OFFICIAL DAR REMEMBRANCE JEWELRY.

A complete selection of DAR jewelry is now available exclusively at J.E. Caldwell. All orders are subject to approval through the NSDAR. Prices shown are based on gold-filled pieces and do not include engraving. 14kt gold prices will be quoted upon request and engraving is available at $.40 per letter. Please add $1.75 for shipping and state tax where applicable.

Shown (enlarged to show detail): Chapter Bar: To be engraved with chapter name, $27. Victory at Yorktown Pin, $34; (bronze), $15. Ancestor Bar: To be engraved with ancestor's name, $32. Ancestor Rider: To be engraved with ancestor's name, $31. Emblem: To be engraved with member's national number and name, $60.
October 1781 brought the British and American forces together for their last major conflict in the war for independence. The brilliant strategy of General George Washington enabled the Continental Army to corner Lord Cornwallis and his crack British troops in Yorktown, Virginia. The stunning blow to the British naval fleet administered by the French under Admiral deGrasse left Cornwallis without supplies or communication.

Washington's carefully planned attack opened on October 17th. Each night before battle, he carefully studied his plans and strategy for the next day as shown in the cover photo. The continual bombardment resulted in the surrender of Cornwallis on October 19, 1781.

The cover picture is taken from a painting by John Ward Dusmmore and is used through the courtesy of the Sons of the Revolution, Fraunces Tavern, New York City.
Yorktown Night held in Constitution Hall during the 90th Continental Congress May 2, 1981.

Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby greeting Senor Alonso Alvarez de Toledo.

Pictured with Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby, President General, NSDAR, are the Marquis and Marquise De Chambrun.

Shown, from left to right, are Mr. James G. Harrison, II, member of the NSDAR Advisory Board; Mrs. Robert Lacy Jackson, National Chairman, Yorktown Bicentennial Committee; and the Marquis and Marquise De Chambrun.
Mes Chere Filles,

Salutations a vous don la célébration de le Bicentennial de Yorktown.

For it was at Yorktown that the enduring fraternal relationship between the United States and France, our first ally, was sealed. We gratefully acknowledge France’s invaluable help and the support of all our allies during the War for Independence.

As “The World Turned Upside Down” for the British Lord Cornwallis, it fell into place for the Colonial troops led by General George Washington. The surrender at Yorktown, on October 19, 1781, signaled an end to British rule and a bright new beginning, not only for the colonists, but for mankind. Lafayette suggested the importance of the victory when he said, “Such a glorious cause has never before attracted the attention of mankind; it was the last struggle of liberty; and had America then been vanquished, neither hope nor asylum would have remained for her.”

Sixty years ago, DAR initiated the interest to survey, acquire and preserve Yorktown Battlefield as a National Military Park and Monument. The National Society could not celebrate the surrender without recognizing the contribution of the late Mrs. James T. Morris of Minnesota, Honorary Vice President General, who conceived the idea and led the movement to preserve for posterity the site of the siege. “Telles meres, telles filles” . . . Such the mothers were, such the daughters are.

On October 19, 1981, during the formal Bicentennial ceremonies at Yorktown, NSDAR will dedicate a bronze and granite marker in memory of the men of the French fleet who died in the crucial “Battle Off The Virginia Capes.” The marker will be similar to two plaques honoring the Americans and French who died during the land battle that were dedicated by the National Society in 1931 during the Sesquicentennial.

Another DAR highlight at Yorktown will be presenting the American and French flags to the National Colonial Historical Park during the Opening Ceremony. Additionally, DAR is updating the authentic 18th Century artifacts in the Surrender Room at Moore House.

The Yorktown Bicentennial is a time for celebration and a time for renewing our commitment to the American dream that has sustained this Nation for over 200 years. Americans should remember the significance of October 19, and be ever mindful that “the past is incomplete unless the present sustains it.”

In this anniversary month of Yorktown and of the founding of our National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, we proudly chronicle a history of adherence to the principles and objectives established by our forefathers 200 years ago and by our Four Founders 91 years ago. Could there be a greater tribute to these far-sighted precepts?

Veillez agréer mes salutations distinguées,

Patricie W. Shelby
On October 28, 1981, the Statue of Liberty, originally called “Liberty Enlightening the World,” will celebrate its 95th birthday. Dedicated in 1886 by the President of the United States Grover Cleveland, the idea for the Statue was conceived by Edouard de Laboulaye in 1865 as a Centennial gift to the people of the United States from the people of France. Frederic Auguste Bartholdi was the artist who created this monument to liberty in New York Harbor. As a continuing link in the chain of Franco-American friendship, Edouard de Laboulaye was the great grandfather of the current Ambassador of France to the United States, François de Laboulaye. National Park Service photo.
WASHINGTON, August 4, 1981

MESSAGE TO THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

On the occasion of the bicentennial of the battle of Yorktown, where victory sealed an indestructible union between our two nations, I speak for myself personally and for all the people of France in expressing my warmest wishes for the continuation of your historic work in the name of friendship.

The memories that you safeguard, as worthy heirs to the heroic founders of this nation, are indeed a living testimony to the virtues of our ancestors. These memories help keep alive today the values for which they fought, values that should guide the destiny of our alliance for many years to come.

François de Laboulaye
French Ambassador
to the United States

OCTOBER 1981
Louis XVI
ROI DE FRANCE ET DE NAVARRE
Na à Versailles le 21 Octobre 1754
Mourut le 6 Octobre 1793.

Illustrations accompanying this article are from the Americana Collection's Foreign Manuscripts and Portraits connected with the American Revolution, presented by Flora A. Walker, 1921.
That Comradeship In Arms

BY DOROTHY THOMPSON WILLIAMS,
RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL

In North America from 1775 onward, even before the word “Independence” had been more than whispered in the shady streets of Philadelphia, the collective mind of the Continental Congress turned to the question of support, open or secret, from friendly European nations. Three major factors were obvious. First, to survive, financial aid was essential because England had not encouraged the accumulation of capital in America. Next, supplies of all kinds must be found and a steady flow arranged from Europe to America. British policy had frowned on extensive colonial manufacturing and had curbed it by such legislation as the so-called Iron Act of 1750, which shut down American production and processing of iron. And finally, to conduct a war, the colonies had to obtain military aid, including the support of an efficient up-to-date fleet to checkmate British control of the seas and waterways.

Immediately after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, Benjamin Franklin was sent to Versailles to obtain aid from the new French king, Louis XVI; additional American diplomats were dispatched to win support from Spain, Holland, Prussia and other countries. History has recorded the response of those noble foreign allies, well known and lesser known, who sustained the patriot forces under the leadership of General George Washington.

The alliance situation during the Revolutionary War was novel. Britain was friendless. France was joined by Holland and Spain on the side of the colonies, and the neutrality of Russia, Prussia and Sweden was militantly anti-British.

Foreign loans secured from France, Spain and Holland were extremely important. French loans from 1777 to 1783 amounted to $5,352,500; Spanish loans, to $174,017; and Dutch loans, to $1,304,000. These, plus a gift from France made through the agency of Pierre Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais in the early years of the war, greatly strengthened colonial morale and finance. After John Adams secured a substantial loan with a consortium of Dutch bankers and negotiated a treaty of commerce and friendship with The Netherlands, he wrote, “One thing, thank God, is certain ... I have planted the American standard at the Hague.”

Never were a people more stirred with sympathy for a foreign cause than were the French in 1777. This was the year when the chivalrous Marie Joseph du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette, embarked to join the American cause as an officer, the year when scores of idealistic young French officers came to America to serve under Washington, most without expectation of high rank or pay.

American school children are familiar with the significant role that France played during the American Revolution and with the indubitable fact that France lost more men in combat than did the Americans. They know that France helped the colonists by providing money, arms and munitions long before the arrival of Lieutenant-General Jean Baptiste de Rochambeau and the French Regulars. It is well known that the Battle of Yorktown brought independence to a newly born nation, due largely to the tremendous military effort of the French. American students know that there may not have been a Surrender Field at Yorktown had there not been a Lafayette, Rochambeau and de Grasse, the French treasury and the glamorous Royal Army of Louis XVI. André Maurois wrote, “Without Lafayette and France there may not have been a United States.”

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has spared no effort to keep alive the ideals and the spirit of freedom of the Americans, the French and the other allies who fought for the common cause of liberty during the War of Independence. During this Bicentennial year of the Battle of Yorktown, DAR efforts have been concentrated on the observance of the Victory at Yorktown.

On May 2, 1981, in Constitution Hall, a brilliant gala honoring the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Victory...
at Yorktown featured foreign diplomatic representatives who spoke of Yorktown from their respective points of view.

M. Francois Marcel Plaisant, Minister-Counsellor, Embassy of France, remarked in his greetings, “This year of 1981 is a very special one for Franco-American relations. Our two nations are jointly celebrating the Bicentennial of the Victory of Yorktown, a victory which marked the beginning of a new era in all of world history.” He emphasized, “the surge of courage and imagination which supported the whole venture,” saying, “It was risky for the Americans to ask the help of France. France had long been a colonial power ... However, on February 6, 1778, a Treaty of Amity and Commerce and a Treaty of Alliance were signed. For the first time since the Declaration of Independence, the Thirteen Colonies were called, in that international agreement, the ‘United States of America.’ These treaties were the first your country ever signed with another power and they remained the only ones of their kind for a long time ... But this common venture was also a gamble on the part of the French. It was the personal achievement of Foreign Minister Vergennes to succeed in convincing the young King Louis XVI. With courage and faith in the ideals demonstrated by the American insurgents, he decided to dispatch 5,000 elite soldiers, young and brilliant officers, to a distant land which was more than seventy days away from France by sea. The French Navy engaged itself far away from its bases in a dangerous fight against the British Navy ... then unchallenged.” M. Plaisant continued, “I would not forget that the main task was accomplished by Rochambeau who placed himself under the command of Washington. The British, on the other hand, underestimated the capacity of the joint endeavors of the United States and their ally.

“For three nights Paris was illuminated in honor of the Victory of Yorktown. Portraits of King Louis XVI, Washington and Benjamin Franklin appeared all over our capital.

“This comradeship in arms had thus galvanized a young friendship into lasting and unique bonds. Ever since, for two centuries, this friendship has never failed. These ties were further strengthened during two World Wars in the fight for Europe’s and France’s freedom, and my country shall never forget the help we got from the United States of America to recover our freedom at this time ... The Franco-American alliance is, today, as strong as it was two hundred years ago.” M. Plaisant concluded his remarks, saying, “With the same faith, fervor and determination, I am convinced that the Franco-American solidarity and friendship can and will bear fruits in favor of the peace of the world and the well-being of mankind as it did so gloriously two hundred years ago.”

Americans revere the memory of the noble Frenchmen, foreign partners of the original Franco-American alliance: Lafayette; the Marquis de St. Simon; Francois Joseph de Grasse, the French Admiral whose fleet sealed off the Chesapeake from the British; Rochambeau; M. du Portail; Count de Barras, who, incidentally, in 1793 voted to behead Louis XVI; the Prince of Broglie; and the Duc de Lauzun, whose sky-blue cavalrymen poured across Connecticut and onto the banks of the Hudson to join Washington’s army enroute to Yorktown.

The impact of the Declaration of Independence upon the downtrodden peoples of Europe was like a light of hope. For many years, nations, rulers, and individuals had eagerly watched and waited for an opportunity to bring Britain down, to reduce her to a second-class power because of her inept diplomacy and her high-handed naval policy. Baron Johann de Kalb, a German who came to America with Lafayette; the Prussian, von Steuben; and Count Kasimir Pulaski of Poland were among the countless allies who aided the rebellious colonists.

There was Spain who became allied with the French Navy on the side of the colonists when she declared war on England, June 16, 1779.

At the Salute to Yorktown in Constitution Hall, the President General presented Senor Alonzo Alvarez de Toledo, Minister of Spain. Senor Toledo commented, “Not only was Spain a staunch ally of the American Colonies during the Revolutionary War, but it made a decisive contribution to the final battle at Yorktown. ... Historians agree that the bitter cold months of early 1781 were the bleakest for the American cause ... Then came help from Spain. The Spanish Governor of Cuba set up a public appeal and collected one and a half million pounds from individuals as well as from entire regiments of the Spanish Army. Backed by the timely funds, the Colonial Army fought with renewed strength, and the British Army surrendered at Yorktown. By the end of the following year, Spain had established diplomatic relations with the new American government. The first treaty between the two countries declared that, ‘There shall be a solid and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between His Majesty, the King of Spain, his successors and subjects, and the United States and its citizens, without exception of persons or places.’”

When introducing Mr. Jacques Cousineau, Counsellor, Embassy of Canada, the President General said, “A few words must be added at this point to say again how much the people of America appreciated the recent help Canada gave our people in Iran.”

Mr. Cousineau responded, “In 1781 Canadians were not at Yorktown, and they would not have been invited, so this is a little embarrassing for me. I have the impression that I may have been invited to represent the other side. My ancestors who were French-speaking, as I am, did not want to participate simply because for them, it was a quarrel between the English-speaking people and they didn’t feel they had anything to do with it.” He continued, “We are pleased to be sometimes in a position to help you, as we were in Iran, and I can tell you that all Canadians would have liked to have been in Tehran and to have helped your people.

“Now we are invited to Yorktown and we are pleased to be represented there. We hope that in the future our two peoples will continue to be close and friendly.”

Notwithstanding Mr. Cousineau’s comments relating to the absence of Canadians at Yorktown in 1781, there
Monsieur mon frère, La perte que Votre Majesté vient de faire est une perte terrible. Je l'ai en tout ce qui la regarde. Je m'efforce de procurer à Votre Majesté le soulagement de sa douleur, autant que je désire les occasions de contribuer à ses plus grandes satisfactions. C'est par la sincérité de ces assurances que je prétends donner à Votre Majesté une nouvelle preuve de l'estime et de l'amitié parfaites avec les quelles Je suis

C Monsieur mon Frère,

À Aranjuez le 29 avril, 1771.

De Votre Majesté
Le bon Frère

Charles.

OCTOBER 1981
was a Canadian officer in the Continental Army, one Moses Hazen. Though not familiar to many Americans, Moses Hazen's old Canadian regiment, “their brown and red, rusty and frayed,” joined Washington’s march upon Cornwallis from the Hudson to the York. In F. B. Heitman’s Historical Register is found, “Hazen, Moses (Canada). Was a Lieutenant in the British Army, on half pay when appointed colonel 2d Canadian Regiment, 22 January, 1776; brevet Brigadier-General, 29 June 1781.” John Selby lists Brevet Brigadier-General Moses Hazen of Canada as Commander of the Second Brigade of the American Wing of the Allied Army in his The Road to Yorktown.

The fourth foreign allied nation represented at the Constitution Hall Salute to Yorktown was The Netherlands. Miss Van Drunen Littel, Second Secretary, Press and Cultural Affairs from the Embassy of The Netherlands, was a scheduled speaker.

Unlike the French, who flamed with enthusiasm for the American cause, the attitude of the Dutch was apathetic, divided, cautious. In the end, the naval policy of the British created a favorable climate of opinion for the cause of the United States in The Netherlands. Amsterdam shippers and merchants, whose highly profitable contraband trade with America via the Dutch island of St. Eustatius in the West Indies was challenged by the British Navy, put pressure on the Dutch government, which finally decided to convoy their merchant ships. Britain considered this a violation of old treaty commitments, and declared war on The Netherlands in 1780.

Among the many lesser known individual allies who came to the aid of the colonists was an Irishman, Arthur Dillon. Commissioned in the French Army at an early age, Comte Dillon was a Colonel of the Irish Brigade of the French Army. He commanded the Dillon Regiment under General de Rochambeau at the siege of Yorktown.

The professional engineers within the ranks of the Continental Army were foreign officers. Among these skilled and highly able soldiers were Chevalier Le Beque de Presle Duportail of France and Colonel Thaddeus Kosciusko of Poland. The latter was noted for planning and constructing the defensive works at West Point.

An unobtrusive, thoughtful man named Haym Solomon arrived in New York from Lissa in Poland, in 1772. He enjoyed a quiet, solid reputation as a broker whose word was never questioned, whose paper was always good. Individuals in tight places sought him and were given financial relief; the Salomon ledgers carried the names of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and Thomas Randolph. Dutch and French subsidies that began to flow into America passed through Salomon’s hands. In 1781, he was appointed paymaster to Rochambeau’s French expeditionary force.

The memory of Philip Mazzei, an Italian and a lesser known patriot, was honored on October 12, 1980, when the Mazzei international airmail stamp was issued. Memorial Continental Hall was the location of the first day of issue ceremony. Philip Mazzei, who left Europe in 1773, collaborated with Virginia leaders on political ideas and plans and promoted American independence through his writings which were published in America and Europe. One of his articles contained the statement, “All men are by nature equally free and independent.” It is believed that this sentence may have inspired the immortal words, “All men are created equal,” penned by Thomas Jefferson, Mazzei’s good friend.

Another less familiar ally was Tornquist, a Swedish Lieutenant who served with the French fleet under the command of Admiral de Grasse.

Baron Wilhelm von Steuben, a Prussian volunteer, has been immortalized in American history for bringing order, discipline and training to the Continental Army. A retired captain in the Army of Frederick the Great, von Steuben, after observing the lack of a uniform drill manual for the Continental Army, wrote, “Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States.” The eight plates, depicting the “Manual Exercise,” were drawn by one of von Steuben’s aides, Major Pierre Charles L’Enfant, who gained fame as the planner of the City of Washington.

Signatures of America’s allies are contained in a collection of historic foreign autographs appearing on original letters, receipts, military orders and legal papers bound in a priceless gold-tooled leather-bound volume given to the NSDAR in 1922, by Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Organizing Secretary General. Autographs of emperors, kings, the lesser German princes, famous political advisers and important members of cabinets are found in this volume housed in the DAR Archives. Many of the reproductions of portraits accompanying the signatures are fine copies of old copper and steel engravings that were executed by hand.

Most notable are the autographs of Charles III, King of Spain, who reigned during the entire period of the war, and Stanislaus Augustus, King of Poland, two rulers whose countries declared war on England during the revolution. Stanislaus Augustus was a great admirer of America in her fight for freedom. The DAR collection contains a fine impression of the Great Seal of Poland beneath the bold signature of Stanislaus Augustus Rex.

The signature on a document dated 1779 carries a very bold “LOUIS” (Louis XVI, king of America’s closest ally, France), while a less resolute “Louis” appears on another paper, also signed by Comte de Maubray, who was Minister of War when the treaty between the French and the Continental Congress was signed in 1778.

In the collection is the autograph of Charles Gravier, Comte de Vergennes, who signed himself “de Vergennes” in a letter written at Versailles, May 16, 1777. Always a good friend to the young America, as Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1774, Vergennes made a secret agreement to send two million francs a year to America; the loan was to be repaid later in merchandise. As M. Plaisant of France said, Vergennes also negotiated the Treaty of Alliance between France and the United States.

The state of unrest and discontent in France which found expression in a desire to aid the struggling Americans was due largely to the influence of leaders such as Anne Robert Jaques Turgot, Comptroller of Finance in France, 1774 - 1776. Probably the greatest of Louis
Louis Rene, Vicomte de la Touche Treville entered the French Navy at twelve years of age and rose rapidly to high rank. He served under Admirals de Guichen and de Grasse in America and was wounded at Yorktown.

LIBERTÉ.

Au Nom des Consuls de la République.

A bord du vaisseau le Duguay-Trouin, en Baie de Cap le 25 ventose an onze.

LE VICE-AMIRAL LATOUCHE-TREVILLE,
Commandant les Forces navales à Saint-Domingue.

Commandant le vaisseau le Duguay-Trouin, com' le lieu de l'officier au sein de l'armée, le convaincre du mérite de l'officier, et le ravir du vaisseau à l'hôtel 25 chiro attachés, l'amener avec leur conducteur pour le conduire au por au prince, il apparaîtra pour la rendre en souvenir que le vaisseau le Duguay-Trouin.

[Signature]

[Stamp]
Comte Arthur Dillon was born in Ireland. He was commissioned in the French Army at an early age, and in 1777 was Colonel of a regiment in the "Irish Brigade" of that service. Upon the declaration of war between France and England, Col. Dillon, on behalf of his regiment, requested an immediate assignment to active service. This request was granted and the regiment was sent to the West Indies as a portion of the army under Admiral d'Estaing. Col. Dillon distinguished himself by his valor and ability as an administrator, serving in America during the entire Revolution.
XVI's cabinet members, Turgot said of Benjamin Franklin, "He could snatch the lightning from the sky and the scepter from the tyrant." "Colonies are like fruits," commented Turgot, "when ripe, they detach themselves from the mother-tree.

Another signature is that of a romantic figure of the times, Peter DuPonceau, who came to the aid of the colonists with Baron von Steuben. On the voyage across the Atlantic, DePonceau vowed to kiss the first American woman he met when he set feet on American soil. He explained his plight to the first young girl he encountered after his arrival and requested her assistance in keeping his word. History records that assistance was readily given.

Among the sixty autographs in the valuable volume are signatures of gallant allies (including Lafayette, Rochambeau, de Grasse and Comte de Maurepas) who assisted the thirteen original states on the Atlantic seaboard in their struggle to win independence from Great Britain.

Some historians of the nineteenth century and the early part of the twentieth century found it difficult to explain Britain's failure to crush the American rebellion. They were not able to understand how the colonists withstood British offensives during the years 1776 and 1777; they could not believe that Britain was not strong enough to defeat the Americans after 1778, after the patriots received powerful aid from France and other European allies.

Attempting to weigh events and results almost unweigable, one must conclude that the outcome of the struggle, had it been confined to the British and to the colonists, would have been unpredictable. At the end of the year 1777, the armies of the colonies were formidable, but would the Americans have been able, without the help of their allies, to overcome their antagonists? Probably not. Nor is it likely that the secret aid from France and Spain, which began to arrive in America in the early months of 1777, would have enabled them finally to drive the British from American shores. This is not to say that the colonists could not have won their independence. They might have been able to carry on hostilities until Britain tired of the struggle.

As it was, France and Spain did enter the war, help came from Poland and support from the Dutch—and there was Victory at Yorktown. For the triumphant colonists, the Victory at Yorktown verified the belief that a divine Providence had created a new nation, just as in ancient days a chosen people had been preserved. "The Free and Independent States of America," as penned by Thomas Paine, were ultimately assured by America's generous foreign allies.

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Catherine II, Empress of Russia (1729-1796). She was a German princess who married Peter III, Czar of Russia. The Czar Peter was almost an imbecile and was dethroned in 1762. Catherine was then proclaimed Empress and reigned until her death. By many historians she is deemed the greatest woman who ever occupied a throne. Following the American Revolution, John Paul Jones made his way to her court seeking further naval exploits.
Remarks

BY THE HONORABLE JOHN O. MARSH, JR., SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

90th Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution,

ABOUT 3:00 a.m., on the morning of October 22, 1781, as the watchman in Philadelphia walked his post, he was surprised to hear a horse thundering down the street coming into the city. The rider was one of Washington's aides. Exhausted, barely able to stay in the saddle, he had ridden from Yorktown three days before as a courier with a message from the Commander-in-Chief to the President of the Continental Congress, Thomas McKean.

He sighted the watchman and reined to a halt, seeking directions to McKean's home. Before departing he disclosed the message he brought to Philadelphia. Cornwallis had surrendered. The British Army in Virginia had been captured. The watchman hurried down the streets excitedly calling in a sing-song voice, "Past 3:00 o'clock, and Cornwallis is taken." Suddenly, the city of Philadelphia was awakened to the news that the American Revolution appeared to be over. The Colonies were independent.

Cornwallis' fate was sealed on that peninsula in Virginia several days before the surrender with the storming of Redoubt 10—a key position in his perimeter defenses. Redoubt 10 fell in a night bayonet assault by a selected group of Continental soldiers who with unloaded muskets, in savage hand-to-hand combat, stormed and took Redoubt 10. They were led by a young Lieutenant Colonel on Washington's staff. In fact, this aide-de-camp posterity knows better as Alexander Hamilton.

The surrender of Yorktown was a victory for the Continental Line—the regular army of the United States that had been created six years before by the Continental Congress. Yorktown was a bridge between the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. It was here that the pledge made by the signers of the declaration was redeemed. As it had been redeemed at Valley Forge, Saratoga, Brandywine, Kings Mountain and Cowpens. This suffering incurred by the Continental Line and the victory at Yorktown would make the Declaration of Independence a meaningful manifesto of American political independence.

America needs to be reminded of that victory. Those soldiers in the Continental Line redeemed the pledge in the last line of the Declaration which reads:

"And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor."

The time has come for America to make the same pledge they redeemed. The Liberty that small, but valiant, group won at Yorktown is being threatened today.

We live in a world of crisis and violence. We live in a troubled world. We live in a world of precarious peace, a peace which is maintained only by U.S. strength and to the extent that the U.S. appears to be weakened, peace is weakened. It is only the U.S. leadership of the Free World and U.S. power that safeguards an uneasy truce.

Look at the headlines of the morning paper or watch the evening television news.

A hasty global overview points to the difficulties of our times. In Europe, the forces of NATO are poised against the military might of the Warsaw Pact, dominated by Russian power. Russian ground forces are organized into 173 Divisions with roughly 35% on the NATO front, 8% of its Southern Flank, 30% on the Chinese border, and the remainder as
reserve in the Russian heartland. A world watches anxiously as the Soviets forge a ring of steel around Poland.

The Middle East that was a cradle of Western civilization today is a land of turmoil and terror—violence and bloodshed. The instability of that area is reflected by recent events in Iran and the Iranian/Iraqi war, which always raises the danger of escalation to a far broader scale. The vital energy lifelines of Europe and the United States depend upon this volatile area.

Africa, from the Southern shores of the Mediterranean to the Cape of Good Hope, is a story of changing governments, shifting alliances, power struggles and purges. Yet, from this continent come many of the essential raw materials critical to U.S. and Western industry.

In our own hemisphere, Cuba is a place to launch aggression in the form of guerrilla warfare and propaganda aimed at our neighbors to the South. Nicaragua and El Salvador are recent evidence of how tenuously power is held in that area of the world.

The picture is hardly brighter in the Indian Ocean. A Soviet backed coup toppled the Government of Afghanistan, and where the Soviets could not control their own puppets, they launched an invasion and are brutally crushing resistance in this key nation in Southeast Asia. While in Southeast Asia the boat people are a tragic commentary on the oppression that exists in Vietnam. Terror stalks in Cambodia. An American presence has guaranteed the integrity of South Kora from aggression from the North. Along thousands of miles of mutual border, the Russian Bear faces off against the Dragon of Red China.

Globally, this drama of tension is played out under an umbrella of nuclear forces with an arsenal of missiles that can reach from continent to continent. However, the cutting edge of aggression is likely to be the guerrilla or infantry soldier employing conventional weapons and the tactics of ancient land warfare.

Today, the fact of aggression may take many forms. The levels of conflict are:

- Terrorism, which is a phenomenon of the last two decades;
- Unconventional Warfare;
- Conventional Warfare;
- Nuclear Warfare.

Nuclear warfare is the umbrella under which these other forms of warfare exist.

To meet these threats of violence, U.S. forces are organized on the basis of the Total Force Concept whereby the Regulars, the Guard and the Reserve are co-equal partners. For us this means the One Army Concept.

Our most serious threat of course is a major conventional war. Our most likely potential adversary is the Soviet Union. Their quantitative advantage over us is sobering. What is even more alarming is that they have sponsored an arms build-up unprecedented in recent years. Just during the 1970s, for example, it is estimated that their procurement of weapons and equipment exceeded ours by $120 billion. This means they outspat up by 50 percent. Much of that was spent on Soviet ground forces—the very forces the Army must be prepared to face.

Let’s look at the statistics. We have about 11,000 tanks. They have 47,000. We have 15,000 light armored personnel and fighting vehicles. They have 60,000. We have 5,000 field artillery pieces. They have 24,000. We have 600 air defense guns. They have 9,000. We do outnumber them in attack helicopters. We have 950. They have 750.

While we have reduced our ability to produce equipment, they have increased theirs. During the period 1978 through 1980, it is estimated that the Soviet Union produced about 1,300 combat planes annually, compared to our production of less than 300. Their tank production was approximately 3,000 per year. Ours was 700. They delivered about 1,800 new artillery pieces to their armed forces. We delivered less than 800.

By any reasonable test, the Soviets have far more than they need to defend their own frontiers or suppress freedom movements within Eastern Europe. The fact is they have the capability to launch such an attack and project power beyond their borders.

As we look at this threat to our security, I have spoken of the military role as we see this threat to our security, but what can others do. Specifically, what can the friends of the United States Army do?

I appeal to you tonight for special help on two counts. The first is educating the public on matters that concern the Army.

It is the story of:
- The threat we face, and
- What needs to be done in:
  - Manpower,
  - Readiness
  - Modernization,
  - Sustainability.

Second, I ask you to give continuing emphasis on the observance of the Bicentennial of the Battle of Yorktown.

Your organization has always played a leadership role in re-kindling patriotism and building National will. This is vitally important. There is no capital in the world whose beauty surpasses that of Washington. Its monuments and buildings, parks and public ways comprise one great memorial to our governmental system.

Of those monuments the oldest and most distinctive was erected to our Commander of Forces at Yorktown. If you were to ascend the steps of the Washington Monument, you would find placed in the sides of the monument, stones taken from the various states, reminders that ours is a union of many.

At about the 500 foot level, you can see a white, polished stone taken from the ruins of ancient Carthage. Other than an identification of the donor who gave the stone during the last century, there is nothing to indicate why, in a monument that is fully American, there is displayed a stone with a history all its own, taken from a city of another place and another time.

Carthage once flourished on the Southern Shores of the Mediterranean Sea; prosperous in trade and commerce, and material wealth, it was the pride and envy of the ancient world. But, Carthage no longer exists.

(Continued on page 842)
C. F. COMTE DE ROCHAMBEAU.
Lieutenant Général des Armées du Roy
Commandant l'Armée Françoise en Amérique


Photo courtesy of the Embassy of France, Phototheque, Paris.
The French and the American Revolution

BY FRANCOIS DE LABOULAYE

AMBASSADOR OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED STATES

"I see with sadness the distress of the Americans and the necessity for the prompt help that you ask", wrote Admiral de Grasse to General Rochambeau in 1781, upon which he left Brest aboard the "Ville de Paris", with his 28 ships and 3500 troops. More than anything else, General Washington needed naval power from France—only a fleet could ensure victory, and a navy cannot be built overnight. Washington had held his unpaid and victory-starved soldiers together for five years by the sheer force of his faith. When he received the news of de Grasse's arrival in the Chesapeake, he threw his habitual dignity to the wind, tossed his hat into the air, let out a war whoop of joy, and embraced Rochambeau in a bear hug. The two generals then led their troops, 9000 Frenchmen and 7000 Americans, to Yorktown, the battle that put an end to the major military engagements of the war of Independence and placed victory firmly on the side of the allies.

The decisive move of de Grasse was only the continuation of a four years fight for the common cause: freedom.

It started with a flow of newspaper articles in France, covering Britain's troubles with its colonies in 1776 and presenting the American cause as a challenge to despotism and as a hope for the human race. Franklin met Voltaire at the Academy of Sciences in Paris and, from that day forth, embodied Liberty and scientific enlightenment for the French intellectual community—which immediately offered its help through the American agent in Paris, Silas Deane. Deane reported to the Congress: "I have had occasionally dukes, marquesses, and even bishops and counts and chevaliers without number... to advance the cause of liberty."

For the King of France, there was a choice to be made between two attitudes: either defend the colonial order or defend the freedom of the New World. Several key men and several factors led to the official choice. Beaumarchais, dramatist and diplomat, began devising a secret plan to aid the Americans. Vergennes, French foreign minister since 1774, had already decided (in his private "Reflexions"—April 1776) that, in the world balance of power, France was to sustain the American Revolution. And, then there was public opinion and the feelings that had developed during the enlightenment era.

Beaumarchais, operating like a private trading company, but under the protection of the French Navy, sent eight ships to the American army, with thousands of muskets, cannons, bombs, clothing for 30,000 men and over two million pounds of gunpowder. Those French supplies made possible the victory of Saratoga, the event which finally proved to Louis XVI that the colonial rebels were worthy of entering into an alliance with France.

Upon hearing news of the Declaration of Independence, Vergennes proposed immediate preparations for war and sought Spanish support, which he did not obtain. From 1776 to 1778, the role of France could not, without a formal alliance with the Americans, be that of direct assistance. What France did manage to provide was a grant of two million pounds sterling and leave for military engineers recruited in the continental Army. This
Landung einer Französischen Hilfsarmee in America, zu Rhode Island.
am 11 ten. Julius 1780.
had to be done in such a way as to avoid war with the British.

In Europe, the British King was depicted as a despotic ruler, and many noblemen considered it their duty to oppose tyranny, and thus sided with the American Revolution. Louis XVI supported this attitude—when he explained French involvement in the American Revolution to the King of Spain, he wrote that he was simply seeking: "The salvation of an oppressed people, who had thrown themselves into my arms." Furthermore, France viewed the American Revolution as an opportunity to both gain honor and to avenge the defeat England had inflicted upon her in 1763.

The Spanish government feared the influence the American Revolution would have on their own colonial territories in the New World, and thus refused to recognize American independence. In spite of this, France completed her preparations for war and worked on the treaty of Alliance proposed by the American commissioners.

Two Agreements were drawn up and signed on February 6, 1778. The first was a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, the terms of which were almost identical to those suggested by Congress in 1776. The second was a Treaty of Alliance, which contained the political provisions of the agreement. Article II reads: "The essential and direct end of the present defensive Alliance is to maintain effectually the Liberty, Sovereignty and Independence absolute and unlimited of the said United States, as well as in matters of Government as of Commerce."

Everyone recognized that the treaties between France and America were unusual in the annals of 18th century diplomacy. Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin, the astute negotiator, were more than pleased by its contents. These treaties reflected the extraordinary public climate of the day: enthusiasm, warm and sentimental friendship of so many Frenchmen for the Americans; this insured the durability of the Alliance.

The French and American units fought well together in joint efforts. They both suffered great losses and heavy casualties—the military aspects of French aid were not always successful, but supplies and money continued to flow from France, and these remained essential to the survival of the American cause. In 1781, French fiscal aid, and the presence of Admiral de Grasse's fleet on the American coast, were two crucial factors of equal importance in bringing final success at Yorktown. Lord Cornwallis was caught in a crossfire designed by the French engineers. He asked to negotiate a surrender on October 17, the fourth anniversary of Saratoga. During the surrender ceremonies of the 19th, British General O'Hara attempted to surrender Cornwallis' sword to Rochambeau. The French commander refused it, and nodded in the direction of General Washington as the proper recipient. To make certain that the British knew that they had contended with more than the French army, Lafayette ordered the American band to play "Yankee Doodle," then he sat down and wrote to Louis XVI's prime minister:

"The play is over, Monsier le Comte, the fifth act has just finished." The peace treaty was nearly two years away, but Lafayette proved to be right. The French troops sailed home from Boston, a few months later. All that was needed after Yorktown was an equitable peace treaty, which was signed on September 3, 1783, in Versailles. The United States of America had become an independent nation through the enormous sacrifices on the part of its own citizens and the indispensable help of France.

In 1789, during the early months of the French Revolution, many of the young noblemen who had fought in America became prominent among the constitutional liberals. In a swarm of revolutions, the United States and the French Republic were born at nearly the same time, through the alliance between the French Monarchy and the American Colonists. The inalienable heritage of the French involvement in the American War of Independence is one both nations will share as long as they cherish liberty.
(Upper left) Mrs. William H. West, who skilfully managed the trip to Yorktown
(Upper right) The President General on board the S. S. "Southland"
(Center) Waiting for the start from Washington
(Lower left) Moonlight on the York River. (Lower center) The President makes his nation-wide address
(Lower right) The tablet unveiled to Lord Cornwallis on the house which he occupied at Yorktown. A
descendant of President Madison points to it, and above her head can be seen one of the American cannon
balls embedded in the brick wall

Reprinted from October 1931 DAR Magazine.
Sesquicentennial at Yorktown

October 16th-19th, 1931
from a paper presented by
ROSENA FOSTER WHITLOCK then Regent of
Jersey Blue Chapter
New Brunswick, New Jersey
to the
New Brunswick Historical Club (Minute Book V, page 100)
Edited by
MELVINA M. OEHLERS State Chairman
Yorktown Bicentennial Committee
Princeton Chapter New Jersey

The celebration at Yorktown was an incredibly inspiring event. Come with me on the DAR boat for the four days and nights.

We embarked Friday afternoon, October 16th [1931], on the steamer Southland with a captain intent on showing 300 daughters all there was to see. As we sailed down the Potomac passing beautiful Mount Vernon the ship's bell tolled until the home on the hill was well out of sight.

Saturday morning we hurried from our staterooms to the deck in time to see that we were entering York harbor on a beautiful sunny day. On each side of us were our magnificent gray battleships marking a pathway to the dock at Yorktown. The Constitution was anchored near the dock along with two French battleships in line with ours. The thrill and pride we all felt as we slowly made our way through this impressive entourage with the Battle of Yorktown monument outlined against the sky in the foreground is beyond description.

Arrangements had been made for us to reach our seats in the celebration area on time. Two tablets were unveiled at 9:15 a.m., one at the old Custom House in honor of Count Francois Joseph Paul de Grasse, Admiral of the French naval forces in America, presented by the National Society Sons of the American Revolution, with addresses by the Marquis de Chambrum and the Marquis de Grasse; and the other was a memorial by the National Federation of Huguenot Societies marking the site of the home of Nicholas Marteau, an original patenteen of the Yorktown Battlefield area and the first American ancestor of General George Washington and Governor Thomas Nelson Jr. This address was given by General John J. Pershing.

The celebration area was on the old battlefield and several hundred soldiers from the United States Army had moved to these grounds many weeks in advance and assisted in the building of roads, paths, tents and parking places to take care of the 200,000 people who were expected to view the exercises. It was one of the finest pieces of organization imaginable. There was a Post Office, Telegraph and Information Booths, plus restaurants and water fountains on the grounds. The grand stand covered more than one-quarter of a mile. Thirteen great archways, leading to the Amphitheater, were named for the original colonies. Amplifiers before each stand made all of the speeches clearly heard by the masses of people. Music was furnished by the United States Army band.

The Hon. Frederick H. Payne, acting Secretary of War, presided Saturday morning. He gave a short welcoming address followed by General Pershing and Marshal Henry Petain, who, incidentally, gave his address in French. This brought us to luncheon which we had aboard the Southland. The captain cruised in and out among the battleships while hundreds of little craft chased about taking visitors here and there. The United States Coast Guard Service was in charge of all traffic in the York River. Such a colorful sight.

We were again in our seats at 2:30 p.m. when the European guests of the United States, descendants of or representing officers who served at the siege of Yorktown, were presented. Military drills by the 1st and 3rd Battalion of the 12th Infantry, United States Army, were given and a well executed drill with no oral commands given by 130 men and horses from the Fort Myer 3rd Cavalry of the United States Army was performed in perfect time to the music, a really spectacular event.

Now followed a pageant of the Yorktown Campaign. Seven scenes portraying the five months of campaigning leading to the surrender of Yorktown preceded a colorful mimic battle which culminated in the British capitulating after the capture of their redoubts by the combined French and American troops. Two of the guns used in the capture of Yorktown were brought into play after 150
Ye 284 ladies landing at Jamestown in 1931. In 1619 another shipful of ladies, 20 in all, landed on this spot.

The Path of Honor. Early morning on the York River.

The old "Constitution" dresses up for the President. Her convoy is alongside.

The President General and her National Officers were the first to land.

The wharf at Jamestown, Jamestown Island.

Sunset on the Potomac en route to Yorktown.
years of disuse. A most gorgeous sunset climaxed the scene with all of the play actors at attention while taps were blown and colors lowered. The ticking of a clock could have been heard as the thousands of entranced Americans stood in reverence to our beautiful flag, a scene not soon to be forgotten.

We left York harbor for Jamestown in the early evening. The battleships sent great rays of light through the clouds with their searchlights making a brilliant magical display which could be seen twenty miles away.

Sunday morning we found ourselves in the James River just off of Jamestown. We went ashore and visited several historic spots after which we went by bus to Williamsburg. Here we visited Bruton Parish Church and other points of interest including William and Mary College where President Hoover, General Pershing and Marshal Petain were duly honored with Doctor degrees. We then returned to our floating hotel and were taken back to Yorktown.

At 5 p.m. we sailed into Old Point Comfort and were allowed a half-hour to go into the Hotel Chamberlin to see the banquet table made ready for the President and noteworthy visitors. Beautiful bowls of roses and snap-dragons were on every table—with an especially large one in front of the President's place setting. Out on the balcony we were in time to see the battleship U.S.S. Arkansas, which had the President and his party on board, arrive escorted by two cruisers and an autogiro. Again, a beautiful sunset over the river was on hand to welcome the President. Rows of official cars and soldiers in dress uniform began forming lines from the dock to the hotel anticipating the arrival of these notables.

Our captain blew for us and we were soon back on deck. He sailed around very close to the American battleships side by side with a gangway carpeted in red and white freshments were served and it turned out to be a very delightful evening.

A Vesper Service was held in the saloon of our ship before dinner, and we were back in Yorktown by 9 p.m. to see our National Officers, resplendent in beautiful evening gowns, leave to visit the French ships where Marshal Petain was holding a formal reception. The French battleships, ablaze with colored lights, were an unbelievably gala sight. Old Ironsides, dressed with the others, her beautiful masts aglow in the early morning light. At the conclusion of this exercise the Arkansas with the President and party in full view sailed down between the line of ships and, as each ship was passed, a cannon salute was fired. We were speechless with it all. Anyone with a spark of patriotism found it kindled to its height at this point.

We then hurried to our seats on the stand. The air was charged with excitement as military lines were formed from the Virginia arch to the speakers stand, and the 3rd Cavalry made ready for the entrance of the President of the United States. The 13 governors together with General Pershing, Marshal Petain and many more notables, all bedecked in high silk hats, were ushered into the government's stand. We were seated next to this stand and had a first-hand view of the entire program and proceedings. Immediately at 10:30 a.m. the salute of 21 guns was fired by the Army, Navy and Coast Guard as our President entered the field. He and Mrs. Hoover were in an open car and the crowds rose as one to honor him. The Reverend Doctor Goodwin, Rector of Bruton Parish Church of Williamsburg, gave the invocation. The Hon. Claude A. Swanson presided and introduced President Hoover to the 200,000 people assembled. His speech was published in newspapers and other media throughout the country.

At noon the Presidential party was escorted to the official tent for luncheon. Promptly at 1:45 everyone was again back at the stands. The Pageant of the surrender of the British forces was portrayed. One felt they were looking at a colored picture book of revolutionary days. Uniforms of the Colonials were portrayed to exact hues. The French looked fresh and grand in their gay colors while the British were bewigged and red coated. General Washington, on a beautiful white horse, with his staff about him, might have stepped out of history.

While the bands played the British came marching out through the trees with their officers at the head. General O'Hara proffered his Commander's sword to General Rochambeau, who in turn indicated that it should be received by General Washington. He, however, would not accept the weapon from a hand less than that of General Cornwallis, and so signaled to General Lincoln who received the token of surrender. The defeated British followed by the Hessians and other units now filed past the victors. One cannot describe the color and pomp.

Next came the banquet scene given for Lord Cornwallis and General Rochambeau by General Washington and this was followed by several historic scenes acted out by students from William and Mary College. Now came the grand review which comprised 12,000 troops in uniform. Units from each of the 13 colonies were on parade with the Essex Cavalry troop representing New Jersey.

At sundown 21 guns gave a salute as the Arkansas steamed out of the harbor. All of the battleships were lighted from stem to stern, a sight almost beyond description.

We sang hymns of praise and thanksgiving as our ship turned back toward home with a feeling of greater patriotism than ever before for our great United States of America and the most beautiful flag in the world.
The Daughters of the American Revolution Museum will open an exhibition on October 15 to celebrate the bicentennial of the victory at Yorktown in October 1781. The title for the exhibition, “The World Turned Upside Down” is taken from the popular nursery tune which was played at the time the British surrendered their arms. The French ambassador, François de Laboulaye, has extended his patronage to the exhibition which will be on view through April 1982.

Popular images of heroes, both well known and now forgotten, will be featured in this display. Among the portraits are several artist’s views of George Washington: Gilbert Stuart and Rembrandt Peale, as well as the work of many unknown artists. Many of the strategies employed by General Washington at Yorktown led to not only the final victory at Yorktown, but especially to his own popularity. The successful Yorktown campaign placed George Washington in a dominant leadership role, which he would continue to maintain throughout the remainder of his life. After Washington’s death in 1799, Americans mourned and he was glorified. Many engravings and samplers which marked his passing are included in the exhibition. Later nineteenth century views of George Washington as well as the surrender at Yorktown display a patriotic, but sometimes inaccurate view of history. And finally, with a contemporary lithograph, “Bi-George” one notes that the image of George Washington has become a symbol for America.

While many of the objects in the exhibition portray the best known and most remembered hero, many
of the other participants at Yorktown are also included. The Yorktown victory owes a great deal to the French participation—La Fayette, Rochambeau, and De Grasse—their images in portraits and miniatures are included in the exhibition. George Washington planned this campaign so that militias from most of the colonies were represented in the siege. Anthony Wayne of Pennsylvania, and Thomas Nelson of Virginia are shown in portraits. Likenesses of the following participants are featured: Alexander Hamilton, who played a major role in the campaign; a now relatively obscure Benjamin Lincoln, who received the surrender of the British; and John Laurens of South Carolina, who, representing the Americans, was present at Moore House where the terms were drawn up. And finally, Tench Tilghman, Washington’s aide, who rode from town to town breaking the news of the surrender, is represented in an engraving, and the handbill which he authorized announcing the victory is also on view.

Copies of the “Articles of Capitulation” will be exhibited, as well as a silver ceremonial sword owned by Rochambeau. Among the lending institutions are: The Corcoran Gallery of Art, The Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Carnegie Institute, The Massachusetts Historical Society, The Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, The Maryland Historical Society, the National Portrait Gallery (Smithsonian Institution), The Virginia Bicentennial Commission at Yorktown, the Mead Art Museum at Amherst College, and the Gibbes Art Gallery as well as other private collectors.
Word from Yorktown

Alice T. Thatcher
Regent, Pensacola Chapter, Florida

Place: Living Room at Mount Vernon
Time: October 19, 1781

Characters: Martha Washington, wife of the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army
Mrs. Henry Lee, close friend and neighbor of Martha Washington and mother of the famous Colonel “Light-Horse” Harry Lee
Nellie Custis, wife of Martha Washington’s son Jacky Custis
Lucy Knox, wife of Brigadier General Henry Knox, Washington’s Chief of Artillery.

(As the curtain opens, Lucy Knox is knitting; Mrs. Lee and Nellie Custis are sewing; Martha Washington is looking out the window.)
Prologue

All statements in the dialogue between the four women, who waited out the Yorktown campaign at Mount Vernon, have been carefully researched and are based on fact.

In August 1781 George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, received word from the Count de Rochambeau, Commander of the French Army in America, that the French Fleet would soon arrive in Chesapeake Bay.

All year the British general, Lord Cornwallis, and his Chief of Cavalry, Banastre Tarleton, had been pillaging throughout the Carolinas and were now encamped in Virginia on the York River. The American traitor, Benedict Arnold, had been moving up and down the Virginia Capes destroying American military stores and rallying the Tories to join the British Army.

Lafayette, the youngest general in Washington's army, had gone south in the spring to keep an eye on Arnold and to harass the British.

After deliberating with Rochambeau, Washington decided that now was the time to attack Cornwallis by land while the French Fleet blockaded the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, thereby making it impossible for Cornwallis to escape.

Early in September the combined French and Continental Armies, numbering about 12,000, marched south. They halted briefly in Philadelphia, where the Continental Congress was in session, to plead for funds to finance the campaign. Robert Morris, Superintendent of Finance, was helpful, and the generous Count de Rochambeau loaned the Americans $20,000.

Riding ahead, Washington reached Mount Vernon on September 10. His staff and the French generals arrived the next day. When they left for Williamsburg on the 12th, Jacky Custis, Martha Washington's only surviving son, rode with them as an aide, leaving his young wife, Nellie, and their four small children in his mother's care.

Brigadier General Henry Knox's wife Lucy, who had become a close friend and war-time companion to Martha Washington, was also at Mount Vernon during the Yorktown campaign.

Mrs. Henry Lee, mother of the famous cavalryman Light-Horse Harry Lee, lived at Lessylvania only a few miles from Mount Vernon. She was one of Martha Washington's closest friends and visited Mount Vernon often.

Martha: What a beautiful October day this is! Just the kind of day the General liked to go hunting. I do wish he could be here at Mount Vernon instead of at Williamsburg planning to attack Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. Before the war this house used to be filled with guests during the hunting season.

Mrs. Lee: General Washington has always been a gracious host, and how he loved to ride! Before the war he and Henry and young Harry would ride for an hour or more before breakfast.

Martha: Now young Harry is a colonel. He looked so handsome in his green and white cavalry uniform when he was here last month. You must be very proud that he has been named Chief of Cavalry of the Southern Department. That's quite an honor, especially for one so young.

Mrs. Lee: Of course we're proud of him but, like you, I wish he could be home instead of with the army somewhere outside of Yorktown.

Martha: Why are you so quiet today, Nellie? Is something troubling you?

Nellie: I'm worried about Jacky. He's not accustomed to war.

Martha: But he so wanted to accompany the General to Williamsburg. He was to be an aide. I'm sure he won't have to do any actual fighting.

Nellie: I know, but he could contract smallpox or come down with the fever!

Lucy: Don't worry, Nellie. Mr. Knox was a Boston bookseller when the war started. He adapted very quickly to the hardships of camp life.

Nellie: Yes, Mrs. Knox, but your husband is a strong, robust man.

Lucy: It takes a strong, robust man to be Chief of Artillery and move cannon around the country.

Martha: Jacky is no weakling! He has hardly been sick a day in his life.

Nellie: But he could be poisoned by the drinking water!

Lucy: Poisoned by the drinking water? What do you mean, Nellie?

Nellie: Lord Cornwallis has poisoned all the wells around Williamsburg.

Lucy: Poisoned the wells? Where did you hear that?

Nellie: Jacky told me. One of Lafayette's scouts brought back word that, when Lord Cornwallis moved his army from the James to the York River, he threw dead horses into the wells. There was even a dead negro in one well.

Martha: It is true that Lafayette and his men have been short of water, but I thought it was because of the drought. It's hard to believe that even Cornwallis would deliberately poison the drinking water.

Mrs. Lee: Perhaps it was that Banastre Tarleton, Cornwallis' Chief of Cavalry. When they were in the Carolinas, raiding and pillaging the farms, Tarleton had his soldiers cut the throats of hundreds of horses.

Nellie: Oh, Mrs. Lee, how could a superb horseman like Banastre Tarleton cut the throats of our beautiful thoroughbred horses?

Mrs. Lee: Well, perhaps they were mostly farm horses that he slaughtered, but he killed a lot of little colts and then set the farms on fire.

Martha: The people in the Carolinas owe Harry and his Legion a debt of gratitude for driving Tarleton out of their country. Now Tarleton is here in Virginia—at Yorktown with Cornwallis.

Mrs. Lee: Well, Tarleton won't find much left to burn around Yorktown, because Benedict Arnold has already burned half the farms and most of the warehouses up and down the Virginia Capes.

Martha: Benedict Arnold is a despicable character. He'd stop at nothing to force men to join the British Army. Any Loyalist who refused to join up with Arnold had his farm burned.

Nellie: Jacky told me that Lafayette was sent to Virginia last spring to capture Benedict Arnold.

Martha: He was, but Lafayette had only a small fighting force, mostly volunteers, and Arnold always managed to outmaneuver him. You must remember that Lafayette is only 24 years old and that Arnold is a much older man and a very shrewd soldier.
Lucy: Is it true that Lafayette came to America to avenge the death of his father, who was killed by a British cannon during the Seven Years' War?

Martha: Partly I guess, but Lafayette believes wholeheartedly in the American cause of liberty. I once heard him say that America is the "hope of all humanity."

Mrs. Lee: Lafayette is such a wealthy man I'm surprised that he takes such an interest in the common man, but I've been told that there is a great camaraderie between Lafayette and his men and that he has spent hundreds of dollars of his own money to feed and clothe them.

Martha: He's been very successful in recruiting volunteers here in Virginia.

Nellie: Jacky says that Lafayette has so much enthusiasm for the American cause that the Virginians are ashamed not to follow him.

Lucy: All the French generals that I've met seem to have enthusiasm for the American cause. Look at Count de Rochambeau.

Nellie: Oh yes, Papa Rochambeau is very dashing for his years.

Lucy: Why do you call him Papa Rochambeau? He's Commander of the entire French Army in America.

Nellie: The French always refer to the Count as Papa Rochambeau. Anyway, when he was here last month, I though he looked very grand in his polished boots and colorful uniform.

Lucy: All the French wear polished boots and colorful uniforms.

Martha: I wish we could outfit our soldiers properly. Some of our militia are in rags, and many of the volunteers are barefooted. Even the regular Continentals often wear shabby, threadbare uniforms.

Mrs. Lee: The Virginia Militia may wear shabby uniforms, but their long rifles can shoot farther and straighter than the British muskets.

Nellie: Every Virginian has a long rifle I guess even if his uniform isn't as stylish as Papa Rochambeaus.

Lucy: How old do you think Count de Rochambeau is, Nellie?

Nellie: Well, he must be at least 50.

Lucy: Probably so, but he has such a charming smile and such courtly manners that I can't think of him as old.

Martha: He has a very keen mind. The General relies heavily on his judgment, especially in this campaign.

Lucy: The Count is generous too. I understand he has loaned the army $20,000 of his own money to help finance the Yorktown Campaign.

Nellie: And if we fail, we can never repay him.

Mrs. Lee: But we aren't going to fail, Nellie. When Harry was home on furlough, he told me that General Washington has built a ring of forts around Yorktown and that Cornwallis is encircled by nearly 16,000 French and American troops. Cornwallis is trapped, and when he runs out of supplies, he'll have to surrender.

Lucy: Are you quite sure that the British Navy can't rescue Lord Cornwallis' army?

Mrs. Lee: Not while the French Fleet is guarding the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. There are 36 French men-of-war, including the Ville de Paris, the largest warship in the world, out there. There is no way the British Navy can run such a blockade. I think Cornwallis will have to surrender or starve.

Lucy: Have you ever been to Yorktown, Mrs. Washington?

Martha: Yes, several times. When I was a girl, Yorktown was the busiest port in the Virginia Capes. There were many beautiful homes there too. The showplace was Governor Nelson's house where Cornwallis now has his headquarters. I hate to think of that beautiful old mansion that was once famous throughout Virginia for its hospitality becoming headquarters for the British.

Lucy: Of course you do, but isn't it better to have Lord Cornwallis living there than to have Benedict Arnold or Banastre Tarleton setting it on fire?

Nellie: It's been days since a courier has brought us any kind of message. I wish Jacky would write me a letter or at least send a message saying that he is all right.

Lucy: I would like to hear from Mr. Knox too.

Martha: Someone is outside now.

Nellie: (Looks out the window) It's a courier. (Runs out and returns with letters) Here are two letters for you Mother Washington, and one for you, Mrs. Knox.

Lucy: It's good news. Cornwallis has surrendered.

Martha: Yes, but . . .

Nellie: But what, Mother?

Martha: Jacky is ill. He's been taken to my sister's house. We must go there at once.

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National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
In Observance of
The Bicentennial of the Victory at Yorktown, Virginia
1781-1981

Washington City Celebration

October 13, 1981: The World Turned Upside Down, the DAR Museum exhibition focusing on popular images of the heroes of Yorktown; objects from the Museum collection; objects from other collections. PRESS PREVIEW at 12 noon.

October 14, 1981: The Committee of '81
Tea: under the patronage of His Excellency Francois de Laboulaye, Ambassador of France to the United States, and a special appearance by Jan Leighton as George Washington.


Yorktown, Virginia Bicentennial Celebration

October 16, 1981: Festival Day
First Day of Issue Ceremony for two United States postage stamps commemorating the Battle off the Virginia Capes.
Opening Ceremony: NSDAR presentation of the Flag of the United States of America and the Flag of the Republic of France to Colonial National Historical Park.

October 17, 1981: Armed Forces Day
Moore House Dedication with presentation by NSDAR of objects for the Surrender Room.
Tea, Old Customs House. Sponsored by the Comte de Grasse DAR Chapter to honor NSDAR Officers.

October 18, 1981: Day of Prayer and Thanksgiving
Naturalization Ceremony led by the Virginia DAR Naturalization Committee.
Vesper Service at Bruton Parish Church, Williamsburg, Virginia.

October 19, 1981: Victory Day
Band Concert
Presidential Review
High Noon: Nation-wide Bell Ringing to mark the Victory at Yorktown.
Surrender Ceremony
Dedication and Presentation of DAR Marker to the Honorable James Watt, Secretary of the Interior. The bronze and granite Marker is a companion to the two DAR Markers placed in 1931 on the York River side of the Victory Monument to honor the participation of the French Fleet in the Battle off the Virginia Capes.
Yorktown Day Association Ceremony
NSDAR Tour departs from Colonial National Historic Park for Washington City.
Much of the history of the American Revolution is embodied in this picture of the “Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.” There is a saying that “a picture is worth a thousand words,” but how true are these words to the facts? We don’t have the problems of documenting events and facts today as was common to the American Colonists due to the improvements and widespread use of photography and television.

How accurate in portraying the historical facts is the painter of this famous etching, Armand Dumaresq? To create further interest in recalling the details pertaining to this important event in American History, yes, and in World History, let us compare this picture with the much better known version by John Trumbull. Each painter has given a creditable version with slightly different emphasis but always with a certain amount of sacrifice of facts to the academic laws of refined art, particularly to gain balance.

First, consider the significance of Yorktown to the American Revolution and why it inspired these and other painters to record their impressions, in both France and Germany as well as England.

It was the evening of October 19, 1781. General George Washington had just finished what must have been the most satisfying dinner he had ever eaten—one, according to strict military custom of the time, at which he had entertained Brigadier General Charles O’Hara of the British army. General O’Hara, acting for the indisposed General Lord Cornwallis, had just formally surrendered the British post at Yorktown, Virginia that afternoon.

After his guest had departed, General George Wash-
ington dictated a letter to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia: “Sirs, I have the Honor to inform Congress that a Reduction of the British Army under the Command of Lord Cornwallis, is most happily effected. The unremitting Ardor which actuated every Officer and Soldier in the combined Army of this Occasion, has principally led to this Important Event, at an earlier period than my most sanguine Hope had induced me to expect. . . . ."

Although the modest restraint in tone of Washington’s dispatch masks the true excitement of his announcement, it has been said that no one was quite aware of it at the time, but the American victory at Yorktown was the climactic moment of the Revolution, a success which guaranteed independence to the struggling colonies. Six months earlier the prospects of such an American triumph could scarcely have been more bleak. Then, supported by his French Allies, Washington made his historic decision to abandon his watch on Sir Henry Clinton at New York and march South to attack Cornwallis’ army in Virginia. Yorktown thus proved to be the last major battle and peace negotiations soon began.

On October 17th—the anniversary of the surrender of Bourgoyne at Saratoga—General Washington sent a messenger to General Cornwallis suggesting his surrender to prevent further bloodshed on both sides. It was a ‘bitter pill’ for the proud and once victorious Cornwallis to even consider. He delayed—hoping to the final deadline minute—awaiting the arrival of the British fleet with food and men which would save the battle for him.

Equal to a modern movie thriller climax is the maneuvering required by both sides in completing the surrender. The American representatives of General Washington’s army and the French Commanders eventually met with the British Commissioners sent by General Cornwal-

lis. The meeting took place in the small parlor of the Augustine Moore house (located about a half mile behind the American first siege line) on October 18th. There the Articles of Capitulation were laboriously drafted. They were later reluctantly signed, on October 19, 1781, by General Cornwallis and Captain Thomas Symonds, the latter for the British Navy. It is interesting to note that in addition to General Washington, also signing for the Americans were LeComte de Rochambeau, commander of the French Forces, who is distinctly portrayed in the etching and Le Comte de Barras who represented Comte DeGrasse of the French Navy.

Details of the formal ceremony of surrender are fascinating as both painters chose to depict the same moment to highlight for posterity. The surrender was scheduled for two o’clock on the afternoon of October 19th. Washington brooked no delay in taking full possession of the British segment still on the Yorktown peninsula, and demanded formalities be over as soon as possible. Both Dumasres and Trumbull give a vivid and dramatic portrayal of the formal surrender in their famous paintings but to learn the “why” of the differences of some details prompted further informative research.

For the surrender site, General Washington had selected a meadow about a half mile down the Hampton Road from the inner British defense line in Yorktown. Inspite of all the chaos all around them, the British were determined to look their best for the surrender ceremonies. The soldiers were ordered to shine their boots and whiten their gaiters. Fresh uniforms were distributed from army stores. The commissary department also was generous with its reserve supplies of rum, letting the soldiers fill their canteens with this favorite army drink.

Likewise, the French and the Americans began sprucing for the “big show.”

"Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown"  By John Trumbull
The French, always well groomed and glamorous, broke out their best uniforms with the officers putting on their plumes and gold braid. The Americans polished their guns and boots. And Alas! For many of them it meant repairing their threadbare uniforms as much as possible.

It is reported that about one o'clock the French and American regiments marched out of their camps and lined up along the Hampton Road. The Americans stationed the Continentals in the front ranks and placed the militia, with their sloppy civilian clothes and unmilitary manners, behind them. The French did not have to worry about such problems and simply formed up—rank after glittering rank—on the other side of the road facing the Americans.

General Washington and his staff, all on horseback, rode to the head of the American column. Thus, with the French troops opposite them, General Rochambeau and his staff were also on horseback. It is in depicting this detail that the two painters radically interpret differently. Dumaresq chose to show the principals dismounted and, therefore, was able to give all important characters more prominence. Trumbull was more impressed with showing the officers on their horses, even if widely dispersed in his picture (again, no doubt for artistic balance).

From the second parallel of the besieged Yorktown to where the generals waited, the combined armies formed a long military lane. During the waiting, the French regimental bands enlivened the time with martial music. Finally from Yorktown came the beat of drums pounding out a slow march and the band playing a mournful tune. The British were marching out of Yorktown at last! Their regimental flags and proud “Union Jack” were encased, as demanded, in the Article of Capitulation. This fact is only partially indicated in the etching (again probably for balance).

The Americans were keenly aware that these soldiers of the world’s most powerful king were surrendering to tattered rebels who had defied imperial power in the name of a new idea: a nation conceived in Liberty. The British knew this too and their conduct made it plain that they found this surrender exceedingly painful. As their ranks marched past, every British soldier’s eyes were riveted to the right at the French, deliberately ignoring the Americans on the other side of the road. It is told that Lafayette declined to tolerate this final insult. He barked an order and the American band burst into its favorite song, “Yankee Doodle.” The explosion of fifes and drums jerked every British head in the other direction. There, against their will, every British soldier stared into the faces of the Colonials whom they had so long scorned and despised.

Meanwhile, it was discerned that it was not the famous handsome Lord Cornwallis who in full dress uniform, rode at the head of the British column. Instead of the British commander, the leading horsemanship was Brigadier General Charles O’Hara, Cornwallis’ chief aide and second in command, representing General Cornwallis. This fact explains why, in both pictures, General Cornwallis is not shown at his own surrender! The reason: At the last moment, the very proud British commander discovered he could not endure the pain of the surrender and he claimed illness, according to his emissary O’Hara. General O’Hara attempted first to address General Rochambeau, following the same policy of studied insult, indicating he wished to surrender to the French and not to the Americans. A young aide of Rochambeau is said to thrust his horse between O’Hara and Rochambeau. Simultaneously, the French General shook his head and pointed across the road to General Washington. The embarrassed General O’Hara then introduced himself to the allied commander-in-chief, saying that Lord Cornwallis was indisposed and that he was acting in his place.

Immediately, General Washington demonstrated that he knew his military protocol by calmly and politely telling O’Hara to present his sword to Major General Benjamin Lincoln, the American second in command. It is this phase of the surrender ceremony that is emphasized by Trumbull in his picture by isolating O’Hara and Lincoln from the others. The full implication of this emotion-filled moment is perhaps better portrayed in the etching by the refusal of both Rochambeau and Washington to receive the proffered sword from O’Hara. General Lincoln did receive the surrender-sword, and then explained the line of march to the surrender field a short distance away from where a detachment of French hussars had formed a circle. The British were to pile their guns within the circle, execute an about face and return to Yorktown as prisoners. It is reported that the red-coated ranks marched toward the circle as beaten soldiers and at first many men hurled their muskets to the ground as violently as possible, hoping to damage them. A curt warning from General Lincoln quickly stopped this defiant action. The sight of the once proud army abandoning its weapons was almost unbearable for many officers. These included the Welch and the Scots. Only German mercenaries performed the operation without emotion, the muskets making a huge brown and silver pile by the time the last German platoon had laid down its guns and marched away. The operation consumed an hour.

At about this time, the surrender ceremony was just beginning on the Gloucester side of the York River opposite Yorktown: the detached section of the post to which General Cornwallis had attempted to escape from the siege and make a land journey to join Clinton in New York City. His daring plan might have succeeded had not a storm during the night aborted the transporting of the soldiers by the few available British ships. Thus, the entire army of 8,000 British soldiers under General Cornwallis’ command were part of the surrendered mass. The troopers of the dashing British Colonel Banastre Tarleton, the ruthless leader of the cavalry who was in charge of the British forces stationed at Gloucester, rode out with their sabers drawn and their trumpets defiantly braying, taking every possible advantage of the surrender terms. However, the infantry there marched with colors casing and their drums beating an unidentified English march, to lay down their arms before the Duc de Lauzun, the French officer in charge of the Colonial horesmen, mostly from Virginia.

No longer being enemies, that evening both the Americans and French were sympathetic to the captured British. General Washington extended benevolent courtesy by inviting General O’Hara (aged 31) to dinner that fateful evening. Some of the French entertained other British officials and even lent them money and clothing. To such treatment, the British were said to be utterly amazed, of course, as many wrote in their diaries, since the French were their traditional enemies. Only when
they were alone did the Americans really celebrate with joyous singing and dancing. Historians and military experts alike agree that the Battle of Yorktown was a comparatively bloodless victory, considering the number of men involved. General Washington had been able to assemble about 17,000 Colonials. General Cornwallis had 8000 and was expecting 7000 more. Statistics say the British army had 156 killed, 326 wounded and 70 missing for a total of 552 casualties. American casualties were given as 30 dead and 100 wounded; only an estimate however, because the militia losses were not officially recorded. The French lost heavily in their charge with 60 killed and 193 wounded, thus, an allied total of 383.

Disease such as smallpox, consumption and dysentery had cut-down far more men on both sides. Many of the wounded had lingering deaths due to lack of supplies and proper care as we know it today. It is said that more than 3500 British soldiers were in hospitals (such as they were) when Cornwallis surrendered. However, total losses for the “glorious triumph” had cost the patriots greatly since 1775.

In checking the qualifications and rank of each principal officer, particularly those named in Dumaresq’s painting, it is interesting to note the wide variance in ages. Apparently no “generation gap” problem there! At the signing of the Yorktown surrender, Rochambeau was 56, Baron von Steuben 51, and Washington aged 49. However, most of the other officers were in their 30s, with the influential and knowledgeable Marquis LaFayette the youngest, being only 24.

The officers shown in the Dumaresq painting were: Comte de Rochambeau (1725-1807) was sent to the assistance of the struggling new nation, United States of America, in 1780 as commander of the French troops after France formally declared war against the British. Late the next year, while serving directly under General Washington, he helped plan the Battle of Yorktown and participated in the final defeat of General Cornwallis, bringing the war to a close sufficiently to start peace negotiations. On his return to France in 1783, Rochambeau was appointed Governor of Picardy and Artois. He later served in the French revolution and narrowly escaped execution.

Duc DeLauzun was a well trained French Cavalry officer who cooperated with Rochambeau’s troops, especially while DeLauzun had charge of a special group of light horsemen recruited chiefly in Virginia. The daring young British cavalry officer, Tarleton, was forced to surrender to the Duke at Gloucester Point after the Yorktown battle. After the Treaty of Paris, DeLauzun returned to France and became General-in-chief of the French Army on the Rhine River.

Comte de Deaux-Ponts was a young leader of the French grenadiers who stormed Redoubt Number Nine, one of the last two strongest forts protecting Yorktown, which finally fell to the American allies the night preceding the surrender. He returned to France also after the signing of the treaty.

Baron von Steuben (1730-1794) has been mentioned by more historians than any of the French officers except Lafayette. Von Steuben came to America early in 1777 and volunteered his services to General Washington, upon the recommendation of Benjamin Franklin. Having had military training in Germany, Von Steuben is credited with training colonial farmers and merchants into “crack fighting men.” He accomplished this feat during the harsh winter the Continental troops were stationed at Valley Forge (1777-1778), reorganizing and drilling the raw recruits under exceedingly adverse conditions, such as bad weather, lack of food, clothing and military supplies. He was commissioned a Major General and commanded troops at the battles at Monmouth and Yorktown. After the war he become a naturalized citizen, received a land grant for his services and lived out his life in his adopted country.

Duc deMontmorency was a young French officer who was a close friend of the Marquis de LaFayette and came to America with him, serving as one of his staff. Comte deCustine was the Quarter-Master General of the French troops brought over by General Rochambeau. After the war was over, both men returned to France with the others.

Admiral Comte deGrasse (1722-1788) arrived with the French Navy from ports in the West Indies early in September 1781 at a most opportune time. He was greeted “royally” by Generals Washington and Rochambeau. However, deGrasse was under orders to escort a valuable French merchant convoy from the West Indies to France, the later part of October. He participated in “the most crucial, and perhaps most curious, battle of the Revolution which occurred on September 5, 1781. It was curious in that it involved the British and French, but no Americans, and in that it produced no victor while virtually ensuring Britain’s ultimate defeat in the war. It was crucial in that it gave the Americans control over Chesapeake Bay, cutting Cornwallis off from aid or escape by sea. Moreover, it gave the allies much needed time to bring up their heavy siege guns, necessary for the battle for Yorktown.” Admiral deGrasse was not so fortunate later on. He was defeated and captured by the British while still in the West Indies. He was thus forced to return to France in disgrace.

Major General Benjamin Lincoln (1733-1810) proved to be a very satisfactory soldier and able officer. He became a great confidant of General Washington, who later made him second in command of the entire allied army. To General Lincoln was given the difficult task of “shepherding the troops, urging all possible haste” in their move by land, from guarding General Clinton in New York City and the major British army there, down through New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia to make the final attack on Yorktown. Speed of travel by foot mostly was necessarily slow; and it was important that these troops be ready for battle when deGrasse and his French ships arrived at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay.

Henry Knox, a native of Boston, joined the Boston Grenadier Corps in 1772 and thereafter studied military science and engineering. Three years later he became a colonel in charge of the Continental Army Artillery. Colonel Knox directed Washington’s troops when they crossed the Delaware River in December 1776 to make the surprise march on the British at Trenton. For this, Washington commended Colonel Knox publicly and promoted him to Brigadier General. After participating in most of the major battles, Knox became a Major General in 1781. He was selected to receive the surrender of the British forces in New York following the surrender of General Cornwallis at Yorktown. General Knox had the foresight to suggest, as early as 1779, the establishment of
a military academy at West Point. He became the first Secretary of War of the new nation before the adoption of the Constitution; he was appointed to President Washington’s cabinet in 1789. He also proposed a national militia at that time but it was rejected by Congress. Congress later adopted the system now called the National Guard. Knox was credited with many inventions to improve weapons during the War and afterwards, and was much admired for his resourcefulness.

The likeness of Alexander Hamilton is not specifically identified in the etching whereas he is given a front line position in Trumbull’s painting. Hamilton (1755-1804) was promoted rapidly during his 6-year war service, being only 26 when he served as Washington’s Aide-de-camp during the Yorktown siege. The light infantry regiments commanded by Lt. Colonel Hamilton led the way to the new trenches recently made ready for the siege. He made a great display of his courage and subjected his men to needless exposure to the enemy, but the enemy did not fire a shot. It was that Hamilton knew the “English would not dream of interrupting such bravado!” Hamilton was the first Secretary of the U.S. Treasury and became a brilliant statesman. As a member of Washington’s cabinet, he gave needed strength to the new government by firmly establishing the nation’s credit. He persuaded the Congress to pay full face value for all public debts incurred during the American Revolution, including those by Congress and by the individual states. (Taxes or duties on goods brought into the United States provided money to pay these debts and to run the new government.)

A few brief notes on Lord Charles Cornwallis (1738-1805) even though he is not shown in the painting. He was second in command of the British forces, gaining victories in the control of New York campaign. Cornwallis was later in complete charge of the campaign in the South, having been a very able officer. It appears that the failures of some of his units led him to fortify Yorktown and await reinforcements: and his plan almost succeeded. After the war, he was sent to India where he served with distinction as commander-in-chief and governor-general from 1786 to 1793; and later he was viceroy of Ireland. His name will always have a prominent place in American history.

The Marquis de LaFayette, 24 in 1781 and already a general, is considered last, not because he is the least important principal participant, but because he is the youngest and had the most fantastic career. Lafayette (1757-1834) was born in France into a family steeped in military tradition. Due to the early death of his father, mother and grandfather he inherited a great fortune while very young. He studied at the Military Academy in Versailles and graduated with honors. Being sympathetic to the American Revolution, he welcomed the opportunity to win military glory by fighting against France’s old enemy, England. In order to join America’s cause, Lafayette used his own money to purchase a ship, carefully outfit it and to recruit a company of soldiers, even providing food and clothing. He was joined by a party of soldiering-adventuring friends including his own brother-in-law. They arrived in American early in 1777. This 20-year old Morquis so impressed the Continental Congress that he was made a Major General without pay, joining Washington’s staff. The young French officer proved dependable and capable, and he saw much action during the rest of the war. He was wounded at the Battle of Brandywine, and later suffered an attack of malaria before participating in the siege of Yorktown. He was only 24 when he returned to France and to become a “hero to two worlds.” At once raised to the rank of Brigadier General in the French Army by King Louis XVI, he was then influential in both America and in France. At home in France he cooperated closely with Benjamin Franklin and later with Thomas Jefferson in behalf of the American interests. He revisited America in 1784 and stayed at Mount Vernon. American appreciation in 1803 took the form of a huge land grant in Louisiana. Then during his last visit in 1824, by which time he had lost nearly all his French properties, Congress voted him $200,000.00 and a township in Florida which he later sold. He always upheld American interests and fought for the cause of independence and reform also in Greece, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Poland and South American as well as in France. As a rugged old man of 73, Lafayette again found himself in command of the National Guard which had dethroned the Bourbons. He was offered, by popular demand, the presidency of the new republic which he refused, using his influence to make Louis Philippe the constitutional monarch. He regretted this decision before his death. His grave in Paris was covered with earth sent from Bunker Hill.

Thus, it can be seen that illustrations and narrative together can present in a fascinating manner exciting historical events such as “The Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.”

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Heirlooms

Symbols of a Nation's
Heritage to share;
Thread through generations—
Chain from heir to heir.
Links to bygone ages,
Relics of the past,
Sealed in storied pages,
Centuries to last.
Not for value treasured
Monetarily,
But for vestige measured—
Memory the key!
A silver spoon, a bit of lace,
A kitchen pot, an antique vase,
A brooch of gold, grandfather's chair,
Or quilted cover kept with care,
All locked in genial yesterdays
Significant of courtly ways.
Fiber of the people
Buttressing the town,
Pointing like a steeple,
Greater heights to crown!
Nurturing the future
Roots are planted deep,
Sound and vibrant future
American's to reap!

—GERTRUDE ELLEN UNSEL

ELIZABETH PARCELLS DEVOE CHAPTER, NEW JERSEY

Winner of the Evelyn Cole Peters Award for Poetry presented by the American Heritage Committee, 96th Continental Congress.
Washington and His Generals at Yorktown, Charles Willson Peale, c. 1781. To Washington’s right is the Marquis de Lafayette, who became one of the General’s most valued friends. Standing behind Washington is Benjamin Lincoln. To the General’s left is Jean Baptiste de Rochambeau. Behind Rochambeau is the Marquis de Chastellus who served under the French commander. At the far right stands staff officer Tench Tilghman, aide-de-camp and military secretary to General Washington. Scattered around the scene are French ships and soldiers preparing for battle.
You've heard of the mid-night ride of Paul Revere, but have you heard of the Victory Ride of Lieutenant Colonel Tench Tilghman? Many poems and articles have been written of this equally famous ride, but it has never had the wide-spread publicity of the ride of Paul Revere. And that is strange, since Tench Tilghman's ride was one of success and victory, telling the end of the long war for freedom.

Tench Tilghman was the personal friend and member of General George Washington's Headquarters Staff. "Lieutenant Colonel Tench Tilghman of Maryland, was the senior aide-de-camp of five such officers attached to the staff. These people were used as aides in the field and on campaign. They were also utilized to carry the General's orders to the divisions of the army. They were authorized to issue orders in the name of the General in situations where they considered such action necessary."

As America celebrates the bicentennial of the Surrender at Yorktown, it is fitting to recount once again the part Tench Tilghman played in that historic event. He was with General Washington at Yorktown during the fighting and at the fateful surrender when Cornwallis tendered his sword, token of America's victory in the long battle for freedom from oppressive British control. At that time General Washington selected Tench Tilghman to carry the news of surrender at Yorktown to the Continental Congress sitting in Philadelphia. He sailed from Yorktown, via Annapolis to Rock Hall, Kent County. He had been delayed by inept skippers in the bay, but once at Rock Hall, astride the fast white riding horse of James Hollyday, he sped across the "necks" of Tidewater, Maryland, changing to the fleetest relays along his way, spreading the memorable news to the people at plantations, stores, ferries and hamlets. The ride by boat and horseback took him five days. He arrived in Philadelphia at midnight and rushed to the house of Thomas McKean, President of Congress: "Tilghman knocked at his door so vehemently that a watchman was disposed to arrest him as a disturber of the peace. Mr. McKean arose, and presently the glad tidings were made known. The watchmen throughout the city proclaimed the hour, adding 'Cornwallis is taken!' That announcement ringing out upon the frosty night air aroused thousands from their beds. Lights were seen moving in every house; and soon the streets were thronged with men and women eager to hear the details... the old State House bell rang out its note of gladness, and the first blush of morning was greeted with the booming of cannon."

When Tilghman delivered his official dispatches to the Secretary of Congress, he also delivered the following note from General Washington addressed to Thomas McKean, President of Congress... "Colonel Tilghman, one of my aides-de-camp, will have the honor to deliver these dispatches to your excellency. He will be able to inform you of every minute circumstance which is not particularly mentioned in my letter. His merits, which are too well known to need my observations at this time, have gained my particular attention, and (I) could wish that they be honored with the notices of your Excellency and Congress."

After the morning meeting of Congress, having heard the dispatches read, they proceeded in a body to the Lutheran Church where services were held by the Rev. Mr. Duffield one of the Chaplains of Congress. That evening a "Grand Illumination" was proclaimed. It read as follows:

"ILLUMINATION"
Colonel Tilghman, aid-de-Camp to his Excellency General Washington, having brought official accounts of the SURRENDER of Lord Cornwallis, and the Garrisons of York and Gloucester, those Citizens who chuse to ILLU-
A N.W. VIEW OF THE STATE HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA taken 1778
MINATE on the Glorious Occasion, will do it this
evening at Six, and extinguish their lights at Nine
o'clock. Decorum and Harmony are earnestly recom-
manded to every Citizen, and a general discountenance
to the least appearance of riot.
October 24, 1781

After the day’s rejoicings in Philadelphia the celebrations
were then continued throughout the country.

Tench Tilghman, a Maryland native, began his service to
his country shortly after finishing his college studies in
Philadelphia. He was attached as secretary to a group of
three commissioners appointed by Congress to combat
Great Britain’s effort to enlist the aid of Indian Tribes
against the Americans. This commission met in Albany and
while on that assignment Tench Tilghman was christened
into the Onandagas Tribe and by the Six Nations received
as an adopted son. When General Washington was having
difficulty finding proper material for his military family he
invited Captain Tilghman to join him. He served with
Washington from 1776 until the conclusion of the War for
Independence. Perhaps the most significant tribute paid
Tench Tilghman was in a letter by General Washington to
Congress:

“This gentleman (Tench Tilghman) came out a captain
of one of the light infantry companies of Philadelphia
and served in the Flying Camp in 1776. In August of the
same year, he joined my family and has been in every
action in which the main army was concerned. He has
been a zealous servant and slave to the public and a
faithful assistant to me for near five years, a great part
of which time he refused to receive pay. Honor and grati-
tude interest me in his favor and make me solicitous to
obtain his commission. His modesty and love of concord
placed the date of his expected commission at the first of
April, 1777, because he would not take rank of Hamilton
and Meade...”

His commission as Lt. Colonel in spite of his commander’s
plea, was not issued until May 20, 1781 when it carried
with it recognition of his services from 1777 as Aide-de-
Camp and Assistant Military Secretary to General Wash-
ington.

Tench Tilghman was present later when General Wash-
ington took leave of his officers and was with him when he
resigned his military command in the old State House at
Annapolis. There is a painting of General Washington,
Lafayette and Tench Tilghman by Charles Wilson Peale in
the State House at Annapolis and there is another painting
of Washington and his commanding officers, including
Tench Tilghman, at the Surrender at Yorktown also
painted by Charles Wilson Peale.

After his memorable ride from Yorktown to Philadel-
phia, Congress voted Tilghman a sword and a horse. The
sword is now in the possession of the Maryland Historical
Society. When Tench Tilghman died, Washington wrote of
him to Jefferson: “He left as fair a reputation as ever
belonged to a human character. Thus some of the pillars of
the revolution fall”; and to Tench Tilghman’s father,
Washington wrote: “Excepting those of his nearest rela-
tives, none could have felt his death with more regret than I
did, because no one entertained a higher opinion of his
worth, or had imbibed sentiments of greater friendship
than I have done... While living, no man could be more
esteemed, and since dead, none more lamented than Colo.
Tilghman.”

On this the bicentennial of the Surrender of Yorktown, it
is good to remember the “Victory Ride” of Tench
Tilghman, and it is good to know his name is kept alive by
the Tench Tilghman Chapter of Maryland’s Daughters of
the American Revolution.

Sources:
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THE PRESIDENT GENERAL OPENS THE EXERCISES DEDICATING THE TABLETS GIVEN BY
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AT YORKTOWN
This great Peace Monument, overlooking the York, and commemorating the victory at Yorktown, was begun at the time of the centennial in 1881. Its corner stone was laid then as part of the ceremonies at that celebration. The shaft has since become known the world over.

The monument is a symbol of the sacrifices in lives and property in the Revolution War, which ended at Yorktown and which brought us our independence.

It symbolizes, too, the peace between the mother country and America—a peace not seriously interrupted since 1781, except for the War of 1812. After that interruption the relationship between the two countries gradually became closer than it had been in the decades prior to the Revolution. The term “our cousins across the sea,” often used in speaking of Englishmen, had a real meaning for Americans. We are as proud of our descent from the freedom-loving people of Great Britain as we are of our present Nation—and more could not be said. Certainly our relations with Great Britain and Canada are an example to the world of international good will and amity.

However, this peace and understanding between the two Great English-speaking peoples has been often mentioned on other occasions, as at the Nelson House on Friday morning, and I need not dwell on it further today. Nor will I further allude to the Yorktown victory and its influence on American history, for Yorktown has already thus been interpreted by various speakers.

The tablets which have been unveiled here this morning, it seems to me, are in a certain sense far more precious than even the great monument itself. They commemorate the supreme sacrifice made by the French and American soldiers at Yorktown. They touch our hearts more deeply, more intimately. They remind us of the fact that Yorktown was not a pageant such as we have been privileged to see during the celebration. They tell us that even though the surrender ceremonies on October 19, 1781, were akin to a pageant, that exhibition could not have been as light-hearted and gay as the one we will witness this afternoon.

That pageant 150 years ago was saddened by the knowledge that comrades were suffering and dying at Williamsburg and in tents on the field, and that many who had marched to Yorktown, with Washington, Lafayette, and Rochambeau were already lying beneath the ground.

These tablets, therefore, bring to us even in their newness a richness and depth of sentiment that makes them sacred, and they will ever be guarded by the National Park Service as treasures which intrinsically are dear to the heart of America as the Peace Monument itself.

These tablets, too, will have a special significance to the National Park Service, because they have been placed here by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The officials of our service are cognizant of the tremendous amount of time, energy and patience that was devoted to the task of securing the names of the heroic men who fell at Yorktown. Records of every capital of the original thirteen States have been searched for information. The War and Navy Departments’ files have been carefully studied. Foreign records have been scanned. It has been a prodigious historical work, and the amazing thing about it is the grand degree of success attained.

So I pay tribute to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and especially to Mrs. James T. Morris, the
The ranking guest at the 75th Anniversary Celebration was the President General, Mrs. Richard D. Shelby, who is a member of the Mississippi Delta Chapter. Pictured with her are (left to right): Mrs. Delbert Farmer, State Librarian, Mrs. Williams S. Murphy, State Regent, and Mrs. James House, Jr., Mississippi Delta Regent and Chief Personal Page to the President General.

NSDAR MEDAL OF HONOR AWARD
PRESENTED TO
CAPT. CHARLES R. GILLESPIE, JR., USN

During the Seventy-fifth State Conference of the Mississippi Society DAR in Biloxi, Mississippi, February 26, 1981, Capt. Gillespie made the keynote address at the National Defense Luncheon. The Medal of Honor Award was presented to Capt. Gillespie by Mrs. Williams S. Murphy, State Regent. Capt. Gillespie is the son of Mrs. Charles R. Gillespie, a member of the Samuel Dale Chapter DAR, Meridian, Mississippi.

SAMUEL DALE CHAPTER
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI
PRESIDENT GENERAL 1980-1983

"And now abideth faith, hope, love—these three, but the greatest of these is love."

The Mississippi Daughters of the American Revolution honor with love and pride

Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby
Beulah, Mississippi
AUTHOR'S NOTE

John Billington was a roguish, romantic, lovable Mayflower passenger (but not a religious Pilgrim), whose picaresque career, like the "merry pranks of Till Eulenspiegel," condemned him to the gallows. A contemporary of Shakespeare, Billington could have modeled for one of the Bard's flawed and tragic heroes.

His was a merry temperament notwithstanding, and I have told his story in light, humorous verse. Perhaps Jackie's brave, hopeless defiance of harsh imposed conformity may come through as clearly as his frailties. John Billington was NOT a murderer. He was America's first freedom martyr.

Stout Jack joined up and brought his family.
Proclaimed John Billington:
"I'll make a killing, son."
(How true he didn't know.)

They went along, although
For pious Pilgrim preaching
And bibliolatrous teaching
They none of them could care a great deal less.
But shillings now were getting hard to get.
And (have you noticed?) English rain is wet.

Pray see with lenity
This Jack-anapes
Who got in scrapes;
Who'd touse a dame, carouse and game,
But naught 'twas worse.
E'en when o'erspent, he had not dreamt
To cut a purse.

Might emigration Fortune's whim reverse?
Nostalgic he would be
When they had put to sea.
Pining for Merry England would be vain.
And merry in New England? That's insane!

To quit the "Cock and Bull"
Perhaps was merciful,
Where dice could gull
A tuppence piece or twain.

Deserting Billingsgate
Was n'er a jolly fate.
Familiar and affectionate
The market had become:
Its piscatorial effluvium,
Even its guttered rain.
They apprehend the voyage with qualms,  
Cooped up so close with Pilgrim psalms.  
Eftsoon they'll hear the hymns begun.  
The Billingtons will respond as one:  
They will not stay to pray.  
They'll try to hide. 

They put all that aside.  
The Mayflower takes the tide.  
Anchor aweigh, along the bay,  
The ship moves out from where she lay—  
Save whisper of rigging or curse of mate,  
Silently as a ship of Fate.  

Out of the harbor, out of the Sound,  
Out of the Channel ... then with a bound  
And the sails' sharp crack as she changes tack  
When the close hauled canvas, now set free,  
Fills with the freshening breeze as she,  
Through the mystery of the misty sea,  
Starts her awesome journey to history—  
Bearing John in fateful irony  
Through the dawn toward his sunset destiny.  

A destiny he will learn too late—  
From a Pilgrim annointed with "sanctified" hate.  

SCENE—PLIMOUTH PLANTATION  
TIME—1620-30  
Sixty-five days to Cape Cod Bay.  
They anchor down;  
They build the town.  
No bars there are with beer stained benches.  
There are no wiles  
Of wicked wenches.  
No trollop smiles,  
No trull beguiles.  
No naughty pinches in the clenches.  
No Fawkes Day flames,  
No fun and games.  
No minx in tights.  
No pagan rites.  
No Harlequin, no Columbine,  
No pantomime at Christmas time.  
At Christmas time no ale stingo,  
No beau, no oratorio,  
No carnival with domino,  
No holy, sloe, or mistletoe,  
For life below is woe and throe,  
And so, I trow, quite comme il faut.  

No liturgy, no litany,  
No beauty—only purity.  
No stately choir, no organ soaring.  
The Sabbath a bitter daylong boring.  
No fairs, no baited bears,  
No plays.  
No praise  
Save "Praise the Lord!"  
Repeated nonstop till he roared!  
No Midsummer Day,  
No Queen of the May.  
No hey-nonny-nonny  
For a maid when she's bonny.  
No gay day,  
No payday.  
Just pray-and-obey day.  

Refrain from "Adzook!"  
And proclaiming "Ods bodkin!"  
You'll get the hook  
For profaning God's welkin.  
"Marry-come-up!" is going back down  

DEDICATION  

TO BERENICE CLARK LYON  

THIS BALLAD is dedicated to my wife, BERENICE CLARK LYON, current Pennsylvania STATE PRESIDENT of Colonial Dames XVII Century; and PRESIDENT of Twin Tiers Genealogical Society (NY and PA based but with large, growing national membership).  
Among her other accomplishments:  
Colonial Dames XVII Century—State Secretary (PA); State Chairman (PA); organized two chapters (NY and PA).  
DAR—State Chairman (NY); State Vice Chairman (PA); President Council of Regents (NY); Regent of two chapters (NY and PA). In her first chapter regency (Corning, NY, DAR) she reversed a 37-year membership decline and made her chapter top growth chapter in National Society (3,000 chapters). A two-page DAR MAGAZINE article reported this, together with her chapter building methods.  
Daughters of the American Colonists—Atlantic Coast Chairman (five terms); NY State Chairman (four terms); organized a chapter and twice elected its Regent (NY).  
Member of Old Plymouth Colony Descendants and six Old World Hereditary (royal descent) Orders; Section Chairman, NY Garden Club Federation; president, Friends of Library, Garden Club, social clubs.  
She is listed in WHO'S WHO OF AMERICAN WOMEN; PERSONALITIES OF AMERICA; and HEREDITARY REGISTER OF THE USA. Awarded Sons of American Revolution Appreciation Medal.
ABOUT THE AUTHOR

ROBERT L. LYON published 1,000 reviews as a newspaper critic of literature and the arts; authored a biography, WHO WAS NESSMUK?, contributed poems to anthologies.

While a college undergraduate he took graduate seminars in versification. As editor-in-chief of the university newspaper, he won the year's top national awards for his articles and editorials. Member of Sigma Tau Delta, national honorary professional fraternity for writers.

His Mayflower ancestry is maternal, the name “Lyon” being an ancestor’s translation from von Loewe—a family prominent in German governments since the 12th century. His great grandfather, a Prussian officer, was decorated for valor at Waterloo.

Denying bias in favor of his Billington ancestor, Lyon says: “My Mayflower lineage also includes Pilgrim leaders like the Howlands and Tilley’s. My cousin, Alice (Carpenter) Southworth, married Governor Bradford. A member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants and of the Society of Old Plymouth Colony Descendants, he is past national consultant on Americanism to the Sons of the American Revolution. He is listed in PERSONALITIES OF AMERICA and in HEREDITARY REGISTER OF THE USA.

John faced the council, made a plea
Proffered to the dynasty:
“Know we be English bred as ye—
English folk with English pride.
With ‘ee in peace we’d fair abide.
Like ‘ee we seek but to be free.
Ye ‘Saints’ braved sea for liberty;
Claim we the same, though ‘Strangers’ be.
Let not our just claim be denied.
An’ it please your worships, hear our side.”

Their ears are stopt;
They hear him not.
The board is bored,
His plea ignored.
They sentence him with one accord.
Mayhap he feels the future knot.
The constables seize Jack;
His head is lashed to heels,
His Dame compelled to kneel
And take a rod upon her back.
Despite the whack,
No squeals.

Now John perceives
What must be done.
To do the deed
He needs a gun.
He swapped his aging matchlock
Which lacked
A down-the-hatch knock,
His arquebus, his harquebus,
For a modern musket
Firelock.
It packed
A coup-de-grâce shock,
A certified dispatch crock.
A paramountly marvelous,
Guaranteed expireless,
Warranted retireless,
Ready-at-desireness...
Ability to muss it
When called upon to buss it
And tag a target
With a dire sock!
He’ll load for bear.
Headlines will blame
“Governor Gunned;
Seek Billington.”

Alas, he didn’t do it.
He blew it.

Jack had laid a trapline
To stock a retail wrap line.
He bent his back
To don his pack;
To build a deadfall
Piled his axe.

Comes now the dreadful
Cliff-a-max
Of this heart-rending story.

Another John appears anon
Within his territory.
From Massachusetts Colony
Came he to cause this felony.
His cognomen is Newcomen.
His business card would say:
“Warm fur’s for layaway.”

Ah, well-a-day!
Now foes array.
Our John, I ween, must intervene.

“Thou con!” cries John, “though grifter!
Thou boundary bobbing drifter!
Thou trapline robbing,
Wrapline fobbing,
‘Warm fur’ jobbing lifter.
For ‘warm’ read hot.
Legit thou’rt not.
Pray quit this quarantine.
Belay!
Away to Boston Bay!
Brook not delay;
My musket may
By purest chance
Enhance thy way
And warm thy pants
With fire ants.
“So hence, thou punk, deprived of pay.
Inform thy fence he may one day
Have not a skunk or fox or mink,
But just a skink,
To lay away.”

Alas for John!
Alack for Jack!
Soon John was gone.
But both came back.

Jack caught John
Among the traps.
His gunsights conned,
The snapance snaps.
A shower of sparks;
The primer barks;
The powder booms;
The bullet zooms.
And John is doomed.

But so is Jack: the gibbet looms.
A shoulder wound but it was fatal.
Medical science then was natal.
A shoulder wound and that was all,
But there were no interns on call.
A shoulder wound; it has a cure-o,
But where's the Public Health Bureau?
The patient bled till he was dead.
He had no card for Major Med.

Now Bradford saw his chance to act
To capitalize on this attack:
His chance to still the shrilling one,
To weed out the unwilling one,
And send the bill to Billington
—Who was, I wot, the killing one—
By finally hanging Jack.

The court convened, its word foreseen.
But Elder Brewster intervened.
"Recall that winter of the plague;
We must have sinned; God's will was vague.
God's will was vague, but John's was not;
He strove to save whom God forgot.
"The Sickness came, and half were dead.
John got us shelter, got us bread.
The Sickness came, and few survive,
But through his care we are alive.
The Sickness came; we would have died.
We would have died; we live instead.
"Let not a greater Sickness come.
Add not injustice to the sum."
Then Brewster heard
The dreaded word:
"Waste not thy breath.
The Word is 'Death!'"
They sang a sour doxology.
Poor Jack hangs from the gallows tree.

DÉNOUEMENT
Jackie sleeps; his widow weeps.

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From The Desk of The National Chairman... 

To all DAR Members. The preparation of the Grandparent Forms and Index Cards has been discontinued. Those wishing copies of completed Grandparent Forms may still mail in their request and if it is available, a copy will be mailed for $1.00 each. If we cannot fill your request, your money will be returned.

Constructive changes have been made. You are advised to purchase the REVISED 1981 "Instructions for Copying Source Records and Their Preparation for Library Use—Restoration of Old Genealogical Records Volumes—Queries"

When copying Unpublished Source Records, please type on acid-free paper. This paper is very reasonable and a list of suppliers is in the Revised 1981 "Instruction booklet"

QUERIES

Cost per line—Cost of one 6½ in. type line is $1.00. Make check payable to Treasurer General NSDAR and mail with Query to Genealogical Records Office, 1776 D St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20006. All copy must be received at least two months prior to publication date desired. Please keep in mind that all words count, including name and address. If you wish an acknowledgement that we have received your query please enclose a self addressed stamped envelope along with your copy and payment.


WITHERRILL: Seek par/ances of Sarah(Sally) m. 1784 New Braintree, NY to Major James Weston. Both d. Ausable, NY 1840. Was her mother a Winslow?-F.M. Mattingly, 588 Lee St., Glen Ellyn, IL 60137.


MARTIN-SHELDORS-HUNT: Seek parents of Joshua Martin, b. 4 Apr 1794, Green Co., GA, m. 27 Jun 1817 Jackson Co., GA Sarah Shields. Bible names Jane Martin, b. 22 May 1797, Henry Hunt, b. 20 Dec 1801, Elizabeth Hunt, b. 25 Jan 1800, Sally Hunt, b. 21 Jun 1805, Nancy Hunt, b. 18 Jul 1808, Rebeckah Hunt, b. 11 Dec 1810, and Elijah M. Hunt, b. 2 Apr 1814. Sarah Shields was born 18 Sept 1802. Who are these Hunts?—Mrs. Sherman D. Gibbs, Rt. 4 Box 2079, LaFayette, GA 30728.

CAMPBELL-WORSHAM-COBB-MADDOX: Need maiden name Lydia m. Aeneas Campbell 1752 MD, plus parents Mary S. Worsham, b. 8 Apr 1800, Edmond M. Cobb, b. 17 Jan 1797, Albert C. Maddox, b. 1818.—Lucille R. Maddox, 2601 Boyd, Fort Worth, TX 76109.


MASSEY-MASSIE-MACY: These families on censuses 1790-1850 incl., now completed and published as Massey on Censuses, has enabled my tracing of a high percentage of persons of these names to immigrant ancestors before 1700. Nevertheless I seek additional pre-Civil War family info. from subscribers and their acquaintances. If those by the above names are not already in one of the lines of these best traced of all United States families I continue to seek to make it so. Please send your information and queries.—Judge Frank Massey, Court of Appeals, Civil Courts Bldg., Ft. Worth, TX 76102.

MOSELEY: Seeking parents and place of birth of Eldridge Newson b. 9 Oct 1801, d. 19 Oct 1858 in St. Martin Parish, LA, m. Elizabeth Denson.—Alice A. Gates, 175 Duperier Ave., New Iberia, LA 70560.

DUNN: Seek info. on Hugh Smith Dunn, b. ca 1760, Montgomery Co.?, MD, d. 5 Aug 1813, Harrison Co., KY at home of dau. Keziah Dunn Hickman. Sons Archibald and Thos. dau. Elizabeth Marchant named in his will. Bequeathed to Hugh Smith Dunn Hickman land called Mt. Pleasant in Montgomery Co., MD. Need names of parents, wife or wives and other ch., also b. and d. dates. Welcome correspondence with any desc.—Nancy D. Baxter, R #2, Cynthia, KY 41031.

SHEPHERD: Seek info. on Nimrod Shepherd (VA) d. 1840 Newton Co., GA, wife Frances—Mrs. H.S. Glenn, PO. Box 691, Moultrie, GA 31768.

LEWIS-WASHINGTON: KENMORE wishes to establish contact with the desc. (direct) of Fielding and Betty Washington Lewis (sister of George Washington) who built the house in 1752. A gathering of desc. will be held 18 Sept. 1982 at Kenmore. Please send as much info. on descent as possible.—W. Vernon Edenfield, Director, Kenmore, 1201 Washington Ave., Fredericksburg, VA 22401.
**NELSON-WELLES**: Need all info. on Sarah Nelson, dau. of Joshua Nelson. m. Benjamin Welles in Phillipstown, NY 13 Jun 1782, lived Wayne, NY.—Mrs. Welles Messery, P.O. Box 503, Summerton, SC 29148.

**MOORE**: Need info. as to the parents of George W. Moore, b. 1864, d. 29 Feb 1956, of Socaster, SC.—Miss Iona L. Perry, Rt. 2 Box 160, Chapin, SC 29036.

**SKRINE-SHOKES**: Need info. as to the parents of Thomasine Mariah Skrine, father T.C. Skrine, Georgetown, SC and mother Mary Shokes, Charleston, SC.—Miss Iona L. Perry, Rt. 2 Box 160, Chapin, SC 29036.

**CHIPCHASE-WOOD-DENNISON-FITCH**: Need info. on land.—Joan Brearley, 579 Lakepoint Drive, Lakewood, NJ 08701.


**SAFLEY**: 17 variant spellings, establishing clearinghouse. b. 1864, d. 29 Feb 1956, of Socaster, SC.—Miss Iona L. RUSSELL: Joseph Russell, b. 1801 NY, desperately need progress two terms: 4 Mar 1845-1847; 4 Mar 1851-1853. His families. He represented Warren Co., NY district in U.S. Congress. Mary b. 1825 m. Charles Edward Grant. Urgently desire contact with descs. Have heired large photograph of family.


**LUKE**: Seek parents of Celia Asher b. ca 1800? d. 1850 to Mary Kesner, b. ca 1775 in PA and still living in IL in 1850. Probable brothers of Frederick also in Greene Co., TN in 1810 are Christley, Christian, & Jacob, one of whom m. Christiana Bohman.—Mrs. Dawson Souder, Rt. 3 Box 21, Pekin, IN 47165.

**PETTIT-BROWN-PLEW-STEWART**: Need father of Nathaniel Pettit, b. 1783 Bedford Co., PA m. Margaret Carr. Need father of James M. Brown b. ca 1820 PA m. Margaret Petit. Need father of Aldert Plew-Plough (patriot) b. 1762 NJ. Need father of James Stewart, Jr. (patriot) b. 1743 VA m. Rebecca Marchant.—Beva Turner, 4816 Boyd Dr., Carmichael, CA 95608.

**HERRICK-PEVELY**: Need parents. Also need parents of his first wife, Elizabeth Mills, b. ? d. 1790. Want to get in touch with desc. of children: Nathaniel, Jr., 1756-1827, m. Sarah Harding; Jesse, early Methodist preacher; Nancy, m. James Perkins; Edward B., d. 1822, m. Mary (Polly) Bonner; Adam; Abraham, m. Elizabeth ?, had son Dr. Leroy Madison Lee; Sarah; Rebecca, m. **** Burge during Revolutionary War, had Sarah (Sally) Weeks Burge 1795 and moved to GA: Peter; Mary.—Mrs. B.P. Smith, 603 Tenth Street, Zephyrhills, FL 33599.

**PEW-POUGH-PUGH**: Desire to correspond with those researching this name anywhere within U.S. and set up cross reference files this family. Please send family group sheets, suggestions, info. Remotest clues appreciated and welcomed.
Will share all info., names of other Pugh researchers.—Carrie Alexander, P.O. Box 2504, Livermore, CA 94550.

PEW-POUGH-PUGH-DONELSON-POTTER-PORTER-GREER-GREEN:
Families of North and South Carolina, VA, TN. Gift of precious 1786 Bible prompts this ad. Were your people in these areas 1700s and early 1800s? Desire to hear from DAR members who joined under these lines, others who may be able to help.—Carrie Alexander, P.O. Box 2504, Livermore, CA 94550.

POND: Need info. on Pond family in VA pre 1780, NC 1780-1805, TN 1805-1850. On large family in VA, TN, KY. Furbush (Furbish) family in VA pre Rev. War.—Mrs. Sue Gunter, 815 S. Dewey, Bartlesville, OK 74003.

CHANLEY: Want William Chaney’s father and mother. He was b. in Pittsburg in 1803 and m. Harriet McDonald. Removed to Salem, OH, d. at Lima.—Mrs. Barbara S. Wiler, 2735 NE 26th St., Lighthouse Point, FL 33064.

SMITH-JORDAN: Wanted parents of Lucy A. Smith, b. 1806 Genesee Co., NY, m. Angeline Fargo ca 1828; d. 1885 WI.—C.L. Anderson, Star Rt. 1 Box 1219, Yucca Valley, CA 92284.

WHETSTONE: Need parents Jonathan Whetstone, b. 1805 PA or Genesee Co., NY; m. Mary Zerfass in Dansville; moved to WI in 1850s.—C.L. Anderson, Star Rt. 1 Box 1219, Yucca Valley, CA 92284.

FARGO: Who were parents of Angeline Fargo, b. ca 1810 Genesee Co., NY; m. ca 1828 Smith Bibbins; d. WI 1890.—C.L. Anderson, Star Rt. 1 Box 1219, Yucca Valley, CA 92284.

KNAUSS-KANAUSE: Need data on Godfried Knauss, Whitehall Twsp., PA; Capt. Northampton Co., militia; dau. of Capt. Jacob Knauss, b. 1759; m. 1781 Hannah M. Zerfass; d. 1833—Mrs. Willard Beavers, 232 Saratoga Dr., Ocean Springs, MS 39564.

DAR MAGAZINE
Change of Address

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<th>Name</th>
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National Defense
(Continued from page 807)

Could it be this stone from that great but forgotten city was placed there to remind us that material wealth and progress will not alone assure survival.

In closing, it is my earnest hope that you will make as the centerpiece of your program for 1981 the commemoration of the Army’s greatest victory—Yorktown. A victory that ended a march that began at Concord Bridge.

At Yorktown the Declaration’s pledge was kept by the Continental Line, and thereby made possible the founding of this great Republic, the defense of which is the duty of every American.

On the Army seal are the words, “This we’ll defend.” The Army will, and with God’s help we shall prevail.
committee chairman, in charge of the research for the names and preparation of the tablets.

And may I again today, as in my opening speech on Friday, mention the fact that, had it not been for the years of discussion and persuasion and other determined efforts by the Daughters of the American Revolution, this battlefield of Yorktown would not now be authorized to be a part of the National Park system, to be forever preserved as nearly as possible as its terrain appeared in 1781. It was your commendable perseverance and that of others working with you in the cause of history which in large measure made possible these splendid results.

The preservation of the old Custom House is another evidence of the especial interest of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Yorktown. Had they not purchased and protected it, today this national monument might not include the building said to be the oldest Custom House in the United States. Its restoration also was the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It is our good fortune in taking over the administration of the Colonial National Monument to have the active support of this patriotic organization. In fact, throughout the Nation we find the National Park Service and the Daughters of the American Revolution working together in the marking and preservation of historic spots.

So, Madam President General, it is with a deep sense of gratitude to the Daughters of the American Revolution that we are privileged to have a part in the ceremonies this morning. You have especially honored the National Park Service in asking me to accept these tablets. They are hereby accepted on behalf of the United States Government, and I now pledge the National Park Service to give these historic tablets the best care that earnest interested conservation officers can give to them. I also pledge the support of the National Park Service to every Daughters of the American Revolution program looking to the preservation of the historic features of our great colonial monument.

Source: The Virginia DAR Proceedings, March 1938, pp. 164-166.

"Remarks by Mr. Albright", Oct. 19, 1931

In memory of the men of the French fleet who died in the naval phase of the Yorktown Campaign in the Battle Off the Virginia Capes on 5 September 1781.

In appreciation of the service of Admiral Francois Joseph de Grasse, who brought his entire West Indies Fleet to the aid of the Americans, who transported more than 3,000 French troops under the command of the Marquis de Saint-Simon to reinforce the land forces, and who commanded the French Fleet in the Battle Off the Virginia Capes, defeating a squadron of the British Royal Navy under Admiral Thomas Graves. General George Washington called French naval superiority "the pivot upon which everything turned," as the French victory prevented General Earl Cornwallis from aid or escape by sea and allowed a smaller French fleet from Newport under Commodore de Barras to enter the Chesapeake Bay with siege guns essential in the land battle that followed.

In commemoration of the bicentennial of this most important naval battle fought in American waters which assured victory at Yorktown and American Independence.

This tablet is erected by
The National Society
Daughters of the American Revolution
19 October 1981

On October 19, 1981, the National Society will present a bronze and granite marker to the National Park Service with the above wording. The new marker will be a companion to the two DAR Markers placed in 1931.
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Honorary State Regent

Organizing Regent,
Charles Dibrell Chapter,
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Alma Fricke
Was a C.A.R.
is a Life Promoter, C.A.R.
and a member of the 300 Club

OCTOBER 1981
Charles Dibrell was born at Buckingham County, Virginia, October 24, 1757, to Anthony Dibrell and Elizabeth Lee. He was married to 1. Martha Burton 2. Lucy Patterson.

The following is excerpted from the Declaration by Charles Dibrell that was given at White County, Tennessee, September 5th, 1832, concerning his Revolutionary War Service:

1. His 1st tour of duty was in the year 1775 guarding Scotch Highlanders
2. In 1776, he enlisted as a Minuteman, and the campaign was called “Lewis & Christie’s Campaign”.
3. In 1777, he received the commission of Ensign and marched to Williamsburg, Va.
4. His next tour of service was as a guard over the “Convention Troops” or “Burgoyne’s Men”
5. In 1781, he again re-entered the service as an Ensign and joined Lafayette at a place called the Racoonford.
6. Later, he and three others pressed bullets for the army.
7. In the fall of 1781 “this Declarant was at Yorktown and saw Lord Cornwallis give up his sword. He had gone down on this occasion to relieve an only brother (Anthony) who was in feeble health. But finding that the British must shortly surrender, they both remained until the surrender of the British army took place”. He further stated “He never was a substitute, nor did he ever have any person substitute for him”.

Charles Dibrell moved his family to Kentucky about 1782. In 1790, he was commissioned a Captain in Harmer’s Campaign. He remained in Kentucky until about 1822 at which time he moved to White County, Tennessee. While on a visit to Union City, Tennessee, to visit his daughter Lee Anna (Mrs. Geo. W. Gibbs), he took sick and died on July 16, 1840. He is buried at Beulah cemetery, Union City, Tennessee.

Paternal Lineage
DU BREUIL

From the “Dictionnaire Historique et Heraldique de la Noblesse Francaise” by D. Demail-bac-Paris 1895- 1st vol., page 583, as early as 1413 Jean du Breuil was mentioned as one of the large land holders of France, and that in 1545 the same reference is made to Antoine du Breuil, with description of their Arms.

As Protestants, the family fled France before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, first going to Holland; then England; and finally to Manakintown, Va. with other French Huguenots.

Dr. Christoffe du Breuil was born at Ligny, France, a small village about 30 miles above Paris on the Marne River, about the year 1680. He died at Manakintown about a month before Jean Antoine du Breuil was born.

Jean Antoine du Breuil was born May 15, 1728, to Dr. Christoffe du Breuil and Marianne Dutoi at Manakintown, Virginia. Dr. du Breuil died about a month before his only child of record, Jean Antoine was born. A tutor of Jean Antoine du Breuil Anglicized this to Anthony Dibrell. Thus, every American with the Dibrell spelling descends from this child.

Anthony Dibrell married Elizabeth Lee, and they had 4 children.

Anthony Dibrell and Elizabeth Lee had two sons that served in the American Revolution, and although he was considered too old to fight, he served as a fifer for the cause.

Descendents of Charles Dibrell
Mrs. Frederick John Fricke
Dr. Frederick John Fricke, Jr.
Mrs. Alice Fricke Missall (Dr. S.R.)
To Commemorate the Yorktown Bicentennial Victory Descendants honor Charles Dibrell (French and English Heritage) who fought at Yorktown

Maternal Lineage

LEE

Richard Lee, The Emigrant, first arrived in Jamestown about 1636. He married Anne Constable, a ward of Governor William Berkeley, about 1642. His first home was on the York River.

Richard Lee served the Colony as Secretary of State, High Sheriff, a member of the House of Burgesses, Attorney General, a member of the King's Council, as well as serving on various commissions.

He and his wife, Anne Constable, had 8 children although only 3 lines are documented. Some children of Richard Lee and his wife left no descendants.

Richard Lee, The Emigrant, died in 1664 and left to:

1. Richard, the estate which became the Stratford Line from which descends Richard Henry Lee, Signer of The Declaration of Independence; Francis Lightfoot Lee, signer of The Declaration of Independence (they were the only two brothers that signed The Declaration of Independence); and, Robert E. Lee.
2. Hancock the estate from which the “Ditchly” Line descends.
3. Charles, the youngest child, the estate called “Cobb’s Hall” from which Elizabeth Lee, the Mother of Charles Dibrell, descends.

Richard Lee and his wife Ann Constable are buried at “Cobb’s Hall”.

On the Lee Crest is the Motto:
Ne Incautus Futuri

David Philip Halle, Jr., S.A.R.
James Guy Robbins, S.A.R.
and sister Patricia Robbins Draper
Julia Page Robbins, C.A.R.
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(Mrs. Owen V.)
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1980-1983

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National Number: 575291

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Chairman, Tangipahoa Chapter NSDAR
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1956

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850 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Virginia Wheadon de Gravelles
Regent, Galvez Chapter DAR
1980-1983
Lafayette, Louisiana

Alix de Gravelles Fitch
Galvez Chapter DAR
Lafayette, Louisiana
(Daughter)

Galvez Chapter NSDAR
Lafayette, Louisiana
Honors
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Its Regent 1980-1983
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And Her
Five Consecutive Generations of
Daughters of the American Revolution
NSDAR


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(Grandmother)

Anna Kilpatrick Wheadon
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(Mother)

Alix de Gravelles Fitch
Galvez Chapter DAR
Lafayette, Louisiana
(Daughter)

Jeanne Alix Begneaud
Galvez Chapter DAR
Lafayette, Louisiana
(Granddaughter)
A YORKTOWN BICENTENNIAL TRIBUTE

The Victory Monument
Yorktown, Virginia

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of Pages
1977-1980 Chapter Regent
1974-1977 Chapter Historian
MRS. PAUL M. NIEBELL, SR., STATE REGENT
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Presented awards to student prize winners, who received congratulations from the President General, at the DCDAR State Conference, March 24, 1981

DAR GOOD CITIZENS CONTEST WINNERS

Kimberly Mauldin, Immaculate Conception Academy; Mary Walsh, Immaculata Preparatory School; Mrs. Dorothy Triplett, State Chairman; Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby, President General; Mrs. Paul M. Niebell, Sr., State Regent, DCDAR; Richard Gray (Capt. ROTC), St. John's College High School; Karen Broussard, St. Cecelia's Academy; April Scott, St. Anthony's High School; Patricia Roach, Georgetown Visitation School.

JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS CONTEST WINNERS

REV. THOMAS DANIELS GREEK ORTHODOX PAROCHIAL SCHOOL

Panayiota Koroulakis; Athena Neff; Effie Athanason; Mrs. Kenneth Stahl, Acting State Chairman, JAC; Mrs. Paul M. Niebell, Sr. State Regent; Alekos Coloumbis, American History Month Contest winner; Michael Bromley; Sarantos Georgopoulos; Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby, President General; Mrs. Richard C. Borden, Regent, Ruth Brewster Chapter. In the background are Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. James A. Bowler, Vice Chairman, JAC at the podium; and Mrs. James H. Cox; Recording Secretary, DCDAR.
Our District of Columbia Chapter House will be dominated this year by a poster stressing the significance of the Bicentennial. Mrs. Niebell, State Regent (at left) who serves as State Chairman of the Yorktown Bicentennial Committee, has explained and demonstrated the personal devotion we, as Daughters, should give to this observance.

The District of Columbia Chapters will have programs on the Bicentennial and the State Society will be well represented at Yorktown in October.

On May 19 our State Regent and State Officers, with other members, took a Civilian Distinguished Visitors Tour of the Defense Mapping Agency. Pictured above with the John Trumbull painting of the Surrender of Cornwallis on display at the Agency are Col. Katherine E. Manchester, Vice Chairman, Historian Committee; Miss Nell F. Hiscox, Vice Chairman, Conservation Committee; Mrs. James Leon, State Librarian; Mrs. Paul M. Niebell, Sr. State Regent; Mrs. Robert D. Pfahler, State Vice Regent; Mrs. James H. Cox, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Robert S. Beall, State Treasurer.
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The obverse side of the medal features the surrender of Cornwallis, the climax of the War for Independence. Its 200th Anniversary will be marked on October 19, 1981. The reverse side of the medal honors John Hanson and pays tribute to the historical significance of the Articles of Confederation as the forerunner to the later Constitution of the United States.

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OCTOBER 1981
The fifth of six DeKalb County courthouses is included on the National Register of Historic Places. The DeKalb courthouse was located on the same site in Decatur from 1847 to 1967. This building was erected in 1917 and now houses a modern museum and the offices of the DeKalb Historical Society. In 1980, the Baron DeKalb Chapter placed a granite marker on the courthouse lawn in honor of Baron Johann DeKalb, a Revolutionary patriot, for whom the county is named.

The Baron DeKalb Chapter expresses its appreciation to:

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OCTOBER 1981
GEORGIA STATE SOCIETY CELEBRATES
THE YORKTOWN BICENTENNIAL

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State Regent

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Coordinator of Districts

District Directors
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Past State Registrar
Past member Speaker’s Staff
She has held all chapter offices and
has chaired many committees.

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(left to right)
Mrs. Elizabeth S. Ramsey ———— 1928
Miss May Ruth Apgar ———— 1929
Mrs. Edna H. WestCott ———— 1929

Their ancestor, Capt. Richard Stillwell, is buried in Memorial Park Cemetery, White House Station. Maintenance of the cemetery is a project of the Chapter.
Kettle Creek Chapter, Washington, Georgia

Narrative for Kettle Creek Battlefield Marker

This marker was erected in 1979 at the observance of the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Kettle Creek. It was a joint effort by the Washington-Wilkes Historical Foundation, Dr. Turner Bryson, President, and the Kettle Creek Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. John Singleton, Regent. The assistance of State Senator Sam P. McGill and A.K. Johnson, Director of the Georgia Commission for the National Bi-Centennial Celebration is gratefully acknowledged.

The Patriots whose names appear on this marker are those who have been proved to have participated in the Battle of Kettle Creek, on February 14, 1779.

Many brave men fought on this hallowed ground. Some were wounded and others died here but never had occasion to make any official record of their service. Research and proof of record of service have been found in Revolutionary War Pension Statements, Military Service Records, Land Grants Records and National Archives, Washington, D.C.

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