

# TJ Sentinel

October 2008 .. Issue 072



## 2009 Dues Need To Be Paid By October 20th

TJC SAR approved the Dues for 2009 at the September meeting. National SAR Dues=\$25.00; Kansas SAR Dues=\$10.00; T J Chapter SAR Dues=\$12.00; Min. Dues = \$47.00 plus any donation you would care to make! There will not be any US Postal Mailing of dues notices. If you are a Life Member of NSSAR, KSSAR all that is required is \$12.00 Chapter Dues.

Send dues payment to: Richard Kleinschmidt, Treasurer, 445 N W Valencia Rd., Topeka, Kansas 66615-9635.

If you are interested in becoming a Life Member, contact Richard Kleinschmidt at [erk445@gmail.com](mailto:erk445@gmail.com) If you are a new TJC Life Member already, please ignore this dues notice and Thank You.

Richard says the 2009 dues must be paid at the State level by October 31, 2008 so he needs to have your dues payment in hand by October 20, 2008. He will start calling any member that has not paid their 2009 Dues after the Oct 11, 2008 Chapter meeting.

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September 28, 1781  
Battle of Yorktown begins

On this day in 1781, General George Washington, commanding a force of 17,000 French and Continental troops, begins the siege known as the Battle of Yorktown against British General Lord Charles Cornwallis

**Next Meeting: Oct 11th  
Breakfast @ 8am  
West Dining Hall  
Aldersgate Village  
~ 8:45 am <TBA>**

For attendance at the meeting, please respond to Brian Vazquez at [sarbmvsbcglobal.net](mailto:sarbmvsbcglobal.net) ."

and a contingent of 9,000 British troops at Yorktown, Virginia, in the most important battle of the Revolutionary War.

Earlier, in a stroke of luck for the Patriots, the French fleet commanded by Francois, Count de Grasse, departed St. Domingue (the then-French colony that is now Haiti) for the Chesapeake Bay, just as Cornwallis chose Yorktown, at the mouth of the Chesapeake, as his base. Washington realized that it was time to act. He ordered Marquis de Lafayette and an American army of 5,000 troops to block Cornwallis' escape from Yorktown by land while the French naval fleet blocked the British escape by sea. By September 28, Washington had completely encircled Cornwallis and Yorktown with the combined forces of Continental and French troops. After three weeks of non-stop bombardment, both day and night, from cannon and artillery, Cornwallis surrendered to Washington in the field at Yorktown on

## TJC webpage:

[http://members.cox.net/tjchptrtopekaks/TJC\\_SAR.htm](http://members.cox.net/tjchptrtopekaks/TJC_SAR.htm)

October 17, 1781, effectively ending the War for Independence.

Pleading illness, Cornwallis did not attend the formal surrender ceremony, held on October 19. Instead, his second in command, General Charles O'Hara, carried Cornwallis' sword to the American and French commanders.

Although the war persisted on the high seas and in other theaters, the Patriot victory at Yorktown ended fighting in the American colonies. Peace negotiations began in 1782, and on September 3, 1783, the Treaty of Paris was signed, formally recognizing the United States as a free and independent nation after eight years of war.

(Source: [www.history.com](http://www.history.com))

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September 22 1940: Paul Revere Statue Unveiled

...in 1940, a bronze statue of Paul Revere was unveiled in the shadow of the Old North Church. In the crowd of 8,000, stood the sculptor — 79-year-old Cyrus Dallin. He had waited 55 years since a committee had first selected his design to see his statue erected. Not surprisingly, the statue showed Revere astride a horse, as he was during his legendary ride. But Revere's accomplishments did not end with independence.

(continued on page 2)

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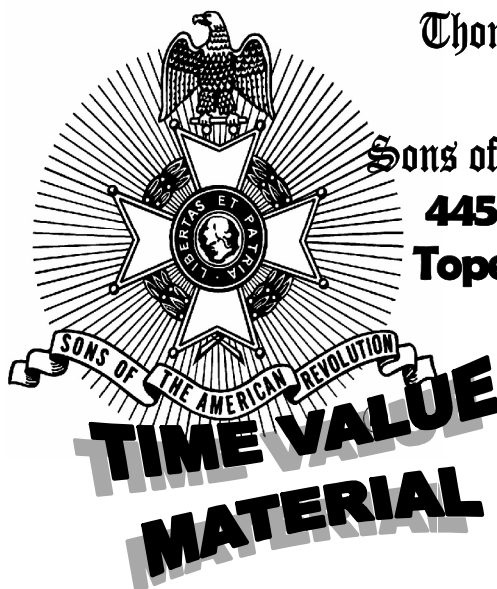
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After the Revolution, he opened an iron foundry and in 1801 established the first copper rolling mill in North America. The North End house Revere owned for 30 years has been restored. Open to the public since 1908, it is the oldest building in d o w n t o w n B o s t o n .

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow transformed Paul Revere from a locally known patriot to a symbol of the colonies' resistance to British tyranny. Unfortunately, the poet did not get the facts quite right. A British patrol intercepted Revere before he ever got to Concord. Whatever Longfellow's errors, Paul Revere did play an important role in the struggle for independence. Paul Revere was born in Boston in December 1734 to Apollos Rivoire, a French immigrant, and Deborah Hichborn. His father changed his name to Revere sometime before his son's birth. The elder Revere was a goldsmith, and Paul apprenticed with him. He was only 19 when his father died but already skilled enough working with metal to

take over his father's shop two years later. Working with numerous apprentices and journeymen, Revere produced pieces ranging from simple spoons to magnificent tea sets. During the economic depression that preceded the Revolution, Revere also advertised as a dentist. He not only cleaned teeth, but also wired in false teeth carved from walrus ivory or animal teeth. He further supplemented his income by working as a copper plate engraver. In addition to the usual jobs — illustrations for books and magazines, business cards, and bills of fare for taverns — he created several now famous propaganda pieces, including a misleading depiction of the Boston Massacre that fueled colonists' anger. Following the British withdrawal from Boston in April 1776, he received a commission in the Massachusetts militia. He was later promoted to colonel in the Massachusetts Artillery. Charges of cowardice and insubordination following an ill-fated expedition in 1779 marred his military career. Forced to resign, he spent three years seeking vindication. He finally succeeded when a military court ruled in 1782 that "Lieutenant-Colonel Revere be acquitted with equal Honor as the other Officers in the same Expedition." In the years following the Revolution, Revere expanded his business interests. By 1788 he was operating a foundry that produced bolts, spikes, and nails for North End shipyards; the brass fittings for the U.S.S. Constitution were made there. Revere also began manufacturing

cannon for state and federal governments in the early 1790s. The foundry also began casting bells, one of which still tolls in the steeple of Boston's Kings Chapel. In 1801, he branched out again, opening a copper rolling mill that provided the copper sheeting for the hull of the U.S.S. Constitution and for the dome of the new Massachusetts State House. In 1902 John Phillips Reynolds, Jr., a fourth-generation descendant of Paul Revere, saved his forebear's deteriorating home then almost 225 years old. The neighborhood had become crowded with immigrants, and the house had long since fallen into disrepair, being used as a tenement, cigar factory, and grocery store. Reynolds "hoped that others [would] join in preserving this venerable landmark." Eventually they did, and three years later, the Paul Revere Memorial Association was formed. Its first project was to restore the exterior of the house to its seventeenth-century appearance. Inside, decorative finishes, furniture, and Revere artifacts give a sense of how the home looked when the Revere family lived there in the late 1770s. The house opened to the public in April 1908, one of the first historic house museums in the country. Today it is a popular stop on Boston's Freedom Trail; in the past decade alone, 2,000,000 visitors have crossed its threshold. (Sources: American National Biography, Volume 18 (Oxford University Press, 1999).; "The Saga of the Paul Revere Statue," by Gretchen Adams in The Revere House Gazette (Issue 29, winter 1992). A True Republican: The Life of Paul Revere, by Jayne E. Triber, 1998; "Paul Revere: A Brief Biography <<http://www.paulreverehouse.org/bio/bio.shtml>>)



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