

Fall 2015
Vol. 110, No. 2

THE

SAR

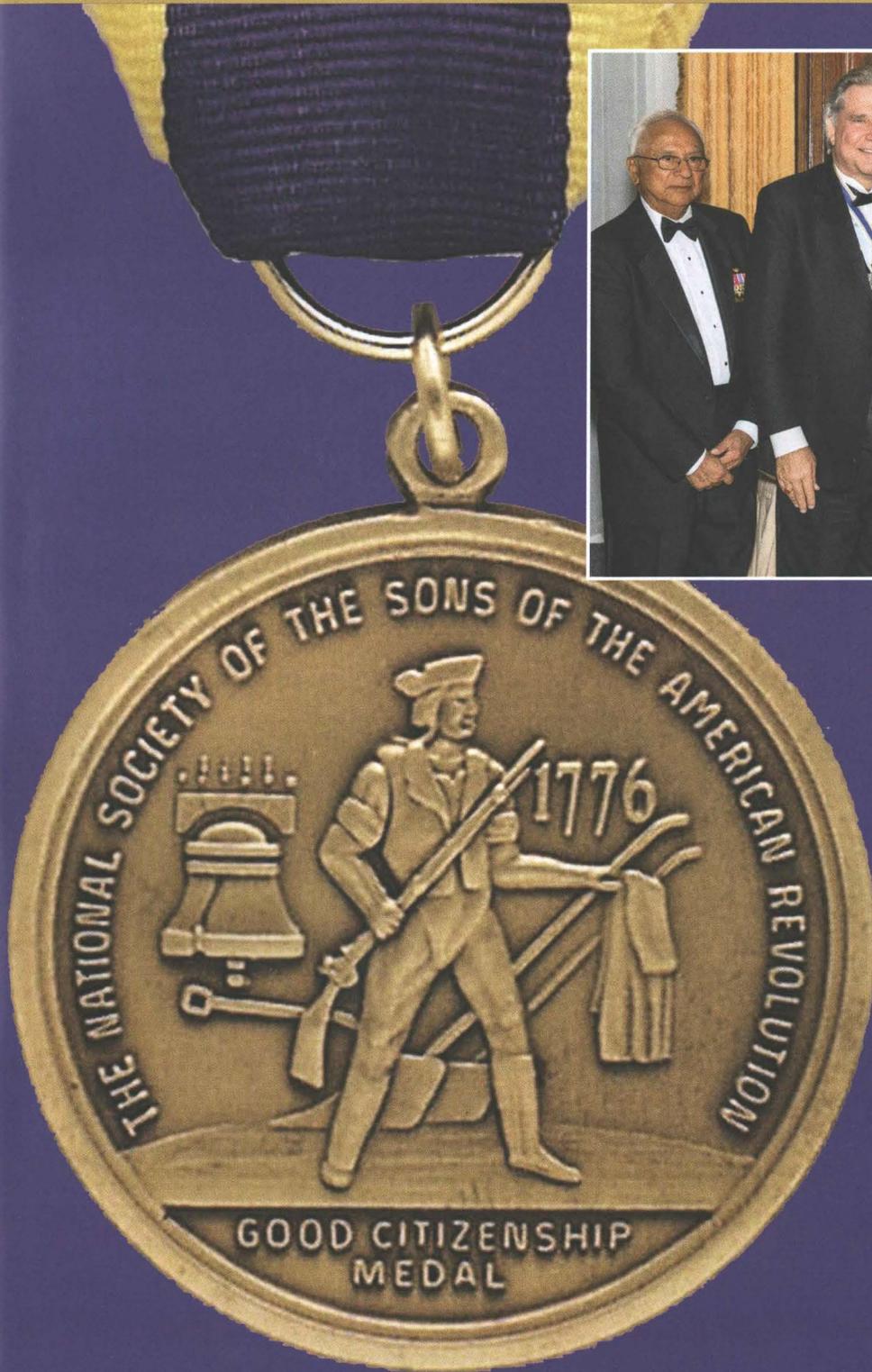
MAGAZINE

Sons of the American Revolution



250th Anniversary of

The Stamp Act

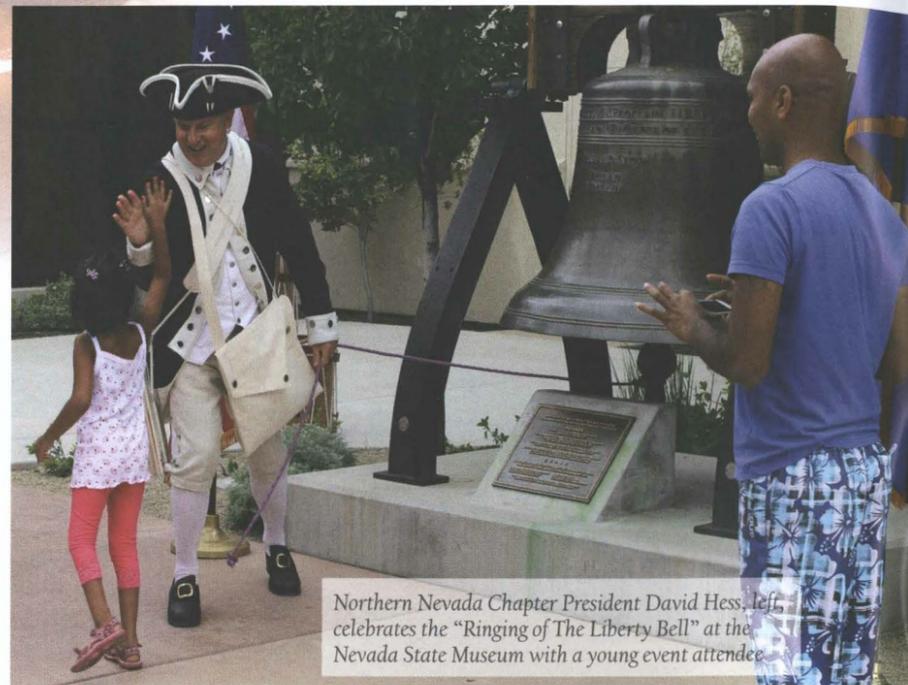


Gold Good Citizenship Medals

*Presented to
Former POWs*



18



Northern Nevada Chapter President David Hess, left, celebrates the "Ringing of The Liberty Bell" at the Nevada State Museum with a young event attendee.

ON THE COVER

Commander Everett Alvarez Jr. USN (Ret.), President General Thomas Lawrence, Rear Admiral Robert Shumaker, USN (Ret.), and Dr. J. Phillip (Jack) London at the DCSSAR Gold Good Citizenship Medal ceremonies on Sept. 11, 2015 in Washington, D.C.

- 6 President General Lawrence Greets American Legion
- 7 Gold Good Citizenship Medals Presented
- 8 U.S. Service Academy SAR Awards
- 10 George Washington Ring Ceremony
- 12 Celebrating the Bermuda Gunpowder Plot
- 14 Fall Leadership Meeting
- 16 2016 SAR Congress to Convene in Boston
- 17 250th Anniversary Committee Looks to 2026
- 18 The Stamp Act: The Beginning of the Revolution
- 21 Repudiation of The Stamp Act
- 24 State Society & Chapter News
- 40 In Our Memory/New Members
- 47 When You Are Traveling

THE SAR MAGAZINE (ISSN 0161-0511) is published quarterly (February, May, August, November) and copyrighted by the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, 809 West Main Street, Louisville, KY 40202. Periodicals postage paid at Louisville, KY and additional mailing offices. Membership dues (including *The SAR Magazine*) \$80 per year. Subscription rate \$10 for four consecutive issues. Single copies \$3 with checks payable to "Treasurer General, NSSAR" mailed to the HQ in Louisville. Products and services advertised do not carry NSSAR endorsement. The National Society reserves the right to reject content of any copy. Send all news matter to Editor; send the following to NSSAR Headquarters: address changes, election of officers, new members, member deaths. Postmaster: Send address changes to *The SAR Magazine*, 809 West Main Street, Louisville, KY 40202.

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The President General's Message



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Finding Out Where We Are Going

This article will discuss the current status and future plans for our West Main Street headquarters property. The dates and dollars mentioned are approximate.

How Did We GET HERE?

We started out with a headquarters in Washington, D.C., but sold it and moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where we bought the property on Fourth Street. Then we realized that our Fourth Street property was not sufficient for our needs, particularly our library, so we bought a lot across from our HQ on Fifth Street. We tore down several structures on the property, had plans drawn up for a new library and even raised money for the new building.

Then in 2008 we decided we wanted to buy a vacant building on West Main Street and renovate it for a new headquarters, library and a museum. It was felt that the traffic in that area of Louisville would bring a lot of foot activity to our library and museum, thus giving us the opportunity to spread the word about the SAR and the American Revolution. The Fourth and Fifth Street properties were both put up for sale and two adjacent properties on West Main Street were purchased.

An architect and a contractor were retained and plans were approved. The SAR Genealogical Library was completed first and the grand opening was held in 2010. Fundraising continued for the headquarters and it was sufficiently completed to allow staff to move in 2013. Both the Fourth and Fifth Street properties were sold.

At the 2014 Congress in Greenville, South Carolina, the delegates voted unanimously to spend \$549,000 to hire Solid Light Inc., from Louisville to design our museum.

WHERE ARE WE NOW?

We have a beautiful genealogical library and we have completed construction on roughly a third of the headquarters building. This includes most of the offices on the second floor, the conference room and bathrooms. Still



President General Thomas E. Lawrence, seated left, was joined by nine other Presidents General during the Fall Leadership Meeting in Louisville. Seated, from left, William C. Gist (1995-96), Lindsey C. Brock (2014-15); standing, from left, Stephen A. Leishman (2012-13), Nathan E. White Jr. (2006-07), David N. Appleby (2008-09), Joseph W. Dooley (2013-14), Edward F. Butler Sr. (2009-10), J. David Sympton (2010-11) and Bruce A. Wilcox (2007-08).

to be completed are upgrades to the electrical system, the basement education center, the balance of the second-floor offices, catering kitchen, meeting area, a second elevator and the roof garden.

The estimated cost to complete the electrical upgrades, the balance of the second floor and the roof garden is about \$1.3 million. We do not have an estimate for the basement education center because we do not know what will be included yet. We still owe a little more than \$1.2 million on a loan we had to take out to finish the construction of the part of the building we have already occupied.

Solid Light has been working on the design plan and the Trustees reviewed their work at the Fall Trustees Meeting. They are currently working on the final design, which will be presented to the Trustees for approval at the Spring Trustees Meeting.

WHERE DO WE GO NEXT?

To build out the balance of the second floor and pay off the loan will cost about \$2.5 million. We do not know how much the basement will cost, but if we want to put in a studio to produce our own videos, plus have classroom and theater areas, it could get expensive.

We also do not know how much it will cost to build out the museum (think interactive exhibit instead of static displays). Once we approve the Solid Light design they will be able to give us accurate figures to complete construction. The construction costs are dependent on the design. More technology is more expensive, but that is

Continued on page 5

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The President General's Message

Continued from page 3

what draws visitors. If the Solid Light design plan is approved in substantially the form it is proposed then we should be able to get fairly accurate construction costs from Solid Light at the Spring Trustees Meeting.

Approving the Solid Light design plan does not mean we will build the museum, as the Trustees have not approved funding construction for the museum. The Trustees have two choices: They may approve the design plan and then approve funding construction of the museum, although we will still have to raise the money; alternatively, the Trustees could approve the design plan but delay the decision about building the museum.

Delaying construction raises another issue. In both 2013 and 2014 the SAR Foundation raised almost \$900,000 each year but so far in 2015 we have raised less than \$300,000. That is because there has been some discussion about whether we want to build the museum, so the Foundation felt it could not raise money from donors for a museum that might not be built. That has hurt our fundraising and we need to raise funds for the completion of the headquarters building (including the



Dr. Larry Leslie, left, and Kentucky Society President Chuck Scott presented President General Thomas E. Lawrence with a commission as a Kentucky Colonel during the Fall Leadership Meeting. PG Lawrence was one of several so recognized.

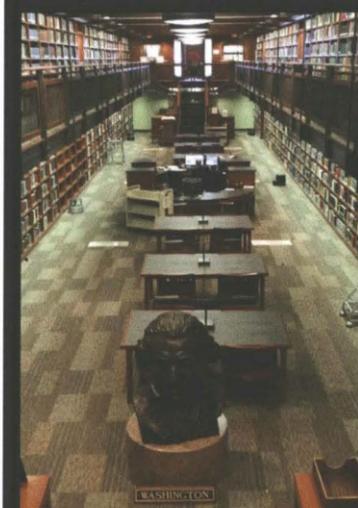
education center) as well as potentially for a museum.

We need to finish the headquarters build-out, including the basement education center. Although we don't have to have a museum, it was part of the reason we decided to move to West Main Street to take advantage of the location. If we did not want to have a museum we should have stayed on Fourth Street and built the library across the street or we should have bought property in a less expensive part of Louisville. If we do not build a museum, then what will we put on the main floor of our headquarters that will justify our investment in that location, and do we just waste the \$549,000 spent for the museum design plan?

We have some important decisions to make in the spring. I hope all of you who are able will make plans to attend the Spring Leadership Meeting to participate in our future.

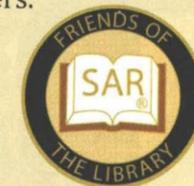
President General Tom Lawrence

National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution



SAR Genealogical Research Library
809 West Main Street
library.sar.org

Support the **Friends of the SAR Library** with your membership. For \$25 you receive this distinctive lapel pin and help your state society with the annual Franklin Flyer Award, which is based on the number of new members.



The application and donation form can be found under "NSSAR Forms" at sar.org. State societies and chapters may also directly contribute to the library fund into either the checking account or endowment (investment) account.

Joining FOL is one of the best ways to support the library, and it helps provide the non-general SAR budget needs of the library. These needs include equipment, supplies and new technology, in addition to books and other materials.

COMING SOON: FOL monies have helped purchased two databases related to genealogy and the Revolutionary War that will be made available to all members from any location! The "Genealogy Bundle" contains 189 e-books and the "Sources in American History" contains some 450 primary source documents.

SAR Leader Greets American Legion Family

By ROBERT L. "BOB" BOWEN, SAR HISTORIAN GENERAL, 2012-2013
NATIONAL VICE COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION 1996-1997

President General Tom Lawrence, a Vietnam-era veteran of the Coast Guard and a member of American Legion Post 305 in The Woodlands, Texas, brought SAR greetings to the delegates of The American Legion National Convention in Baltimore on Sept. 1.

More than 10,000 Legionnaires, members of the Auxiliary, and Sons of The American Legion gathered in the birth city of our national anthem for the 97th national convention of the nation's largest veterans organization.

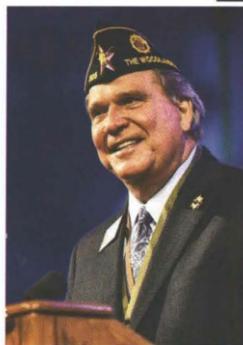
PG Lawrence's message was well received. "It is a genuine honor for me to be with you today and bring greetings from the Sons of the American Revolution, which we refer to as the SAR. I am a veteran of the U.S. Coast Guard and a member of The American Legion in Texas. I also personally benefited from the American Legion programs when I was growing up in Mississippi. I played American Legion baseball and I went to Boys State, where I learned about government and citizenship, lessons that have served me well.

"The members of the SAR are blood descendants of those brave soldiers and sailors who fought for independence in the American Revolution. They were our first veterans. The mission of the SAR is to instill the principles and vision of our founding fathers and mothers in our citizens and particularly our youth, and to remind everyone of what George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams hoped America would become.

"Just as the American Legion teaches citizenship, we do, also. We have programs for elementary and middle school students; and for high school students, we have an Eagle Scout program, oration contest and an essay contest. For teachers, we have an American History Teacher award. Additionally, we promote JROTC and ROTC programs. Through our youth programs, we hope to leave the next generation with a legacy of patriotism and a love of our country.

"And we, of course, honor veterans, as many of our members are veterans. We volunteer at VA hospitals and facilities, and generally provide any services and comfort we can.

"Perhaps one of our most interesting programs was started about three years ago, and we call it Operation Ancestor Search. It is a free genealogy training program offered to severely injured service members in military hospitals, VA hospitals and armed forces retirement homes across the country. It helps wounded warriors and veterans who need recreation and a diversion from their injuries, discover their roots and understand their family history. Ancestry.com provided a grant for us to hire a manager and gave access to their genealogical records, and the SAR provided the expertise and manpower to make it work. It was a way for Ancestry.com and SAR to say thank you. The veterans love learning about their ancestors, enjoy the occupational therapy it provides, and appreciate that we care about them and spend the time to help them. We have



President General Tom Lawrence presented the SAR Distinguished Patriot Award to National Commander Michael D. Helm, above.

established this program in 23 facilities across the country.

"Our Ladies Auxiliary also helps veterans. My wife is encouraging the ladies to take on even more projects to help veterans by minting a challenge coin. This coin will be given to ladies who help veterans, and the design of the coin is interesting. The coin has inscribed around the outside the words: "Help a Veteran," and in the middle is a picture of a veteran who looks to be in his late 70s being hugged by a pretty blond girl. The expression on his face tells me

he is thinking that 50 years ago my recruiter told me that if I joined and put on a uniform, all of the pretty girls would hug me, and it has finally come true.

"It is my pleasure to make a presentation on behalf of the SAR. Commander Helm, would you please join me? The SAR has a Distinguished Patriot Award we present to someone who has demonstrated outstanding patriotism to our country. Having gotten to know Commander Helm during his appearances at SAR events, I was impressed by his passion and commitment to the ideals that our organizations promote. I am, therefore, proud to present the SAR Distinguished Patriot Award to National Commander Michael D. Helm. Congratulations and thank you."

Lawrence and his wife, Mickey Jo, were accorded distinguished-guest status during the convention and attended Commander Helm's Tuesday Night Banquet. At the conclusion of his appearance before the delegates, PG Lawrence was presented a National Commander's challenge coin and a Legion paperweight.

Gold Good Citizenship Medals Presented

It was a special Patriot's Day for two American heroes this year. On Sept. 11, the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution (DCSSAR) honored two former American prisoners of war. Rear Admiral Robert Shumaker, USN (Ret.) and Commander Everett Alvarez Jr. USN (Ret.) were presented with the Gold Good Citizenship Medal at a black-tie event hosted by Drs. Jack and Jennifer London at the Army Navy Club in Washington, D.C. London previously served as the 100th President of the DCSSAR and Treasurer General of the SAR (2008-2009).

Shumaker, a finalist in the Apollo astronaut selection, was shot down in Vietnam in 1965 and held in the Hoa Lo Prison ("Hanoi Hilton") for eight years. He was one of the POW leaders known as the "Alcatraz Eleven" and created the tap code communications system among prisoners of war. Alvarez was the first American pilot shot down over Vietnam in August 1964. He was taken prisoner and held captive by North Vietnamese in the Hoa Lo Prison until the general release of American prisoners in February 1973. His eight-and-a-half years of captivity was the second-longest of all POWs.

More than 85 attendees were treated to the presentation of the colors by the Old Guard before the medal ceremony. DCSSAR President Dick Patton served as the master of ceremonies and welcomed President General Thomas Lawrence, who spoke about the importance of recognizing American heroes who exemplify enduring American values established during the Revolution, and educating American youth about both the principles and people behind the country.

Compatriot London, who had nominated both recipients for the Gold Good Citizenship Medal, followed with remarks about Shumaker and Alvarez, and presented the

recipients with their medals. In particular, London noted the strength of character displayed by both men during their captivity and how it continued in their careers after their return from Vietnam. Shumaker continued his Navy career, serving as the superintendent of the Naval Postgraduate School and director of the Navy's Tactical Air, Surface and Electronic Warfare Division. He later became an assistant dean at George Washington University and associate dean of the Center for Aerospace Sciences at the University of North Dakota. Alvarez served as the deputy director of the Peace Corps and the deputy administrator of the Veterans Administration. He was chairman of the CARES Commission, an independent panel on critical changes within the Department of Veterans Affairs, and served on the Vietnam War Commemoration Advisory Council. After leaving the government, he started an information technology and management services company, and co-authored two books about his POW experience.

Shumaker, accompanied by his wife, Lorraine, and Alvarez, joined by his wife, Tammy, expressed their gratitude to the DCSSAR for the honor and their appreciation for the organization's mission. Shumaker became a member of the SAR in 2014, also sponsored by London. As London noted, "It was a special evening that showcased two American heroes, patriot role models, and the legacy of the American Revolution."

ON THE COVER

Commander Everett Alvarez, Jr. USN (Ret.), President General Thomas Lawrence, Rear Admiral Robert Shumaker, USN (Ret.), and Dr. J. Phillip (Jack) London at the DCSSAR Gold Good Citizenship Medal ceremonies on Sept. 11, 2015 in Washington, D.C.

Memorial Celebrations

A new statue of Gen. Nathanael Greene, right, quartermaster at Valley Forge and commander of the Southern Continental Army under Gen. George Washington, was commissioned and dedicated in August by the SAR. It is situated near the Washington Memorial Chapel on the Valley Forge grounds.

Below, 26 compatriots from 10 state societies participated in the vigil at the Tomb of George and Martha Washington, Mount Vernon, Va. The states represented were: California, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas. An NSSAR honor guard for the vigil gave a "huzzah" before taking their posts as sentinels. NSSAR sentinels Jim Fosdyck (Calif.), Karl Jacobs (Calif.), Eugene Moyer (Md.) and Russ DeVenney (Mo.) stood vigil at the Washington's tomb.



U.S. Naval Academy

In the SAR spirit of celebrating America's Revolutionary heritage, Dr. J. Phillip "Jack" London was an award presenter during the U.S. Naval Academy Division of Humanities & Social Sciences Prizes and Awards ceremony in Annapolis, Md. on May 20. This year, London presented the SAR Prize to Midshipman Alex Brecht for the best research paper in American history.

London has also started a new tradition with the Capt. Samuel Nicholson Naval and Marine Corps History and Leadership Award. The award was created by London in 2014 to honor the graduating midshipman who has demonstrated academic excellence in history and leadership within the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps. This year's recipient was Midshipman Peter McGee. The title of his winning paper was "The French Victory in the Battle of the Chesapeake: The Emerging French Perspective." Peter received a certificate from London, and his name was engraved on the award plaque under last year's inaugural winner, Midshipman Caleb J. Drogowski. Peter, who was also named the Class of 2015 History Honors Student, received his commission in Navy Intelligence.

Capt. Nicholson served in the Continental Navy, winning numerous prizes at sea during the Revolutionary War. He is one of three Continental Navy captains to whom London can trace his collateral ancestral ties, giving the award a personal significance. Nicholson was later commissioned by President George Washington to be the first commander of the USS *Constitution* ("Old Ironsides"). When he died in 1811, Nicholson was the senior ranking officer in the U.S. Navy.

London is executive chairman and chairman of the board of CACI International, a \$3.6 billion, NYSE company providing IT solutions and services in support of national security missions and government transformation for intelligence, defense, and federal civilian customers. London has long been interested in promoting naval history. His family has a proud history of sea service. London graduated from both the Naval Academy and Naval Postgraduate School, and served 12 years in the Navy on active duty, plus another 12 years in the Navy Reserve. He is a board member of the Naval Historical Foundation and the Navy Memorial Foundation. He previously served six years on the U.S. Naval Institute's board of directors. With the Capt. Samuel Nicholson Award, he has made new history at the Naval Academy, honoring and nurturing tomorrow's naval leaders.



Above, Jack London presented the SAR Prize to Midshipman Alex Brecht for the best research paper in American history; left, London bestowed the Capt. Samuel Nicholson Award to Midshipman Peter McGee.



U.S. Military Academy at West Point

Cadet Meghan Wentz received the SAR Award May 21 at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. Cadet Wentz was honored for her excellence in research and writing on United States history. Two West Point classmates—Maryland Compatriot Doug Stuart, a member of the ROTC/JROTC and Service Academies Liaison committees, and Georgia Compatriot Frank Hart, a former history instructor at West Point, made the presentation.

Maryland Compatriot Doug Stuart and Georgia Compatriot Frank Hart honored Cadet Meghan Wentz with the SAR Award.



Could Stem Cells be the Next Penicillin?

By David Ebner, staff writer

Chances are that you have heard about stem cells, but did you know that they are being used today in the United States to treat debilitating lung diseases? Sufferers of diseases like COPD are receiving life changing stem cell treatments that just a few short years ago had not been thought possible.

With further advancements in the study of stem cells, the question is posed: are stem cells the next penicillin? Stem cells and penicillin both come from humble beginnings, both are used to treat life-threatening conditions, and, just like penicillin, stem cell biologists were awarded a Nobel Prize.

Originally discovered in 1928, the full potential of penicillin was not seen until its wide use in WWII. It wasn't until 1945 that penicillin researchers received the Nobel Prize. By that time, the medication had saved millions of lives. Stem cells have also been studied extensively since the mid-twentieth century. The stem cells that are being used today to treat diseases in the United States are adult stem cells,

meaning they are taken from a patient's own body.

Stem cells harvested from the patient's own fat, blood or bone marrow are used to treat debilitating lung diseases. According to a clinic in Scottsdale, the Lung Institute, harnessing the healing power of stem cells slows the progression of the disease, reduces inflammation and restores lung function. The Lung Institute's website, lunginstitute.com, states that they have completed over 1,000 such treatments using stem cell therapy to date.

Just as penicillin is recognized as a staple in medicine today, stem cells are the future of general healthcare. If the number

of people who have seen success from stem cell therapy is any indication, then it will undoubtedly be heralded as one of the groundbreaking medical technologies of our time.

Stem Cells: The Next Big Thing

Lung disease accounts for the loss of 150,000 lives every year and is the third leading cause of death in the United States.

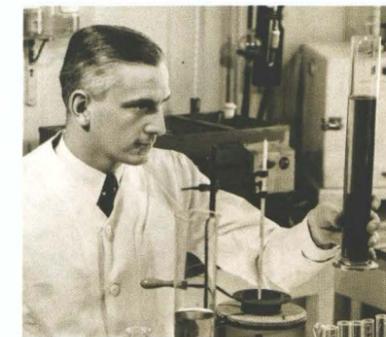
Specialists using stem cells from the patient's own body can offer treatment for people suffering from lung diseases like:

- COPD
- Pulmonary Fibrosis
- Emphysema
- Interstitial Lung Disease
- Chronic Bronchitis

With clinics located in Scottsdale, Arizona; Nashville, Tennessee; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Tampa, Florida, the physicians at the Lung Institute are able to treat patients from anywhere in the United States and around the world.

If you or a loved one suffers from a chronic lung disease, contact the Lung Institute to find out if stem cell treatments are right for you.

Call (855) 824-2852 to find out if you qualify or visit lunginstitute.com/SAR



The discovery of penicillin was an early example of ground breaking medical advancements changing the course of modern medicine.

No fetal or embryonic stem cells are utilized in Lung Institute's procedures. All treatments performed at Lung Institute utilize autologous stem cells, meaning those derived from a patient's own body.

George Washington Ring Ceremony

July 1, 2015



These three Kentucky heroes were chosen to honor the escorting of George Washington's Ring during the 2015 Congress in Louisville, along with Cilla and Michael Tomme; from left, Lexington Lafayette Compatriot Glen Newman, a decorated Vietnam veteran; Ed Myles, a waist gunner who flew 31 missions over Europe in World War II; and Noble Roberts, a WWII veteran who joined the U.S. Coast Guard as a signalman in the Pacific.

Ed Myles, Army-Air Force, 1942-1945

Ed was drafted in June 1942 spent six to eight weeks training as a gunner at an Air Force base in Denver, Colorado, where he studied machine guns, turrets and the like. After training, he was sent to Kerns, Utah, outside Salt Lake City for more basic training. His unit left him there, unassigned. He was later assigned to a B-24 bomber crew in Wendover, Utah. His command gave them a brand new B-24 bomber. Ed said his crew acted like kids with a "new red wagon!"



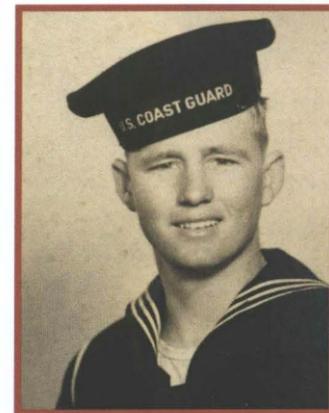
They flew several 500-600 mile training flights off the Florida coast, then overseas to North Africa. He flew to England and then made bombing runs to France and Germany. After a short stay the crew were sent on a "top-secret assignment" to a base 100 miles outside of London. Ironically, upon their arrival "Axis Sally" of Germany welcomed them to their new station.

His first mission was to Oldenburg, Germany in April 1944. Ed and his crew flew 31 missions, avoiding major injuries when the pilot was shot in foot and shrapnel blew through the plane, taking maps and other paperwork through its top. The maintenance crew said his plane had more than 400 shrapnel holes. In 1945 Ed was assigned to a holding point in Miami, where he enjoyed fishing off the beach. He was rewarded with a few extra weeks until his next assignment to Biloxi, Mississippi; he then went back to Colorado to train on B-29s. This led him to Omaha, Nebraska, where his shipping orders were given to a B-29 flying group. He stayed there

in Omaha while members were released from service due to point accumulation. Ed had 110 points at the time of his Omaha assignment. He was honorably discharge in late 1946. Ed stated that if he had to do it again he would do it the same way. That's the word from a true American hero!

Noble Roberts, U.S. Coast Guard, 1943-1945

I volunteered to join the U. S. Coast Guard in August 1943 and did boot camp at Curtis Bay, Maryland. Afterward, I went to signal school in Manhattan, New York, and studied three languages: Morse Code, semaphore, and international flags.



I was assigned to a Coast Guard crew of 112 men and boarded the newly constructed LST 793 in Pittsburgh. We came down the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to the Mississippi River and on to New Orleans, where the ship was commissioned. From there we went through the Panama Canal; there we picked

up our mascot, the dog we named Seaweed. We stopped over in Pearl Harbor, and from there we went to the Pacific Zone and made landings on islands where Japanese fought American troops and were defeated. On March 26, 1945, we and three other LSTs made the first assault landing on the Okinawa Island, Kerama Retto (Zamami Shima).

We saw many kamikaze planes shot down. One barely missed our ship and exploded, lifting the bow of our LST

out of the water and sending shrapnel over our deck. Thirty-six American ships were sunk by kamikazes. About 5,000 sailors lost their lives.

On April 16, 1945, my ship participated in the last major battle of WWII on the island of Ie Shima of the Ryukus Group. On April 17, 1945, I saw the famous WWII war correspondent Ernie Pyle come ashore. He was killed by a Japanese sniper.

On Aug. 6, 1945, the super fortress B-29 bomber Enola Gay dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan. This brought the end of the most devastating war of all times. My ship was about 300 miles away when the bomb was dropped.

The battleship Missouri was anchored in Tokyo Bay on Sept. 2, 1945, to accept the surrender of Japan. On Sept. 16, my ship was anchored in Tokyo Bay, Yokohama, Honshu, Japan, bringing American occupation troops and equipment to go ashore. On the way back to the United States when the war was over, the captain of our ship gave Seaweed to me to take home to Arkansas.

Glen Newman, U.S. Army, 1967-1969

I was invited to join the Army in November of 1967 and stayed till the end of 1969. I went to basic training at Fort Knox then AIT, jungle warfare training at Fort Pke.

I was then assigned to the 1/35, 25th Division, and then transferred to the 1/35 of the 4th Division. The last two months of my stay in The Republic of Vietnam were with MACV working out of a fire base called DU CO.

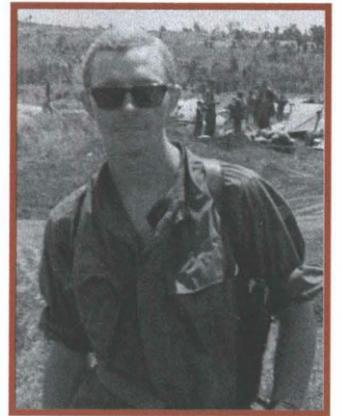
The first time I was wounded was in the hand by a bayonet; the second time was in the face and arms by shrapnel. I was then sent to NCO school and came in second

in my class. I went back to my unit and a few weeks later I was shot for the third time.

This last wound I obtained while I was leading a five-man team in Cambodia and walked into a NVA unit. The boy who shot me was about 15 years old. He shot me in my right knee from a distance of about 9 feet and it dropped me to the ground. As I got up I found out I did not have use of my right leg. It was just before dusk and the fight was on. We dug in as best as we could and fought off the NVA until about dawn and then a second LURP team came to rescue. During the night I was shot five more times and once more before help arrived at about dawn. I stayed in two hospitals in Vietnam then went to a hospital at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, for seven months. The first five months were in a body cast, crutches and then to two canes. Today, I use a cane or a wheelchair.

I guess I did not get my sergeant stripes due to the short time before being shot and the paperwork arriving to me and leaving my unit. Would I change anything today? I guess not.

Do I regret anything? Yes, I would give anything to have gotten my sergeant stripes.



Warren M. Alter

Candidate for

TREASURER GENERAL

2016-2017

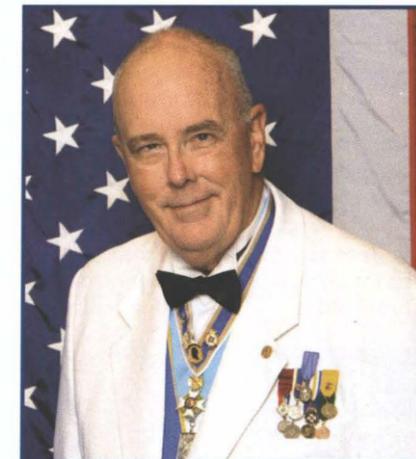
National SAR

Inspector General 2012-Present
Elected VPG Rocky Mtn. District 2013
Elected member GWEF Board 8 years.
Elected National Trustee 3 years.
Elected National Alt. Trustee 3 yrs.
Chairman: Council of VPGs, Public Service and Heroism Committee.
V-Chair: GWEF, Magazine Committee

Member: Anniv. of the 250th American Rev. War, Congress Planning, Council of State Presidents, Eagle Scout, GWEF Fund Raising, Library and Archives, History

SAR Supporter: NSSAR Life Member, George Washington Fellow, CAAH Foundation Lamplighter Award, 1776 Society, Eagle Scout Fund, JROTC Fund, Rumbaugh Orations Fund, Knight Essay Fund, Friends of Library-Ben Franklin Subscriber

AZ SAR President 2005, V-Pres. 2004, Sec/Treasurer 8 yrs., Chap. Pres. 2003, Vice Chair 2012 AZ Congress Planning



SAR Awards

Minuteman (Class of 2014), Patriot Medal, Distinguished Service Medals (State & Chapter), Merit. Service Medal (National, State, & Chapter), Roger Sherman (Gold, Silver, Bronze), Silver Samuel Adams Congress Medal, Silver Good Citizenship, Silver Council of State Presidents, Liberty Medal (w/8 oak leaf clusters -96 new members).

Professional

~B.S. Public Administration
~M.A. Organizational Management
~M.Ed. Educational Leadership
~Certified Public Manager
~Graduate FBI National Academy
Retired Bureau Chief Pima County Sheriff's Department after 39 years (1500+ employees). At various times responsible for \$110 million budget.

Personal

Married - Nancy Alter, 2 daughters, son-in-law and grandson both SAR. All are GWEF Fellows.

Endorsements

Atlantic Middle States Association, AZ SAR, CO SAR, GA SAR, NC SAR, NM SAR, and numerous chapter and individual endorsements.

Please send endorsements to:
PG Lindsey C. Brock
lindsey.brock@comcast.net or
6532 Heckscher Drive
Jacksonville, FL 32226



From left, Secretary General J. Michael Tomme, DAR Historian General Bana Weems Caskey, C.A.R. National President Erin Jackson, C.A.R. Senior National First Vice President Joanne E. Zumbun and International District VPG Michael J. Elston.

Tucker and St. George Tucker. Their birthplace is now a world-class golf course, the Port Royal Golf Club. The plaque will be installed near the clubhouse.

Acting U.S. Consul General Linda Rosalik hosted a reception for the group that evening. Tomme presented her with the SAR Bronze Good Citizenship Medal. Rosalik assisted in the presentation of three SAR-C.A.R. appreciation medals to C.A.R. members who played a role in the various ceremonies.

On Friday, Aug. 14, Bermuda Gov. George Fergusson hosted a reception for the group at Government House, which is set high on a hill overlooking the northern shore of Bermuda. Gov. Fergusson received the SAR International Medal along with a copy of the SAR Magazine with Queen Elizabeth II on the cover. During the reception, the group presented checks totaling \$4,200 to representatives of the Bermuda National Trust, the St. George's

Foundation, the Friends of St. Peter's Church, the Family Centre and Big Brothers and Big Sisters of Bermuda. These Bermuda charities were chosen to receive a portion of the proceeds from the sale of commemorative pins in order to help "pay Bermuda back" for gunpowder "borrowed" 240 years ago. The reception ended with a short re-enactment of the beginning of the Bermuda Gunpowder Plot, featuring St. George Tucker, his father, Henry Tucker Sr., and George Washington.

The group attended a luncheon with Michael Dunkley, MP, premier of Bermuda, at his official residence, Camden, in Bermuda's beautiful botanical gardens on Saturday, Aug. 15. Dunkley also received the SAR International Medal and the same edition of the SAR Magazine.

That afternoon, the mayor of St. George's, Quinell Francis, greeted the delegation. Following a re-enactment of the meeting between Governor Bruere and St. George Tucker, the group dedicated a bronze DAR-SAR-C.A.R. historical marker near the site of the gunpowder magazine. From there, the group went down to Tobacco Bay, where the gunpowder was loaded on to small boats in the early morning hours of Aug. 15, 1775, and taken to two American

Celebrating the Anniversary of the Bermuda Gunpowder Plot

Members of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Children of the American Revolution traveled to Bermuda in August to commemorate the 240th anniversary of the Bermuda Gunpowder Plot. The 55-member delegation was led by Vice President General Michael J. Elston and included Compatriots from Alabama, California, Georgia, Maryland, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia. National officers from all three organizations, including Secretary General J. Michael Tomme, President General (2013-2014) Joseph W. Dooley, and President General (2007-2008) Bruce Wilcox dedicated three historical markers in separate ceremonies in Southampton Parish and the Town of St. George.

The DAR was represented by Historian General Bana Weems Caskey. National President Erin Jackson and Senior National First Vice President Joanne E. Zumbun led the C.A.R. delegation.

On Thursday, Aug. 13, the group dedicated a bronze DAR-SAR-C.A.R. marker near the site of the birthplace of two patriots of the American Revolution: Thomas Tudor



Left, a re-enactment of the beginning of the Bermuda Gunpowder Plot, featuring St. George Tucker, his father, Henry Tucker Sr., and George Washington; right, the bronze DAR-SAR-C.A.R. historical marker near the site of the gunpowder magazine.



ships waiting off shore.

Approximately 300 people were at the beach, enjoying a Gunpowder Plot party sponsored by Gosling Brothers Ltd. Bermudians and tourists alike enjoyed the re-enactment of the theft of the gunpowder, including Governor Bruere's doomed efforts to recover the gunpowder for the crown. Current Gov. Fergusson, seemed to take it in stride. Following the re-enactment, Elston, Gov. Fergusson, and Cheryl Packwood, Bermuda's overseas representative, spoke about the importance of the Gunpowder Plot and the continuing friendship between Bermuda and the United States.

Following the speeches, Secretary General Tomme, VASSAR First Vice President Ed Truslow, Virginia C.A.R. Second Vice President Emily Elston and Virginia C.A.R. Senior State President Holly Lynne McKinley Schmidt dedicated a new SAR-C.A.R. interpretive sign that will tell the story of the Gunpowder Plot to the thousands of tourists who visit Tobacco Bay Beach every year.

During the trip, the SAR International Medal was also presented to Kenneth Bascome, a member of the Bermuda Parliament and former mayor of St. George's; Garth Rothwell, former mayor of St. George's; Cheryl Packwood; Peter Frith of the Bermuda National Trust; and Richard Spurling, chairman of the St. George's Foundation.

Funding for the historical markers and interpretive sign was provided by the SAR George Washington Endowment Fund and the VASSAR's George S. Knight and Kenneth C. Patty Memorial Trust Fund.

These events were the culmination of a three-year program designed to bring attention to Bermuda's role in the American Revolution and deepen the long-standing friendship between Bermuda and the United States. The series began in March 2013 with a ceremony honoring St. George Tucker and Thomas Tudor Tucker at the Tucker House Museum in St. George's, Bermuda. The groups held ceremonies marking the graves of the two brothers in Nelson County, Virginia (November 2013), and Washington, D.C. (May 2014). In October 2014, the national presidents of all three organizations participated in a ceremony at the home of St. George Tucker in Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia. The three patriotic organizations also conducted a ceremony at Fort Moultrie, Sullivan's Island, South Carolina, in April 2015 to commemorate the victory won in part with Bermuda's gunpowder. All of the events have been co-sponsored by the Somers Isles Chapter, DAR, in Bermuda.



The SAR Founders Circle

The SAR Founders Circle honors those who, through generous arrangements that name the SAR a beneficiary of an estate plan with a \$10,000 minimum bequest, achieve their own financial goals while providing SAR with needed support for new and continuing programs.

THE SAR FOUNDERS CIRCLE MEMBERS

David Appleby
Roger D. and Martha Barnhart
Alvin Young Bethard
Michael J. Elston
John R. Ferris
Robert F. Galer
Larry T. Guzy
Wayne H. Mallar
Lee W. Matson
Henry and Mary
Rhineland McCarl
Peter K. Moller
Randy Dwight Moody
Lanny R. Patten
John Jay Robinson
Davis Lee Wright, Esq.

BEQUESTS RECEIVED

Anne Deland Donahue-
Lampman
James E. Hess
William C. Drinkard Jr.
Charitable Foundation
Fred Dumont Huyler
Tucker Frazer and Nancy
Morian
Estate of Elizabeth Holiday
Ramsey and Capt. Joseph
Ramsey

The SAR expresses deep gratitude to the members of the Founders Circle

The SAR Founders Circle honors those who, through generous arrangements that name the SAR a beneficiary of an estate plan, achieve their own financial goals while providing SAR with needed support for new and continuing programs. To add your name to this distinguished list, please contact Linda Dunn at The SAR Foundation, Inc. office for information at her direct number 502-315-1777 or by email at ldunn@sar.org. If your name does not appear on this list and you have remembered The SAR Foundation, Inc. in your bequest, please contact Linda Dunn at her direct line or by her email address, both listed in the body of this paragraph.

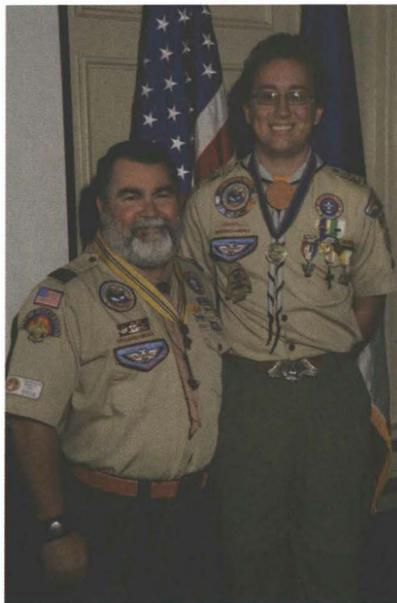
The SAR Foundation is recognized by the IRS as a 501 (c)(3) non-profit organization. All donations are tax-deductible to the fullest extent of the law.



Fall Leadership Meeting

The most debated issue during the Fall 2015 Leadership Meeting was a motion to fund a three-year traveling scholar at King's College in London. As outlined previously in *SAR Magazine*, the three-year opportunity would allow a scholar to study recently discovered personal papers of George III, which may or may not contain extensive information on the American Revolution from the British perspective. "We don't know what is there until we look," said Virginia Compatriot Michael Elston, who introduced the motion.

Without the support of Presidents General Thomas E. Lawrence, Nathan White and David Appleby, the motion went to the Trustees and passed 40-23.



Alabama Compatriot Bill Stone introduced John Murphy of Solid Light, who presented a virtual walk-through of the 6,000-square-foot exhibit space planned for the first floor of the SAR Headquarters building. Centered on interactive exhibits and characters, the plan will be presented in greater detail at the Spring Leadership Conference (Feb. 25-27 in Louisville) and is discussed in the President General's Letter on page 3.

Texas Compatriot Bill Marrs discussed Web-based membership applications and updates

to the website that will be up and running in 2016.

The Trustees approved the 2016 budget and several items needed in the ongoing headquarters construction.



Clockwise from top, the first meeting of the Council of Youth Programs was held during the Fall Leadership Meeting. Rick Kincaid, program director of Operation Ancestor Search, was thanked by President General Thomas E. Lawrence for his service to SAR. Among the speakers were: Christopher Hammonds, Ph.D., the dean of the School of Humanities and a professor of government at Houston Baptist University; Doug Logan, the 2014 winner of the Tom & Betty Lawrence American History Teacher of the Year; and Padric G. Hennessee, the winner of the 2015 Eagle Scout Scholarship.

Foundation offers new SAR pin to members

How often have we been asked who we are? Now, we can show our friends. "We are SAR!"

The SAR Foundation has adopted a new campaign to support the National Society's initiative to help BRAND SAR. The Foundation is offering a new SAR lapel pin for members. With this new tool to promote SAR, chapter members will be more visible, which makes it easier to promote SAR and build membership. And, the pin can be presented to new members. Simply stated, each chapter member deserves one of these pins.

Why give? Many members believe that after the old Headquarters building was sold and staff moved to the new building that the new Headquarters building was complete. But, it is not complete, there is much that remains to be done to complete the three-level building. Staff occupies about one-half of the top floor. The main level has been cleaned out, has modern, new restrooms, solid floors covered with wooden underlayment, temporary paint on the walls, and some lights, but it is far from being complete. And the lower level, the location of the Education Center, lacks even more to be complete. We are required to have a new elevator, light fixtures, an updated electrical system and a complete refurbishment before the facility is complete and widely usable. It is our Headquarters, so your gift at this time will go a long way towards completing the building.

Our goal is participation from 500 chapters before the 2016 Congress in Boston.



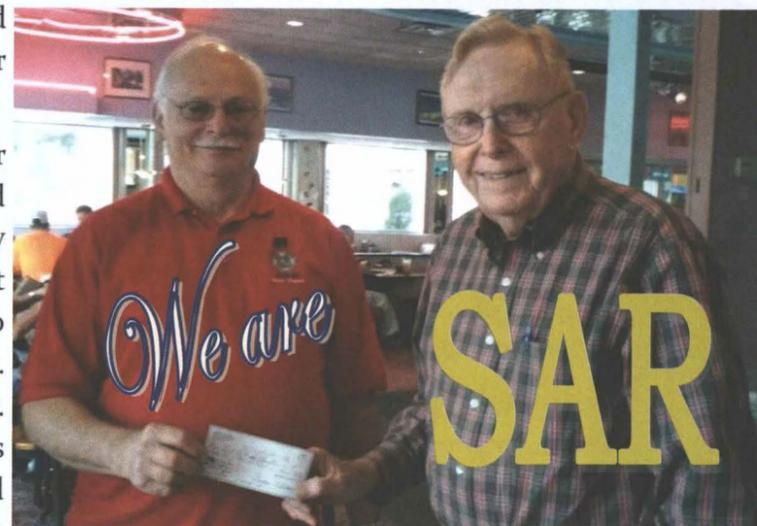
How the campaign will work. Your participation is important. All State SAR Society Presidents are requested to encourage each of their Chapters to consider making a group donation to the SAR Foundation in the amount of \$10 for each member. If there are 15 members, the donation would be \$150; 100 members, the donation would be \$1,000. The Foundation will return a SAR lapel pin to be distributed to each member. The advantage of a group donation, with one Chapter check, is that donations are maximized while shipping expenses are minimized.

How to give - we need your help. Please discuss your Chapter's plan for participation and send a donation soon. We look forward to announcing your Chapter's participation at the 2016 Spring Leadership.

Please send your SAR Chapter Check to:

SAR Foundation, 809 West Main Street, Louisville, KY 40202-2619

Want more information? Please contact SARF Board Member Rick Hollis at tnssar@bellsouth.net or 615.812.2648. Your support of this project and participation will make a difference! Thank you!



Enthusied by the prospect of touring a completed Headquarters Building in Louisville, JL Brown (right) of the Rome, Georgia SAR Chapter presents Chapter Treasurer Dick Richter (left) a \$10 donation for a SAR Foundation Lapel Pin.



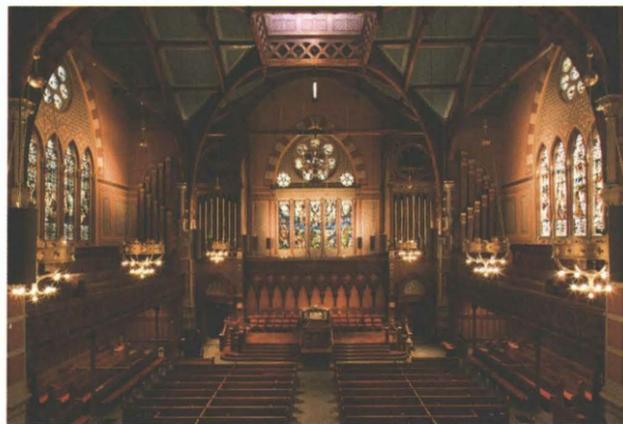
Boston Beware: The SAR Congress Is Coming, the SAR Congress Is Coming!!

Saturday, July 9, through Wednesday, July 13

Boston. The name reminds most of us of the earliest struggles of our nation to become free. Many of the most important sites of the American Revolution are in and around Boston.

Whether it is visiting the battlefields of Lexington and Concord or stopping to walk through the home and library of the Adams family in nearby Quincy, we could spend a week in Boston and still not see everything.

This year's Congress will begin on Saturday, July 9, with a battlefield tour of Lexington and Concord. That evening the Massachusetts Society will host a reception for the attendees. Sunday begins with the Color Guard Breakfast and Rumbaugh Orations eliminations, and then we move to the Old South Church for the Memorial Service. This church is one of the oldest in the city and where Benjamin Franklin was baptized. Samuel Adams, William Dawes and Thomas Prince and their families were all members of the congregation. Following the



service, the ladies will retire to the upstairs rooms for the First Lady's Tea and the men will return to the hotel for meetings. Sunday evening is the finals for the Rumbaugh Orations.

The Congress officially opens Monday morning. The Youth Awards Luncheon is at noon. The afternoon is a continuation of Congress and for some, a chance to enjoy a reception at the New England Historical Genealogy Center. The culmination of the evening is the Minuteman Ceremony and Awards recognition of the winners from the state societies and chapters. Tuesday morning brings us to the district breakfasts and another session of Congress. The ladies

will be enjoying their luncheon at the Boston Public Library. We will finish the day with balloting for any contested races. Tuesday evening is the President General's Banquet and our guest speaker this year is Dr. Peter S. Onuf, a leading scholar on Thomas Jefferson and the early American Republic.

Wednesday marks the end of Congress and a tour to visit both the Museum of Fine Arts and the Adams National Park for the late morning and early afternoon. That evening, the Installation Banquet and George Washington Ring Ceremony will bring Congress to a close.

Where to stay: The Westin Copley is the hotel for the Congress. When making reservations make sure you ask for the SAR rate. The phone number for reservations is 1-866-716-8108. The room rate for July 9-13 is \$199 plus tax. Parking at the hotel is valet only and \$53 per night. More information will be posted on the Congress website at <http://congress.sar.org>.

250th Anniversary

Committee looking back beyond 1776 and ahead to 2026

By CLIFFORD C. OLSEN, II, CHAIRMAN

The charge of the 250th Anniversary of the American Revolution Celebration Committee is to:

"Work with the US Federal Government to promote the 250th Anniversary of the American Revolution. Design commemorative merchandise and member insignia for the anniversary. Publicize the anniversary using media, education and government contacts. Develop educational programs and booklets relating to the American Revolution. Encourage the International/European Societies to plan special congresses during the celebrations. Work with other SAR committees to coordinate celebration of the 250th Anniversary."

The committee started meeting at Spring Leadership with just a few Compatriots, but at Fall Leadership we had a roomful. It is exciting!

Think back to the Bicentennial. Every community was involved in some form or another. Patriotism was at a high. The National Society was involved. A Liberty Bell replica was placed on a trailer and toured schools and towns in 28 states. Some state societies and chapters placed plaques and markers, and participated in localized events.

For the 250th anniversary of the founding of liberty, the committee is working to fulfill our charge. We are asking Congress to start a 250th Anniversary Commission. Members of our committee are working as liaisons to other NSSAR committees to coordinate events, activities and merchandise. We see this as a great public relations event that will provide educational opportunities in the community. With your help, it will put SAR out front in the communities as well, and it should grow even stronger.

We start the 250th celebration with an article on the Stamp Act, by Dr. David E. Schrader. A series of articles will continue through the 250th Anniversary of the Treaty of Paris. The committee is looking at a lot of ideas and for more ideas, from designating 250th anniversary societies to chapters to setting up community education with historic explorers. Historic events and people should be recognized on postage stamps. Programs recognizing namesake towns and counties will be encouraged, tying them to the Revolution and the founding of America. What other ideas are out there, and how will your chapter participate in this great celebration? We will be asking you.



Do you remember this Bicentennial logo? We have created a contest with a prize of \$250 to the compatriot who comes up with the winning SAR 250th

Anniversary logo. You must be an SAR member to enter. Entries shall be submitted to Clifford Olsen, cliffordolsen@embarqmail.com by Dec. 31, 2015. The winner will be announced at Spring Leadership 2016. The logo will be used for the next dozen or more years to celebrate the 250th anniversary of America's founding. It will be used with articles in the SAR Magazine, with printed matter and maybe with merchandising.

Look with pride at our nation and how we can teach the founding principles of liberty and freedom. We have this opportunity in our lifetime and will be asking all SAR members to join in the celebration.



National Society Sons of Colonial New England



Gentlemen wishing to honor your male or female ancestors who were born in

CT, NH, MA, ME, RI, VT

before July 4, 1776 should consider joining the NSSCNE

Life Memberships

Registrar General, NSSCNE
147 12th Street SE
Washington, DC 20003-1420

or visit

www.nsscne.org

Military Order of the Stars and Bars



If you are a lineal or collateral descendent of someone in the CSA Officer's Corps or someone who was an elected or appointed government official in the Confederate States of America, consider joining the *Military Order of the Stars and Bars*.

For information on its activities and eligibility requirements, contact us at:

(757) 656-MOSB

Or via mail at:

MOS&B - Membership Inquiry
P.O. Box 18901
Raleigh, NC 27619-8901

www.militaryorderofthestarsandbars.org



250 YEARS AGO THE STAMP ACT

The Beginning of the American Revolution

DR. DAVID E. SCHRADER, MASSAR

On November 1, 1765, 250 years ago, an act called "Duties in the American Colonies Act 1765," known to all posterity as "the Stamp Act," took effect in the British American Colonies. On February 21, 1766, less than four months after it was put into effect, and less than a year after it was initially adopted, the Stamp Act was repealed. Yet somehow this remarkably short-lived tax placed 13 heretofore loyal British Colonies and their mother country of Great Britain on a road of conflict that within 10 years would lead them inexorably to a "rude bridge that arched the flood" where "the embattled farmers stood, And fired the shot heard round the world." (Emerson)

Three factors give the Stamp Act a unique claim as the spark that ignited the Revolution:

- 1) Because of its particular impact on Colonial printers, the Stamp Act galvanized the Colonial press in opposition to parliamentary rule;
- 2) The process of resistance to the Stamp Act led to the formation of Sons of Liberty groups across the Colonies; and
- 3) The Act gave rise to the first unified action of the 13 American Colonies.

The backdrop to the Stamp Act is what we in the United States call "the French and Indian War." We think of it as a battle between Great Britain and France for supremacy on the North American continent. Yet it was much more than that. In Europe it was known as the "Seven Years' War." Fought largely between 1756 and 1763, it was as close to a world war as might be fought in the 18th century. While Great Britain and France were the primary belligerents, the British were allied with Prussia, Hanover, several smaller German states, Portugal and the Iroquois Confederacy; France was allied with Austria, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Saxony, the Mogul Empire in India, the Wabanaki Confederacy, Algonquin, Ottawa and other Native American tribes. The fighting took place in North and South America, Europe, India and Africa. The British emerged with military victory, but the victory pushed Great Britain to the brink of national bankruptcy, with a national debt approaching £16.5 billion in today's currency (Morgan and Morgan, p. 21). The obvious question for Parliament was how to raise money.

At the cessation of the war Britain faced the additional problem of what to do with the large number of soldiers and sailors that had been raised to fight. A number of factors, including lingering tensions with France's former allies, the Ottawa, led to the stationing of

10,000 British troops in the American Colonies. British political leaders, not surprisingly, thought that the Colonists should bear the costs of those troops.

The idea of a Stamp Act was, of course, much discussed before it was actually enacted on March 22, 1765. From the summer following George Grenville's appointment as first minister in April 1763, Grenville had been considering a stamp tax (Morgan and Morgan, p. 54). The idea was much discussed on both sides of the Atlantic prior to its introduction in Parliament. Grenville met with Benjamin Franklin, Jared Ingersoll and M.P.s Richard Jackson and Charles Garth, all representatives of American Colonies, on February 2, 1765, to discuss the Stamp Act and other tax options (Thomas, p. 78). The American representatives urged Grenville to require contributions of the several Colonies, leaving the question of how to raise the money to the Colonial assemblies. Grenville found that approach both uncertain and unsatisfactory. Accordingly, the Stamp Act was passed less than two months later.

The act imposed a tax that Grenville and his political allies regarded as both equitable and easy to collect. It required a stamp on virtually every item of paper used in the Colonies. The cost of the stamps ranged from £10 for attorneys' licenses to smaller amounts on everything from court papers to playing cards, dice and newspapers (Morgan and Morgan, p. 72).

The Stamp Act was a disaster. It was unique because it was the first tax that Parliament had imposed on activities within the Colonies. Morgan and Morgan note that, until the 1760s "New Englanders and other Americans went about their activities unhampered by Parliamentary taxes." (p. 4) Parliament had enacted various forms of import duties, but these were justified as regulation of trade and were not seen as attempts to raise revenue. Not so for the new tax.

The issue of taxation without representation had been brewing for some time. The phrase, "no taxation without representation," had been a part of popular political dialogue at least since its introduction by Boston Pastor Jonathan Mayhew in a 1749 sermon commemorating the 100th anniversary of the execution of King Charles I. It was

well recognized that the British "Bill of Rights" of 1689 allowed taxation only by the authority of Parliament, that is, by the authority of the elected representatives of the people. This lay at the root of the proposal of Franklin and the other American representatives in February 1765 to delegate the issue of Colonial taxes for support of the British Army to the Colonial assemblies. British political leaders in

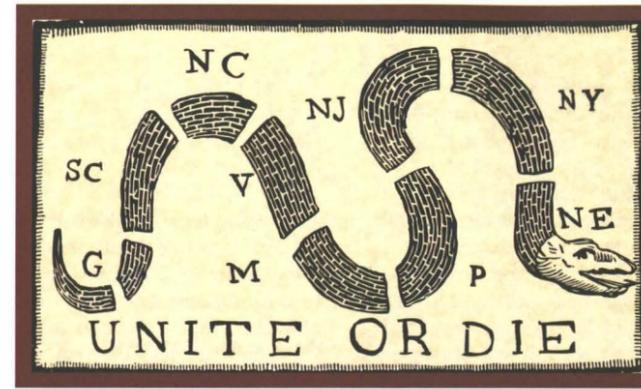
general recognized the right of British citizens not to be taxed without representation. People as opposite as Massachusetts Gov. Francis Bernard and James Otis Jr. argued for Colonial representation in Parliament (Morgan and Morgan, pp. 13f.). Others, like Grenville, tacitly acknowledged the illegitimacy of "taxation

without representation," asserting that the Colonials were in the same situation of "virtual representation" as many native Britons, such as those who failed to meet the property requirements for voting. This idea of virtual representation amounted to the assertion that members of Parliament held the right to speak for all British subjects, not merely those who elected them. There were also some among the British who saw the Colonials as primitives, lacking the political maturity required for real British citizenship.

Reaction in the American Colonies was swift. As Arthur M. Schlesinger Sr. noted, the Stamp Act "saddled the burden directly upon the backs of the printers, lawyers, and merchants who (along with the clergy) formed the most literate and articulate section of the Colonial public" (p. 65). Because the Stamp Act had placed a tax on newspapers of one shilling per sheet of paper, the tax was particularly onerous to the printers of the Colonies. By the mid-1760s there were 24 weekly newspapers in the 13 Colonies. Every colony but New Jersey had at least one, and New Jersey was served by newspapers from both Philadelphia and New York

(Schlesinger, p. 64). Not surprisingly, one unanticipated but important consequence of the Stamp Act was an almost total erosion of newspaper support for Parliamentary rule. The general trend of Colonial newspapers becoming hostile to rule from London had two areas of impact. First, it helped to erode royal support among the reading public. "At no later stage of the controversy with England did the Colonial newspapers display so united a front." (Schlesinger, p. 72) Second, it contributed to improved communication among the Colonies and among groups that were moving in the direction of advocating independence.

Chief among those were the various Sons of Liberty groups that by 1765 had become "active in most of the Colonies, encouraged by and encouraging the news-writers." (Schlesinger, p. 72) In Boston, a group was formed in 1765 called "The Loyal Nine." One of the nine was Benjamin Edes, who along with John Gill, published *The Boston Gazette*, a major publicist of anti-Parliamentary sentiment. As the Loyal Nine expanded its reach, the Massachusetts Sons of Liberty was born (Morgan and Morgan, p. 127). The story was similar in the other Colonies. Across the Colonies, resistance rendered regular



government increasingly ineffective. "With regular government all but extinguished, the Sons of Liberty steadily tightened their own control ... They had seized the power which once belonged to the royal governments, and they were prepared to keep it by fair means or foul until their end, the defeat of the Stamp Act, was accomplished."

(Morgan and Morgan, p. 207)

The Colonial assemblies however, continued to work. In June 1765 the Massachusetts Assembly issued a call to the legislatures of "the several Colonies on this Continent" to "consult together on the present circumstances of the Colonies." (Weslager, 60) Nine of the 13 Colonies sent delegates to New York where The First Congress of the American Colonies was held from October 7 to October 25, 1765, while a 10th, New Hampshire, gave formal approval of all the resolutions and petitions of the Congress (Morgan, p. 324). The Congress was chaired by Massachusetts conservative (and later Tory) Timothy Ruggles. Ruggles had been appointed by Massachusetts Gov. Francis Bernard in the hope that Ruggles might limit the effectiveness of the Congress (Morgan and Morgan, pp. 109f.). Among the delegates were Thomas McKean and Caesar Rodney (Del.), Philip Livingston, (N.Y.), John Dickinson (Pa.), and John Rutledge (S.C.), all of whom would later serve as delegates to the Second Continental Congress. Among the most vocal of the delegates was James Otis Jr., (Mass.) whose later mental decline left him ineffective after the 1760s.

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The Stamp Act Congress, as it was more popularly known, adopted a "Declaration of Rights and Grievances" on October 19, 1765, which served as the basis for a set of petitions sent to King George III and the House of Lords, and a more detailed set of petitions sent to the House of Commons (Weslager, pp. 200ff.). The petitions affirmed the loyalty of the Colonists, as British citizens, to the British government. Additionally, they affirmed that the traditional rights of Englishmen required representation as a precondition for taxation and reaffirmed the right to trial by jury. Finally, the petitions challenged the constitutional legality of the Stamp Act in particular (Weslager, pp. 204ff.).

The reaction to the Stamp Act Congress' petitions was complicated. Lord Dartmouth, the Colonial secretary, refused to accept the petition to the House of Lords claiming that it was "a memorial which that house never accepts." (Thomas, p. 189n.) The House of Commons also refused to accept the petitions, asserting that they came from an unconstitutional assembly and that they questioned the right of Parliament to levy taxes, contrary to the 1689 Constitution (Thomas, pp. 189f.).

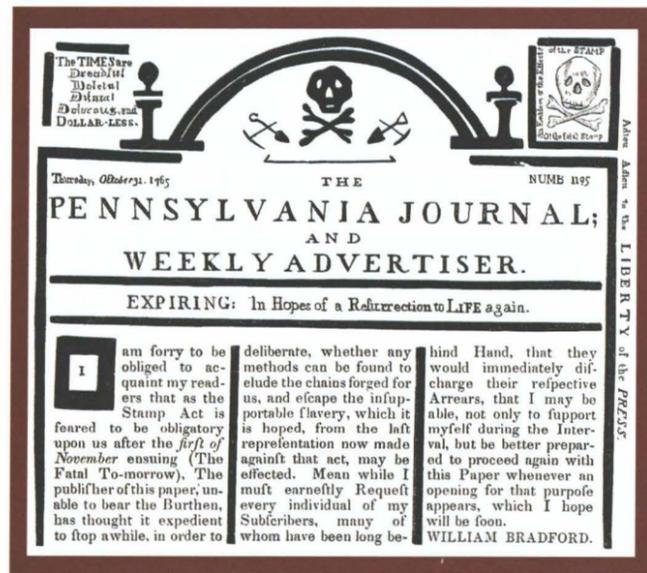
One historical fact of which we Americans tend to be notoriously ignorant is the extreme political instability of Great Britain in the years leading up to the American Revolution. When Lord North became prime minister at the beginning of 1770, he became the seventh prime minister since King George III assumed the crown less than 10 years earlier. This instability was reflected in instability in policy toward the Americans. The one constant had been the need to raise money. The Declaratory Act created a second constant, the strong assertion of Parliamentary authority over the Colonies. The Townshend Acts (Revenue Act of 1767) were passed. One important aspect of the Townshend Acts was the use of part of the tax revenues to pay royal governors. The purpose of this particular feature was to ensure the governors' loyalty and responsibility to the government that paid their salaries. Before the Townshend Acts, the governors' salaries were paid by act of the Colonial assemblies. The Townshend Acts were partially repealed in 1770, leaving the tax on tea and the British payment of governors' salaries. The Boston Tea Party of 1773 led Parliament to reaffirm its authority with the passage of the Intolerable Acts, closing the port of Boston and severely curtailing self-government in Massachusetts.

But the die had been cast. The American Colonies were profoundly changed by the events surrounding the Stamp Act. In an important sense, America was born. The newspapers, among the most important shapers and disseminators of public opinion, became united at a critical time. Not unrelated, the Sons of Liberty was born and significantly united across the Colonies. Finally, the 13 Colonies had their first experience with concerted action. While four Colonies—Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, and New Hampshire—did not send delegations to the Stamp Act Congress, nine states did, and New Hampshire formally endorsed the work of the Congress. All but Georgia would attend the First Continental Congress nine years later. And Georgia would join them for the Second Continental Congress the following year.

In the aftermath of the Stamp Act, the Declaratory Act had expressed Parliament's commitment to tax the Colonials, and to govern them in whatever manner it might wish. At the same time, in the aftermath of the Stamp Act, the political leaders of the American Colonies had solidified their commitment to the institutions of self-government for the Colonies. Moreover, they had worked to develop a coordinated set of institutions to achieve self-government throughout the Colonies. In the decade following the enactment of the Stamp Act, the American Colonists and the British Empire found themselves on a collision path. It is difficult to see how either side could have significantly retreated. That path led to the United States of America, with stops along the way at Concord, Massachusetts, and Yorktown, Virginia.

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Politics, however, is ever filled with ironies. While the Stamp Act Congress's petitions were rejected out-of-hand, the government did repeal the Stamp Act. George Grenville had resigned his ministry in the summer of 1765, before the petitions had been rejected, and was replaced by Lord Rockingham. Rockingham's ministry was politically fragile. To strengthen his political support, he curried the favor of a merchant class that was itself opposed to the Stamp Act because American boycotts were damaging British trade (Morgan and Morgan, p. 272). On February 21, 1766, less than a year after it was adopted, the Stamp Act was repealed.

At first glance, this might have appeared to be a political victory for the American Colonials. In fact, however, quite the opposite was true. While Parliament repealed the Stamp Act, at the same time it addressed the constitutional questions raised by the Stamp Act Congress by passing The American Colonies Act 1766, better known as the Declaratory Act. The Declaratory Act asserted that Parliament's authority to legislate for the Colonies "in all cases whatsoever" (Morgan and Morgan, pp. 287-290). Essentially, the Act declared that Parliament's authority over the American Colonies, whose people were not represented in Parliament, was the same as Parliament's authority over the mother country, whose people were represented in Parliament.

Repudiation of the Stamp Act

The repudiation of the infamous Stamp Act of 1765 by the Frederick County Court sparked the flame of liberty in Maryland a decade before the events "by the rude bridge that arched the flood" at Lexington

BY RYAN BASS AND PAT BARRON, SERGEANT LAWRENCE EVERHART CHAPTER, MDSSAR

I. A PRELUDE TO REVOLUTION

The American Colonies are considered the first experiment in British imperialism, and they would also be the first to declare, and fight for, their independence from the Crown. One colony, Maryland, would play a unique role in transforming English subjects to independent states and finally to a new nation. Some of the first steps were taken in Frederick County, which encompassed the entire western part of Maryland at the time. The legal repudiation of the much-hated Stamp Act of 1765 by the 12 magistrates of the county's court helped lay the foundation for momentous events that would unfold less than a decade later.

Maryland was founded by the Calvert family, who were Catholic. George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore, was the driving force behind the creation of the Maryland Colony. His desire was to establish a place where people of different faiths, especially Catholics, could coexist, and he negotiated this into the founding document. He died while the documentation was being finalized so the Charter of Maryland, confirmed by King Charles I on June 20, 1632, was issued to his son, Cecilus Calvert, second Lord Baltimore. The Charter made Maryland the first of the proprietary Colonies, and the second Lord Baltimore was recognized lord proprietor.

Article XX of the Charter set Maryland apart from the other North American Colonies. It stated in part, "Baron of Baltimore, His Heirs and Assigns, that We, our Heirs, and Successors, at no Time hereafter, will impose, or make or cause to be imposed, any Impositions, Customs, or other Taxations, Quotas, or Contributions whatsoever, in or upon the Residents or Inhabitants of the Province aforesaid for their Goods, Lands, or Tenements within the same Province, or upon any Tenements, Lands, Goods or Chattels within the Province aforesaid, or in or upon any Goods or Merchandizes within the Province aforesaid, or within the Ports or Harbors of the said Province."

This "tax-exempt status" became a selling point for enticing Colonists to Maryland. To those who strove to settle there, the meaning was quite clear. It was this original charter that would become the "fly in the ointment" when, more than a century later, King and Parliament would attempt to impose the onerous Stamp Act on Maryland citizens in 1765.

Maryland was in a geopolitical position, with Quaker Pennsylvania to the north and Loyalist Virginia to the south. Juxtaposed between religious tolerance and tobacco-growing capitalism, Maryland tried to be both, generally with success.

During the French and Indian War (1754-1763) the Colony was in a unique strategic situation. The western part of Maryland was close to French interests in the Ohio Valley, in particular the forks of "La Belle Rivière" at present-day Pittsburgh. Fort Cumberland, on the Potomac, was just 100 miles to the southeast. The "forks" would be contested for several years. Virginia militia and Native American allies under the command of Lt. Col. George Washington had helped to spark the war when an attempt was made to establish a British toehold at the forks in 1754. British troops and Colonial militias traversed Maryland throughout the French and Indian War moving men and materials to counter the French and their Indian allies.

Though there were many instances of violent encounters between Indians and white settlers in the western areas of

Maryland, the Colony, in general, was not a major theater of large-scale combat operations. In 1757 at Fort Frederick, on the upper reaches of the Potomac River, Maryland officials successfully secured a treaty with the Cherokee, who in turn, helped to patrol the western reaches of the Colony, serving as a buffer against the French and their Indian allies.

The various Acts of Trade and Navigation, first enacted in 1651, prohibited Colonists from manufacturing goods for export. England wanted the Colonists to buy goods produced in England. This created a scarcity of hard currency with which to conduct internal transactions. If Colonists needed to purchase an essential commodity or a luxury item, they had to barter for it (tobacco being the primary good of trade) or sign a debt note.

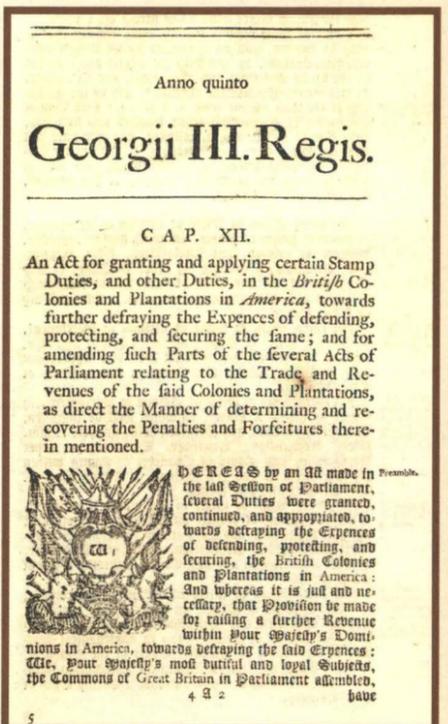
During the second half of the French and Indian War (1759-1763), Maryland planters accrued a long-term trade deficit with the mother country, borrowing more than they could ever pay back. This led to unhappy "money lenders" in England. As 1765 approached, many inhabitants of Maryland found themselves in difficult financial straits.

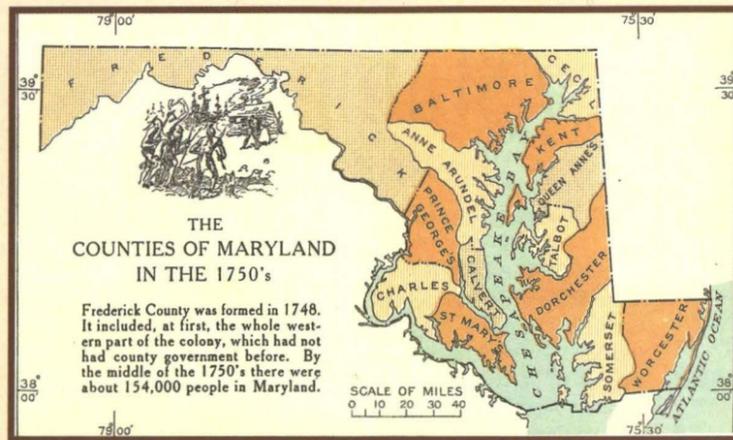
To help defray the costs of the French and Indian War, and to finance a permanent troop presence in the Colonies, Parliament decided to impose a special tax on them. The British deemed this more than fair, as they had just expended considerable

blood and treasure defending the Colonies. Great Britain had doubled its national debt during the Seven Years' War, and its own people were not going to tolerate additional taxes. Prime Minister George Grenville was the original architect of the plan for the Colonies to ante up. He was followed by the more infamous Charles Townshend.

The Maryland Colonists saw this from a different point of view. They also had made sacrifices toward the victory over Louis XV and his allies. They had helped guard the border and borne the brunt of attacks against their citizenry by the Indian allies of the French. Lacking direct representation in British Parliament, they had no voice in the matter of their taxation. The Colonists considered this a violation of the 1689 Bill of Rights. The Colonials, who believed themselves to be tax-exempt based on the Maryland Charter, had no real representation in government and a huge financial debt from the war, plus the threat of taxes imposed by a distant Parliament. All these factors were setting up Maryland to become a political powder keg.

As March 22, 1765 dawned in Frederick County, Md., few,





THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND IN THE 1750's

Frederick County was formed in 1748. It included, at first, the whole western part of the colony, which had not had county government before. By the middle of the 1750's there were about 154,000 people in Maryland.

if any, of its citizens foresaw the consequences of legislation that was being passed by the British Parliament. None could predict the events the Act would unleash and the impact they would have throughout the North American Colonies.

News of the happenings in London typically took from two to eight weeks to reach the Colonies. Frederick County did not have any seaports, so news would take several more days to reach the people there. The Colonials were still angry with King and Parliament over the Sugar Act in 1764. In reality, the Sugar Act was just a revision of the Molasses Act of 1733 that had expired in 1763. The objective was to lower the tax on imported molasses in the hope of getting better compliance and thus more revenue. It actually did little other than expand smuggling.

In implementing the Sugar Act, Grenville (1712-1770) made it clear he also planned to enact a "stamp tax" in the Colonies similar one being paid by the citizens of Great Britain; all this was an effort to reduce the financial burden of protecting the Colonies. Instead, he was about to ignite a firestorm.

The Sugar Act was followed shortly thereafter by the Currency Act. Both pieces of legislation enabled Colonists to realize they had no representation in Parliament and, without it, were quickly losing control of their own futures. British subjects, by law, could not be taxed without representation. The Colonists felt they had a sound argument against any taxation other than taxes they levied on themselves. The mantra of "no taxation without representation" soon would become a rallying cry in the North American Colonies.

The Stamp Act was passed on March 22, 1765, overwhelmingly in the House of Commons and unanimously by the Lords. Specifically written for the Colonies, the Stamp Act levied a fee or tax on the paper used for practically every document used to conduct business, legal or commercial. These fees ranged from a penny per sheet of paper for a newspaper up to 10 pounds for an attorney's license. Land grants, court papers, playing cards and dice all bore a tax.

The law specified fees be paid in hard currency. Trade laws had vacuumed much of the hard currency out of the Colonies, leaving in place a system of barter, provincial or proclamation paper money issued by the Colonies, and debt both in America and with their creditors in England. The

Repudiation Day Celebration

To commemorate the 250th anniversary of what is now called Repudiation Day, the Sergeant Lawrence Everhart Chapter of the SAR, joined by both the Frederick and Carrollton Manor chapters of the DAR, will host activities centered on City Hall in Frederick, Md. The location is within yards of where the original events played out 250 years ago. A re-enactment of the parade that carried the coffin containing the now-deceased Stamp Act through the streets of old Frederick Town will take place on Nov. 21, 2015. The clerk of the Frederick County Court, Sandra Dalton, will read the words first recorded in 1765. This will be followed by speakers telling the story of everyday people doing extraordinary things to protect their God-given rights and liberties.

Act intended for part of the revenues to be spent in the Colonies, thereby keeping some hard currency in circulation. The implementation date was set for Nov. 1, 1765. The Colonial response was going to be felt long before that day arrived.

II. RESISTANCE AND REPUDIATION

The announcement of the Stamp Act was finally received in the Maryland Colony toward the beginning of May 1765, when Jonas Green published the full text of the Stamp Act in his *Maryland Gazette* newspaper. The response was immediate and intense. Besides the new tax burden, a major concern was a provision of the law specifying enforcement through the Admiralty Courts. This inflamed the

Colonials, who feared the British government was attempting to take away their rights to trial by jury. Committees of Correspondence were formed in each of the Colonies to coordinate the political response, and the Sons of Liberty soon emerged to provide a more intimidating response. But the reaction that surprised both British and Colonial officials the most was the swelling of protest from ordinary people.

Within weeks, a call went out for a Stamp Act Congress to be held in New York City in the fall. Only nine Colonies were able to send delegates. On Oct. 19, 1765, the Congress prepared a list of resolutions to be presented to the King. Wishing to protect their own necks, they declared their loyalty to the Crown in the first article. This was followed by 13 reasons the Stamp Act was considered a violation of their rights and specifically requested the Act be repealed.

Parallel with the Colonists' political efforts, the strong-arm tactics of the Sons of Liberty were having a more immediate impact. Over the next few months, every Stamp Act fee collector would be forced to resign, and often to flee, for his personal safety. Ships carrying the documents were prevented from unloading the cargo, in part, because the officials authorized to receive the goods were not available to take possession of the shipments.

Zachariah Hood, an Annapolis merchant and the Crown-appointed stamp distributor for Maryland, managed to escape to New York in September ahead of a mob who proceeded to destroy his business in Annapolis. The local Sons of Liberty hunted down Hood and forced him to resign his position on Nov. 28, 1765.

By October 1765, the protests in Maryland reached a point where Gov. Horatio Sharpe was becoming concerned about the arrival of the stamped paper. He believed that the populace was not going to allow it to be offloaded, and if it was, they would destroy it. He requested the stamped paper remain on board ship until the situation calmed down. The effective date of the Stamp Act, Nov. 1, 1765, arrived and the stamped paper necessary to conduct almost all business in the Colony was still unavailable.

In Frederick County, the reaction to the Stamp Act mirrored what was happening in all the Colonies. In August 1765, the stamp distributor was burned in effigy in Frederick Town. Armed companies of men began to gather in Frederick Town and talked of marching on Annapolis. However, a most unique defiance of Parliament and King, triggered by a simple civil suit, was about to take place in this county situated on the Colonial frontier.

Twelve judges or magistrates presided over the legal business in Frederick County's districts. The County Court had ordered a man released on bail and the entry to be noted in the court record book. The court clerk, John Darnall, felt obliged to abide by the Stamp Act,

knowing seditious acts could find a person on the wrong end of a rope. Darnall decided the county clerk's office would not conduct any official business until the proper paper was received from England. Darnall's decision brought the commercial and legal commerce of Frederick County to a halt.

The clerk's defiance of the justices and refusal to conduct the court's business triggered a quick reaction from the justices. They ordered him to proceed with his duties without the stamped paper. Darnall, who apparently feared the King's wrath more than the court's, refused. On Nov. 18, 1765, the justices ordered Darnall arrested. He was to be "committed to the custody of this County" until he complied with the court's order. As it turned out, a night in Sheriff George Murdock's "care" was enough to convince Darnall to accept the Court's ruling. He paid his charges and was released.

On Nov. 23, 1765, the full court issued its formal, unanimous ruling. Using a cleverly nuanced approach to the issue, the justices stated "that all proceedings shall be valid without the use of stamps" because, firstly, a "legal publication" of "any Act of Parliament" had not been made and secondly, there was no stamped paper in "this Province and the Inhabitants have no means of Procuring any." The much-despised Stamp Act had "received a mortal wound at the hands of justice."

The Frederick County judges, later honored as the "Twelve Immortals," had just repudiated an Act of Parliament. Their courageous action has often been memorialized in Maryland. The "Genius of Liberty" displayed by these 12 men epitomized the feelings of independence and patriotism beginning to rise in the hearts of many Americans.

There is evidence to suggest the decision of the justices was not a spontaneous event. Darnall had served in that capacity as court clerk since the founding of the county in 1748.

One of the sitting magistrates for the November 1765 Court Term was James Dickson, who was Darnall's son-in-law. As Millard M. Rice points out in his book *This Was the Life*, a careful reading of the court proceedings prior to Nov. 18, 1765 shows no evidence of anyone at the Frederick County Court having a concern about conducting legal business without the Stamp Act paper. The justices selected one seemingly insignificant case on which to make their ruling. The justices refer to "this Province," implying an expansion beyond the boundaries of Frederick County, and an indication there may have been others, at a higher level of

government, involved in formulating the decision. One can speculate the justices, besides seeking an opportunity to snub the Stamp Act, also were providing Darnall some political cover by "forcing" him to accept the court's ruling.

Whatever their underlying motivation, the judges' ruling set off rejoicing by the residents of Frederick Town, whose celebration was highlighted by an elaborate funeral procession. Led by the "Colours of the Towns Company" and drummers, the townspeople carried a large banner followed by a coffin covered in anti-Stamp Act slogans. This was followed by an effigy of Zachariah Hood, "the sole mourner," and the Sons of Liberty "two and two." The Frederick Town citizenry symbolically laid to rest the corpse of the Stamp Act—age 22 days.

Another attempt was made to deliver the stamped paper in December when the brig, *HM Hawke*, under Captain John Brown, anchored at Annapolis. Again, with no one authorized to receive it, Gov. Sharpe opted to leave the goods on board the ship. Sharpe understood he did not have the military force necessary to prevent an insurrection. Stamped "paper, parchment or vellum," as defined by the Stamp Act of 1765, was never used in Maryland.

The violent and widespread Colonial reaction to the Stamp Act surprised most members of Parliament. However, the detrimental impact the Stamp Act was having in England eventually forced Parliament to reconsider the despised legislation. Boycotts of British goods, originally instituted in response to the previous year's Sugar Act, were beginning to have a significant financial impact on British businesses. Parliament was now besieged from both sides of the Atlantic to repeal the Stamp Act. On Feb. 21, 1766, Parliament acceded to the growing demands and George III gave his formal acceptance on March 18, 1766.

Parliament, displaying an indifference to events abroad, continued efforts to impose its will on the Colonies. In conjunction with the repeal of the Stamp Act, Parliament enacted the Declaratory Act. The act stated that Parliament could institute whatever laws it saw fit in the Colonies. In 1767, it passed the Townshend Acts, a series of laws designed to set a precedent for taxing the Colonials. Protests again erupted. British troops were garrisoned in some cities in an attempt to quell disturbances but the series of events that would unfold from this point forward would lead the Americans to declare, and fight for, complete independence.



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STATE SOCIETY & CHAPTER EVENTS

News stories about state and chapter events appearing here and elsewhere in the magazine are prepared from materials submitted through a variety of means, including press releases and newsletters (which should be directed to

the Editor at the address shown on page 2). Please note the deadlines below. Compatriots are encouraged to submit ideas for historical feature articles they would like to write. Each will be given careful consideration.

DEADLINES: WINTER (FEBRUARY) DEC. 15; SPRING (MAY) MARCH 15; SUMMER (AUGUST) JUNE 15; FALL (NOVEMBER) SEPT. 15.



ALABAMA SOCIETY

Cahaba-Coosa Chapter

Revolutionary War Patriot John Roper was honored on May 16 with a grave-marking service conducted at the Oak Level United Methodist Church Cemetery in Fruithurst, Cleburne County, Alabama.

More than 20 descendants of Roper attended, including John and Robert Hollingsworth of the Cahaba-Coosa Chapter, and Lynne Williams and Rowena Pugh of the Josiah Brunson Chapter, DAR. Other family members and friends, special guests from the community and members of numerous patriotic organizations also attended.

William (Bill) Clement, past president of the Birmingham Chapter, greeted the group of about 50 attendees on behalf of the SAR. Mary Lewey, regent of the Josiah Brunson Chapter, DAR, extended a warm welcome on behalf of the DAR and recognized the descendants of Roper and special guests. Brief compositions of the personal life and military service history of Roper were shared by two of his fourth-great-grandchildren, Lynne Williams and Mike Roper.

John Roper was born on Feb. 24, 1763 in Brunswick County, Virginia. He volunteered for service and served three months in Capt. Samuel Lockhart's Company, Col. Etherington's Regiment, in 1780 at the age of 17. He fought in the Battle of Camden, which began in the middle of the night on Aug. 14, 1780. He received a slight head wound on March 15, 1781 during the Battle of Guilford Courthouse.

By the close of the war, Roper, though not quite 21 years old, had served with the military for 26 months over the terrain of at least three states.

Roper married Sarah Fincher in Mecklenburg, North Carolina, in 1797 and they had 10 children over the next 16

years. They moved to Alabama to be near some of their children. Roper was 87, blind and living with his youngest son, Samuel, and his wife and children in Oak Level, Alabama, in 1850. He died and was buried at the Methodist Church Cemetery in Oak Level on July 25, 1852.

Three fifth-great-grandchildren of John and Sarah Fincher Roper participated in the ceremony: Carley Newman played "Ashokan Farewell" on the violin while Eli Hollingsworth unveiled the markers and Kathryn Petty placed the wreath.

Gen. Galvez Chapter

Chapter President Edmon McKinley, Vice President John Goss and acting Chaplain Leroy McGaughy led the SAR memorial service in memory of Malcom Babb Sr., a past ALSSAR president and Gen. Galvez Chapter president. Family members Mary Phillips and Cissy Dionne joined us for this ceremony.

Compatriot Babb was a World War II veteran and served on a PT boat. He was active in many SAR projects and we miss him.

Fort Morgan Historic Site Director Mike Bailey presented "The Modern Era at Fort Morgan, 1898-1924." This period saw the development of the Fort into a modern military base with many of the same features that would be found on a base today. The base became the largest permanent military base in Alabama during this period and was one of the largest towns in Baldwin County. It was also during this period that the main defensive feature of the Fort moved from the masonry fort, with its large number of muzzle loading artillery, to modern reinforced concrete gun emplacements with a minimum of large-caliber, long-range, breech-loading artillery pieces. Most of us had no idea about the size and function of Fort Morgan.

Bailey is one of our favorite speakers. His wit and historical knowledge are classic. President McKinley presented Bailey with an SAR Certificate of Appreciation.



Karen. They had just returned from the National Congress in Louisville, Kentucky, and traveled all the way from Tucson.

Prescott Chapter raised funds for World War II veterans to be able to see their World War II Memorial in Washington, D.C., again this year and President Tom Chittenden presented a check for

\$11,000 to Tony Martinez, Honor Flight Board member. This is the third year the chapter has taken this on and now has raised more than \$27,000 to help fly these deserving vets to Washington, D.C.

ARIZONA SOCIETY

On Oct. 2, Steve Monez and Ed Lipphardt of the Prescott Chapter, joined by Jan Huber and Allen Nash of the Saguaro Chapter, re-enacted a program for 62 third-graders at Lincoln Elementary School in Prescott, Arizona.

The script included George Washington, portrayed by Monez, from his youth through the Revolutionary War. Nash portrayed Henry Knox from his youth at the Boston Massacre through his involvement from Ticonderoga to Yorktown as a brigadier general. Huber portrayed his ancestor Ephraim Polk at Valley Forge and played several tunes on his fife, including "Yankee Doodle" during which the children joined in to sing with him. Lipphardt portrayed his ancestor Ebenezer Dorr, one of the riders with Paul Revere. He then came back as drummer Michael Biery, Monez's ancestor, and shared Biery's story with several drummer's calls, explaining their meaning.

At the end, the children were given a muslin bag with a George Washington quarter, a replica of a \$20 note and dollar. The presentation took an hour and 5 minutes and the children stayed unbelievably attentive. Tim Prater was our photographer. Ed Steinback III procured the coin set.

Prescott Chapter

AZSSAR President George Lipphardt joined the Prescott Chapter Color Guard to march in the annual Frontier Days Parade in Prescott on July 4. Before the parade a breakfast was held to honor President Lipphardt and First Lady



Retired Col. Bill Lincoln, seated, holds his certificates and medals. From left are: Compatriots George Lipphardt, Dr. Rudy Byrd and Albert Niemeyer.

Tucson Chapter

On Memorial Day, the Tucson Chapter Color Guard, consisting of Dr. Rudy Byrd, George Lipphardt and Albert Niemeyer visited Col. William Lincoln at his home at Broadway Proper, Tucson. The guard presented Col. Lincoln with the Roger Sherman Medal and Certificate for his numerous offices, including Tucson Chapter president in 1987, and a 30-year membership medal and certificate.

For the first five months of 2015 the Tucson Chapter Color Guard was privileged to post the colors, give welcoming speeches and individually greet new citizens at 12 naturalization ceremonies. The May 1 ceremonies were typical of this activity. The color guard, consisting of Gerry Lawford, Lipphardt and Niemeyer, posted the colors and greeted new citizens at the morning ceremony, which was presided over by Judge David C. Bury. Chapter President Lawford gave the welcoming speech to the new citizens. For the afternoon ceremony James Bly, Lawford and Niemeyer posted the colors; Judge Rosemary Marquez presided. Compatriot Bly gave the welcoming speech to the new citizens. Fifty-five new citizens were sworn in during the morning service and 51 new citizens were sworn in during the afternoon ceremony.



From left, Prescott Color Guard Captain Bill Smith, Ed Lipphardt, Catherine Chittenden, Steve Monez, AZSSAR President George Lipphardt, Goldwater Chapter President Dr. William Hearter, Phoenix Chapter President Jerry Davis, Ed Steinback II, Prescott Chapter President Tom Chittenden, C.A.R. State President Jason Knorr, Wayne Hood and DAR Yavapai Chapter member Lee Nelson.

The color guard gets to meet many interesting people while performing its duties. During the May 1 ceremonies Judge Marquez sought out the color guard to thank them for performing in the naturalization ceremonies. We were also honored to meet World War II P47 Thunderbird Pilot Bob Mathews.



CALIFORNIA SOCIETY Orange County Chapter

Lt. Col. Hans F. Hunt, USA (Ret.), a member of the Orange County Chapter, presented an Admiral William R. Furlong Memorial Award Flag Certificate to Tyler Poe, manager of the Chick-fil-A in La Habra, California. The July 15 presentation was in conjunction with a flag-raising ceremony by JROTC cadets from Sonora High School. The cadets also led the group in the Pledge of Allegiance. There was a large gathering from the city of La Habra as they honored WWII veteran pilot Bob Sivertsen from La Habra American Legion Post 267. The American Legion, La Habra City Council, city commissioners, 15 La Habra police officers, various veterans, Sonora High School Principal Dr. Adam Bailey and JROTC cadets attended. Compatriot Hunt is the senior Army instructor at Sonora High School. Chick-fil-A sponsors an event monthly to recognize veterans.

San Francisco Chapter

The first chapter of Sons of the American Revolution—founded July 4, 1876—has recruited celebrities as members and speakers, and now has a television newsman as its president. Dan Ashley, nightly news anchor on KGO-TV, channel 7, the ABC affiliate in San Francisco, was inaugurated as president of the chapter on Jan. 22.

SFSAR, whose founding members included Sam Adams' grandson, J.M. Adams, has a history of recruiting new members as chapter officers. Compatriot



Ashley succeeded Tony Bothwell, who was elected chancellor a few minutes before being sworn in as a member and, after a year as the chapter's lawyer, served four years as president.

William (Billy) Beane III, general manager of the Oakland A's, and his son, Brayden William Beane, were inducted as SAR members along with Ashley by Ashley's predecessor, assisted by Registrar Grant Noah. In the same meeting, the SAR 125th Anniversary Medal was presented to Brayden. Other Beane family members newly admitted to membership were William Lamar Beane Jr. and Tommy Liske Beane, as well as Compatriot Billy's nephews, Edward Thomas Mastripolito, William Thomas Mastripolito, Thomas Charles Mastripolito and James Patrick Simpson. Also admitted as new members were Compatriot Ashley's sons, both college students, William Ashley and Winston Ashley.

Other recent recruits include Robert Wesley Burnett, co-founder of the multinational Silicon Valley firm Cisco Systems, Inc.

SFSAR's guest speakers in the past few years have included NASA Astronaut Ricky Arnold, the space walker who installed the solar panels on the International Space Station; Lt. Cdr. Ted Robinson, USN (ret.), who rescued Lt. John F. Kennedy after the PT-109 was sunk by a Japanese warship in 1943; Maj. Gen. Mike Myatt, USMC, a liberator of Kuwait City; and Dr. Harry Ong, brother of flight attendant Betty Ong, heroine of American Airlines Flight 11, whose call alerted the world to the terror attacks of Sept. 11, 2001.

Sons of Liberty Chapter

The bicentennial of the death of John Sevier, Tennessee Patriot and hero of the Battle of Kings Mountain, was celebrated Sept. 24. Sevier went on to serve as Tennessee's first governor. California Compatriot Camille Chidiac of the Sons of Liberty Chapter and a fifth-great-grandson of Sevier, with support from the Gov. John Sevier Memorial Association, the Sevier Family Association and the East Tennessee Historical Society, organized a historic wreath-laying ceremony at the Old Knoxville Courthouse lawn. That evening, Chidiac hosted a dinner at the Marble Springs State Historic Site of John Sevier's home. Local historians and other Tennessee compatriots gathered to honor Sevier, one of Tennessee's founding fathers.

Chidiac also arranged for the cleaning of various historic markers on the courthouse lawn, including the John Sevier monument and other statues and commemorative stones, as there were no city funds available. "It needed to be done and was the right thing to do," said Chidiac.

CONNECTICUT SOCIETY

Litchfield, Connecticut's Independence Day ceremonies began at noon when the Gov. Oliver Wolcott Sr. Branch, SAR, and the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, DAR, held a traditional ceremony at the graves of Gov. Oliver Wolcott Sr. and Col. Benjamin Tallmadge in East Cemetery.



Tallmadge was a senior intelligence officer under Gen. Washington and the leader of the Culper Spy Ring. Wolcott was the 19th governor of Connecticut and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was the second of three generations of Wolcotts to serve as governor of Connecticut. CNSSAR President Alec Marshall brought greetings from the C.A.R.

The annual Let Freedom Ring ceremony commenced at 1:45 p.m. on the Litchfield Green when the First Litchfield Artillery Regiment fired 13 cannon salutes to honor the original 13 states that, as colonies, united for the cause of independence in 1776. This year, for the first time, the flags of the 13 original states were also displayed. They were obtained by Compatriot Ken Buckbee of the Gov. Oliver Wolcott Sr. Branch. Each flag was presented by SAR Color Guard members as the first selectman and the cannon-fire saluted each state. Once all of the cannon salutes were completed, the bells of the town's four churches simultaneously tolled 13 times at 2 p.m. as part of the national observance of Independence Day.

The Let Freedom Ring ceremony has been held on Litchfield Green for more than 50 years. In 1963, two men from Connecticut, Eric Sloane and First Litchfield Artillery Regiment co-founder Eric Hatch, proposed the idea that bells across the nation, including the Liberty Bell, ring out at the same moment on Independence Day each year. Hatch's and Sloane's idea was featured in an article entitled "Make Freedom Really Ring" in the Feb. 17, 1963 issue of *This Week* magazine. The two Erics obtained the endorsement of Connecticut Gov. John N. Dempsey and Abraham Ribicoff, a U.S. senator from Connecticut. Sen. Ribicoff took their idea to Congress and the nationwide ringing of bells, now known as Let Freedom Ring, was adopted by Congress on June 26, 1963.

Let Freedom Ring has meant a lot to Compatriot Buckbee since he first learned about it in 1995. That year, he recruited 23 Connecticut churches to participate in the ceremony by ringing their bells and he was the second-highest recruiter in the nation. In 1996, he recruited 108 Connecticut churches to participate.

In early 2014, Buckbee began working on his flag project to bring more of a Revolutionary War presence to the Let

Freedom Ring ceremony on the Litchfield Green. Last year, the threat of a hurricane on Independence Day prevented him from borrowing the 13 flags and having much of a turnout. This year, he asked each SAR state society of the original 13 states to make a donation to cover the cost of their state flag. He was able to get 11 of them to do so and he paid for the other two.

It is Buckbee's desire to enhance the Let Freedom Ring ceremony so that more people will see the day as Independence Day,

not simply the Fourth of July. This year it worked! Eighteen SAR Color Guard members—from as far away as New Jersey and New Hampshire—participated in both Litchfield events. Thirty-three SAR members were in attendance along with a large crowd, despite rainy weather.

FLORIDA SOCIETY

Caloosa Chapter

Compatriot James L. Dozier of the Caloosa Chapter has been inducted into the Florida Veterans Hall of Fame. Retired Maj. Gen. Dozier had a long and distinguished career. He joined the Florida National Guard in 1950 and retired from the U.S. Army in 1985. He received worldwide attention during his service as chief of staff of NATO's Southern European land forces in 1981 when he was captured by an Italian terrorist group and held captive for 42 days.

GEORGIA SOCIETY

Capt. John Collins Chapter

A ceremony was held at St. Mary's Waterfront Park and Oak Grove Cemetery Sept. 12 to honor 29 Revolutionary War soldiers. Attending were three generations of the Brown family who are members of the Capt. John Collins Chapter, GASSAR. Wayne Brown, past president of the chapter and currently GASSAR treasurer; his son, Wayne Brown Jr.; and grandson, Sullivan Thomas Brown, attended their first SAR event together.

Sullivan became a junior SAR member this year and was excited to attend his first event, demonstrating his enthusiasm by wearing the SAR logo. Quinn Hayes Brown, a second grandson, was also excited to attend and witness the volley of musket fire by the color guard militia unit.

After the salute of the musket fire, Compatriot Jay Guest took time to teach young Quinn about the militia and the musket. Quinn had many questions and Guest with great patience answered them all. Guest was so thorough that Wayne Jr., an amateur historian, learned new facts regarding the militia.

IOWA SOCIETY

Compatriots Danny Krock, David Rowley, Jon Verner, Dr. Jerry Greenfield and Mike Rowley joined with Ethan Ragner and Morgan Trimble of the Tallgrass Prairie Society, C.A.R., and Roger Shannon to carry a 12-foot-by-18-foot Betsy Ross reproduction banner in the 60th annual Urbandale, Iowa, Fourth of July Parade. The banner was hand-sewn by Tammy Krock.

One of the duties of Iowa Compatriots is to honor veterans by seeing that their final resting place is properly marked and maintained.

In 2003, the grave of Revolutionary War veteran Philip Stech was re-discovered near Mercersburg in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, by his great-great-great-grandson. Cleaning of the small family farm cemetery began with the removal of more than 40 trees and overgrowth accumulated over the decades.

By 2009 octogenarian brothers Chuck and Robert Stech had meticulously rebuilt the surrounding stone wall and gate. More dead and dying trees were removed. New trees were planted inside the walls in each of the four corners. Many other descendants, both local and from around the country, contributed labor and funds to make this one of the country's most beautiful family cemeteries.

In September 2015, descendants of Pvt. Stech and Iowa Compatriot Mike Rowley added a military-style stone to supplement the original to ensure that the information engraved in granite would last for another century and beyond.

Perhaps this is a picturesque reminder to all of us that work on remembering the sacrifices of veterans of all eras must always be re-taught to each generation, and that this work never really is done.

KANSAS SOCIETY

Kansas SAR President Brooks Lyles visited his granddaughter Kalei's third-grade class at Centreville Elementary School to help celebrate Constitution Day. He was able to talk to her class about his uniform, George Washington, The Declaration of Independence, the



Tom Dosantre Photo

Constitution and Kalei's Revolutionary War ancestor. There was also a lively question-and-answer period.

As a Kansas SAR Color Guardsman, Lyles also participated in the National Color Guard Vigil at Washington's Tomb at Mount Vernon on Sept. 19. His 5-year-old grandson, Chayne James (in the green shirt), the youngest compatriot in the Henry Leavenworth Chapter Kansas SAR, participated in the retirement ceremony's wreath laying.



MAINE SOCIETY

Maine SAR Color Guard participated in the celebration of Gen. Henry Knox's birthday in Thomason, Maine, on July 25. From left are Court Dwyer, Paul Salisbury, Lance Weddell and Wayne Mallar.

The MESSAR would like to invite all members and wives who attend the upcoming Congress in Boston to please come to enjoy mid-coastal Maine and visit the Gen. Henry Knox Mansion.



MARYLAND SOCIETY

Members of the MDSSAR, the DAR, and guests traveled by bus from Maryland to honor the Maryland 400 during Battle Week in Brooklyn, New York, on Aug. 29. The first stop was at the Old Stone House, where 400 members of the Maryland First Regiment under command of Gen. William Alexander (Lord Stirling) repeatedly attacked a force of 2,000 British regulars and Hessian mercenaries on Aug. 27, 1776 during the Battle of Long Island. Of the 400, 285 Marylanders died in those repeated assaults. Their actions enabled Washington's army to successfully escape to the American fortifications on Brooklyn Heights and soon thereafter withdraw to Manhattan to fight another day.

Following a short parade led by the Irish American Parade Committee of Brooklyn, a ceremony honoring the sacrifices of the Marylanders was held in front of the Old Stone House. Both President General (2013-14) Joseph W. Dooley and MDSSAR President James F. Engler Sr. participated in reading the names of the Marylanders killed in action at the battle. President Engler laid the state wreath at the Old Stone House flagpole, after which the local American Legion Post provided a rifle salute.

Following the ceremony and lunch, the tour concluded with a visit to the Maryland Monument in Brooklyn's Prospect Park. The monument, funded by the MDSSAR, was dedicated on Aug. 27, 1895. A brief wreath-laying ceremony was also conducted at this site. The MDSSAR hopes to return next year for the 240th anniversary.

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MDSSAR compatriots, along with several other organizations, joined together to honor the memory of Robert James Ayres, a past color guard member in both MDSSAR and the Society of 1812. Ayres passed away in 2013



and was a longtime drummer in the Maryland Color Guard. His tombstone was installed with the emblems of the SAR and General Society of the War of 1812 and the words "Color Guard Drummer." He was buried with his family at Bel Air Memorial Gardens Cemetery.

Virginia Apyar, his longtime companion and the immediate past president National of the Daughters of 1812, unveiled the new grave marker that displays both societies' emblems. Members of the MDSSAR Color Guard attended in uniform and fired three musket volleys in his honor. Participating were Dave Embrey, Bruce French, National Color Guard Commander David Hoover, Lou Raborg, Bill Smithson and Chris Smithson. Rev. Christos Christou Jr. officiated the ceremony and presented the eulogy on behalf of both organizations.

Little Meadows Chapter

The Little Meadows Chapter held its fall meeting Sept. 12. Chapter President Ansel Shircliffe, left, receives a flag streamer from MDSSAR President Jim Engler Sr. The streamer, presented as part of the Revolutionary War Ancestor Biography program, was a first for the Little Meadows Chapter.

This was a great honor and the chapter wishes to thank President Engler for attending and presenting the award.



Sgt. Lawrence Everhart Chapter

Distillery Lane Ciderworks owner Rob Miller, left, and Pat Barron, chair of the Repudiation Day Commemoration Committee, display bottles of the special Sons of Liberty Cider, crafted by Miller and Cidermaker Tim Rose.

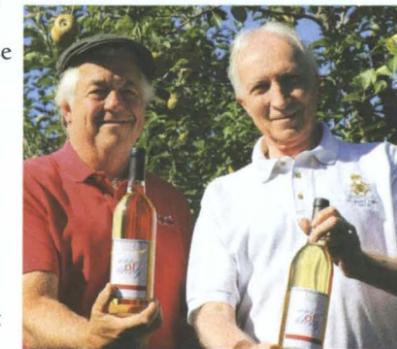
The Sons of Liberty Cider has been pressed from early American varieties of apples—Roxbury Russet, Hewes Crab and Newtown Pippin—along with a hybrid apple cultivar—Liberty—developed for its disease-resistance properties. Miller and Rose created the cider to mark the 250th Anniversary of The Repudiation of the British Stamp Act in Frederick County.

On Nov. 23, 1765, 12 justices of the Frederick County Court were the first to repudiate the onerous "taxation without representation"

(Duties On American Colonies Act 1765), a decade before "the shot heard 'round the world" at the "rude bridge that arched the flood" in Lexington, Massachusetts.

The Sons of Liberty Cider is available at Distillery Lane Ciderworks, 5533 Gapland Road, Jefferson, MD 21755.

The local SAR and DAR chapters have organized a commemoration on Saturday, Nov. 21 at City Hall to mark the 250th anniversary of the act of defiance by "twelve immortal justices" of the Frederick County Court, effectively refusing to discharge The Stamp Act imposed on the Colonies by Great Britain's King George III.



MICHIGAN SOCIETY

The MISSAR recently donated \$200 to the Oscar Johnson VA Hospital. Michigan Society First Vice President Paul Callanan presented the checks to Oscar Johnson, chief of volunteer services for the hospital.

MISSOURI SOCIETY

Allen Laws Oliver Chapter

The Allen Laws Oliver Chapter met at Delmonico's Steak House on June 15 for a program about Allen Laws Oliver, presented by Dr. Frank Nickell, assistant director of the State Historical Society of Missouri and retired history professor at Southeast Missouri State University.

President General (1946-47) Allen Laws Oliver is the chapter's namesake. Oliver's papers were recently donated to State Historical Society of Missouri and Nickell brought to life Oliver's qualities of patriotism, integrity and dedication to service organizations.

NEBRASKA SOCIETY

Two State Society members attended the National Congress. They were State Trustee Fred Walden, who represented the Nebraska Society, and North Central Vice President General John Parsons, who represented the North Central Region (North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska). Both compatriots are former Omaha Chapter and NESSAR presidents. They will give a full report on Congress at the Fall NESSAR Meeting at Mahoney State Park in Nebraska.



From left, prospective member Benjamin Harvey, and Compatriots David Kentsmith, Ron Stites and Tom Upton at the July meeting of the Omaha Nebraska Chapter #19 of the National Sojourners. The Sojourners members are Masons who are current or former U.S. military officers, warrant officers and senior NCOs. Kentsmith, state secretary and first state vice president, was the invited speaker from the NESSAR at the Sojourner's meeting. He spoke on "Finding Your Roots."

NEVADA SOCIETY

Northern Nevada Chapter

The Northern Nevada Chapter held its annual ceremony, "Ring the Liberty Bell" at the Nevada State Museum, Carson City, on July 4. Attendees listened to music from the Fifes & Drums of Nevada, whose members then recited the Declaration of Independence.

Just before the bell ringing, spectators and museum



visitors were given a list of the original 13 Colonies and asked to join the ceremonial ringing of the replica Liberty Bell. From the list, in unison, the spectators called out each Colony's name, and for each Colony, Chapter President David Hess tolled the bell. Following the ceremony, participants were invited to ring the bell.

Following the bell ringing, the Northern Nevada Chapter traveled 14 miles to Virginia City, arriving in time to lead Virginia City's 4th of July Parade. The chapter's sponsored Fifes & Drums of Nevada was preceded in the parade by its newly formed color guard, directed by Commander Paul Hicks. The colors were borne by Hicks, Chapter Registrar John Ryland, and Lt. Col. Niklas Putnam, USA (ret.).

The Fifes & Drums of Nevada, founded by Northern Nevada Chapter President David Hess in 2013, played several patriotic tunes during the parade. Current members include Compatriots Hess, Brian Worcester, Col. Edward Carson, USA (Ret.), Roger Linscott, and Marcia Baldwin of the Washoe Zephyr Chapter, Nevada Society, NSDAR.

For the occasion, children along the parade route received handheld U.S. flags labeled "Sons of the American Revolution."

NEW JERSEY SOCIETY

Compatriot Robert C. Meyer represented the NJSSAR during the annual Independence Day ceremony on the Litchfield Green in Litchfield, Connecticut.

The event was both loud and colorful. Beginning at 1:45 p.m., the cannons of the First Litchfield Artillery Regiment fired 13 times in a salute to the original 13 states that, as Colonies, united for the cause of independence in 1776.

On display were the flags of the 13 original Colonies. First Selectman Leo Paul Jr. read the names of each Colony before each cannon blast. Once the firing was completed, the town's church bells rang in unison as part of a national observance of Independence Day.

The Independence Day ceremony on the Green has been held since 1963, when Congress adopted the "Let Freedom Ring" resolution.

Col. John Rosenkrans Chapter

The Colonel John Rosenkrans Chapter participated along with the Chinkchewunaska Chapter, DAR, in a grave dedication for Lt. Benjamin Ennis on Sept. 13. Ennis was killed in the April 20, 1780 Battle of Coneshaugh, at Raymondskill, Pennsylvania. At the battle, the Patriot militia faced a combined force of Tories and Chief Joseph Brant's Mohawks. The Westbrook/Minisink Burial Ground, where the dedication took place, is near the opposite bank of the Delaware River from the battlefield off of the Old Mine Road in Sandyston Township, Sussex County, New



NEW MEXICO SOCIETY

Three Rivers Chapter

The Three Rivers Chapter inducted a new member, Dale Henry Ely, a descendant of Gaspar Ricket (Washington County, Pennsylvania Militia). Chapter President Kris D. Jones conducted the July 18 ceremony. The certificate was presented by NMSSAR President Andrew Lyngar and the rosette was pinned on by Chapter Registrar and Past President Doug Smith.



From left, Chapter President Kris D. Jones, Compatriot Dale H. Ely, Registrar and Past President Doug Smith, and NMSSAR President Andrew Lyngar.

EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY (New York)

Compatriot Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919)

The SAR motto is "Libertas et Patria," which is Latin for "Liberty and Country." Compatriot Roosevelt lived by that motto. His life of service to the United States was one of commitment to defending liberty. He was the champion of freedom against the abuses of power and special interests, whether in politics or business. He was the "Trustbuster," a man who believed in government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Jersey. Among those attending were Ennis' fourth-great grandnephew, Gerald DeGroat, president of the Rosenkrans Chapter; and Patte Frato, president of the Sandyston Township Historical Society.



From left, Long Island Chapter Treasurer Gene Visnefsky, Empire State Society President Duane Booth, Vice President General of the North Atlantic District Peter Goebel and Long Island Chapter President and Trustee Joseph Vermaelen.

Compatriot Roosevelt loved his country. He defended it in battle, receiving its highest award for his bravery. He loved its many open fields, rivers and mountains, preserving thousands of acres for future Americans. He was dedicated to the idea that America was an agent of good, a noble nation, which by its witness to freedom and truth, would lead the world to a better tomorrow.

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The Empire State Society celebrated the 125th anniversary of the SAR Sept. 12 in Oyster Bay, NY. The day's activities included a presidential grave-marking ceremony (above) for Theodore Roosevelt (who was a member of the ESSAR) and a tour of his historic home, Sagamore Hill (below). More than 100 members of the SAR, DAR and Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War attended the event, which was sponsored by the Long Island Chapter, SAR. More than \$2,000 was raised for homeless veterans on Long Island.





NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY

Lt. Col. Gary O. Green presented a historical look at the American Revolution based loosely on the Newberry Honor book, *My Brother Sam is Dead!* by James Lincoln Collier and Christopher Collier.

He spoke to the eighth-grade classes of South Brunswick Middle School on Constitution Day, Sept. 17, and covered the clothing of the militia and Continental Line, the Intolerable Acts that led to the Mecklenburg and eventually the Halifax Resolves, and two weapons of war, the Brown Bess and the Espontoon.

He discussed the relationship to the American Revolution of the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution, the Federalist Papers and finally the Bill of Rights.

In describing the American Revolution to the classes, he included references to the three Revolutionary War flags of North Carolina, the Mecklenburg Flag, the Bladen-Brunswick Militia flag and the Guilford Courthouse flag and tied the Revolution to the North Carolina flag as well as the U.S. flag.

The presentation also involved the students in learning some drill activities using the technique developed by Baron von Steuben; he taught a small squad of students who then taught another group of students and eventually all 260 students participated in the drill activity.

The 45-minute presentation ended with Green presenting a Flag Certificate to Principal David Ruth and the three eighth-grade students who raise and lower the flag daily. Green also presented three "America's Heritage, an Adventure in Liberty" CDs to the eighth-grade teachers to be used in their presentation of the American Revolution.

Ruth remarked, "I learned more about the American Revolution in 45 minutes than I had learned in 20 years as a teacher."

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America's Revolutionary War included Patriots with different ethnic backgrounds, although the diversity of the first American Army has not been well-publicized. Many of these early American heroes have been honored and remembered through gravesite markings, ceremonies and patriotic remembrances. But there was a small group of Patriots in eastern North Carolina who, until last year, had been largely forgotten for their bravery and contributions to American independence.

On Aug. 8, NCSSAR hosted a ceremony honoring the first male descendant of several of those previously forgotten Revolutionary War Patriots of the North Harlowe community by inducting Edward Earl Carter as one of its newest

compatriots and the second African-American compatriot of the NCSSAR.

Carter is from North Harlowe, but lives in Greenville, N.C., where he is a retired pharmaceutical executive and a former mayor. He is married to the former Evelyn Jean Simpson; they have three daughters and eight grandchildren. Many of his family and friends attended the ceremony along with compatriots from across the state.

While not widely known, families of Free Persons of Color settled the Harlowe communities of Craven and Carteret counties before the Revolution and many of their descendants still live in the area. "These families furnished at least 14 of their men to fight for the cause of liberty throughout the Revolution," said Jim Wood, former state

president. "They fought from the battles around New York and New Jersey in the early part of the war, through Valley Forge, where the American Army was truly born, the battles in Pennsylvania, both sieges of Charleston, and the battles of the Southern Campaigns that ended the war."

With Carter's induction, there are now both male and female descendants of these previously forgotten Revolutionary War Patriots of North Harlowe who are members of the both the SAR and DAR.

Blue Ridge Mountains Chapter

On June 27 the chapter conducted a Patriot grave dedication for Henry Parks.

Independence Day was celebrated at the First United Methodist Church of Union County with musket firings and the display of the traveling trunk and flags. A new feature of the traveling trunk was the use of constructed games so that children could play games used by our ancestors. The church event was for the public and expanded the county's July 4th celebration with the public invited to the festivities and to watch the Union County fireworks.

On Aug. 22, the chapter participated in the 11th annual Hogsed Youth Conservation Day at Brasstown, N.C. This event was organized to show children the beauty and opportunities of the outdoors, especially children ages 5-18. The chapter's display of the traveling trunk, period games and musket demonstrations were a perfect match for the two organizations' objectives. A new feature of the traveling trunk was a small zip-close bag of material samples showing the use of wood, sassafras, beeswax and wampum given to each of child.

Col. Alexander Erwin Chapter

At the historic McDowell House in Morganton, N.C., the NCSSAR convened to charter its newest chapter, which is named in memory of Revolutionary War hero Col. Alexander Erwin, a combatant at the Battle of Kings



Mountain who later served as a public official and legislator in Burke County, N.C. He attained the rank of colonel in the Burke County Militia.

Under the direction of newly installed Chapter President Wayne Davis, the chapter will carry on the traditions of Col. Erwin in remembering the accomplishments of Burke County residents during the Revolutionary War.

NCSSAR President Tim Berly inducted 11 new SAR members to fulfill the requirements for starting a chapter. President Berly also installed the new officers, who attended the ceremony. The elected chapter officers include Vice President Robert Pruett, Secretary Arthur Kirk Emmons, Treasurer Bud Ayers, Registrar Scott Coley and Historian Scott Davis.

Berly then presented the chapter charter to Davis along with a podium banner, a booklet of SAR guidelines, a copy of the U.S. Constitution and a gavel to properly identify and commence chapter activities. A reception luncheon followed the ceremony with camaraderie being the main course.

With the strong support of the North Carolina Society DAR District 1 Director Kay Dignon and the Quaker Meadows Chapter DAR Regent Patricia Baldi-Davis, the Col. Alexander Erwin Chapter should be successful.

Mecklenburg Chapter

The Mecklenburg Chapter marked the grave of 25-year Compatriot Col. Charles L. Crain, USA (Ret.), who served in the U.S. Army in three wars: World War II, Korea and Vietnam.

He participated in five campaigns during WW II as an infantry company commander, three campaigns in Korea as an infantry battalion commander and in Vietnam as a division advisor to the Ninth Vietnamese Infantry Division.

"Charles earned many military awards, including the Silver Star, Purple Heart, Bronze Star, Combat Infantry Badge with Star, Legion of Merit, Air Medal and Cross of Gallantry (Vietnam)," said Chapter President Jay Joyce. "In addition to all of those awards, Charles was a loving husband of 65 years to his wife, Betty, and a wonderful father to his daughter, Marilyn."

The grave marking ceremony included a professional bagpiper, the North Carolina and South Carolina SAR Color Guard, and a professional vocalist to sing patriotic hymns.



OHIO SOCIETY

Commemorating the Patriots of Fort Laurens

The Ohio Society hosted its annual Fort Laurens Memorial Service at the site of this historic Revolutionary War fort in Bolivar, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, on July 25. SAR members attend this ceremony each year, and pay homage to the American soldiers who died there in its siege in 1779 by British forces and their Native American allies. Compatriots came from Ohio,

Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia and Pennsylvania to participate in this year's activities, considered a national event.

In addition to the SAR, patriotic groups and organizations in attendance included the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Children of the American Revolution, the Daughters of 1812 and the Friends of Fort Laurens Foundation.

A color guard of members from the aforementioned SAR state societies presented the national colors, and stood guard in a circle around the Tomb of the Unknown Patriot of the American Revolution, while 35 wreaths were placed at the grave.

The keynote speaker was Virginia Compatriot Bob Bowen, past Historian General and Registrar General of the NSSAR.

The ceremony concluded with a musket salute, taps, and the retirement of the national colors.

The Fort Laurens Historic Site is owned by the Ohio History Connection, and is managed by the Zoar Community Association, without whose support this event would not have been possible.

Cincinnati Chapter

Chapter SAR Secretary Lee Wilkerson was honored for his military service in the Vietnam War at the Ohio Society Daughters of the American Revolution's Vietnam 50th Anniversary Commemoration Luncheon at the Columbus Airport Marriott Hotel. Fifty-seven veterans were recognized at the Aug. 15 event. Each was given a packet of thank-you notes, an OSDAR certificate of appreciation, and was greeted by NSDAR President General Lynn Forney Young.

More than 2,700 notes were prepared as part of a Veterans Project by members of the OSDAR, members of the Ohio Society SAR Ladies Auxiliary, and children from Cincinnati elementary schools. Compatriot Wilkerson, who attended as a guest of the John Reily Chapter, DAR,

described the moving letters, and a gift to be welcomed by any serviceman deployed to war. More than 400 attended the luncheon.

Ewings Chapter

The Ewings Chapter hosted a Patriot grave-marking ceremony on June 20 for Revolutionary War Patriot Jacob Cowdery (1762-1846). Held at the Cowdery Cemetery in Long Bottom, Meigs County, Ohio, it was attended by members of the Ewings, Hocking Valley and Marietta chapters of the SAR.

Descendants and family members from Utah, Texas, Arizona, Virginia and West Virginia contributed to Patriot Cowdery's gravestone and marker.

Hocking Valley Chapter

The Hocking Valley Chapter assisted in bringing the American Revolution to life for children attending a five-day "Liberty Camp" hosted by the Cornerstone Baptist Church near Logan, in Hocking County. The camp lasted three hours each evening and began Monday, Aug. 3. Children ages 8-12 were assigned to groups and began learning about the Magna Carta, Jamestown, the Pilgrims, and Colonial life. Compatriot John Dye assisted the teachers on these topics. The children were given "gold" coins for attending programs and giving correct answers to questions.

On Tuesday the children learned about events leading up to the American Revolution, including the Boston Tea Party for which the kids got to dump boxes of "tea" from a boat into the "harbor" of grass. Pastor Jim Walz appeared as Peter Muhlenberg and told the story of the Black Robe Regiment. Compatriots Bob Davis and Tom Hankins showed how to fold the U.S. flag and explained the meaning of each fold.

On Wednesday, the color guard presented the colors at the beginning of the program. Compatriots Hankins and Davis set up a tent and campsite and spoke to the children about the life of a soldier, his equipment, the battles and hardships while encamped at Valley Forge and Morristown (Foxy Hollow). Compatriots Dave Nessley and Paul Irwin presented the militia's role in the Revolution. The Liberty Camp instructors set up an area for the children to walk barefoot through ice water to give them an idea of the Patriot soldier's winter hardships. On this night, "King George" attempted to collect taxes by taking a portion of the children's hard-earned gold coins. He made the mistake of coming into the Continental Camp and was promptly encouraged to leave by bayonet point.

The Declaration of Independence and Constitution, as well a study of "The Star-Spangled Banner" were the focus of Thursday evening.

Dye shared his expertise on our founding documents that included copies of the documents, maps, illustrations, non-firing weapons, antiques, tools and other items.

On Friday the Liberty Camp concluded with a family potluck picnic, awards, and the Liberty Store (where the children could spend their gold coins). The Heritage Fife and Drum performed period music.

Northeastern Ohio Chapter

The Chapter presented the historic 19th-century Jefferson Depot Village a 43-star American flag and an SAR Certificate of Commendation in recognition of exemplary patriotism in its display of the United States flag.

Western Reserve Society

The Western Reserve Society Archibald Willard Color Guard, and Northeast Ohio Chapter Color Guard, participated June 12 in the 239th Flag Day anniversary, the



In front of the Jefferson Depot Village Post Office, from left: Steve Hinson, Venie Hinson, Andre Shirk, Dianne Gilbert, Jim Pildner, Kathy Pildner, Jean Dutton, Troy Bailey, Bob Howe, Jim Gilbert, Dan Matheke and Sue Matheke. (Photo by Christine Bailey)

U.S. Army's 240th birthday, and a naturalization ceremony held at the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum. Sponsored by the Association of the U.S. Army, The Early Settlers Association of the Western Reserve, and the Joint Veterans' Council of Cuyahoga County, the event took place on Friday since the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service, and U.S. District Court do not have naturalization ceremonies on weekends.

The program started with the posting of the colors by the U.S. Army Recruiting Battalion, Cleveland Post, followed by the SAR Color Guard. There were greetings from a number of dignitaries and groups including the U.S. Army's recognition of the Soldiers of the Year by Newton D. Baker, Greater Cleveland Chapter of AUSA. The honorees were Staff Sgt. Matthew D. Shafer, Private First Class Mark A. Horton II, and Staff Sgt. Warren E. Newton.

The guest speaker was Chief Judge Solomon Oliver Jr. of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, who swore in 30 new citizens.

The color guard included Compatriots John Franklin, Claude Custer, Lee MacBride of WRS, and Jim Gilbert and Dan Matheke of NEO, who retired the colors to close out the ceremony. Later, everyone congratulated the new citizens and the uniformed compatriots posed for pictures. Everyone enjoyed the Army's birthday cake.

A photo by Lisa DeJong of the Ohio Compatriots in front of the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame appeared on the front page of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* the next day.

OKLAHOMA SOCIETY

Past OKSSAR President Dr. Stuart Denslow and his wife, Oklahoma DAR Regent Dr. Orriene Denslow, were featured in a front-page story in the *Tulsa World*.

Orriene is motivated by her appreciation for veterans: "Too often, these (people) have not been thanked."

A retired educator, Orriene has been involved with DAR for nearly 30 years. Through 2016, she is the highest-ranking officer in the Oklahoma DAR, which has 3,040 members.



Dr. Orriene Denslow and her husband Dr. Stuart Denslow with their American Revolution-period costumes at their home in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

She and Stuart occasionally present history lessons at area schools. When they do, they are attired in American Revolution period costumes.

Stuart is a member of SAR, which seeks to "maintain and expand the meaning of patriotism, respect for our national symbols (and) the value of American citizenship."

Orriene seems most passionate about the DAR's work for military veterans and active members of the U.S. armed forces. If a veteran is short on money and needs fuel for a drive to a medical facility, the DAR can provide assistance. DAR members host parties at the Claremore Veterans Center. To military personnel stationed overseas, the DAR sends packages that include necessities like shaving cream and razors and treats like chewing gum and candy.

"Freedom is not free," Orriene said. "Anything we can do for our veterans, we're happy to do it. It's a privilege and an honor. It's heartwarming to shake their hand and thank them for their service. Too often, these (people) have not been thanked. That's hard for me to handle."

Members of the Tulsa area chapters of the Sons, Daughters and Children of the American Revolution celebrated the national Let Freedom Ring ceremony on the campus of the University of Tulsa. Pipe Major William



At the July 4th "Let Freedom Ring" ceremony in Tulsa were members of the Tulsa area Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

Tetric of the City of Tulsa Pipes and Drums Corps opened the ceremony with patriotic pipe music. Singer Susannah Brooks performed the national anthem and "My Country Tis of Thee." SAR Tulsa Chapter President Ron Painter led the program.

SAR and DAR members rang the Pergola Bell, one toll for each of the original 13 Colonies. The bell-ringing procession was led by Oklahoma DAR State Regent Orriene Denslow. Other ringers included Past Oklahoma SAR State President Stuart Denslow, DAR Tulsa Chapter Regent Debbie Barnes. DAR Capt. Peter Ankeny Chapter Regent Lorrie Vilbert, and DAR Rev. John Robinson Chapter Regent Sarah McGuire. Sharon Champlin and Janice Mcghee of the Green Country Society C.A.R. also rang the bell. Janice's daughter, Brianna, a C.A.R. member was in attendance. The event was well attended and received local television coverage.

Tulsa Chapter Compatriot Loyd Means was recently featured in the *Tulsa World* business and legal news. The story was as follows:

George Washington greeted each of the 64 new U.S.

citizens following the naturalization ceremony. Washington, aka Loyd Means, is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and attends the monthly ceremony, whether at the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Oklahoma or offsite at area schools. Means, wearing a replica of Washington's uniform, congratulated each of the new citizens and wished them well in the future. He smiled and noted that people "love to have their picture taken with George."

Means has been a member of SAR for eight years, but didn't know the organization existed until his wife, Marilyn, joined the DAR.



PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY

Coachella Chapter

In a cornfield near Garrett, Pennsylvania, members of Sons of the American Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution joined local town officers and about 75 others to march out to a burial site for a ceremony to honor Patriot Jacob Andreas Walker.

H. Lee Walker, with the drum, is president of the Coachella Chapter.

Continental Congress Chapter

Pennsylvania Society President Joseph McMullen accompanied Chapter President Richard McGeary and Chapter Past President Guy Lisowski in presenting a Flag Certificate and a 13-star flag to the senior officers of Lift, Inc., at the company's Mountville, Pa., headquarters July 14.

Compatriot Lisowski had been impressed for some time by the company's prominent display of a 20-by-30-foot American flag 80 feet above the ground as he drove along Route 30 to chapter meetings in York. He recommended to McGeary that Lift, Inc., be recognized for its patriotism in placing such a large flag along a major artery in southern Pennsylvania. McGeary enthusiastically agreed that the company should be honored for its good citizenship in flying Old Glory so the many motorists who pass by daily can be reminded of the sacrifices made to establish and protect our country.

Lift, Inc., a forklift company, displays the flag at four of its six locations in central Pennsylvania. Company officials said they take the American flag seriously and display it properly by lighting it at night and repairing or replacing it as it wears. Each location also has a 20-by-38-foot special flag that is displayed on certain holidays. They said they take great pride in placing the large flag where it is quite visible from the adjacent highway, and they enjoy when truckers blow their horns in salute as they drive by and when people take



From left, Kirk Sears, vice-president, Lift, Inc.; Joseph McMullen, Pennsylvania Society president; Donald Herman, president, Lift, Inc.; Richard McGeary, chapter president; Guy Lisowski, chapter past president; and Mark Johnson, general manager, Lift, Inc.

the time to call and thank them for the splendid sight of a large American flag fluttering in the breeze.

Fort Jackson Chapter

Members of the Fort Jackson Chapter held a Flag Day ceremony on the steps of the Greene County Court House. The Betsy Ross Flag was hoisted and flown over the building.

TEXAS SOCIETY

North Texas Chapter

The North Texas Color Guard participated in the Legion of Honor ceremony. From left, Alan Johnson (Plano), Dan Reed (Plano), Walt Thomas (East Fork Trinity), Bill Watts (East Fork Trinity), Tom Whitelock (Dallas), John Greer (East Fork Trinity), Robert Kittrell (Dallas), and George Ramphrey (Dallas).



TENNESSEE SOCIETY

As is traditional, there was a large color guard presence at the Gathering at Sycamore Shoals on Sept. 19.



San Antonio Chapter

Compatriot Rev. James Taylor was the master of ceremonies for the fifth Toolbox Distribution on July 25 at the Operation Homefront Village. Guest speakers were Dr. Sam Powell, chairman of the SAR Foundation Board, and Project Operation Toolbox Founder Bud Sheppard, a World War II veteran. Each spoke of his appreciation for the warriors and their families for their military service and thanked them for their dedication and service our country.

Project Operation Toolbox was established in 2013 and organized by the Resource Exchange Association in North Carolina. The toolboxes are assembled from donations made by industries and businesses to major suppliers of tool products. The community service project supports wounded warriors and their families. A toolbox, valued at up to \$1,000, is gifted to each Purple Heart recipient when he or she is ready to move to a private home. Until this event, the San Antonio Chapter had presented 100 toolboxes in the San Antonio area. This event provided toolboxes to 20 warrior families who are living at the Village.

Also attending the event was President General (2009-10) Edward F. Butler, a member of the San Antonio Chapter.

Compatriot Peter Baron gave an historical overview of the uniforms worn by chapter members attending and a brief overview of the weapons used by soldiers during the Revolution. The children of warrior families were allowed to hold a replica of a 75-caliber flintlock musket.



SAR Foundation President Sam Powell discusses Project Operation Toolbox in San Antonio.



VERMONT SOCIETY

The Vermont Society SAR (above) joined forces with the DAR, 2nd Continental Regiment of Artillery, the Hoosick Township Historical Society and others at the Bennington Memorial Aug. 16.

The crowd of more than 100 gathered on the Bennington Battlefield in remembrance of the victory by a Colonial force comprising 2,000 militiamen over a detachment of 700 British soldiers under the command of Lt. Col. Friedrich Baum. The battle occurred 238 years ago, Aug. 16, 1777.



Billy Mitchell presents the Bronze Good Citizenship Medal to Becky Bryant.

VIRGINIA SOCIETY

The Lt. David Cox Chapter held its 67th annual anniversary and awards recognition luncheon on Aug. 22. The meeting was held jointly with the Appalachian Trail Chapter, New River Pioneer Chapter and Stuart Wilderness Road Chapter, DAR; and the John Carroll Society, C.A.R.

Special guests included VASSAR President Dr. Reverdy E. Wright; Regent Lavaughn Edwards, New River Pioneers Chapter, DAR; Effie Thompson, first vice-regent of the Appalachian Chapter, DAR; Carolyn Honeycutt, Becky Bryant and family; and prospective new members Ricky Dalton and Donald Trausneck.

After the luncheon, the SAR Law Enforcement Commendation Medal was presented to Honeycutt, retired Carroll County circuit court clerk, who served 24 years in office and was a true friend for the preservation of county



Liberty Man Larry W. Johnson

historical documents and records so that future generations will have access to their history.

The SAR Bronze Good Citizenship Medal was presented to Bryant for her many years of dedicated volunteer service in the Carroll Galax area. From sponsoring a cottage at the Southwestern Training Center for people with intellectual disabilities to volunteering at area hospitals and nursing homes, Bryant exemplifies the SAR principles of good citizenship.

Col. James Wood II Chapter

Clergyman and retired teacher Larry W. Johnson is a husband, father and grandfather (17 grandchildren).

After spending many years researching his forefathers, the past president of the Col. James Wood II Chapter in Winchester, Virginia, discovered some exciting truths regarding a fourth-great grandfather named Abel Johnston who served during the American Revolution. Due to the required testimony about Pvt. Johnston before awarding his pension to his widow, many stories were recorded, allowing Compatriot Johnson to learn much more than is usually known about a relative so long removed. These were stories he wanted to share with his grandchildren and others—details of which today's young people can hardly imagine.

In his search to know Abel Johnston better, Johnson collected authentic gear, supplies and even clothing his forefather would have worn. It's all worked into his

program, "Liberty Man: the Story of a Young Private Called to Fight for Freedom."

A history major, Johnson has a unique gift of storytelling and relating to children. Adults are enthralled as well, perhaps as they try to test his knowledge and his ability to stay in character. His hope is to so excite children about history that they begin to want to know more.

The presentation is from the view of the private, which makes it unique. The program can be as simple or as in-depth as the teacher and/or the age of the students dictate.

Those interested in Johnson's live history presentation may reach him at (540) 635-5521 or by visiting www.libertyman.net.

A "Liberty Man" was a Patriot versus a Loyalist, known as a "King's Man." "Horse" was term for the cavalryman or dragoon as "Foot" was for an infantry unit.



WASHINGTON SOCIETY

Color Guard Vice Commander Stan Wills greeted the Honor Flight at the Spokane Airport at 2 a.m. with two unusual flags. Compatriot Wills and Lt. Dale Ryan posted the original World War II flags—and 48-Star and the only remaining Magic Carpet Ride.

John Paul Jones Chapter

The John Paul Jones Chapter Color Guard manned a tent along with the Port Angeles Chapter DAR, at the Northwest Colonial Festival. Held at the George Washington Inn, the occasion included re-enactment of the Battles of Lexington and Concord by ye 2nd Connecticut Militia up from the South. Casualties occurred from both the battle and the heat of combat.

The intrepid SAR color guardsmen provided history, education and patriotism to the public. Thanks go to Col. Doug Nelson, brigade commander; JPJ Chapter Color Guard Captain Fred Gilbert; and Color Guardsmen 1st Lt. Mick Hersey and David Irons for a great chapter event. Thanks also to honorary WASSAR Color Guardsman Vern Frykholm (George Washington) for alerting the chapter to this event.

Visit WASSAR Facebook page to see pictures courtesy of Mick Hersey.



WISCONSIN SOCIETY

Rest stops not already named along Wisconsin freeways are being dedicated to American conflicts and veterans groups. The rest stop near Exit 113 of Interstate-39/90/94 near Portage, Wisconsin, was dedicated July 1. Several veterans groups participated, led by the white-bearded former state senator and Marine Vietnam veteran Dave Zien.

Also attending were state police troopers, Wisconsin Department of Transportation managers, and members of the The Sons of the American Revolution. This rest stop reminds passersby of the importance of the Revolution in U.S. history. As such, Stephen Tainter Chapter President

James Noble and WISSAR President Roger Boeker donned their color guard uniforms for the salute. Noble carried the Betsy Ross flag while Boeker carried the Brown Bess flintlock for the ceremony. A Madison television station interviewed Compatriot Noble.

WYOMING SOCIETY

In a formal ceremony in the State Capitol, Wyoming Gov. Matthew H. Mead signed a proclamation marking July 7 as “Sons of the American Revolution Day” in Wyoming,

commemorating the Wyoming Society’s 106th anniversary.

Attending the proclamation ceremony were Judge Robert Allen, WYSSAR Trustee; Col. David Thompson, WYSSAR president; William Teter, past Vice President General, Intermountain District; current WYSSAR Registrar Darla Teter, past state regent, Daughters of the American Revolution; and Edward Thompson Jr., WYSSAR World War II Veterans Corps member.

The governor’s proclamation acknowledges the achievements of the WYSSAR from July 2, 2014, to July 7, 2015. The NSSAR recognized WYSSAR with three awards in 2014, and the WYSSAR built two chapters for the first time in its 106-year history. The first WYSSAR informational pamphlet was also developed. WYSSAR established the War Veterans Recognition Committee with Vietnam veteran and State Trustee Allen as chairman, recognizing WYSSAR WWII Corps members in May 2015.

State President Thompson presented Gov. Mead with a copy of the pamphlet and the SAR coin, and recognized staff members of the governor’s office with engraved eagle statuettes for their



From left, Edward Thompson Jr.; State President Col. David Thompson; Gov. Matthew Mead; State Trustee Judge Robert Allen; State Registrar William Teter; and past State DAR Regent Darla Teter at the Wyoming Governor’s Proclamation Ceremony, July 7, 2015.



From left, Edward Thompson Jr.; State President Col. David Thompson; State Trustee Judge Robert Allen; and State Registrar Mr. William Teter at the Wyoming Governor’s Proclamation Ceremony, July 7.

assistance in coordinating the historic event. On July 5 the Cheyenne and Casper newspapers covered the society in a feature article. KTWO television filmed the proclamation event and interviewed State President Thompson as a feature story highlighting the society’s goals to grow and build local chapters.



The High Plains Chapter

NSSAR Registrar General Russell DeVenney and his wife, Laura; NSSAR Inspector General Warren Alter; District Vice President General John Robinson and his wife, Barbara; DAR Vice President General Mary Agnes McAleenan; and Wyoming Society DAR Regent Susan Haines. Honored guests at the High Plains Chapter-hosted SAR-DAR Fellowship & Recognition event in Cheyenne were VPG Robinson presented State President David Thompson with the District Meritorious Service Medal for his outstanding leadership since taking office in 2014. U.S. Sens. Michael B. Enzi and John Barrasso, M.D., sent letters of greeting, which WYSSAR President Thompson read aloud.

Robinson presented seven NSSAR Awards earned by Wyoming at the 125th National Congress, and awarded the Liberty Medal to State Registrar Bill Teter (oak leaf cluster) and State Secretary/Treasurer Lt. Col. Ed Dutton. Robinson presented the VPG Certificate to Bill Teter for his service as District VPG during 2009-2010 and 2013-2014; and the NSSAR Librarian General’s letter acknowledging Edward Thompson and State President Thompson as Benjamin Franklin-level contributors to the National SAR Library.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE® Statement of Ownership, Management, and Circulation (All Periodicals Publications Except Requester Publications)

1. Publication Title: THE SAR MAGAZINE
 2. Publication Number: 609-280
 3. Filing Date: 9/28/15
 4. Issue Frequency: QUARTERLY
 5. Number of Issues Published Annually: 4
 6. Annual Subscription Price: \$10.00
 7. Complete Mailing Address of Known Office of Publication (Not printer) (Street, city, county, state, and ZIP+4®): 809 WEST MAIN ST LOUISVILLE KY 40202
 8. Complete Mailing Address of Headquarters or General Business Office of Publisher (Not printer): 809 WEST MAIN ST LOUISVILLE KY 40202
 9. Full Name and Complete Mailing Address of Publisher, Editor, and Managing Editor (Do not leave blank): STEVEN M VEST P.O. BOX 557, FRANKFORT, KY 40602; DON SHAW c/o NSSAR 809 WEST MAIN ST LOUISVILLE KY 40202
 10. Owner (Do not leave blank. If the publication is owned by a corporation, give the name and address of the corporation immediately followed by the names and addresses of all stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of the total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, give the names and addresses of the individual owners. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, give its name and address as well as those of each individual owner. If the publication is published by a nonprofit organization, give its name and address.) NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION 809 WEST MAIN ST LOUISVILLE KY 40202
 11. Known Bondholders, Mortgagees, and Other Security Holders Owning or Holding 1 Percent or More of Total Amount of Bonds, Mortgages, or Other Securities. If none, check box: None
 12. Tax Status (For completion by nonprofit organizations authorized to mail at nonprofit rates) (Check one): Has Not Changed During Preceding 12 Months; Has Changed During Preceding 12 Months (Publisher must submit explanation of change with this statement)

13. Publication Title: THE SAR MAGAZINE
 14. Issue Date for Circulation Data Below: 8/27/15

15. Extent and Nature of Circulation

		Average No. Copies Each Issue During Preceding 12 Months	No. Copies of Single Issue Published Nearest to Filing Date
a. Total Number of Copies (Net press run)			
		30,516	30,915
b. Paid Circulation (By Mail and Outside the Mail)			
(1)	Mailed Outside-County Paid Subscriptions Stated on PS Form 3541 (Include paid distribution above nominal rate, advertiser's proof copies, and exchange copies)	30,133	30,519
(2)	Mailed In-County Paid Subscriptions Stated on PS Form 3541 (Include paid distribution above nominal rate, advertiser's proof copies, and exchange copies)		
(3)	Paid Distribution Outside the Mail Including Sales Through Dealers and Carriers, Street Vendors, Counter Sales, and Other Paid Distribution Outside USPS®		
(4)	Paid Distribution by Other Classes of Mail Through the USPS (e.g., First-Class Mail®)		
c. Total Paid Distribution (Sum of 15b (1), (2), (3), and (4))		30,133	30,519
d. Free or Nominal Rate Distribution (By Mail and Outside the Mail)			
(1)	Free or Nominal Rate Outside-County Copies Included on PS Form 3541	31	31
(2)	Free or Nominal Rate In-County Copies Included on PS Form 3541		
(3)	Free or Nominal Rate Copies Mailed at Other Classes Through the USPS (e.g., First-Class Mail)	40	30
(4)	Free or Nominal Rate Distribution Outside the Mail (Carriers or other means)	20	20
e. Total Free or Nominal Rate Distribution (Sum of 15d (1), (2), (3), and (4))		91	81
f. Total Distribution (Sum of 15c and 15e)		30,224	30,600
g. Copies not Distributed (See Instructions to Publishers #4 (page #3))		292	315
h. Total (Sum of 15f and g)		30,516	30,915
i. Percent Paid (15c divided by 15f times 100)		99.70	99.74

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16. Electronic Copy Circulation

		Average No. Copies Each Issue During Preceding 12 Months	No. Copies of Single Issue Published Nearest to Filing Date
a. Paid Electronic Copies			
b. Total Paid Print Copies (Line 15c) + Paid Electronic Copies (Line 16a)		30,133	30,519
c. Total Print Distribution (Line 15f) + Paid Electronic Copies (Line 16a)		30,224	30,600
d. Percent Paid (Both Print & Electronic Copies) (16b divided by 16c x 100)		99.70	99.74

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17. Publication of Statement of Ownership
 If the publication is a general publication, publication of this statement is required. Will be printed in the Fall 2015 issue of this publication. Publication not required.

18. Signature and Title of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager, or Owner: Mary Butts, BUSINESS MANAGER, Date: 9/28/15

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Welcome New Members

NSSAR membership as of November 1, 2015 is 34,279. Numbers indicate total new members since last issue. Patriot ancestor is identified after new member's name.

Alabama (37)
 William Joseph Alverson Jr., 195544,
 John Graves McClure
 Jackson Gibbs Beatty Jr., 195705, Joseph Watford
 William James Brooks, 196280,
 George Keyser/Kyser
 David Dale Brown, 196060, Thomas Appleton

Richard Meredith Champion, 195801, William
 Champion
 Donald Lee Christian Jr., 195802, Thomas Hubbard
 David Michael Clark, 196279, Richard Henry Lee
 James Treadwell Davis Sr., 196063, Thomas Bonner
 James Treadwell Davis Jr., 196064, Thomas Bonner
 Glenn Madison Davis, 196065, Thomas Bonner

James Treadwell Davis III, 196066, Thomas Bonner
 David Graham Davis, 196067, Thomas Bonner
 Richard Wyman Healy Jr., 196278,
 Benjamin Dolbier
 Clyde Clinton Howell, 195703, Joseph Watford
 Harry Claypool Howell IV, 195702, Joseph Watford
 Harry Claypool Howell III, 195701, Joseph Watford
 Lawrence Herman Kilgore, 196061,
 Harmon Latture
 Fletcher Shane Killingsworth, 195545, James Goss
 Martin Joseph Lunsford, 196361, Richard Hudson
 Gordon Gayle Lunsford, 196360, Richard Hudson
 Marvin Conrad Lunsford, 196359, Richard Hudson
 Arthur Wooten Orr, 196074, Christopher Orr
 John Christian Payne, 195799, Hugh Boyd
 Richard Longshore Posey, 195800, Hezekiah Posey
 Jerry Lynn Purcell, 196073, Adam Meek
 James Floyd Reighard, 196072, Daniel Noyes
 Braden Lee Roberson, 195548, Nicholas Young
 Brian Lee Roberson, 195547, Nicholas Young
 Donald L. Roberson, 195546, Nicholas Young
 Davis Grier Ruston, 196069, Thomas Bonner
 Griffin James Ruston, 196070, Thomas Bonner
 Joseph Earl Smith, 196449, Martin Key, Jr.
 Grayson Morgan Smith, 195549, Nicholas Young
 Michael Davis Stricklin, 196068, Thomas Bonner
 George Malcolm Taylor IV, 195704, Joseph Watford

In Our Memory



Paul Atwell Palmer	145011	CT
Stephen Howard Carlson	192569	FL
Gerald Duane Cash	175608	FL
Thomas Maxwell Guilford Jr.	181311	FL
Jack Owen Hackett	186527	FL
Frank Hans Nolte	182682	FL
Ronald William Ryan	164451	FL
Hugh Van Seaton	171737	FL
Dixon Mitchell Smith	149621	FL
Allan Michael Stewart	144188	FL
Rodney Earl Bennett	172654	GA
Thomas Paul Harden	180878	GA
Glenn Stanley Smith	152012	GA
Eugene A. Goff	147257	IL
David Herman Kadolph	187703	IL
George Thomas Lawrence	164815	IL
Joseph G. O'Connell	112240	IL
Timothy Edgar Jacobs	193463	IN
Ronald Dean Mitchell	179210	IN
Rickey Lee Winters	185992	IN
Robert Dean Wiseman	122792	IN
Robert Fred Roseberry, USA	171481	KS
Richard Duane Standrich	120982	KS
Ralph Lewis Spillman	181271	KY
James Russell Wright	196121	KY
Raymond Cleaveland Allen	40411	MA
Robert Wynter Davies	137063	MD
George H. Hull	75256	MD
Carl Warren Penland	171159	MD
David Alton Parsons	182158	ME
Edgar George Gordon Jr.	163882	MI
Douglas John Read	148959	MI
Gerald Clinton Strain	180707	MI
Stuart Henry Markham III	189856	MN
Gary Monroe Printup	181690	MN
Frank William Adams	144390	MO
Roger Carlton Duffield	158508	MO
James Oliver McReynolds	151110	MO

Continued on next page

Continued from preceding page

William Sinclair Cohn Glenn	179592	MS
Cecil Harold Snodgrass	173987	MS
Keith Pickens Thomas	189712	MS
L.G. Young	146854	MS
Winston Walden Pulliam	166081	NC
Luther Palmer Johnson, MD	176184	NE
William Oscar Reutelhuber	136712	NJ
Almon L. Copley	107524	NV
William Bernhard Schmidt	151327	NV
Gary Austin Gibbons	173200	NY
John Hoye	147857	NY
Harry Quinton Phair	190425	NY
Arnold Everett Vernoy	151079	NY
Gregory David Cox	183990	OH
Robert Eugene Frisbey	196341	OH
Charles Eugene Wilson	151985	OH
John Arlen Cawthon	190643	OK
Robert Glyn Trimble	143290	OK
Charles Henry Brown	195844	PA
Robert Whitmore Merryman	195847	PA
Linford S. Pensinger	101241	PA
Theodore Rectenwald	179725	PA
Richard S. Schweiker	64429	PA
Furman South III	84468	PA
Ulysses Grant Stockwell	196569	PA
Robert N. Thomson	56210	PA
Donald James Tressler	123904	PA
Albert William White	130790	PA
Robert Forrest Poyton	119903	RI
George Thomas Croft	147926	SC
William Murray Livingston	191300	SC
James Francis Bullard	196571	TN
John Thomas Clines	193703	TN
Benjamin H. Ernst Sr.	57603	TN
James Max Everhart	182653	TN
Rufus Anglen Lyle II	162095	TN
Michael Francis Miller	178311	TN
Martin Ray Tant, Ph.D.	188723	TN
James L. Boone Jr., EdD	100136	TX
Jack Richard Carney	132350	TX
Harold Kelley Garrett	155204	TX
Jeffrey Manton Meadows	142213	TX
William Stiles Morrow	166413	TX
Gary Munford	195688	TX
Herbert A. Ross	172314	TX
Clifford Van Slagle	147734	TX
Myron Fuller Steves	145573	TX
Eric Randall Tomanec	161596	TX
Stanley Warren Wells	187990	TX
John Robert Wilmeth	146242	TX
Jack Paul Bess Jr.	138272	VA
Albert Thurman Elswick	168709	VA
William Bagwell Goode III	153412	VA
James Stuart Jackson	196058	VA
Stuart E. Jones	106878	VA
Charles Mason McAllister	175458	VA
Sam Hicks McLain Jr.	164167	VA
Edward Morgan III	81579	VA
Junior Brown Nestor	131079	VA
Charles William Peters	172200	VA
Robert Kenneth Wineland	169060	VA
Maynard Harold Mires, MD	69369	VA
Paul Rodger Carson	185586	VT
Sean Jeremy Oliver	187845	WA
Allan Gilbert Osborne	194020	WA
William Leo Robinson	186080	WA
Jack S. Anderson	73126	WV
Richard Dabney Chapman	131691	WV
Warren Andrew Losh	195798	WV
Edward Merle Thompson Jr.	129386	WY

Jimmy Shane Wallace, 196071, Jeremiah Roden
 Robert Edward White, 196062, Obediah Scott

Alaska (2)
 Carroll Lane Hudson, 195550, Simon Hirons
 Douglas Lewis Shattuck, 196362, Joseph Shattuck

Arizona (6)
 Robert Mayo Denny II, 196363, Robert Denny
 Johnny B. Dunn, 195551, Ephraim Skiles
 Seth Daniel Nevers, 195552, Matthew Gayle/Gale
 Brandon Douglas Nevers, 195553,
 Matthew Gayle/Gale
 Gary George Nichols, 195706, Jaboz Nichols, Jr.
 Evan Rice Ziker, 195622, Michael Holderbaum

Arkansas (10)
 David Sherman Allen, 195803, James Allen
 Lance Paul Audirsch, 196282, James Standridge
 Luke Preston Audirsch, 196283,
 James Standridge
 Robert Thomson Bass, 196286, Samuel Bass
 Robert Gene Brashears, 196285,
 Thomas Robertson
 Anthony Gene Davis, 195554, Thomas Bullard
 John Houston Means II, 196284, Hugh Means
 Augustus Garland Gus Patterson, 196526,
 James Patterson
 James Jackson Price Sr, 196281,
 Adam Frederick Hamiter
 John Roger Rickard, 195623, George Rickard

California (62)
 Joseph Stener Arnold, 196454, Ephraim Wright Sr.
 Don Warington Beall, 195870, Samuel Beall, Jr.
 Harry Alvin Bellows III, 195973, Hugh Parks
 Michael Gilman Bland, 195970, Daniel Shelor
 Reid Thomas Bryan, 195874, Thomas West
 Peter Winfield Bueschen, 196452,
 Lindsey Joslyn/Joselyn/Joshlin
 Joseph Rodolfo Buzzi, 195873, Timothy Lull
 Frank Patrick Campo Jr., 195560, Henry Roush
 William Albert Cecil, 196530, Samuel Cecil
 Patrick William Cecil, 196531, Samuel Cecil
 Russell Cooper Cecil, 196532, Samuel Cecil
 George Robert Clarke, 196451, William Stives
 Daniel Jerome Curtis, 196168, John Dent
 James Jesse Davis, 195975, Thomas Ewing
 Jonathan Cobb Dickey, 196527, George James Yates
 Kevin Curran Downey, 196167, John Shillingford
 Gary Peter DuBois, 195877, Germain Dionne
 Colin Michael DuBois, 195878, Germain Dionne
 Joseph Kekai Fortun, 196164, Daniel Clafin
 Benjamin Makani Fortun, 196165, Daniel Clafin
 Douglas Alan Gosling, 195868, Samuel Sentelle
 Tyler Joseph Ham, 196171, Asa Joy
 Phillip Kenneth Hoge, 195971, William Hoge/Hogg
 David Christopher Hogshead, 195712,
 John Hogshead
 Joseph Paul Kennedy, 195869, William Moore
 Darren Scott Krider, 195558, Daniel Canfield
 Larry Dean Krider, 195557, Daniel Canfield
 Robert Kelly Laymon, 195710, Lawrence Kelly

Richard Franklin Leslie, 196169, John Story
 William Emory Lewis, 195556, Nathaniel Lewis
 Michael John Locke, 195875, Silas Rudd
 David Alan Locke, 195876, Silas Rudd
 Brian Allen Mason, 195559, John Chenoweth
 Stephen Roy McKernan, 195872, Timothy Lull
 Luke Hunter Merrell, 196580, George VanBuskirk
 Shawn Daniel Miller, 195713, Thomas Broadus
 Philip Edwin Mitchell, USMC, 196529,
 Thomas P. Wimbrow
 Robert Donald Morse, 196170, Joseph Morse
 Michael Glenn Muetz, 195974,
 Henry Coonrad/Conrad
 John Lawrence Mullen III, 195711, David Rush
 Kari Peter Neptune, 196172, Toby Gilmore
 Collin Joshua Kian Ming Norris, 195867,
 Joseph Norris
 Raymond Benedict Joseph Norris, 195866,
 Joseph Norris
 Lucas James Ontiveros, 196450, Jose Antonio
 Ontiveros
 Robert James Page Jr., 196533, John Culpepper
 Hudson William Paule, 195977, William Means
 Miller Phillip Paule, 195976, William Means
 David Everett Paulsen (Ret.), 195871,
 Elijah Alverson
 Trevor John Pratt, 195714, Stephen Jones
 Joseph Allan Reid, 196166, Lewis Hall
 Sterling Eaton Ruff, 195708, Philip Schleife Slifer
 Jonathan Eaton Ruff, 195707, Philip Schleife Slifer
 Jonathan Frederick Schuster, 195624, Artemas Ward

Elia Toufic Shahine, 195715, Stephen Jones
John Troufic Shahine, 195716, Stephen Jones
Daniel Patrick Shelton, 195972, James Brown
Robert Wilkes Steuben, 196453,
Jonathan Arnold Steuben
Mark William Torres, 195879, Samuel Alley
John Ward Willson Tunis III, 196528, Guile Wilson
Billy Ted Utley, 195709, William Utley
James Taylor Wyly, 195555, John Sevier
Cole Patrick Zehnder, 196455, Job Yale

Canada (1)

Douglas Clark Chamberlain, 196287, Isaac Miller

Colorado (23)

Scott Fischer Allen, 195626, John Reicherlsdorfer
Brady Scott Allen, 195627, John Reicherlsdorfer
Bruce Coleman Badger, 195625, Joseph Badger
David Nelson Berry, 196075, Francis Berry
Connor Robison Bramley, 196173, John Clark
Richard Charles Clark, 195880,
Benjamin Delavergne
Paul Howard Coates, 196077, John Lewis Coon
James Harry Coates, 196076, John Lewis Coon
Louis Edwin DaHarb, 195628, Lawrence Long
Dennis Howard Dickerson, 196456,
Thomas Dickinson
Christian Dane Eriksen, 196079, Barnett Idol
Jeffrey Charles Hemmerle, 196457, Joseph Peairs
David Alan Hollenbach USAF, 195561,
Nicholas Hollenbach
Clinton Gene MacKinnon, 195980, Malachi McCoy
Travis Wade MacKinnon, 195981, Malachi McCoy
Steven Charles Moreland, 195717, Jeremiah Kirk
Stephen Neal Palmer, 195979, Malachi McCoy
Richard Lee Palmer, 195978, Malachi McCoy
Harry Jennings Payne Jr., 196458, John Perry
Howard Frederick Pierpont Jr., 195982,
Samuel Blakeslee
Shawn Scott Smith, 195562, Henry Wax
Colton Bradley Westby, 196078, John Lewis Coon
Dean Austin Whitt, 195804, Daniel Green

Connecticut (19)

Ronald Bernard Adamowicz, 196290,
Lazarus House
John Alexander Bates, 196289, W. David Templeton
Steven Patrick Caulfield, 196175, Andrew Barr
Ryan Steven Caulfield, 196176, Andrew Barr
Robert Edward Donahue, 195983, John Scovil
Robert Alden Hale, 195563, William Douglas
Daniel Cameron Gustilo Hamar, 196080,
Eldad Taylor
Zachary Joseph Gustilo Hamar, 196081,
Eldad Taylor
Courtland Christopher Kinnie, 195564, Abel Kinne
Kenneth Alan MacDonald, 196291, Timothy Field
Richard James Mammana, 195565, John Howell
Bennett Woodruff Newman, 196083, David Lyon
Jeffrey Vincent Rabuffo, 196292, Nicholas Terhune
Mark Wayland Sheldon Sr., 196534, Palmer Sheldon
John Richard Sherman, 195718, Seth Paine
Philip Allen Shreffler, 195719, Daniel Downing
Henry Hamilton Stair II, 196288, William Bierce
Charles Kehm Wessendorf, 196174, George Dyer
Robert Channing Wheeler Jr., 196082,
John Wheeler

Dakota (8)

Steven Girard Knipe, 196460, Zebulon Whipple
William Walter Knipe, 196459, Zebulon Whipple
Keanen Xavier Schipke, 196366, Robert Love
Paul Harold Schipke, 196364, Robert Love
Brian Clay Schipke, 196365, Robert Love
Jonah Cadogan Spaeth, 196461, Zebulon Whipple
Joshua Walter Spaeth, 196463, Zebulon Whipple
Samuel Norman Spaeth, 196462, Zebulon Whipple

Delaware (1)

Jere Clark Wise, 196464, Robert Young

District of Columbia (6)

Tyler Joseph Farrar, 195629, Daniel Farrar
Thomas Cutter Hardy, 196535, William Tenney
Dean Austin Hess III, 196177, Michael Hess
James Allen Brister Mazars de Mazarin, 196537,
Nathan Perley
John Cody Parker, 196367, Michael Comer
Stephen Paul Rodriguez, 196536, Fletcher Prudden

Florida (76)

Mark Wayne Allen, 195881, Thomas McCoy
Steven Diago Ashdown, 196297, Samuel Jerome
Mark Alan Bednar, 196466, William Houston
Christopher Stuart Brown, 195882, Joshua Higgins
Mathew Lee Busman, 196187, George Sawyer
Joshua Thomas Carnes, 195815, John Wilkerson
Kenneth Christian Carnes, 195816, John Wilkerson
Tony Christopher Carnes, 195814, John Wilkerson
Michael Benton Centorino, 195985, Jacob Benton
Scott Graham Centorino, 195986, Jacob Benton
David Lee Munson Chestnut, 195567,
David Buffington
Clayton Cummings Cone, 196302, William Cone
Harry Cummings Cone Jr., 196301, William Cone
Martin Alexander Cone, 196303, William Cone
Chase Alton Davis, 196192, John Philip de Haas, Jr.
Keith Warren Davis, 196191, John Philip de Haas, Jr.
Warren Jay Davis, 196190, John Philip de Haas, Jr.
Dwight Donald Elam, 196467, Joseph Nickell
Lewis Sherwood Elliott, 195813, Martin Parker
Walter Fisher, 195637, Christian Fischer
Gary Fry, 196194, Albert Ammerman
William Edwin Gastfield Jr., 195984, Arthur Davis
Dennis Wayne Gibson, 195635, Peter VanBibber
Don Sylvester Hampton Jr., 196186, George Sawyer
William Hughes Hartman Sr., 196196, John Glover
Hartford Cheney Inlow, 196370, James Scott
Robert James Armstrong Irwin III, 196184,
Alexander McGrew
Harry Bruce Jamieson, 195990, Barnard Wood, II
Harmon Michael Jansheski, 195988,
Elisha Anderson
Jack Anderson Jansheski, 195987, Elisha Anderson
Thomas Parker Johnson, 196189, Joseph Daggett
Stephen Baron Johnson, 196468, Lewis Gilbert
Robin Bayard Ladd, 196193, Abner Ladd
Richard Allan Lane Sr, 195884, Isham Lane
Stuart Thomas Lane, 195885, Isham Lane
Jacob Scott Lane, 195887, Isham Lane
Richard Allan Lane Jr, 195886, Isham Lane
Bryan McVoy Langston, 195989, John Butt
Dexter Holman Lazenby Jr, 195883, Joshua Lazenby
Austin Wayne Lockhart, 196375, James Lockhart
Timothy John Martz, 195633, Daniel Chase
Earl Frederick Mathews Jr., 195636,
Benjamin Hollaway
Ellis Jackson McCarthy, 195724, Thomas Gaines
Joseph Russell McSpadden, 196294,
Archibald McSpadden
Joseph William Meerpohl, 195632, Sampson Evans
Anthony James Meerpohl, 195631, Sampson Evans
Gantt Winstead Meredith, 196539, John Earle
David Frederick Mirkley, 195811, Truelove Brewster
William Robert Mireley, 195812, Truelove Brewster
Jerry Dan Modisette, 196300, Thomas Walker
Haden Holden Moore, 195722, Simon Holden, Sr.
David Brian Munroe, 196296, Cephas Kent, Sr
David Bruce Munroe, 196295, Cephas Kent, Sr.
David Morris Nash, 196298, Hickerson Cosby
Robert Chad Nusbaum Jr., 196369, John Grinter
Thomas Elwell Palmer, 195630, John Cleveland
Conan Eric Peisen, 195810, John Frederick Iiams
Garland Edmond Pierce Jr., 195566,
Thomas Fleming/Flemming

James Willard Pippin, 196465, Solomon Pippin
Timothy Lewis Ralston, 196195, James Kell
David Lawrence Richards, 195725, Samuel Richards
Bradley Keith Richardson, 196299, Jane McDowell
Charles Morrison Robbins, 196188,
Brintnal Robbins
Christopher Charles Rollins, 195568,
Eleazer Slocum
Ryan Christopher Scott, 196538, Robert Lemon
Evan Noel Soileau, 195634, John Rambo
George Edward Sowards, 196368, John Chapman
Winfred LaMotte Thornton Sr., 195721,
Thomas Ramsey
William Garrett Winegar, 195888, Ashbel Winegar
Scott David Yakola, 195638, Josias Hall
Holden Taylor Yakola, 195723, Simon Holden, Sr.
Thomas Michael Zakrajsek, 196185,
Thomas Dawson
Andrew West Ziegenfus, 196373, Andrew Ziegenfus
Robert Allen Ziegenfus, 196372, Andrew Ziegenfus
Patrick Robert Ziegenfus, 196374, Andrew Ziegenfus
William John Ziegenfus, 196371, Andrew Ziegenfus

France (8)

Philippe Jean-Pierre Baudesson de Chanville d'Arc,
196204, Jean Francois Sollier
Foulques Pierre-Marie-Thierry d'Aboville, 196203,
Francois-Marie conte d'Aboville
Jean-Francois dit Yann Marie-Antoine de Guillebon,
196201, Joseph-Mathias Gerard de Rayneval
Etienne Marie-Francois-Xavier de Montaigne de
Poncis, 196197, Armand-Marc,
Comte de Montmorin Saint Herem
Antoine Marie-Jacques-Lucien Gascoine, 196199,
Jean-Baptiste de Turpin de Jouhe
Christophe Jean Laprun, 196202, Pierre Laprun
Nicolas Philippe-Marie-Benilde Rodier, 196198,
Charles-Rene Aque de La Voute
Timothee Alain-Jacques Royer, 196200,
Antoine Laroche

Georgia (72)

Ronald Louis Beale, 196394, Thomas Wilkinson Jr.
Mark Robert Bell, 196091, Samuel Bell
Brendan Moffitt Bell, 196092, Samuel Bell
Tony Mark Bellamy, 196093, Colesby Smith
Pierson Wesley Booth, 196378, John Connor
Campbell Collier Booth, 196379, John Connor
Paul Daniel Borowski, 196211, John Davenport
Durward Lanier Brantley, 195640, Lewis Lanier
Paul Eugene Bryant, 196392, John McDade
Michael Ryan Caldwell, 196208, Michael Hoppes
Samuel Cecil Chafin Jr., 196469, John Leftwich
Harry Aubrey Clark, 196380, Daniel Highsmith
David Hugh Collings, 195994, Elisha De Wolf
Zachary Lawrence Cone, 196390, Jacob Dantzler
Christopher Glen Coursey, 196395, James Wilson
Kirk Anderson Cressman, 196470,
Abraham Cressman
Stephen Wood Davidson, 195889, Samuel Scott
Herbert Lawrence Dennis, 195996, Casper Potterf
Robert Eric Denty III, 195642, Henry Hutto
Samuel Monroe Denty, 195643, Henry Hutto
Charles Alfred DeSaussure III, 195995,
Henry William DeSaussure
Christopher Frame, 196377, John Connor
James Miller Freeman, 195644, John Phinazee
Samuel Atticus Galanek, 196388, Jacob Dantzler
Christopher Paul Galanek, 196387, Jacob Dantzler
Jack Christopher Galanek, 196389, Jacob Dantzler
David Elven Goodson, 195641, Thomas Goodson
James Terry Greene, 195893, Nathaniel Jefferies
James McCarley Greene, 195895, Nathaniel Jefferies
Samuel Davenport Greene, 195894,
Nathaniel Jefferies
James Matthew Hanlon, 195648, Rufus Rose
Daniel Edward Hanlon IV, 195647, Rufus Rose

Rodney Jefferson Harville, 196094, Joseph Anderson
Charles Wayne Holley Jr, 195991, Higgins Coppinger
George Bardin Hooks, 196393, George Herndon
William Ransom Hurst, 195821, John Hurst
Kevin Nelson King, 196391, Jacob Kimberlin
Conner Anderson Kreide, 195890, James Blaine
Camden Jeffrey Kreide, 195891, James Blaine
Kendal Walter Kreide, 195892, James Blaine
Eric Stewart Kristianson, 195997, Eliphalet Hyde
James Louis Lemley, 196381, Thomas Gorby
Robert Karl Lemley, 196382, Thomas Gorby
Samuel Alexander Lemley, 196383, Thomas Gorby
John Porter McMeans, 195992, James McCracken
Paul Timothy McNair, 196376, Daniel McNair
Frederick Paul Meyer Jr., 196209, George Dameron
Warren Craig Michell, 196089, David Craig
William Dale Miller, 196090, John Gorsuch
Charles Alfred Mobley, 196210, Valentine Wysong
Matteo Monica IV, 196099, John Parmelee
Joseph Smith Moses, Jr., 196088, Thomas Conner, Jr.
Charles Callison Olson, 196386, William Hansard
Gary Lynn Page, 196384, Thomas Howard
William Hampton Parker IV, 195639,
William Hall Parker
Randall Scott Penland, 196101, Robert Penland
James Darrell Reese Jr., 196205, Drury Roberts
Colson Wesley Sapp, 196207, Drury Roberts
Kenneth Franklin Sharp, 196098, Thomas Breedlove
Douglas Jay Sharp, 196097, Thomas Breedlove
William James Simmemon, 195993,
William Ferguson
Ben Griffin Statham Jr., 196100, John Statham
James Thomas Strickland, 195820, Jacob Strickland
James Thomas Strickland Sr, 195819,
Jacob Strickland
Clyde Cebron Tuggle, 196095, David Phillips
James Paden Tuggle, 196096, David Phillips
John Randolph Wassell Jr., 195646,
Jonas Huntington
Joshua Eason White, 196206, Drury Roberts
Richard Dean Williams, 195817,
Johann Martin Schultz
Delmer Philip Fauntleroy Williams, 195818,
Johann Martin Schultz
Joe Alexander Wright III, 195645,
Hezekiah Alexander
Brian Eugene Zweifel, 196385, Christopher Shultz

Idaho (7)

Matthew Douglas Brechwald, 195822, Samuel
Hubbard Sr.
Allan Eugene McKenney, 196212, Paul Phelps
Terry Wayne Patterson, 196540, James Kirkpatrick
James Gary Post, 195998, Jacobus Post
James Gregory Post, 195999, Jacobus Post
Kamden Royal Seal, 196102, Ezra Pond Sr.
William Stanley Sturgeon, 195649,
John Bridgham Sr.

Illinois (59)

Timothy Edward Bailey, 195903, David Vawter
Stanley Lennox Bailey, 195904, David Vawter
Richard Glenn Barber, 195913, John Hacker
Nathan William Belfield, 195728, Perry Greene
Timothy Alan Belfield, 195726, Perry Greene
Thomas Alan Belfield, 195727, Perry Greene
Jeffrey Lee Conlee, 196551, Alexander Buchanan
Zachariah Harper Conlee, 196550,
Alexander Buchanan
Harold Junior Conlee, 196549, Alexander Buchanan
Kenneth James Costello, 196548,
Alexander Buchanan
Yancy Dee Costello, 196547, Alexander Buchanan
Charles Edward Dawes, 196543, John Daws
Zackary Adam Dawes, 196542, John Daws
Gerald Draper Dawes Jr., 196541, John Daws
Kelly Brian Dodsworth, 195731, Nathaniel Bell

John Wayne Evans, 196105, Aaron Moore
Anthony Chase Evans, 196106, Aaron Moore
Robert Campbell Faerber, 196474,
William Campbell
Robert Dale Fitzgerald, 196553, Henry Roush
Ethan Michael Freehill, 195908, John Barringer
Kyle David Freehill, 195907, John Barringer
William Mark Gillespie, 196475, Meriweather Smith
Gary Andre Gillham, 195732, Moses J. Wilder
Thomas Michael Graham, 196213, Joseph Spangler
Derek Jerome Groniger, 195901, John Reicherlsdorfer
Luke Arthur Groniger, 195902, John Reicherlsdorfer
Robert F. Hanssen, 196471, Abiel Boynton
Duane Alan Harms, 195823, Charles Polk
Dylan Thomas Richard Johnson, 195909,
John Barringer
Aaron William Kelso, 195898, Hugh Kelso
Caine William Kelso, 195897, Hugh Kelso
Paul Adam Kelso, 195896, Hugh Kelso
David Jacob Kelso, 195899, Hugh Kelso
Jefferson Davis Lilly II, 195914, Ralph Logsdon
Douglas Frederick Long, 196107,
Cadwallader Morris
Michael Alfred Walton Murray, 195900,
Ambrose Brewer
Justin Patrick Ottolini, 195912, Enoch Deason
Stanley Bert Pope, 196546, William Pope
Kenneth Dale Pope, 196545, William Pope
William Leon Stanley Pope, 196544, William Pope
William Francis Proper, 196214, Frederick Proper
James Allen Ramage, 196104, Abner Ramage
Scott Allen Ramage, 196103, Abner Ramage
Harold Sullivan Ray, 196476, James Rogers
Killian James Shearl, 195910, John Barringer
James Robert Shearl, 195905, John Barringer
James Baxter Shearl, 195906, John Barringer
Bradley O'Neal Spudich, 196000, Moses Pearson
John Douglas Stanton, 195911, Enoch Deason
Thomas Hulbert Tedeschi, 196473,
Joshua Walker Sr.
Anthony John Tedeschi II, 196472,
Joshua Walker Sr.
Jimmy Nelson Thomas, 196552, Adoniram Allen
Steven Ray Van Horn, 195729, Abraham Van Horne
Kristofer Todd Van Horn, 195730,
Abraham Van Horne
Earl LeRoy Wendt Jr., 196304, Mark Howe
Robert Champion Wilson Jr, 195733, Brazillai Colby
Wyatt William Wolpaw, 196556, Bernard Albright
Weston Kelly Wolpaw, 196555, Bernard Albright
Alec Justin Wolpaw, 196554, Bernard Albright

Indiana (31)

Samuel Byrd Baumberger, 195569, Elisha Paschall
Eric Sean Baumberger, 195570, Elisha Paschall
David Robert Baumberger, 195571, Elisha Paschall
Larry Mack Benner, 195573, Thomas McGriff
Wayne Robert Carpenter, 195735, Thomas Archbold
Colt Edward Chapman-Hout, 196311,
Arthur Johnson
Wayne C. Eells, 195824, Waterman Eells
John Robert Fish, 196558, Jabez Fish
Keith Allen Gish, 196310, Christian Gish, Sr.
Kenneth Lee Gish, 196309, Christian Gish Sr.
Richard Dale Gish, 196308, Christian Gish Sr.
William Albert Gish Jr., 196307, Christian Gish Sr.
Robin Lee Henderson, 196559, Ezekiel Henderson
Dylan Charles Horn, 196306, Thomas Ramsey
Charles David Horn, 196305, Thomas Ramsey
Joseph Thomas Jansen USMC, 196317, Ephraim Root
Alec Gerard Jansen, 196321, Ephraim Root
John Michael Jansen USMC, 196316, Ephraim Root
David Andrew Jansen, 196315, Ephraim Root
Joseph Frederick Jansen Jr., 196314, Ephraim Root
Stephen Christopher Jansen, 196318, Ephraim Root
William Joseph Jansen, 196319, Ephraim Root
Michael Gerard Jansen, 196320, Ephraim Root

Jason Edward Jones, 196557, Christian Ankeny
Christopher Edward Kelly, 196108, Robert Forrester
Arthur Ray King, 195825, John Demons//Deming
Vaughn Keith Kurtz, 196322, William Gatewood
Sherman Lynn Lamb, 196313, Longshore Lamb
James Raymond Savage, 196312, Hiel Savage
Hebron Lawrence Smith, 195572, Aaron Smith
Robert Francis Westfall, 195734, Thomas Moore

International (4)

A.W. Barber, 196396, Martin Speegle
Antony William Barber, 196397, Martin Speegle
Paul Ray Barber, 196398, Martin Speegle
Leon William Brown, 195915, Isaiah Carpenter

Iowa (5)

James Calvin Darrow, 195700, Jacob Young
Robert John Gotto, 195736, Stephen Gapen
Trenton Ames Poore, 196216, Joseph Poore
Martel Edward Poore, 196215, Joseph Poore
Clayton Daniel Will, 196477, Moses Bates

Kansas (19)

Gregory Thomas Beck, 195575, William Rogers
Robert Duncan Bjerke, 196400,
Solomon Spofford/Spafford
Henry Scott Bjerke, 196399,
Solomon Spofford/Spafford
Justin Stuart Engleman, 195650, Phillip Engleman
Matthew Joel Fox, 195737, Joseph Fox
Braedon Mitchell Robert Fox, 195739, Joseph Fox
Tyler Stephen Fox, 195738, Joseph Fox
William Hayward Marshall, 196111,
Solomon Langston
William Ira Marshall III, 196110, William Campbell
William Ira Marshall Jr., 196109, William Campbell
Jeffrey Candler Perry, 196221, Jacob Blessing
Thomas Clark Peterman, 196561, Asa Eggleston, Jr.
Christopher Stephen Peterman, 196560,
Asa Eggleston, Jr.
Adam Robert Russell, 196001,
Jeremiah Triscott/Trescott
Wayne Stuart 196220, Nancy Ward
Preston Lee 196217, Nancy Ward
Russell Eugene 196218, Nancy Ward
Curtis Dean 196219, Nancy Ward
Earl Gene Watt, 195574, Martin Kitch

Kentucky (30)

Philip Edward Bartok, 196479, David Cook
James Gary Blackburn, 196401, William Blackburn
James Isaac Conrad, 196478, Casper Boyers
Robert E. Craft Jr., 196562, Joshua Tyner
James Steven Francis, 196405, Jackson Lile
Finnian Green Halbert, 196115, John Halbert
Dennis Herman Halbert, 196112, John Halbert
Jason Herman Halbert, 196113, John Halbert
Joseph Daniel Halbert, 196114, John Halbert
Kenton Roger Hayes, 196118, Thomas Parent
Kenton Roger Hayes Jr., 196117, Thomas Parent
Nathaniel Brian Jones, 196404, John Allen
Larry Milford Leslie III, 195576,
William Robert Leslie
Lincoln Patrick Leslie, 195578,
William Robert Leslie
Lawson Shaw Leslie, 195579, William Robert Leslie
Landon Gray Leslie, 195577, William Robert Leslie
Kevin William Long, 196410, John Long
Justin Gregory Long, 196411, John Long
Kyle Daniel Long, 196412, John Long
Ryan David Long, 196413, John Long
Erik Karl Long, 196409, John Long
Gregory David Long, 196407, John Long
Brian Wayne Long, 196406, John Long
Todd William Long, 196408, John Long
Brian Bartlett Marshall, 196563, Conrod Wilhoit
Bobby Joe Roberts, 196120, Stephen Ashby

Allen Joseph Rushing, 196403, Uriah Brock
Wallace Penn Dunlop Scott, 196116, Caleb Wallace
David Wayne Stucker, 196402, John Ward
James Russell Wright, 196121, Morgan Wright

Louisiana (12)

Chester Theodore Alpaugh III, 195740,
John Mosby Binford
George Reade Alpaugh, 195741, John Mosby Binford
Allen Patrick Ebarb, 196122, Antonio Gil Y'Barbo
Charles Thomas Harrell IV, 196002,
Gavin Witherspoon
Richard Edwards Hunter, 195742, Phillip Key
Clifford Gerard LeBlanc III, 196482, Isaac LeBlanc
Clifford Gerard LeBlanc Jr., 196481, Isaac LeBlanc
Richard Lewis Lemoine, 196480, Amand Broussard
Robert Penn McCay, 196004, Francis Orway Bird
Patrick Russell Scott McKelroy, 196003,
David Murphree
William Tinsley Petty, 196323, Josiah Gall Sr.
Scott Rodgers Wheaton Jr., 195651, Thomas Leighton

Maine (2)

Mark Donald Grover, 196325,
John Hinkley/Hinckley
David Michael Grover, 196324,
John Hinkley/Hinckley

Maryland (11)

John Laurence Behall, 196328, Benjamin Butler
Jesse Thomas Dowling IV, 195827, Thomas Cockey
Jesse Thomas Dowling III, 195826, Thomas Cockey
William Michael Dowling, 195828, Thomas Cockey
Douglas Joseph Klapac, 196330, Elkanah Sprague
John Thomas Loesch, 196331, Nehemiah Wood
John Elkins McCague Jr., 196327, Benjamin Butler
Jeffrey Scott McCague, 196326, Benjamin Butler
Douglas Lee Sine, 196329, Peter Wertz
Walter James Weiss Jr., 196006, James Wilmer
Walter James Weiss Sr., 196005, James Wilmer

Massachusetts (20)

Michael Patrick Deignan MSC, 196486, John Bing
James Alexander Deignan, 196487, John Bing
Jonathan Paul Deignan, 196488, John Bing
Robert Ernest Florence, 196489, George Wills
James Patrick Fullen, 195580, John Humphrey
Clyde Bartlett Holmes III, 195583, Samuel Holmes
Peter Gifford Longley, 196493, Jonathan Longley
James William O'Brien, 195587, Timothy Whitney
Edward James O'Keefe, 196491, Samuel Howard
Everett Thomas Pierce, 195581, Winslow Parker
Michael John Pitts, 195585, Thomas Hawkes
Richard James Poor, 195586, Jacob Clark
Richard Douglas Reynolds, 195588,
Grindal Reynolds Jr.
Kevin Francis Robbins, 195582, Zimri Kendall
David Ray Schmidlin, 196483,
Sarah Hartwell Shattuck
Lawrence Gregory Schmidlin, 196484,
Sarah Hartwell Shattuck
Daniel David Schmidlin, 196485,
Sarah Hartwell Shattuck
Paul Michael Siekman, 196492,
Edward Varrell/Verrill
Timothy Eric Webster, 195584, Abdial Webster
Timothy David Wilmarth, 196490, Joseph Wilmarth

Michigan (27)

Mark Charles Ackerman, 196011,
George Robert Twelves Hewes
John Breckenridge Baxter, 195595, Rufus Lyman
Peter Bell Baxter, 195596, Rufus Lyman
Evan Travis Brady, 196416, Moses Little
Aidan Robert Brady, 196415, Moses Little
Robert Charles Brady, 196414, Moses Little
James Howard Bridges, 196495, Henry Franklin

Tyler William Bridges, 196496, Henry Franklin
Robert Lynn Finch, 195829, Philip Carpenter
David Irving Gray, 195593, John Gray
Leland Eugene Holly II, 196494, Hezekiah Stowell
Alan George Kurtz, 195592, John Gray
Eric Alan Kurtz, 195594, John Obermayer
Michael John Martin, 195591, Fenner Palmer
Calvin Coolidge Murphr Jr., 195589, Johannes Boyer
James Shively Matthew Netherland IV, 196010,
Richard Reynolds
Charles Edward Nolan Jr., 195653,
Andrew McGahee
Norman George Palmer, 195590, Richard Ransom
David Paulus, 195652, John Judy
Michael Paul Pohlman, 195597, James Stevenson
Lloyd H. Stephens III, 196332, David Fellows
Charles Christopher Sweeley, 196119,
Peter Johann Sones
Jeffrey Lee Van Nortwick, 196008, Daniel McJunkin
Jon Patrick Van Nortwick, 196009,
Daniel McJunkin

Russell Vern Van Nortwick, 196007,
Daniel McJunkin

Gregory John Winters, 195916, Andrew Wayt
Rollin George Yeakle, 195830, George Yeakle

Minnesota (5)

Robert Wayne Ginger Allison, 195656, David Gwin
James Harlow Brown, 195654, Charles Lansdale
John Max Brown, 195655, Charles Lansdale
Maxwell Douglas Mengenhauser, 195831,
Hezekiah Barrett
Nicholas John Petersen, 196012, James Denison

Mississippi (3)

Tyler Wade Cotham, 195832, Ichabod Blackledge
Donald Eugene Evans Jr., 196417, Matthew Carter
Wiley Elmo Foutch, 196333, William Tubb

Missouri (18)

Jay Loring Bryant, 196334, Daniel Bryant
Jonathan Curtis Butler, 196123, Reuben Goodwin
Albert Buford Chance, 195834, John Gano
Paul Michael Crosby, 196013, Isaac Terwilliger
Harold Park Denny, 195835, John Bohon
Gary Eldon Grider, 195833, John Grider
Lars Erik Hagen, 196418, Saul Humphrey
William Henry Hammons Jr., 196225,
Achilles Craft
David Eugene Harkey Jr., 196223, Martin Harkey
Robert Nelson Hill, 196127, Jared Hine
Ryan John-Michael Hooper, 195917,
Rufus Carpenter
Thomas Grant Ingalls, 195657, Jonathan Ingalls
Lewis Dale Jacobson, 196224, Thomas Davis
Michael John Meyers, 196124, David Whitney
Alan Martin Moreau, 196134, Christopher Harris
Jacob Matthew Morlando, 196125, Rufus Carpenter
Warren Perry Shreve II, 196126, Richard Shreve
Parker David Shute, 196222, George Adam Mann

Montana (2)

John Edward Ross, 196498, Asabel Hinman
Richard Alan Scott, 196497, Philip Casper Bowman

Nebraska (5)

Jake Edward Albanez, 196226, Timothy Mead III
Benjamin Hassel Harvey, 196014, Reuben Barrett
Thomas Arthur Jones, 196129, John Wade Keyes
James Richard Knott, 195918, Zachariah Knott
R.L. Scott Lemke, 195598, Joseph Chipman

Nevada (4)

Rollie Jay Kolstrup, 196228, James Osgood
Graham Gerard Kolstrup, 196227, James Osgood
William Brent McCoy, 196128, Francis Antrican
Matthew James Wescott, 196335, David Gibson

New Hampshire (3)

James Watson Kibbie, 196015, John Onderdonk
Ralph Edgar Palmer II, 196419, Simon Palmer
Bruce Russell Turner, 196420, Nehemiah Turner

New Jersey (13)

Richard Charles Burd, 196421, Richard Holcombe
Charles Edgar Burd III, 196422, Richard Holcombe
Clarence Monford Burd, 196423, Richard Holcombe
Erik Paul Checkur, 196016, Phillip Gilman
David William Collins, 196130, George McConnell
Charles Samuel Davis, 196336, Joshua Stokes
Robert Edward Munsey II, 196018, John Turnley
Philip Patrick Oddo, 196565, Reuben Ide
Craig Alan Reading, 196131, Joseph Reading
Grant Joseph Robinson, 196566, Abraham Talbot
Matthew Simmons Rydzewski III, 196564,
Nathaniel French
James Golen Sanford, 196017, Thomas Sanford
Harold LeRoy Schaffer, 196337, Gideon Riggs Sr.

New Mexico (4)

Thomas Riley Buckner, 196229, James Moss
Robert Laymon Fike, 196019, Hugh Stephenson
Johnny Reuben Lucero, 196230, Ramon Esquibel
George Ronald Nail, 195599, Henry Nail

New York (17)

Richard Walter Atwell, 195805, Paul Atwell
Daniel Davega Butcher, 196183,
Benjamin Mendes Seixas
Christian Charles Clark, 196182, Obadiah Ralph
William Frances Davidson IV, 195807,
Eddie Van Every
William Frances Davidson III, 195806,
Eddie Van Every
Richard Honeywell, 195808, Rice Honeywell
Bryan George Irrgang, 196181, Paul Reeve
John David Lacy, 196179, William Cole
Samuel Talbot Logan III, 196293, John Archer
Henry Kenneth Mack, 196180, Nathan Furman
John Richard Maxwell, 195809, Joshua Maxwell
David Walter Powell, 196178, John Rowe/Roe
Mark Joseph Quebedeaux, 196085,
Michael Connelly
Thomas Aquinas Scileppi, 196086, Zebulon Marcy
Christian Amadeus Scileppi, 196087, Zebulon Marcy
Michael Lodington Soares, 196084, Isaac Lent
Roland Douglas Wildey, 195720, Thomas Wildey

North Carolina (40)

William Emerson Boys, 196236, Jacob Teem
William Dewitt Brown, 196338, Alexander Grady
Alex Gray Bryan, 196133, Henry Rhodes
Charles Christopher Carraway, 195925,
Joseph Bonham
Archie Walker Case III, 195663, Daniel Bailey
Brandon Lee Cleary, 195662, Abraham Cheney
Mark Alan Cleary, 195661, Abraham Cheney
Douglas Scott Coley, 195658, Andrew Ramsey
Edward Duke Cowell, 195919, Peter Dauge
Randy Allen Deal, 196132, Conrad Wagoner
James Wirt Denham, 196235, Moses Granbury
Charles Joseph DiCicco, 196237, Jacob Teem
Thomas Minotti DiCicco III, 196238, Jacob Teem
Charles Blanding DuRant, 195836, Henry Durant
Arthur Kirk Emmons, 195743, Joseph Tucker
Bailey Gillespie, 196231, Paul Castleberry
Alfred Wilson Hamer Jr, 195745, Andrew Ramsey
Alfred Wilson Hamer III, 195746, Andrew Ramsey
Martin Scott Hutchins, 195837, Michael Holt
Randall Garner Jackson, 196022,
Benjamin Carpenter
Patrick Franklin James, 195747, Matthew James
Jerry Dale Jones, 195744, Ambrose Jones
David Neil Keeney, 195921, George John
Glen Thomas Keeney, 195922, George John

Robert Michael Keeney, 195920, George John
Charles Mark Lackey, 196339, William Lackey
Norman Carroll Lyda, 195660, Andrew Lyda/Lyday
Carlton Murray Mansfield, 196234, William Porter
Derrrell Eugene Maxwell, 196020, Daniel Boone
Timothy Alan McEntire, 195926, Thomas Hemphill
Benjamin Paul McEntire, 195927, Thomas Hemphill
Stephen Patrick McKee, 195659, Moses Granberry
David Bentley Melton, 195923, Lettice White
Steven Kent Miller, 196232, Joshua Bean
Edwin Thomas Mims Jr., 196499, Richard Drake
Allen John Mollere III, 196233, Joseph Mollere
David Lee Pierson, 196501, Daniel Smith
James Candler Ryan Jr., 196500, William Moore
Russell Lewis Smith, 196021, David Watson
Mark A Thomas Sr, 195924, Thomas Tash

Ohio (47)

Stephen Craig Adams, 195748, Michael McGuire
Robert Edmund Russell Bowers, 195929,
Ward Spooner
David Daniel Brockett, 196525, Joel Brockett
Ervin Leon Chaney Jr., 195665,
Aquila/Aquilla Smith

James Richard Chatterton, 196425,
Jacob Chatterton

Andrew Steven Chiki, 196426, Joab Hoisington
William Herman Dixon, 196424, John Chapman
Andrew Charles Eagleton, 196568,

Abraham Wollheber
Matthew Jeremiah Eagleton, 196567,
Abraham Wollheber

Robert Eugene Frisbey, 196341,
William Walcutt/Wolcutt

Michael Rhodes Grever, 195605, Samuel Dabney
Jeffrey Michael Grever, 195604, Samuel Dabney
Kurt Andrew Henry, 195673, Amos Glover
Eric Warren Henry, 195674, Amos Glover
William Everett Hubbard, 195664, Samuel Weaver
William Everett Hubbard II, 195671, Samuel Weaver
Peter Anthony Igel, 195677, Ezekiel Brown
Robert George Kenyon Jr., 196239, Adonijah Fenton
Steven Parry King, 195603, Daniel Washburn
Adam John Latsko, 196135, John Enyart
Gerald Arthur Leist, 196427, Andrew Leist

James Jonathan Lochary, 195670, Thomas Bean
William Lee Luoma, 195672, Amos Glover
Robert Lawrence Mains, 195750, George Mains
Logan Michael McKenzie, 195838, David Hedden
Cole Andrew McKenzie, 195839, David Hedden
Evan Lawrence Measures, 196428, Peter Dillon
Jacob Erb Mendlovic, 195843, James Endsley
John Edward Ruhl, 195840, Jeremiah Mason
Henry Francis Turkington Ruhl, 195841,
Jeremiah Mason
Gilpin Edward Turkington Ruhl, 195842,
Jeremiah Mason

Daniel Stuart Schmitz II, 195667, Thomas McNary
Daniel Stuart Schmitz, 195666, Thomas McNary
David Joseph Schweitzer, 196430, Mary Bird Lake
Dale Wendell Shipley, 195928, Joseph Williamson
John Charles Shore, 195602, Solomon Tift
Shaun Philmore Smith, 195668, Joshua Crooker
Connor McKinley Smith, 195669, Joshua Crooker
Ryan Carmon Spink, 196342, David Arnold
Donald Bernard Swift, 195749, Nathaniel Swift
Anthony Wayne Tozzi Jr., 195600, Thomas Rouse
Allan Ray Tozzi, 195601, Thomas Rouse
Robert Steven Tuttle, 195675, Amos Glover
Ethan Andrew Walker, 196340, John Sanders
Michael Dale Weindel, 196429, Isaac Enloe
William Murray Wendell, 195676,
James Blaine Sr.
Ron Whitcomb, 196023, Benjamin Westlake

Oklahoma (1)

Kent Dee Faith, 195678, Jacob Soule

Oregon (3)

Thomas Dean Eskridge, 196240, Jedediah Dean
Thomas Dale Freedland, 195606, George Majors
Stephen Shad Price, 196343, Stodard Cady

Pennsylvania (33)

David Lynn Adams, 196431, Henry Hooper
Peter William Adams, 196432, Henry Hooper
Vernon Stanley Bennett, 195930, Auke Wikoff
Charles Henry Brown, 195844, John Leek
Thomas William Famiglietti, 196136, Abel Sprague
Rodney Alan Farrell Sr., 195607, George Rothrock
Philip Duffy Flaherty, 196026, William Salisbury
Stuart Edward Foutz, 196027, Thomas Bolter
Ricky Eugene Foye, 196137, Stephen Bloom
John Ramsey Frazier II, 195845, Abdial McLure
Christopher Michael Helsel, 195851, Tobias Helzel
Ray Stewart Helsel, 196026, Tobias Helzel
Zachary James Helsel, 195852, Tobias Helzel
Jesse Arnold Helsel Jr., 195853, Tobias Helzel
Jesse Arnold Helsel Sr., 195854, Tobias Helzel
Donald Robert Holt Jr., 195855,

John Henry Frankenfield
Matthew Leo Hunter, 196241,
William Bishop Lamar

Daniel Lamar Hunter, 196242,
William Bishop Lamar

Edward Gerald Kresge, 195846, Conrad Kresge
Richard Charles Mason, 195608, Johannes Decker
Robert Whitmore Merryman, 195847,
Mathias Reigart

Peter Edward Norton, 196243, John Fry
Howard Charles Price, 195848, Israel Harding
Robert Samuel Ritter, 195751, Casper Ritter
Donald Harshman Seilhamer, 196345,

Johann Nicholas Selheimer
Edward Franklin Sexton Jr., 196138,

John Henneberger
William Connor Simpson, 196344, John Gerhart
Perry Allen Stambaugh, 195609, Jacob Stambaugh
Ulysses Grant Stockwell, 195669, Thomas Wetherbee
Scott Thompson Taylor, 195752, Richard Roberts
Charles Gordon Todderud, 195849, David McKinley
Thomas Frank Urban, 196024, Frederick Boyer
Tedd Alvin Welsh, 196025, Andrew Valentine

Rhode Island (1)

Anthony Joseph Maietta, 196028, Abraham Choate

South Carolina (19)

Larry Thomas Burke, 196570, Patrick Dickey
Thomas Walter Forte Jr., 196347, Turner Fort
Thomas Walter Forte Sr., 196346, Turner Fort
Thomas Dale Forte, 196348, Turner Fort
Christopher Harris Gourdin, 195936, John Palmer
Kermitt Joseph Hill, 195933, Abraham Chrisman
Henry Eugene Johnston, 195938, Alexander Power
Gary Chitty LeCroy, 196505, James Eidson
William Taylor Mattingly, 195934,
John Cohn Conger Sr.

Charles Victor Michael, 196504, Godfrey Fiester
Robert Bruce Nations, 195937, Reuben Hill
Robert Emmett Pollard, 195935, Joel Pratt
Thomas Calton Pool, 196506, Burgess Reeves
Robert Watson Rankin, 196502, James Callaway
William Edward Richburg II, 195932,
William Richbourg
John Robert Rowlette Sr, 195931, John Rowlett
Dwight Henry Sorrell, 196503, William Meadows
Eric Nicholas Wakefield, 195857, William Harbin
Kevin Lee Wakefield, 195856, William Harbin

Tennessee (45)

Cody Aaron Bastian, 196031, William Haynie
Caleb Deen Bastian, 196030, William Haynie
John Stafford Bastian, 196029, William Haynie
Nathan Davis Bastian, 196032, William Haynie

Paul Albert Baumgart, 196141, Benjamin Talbot
James Carlton Bone, 196507, Samuel Crockett
Gary Gene Bradford, 195940, Thomas Bradford
David Mark Brewer, 196349, Jacob Biffle
James Francis Bullard, 196571,
Nathaniel Bullard Sr.

John Paul Cochran, 196350, John Cochran
Roger Wayne Crittenden, 195681, Martin Huffman
Troy Ferral Donaldson, 196142, William Gill
Everett Paul Hailey Jr., 195858, William Haley
John Henry Hayden, 196572, David Hayden
Thomas Lee Hickerson, 196247, David Hickerson
Robert Peale Himmelsbach, 195679, Henry Keck
Jerry Lynn Seymour Hjellum, 196033,
James Simmons

Aaron Adam Hyden, 196573, Daniel Hyden
George Denker Irion, 196245, Philip Jacob Irion
Thomas Holman Kevill Jr., 195684, Benjamin Kevill
James Harry Martin, 196246, John Bradshaw
Lincoln Henry May, 196144, John Jacob Pirkle
Robert Eric May, 196143, John Jacob Pirkle
Thomas Truman Moore, 196036, Smith Moore
Sawyer Addisen Zopff Moss, 195755,
Francis McCorkle

Michael West Moss, 195754, Francis McCorkle
Danny Neal Nolen, 196510, Jacob McFarland
James Dillard Pemberton, 196244,
William Dykes Sr.

Jeffrey Stephen Penix, 196034, Conrad Goodner
Samuel Anthony "Tony" Pharr, 195939,
Samuel Pharr

Donnie Franklin Porter, 196139, Benjamin Porter
Nicky Joe Reese, 195756, Laban Hartley
Mark Fredrick Ridner, 196352, David Benge
David Melvin Roberts, 196248, Thomas Howard
James Willard Robertson, 196509, Reuben Bramblett
Lyle Spencer Russell Jr., 195753, Levi Harrod
Joshua Glen Savage, 196035, John McMurtry
Derek Donald Sparkman, 196037,
William P. Quarles

Thomas Pemberton Vaughan, 195685,
John Pemberton

Larry Dean Wallace Sr., 195680, John Sherman
Terry Lee Weatherspoon, 196508,
William Weatherspoon

William Harvey Wendt, 196140, Stephen Babbitt
Dylan Hunter West, 195683, John Bomar
William Harry Weston, 195682, John Weston
Jerry Lee Yount CG, 196351, Jacob Yount

Texas (77)

Gary Wayne Audas Jr., 195770, Rodham Kenner
Emzy Taylor Barker IV, 195615, Samuel Hill
Steven Eugene Bates, 195764, Robert Davis
Ryan Evan Bates, 195765, Robert Davis
Brittiana Lawrence Bell, 195758, Ezra Bostick
Brittiana Eugene Bell, 195757, Ezra Bostick
Craig Randolph Bertolett, 195951, Samuel Bertolett
Duane Edward Carter, 195766, George Hayes
Gary Moore Chapel MSC, 195941,
John Crawford Sr.
Harry Frederick Clausen Jr., 196146, Robert Taylor
Rory Still Collum, 195949, Benajah Doty
Charles David Conner, 195613, Robert Curry
Gerald Dan Crockett, 196433, Nathaniel Vannoy
John Fleming Davis Jr., 196518, Ebenezer Chapman
Dawson Lee Erickson, 196254, Robert Duke
Carl Meredith Etchison, 196145,
Abram/Abraham Depue

Christopher Michael Evans, 195692, Adam Kimmel
Peter Michael Evans, 195691, Adam Kimmel
Timothy Peter Evans, 195693, Adam Kimmel
Hubert Kelly Flesher, 195690, William Davis
Charles Pace Gillespie III, 196517, William Gillespie
William LeRoy Glenn, 195952, Nathaniel Grigsby
Michael Edward Greco, 195948,
Greenberry Capps/Caps

Richard Camilo Guaqueta, 195767, Jacob Roberts Christopher Wade Hammons, 196448,

Joseph Hawkins
Calvin Roy Harrison, 196514, Thomas Shockley Vinson Wade Haskin, 196511, Anthony Haskins John Randall Hensley Jr., 195687, John Archer Mark Hampton Holt, 196046, Reuben Holt Charles Bradley Jackson, 195771, William Anderson Ross Andrew Johnson, 196044, Willis Weathers Warren Ernest Johnson, 196042, Willis Weathers Warren Ernest Johnson Jr., 196043, Willis Weathers Robert Dunn Kennedy, 195761, William Kennedy Jay Robert Kennedy, 195763, William Kennedy Robert Pinckard Kennedy Jr, 195762,

William Kennedy
Kenneth Scott Lamb, 196045, Henry Crowell Brenton Blake Lewis, 195772, William Snelling Preston Scott Long, 196515, George Hockensmith Ronald Dean Maroon, 195612, Peter Dozier Wendell Hugh Melrose, 196251, Daniel Kincheloe Aidan Napone Minor, 196574, James Means Matthew Robert Jack Mooney, 195611,
Gassaway Sellman
Rolland Jory Moraine, 196256, John Wright Robert Byron Morris, 195612, John Morris Jeffrey John Moyer, 195769, Christian Stettler Gary Munford, 195688, Thomas B. Munford, I Randell Reece Owens, 195686, Beniah Fleming Phillip Thomas Pegues, 196252, Claudius Pegues Jr. Henry Otis Pickett II, 195942, William Daniell Randy Russell Pickett, 195943, William Daniell Gavin Michael William Pless, 195953,
Wilhelmas Van De Mark

Justin Dumont Poole, 195610, Gassaway Sellman Gary David Reynolds, 196249, Thomas Hollis Jr. Harvey Glenn Rhyne Jr., 196040, Peter Rhyne/Rhein Erick Steven Rhyne, 196041, Peter Rhyne/Rhein Harry Frank Ridgeway, 196257, Solomon Hopkins Bradford Stephen Hopkins Ridgeway, 196258,
Solomon Hopkins

James Fitzgerald Rosedahl, 195945, Edmund Bemis Thomas Burton Rosedahl, 195944, Edmund Bemis James Franklin Sager, 195760, Levi House Thomas William Sager, 195759, Levi House John Richard Setzer, 195768, Jacob Hoffman Jr. Ronald David Spear, 196255, William Davis William August Steitle Jr, 195614, John Breeding John Mason Strange, 196039, Amos Strange John Mark Strange, 196038, Amos Strange Benjamin Fontaine Swank IV, 196250,

Francis Meriweather
Edwin Rudolph Trebesch, 195947, Abijah Pinkham James Lee Trombla, 195946, Michael Kleinfelter Curtis Stanford Trull, 196253, Amos Nunnery Kevin Michael Tullos, 196516, Richard B. Hooper Sol Villasana, 195689, Valentine Maddox Howard Hunt Waldrop, 196513, Esli Hunt Ray Barnett Whitmore Jr, 195950, George Young. Charles Paul Wilt, 195694, Zacharias Holladay Joseph Toby Wilt, 195695, Zacharias Holladay

Utah (4)

Andrew Lincoln Howard, 196262, Thomas Anderson
Jeremy John Murray, 196259, Daniel Spooner John Richard Murray, 196261, Daniel Spooner James Hilding Murray, 196260, Daniel Spooner

Vermont (2)

John Harvey Gamsby, 195773, John Gamsby Edward Winship Steele, 195774, Norman Clapp

Virginia (79)

Scott Douglas Almond, 196151, Joseph Hannah Brian Dimitri Almond, 196150, Joseph Hannah Jack Townsend Bechtel Jr., 196522, John Brockman Stephen Wayne Boyle, 196523, Absalom Jones

William Gregory Burkett, 195959, Aaron Belvin Mark Loyd Carpenter, 195864, Evan Hyatt Stephen Paul Carpenter, 195863, Evan Hyatt Michael Baker Chipley, 196052, William Chipley Jon Phillip Clayton, 196149, Phineas Ripley Robert Wesley Covey, 195786, Aaron Pease Jonathan Bruce Covey, 195787, Aaron Pease Joseph Adam Cox, 196576, John Craig Ricky Wayne Dalton, 196577, Walter Crockett Donald Elwood De Haven, 195793, Peter DeHaven Marshall Lee DeHaven, 195792, Peter DeHaven Luther Junius Derby Jr., 196154, Jonathan Grooms Lynn Allen Dievendorf, 195788, Jacob Diefendorf Alexander John Emmert, 196050, George Emmert Frederic Alan Emmert, 196049, George Emmert Lewis Miller Ewing, 196051, William Ewing Lewis Clayton Foster, 196265, Cornelius Calvert August Edward Foulke, 195780, John Belfield Jay Randall Franklin, 195859, James DeJarnette Michael Alan Furr, 196353, Charles Williamson Matthew David Guy, 196578,

John Casper Hounshell
James Thomas Hamill, 195783, Robert Patterson Aaron James Hamill, 195784, Robert Patterson Charles William Hundley, 196057,
Elizabeth Frizzell McTyre
Robert Warren Hundley, 196056,
Elizabeth Frizzell McTyre
James Stuart Jackson, 196058, Henry Barker Garland Robert Lewis, 195781, James Bell Jared Robert Lewis, 195782, James Bell Kenneth Evans McMullan, 196269, John McMullen David Marshall Messick Jr., 195956,
Andrew Andes

David Marshall Messick IV, 195957, Andrew Andes William James Messick, 195958, Andrew Andes John Campbell Moon, 196148, Joseph Taylor James Ware Moore, 195789, William McAlexander William Nicholas Mutziger, 195955,
Edmund Wayman

Jeffrey Ford Myers, 196434, Daniel Driskill James Blake Myers, 196435, Daniel Driskill Michael Andrew Ochoa, 196436, Aaron Hagar Nathan Parker IV, 195962, Thomas Broadus Matthew Dabney Parker, 195961, Thomas Broadus Nathan Parker III, 195960, Thomas Broadus Robert James Parks, 196155, John Shelton Trevor John Tadlock Pittman, 195779, John Belfield Eli Reamy Pittman, 195778, John Belfield Tad Edward Pittman, 195777, John Belfield Travis Reamy Pittman, 195776, John Belfield Edward Reamy Pittman, 195775, John Belfield Alfred Austin Pope, 195963, Seth Pope Clem Wayne Rawlings, 195954, Timothy Rives Steven Carl Riddle, 196048, Benjamin Ward Adam Daniel Riggleman, 196053, William Chipley Ben Allen Riggleman, 196055, William Chipley Joshua Kelley Sackadorf, 195696, William Davidson Dylan Pierce Sackadorf, 195697, William Davidson John Branch Salmon, 196152, Sion Harrington James Richard Salmon, 196153, Sion Harrington Edward Patrick Shanahan V, 195785, Conrad Apgar Jackson Kenneth Shaw, 196268, James Hughey Adam Taliaferro Shaw, 196267, James Hughey Calvin Eugene Smith, 196047, Robert Armstrong Julian Baker Stealey, 196054, William Chipley Shore Abram Stokes, 196264, Henry Shores Charles Kirk Stokes, 196263, Henry Shores Duncan Bertrand Sutherland Jr., 196266,
Adam Kimmel

Alexander Morgan Tucker, 195794, Samuel Worthen Arthur Warren Watkins, 195790, Henry Mays Jacob Zedekiah Watkins, 195791, Henry Mays Thomas Gregory Weddell, 196521,
George Weddell/Waddell
Robert William Weddell, 196519,
George Weddell/Waddell

Gregory Edward Weddell, 196520,
George Weddell/Waddell
Samuel Lewis Wells, 195860, Julius Hite Jeffrey Lynn Wells, 195862, Julius Hite Samuel Lewis Wells Jr, 195861, Julius Hite Allan Lynn Whittaker, 196575, Luke Ashburn Joshua Shawn Wilberger, 196147,
Mathias Wheelbarger

Washington (9)

Ronald Eugene Black Sr., 196437,
James Caudill/Cordill
Paul Richard Clifton, 196524, Edward Cochran John William Dimmer, 195964, James Ellison Bryan Charles Ensley, 195968, William Harris Carrol Wayne Harris, 195966, William Harris Gregory Scott Harris, 195967, William Harris David Van Doren Pratt, 195796, Phineas Pratt Douglas Gene Taylor, 195795, Nathan Warner Jack Phillip Van Camp, 195965,
Cornelius Van Camp

West Virginia (27)

Arthur James Auxer III, 196156, William Hensel Michael Shawn Browning, 196357, Enos Browning William Echols Chapman, 195969, Isaac Davis James Lew Clendenin, 196270, Charles Clendenin Fred Harold Cornell Jr, 196272, Isaac Gum George Teddy Coussoule, 196276, John Arbogast Daniel Lazzelli Davis, 196157, Zacquill Morgan Robert Eugene Dickinson, 196441,
Richard Dickinson
Robert Noel Foreman, 196354, Thomas Atkinson John Franklin Gilbert III, 195698,
William Howe
Jordan Arthur Godwin, 196275, Daniel Canfield Gregory Allen Godwin, 196274, Daniel Canfield John A. Hargleroad III, 196356,
Conrad Plaster/Plasterer

David Charles Jenkins, 196355, Noah Cross Robert Lee Kelly II, 196440, Joseph Large Kenneth Edward Linger, 196439, Edward Elsey Richard Daniel Linger, 196438, Edward Elsey Warren Andrew Losh, 195798, Jeremiah Stillwell Stephen Clifford Love, 195699, Ebenezer Brady Larry Donovan Maddox, 196159,
Matthew Maddox
Robert Dale Maddox, 196160, Matthew Maddox Richard Clark Schoening, 195617, John Swan Johnny Kenton Slaven, 196158, John Slaven James Truman Stovall III, 196273, Basil Neal John Ernest Toffling Jr., 195616, John Gill John Austin Turley, 196442, Samuel Henry Mark Edwin Welsh, 196271, Thomas Brownlee

Wisconsin (13)

David Christopher Austin, 195621, William Floyd Howard Christopher Austin, 195620,
William Floyd
William Tallmudge Austin, 195619, William Floyd Jon Colin Coleman, 196579, Christian Hoffman George Robert Huggins, 196443, Calvin Chapin Kevin Howard Huggins, 195865, Calvin Chapin Michael Elihu Meador, 196277, Ambrose Meador Thomas George Remington, 195797, Samuel King Paul Robert Remus, 195618, William Blackman Robert Hill Smeltzer, 196445, Jonathan Fletcher Nicholas Bond Smeltzer, 196446, Jonathan Fletcher Hugh David Smeltzer, 196444, Jonathan Fletcher Thomas McCrary Wisersky, 196059, Thomas Flippen

Wyoming (5)

William Mallory Fisher IV, 196358, John Sweetland Todd Edward McDowell, 196163, James McDowell Scott Dale McDowell, 196162, James McDowell Richard Dale McDowell, 196161, James McDowell Trey Austin Teter, 196447, George Teter



All Compatriots are invited to attend the functions listed below. Your state society or chapter may be included in four consecutive issues at \$6 per line (45 characters). Send copy and payment to *The SAR Magazine*, 809 West Main Street, Louisville, KY 40202; checks payable to Treasurer General, NSSAR.

ARIZONA

☆ **Barry M. Goldwater Chapter** of north Phoenix & Scottsdale meets for dinner every 3rd Thursday beginning 6:30 p.m. at Coco's Restaurant, Paradise Valley Mall, September-May. Contact: whearter@yahoo.com.

☆ **Palo Verde Chapter** meets for breakfast in Mesa at 8:30, second Saturday except June-Aug. SARs, friends and family welcome. Call Art, (480) 966-9837.

☆ **Saguaro Chapter**, 8:30 breakfast meeting at 5 & Diner Delux Restaurant, Surprise, second Saturday, Oct.-May. Call (623) 975-4805 for more information.

☆ **Tucson Chapter**, serving Tucson and southern Arizona. Meets third Saturday, Sept.-May. Visitors welcome. Contact John Bird at johnsbird@tds.net.

FLORIDA

☆ **Caloosa Chapter**, Fort Myers. 11:30 a.m. second Wednesday, Oct.-May. Call (239) 560-2442 or email russradcliffe@gmail.com.

☆ **Clearwater Chapter**, North Pinellas and West Pasco. Meets at noon on the third Wednesday, Sept.-May, at Dunedin Country Club, 1050 Palm Blvd. Call Dan Hooper, (727) 744-4996.

☆ **Flagler Chapter**, luncheon meetings, 11 a.m., third Tuesday. Call (386) 447-0350.

☆ **Fort Lauderdale Chapter**, 11:30 a.m. lunch, third Saturday except June-Aug. Guests welcome. Call (954) 441-8735.

☆ **Jacksonville Chapter** meets at the San Jose Country Club, third Thursday, Sept.-May. Meetings alternate monthly, lunch at 11:30 a.m., dinner at 6:30 p.m. Call (904) 821-4519 for directions and meeting time.

☆ **Lake-Sumter Chapter**, luncheon meeting, 11 a.m., first Saturday, Oct.-June. Call (352) 589-5565.

☆ **Miami Chapter**, luncheon meetings at noon the third Friday, Miami Elks Club, 10301 Sunset Dr. Special observances on Washington's birthday, 4th of July and Constitution Week. Visiting SARs and spouses welcome. Call Douglas H. Bridges, (305) 248-8996 or doughbridges@bellsouth.net.

☆ **Naples Chapter** meets at 11:30 the first Thursday Oct.-May, at the Country Club of

Naples, 185 Burning Tree Dr. Call (239) 597-6266 or www.NaplesSAR.org

☆ **Saramana Chapter** (Sarasota), 11:30 a.m. lunch meeting, second Friday, Oct.-May, except fourth Saturday in Feb. Visitors welcome, contact Ted at (941) 485-4481 or Ted1538@aol.com.

☆ **St. Augustine Chapter**, lunch meeting, noon, third Saturday, Sept.-May. Call (904) 280-1067 or (904) 940-1077.

☆ **St. Lucie River Chapter**, 11:30 a.m. lunch, second Saturday, Oct.-May, Manero's Restaurant, 2851 S.W. High Meadows Ave., Palm City. Call (772) 336-0926.

☆ **Tampa Chapter** meets the third Saturday at noon for lunch, Sept.-May. Visitors always welcome. Call (813) 431-2401 for details.

GEORGIA

☆ **Atlanta Chapter**, noon, second Thursday at Petite Auberge Restaurant, 2935 N. Druid Hills Road (Jan., March-June, Sept.-Dec.), temanning@aol.com.

☆ **Blue Ridge Mountains Chapter**, Blairsville, Ga., meets at 5:30 p.m. third Tuesday of Jan., March, May, Sept. and Nov. at Brother's Restaurant, Young Harris, Ga., cookd@asme.org

☆ **Cherokee Chapter**, Canton, meets every even month on the second Tuesday at the Rock Barn, 638 Marietta Hwy. Visit www.cherokeechapter.com.

☆ **Piedmont Chapter**, 8 a.m. breakfast meeting on the third Saturday at the Roswell Adult Recreation Center, 830 Grimes Bridge Road, Roswell. Call Bob Sapp, (770) 971-0189 or visit www.piedmontsar.com.

☆ **Sons of Liberty Chapter** meets second Thursday, 7 p.m. at Ryan's, across from Walmart, Hiram.

ILLINOIS

☆ **Captain Zeally Moss Chapter** of Peoria meets every fourth Wednesday evening, March-October, various locations. See website for details, www.captainzeallymoss.org.

☆ **Chicago Fort Dearborn Chapter**, luncheon meetings at noon, Union League Club, third Thursday, Jan., March, May, July, Sept. and Nov. Call (847) 943-7878.

KANSAS

☆ **Col. John Seward Chapter**, dinner meeting 6:30 p.m., third Tuesday Jan.-Nov., Liberal Inn, 603 East Pancake (US Hwy. 54), Liberal, Kan. Visitors welcome. Contact: rinehart.raydee@gmail.com or (620) 629-1699.

KENTUCKY

☆ **Capt. John Metcalfe Chapter**, dinner meeting at 6 p.m., first Thursday in March, June, Sept. and Nov., Country Cupboard, McCoy Ave., Madisonville.

NEBRASKA

☆ **Omaha Chapter** meets the second Tuesday of the month at 6 p.m. at the Venice Inn, 6920 Pacific St. Guests and family members welcome.

NEW JERSEY

☆ **Col. Richard Somers Chapter** meets the 2nd Thursday of every month at 6:30 p.m. at Fred & Ethel's on Route 9 in Historic Smithville, N.J., only 10 miles outside of Atlantic City. Cash bar, \$15-25 dinners, plus a good speaker or superb pre-recorded lecture about the American Revolution. Call Norm Goos for more information, (609) 652-2238, or email at normangoos@comcast.net.

OHIO

☆ **The Western Reserve Society** (Cleveland) welcomes SAR families and guests to all of our events: Feb., April, May, June, Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec. We offer luncheons and dinners, so please check our Facebook page and/or website for details. Contact Treasurer: J. Horner with any questions jatleehorneriii@gmail.com or call (216) 357-1646.

PENNSYLVANIA

☆ **Erie Chapter**, noon luncheon meetings, third Saturday of Jan., March, May, July, Sept. and Nov. For location, contact Lance Barclay, (814) 864-1755 or barclay@adelphia.net.

☆ **Philadelphia Continental Chapter**, meetings, luncheons, dinners and functions monthly except July and August. Jonathan M. Jacobs, 3346 N. Smedley St., Philadelphia, jiparlia@yahoo.com, www.passar.org/pcc.

TEXAS

☆ **The Dallas Chapter** meets the second Saturday of each month at 7:30 a.m. in the Main Dining Room at Presbyterian Village North Retirement Community, 8600 Skyline Dr., Dallas, 75243. Our website is www.SarDallas.org.

☆ **East Fork-Trinity Chapter** meets 6 p.m., 2nd Thursday each month, 4881 Bass Pro Dr., Garland. Guests & family welcome. www.txssar.org/EastForkTrinity/

☆ **Plano Chapter** meets monthly, first Tuesday at 6:45 p.m. at Anamia's Tex-Mex Restaurant, 3408 Preston Road. Visit www.planosar.org or call (972) 608-0082.

VIRGINIA

☆ **George Washington Chapter** meets at 11:30 a.m. on the second Saturday of every month (except June-August) at the Belle Haven Country Club, Alexandria. Lunch is \$35. Details and future speakers can be found at www.gwsar.org or by emailing Mike Elston, elston.sar@gmail.com.

WASHINGTON

☆ **Cascade Centennial Chapter**, breakfast meeting at 9 a.m., first Saturday, Oct.-June (however, Jan. meeting will be Jan. 9), Red Lion Inn, 11211 Main Street Bellevue, craig@washingtongoldexchange.com.

☆ **John Paul Jones Chapter** breakfast meeting is at 9 a.m., fourth Saturday except July, Aug. and Dec. at Ambrosia Catering, 4954 State Hwy 303, East Bremerton. Compatriots, friends and visitors welcome. Email Doug at spccnelson@hotmail.com.

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