for young students on the meaning of the American flag to them. This year's winners were Christina Garcia of Immaculate Conception and Yasmin Douek of P.S. 2.

Meanwhile, this year's Independence Day Parade was organized by the Lower Manhattan Historical Society (LMHS), a new organization to which the Sons belong. Beginning at South Street Pier, where the *Hermione* was docked, marchers made their way from the mouth of Wall Street down Broadway, then to Trinity Church, and finally over to the Bowling Green park.

Miles Young led the parade as Grand Marshal, followed by Adam LeClerk in period costume representing the crew of the *Hermione*. According to LMHS President James S. Kaplan, the parade was principally organized by Arthur Piccolo, a co-founder of the LMHS, and received financial support from the Howard Hughes corporation, developer of the South Street Seaport.

At the end, Society President Ambrose Richardson, III, as well as other officials, spoke to a crowd gathered at Bowling Green. The American and French flags were then raised on the Bowling Green flagpoles, which capped the day's event.

Lafayette Exhibit at FTM

The Fraunces Tavern Museum on 22 May 2015 opened an exhibit on Lafayette, which was planned to complement the docking of the Marquis de Lafayette's replica ship, *l'Hermione*, at South Street Seaport for the July 4th weekend. The long-running exhibit will conclude in December of 2016.

Twenty Lafayette related historic objects, several which have never been exhibited, will be available for view in the Museum's Loeb Gallery. A few of the prized relics on display include Lafayette's personal calling card, the general's sash, and a pair of officer's pistols gifted by Lafayette to fellow Continental, David Miller.

Bob Lunney praised the exhibit. "Fraunces Tavern Museum designed an outstanding La Fayette exhibition, which includes twenty La Fayette-related historic objects from its vast collection of Revolutionary War artifacts."

At the Battle of Brandywine, the French Founding Father was shot in the leg, below the knee. Col. Heman Swift of the Connecticut militia, "Washington's Colonel," used Lafayette's sash to carry the general off the field of battle.



By Charles Wilson Peale, 1780



By Matthew Harris Jouett, 1825

New SRNY Officers

In December 2014, at the Society's annual meeting, the following slate of officers was elected and installed:

President	Ambrose Richardson, III
1st Vice President	Raymond Manning
2nd Vice President	Frederick Pattison
3rd Vice President	David Tisdale Woods
Secretary	E. Dave Robertson
Treasurer	Daniel Harman III
Registrar	Brian Gill
Chaplain	Rev. Christopher Cullen

—compiled from Society reports; all photos courtesy SRNY

PENNSYLVANIA

PSSR Maintains Active Schedule

The Pennsylvania Society has had a full calendar of events thus far in 2015, from our Washington's Birthday Ball in February to our Let Freedom Ring/ Liberty Bell Ringing Ceremony held on July Fourth. The Birthday Ball was a resounding success despite treacherous blizzard conditions which made it all so reminiscent of the challenging winter that George Washington and his army spent in Valley Forge.



President W. Murray Gordon

The black-tie event was held at its traditional venue of The Union League in Center City Philadelphia, and, despite the weather, we had our largest turnout in many years. Highlights of the evening included cocktails and generous hors d'oeuvres, traditional toasts led by Past President James B. Burke, the presentation of the colors by Captain Robert R. Van Gulick and his Color Guard, and dinner and dancing until the wee hours. A great time was had by all.

In mid-March, the Younger Members Committee hosted a popular Games Night at the historic Philadelphia Club. More than thirty younger members and several new prospective members enjoyed an evening of classic cocktails and a substantial buffet dinner along with the competitive tables of



President Gordon speaking at the Let Freedom Ring Ceremony

blackjack and the club's traditional dominos-style game called *Sniff*. After dinner, an impressive cigar and scotch selection was presented to those staying for the late night fun and games.

One month later, in mid-April, the Younger Members Committee sponsored another get-together, this one just prior to the Society's Annual Meeting at the Racquet Club of Philadelphia. "Suds and subs," and a relaxing time spent in the club's sauna and steam rooms, prepared us for the business at hand at the Annual Meeting. The 2015 Meeting was one of the most well-attended in recent years. As always, cocktails and an impressive buffet dinner were welcomed by all members following the business sessions.

This event saw the election of our new Society president, W. Murray Gordon, and we wish him well. We also thank James B. Burke, our outgoing president, for leaving us even better off than when he took the reins three years ago.

The next Society occasion was our Annual Church Service, held at St. David's Episcopal Church, in Wayne, Pennsylvania. This year's service saw wonderful spring-like weather and gave us all a



The Rev. Clayton Ames, III greets the PSSR Color Guard.



PSSR Color Guard marching in Parade



PSSR Color Guard Standing

moment to pause and reflect in commemoration of the encampment of the Continental Army at Valley Forge in the winter of 1777-78 and in remembrance of those Society members who passed on in the previous year.

After the Captain and his Color Guard paraded and presented the Society's colors, Chaplain G. Clayton Ames, III gave a memorable sermon. Following the service, a wonderful reception was held at Aronimink Golf Club in Newtown Square, Pennsylvania – a family-favorite event for all ages.

Meanwhile, in early May, the Lancaster Chapter of the PSSR held its annual meeting and luncheon at the Meadia Heights Golf Club in Lancaster. Chapter business was addressed, and the 2015 recipient of the annual Jack Loose Scholarship Award in American History was recognized. Lastly, a fascinating presentation was given on espionage across Pennsylvania during the Revolution. The Lancaster Chapter looks forward to a full calendar of events to come in the second half of this year.

By mid-month, all Society members convened once again for the Radnor Hunt Steeplechase Races in rural Malvern. Great weather and great company welcomed a variety of tailgates, sponsored and

organized by the Society's Color Guard and our Younger Members.

The frigate *Hermione* arrived in Philadelphia on 25 June 2015, and, as part of the Tall Ships Festival, she was greeted with awe by thousands of spectators and visitors alike (see *Hermione*, pp ----).

The first half of 2015 was rounded out by our annual Let Freedom Ring ceremony and celebration at Independence Hall. After a wonderful luncheon, a light drizzle greeted our Color Guard as they paraded the Society's Colors from Society Hill up to Independence Hall, where the traditional festivities concluded right at 2 p.m. with the ceremonial tapping of the Liberty Bell by Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

PSSR Officers for 2015-2016

William Murray Gordon	President
John McLean Blickensderfer	Vice President
Schuyler Colfax Wickes	Vice President
David McClure Humphrey, M.D.	Vice President
Andrew Richard Sullivan	Vice President
Ben Ramsay Wolf	Vice President
Christopher Michael Whelan	Secretary
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Robert Jacob McNelly, Esq.	Treasurer
Robert McIntyre Flood, III	Assistant Treasurer
Jefferson Monroe Moak, II	Registrar
Richard Jones Thompson Lerch	Assistant Registrar
Theodore Edward Wiederseim, III	Historian
Richard Leopold Walkup, Jr.	Assistant Historian
Rev. George Clayton Ames, III	Chaplain
Wayne Ralph Strasbaugh, Esq.	Counselor

—submitted by Vice President Schuyler Colfax Wickes; all photos courtesy PSSR

RHODE ISLAND

On 3 May 2015, the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the Revolution observed Rhode Island Independence Day 4 May 1776 at a combined luncheon with the Rhode Island Chapter of the Founders and Patriots. On the above historic date, the General Assembly passed an act which declared Rhode Island and Providence Plantations an independent state.

Locally, the date known as Rhode Island Independence Day. As the colony's legislature held a vote on the issue of sovereignty two months before the Declaration of Independence was announced,

it became the first official body politic in the Thirteen Colonies to declare independence from Great Britain.

Our guest speaker was Phoebe Bean, librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society, who spoke about the RIHS' collection of early American broadsides. Of special interest were those posted just before and during the Revolutionary War.

At the end of the meeting, members visited and placed flags on the grave of Governor John Collins (1717 - 1795). Gov. Collins will be remembered for casting his tie-breaking vote on ratifying the constitution and thus bringing Rhode Island into the Union, the last to ratify the Constitution. The governor is buried in his family cemetery on his farm near the Ocean Drive in Newport.

—text and photos submitted by Treasurer Bruce Westgate



Each year, the Rhode Island Sons each year remembers Gov. John Collins. The Society placed the inscribed granite slab on his gravesite, as shown above, which honors his public service.



L-R: Frank Hale, President Emeritus; Bruce MacGunnigle, President; Carlen Booth; and Bruce Westgate, Treasurer, at the gravesite of the Hon. John Collins.

TENNESSEE

In Memory of Martin Cash



Condolences are extended to the family and friends of Martin Wheeler Cash, Sr., a longtime member of the Tennessee Society who passed away on 7 Mar 2015, at the age of 66. During General President Emeritus Terry L. Davenport's administration, Martin played an

integral role in General Society communications and helped restore harmony and proper focus to the greater organization following the cessation of the Missouri Society and related inharmonious events. He was a Safety Officer for the Kingston Fire Department and a Training Officer for the Kingston Police Department. He was also Chief Deputy at Morgan County Sheriff's Department for several years. He is survived by his loving wife and family. Godspeed, my friend.—Editor

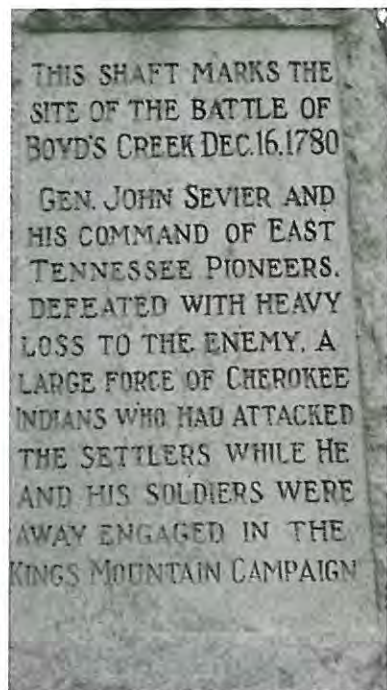
Relocating Boyd's Creek Monument

Nearly ninety years ago, on 4 July 1927, the Tennessee Society Sons of the Revolution dedicated a limestone monument marking the site of the Battle of Boyd's Creek in Sevier County, Tennessee. It commemorates a historically significant battle in early Tennessee history and underscores the heroics of John Sevier, a brilliant frontiersman, soldier, and politician who became the first governor of Tennessee.



The 1927 monument commissioned and dedicated by the Sons of the Revolution. The monument will be moved by year-end 2015.—Photos by Mark Aubrey





In 2015, the Society announced plans to relocate the monument. Originally, it had been placed on the property of a local post office, about one mile west of the actual battle site. That decision was made because the Chandler family, who owned the land adjacent the creek (Wheatland's Plantation) did not want the public encroaching on their pri-

vacancy.

Today, however, the present owners of Wheatland's Plantation, Richard Parker and John Burns, have restored the property into an award-winning historical masterpiece and have opened it to the public for tours. So, naturally, when Society members Ralph Martin and Terry Sisk visited the battle site recently, they wondered why the monument was about a mile "up the road."

As the post office is no longer operating, and as Wheatland's Plantation is now open to the public, the Society decided the monument would be more "at home" aside Boyd's Creek. The new location has been surveyed, and is soon to be registered at the Sevier County Courthouse as the new home. We hope to have the monument moved to the new location this year so it can be rededicated on 12 Dec 2015.

The Battle of Boyd's Creek was fought on 16 Dec 1780 between Euro-American settlers under John Sevier and a large band of Cherokee, who were followers of "Dragging Canoe." Sevier led nearly two-hundred men in one of the best planned offensives of the war and became famous for his fighting and leadership abilities.

Two Living History Events

The Society participated in the 219th Anniversary of Tennessee Statehood which was celebrated on 23-24 May 2015 at Marble Springs, the historic home of John Sevier. The event, known as Statehood Days, featured various aspects of living history demonstrations, such as open-hearth cooking, weaving, militia drills, blacksmithing, long hunter camps,



Don't Mess with the Tennessee Militia!—Photo courtesy TSSR

and Cherokee cooking. The Cherokee fry bread was a hit with everyone!

A great event during the weekend was the pursuit of two local horse thieves by the militia, which included a sad ending for both. One thief was shot and killed during the pursuit, and the other was hung. The younger horse thief was given a fair trial, but refused to repent of his erring ways. Attendance for the two day event was around two hundred persons, which was a great turnout. The Society would like to send a special thanks to Ralph



Raising the Liberty Pole at John Sevier's home.—Photo courtesy TSSR



The July Fourth 'Let Freedom Ring' celebration a favorite among children.—Photo courtesy TSSR

Martin, Jerry Mustin, and Bob Jones for actively participating in the event.

About five weeks after Statehood Days, the General Henry Knox Chapter of the Tennessee Society hosted July Fourth activities, also taking place at Sevier's historic home. The festivities included a Longhunter Camp with a display of deer, elk, and buffalo hides, the typical pelts that longhunters pursued during their "long hunts."

The raising of a Liberty pole was a popular event for the children, as they had an opportunity to express their grievances with the King by inscribing their complaints on a flag to be raised on the Liberty Pole. Some of their dire grievances were: no naps, more ice cream, and less time spent having to clean their rooms. Additionally, the annual "Let Freedom Ring" ceremony is always a favorite with children, as they get to ring a bell for each state that was admitted into the Union. Militia re-enactors also mustered to demonstrate the fire power of their black-powder muskets and rifles. The grounds were open for people to tour the buildings and listen to stories of Tennessee's first governor, John Sevier.

Summer Meeting Speaker

The guest speaker planned for the 22 Aug 2015 Summer Meeting & Luncheon in Kodak, Tennessee, is Steve Ricker, the Director of Programs for the Overmountain Victory Trail Association (OVTA). Steve is as close to a bona fide "mountain man" as you will find in modern times. He is also an artisan of eighteenth-century clothing and accouterments and is known as an expert on eighteenth-century life and the trek of the "Overmountain Men" from Abingdon, Virginia to Kings Mountain, South Carolina. Steve will talk on the Battle at King's Mountain through the eyes of his ancestor, Isaac Morgan.—*text and photos submitted by Ralph Martin*

TEXAS

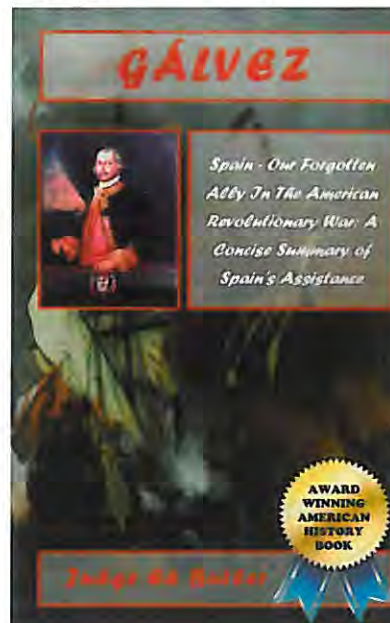
Ed Butler and the King of Spain

SR member Ed Butler has fulfilled a personal request from His Majesty, King Felipe VI of Spain. In 2010, the retired federal administrative judge and a contingency of SAR members met with the then-Crown Prince in a private audience. In that meeting, the future king asked Mr. Butler to write a book about Spain's substantial assistance given to the Patriot cause in the American Revolution.

Last year, he published the book. *Gálvez*, with



Ed Butler and his wife, Robin, meeting with then Crown Prince Felipe of Spain.—Courtesy Ed Butler



Gálvez Book Cover.—Courtesy Ed Butler

War History Book for 2014.

Mr. Butler will be speaking about the book at the annual meeting of the Texas Society held this October in Houston, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Texas Heritage Societies. Many of our members know Mr. Butler as a former General Vice President of the SR, a past president of the Texas Society, and past President-General of the SAR (2009-2010). He is a well-known member of many lineage societies and founded both the Mexico Society and the Spain Society of the SAR. It was his latter two roles that caught the attention of Zarzuela Palace, the royal residence in Madrid.

Mimi Lozano, co-founder of the Society of Hispanic Historical and Ancestral Research, said Ed's

book “serves to convince any sincere truth seeker that, in fact, the Spanish *did* play an important, very major role in winning the American Revolution.”

Dr. Maria Hernandez Ferrier, President Texas A&M University-San Antonio, said, “Never has a more important book been written that confirms what has been silent in our American History books. Our students identify closely with Mexico and now through Judge Butler’s scholarly work, they can, as Americans, be proud of their ancestors’ important role in the birth of our beloved nation.”

The book was published by Southwest Historical Press, P.O. Box 170, San Antonio, Texas 78257.

—Editor

VIRGINIA

Annual Meeting in May

The VSSR Annual Meeting took place on 4 May 2015 at the Virginia House in Windsor Farms, Richmond. The venue is situated on a hillside overlooking the historic James River and in the late 1920s was constructed from the materials of a sixteenth century English manor house. The home is now owned and operated by the Virginia Historical Society and is made available for groups.

There was beautiful weather for the meeting, which was held outside. It was a wonderful opportunity for camaraderie among members and guests in attendance. The Society now has five hundred and twenty-five members. During the meeting, a new slate of officers and board members were elected and installed. Congratulations to incoming President Carter Reid; 1st VP Doug Douglas Payne; 2nd VP Bev Mauck, and Secretary Emmett Avery. All serve two-year terms.

Paying Homage to James Monroe

The Virginia Society attended the 257th anniversary of the birth of President James Monroe held at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond on 28 April 2015. More than seventy-five honored guests and speakers representing a variety of Virginia historical and lineage societies attended the ceremony, hosted by the James Monroe Memorial Foundation. House of Delegates Majority Leader, the Hon. Kirk Cox, offered best wishes and remarks as chairman of the War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission. The Hon. Nancy Rodrigues, Virginia Secretary of Administration, brought greetings from Gov. Terry McAuliffe, including the governor’s official declaration that April 28th be henceforth known as “James Monroe Day” in the Commonwealth of Virginia.



The annual meeting was held outdoors in beautiful weather.



L-R: Outgoing Society President William Tanner with Incoming President Carter Reid.

SR General President Curtis P. Cheyney, III, of Philadelphia, welcomed the guests and gave keynote remarks on the extraordinary life of James Monroe, who was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, in 1758 in the same neighborhood as fellow Virginian and statesman, George Washington. Mr. Cheyney noted that

the paths of neighbors Monroe and Washington would intersect many times during the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

As a student at the College of William & Mary in Virginia, Monroe was inspired by Patrick Henry’s “Give me liberty, or give me death!” speech during Henry’s proposal to arm the Virginia Militia during the Second Virginia Convention held in Richmond in March 1775. Monroe was so moved by Henry’s passionate oratory that he subsequently left college to fight for the American cause. He served as a lieutenant (later as captain) in the 3rd Virginia Regiment under General Washington and played a key role in the Battle of Trenton, New Jersey, suffering a musket ball wound to the shoulder that he carried with him to his death in 1831.

In Emanuel Gottlieb Leutze’s famous 1851 painting, “Washington Crossing the Delaware,” Monroe is depicted steadfastly holding the American flag beside Washington as they cross the river in the crowded skiff.

After the war, Monroe and studied law under



GP Cheyney spoke of Monroe to the outdoor assembly.



Curtis P. Cheyney, III

Thomas Jefferson at the College of William & Mary and later set up practice in Fredericksburg, Virginia. It was during this time that he entered politics, serving his native state in the Virginia House of Delegates, as a U.S. Senator from Virginia (1790-94) and later, as the 12th and 16th Governor of Virginia (1799-1802 and 1811-1811). Monroe also ably served as U.S. Ambassador to France (1794-96) and as U.S. Ambassador to the United Kingdom (1803-08).

Under President Thomas Jefferson, Monroe proved himself to be a shrewd negotiator in the 1803 Louisiana Purchase, which effectively doubled the young nation's territory overnight. Under President James Madison, Monroe served simultaneously as Secretary of State and Secretary of War during the War of 1812, the first true military challenge to the emerging United States. Combining his military training, service in battle, study of law and practice of politics, Monroe developed his signature pragmatic, confident leadership style that would soon serve him well as fifth President of the United States.

During Monroe's presidency (1817-25), he oversaw a period of general peace in the United States, commonly known as the "Era of Good Feel-



Monroe, c. 1819, by Samuel Morse



L-R: SR members Doug Payne, Matson Roberts, Curt Cheyney, Carter Reid, Emmett Avery, and Ron Depue at Hollywood Cemetery.

ings." While occupying the White House, Monroe preferred to be called "Colonel," in homage to his days as an officer in the Virginia Militia following his wound at Trenton. His most enduring legacy as chief executive was the Monroe Doctrine, an 1823 policy that put European governments on notice that colonization or interference with the United States would be considered an act of war. As a result, hearty pioneers felt safe enough to migrate westward and settle faraway territory (Monroe oversaw the admission of five new states during his administration, including Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri and Maine). The Monroe Doctrine was crafted in cooperation with the United Kingdom and set the stage for an alliance with the United Kingdom which remains to this day.

In the years following his presidency, Monroe was forced to sell off land and property in order to pay off debts incurred during his many years of public service. He and his wife, Elizabeth, moved to Oak Hill plantation in Leesburg, Virginia, and lived there until her death in 1830. Alone, Monroe then



Monroe, c. 1822, by Gilbert Stuart

moved New York City to live with his daughter, Maria Hester Monroe Gouverneur. Suffering declining health from heart troubles complicated by tuberculosis, James Monroe died in New York on July 4, 1831, becoming the third U.S. president to die on the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence (Thomas

Jefferson and John Adams preceded him in death on July 4, 1826).

Monroe was initially buried in the Gouverneur family vault in New York Marble Cemetery. In 1858, his remains were returned to his native Virginia and re-interred in the Presidents' Circle at Hollywood Cemetery, overlooking the James River in Richmond, Virginia. Often called the "birdcage" for its ornate Victorian ironwork which encloses Monroe's tomb, the grave site is a U.S. National Historic Landmark and is one of the most popular markers at Hollywood Cemetery.

James Monroe was the last of the "Virginia Dynasty" – the five Virginia U.S. presidents who were founding fathers of the United States of America. —text and photos submitted by 1st VP Douglas Payne.

WASHINGTON

A Long Tradition Continues

Washington State Registrar Donald H Wingerson at the University of Washington, Seattle, on May 21, 2015, made presentations at the Annual ROTC Joint Services Award Ceremony. The Sons of the Revolution Cup was awarded to Midshipman Jonathan L Morgan (7120). The Sons of the Revolution Trophy, is a large silver cup, honoring annually the Cadet Officer designated as Brigade Commander of the Joint R.O.T.C. units. This is a perpetual trophy, accompanied by a certificate, which in 1942 was gifted to the University of Washington Reserve Officer Training Corps by the Washington Society.

Additionally, three Emory scholarships in the amount of of \$2,000 each were presented to CDT Kevin B Stevens, Army (7107); Midshipman Daniel L McGurkin, Navy (7110); and CDT Matthew M Beiner, Air Force (7109). The Admiral Campbell



L-R: Society Registrar Donald H Wingerson with Midshipman Jonathan L Morgan.

—Photo courtesy Washington Society

Dallas Emory Memorial Scholarship Fund was established by the Washington Society in 1980.

It honors a distinguished Seattle native, Captain of the 1920 U.S. Olympic swim team and a 1921 graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, who spent his entire career in service in the United States Navy. A descendant of Benjamin Franklin, Admiral Emory joined the Washington Society in 1955 and became its President in 1960.

The Emory Fund annually awards scholarships to outstanding ROTC cadets chosen from Washington State Universities and the University of Idaho and is an endowment supported entirely by Washington Society members and their friends. The fund has awarded \$168,500 among eighty-three recipients since its inception and in 2015 distributed \$22,000 to the ROTC Detachments. —text and photo submitted by Registrar Donald H. Wingerson ■



The modern UW ROTC program includes studies for the Army, Air Force and Navy. The Army ROTC at UW dates back to 1862. This image is from the 1923 student yearbook.

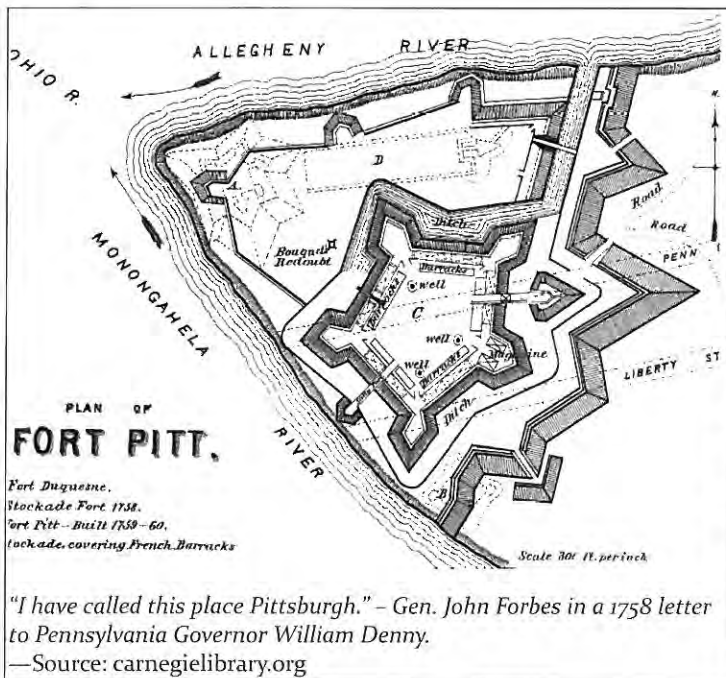
Flintlock & Powderhorn

ARTICLES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

Hugh Mercer (1726-1777): The Patriot Whose Legacy Spans Two Continents

By David H. Dickey, General Historian

In this third and final segment, General Historian David H. Dickey concludes his examination of the life and times of Brigadier General Hugh Mercer. Part One took readers through the Glorious Revolution and the first two Jacobite Rebellions, 1689 and 1715. Part Two picked up with the Third Jacobite Rebellion, 1745, and the rise of the Young Pretender, before concluding with Mercer's emigration to America and the onset of the Seven Years' War. The final segment focuses on his move from Pennsylvania to Virginia after Braddock's Defeat, his involvement in the Fredericksburg community, and his joining the Patriot cause in the American Revolution. The article ends with his demise at the Battle of Princeton (an eerie parallel to the Battle of Culloden) and includes an encapsulation of his legacy.—Ed.



Washington and Mercer served together under British General John Forbes in the second British attempt to capture Fort Duquesne: on November 25th, 1758, Forbes successfully occupied the burned fort located where the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers merge into the Ohio River, and immediately began construction of a new fort he named Fort Pitt, after the British Secretary of State, William Pitt, the Elder.

Forbes also named the new settlement between the rivers "Pittsburgh," the site of modern day Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Due to rapidly declining health, General Forbes was forced to return to Philadelphia (where he died the next year), leaving Colonel Hugh Mercer in command of Ft. Pitt. Mercer's principal task was to build a temporary fortification to defend the land at the confluence of

the rivers (in the event the French and their native allies returned in 1759 to recapture their former Ft. Duquesne). Maps and drawings of the time period refer to this temporary fortification as "Mercer's Fort." Mercer's Fort was located at the site of what is today a parking lot between the Pittsburgh Post Gazette Building and Point State Park.

Building a New Life in Fredericksburg, Virginia. Having befriended several prominent Virginians during the French & Indian War, particularly during the excursions to Fort Pitt, Mercer was persuaded by them to move to Fredericksburg, Virginia in December of 1760. Fredericksburg was a thriving Scottish community and would prove to be a perfect sanctuary for a man who would never see his native land again. At least he could live among a people whose accent he recognized and whose cultural mores reflected his own.

In February, 1761, he wrote a former military colleague in Pennsylvania:

“This place was recommended as likely to afford a genteel subsistence in the [practice of Physick]... Whether it will answer any expectations I cannot yet judge; but from the reception I met from the Gentlemen here, have reason to imagine it worth a few months trial.”



Hugh Mercer's Apothecary in Fredericksburg, Virginia.
—Source: wikipedia.org



Main entrance to Washington's boyhood home, across the river from downtown Fredericksburg.—Source: ancestry.com

He resumed a successful medical practice and expanded it to encompass the opening of the Apothecary Shop where he sold the drugs he prescribed to his patients. For the second time, he was forced to rebuild a life disrupted by the turmoil of war. He earnestly pursued this task, and soon became a prominent businessman in the town and began acquiring land (including “Ferry Farm” which he purchased from George Washington, his good friend).

Ferry Farm, located directly across the Rappahannock River from Fredericksburg (where the River's ferry landing was located), had been the childhood home of George Washington. This is

the home where Washington lived when, as Parson Mason Locke Weem's legend has it, he confessed to his father his guilt in chopping down the famous cherry tree. Mercer became the physician and druggist for many of the prominent people of the town, and counted among his many patients, Washington's mother, Mary Ball Washington.

Mercer met and married Isabella Gordon, also of Scottish descent, whose father owned a local tavern. He fathered five children; viz., Ann Mercer Patton, John Mercer, William Mercer, George Weedon Mercer and Hugh Tennant Mercer. For fourteen years, Mercer rebuilt his life in his adopted community of Fredericksburg. Paula Felder, the authoress of “Hugh Mercer: An Unexpected Life,” as published in the *Fredericksburg Free Lance Star*, quotes an English visitor during this period who described Mercer as:

“a physician of great merit and eminence, and as a man, possessed of almost every virtue and accomplishment of a just and moderate way of thinking, and generosity of principle.”

However, the “times that {tried} men's souls” was about to disrupt Mercer's tranquil life for a third and final time, and severely test the limits of his ability to remain “moderate” in the wake of a tidal wave of abuses against the colonies by a deluded Hanoverian King known as George III, who assumed the British Throne in 1760, the very year Mercer had relocated to Virginia.

The American Revolution: A Rebel Again.

On April 19, 1775, the “shot heard 'round the world” was fired at Lexington on the green, and immediately towns and cities within the colonies began to organize opposition to the Hanoverian Crown. Colonel Mercer became a member of the Fredericksburg Committee of Safety.

By April 25th, he was one of the members of an Independent Company of Fredericksburg volunteers who notified Colonel George Washington that the British had removed gunpowder from the magazine at Williamsburg. In August, the Virginia convention elected leaders for newly formed regiments, but excluded Mercer because he was a “Northern Briton” and thus too Celtic (Scottish) for their Cavalier (Norman) sensibilities.

Despite the prejudices of the tidewater aristocrats, on September 12th, Mercer's experience and capabilities were recognized when he was elected Colonel of the Minute Men of four north-central counties, Stafford, Spotsylvania, King George and

Caroline. On November 17th, he was elected to the Committee of Safety of Spotsylvania County, as well. By January 11 of the following year (1776), with



John Hancock by John Singleton Copley, c. 1765

the discriminatory ban having been lifted upon his right to command a Virginia regiment, he was appointed Colonel and first commander of the 3rd Virginia Regiment. Future President, James Monroe, and future Chief Justice of the United States

Supreme Court, John Marshall, served as subordinate officers under his command.

After George Washington personally requested Mercer's promotion to Brigadier General in the Continental Line, Mercer in June of 1776 received a letter from John Hancock, on behalf of the Continental Congress, appointing him a Brigadier General in the Armies of the United Colonies, and ordering him immediately to report for duty in New York.

Mercer, eagerly accepting, had his own personal vendetta: here was the opportunity he had long awaited; viz., a chance to settle the score for the brutal atrocities inflicted by the Saxon kings upon the hapless Scots at Culloden and elsewhere (not to mention the "Clearances," commencing in 1762, when native Celts were driven from the Scottish Highlands so the absentee Aenglish landlords in London could replace the "inferior" Gaelic-speaking people with more profitable sheep).

The Fighting Commences in Earnest. Even though Washington had assumed command of the Continental Army in July of 1775, Mercer, like most Virginians, missed the fighting around Boston at Breed's Hill and the ingenious ploy by Washington in placing his artillery on Dorchester Heights in March of 1776 (resulting in the British evacuation of Boston). The Americans expected the next attack would come against New York. Consequently, Brigadier General Mercer's first assignment as a Continental commander in June of 1776 was to oversee the construction of Ft. Lee on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River.

When Ft. Lee was abandoned on 20 Nov 1776, following the disastrous defeats of the patriots in New York, Mercer's Brigade joined the retreat of the remnants of Washington's army across New Jer-

sey. Crossing the Delaware into the familiar colony of Pennsylvania, his brigade halted with the army to regroup.

The disheartening retreat through New Jersey became known as the "Crisis of the Revolution." Lacking supplies, food and ammunition, and with enlistments expiring at the end of December '76, Washington's ranks began to disintegrate. However, morale improved near the end of the month when 3,500 reinforcements arrived to support the 3,000 effectives in Washington's army. Still, Lord Cornwallis was in pursuit with an army of 8,000 of the best-trained troops in the world. Desperate action was needed by the desperate Commander of a desperate fledgling nation.

Surely, the patriots were emboldened by the immortal words of Thomas Paine's *The American Crisis* released only three days earlier:

"THESE are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly: it is dearness only that gives every thing its value. Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods; and it would be strange indeed if so celestial an article as FREEDOM should not be highly rated. Britain, with an army to enforce her tyranny, has declared that she has a right (not only to TAX) but 'to BIND us in ALL CASES WHATSOEVER,' and if being bound in that manner, is not slavery, then is there not such a thing as slavery upon earth. Even the expression is impious; for so unlimited a power can belong only to God."



Thomas Paine by Auguste Milliere (1880)

There are many historians who believe that Mercer exclusively originated the idea to cross the Delaware River and surprise the inebriated Hessians at Trenton on 26 Dec 1776. In any event, the major success of the maneuver literally turned the tide of the War. After the victory at Trenton, the

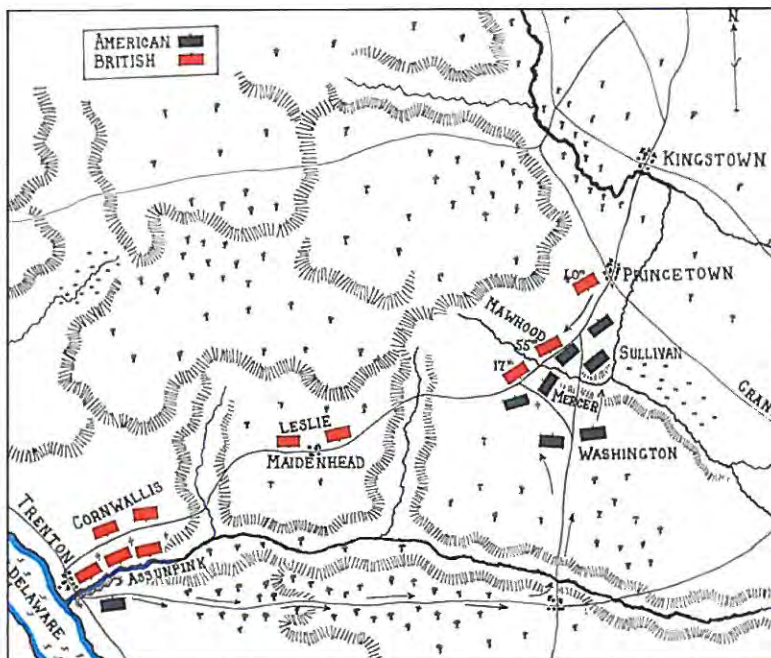
American army crossed the Delaware back into Pennsylvania.

However, with enlistments and morale increasing by the day, Washington boldly decided to return to New Jersey and defend Trenton against the expected British counterattack from Lord Cornwallis. The Americans took up a well-fortified position south of the town on the hills overlooking Assunpink Creek. On 2 Jan 1777, Lord Cornwallis' assault was repulsed with heavy losses; Mercer's Brigade played a major role in the successful defensive action.

Despite the punishing repulse, Cornwallis intended to renew the assault the following day, hoping to trap the American army between his army and the Assunpink Creek, effectively cutting off any line of retreat. The arrogant Cornwallis, always under-estimating his opponent, is said to have condescendingly exclaimed before retiring on the evening of the 2nd: "We've got the old fox safe now. We'll go over and bag him in the morning." Cornwallis then moved his army to a hill north of Trenton for the night, providing his men with much needed rest.

However, Washington had different plans. During the night, his weary army quietly slipped away to the east with the objective of striking Cornwallis' force from the rear and capturing Princeton. The old fox skillfully deceived the British by leaving men behind to keep the campfires roaring, the picks and axes chopping (as if digging in), and the artillery firing occasional volleys. But, by morning these men had evacuated the camp as well, and when the British forces awoke the next morning, they found the American lines empty.

On 3 Jan 1777, with his brigade leading one wing of the American army to Princeton, Mercer's Brigade was the first to encounter British resistance. He formed his troops for battle in an orchard outside Princeton, and was attacked by the 17th British



Battle of Princeton map.—Source: britishbattles.com



Death of General Mercer at the Battle of Princeton, by John Trumbull, c. 1789-1831.



The fabled white oak tree where Mercer was mortally wounded. The tree lived 300 years, before collapsing in March 2000.— Source: princetonrugby.com



Hugh Mercer was originally buried at Christ Church Burial Ground, Philadelphia, where Benjamin Franklin is buried.
—Photo by Rusty Kennedy

Foot, 4th Brigade, commanded by Lt. Col. Mawhood. The British charged, wielding bayonets, and drove most of Mercer's men from the orchard. In the fray, Mercer's horse was shot from under him, and he became isolated from his men.

He was immediately surrounded by the British, who mistook him for Washington and ordered him to surrender. Refusing to comply with such an insulting order issued by Saxons, he drew his sword and charged at the British troops. In the unequal contest, he was severely beaten in the head with musket butts and run through seven times with the dreaded Hanoverian bayonets. Leaving him for dead, the British pushed forward only to encounter Washington personally leading a counter attack. Rushing reinforcements to the scene, Washington was able to drive the British from Princeton and win the day.

One lasting account of the battle indicates that Mercer, with a bayonet still impaled in him, did not wish to leave the battle and was placed beneath the trunk of a white oak tree, while those few who remained with him successfully held the ground until Washington recaptured the orchard. This tree is known to history as the "Mercer Oak" and today is the key symbol in the seal of Mercer County, New Jersey.

When recovered, Mercer was carried to the field hospital in the Thomas Clarke House at the eastern end of the battlefield. He was attended by the famous physician, Dr. Benjamin Rush, but after lingering in excruciating pain for nine days, Mercer's mortal wounds carried him away on 12 Jan 1777. Few who knew him well missed the irony that he was taken from the confines of mortal earth by the same instrument of war that had been used savagely to slaughter his true countrymen on the



His remains were transferred to Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, in 1840.
—Source: civilwarcavalry.com

moor of the Battle of Culloden in 1746. His body was taken to Philadelphia, where he was interred in the Episcopal Christ Church burial ground. It is estimated that over 30,000 grateful Americans attended his funeral service. In 1840, the local St. Andrew's Society moved the body to its current location in Philadelphia's Laurel Hill Cemetery, a garden cemetery designed by Scottish-American architect, John Notman. It was a fitting tribute, for now the gallant Scotsman was buried alongside many of those who hailed from the same "hameland."

The Legacy of Hugh Mercer. The lingering question is why didn't General Mercer surrender at Princeton? Perhaps the answer can be found in the lines of Thomas Paine cited above: ". . . but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. . . ." Having lived under tyranny as a youth, Mercer had a keener understanding of freedom than most Americans, and, in doing his duty to the bitter end, made the ultimate sacrifice to lift Freedom's banner aloft to inspire the compatriots of his newly adopted land. In 1776, he had said: "I am willing to serve my adopted country in any capacity she may need me." Serve he did: his entire life was one of service.

What is the legacy of Mercer's illustrious life? Largely because of Mercer's courage, skill and sacrifice, Washington was able to defeat the British at Princeton and remove his forces to winter quarters in Morristown with the bittersweet crown of victory upon their brows. Because of the series of sudden favorable reversals, Washington's army re-enlisted *en masse*, the French finally approved arms and supplies for America, and a stunned and dazed Cornwallis hastily retreated to New York to reassess the entire British war policy. "The Crisis of the Revolution" had ended: America now had the spirit, will, and means to fight, and British support for the war began to wane at home.

Mercer personified the sacrificial patriot de-



Monument of Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg, Virginia.—Source: wikipedia.org



scribed by Paine. His glorious death occurred at the perfect time to inspire the army. Across the entire nation, a grateful people were soon to honor him by naming counties in Illinois, Kentucky, New Jersey, Ohio and West Virginia in memory of this leading patriot. In Pennsylvania, Mercer County was named for him, as well as the town of Mercersburg. A grand monument was built to honor his heroic life and death in Fredericksburg, Virginia, where lived his wife, children and his youngest son, Hugh

Tennant Mercer, the son he never met.

It is fitting that Mercer be and always remain a name highly lauded by the Sons of the Revolution: his immortal legacy touched the lives of the people of Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York, New Jersey, Georgia, and other states.

“It is dearness only that gives every thing its value.”—Thomas Paine ■

Hugh Mercer Descendants

Famous Mercer descendants include Virginia Governor, John Patton Mercer (and his sons, Confederate Lt. Col. Waller T. Patton and Col. George Smith Patton, the father of World War II General George S. Patton, Jr.). They also include Confederate General Hugh Weedon Mercer of Savannah, Georgia (for whom the author’s great, great grandfather fought), and his great grandson, songwriter Johnny Mercer of Savannah, Georgia.



Rep. John Mercer Patton
—Source: wikipedia.org



Gen. Hugh Weedon Mercer
—Source: wikipedia.org



Gen. George Patton
—Source: history.com



Singer Johnny Mercer
—Source: biography.com

Régiment de Gatinois and Fusilier Antoine Marie in the American Revolution



By Dominick M. Valencia, Jr.
Member, Maryland Society



The Treaty of Alliance between France and the united Thirteen Colonies was signed 6 Feb 1778 at the Hôtel de Crillon in Paris. The agreement committed thousands of French troops to the Patriot cause in the American Revolution and greatly helped secure the British surrender at Yorktown. One of the most famous French regiments serving was the Régiment de Gatinois (GAH-TIN-WAH), with historic roots in the Régiment d'Auvergne. The Gatinois served meritoriously in several key engagements of the American Revolution. Included among its ranks was a fusilier named Antoine Marie, the author's ancestor.



Among the several French regiments and detachments which participated in the American Revolution was the historic and well-respected Régiment de Gatinois. Based in the Caribbean islands, its principal engagements during the Revolutionary War were: the Siege of Savannah, the Siege of Pensacola, the Siege of Yorktown, and the Battle of the Saintes.

Historical Roots

The origins of the Régiment du Gatinois extended back to the *ancien régime*, into the early 1600s, when King Henry IV approved the formation of the Régiment du Bourg. In 1628, the Bourg defended the seawall which Cardinal Richelieu had built in his blockade of La Rochelle, the center of Huguenot power. In 1635, the name of du Bourg was changed to d'Auvergne. During the next one hundred and forty years, d'Auvergne served admirably in a string of wars, including the Franco-Dutch War, the Nine Years War, the War of Spanish Succession, and in the Seven Years War against Frederick the Great of Germany.

With such a distinguished history, it was difficult for some of the enlisted men to accept a name change and reorganization in 1776. In that year, the Auvergne was divided: the first and third battalions remained with the historical name, but the second and fourth battalions formed the new "Régiment de Gatinois." The second battalion, which had been at Martinique Island since 20 Nov 1775, went to Hispaniola in 1777. The fourth battalion, which had been in Calais, France in June 1776, left at the end of that year for Bordeaux. From there, in September of 1777 it embarked to join the other half of the Gatinois, in Hispaniola, a.k.a., Saint-Domingue.

Some confusion exists as to the correct spelling and pronunciation of the regimental name. Some modern interpretations use the "Gâtinais" (GAH-tin-ays) spelling and pronunciation, which is partly derived from a geographic region of France. Nevertheless, recent research has shown that the proper pronunciation is (GAH-TIN-WAH), and spelled as "Gatinois." This is the older, more accepted spelling and pronunciation of this regimental name, as it was in the eighteenth century.

The Regiment de Gatinois first adopted a uniform with violet lapels and cuffs, a yellow collar, and yellow buttons. Later, in 1779, the uniform changed to violet lapels, white cuffs, and a white collar piped with violet and white buttons.

Gatinois in America

Born in 1757 in Limousin, France, Antoine Marie entered service in the Régiment de Gatinois as a nineteen-year-old on 7 Dec 1776. He served as a fusilier in Chaumont's company. Having shipped out from Bordeaux with the second half of the regiment (the former fourth battalion of the Regiment d'Auvergne), Marie, along with the entire regiment, remained garrisoned at Saint-Domingue until 1779. During the latter part of that year, a consortium of French troops from



French fusilier at Yorktown.

—Source: dontroiani.com

several different regular line and colonial infantry regiments was amassed on Saint-Domingue.

This consortium, including young Antoine Marie, amounted to three thousand men and was placed under the leadership of nobleman Count d'Estaing. The entire force was placed onboard the vessels of d'Estaing and sailed to America. It served valiantly from 15 Sept 1779 through 20 Oct 1779 at the unsuccessful siege of Savannah, a joint Franco-American effort.

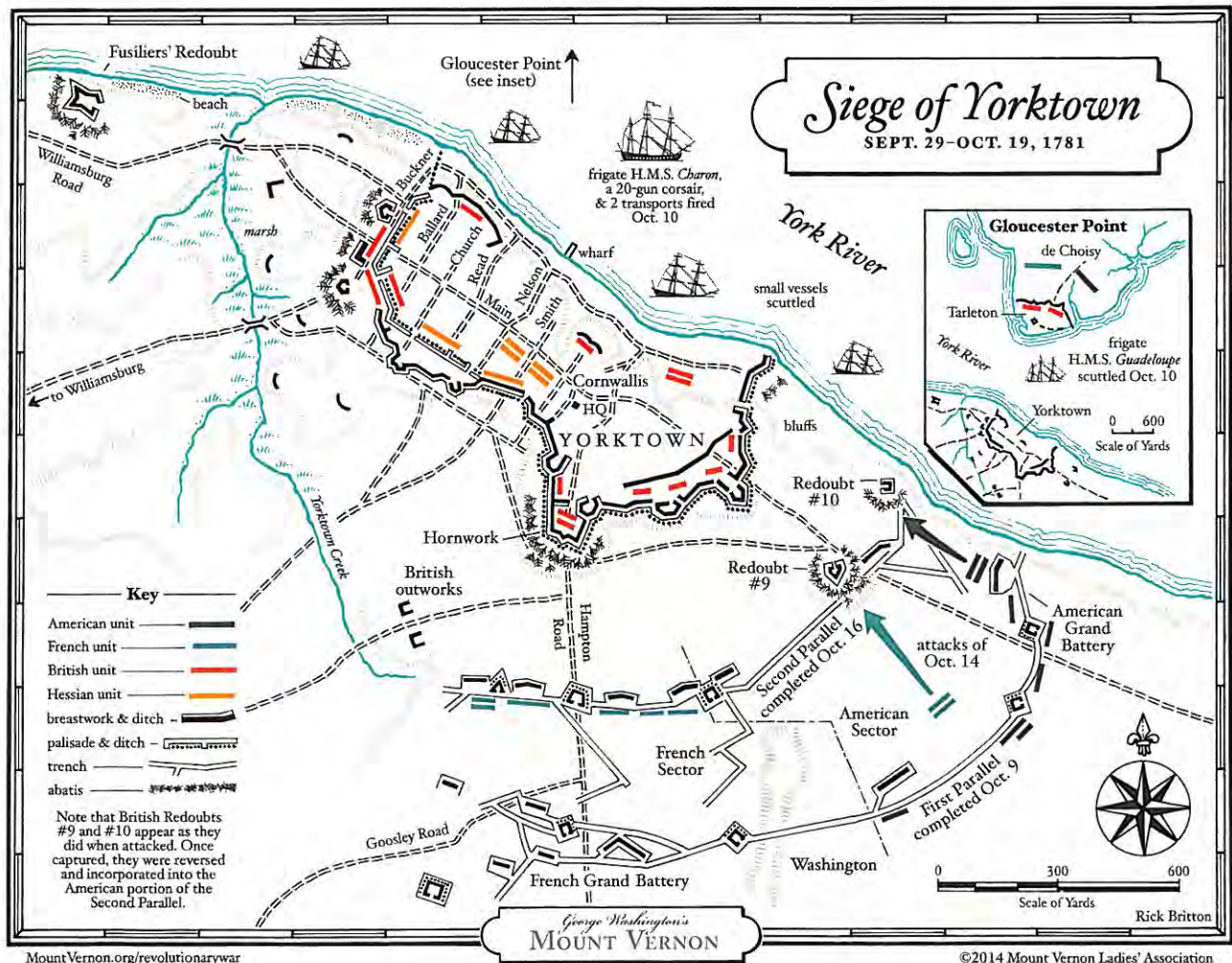
Notably, at Savannah, the Gatois helped spearhead the Oct 9th attack on the British retrenchments. In fact, a sub-lieutenant of the Régiment de Gatois was the first to enter the retrenchments. The attending British defenders, astonished at such audacity by the French, threw away their arms and fled the scene. They returned, nevertheless, more numerous. The brave Gatois companies, without support and having lost the half of their number, were obliged to retire.

They withdrew in good order, carrying off their dead and wounded, among whom was the Viscount de Béthizy, a colonel who was second in command

of the regiment, and who suffered three wounds to his left hand, right arm, and stomach. On 17 Oct 1779, after the siege of Savannah was raised, the Gatois returned to Saint-Domingue.

In the spring of 1781, an army of Spain, the Bourbon ally of France, led by Bernardo de Gálvez, laid siege to Pensacola in Western Florida. The siege of Pensacola was a combined Franco-Spanish military effort in which a total of over seven thousand Spanish and French soldiers and sailors were arrayed against a greatly outnumbered British, Hessian, Loyalist, and Creek Indian allied garrison of slightly less than two thousand men.

To the Bourbon-allied forces at Pensacola, the French contributed approximately seven hundred fifty soldiers from the Gatois, Agenois, Cambrésis, and Poitou Regiments of regular line infantry; the Du Cap Regiment of colonial infantry; detached members of French royal marines; engineers; artillery; and, other supporting branches of service, all of whom were actively engaged in the siege itself. Additionally, hundreds of French sailors and shipboard garrisons of French infantry under naval



—Source: Mount Vernon Ladies' Association

authority stood in reserve and on eight French warships that participated in the campaign.

On 8 May 1781, a shell fired from Gálvez's siege lines ignited the magazine of the Queen's Redoubt at the head of Pensacola's British defenses. The resulting explosion killed many of the redoubt's defenders and sealed the West Florida capital's fate. Two days later, the British garrison surrendered. Shortly thereafter, Spain's French allies withdrew from Florida.

With their active service in Florida now at a close, many of the same French troops who served at Pensacola returned to their former garrisons, including the Régiment de Gatinois, which returned to Saint-Domingue.

Courage at Yorktown

The next action in which the Gatinois participated was the Siege of Yorktown. With joint forces of the American army under General George Washington and the French army under Count Rochambeau already moving toward Virginia, the Régiment de Gatinois was made a part of the corps d'armée which French general, Marquis de Saint-Simon, formed.

Saint-Simon's corps, including the Gatinois, was put aboard the fleet of the Count de Grasse and transported to Virginia to reinforce the troops of both the Marquis de Lafayette and Count Rochambeau. Count de Grasse sailed to the Chesapeake with some three thousand men under his charge.

On 14 Oct 1781, the Gatinois, along with the French Royal Deux-Ponts Regiment, exhibited extreme bravery by attacking and carrying Redoubt 9 on the left of the British defensive works. The attack came at approximately the same time that Lt. Col. Alexander Hamilton successfully led an American contingent of light infantry against Redoubt 10.



Family painting of Antoine Marie, 1757-1821. This painting was commissioned by the author's great-grandfather and is a copy of a miniature portrait he held in his possession. The miniature came from the great-grandfather's grandmother, who was Antoine Marie's daughter. The commissioned painting was not signed; the artist is unknown.

Four hundred French soldiers from the two identified regiments led the offensive against one hundred twenty British and Hessian soldiers guarding the redoubt. The overall command of the French assault was with the Baron de Vioménil – who was Rochambeau's second in command. Rochambeau was ill at the time.

The American patriots attacking Redoubt 10 did not stop for engineers to chop through the abatis; they dismantled what they could with their hands before jumping over the rest. Their French counterparts, however, waited for their engineers and carpenters to clear a pathway through the abatis. In that delay, many troops were killed or injured by enemy fire.

Nonetheless, the grenadiers and chausseurs from both French regiments charged forward when the path was clear and overtook

the parapet where the British were stationed and the trenches where Hessians were. Just as the French entered the trenches and drew their bayonets, the Hessians threw down their arms. Seeing that reaction, the French soldiers shouted, "Vive le Roi! Vive le Roi!" "Long live the King [of France]."

During the seven minutes that transpired in taking Redoubt 9, the French suffered both dead and wounded, including fifty-six grenadiers and

chasseurs of the regiment of Gatinois, twenty-one grenadiers and chasseurs of the Royal Deux-Ponts, six chasseurs of the Agenois, and nine soldiers of the second battalion (fusiliers) of the Gatinois. While there is no breakdown of the wounded troops in the attack on Redoubt 9, sixteen of the Gatinois without question gave their lives.

As co-victors at Yorktown, the French army witnessed the surrender of Lord Cornwallis' army. The French troops, including Antoine Marie, by this time a veteran of several campaigns, watched opposite the American line as the defeated



Gatinois and Saintonge Regiments, 1781.
—Source: britishbattles.homestead.com

British, with their flags furled and muskets reversed in shame, marched out between the allied victors, laid down their arms and, as tradition holds, listened to their fifers and drummers play the tune “The World Turn’d Upside Down.”

Unit Glory and Honorable Discharge

Following the victory at Yorktown, General George Washington expressed his admiration of the French units’ bravery by presenting to the Regiments Gatinois and Royal Deux-Ponts the three pieces of cannon which they had captured from Redoubt Number 9. One went to each regiment and the third to Rochambeau himself.

The French commander, for his part, made good on an earlier promise. As is stated in his memoirs, Rochambeau promised the men of Gatinois that if they gave all they had in the effort at Yorktown, he would secure for them the former name of their regiment: Auvergne. “My sons, show that Gatinois and Auvergne, it is all one,” Rochambeau urged them on the night of the attack.

On the subsequent report of the Siege of Yorktown which Rochambeau sent to the King of France Louis XVI, the sovereign himself wrote on it with his own hand, “Good for Royal Auvergne.”

As of 1 Jan 1791, by ordinance, the former Gatinois Regiment became known as the 18th line infantry regiment, “heretofore Royal-Auvergne.”

The name change to Royal Auvergne came after Antoine Marie’s departure from service. The author’s ancestor remained in the Gatinois until his honorable discharge on 18 May 1784. At the time of his discharge, Marie would have worn on the left shoulder of his uniform a special insignia stripe which was blue in col-



Surrender of Lord Cornwallis by John Trumbull, c 1819-1820. Note the white uniforms of the French soldiers, front left.

or and in the form of an inverted “V.” This special stripe was awarded to privates and non-commissioned officers to recognize seven years of military service to France.

After his discharge from service, Antoine Marie returned to the region of his childhood and became an innkeeper in the French town of Langeac, a town in the same region which served as the childhood home of the Marquis de Lafayette. Marie married and had a daughter, through whom the author of this article claims descent. Having served in and survived the American Revolution, Antoine Marie also survived the French Revolution and the rise and fall of Napoleon before his passing on 11 Sept 1821. ■

Redoubt 9

1781 Siege of Yorktown
Colonial National Historical Park
National Park Service

“... once we were inside the redoubt. People of four nations were thrown together: Frenchmen, English, Scots, and Germans ...”
Private Georg Flohr,
Royal Deux-Ponts Regiment

“... a trait which characterized the French grenadiers ... They ... charged like lions, and lost one-third of their men.”
Comte de Rochambeau

Deux-Ponts Regiment
The only German speaking regiment to serve in the French army at Yorktown, the regiment was from the Duchy of Zweibrücken (now Germany).
Courtesy of the Army, U.S. Army Military Center, Fort Belvoir, Illinois
Illustration: Kathryn

Gatinois Regiment
This French unit, along with its officers, came with the French fleet from the Carl Desaix Junior's Company of the Army, U.S. Army Military Center, Fort Belvoir, Illinois
Illustration: Kathryn

On October 14, 1781, Baron Antoine de Vioménil had overall command of the French attack on Redoubt 9, which was defended by approximately 120 British and German forces. Vioménil selected Colonel en Second Guillaume de Forbach des Deux-Ponts (also known as Wilhelm von Forbach) to lead the 400 man assault that was comprised of troops from the Gatinois and Royal Deux-Ponts Regiments. The latter regiment was also known as “Das Deutsche Königlich Französische Infanterie Regiment von Zweibrücken” (The German Royal French Infantry Regiment from Zweibrücken).

The French approach was delayed as engineering troops took heavy casualties while clearing obstructions protecting the British perimeter. The difficulties of the assault were compounded by darkness, close quarters combat, German forces on both sides wearing similar uniforms, and the confusion of German commanders coming from both attackers and defenders. Within 30 minutes, however, Vioménil congratulated Deux-Ponts on capturing the redoubt.

The last obstruction to the Allies completing their Second Siege Line had fallen.

You How Regiment
This unit from the peninsula of Hesse-Cassel served as part of the German auxiliary forces with the British army. This and another German unit, the Prince Hereditary, participated in the defense of the redoubt.
Courtesy of the Army, U.S. Army Military Center, Fort Belvoir, Illinois
Illustration: Kathryn

71st Regiment of Foot
Known as Finner's Highlanders, troops from the 71st Regiment, along with detachments from the 51st, 53rd and 98th regiments made up part of the British force defending the redoubt.
Courtesy of the Army, U.S. Army Military Center, Fort Belvoir, Illinois
Illustration: Kathryn

National Park Service sign at Yorktown battlefield.—Source: nps.gov

The Religious Faith of Our Founding Fathers

By Jack J. Early, Ed.D. D.D.



Jack J. Early

William Samuel Johnson

William Samuel Johnson was born in the home of Rev. Samuel and Charity Johnson on 7 Oct 1727. His father believed in the adage, "Train up the child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." By the age of four, the little boy had completed his primer and a year later he read a Psalter and a Catechism. Before he was ten, William Samuel Johnson was well grounded as an Anglican, a student of the classics, and other literature.

It was at Yale College that Johnson was greatly influenced by the Puritans. The Great Awakening with roving evangelists, including George Whitefield, came to New Haven, Connecticut, exhorting sinners to repentance, conversion, and the zealous religious life.

Most historians note that Rev. Samuel Johnson (William's father) was deeply disappointed that his son did not follow him into the ministry. [William] did, however, serve as a lay preacher, studied the Bible and theology carefully, and with purpose settled on the profession of law.

It was observed by all who learned to know him that he was a devout Christian and member of the Anglican Church his entire life. His wife, Anne Beach, was of similar spiritual bent, the daughter of an Anglican clergyman.

After making the decision to enter law, William Samuel Johnson became successful in Connecticut and New York. He served as a State Representative between 1761 and 1765. Later he served as a delegate to the Stamp Act Congress.

His public service included becoming a Connecticut Supreme Court Judge and being elected to the Continental Congress. He was a delegate to the

Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787, and he, Oliver Ellsworth, and Roger Sherman acted as peacemakers in the conflict between the large state party and the small state party. They provided leadership that led to the concept of equal representation in one house and proportional representation in the other.

In 1784, King's College was reorganized under the "Regents of the University of the State of New York" and rechristened Columbia College. On 21 May 1787, the trustees, upon recommendation by Walter Livingston, elected William Samuel Johnson to the presidency of the College. He was formally installed on 12 Nov 1787.

As president of Columbia College, he made the following remarks in this address to the graduating class:



William Samuel Johnson

"You this day, gentlemen, assume new characters, enter into new relations, and consequently incur new duties. You have, by the favor of Providence and the attention of friends, received a public education, the purpose whereof hath been to qualify you better to serve your Creator and your country."

He went on to say, "Your first duties, [if] you are sensible, are those you owe to Heaven, to your Creator and Redeemer. Let these be ever present in your minds and exemplified in your lives and conduct..."

Several of his friends, including Roger Sherman and Oliver Ellsworth, had died in the 1790s, and [at one point] Samuel William Johnson fell so ill that

he feared he must join the companions who had preceded him in death. However, he recovered, although it was the recovery of waning strength. In November 1819, Johnson fell ill again and died on 14 Nov 1819. The theme of Johnson's long career is one of conciliation: his religious faith, intellectual insights, and an understanding of people provided him with the qualities of leadership for our new nation.

As member of the [General Society, Sons of the Revolution], we need to be reminded of the religious principles of those Founders who forged the Constitution for our country.

James Madison

James Madison, fourth President of the United States, was born into a devout home where his parents were members of the Episcopal Church in Port Conway, Virginia. He was baptized on the twenty-first day of his life.

Madison was home-schooled by his godly mother and grandmother, and by a tutor who was an Episcopalian minister. His studies included Latin, Greek, arithmetic, literature, and Spanish. Also, a broad and diverse reading schedule was established [for him to pursue].

His parents were concerned about reports of the teachings at various institutions of higher learning, and they sent him to the College of New Jersey, later known as Princeton University. While a student at Princeton, he studied for the ministry. There he was greatly influenced by Reverend John Witherspoon, one of the nation's leading theologians and legal scholars. This helped to establish a theological base for Madison's thinking. During his stay at Princeton, a great revival took place, and it is believed that he partook of its spirit. On his return home, it is reported that he conducted worship in his father's house.

When Madison returned to Virginia, he and his father were walking one day near a jail in the village of Orange, and they listened to several Baptists preach from the window of their cell. [The jailed speakers] had been confined because of their religious opinions. Madison's heart was stirred that



James Madison

day, and he became a champion of religious freedom.

This experience moved him to go into law and politics. He became a major defender of religious liberty. Through his influence and efforts, freedom guarantees were approved in the Virginia Constitution. Later, as a member of the first Congress, Madison made religious freedom the first item in the Bill of Rights. He placed it first because he considered it of primary importance. He believed that when citizens lose their religious freedoms, all other freedoms are in jeopardy.

Madison's belief in eternal life and salvation are expressed in a personal letter to his college friend, William Bradford. Writing on 9 Nov 1772, Madison said: "A watchful eye must be kept on ourselves lest while we are building ideal monuments of Renown and Bliss here, we neglect to have our names enrolled in the Annals of Heaven..."

Years later, Madison wrote Memorial and Remonstrance, in which he scribed:

"Whilst we assert for ourselves a freedom to embrace, to profess, and to observe Religion, which we believe to be of divine origin, we cannot deny an equal freedom to those whose minds have not yet yielded to the evidence which has convinced us. If this freedom be abused, it is an offense against God, not against man: To God, therefore, not to man, must an account of it be rendered."

One writer summed up his comments on Madison's religious life as follows:

"If Madison ever rejected the fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith, he never said so in writing... he remained friendly and respectful toward Christianity and toward the Church."

Madison, who has been called the "Father of the Constitution," was clearly influenced by the Christian religion and particularly by Reverend John Witherspoon's Calvinism. His views on law and government reflect his theological insights on Church and state.

As Compatriots of the [General Society, Sons of the Revolution], we support the United States Constitution. The challenge for us in the 21st century is to recognize that the freedoms we enjoy include religious freedom, which James Madison considered of primary importance!■

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The Editor of the *Drumbeat* and the *Flintlock & Powderhorn* actively seeks manuscripts and articles for publication. Suitable topics for the *Drumbeat* are articles about the state and local Sons of the Revolution Societies, their activities and members. Articles should be approximately 100 to 500 words, and photos should be included when possible. *Drumbeat* submissions will be printed in a timely manner.

Articles sought for the *Flintlock & Powderhorn* include narrative history, biography, historiography, historic preservation, and related fields of study that deal with the time period and place of the American Revolution. The Editor reserves the right to submit all manuscripts for review by a committee prior to publication. No guarantee is given as to when an article will be published in the *Flintlock & Powderhorn*.

The Society assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions of contributors.

All submissions are requested by email or on disk/CD, but print versions can also be mailed or faxed. When mailed or faxed, submission must be typed on 8 1/2" x 11" paper, double-spaced. If pictures are to be returned, please send self-addressed, stamped envelope. The Society is not responsible for items sent through the mail. Please do not send original or irreplaceable materials or photographs.

The Editor reserves the right to conform the articles to style. Authors grant the General Society Sons of the Revolution one-time publication rights, both print and electronic editions. Articles in this publication are indexed by the Periodical Source Index (PERSI) produced by the Allen County Public Library Foundation.

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