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THE

SAR

MAGAZINE

Sons of the American Revolution



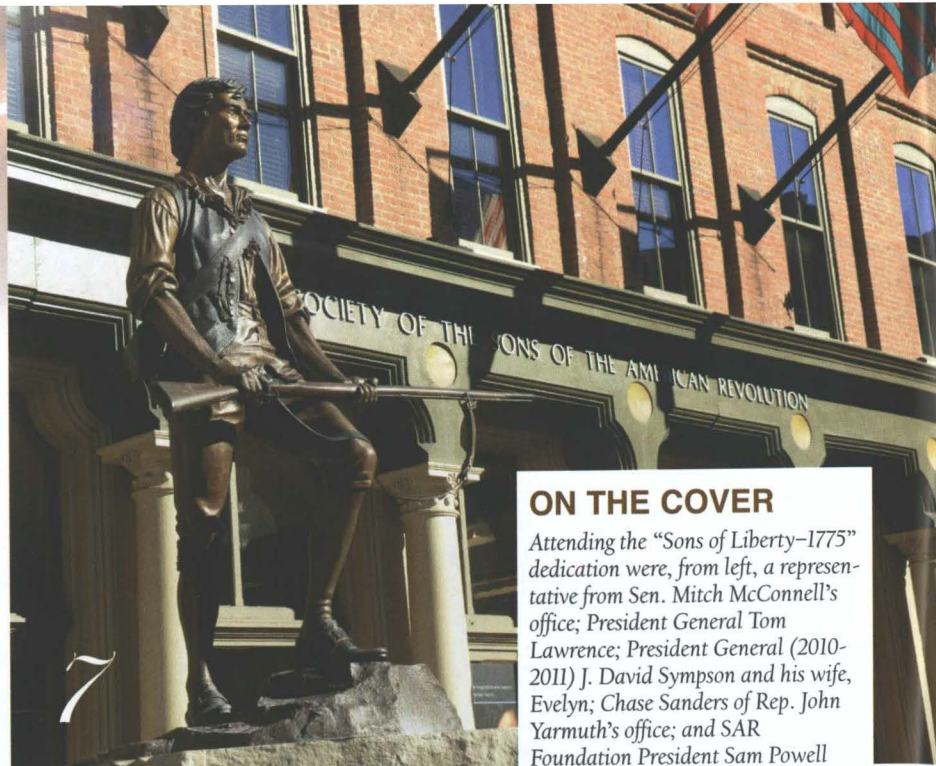
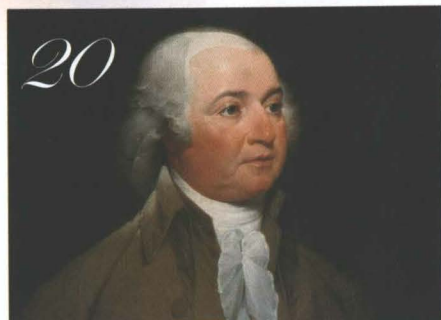
Statue Dedication

Sons of Liberty— 1775



THE SAR MAGAZINE

Sons of the American Revolution



ON THE COVER

Attending the "Sons of Liberty-1775" dedication were, from left, a representative from Sen. Mitch McConnell's office; President General Tom Lawrence; President General (2010-2011) J. David Sympson and his wife, Evelyn; Chase Sanders of Rep. John Yarmuth's office; and SAR Foundation President Sam Powell

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CORRECTIONS

On page 7 of the Fall 2015 issue, the caption describing the photo of a new statue of Gen. Nathanael Greene should have mentioned the statue was commissioned and funded by the General Society, Sons of the Revolution.

An incorrect photo appears on page 39 of the same issue, with the Wyoming Society report.

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The President General's Message

Come Prepared to Speak Your Mind

This article will again focus on the upcoming decision we will make concerning the education center, which we sometimes refer to as the museum. To summarize how we got to this point we go back to the initial decision to buy property on West Main Street in Louisville. We believed that we needed a presence on what is now called "Museum Row" that would provide us with foot traffic for both our genealogical library and for a museum that would attract visitors.

We built out and opened the genealogical library and part of the second floor of the headquarters but it has become apparent that we lack enough artifacts to have a true museum. The focus then shifted to having an educational center that would tell the story of the American Revolution and the vision of our founding fathers and mothers. This is in keeping with our support for the Center for Advancing America's Heritage (CAAH) and for our desire for outreach education that will reach throughout the country, not just in Louisville.

At the 2014 Congress in Greenville, S.C., the delegates voted to spend \$549,000 to retain Solid Light, a Louisville company, to design a plan for the education center to be built on the main floor of the headquarters. The plan will be presented at the Spring Leadership Meeting and a proposal will be made for its acceptance. It is also possible that a proposal will be made to move forward with the project and to direct the SAR Foundation to raise funds for construction. Before we take those votes there are some questions that need to be answered.

☆ Question No. 1: If we vote to accept the Solid Light plan can anything be changed if we want to add or delete from the plan or add new technology? Yes, we can make changes after we accept the plan. The plan we will vote to accept is general and does not have specific photos, language in the exhibits or specific recordings for audio exhibits. If we vote to go forward with the education center, the next step is to ask Solid Light to actually design the center. This will include the visuals, the text and the technology. This is where we need to make decisions as to exactly what we want to cover. After the design, then we would have it constructed.

☆ Question No. 2: How much will it cost to build it? We don't know yet. As of the date this is written, Solid Light has not come back with the final plan, which will include the total costs to build it. Once Solid Light gives us the final plan, the Museum Board will approve it and it will



The President General joins in the annual commemoration at Point Pleasant, West Virginia.

then go to the Executive Committee for its approval. The finished plan will be put in the Trustee folder in Sharefile before the Leadership Meeting so the Trustees can review it prior to the vote. The Trustees will have the final decision as to whether or not we move forward. Technology is a big factor in the ultimate cost. If we want to have new technology such as holograms and virtual reality then it will cost more, but also will make the center more popular because that is what people want to see.

☆ Question No. 3: How much will it cost to operate the education center and will it be profitable? We don't know yet but the University of Louisville did a study for us last year and produced a business plan that is on the member folder in Sharefile. This will be addressed at the Leadership Meeting, but the study indicated that the project was commercially viable. It will also depend on several factors such as hours of operation, availability of volunteers, and maintenance expenses. It is difficult to predict how many visitors will be willing to pay to tour our center but we have a good idea of how many people attend other museums in the area and what they charge for admission. From this we can make some predictions, but the popularity of our center will depend on how attractive our exhibits are and how innovative the use of technology is in our center. Again, it is the holograms, virtual reality and other technology that really draw visitors.

☆ Question No. 4: Is this center only for those who live in Louisville or will it help us educate those in other states? This is a good question because of our emphasis on outreach education. Solid Light believes it is possible that

Continued on page 5

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The President General's Message

Continued from page 3

we can make parts of our exhibits accessible via the Internet to people outside Louisville. It may not be an identical experience but it would allow us to export what we have on our main floor to classrooms across America. This aspect will be covered during the presentation at the Spring Leadership Meeting.

☆ **Question No. 5: We have other financial needs, so is the construction of this education center the best use of our money?** This is a valid concern as we have a \$1.2 million construction loan; we need about \$1.3 million to build out the balance of the second floor; we will need to build out the basement; and we must construct a store on the main floor in conjunction with the education center. We will need to raise money for all of these needs, so what is our priority? The Trustees will have to decide our priorities but I believe we can begin raising money for the education center at the same time we raise money for these other needs. The SAR Foundation Board can give us its opinion on whether this can be done.

☆ **Question No. 6: If we don't build an education center, what will we put on the main floor?** We could use it for small exhibits, including some of our artifacts that would lend themselves to display here. It is possible we could attract some traveling exhibits that would fit in with our mission. It is also possible we could put in permanent flooring, buy more tables and chairs and try and rent it out for events. Although we will have a smaller space for event

rental on our roof garden, utilizing the main floor entirely for a rental space was not envisioned. Is event rental really the highest and best use for this space? If we are not going to take advantage of the prime West Main Street location to have some type of education center or museum, then perhaps we should not have bought on Museum Row. What is the vision of the SAR and is it best met with an education center, a rental hall or a small exhibit space?

I hope that the meeting will provide answers to all of these questions as well as any others you may have about the education center project. We will have many people available for presentations or to answer questions such as Solid Light, the Museum Board, the Solid Light project manager, financial resources members and those who can speak on the business plan. The important thing is that we have a full discussion and come together in a consensus and move forward with a single vision. Please make plans to attend this meeting.

Faternally,



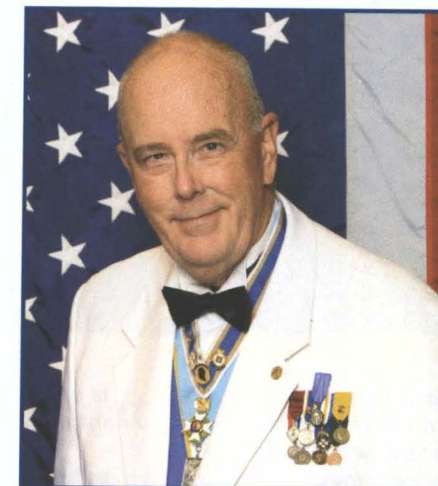
President General Thomas E. Lawrence

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:
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lindsey.brock@comcast.net or
 6532 Heckscher Drive
 Jacksonville, FL 32226

The SAR Is Coming to Boston, the SAR Is Coming to Boston!

Saturday, July 9, through Wednesday, July 13

Hear Ye, hear ye, all good men and the women who support them, pay heed to the upcoming Congress in Boston, Massachusetts. Yes, we return to the beginning of the Revolution July 9-13 for the 126th Congress. As the town crier, let me have your attention for the update on this historic event.

Hotel Space: gentlemen, we are out of rooms at the Westin Copley in our block. I fear that we will not be able to add any more rooms and have asked my fearless leaders in each state to let me know if there are those without a room who wish to come to this Congress and help to determine the future of our Society. If so, please email me at LTCMRSC@aol.com by the end of February so I can try to get a few more rooms at a different hotel in the vicinity. You may also call me at (906) 273-2424 if you do not have one of the new devices that allow email.

Our generous hosts, the Massachusetts Society will offer a variety of tours. The **Friday night tour** will be on a "motorized" boat, called a duck, that will give you a tour of the city and hit all the high spots for further exploration if you have time. Afterward, we will go to Faneuil Hall and the Quincy Market Place so you can have dinner on your own and then wander through the shops and area. We will then bring you back to the hotel so you can rest up for the next day.

The **Saturday tour** will be to the areas of **Lexington and Concord**. Not only will you be at the two battlefields, but you will have the opportunity to possibly visit a couple of other areas that were only recently opened to the public. This includes the Lexington Battle Green, the Hancock-Clarke House and the Buckman Tavern. We will serve lunch in Lexington. We are also trying to get access to the James Barrett House in Concord, which just opened, for your visit. This tour will accommodate only 150, so

register early and get your seat. To learn more visit this website: www.concordguides.com.

After the stress of the conclave and the dialogues and votes, you may wish to escape and see some more of the city so we are offering three different tours for you to choose from on **Wednesday**. There will be a tour of the **Adams National Park and the Church of the Presidents** in nearby Quincy, Mass., for a group of only 45 people.

A second tour will be a walking tour of the **Cambridge and Harvard** areas led by both period-dressed guides and university students who will tell you of the fascinating history of these two areas of the city. The total distance is about 2

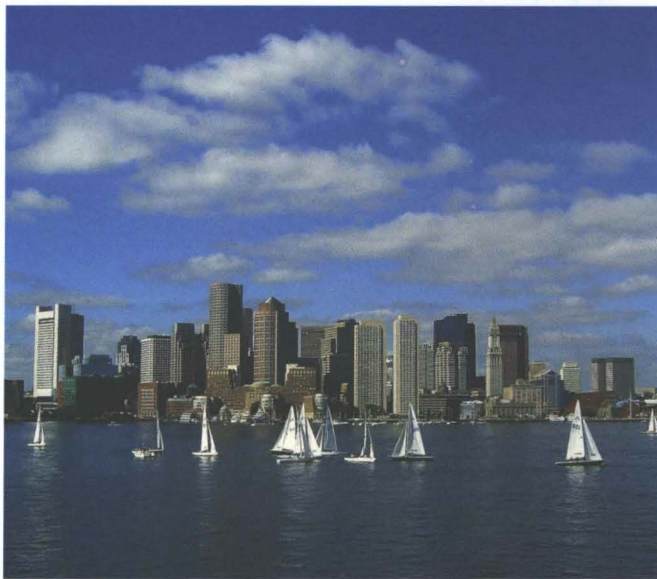
miles over the course of about three hours, so it is not too strenuous.

The third tour will also accommodate 45 people for those interested in the seafaring aspect of our history. It will go to the **U.S.S. Constitution Museum** and tour it before hopefully going on board the historic ship for a second tour. The ship is still under repairs, but some tours go through portions of the ship. If you are interested in naval history, here

is one of the best examples of the early period of naval history.

The **Color Guard** procession may have an additional unit this year. We are in negotiations with the **Old Guard Fife and Drum Corps** to provide a contingent for our procession to the Old South Church. We are hoping this will come to fruition for the ceremony.

So gentlemen and ladies, get your horses saddled and the carriages loaded and meet up with our compatriots from all over the country as we assemble in Boston to conduct the business of the society, meet our old friends, make new friendships and have a really good time. If you are looking for more information go to the MASSAR website to investigate all the possibilities, www.massar.org/support-congress-2016-in-boston



"Sons of Liberty-1775" Dedication

The "Sons of Liberty-1775" was unveiled on Louisville's Museum Row on Friday, Nov. 20.

The statue stands nearly 8-foot tall and weighs almost 800 pounds. It rests upon 19,000 pounds of quarried Kentucky limestone, material specifically requested by the artist James Muir, and sponsored by President General (2010-2011) J. David Sympton and his wife, Evelyn.

As an allegorical sculptor-artist, Muir, of Sedona, Arizona, has completed more than 100 sculptures, more than 60 life-size and monumental, which are on public display around the world. The sculpture has symbolic meaning and reflects Duty, Honor, Courage, Justice and Truth.

This symbolic bronze statue was a gift from individual contributions by the Philadelphia Continental Chapter (PASSAR) compatriots to the national SAR Headquarters in 2009.

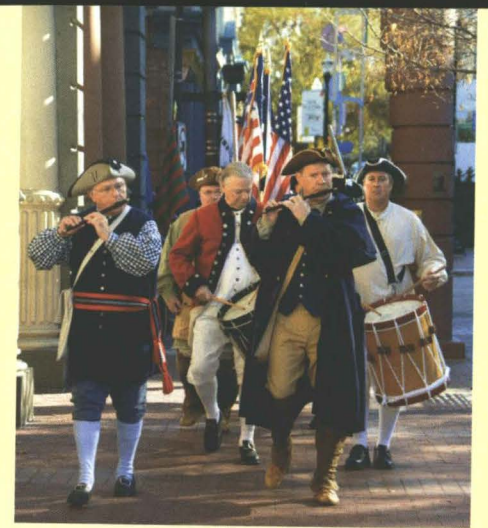
As an SAR landmark, "Sons of Liberty-1775" represents our founding patriots' determination amidst the struggle for American independence and our nation's subsequent westward expansion, which began near Louisville.

President General Tom Lawrence opened the ceremony and included comments from Chase Sanders, representing the office of Kentucky Congressman John Yarmuth; SAR Foundation President Sam Powell; James Hall of the Philadelphia Continental Chapter; the Symptons, who live in Louisville; and Lanny Patten of the PASSAR.

The KYSSAR provided the color guard for the ceremony, which preceded the SAR Volunteer Appreciation Luncheon. The NASSAR had 166 registered

volunteers in 2015, most of whom performed more than 40 hours of service to the headquarters. Bill Marrs of TXSSAR recorded more than 300 volunteer hours.

SAR Foundation President Sam Powell, right, spoke at the dedication of the "Sons of Liberty-1775" statue, which stands outside SAR headquarters.



Win Williams Passes at 92

Longtime SAR Magazine Editor Win Williams passed away peacefully in his sleep Friday, Jan. 8, 2016. He had been declining in recent months, and the last month was especially hard. His lungs served him pretty well for 92 years, but just plain wore out.

Win served the SAR in a multitude of capacities. He was editor of the SAR Magazine for more than 25 years, the namesake of the Win Williams Magazine Award, Vice President General of the Great Lakes District, Milwaukee Chapter president, *Badger Patriot* newsletter co-editor and longtime state board member.



Win Williams with daughter Kathryn

He received much recognition for his volunteer efforts, including the NSSAR Meritorious Service Medal, the National Medal of Distinguished Service and the Minute Man Award. At the state level, Winston was one of the oldest active members in the WISSAR. He received many state awards, including the Silver Good Citizen Medal, Gold Good Citizen, and the Patriot Medal.

Compatriot Williams was active outside SAR as well, as a member in his Navy alumni group, the Shriners (he did the publicity for the Shrine Circus when it would come through Milwaukee), the Art Institute, Order of Founders and Patriots, Wisconsin Society of the War of 1812, Society of Colonial Wars, Masons and Sovereign Military Order of the Temple of Jerusalem.

Youth Exchange Program

Over the last few years several children and grandchildren of Compatriots have enjoyed participating in the youth exchange with the France Society, SAR. I hope your SAR family will join this group and provide a French youth the opportunity to enjoy a view of America they will not find on television, in movies, or even on a tour. Every region of the United States has its own attributes to showcase, and who better to show our friends from abroad the "American way" than SAR families?

Likewise, our French Compatriots are eager to show our youth the French way of life, rich in history, art, cuisine and culture, but with fun thrown in to boot.

The program is open to youth between the ages of 12 and 20, but we have found ages 13 to 16 works best. Generally, the exchange takes place in June or July, but the precise schedule is left up to the families. A duration of about three weeks seems to work best, which can be in the same summer, or in successive summers.

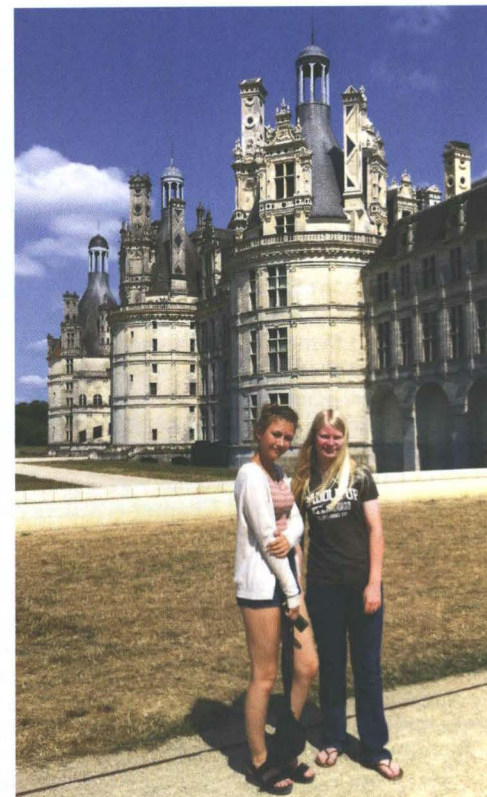
We try to match youth with similar hobbies and interests. For instance, the most recent match was between Lacy Dodd and Louise Tourres, who both enjoy horseback riding. In the summer of 2014 our family hosted Louise here in Southern California, after spending time at a real working cattle ranch in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. This last summer my daughter, Lacy, joined the Tourres family, leaving after Congress. Lacy loved watching the Longines Paris Eiffel Show Jumping Competition, as well as horse racing. They rode horses by Mont Saint-Michel and again at Louise's grandfather's chateau, in addition to enjoying a French holiday at Center Parcs.

No specialized interest is required—only a desire to make new friends and see a side of life otherwise unavailable to the "regular" tourist. This opportunity to discover differences, and surprising similarities, is unique and provides a lifetime of memories. No knowledge of the French language is required, although it certainly would be beneficial.

Lacy knew three French words when she left and returned knowing 10. *Pas de problème!* Most members of the France Society, and their children, speak at least some English.

For more information and for applications, please see the Exchange Program link under the Youth Education tab on the NSSAR website. The deadline for Summer 2016 applications is April 30, but the earlier the better as this gives us the maximum flexibility to find the best "match." Feel free to email me with any questions you may have at johnldodd@earthlink.net.

— JOHN L. DODD, CHAIR, YOUTH EXCHANGE PROGRAM,
VPG WESTERN DISTRICT



Lacy Dodd, top right, with her hostess, Louise Tourres, at Château de Chambord; the girls went horseback riding near Mont Saint-Michel



Nathan Hale Award

The CTSSAR presented its first annual Nathan Hale Award at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy Parents' Weekend Fall Awards Ceremony Sept. 26, 2015. The recipient was First Class Cadet Caroline Miller. She served as an intern at the Intelligence Coordination Center this past summer and was selected as one of two cadets representing the USCGA on the Western Hemisphere Advanced Research Project.

The CTSSAR worked with the

From left, USCGA Superintendent Rear Admiral James Rendon, First Class Cadet Caroline Miller and Compatriot Robert Rivard.

USCGA to establish the Nathan Hale Award. This is a cash award given to the cadet who excels in security studies. Providing the award is a way of recognizing the USCGA as the only service academy in Connecticut and thanking them for their continuing support of the CTSSAR by having cadets work on all three CTSSAR historic properties.

Naming the award after Nathan Hale is appropriate since the USCGA is in New London, one of the two locations where he taught. The CTSSAR owns both of these schoolhouses. Presenting the award to a cadet who excels in security studies connects to Nathan Hale's role as a spy.

— ROBERT W. RIVARD, CTSSAR
PAST PRESIDENT

SAR MAGAZINE

Western District/Pacific District Alaskan Adventure

The Western and Pacific districts are hosting a joint meeting and cruise to Alaska in May 2016. The event begins May 13 with an evening meeting with members of the Washington Society in Seattle. The group will depart late morning on the 14th via motor coach for a scenic drive to Vancouver, Canada, touring the Chuckanut Drive roadway and stopping for lunch at one of the renowned restaurants featuring local cuisine and seafood, before arriving in Vancouver in the late afternoon.

On May 15, tour goers will transfer to the MSS Noordam for a seven-day glacier discovery cruise. Outside veranda cabins will provide amazing views of the glaciers and wildlife along the way. Some upgraded cabins will be available, as well as some interior rooms.

The ship will visit Ketchikan, Juneau, Skagway, and Glacier Bay before disembarking May 22 at Seward. From there,



participants can either return home or join an optional, add-on post-trip excursion to Denali. For those continuing on, or spending some extra time in Anchorage, we also hope to have a meeting with members of the Alaska Society and presentation from the University of Alaska at Anchorage. At the time of the American Revolution, Russia had colonized Alaska.

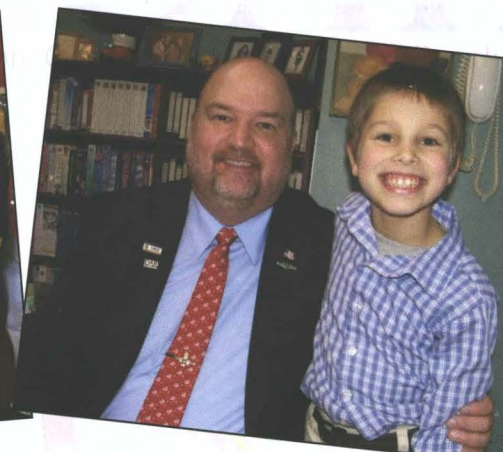
This will be an "official" joint district event, with meetings along the way. Current estimated price per person is \$2,870. As with prior SAR trips planned by MAGIC, more attendees means added bells and whistles. Please visit the Western District website, www.tjsar.org/western/ to download a flyer. For more information and to register, see:

<http://prod.groupandevent.net/register/SAR16> (password: AK16SAR [all characters capitalized]). To learn more about the ship and activities, see the Holland America site: www.hollandamerica.com. Feel free to email me if you have questions: johnldodd@earthlink.net.

We hope you can join us for this unique and enjoyable adventure.

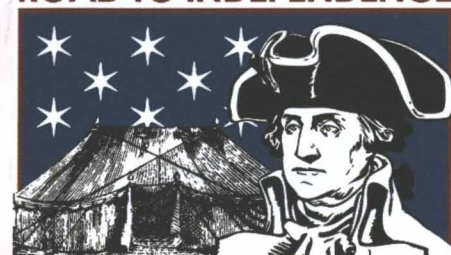
— JOHN L. DODD,
VPG WESTERN DISTRICT

Join the C.A.R. along the Road to Independence!



The N.S.C.A.R., founded in 1895, is the oldest patriotic youth organization in our country.

ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE



The 2015-2016 National President's project is to raise funds for the "First Oval Office" exhibit at the Museum of the American Revolution in Philadelphia, PA that showcases George Washington's marquee tent used as his Revolutionary War headquarters.

Website: <http://nscar.org/> Email: hq@nscar.org Twitter: @NSCAR1895

Find us on Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/nscar1895>

Teach your children & grandchildren service and patriotism with the Children of the American Revolution. Consider membership today!

Compatriot Dies While Laying Wreaths on Patriots' Graves

By BRIAN BURNES
REPRINTED FROM *The Kansas City Star*
PUBLISHED: December 19, 2015

Fred Kaffenberger Jr., 80, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, while wearing the Colonial attire and tri-corner hat of society members, died last week in



Leavenworth National Cemetery while laying Christmas wreaths at the graves of veterans.

The details of Kaffenberger's death, which have since gone viral, strike friends

and family members as fitting. "He went exactly the way he would have chosen to go," said daughter Amber DiGiovanni.

As a member, Kaffenberger personified patriotism for the benefit of any group that asked him to appear. He participated in full uniform in parades and naturalization ceremonies and often gave programs on American flag history.

He had always been patriotic. As a fourth-grader in Lebanon, Mo., Kaffenberger won an American Legion poetry contest for a poem written for Poppy Day, an annual remembrance of veterans. "There goes a soldier walking down the street, but there are many soldiers without any feet, so buy a poppy on Poppy Day and help a soldier on his way," the poem read in part.

"That is indicative of an old soul at a young age," DiGiovanni said.

He went on to a life of serving others. Despite later developing vision problems, Kaffenberger, a U.S. Marine Corps veteran, subscribed to at least eight magazines just so he could donate them to veterans programs. "He didn't have time to read them anyway," said Wanda Kaffenberger, his widow.

He was busy, she said, donating blood or washing dishes during Lent at the Knights of Columbus fish fries. Neighbors

knew him for his almost daily walk from the family's Waldo home to early Mass at St. Elizabeth Catholic Church.

As a history and civics teacher for 33 years, Kaffenberger exhibited fierce devotion to his work, sometimes to the dismay of family members. "Every time I would have a child on a school day, which seemed to happen a lot with me, he would only be at the hospital for a little while," said Wanda Kaffenberger. "And then he would say, 'I'm going back to school; if I can find a reason to skip class, my students will find a reason to skip,' and out he would go."

"I would be mad, but if he wasn't doing anything at the hospital he was not going to stay. He was so wonderfully unusual."

So it seemed fitting, family members said, that Kaffenberger died Dec. 12 while distributing wreaths for Wreaths Across America, a holiday program honoring veterans, at the national cemetery in Leavenworth.

Each volunteer received one wreath he could lay on the grave of his choosing. When the wreath placing was almost complete, Kaffenberger took two wreaths, one for the grave of a nonrelated veteran and the other for the grave of John DiGiovanni, his daughter Amber's late husband. His ashes had been interred there for four years. "When he didn't come back, the other gentlemen went looking for him," his daughter said. "One of the those who found Pop later picked up the fallen wreath and placed it on John's grave for him."

The way her father died while in service to others has been inspirational, said daughter Shannon Kaffenberger. "He somehow found a way to raise us up, to elevate us, even in his passing," she said.

Doctors said Kaffenberger died of natural causes. "It was a blessing," Wanda Kaffenberger said. "Jesus said, 'Fred, supper's ready.' Had he not died so beautifully it would be hard, but every step he ever had taken had been toward the kingdom of God. He had loved his neighbor as himself."

There even was some room for levity at the hospital where doctors declared him dead, she added.

"His son, Fred, said, 'It's just like Dad to drop dead in the middle of the cemetery and cut out the middleman.'"

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Rochambeau Returns

On Oct. 18, 2015, at a banquet held the evening before Yorktown Day, President General Tom Lawrence and other national officers, together with VASSAR officers, gathered in Yorktown to present to the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation a bronze bust of French Gen. Comte de Rochambeau. He was with George Washington who commanded the campaign that effectively ended the Revolutionary War in 1781. The bust will be displayed and used in the education wing of the new American Revolution Museum at Yorktown when it opens in late 2016. The 80,000-square-foot, \$50-million museum replaces the Yorktown Victory Center Museum that had opened in 1976.

The seven state societies of the Atlantic Middle States District commissioned prominent Franco-American sculptor Pierre Lefebvre to create and cast the bronze bust for presentation to the museum. He and the other SAR officers were present for the "handover" as part of the annual Yorktown Day events always held on Oct. 19 in the famed small Virginia town.



From left, Edward Truslow, first vice president, VASSAR; VASSAR President Reverdy Wright; Surgeon General Larry Leslie; President General Tom Lawrence; sculptor Pierre Lefebvre; VPG George Jones, Mid-Atlantic District; Peter Armstrong, senior director of JYF museum operations and education; and Randy Flood, JYF interpreter and museum educator.

ADVERTISEMENT

COPD Treatment Takes Center Stage

By David Ebner, staff writer

The world will never forget the momentous day when four young men from Liverpool, England, walked onto the stage of the Ed Sullivan show in 1964. The Fab Four strolled onstage, squinting in the glare of the lights and smiling at the squealing fans. That grainy, black and white image became the music history icon of the "British Invasion."

Stem cell research appeared on the world stage with much less fanfare. There were no screaming fans or standing ovations when doctors conducted the first stem cell treatment in the form of a bone marrow transplant in 1956. The painstaking hours scientists spent researching and studying cells in laboratories across the world passed unremarked upon in the pages of *Life Magazine*. Even in 2012, when John B. Gurdon and Shin-ya Yamanaka won a Nobel Prize for their discovery that "mature cells can be reprogrammed to become pluripotent," enthusiasm was limited mostly to the medical community.

The advent of stem cell research may seem inconsequential in comparison to the rise of the Beatles or Elvis Presley, but its impact on the medical industry is nothing less than revolutionary. Adult stem cells live in the blood, fat and bone marrow. They can be harvested and reintroduced into the body as needed. Stem cells re-specialize into whatever type of cell they are near. For example, when adipose (fat) stem cells are harvested, isolated and reintroduced into a patient with a progressive lung

disease, the new cells have the potential to morph into lung cells, disease-free and ready to regenerate into healthy lung cells. For someone suffering from a debilitating disease, cell therapy could mean the difference between struggling for air and singing "Twist and Shout" in the shower.

Physicians at the Lung Institute (lunginstitute.com) have been performing such procedures since 2013, increasing quality of life for over 1,000 patients with a 70 percent success rate as reported by the patients themselves. According to the Lung Institute's Medical Director, Kevin Huffman, D.O., stem cells are important because they offer a different approach. Instead of treating symptoms simply to make the patient more comfortable, stem cell therapy targets the disease and can promote healing, challenging conventional medicine's mindset that "there's nothing more we can do."

It's difficult to imagine a medical breakthrough stealing the show from the latest

trending celebrity. However, real people have sought these innovative treatments, and are already seeing these advancements make a difference in their lives. They may not be screaming like the crazed Beatles fans of the sixties, but the alternative treatment fan base grows every day among people who are breathing easier thanks to companies like the Lung Institute.

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.

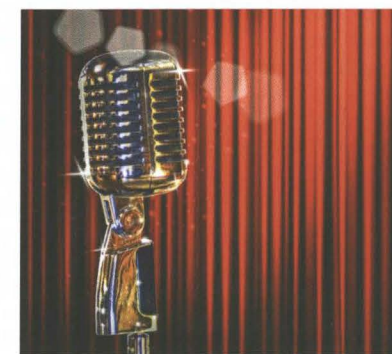
Specialists using stem cells from the patient's own body can offer treatment for people suffering from lung diseases like:

- 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 Beatles changed the world of music; stem cells are changing the world of 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.

Woody Williams Joins SAR

BY LT. COL. JASON D. NULTON, (USAF, RET.)

On Dec. 6, 2015, I was honored to spend a couple hours with Woody Williams, a 92-year-old U.S. Marine, who was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor by President Harry Truman in 1945. He'd earned it on a little-known rock in the Pacific Ocean called Iwo Jima, after charging numerous Japanese bunkers with his flamethrower to clear the way for tanks and infantry. A humble man, Woody is West Virginia's only living Medal of Honor recipient.

Every December, our Parkersburg, W.Va.-based chapter, named after city founder and Revolutionary War veteran Capt. James Neal, has a Christmas banquet in conjunction with several other chapters and the local DAR. It's a large regional event, and in late October, Secretary Bob Fish asked me what I thought about asking Woody to be our guest speaker. Being new to the area and relatively new to the SAR, I wasn't sure—but as a 20-year military veteran myself, I thought it sounded like a fantastic idea!

Not only was Williams the only living honoree in West Virginia, he is one of six living CMOH recipients from World War II. The message of patriotism this man could bring to our guests was exactly in line with what we stand for.

Fish's other idea was to see if Williams was qualified to join the SAR. I thought that sounded great, too. Fish had done genealogy for the SAR for years, and he had access to significant resources. Besides, with the Internet and the digitization of records (much done by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in Utah), it has become easier to trace our ancestors. Fish went to work.

Within weeks, he had some leads and eventually was able to prove Williams' link to Revolutionary War Patriot Jacob Helsley from Shenandoah County, Virginia, who served as an infantryman. If we could get Williams to come speak, it seemed we would also be able to induct him into our society if he was interested.

We met Williams in Parkersburg, W.Va., in November, and he was speechless when we told him he was related to someone who'd fought in the American Revolution. Fish walked him through his family's lineage that led to Helsley. It seemed odd to have someone of the stature of a Medal of Honor recipient so humbled and proud, but clearly he was. After some thoughtful pauses, the only words he had were "Well, I'll be ... I never knew that." Williams decided to join

SAR, and when he did, he became a member of two exclusive groups of people. He is one of only 27 CMOH recipients who are SAR members.

Corp. Williams earned his Medal of Honor in February 1945 as Marines were attempting to blaze lanes for armor and infantry across the desolate landscape of Iwo Jima. Japanese resistance was so fierce, the victory took a month at a staggering cost of 26,000 American casualties. Williams' award citation can be found online, but the line that sticks out most to me is this: "On one occasion, he daringly mounted a pillbox to insert the nozzle of his flamethrower through the air vent, killing the occupants and silencing the gun; on another he grimly charged enemy riflemen who attempted to stop him with bayonets and destroyed them with a burst of flame from his weapon."

Just think what the odds of death were in such a situation. Compatriot Williams did what he had to do, and it's hard to imagine the adrenaline, the fear, that a soldier would have had to be in to pull this off. He did it and lived.

Today Williams leads the Hershel Woody Williams Medal of Honor Foundation, which furthers the legacy of the Medal of Honor by educating groups and individuals about patriotism, courage and selflessness. It also raises money to promote American values through awareness, behavior and example—ideals that marry up well with SAR, and have an increased level of importance in today's ever-

more dangerous world. Just before his induction, Williams accepted the SAR's Distinguished Patriotism Leadership Award on behalf of his foundation. This honor is presented only once every year, and must have expressed written approval from the President General.

During Williams' speech at our banquet, he discussed the events of February 1945, and also talked at length about his foundation's efforts, many of which focus on Gold Star Families—similar to Gold Star Mothers—but with a wider inclusion of family members of U.S. veterans lost in hostile action. To that end, The Williams Medal of Honor Foundation undertakes efforts across the nation to educate through character-development programs emphasizing service and selflessness, presenting Citizen Honors medals to citizens who accomplish extraordinary acts on behalf of mankind, and erecting Gold Star Family memorials in honor of the families of the fallen.

It was an honor to meet this humble, yet heroic man. Men like Williams are rare, and serve as an example for all of us.



From left, Bob Fish, Woody Williams and Vice President General Southern District Rick Hollis.

Air Force Academy Outstanding Cadet

The NSSAR recipient for the Outstanding Cadet in Foreign Studies at the Air Force Academy was Cadet 2nd Lt. Katharine Liesl Kessler.

Kessler is attending graduate school

at Indiana University in Bloomington, Ind., where she will get her Master's degree in European studies, focusing on Germany in the 1920s and '30s. She plans to learn German and hopes to

also learn French and Russian. Upon completing her degree she will attend the Intelligence training program at Goodfellow Air Force Base in San Angelo, Texas. Her goal is to be stationed overseas, ultimately working as a RAS/PAS officer or diplomat.

Genealogical Research Services for Entire General Membership

After many years of development through Friends of the SAR Library and other sources of funding, our national SAR Genealogical Research Library in Louisville can now provide membership-access services across the country to the entire membership. This member outreach service has been launched with the purchase of two genealogical and Revolutionary War databases that can be accessed by Compatriots anywhere and at anytime.

The Gale Genealogy Connect database is a first quality e-book collection consisting of 189 individual titles of online genealogical research, how-to materials and original sources. The Sources in American History On-Line: The American Revolution database contains nearly 500 primary source documents exploring the American Revolution and featuring personal accounts, maps, pamphlets, monographs, etc.

Many quality in-house library databases have been available for members visiting our library for some time. It has been the goal of the library staff, the national library committee and myself, as your Librarian General, to make a concentrated effort to step up membership services by providing comprehensive services to all SAR Compatriots.

Additionally, library staff and volunteers have been painstakingly digitally reconstructing our Family History Files housed in the library comprising 850 individual family files of approximately 20,000 pages of written documentation. Soon cleanup of the digital files will be completed and the Family Files database also will be available to membership access.

To access the two new databases, log in on the sar.org website and go to the library page. You will see a block under the "Library Navigation" section on the column at left entitled "Library Databases."

I would like to thank the members who voiced their needs and suggestions and those volunteers who have worked so hard to bring this program to the forefront. We hope many will begin to comprehend the value of our library and take ownership by extending financial support so we may continue to improve our facility services.

— C. BRUCE PICKETTE,
LIBRARIAN GENERAL



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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.

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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.

LIGHT HORSE HARRY LEE'S

Final Trip to Virginia

By JOHN T. TRUSSELL

Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee III's final trip home to Virginia took 95 years. But in death, as in life, he was overcome by events that seemed beyond his control. As one of America's most notable and successful Revolutionary soldiers, he enjoyed acclaim and fame. But later in life, poor health and financial troubles led him to the West Indies in 1813 where he hoped to restore both his health and good name. He was seeking to return home in 1818 when he died and was buried on Georgia's Cumberland Island. This is the story of Henry, "Light Horse Harry" Lee's final trip to Virginia.

Harry was born near Dumfries, Virginia, and was blonde, blue-eyed, full of spirit and seemingly destined for greatness. His bloodline was rich with political potential. His father was the second cousin of Richard Henry Lee, the 12th president of the Continental Congress. His mother was an aunt of the wife of the governor of Virginia, Thomas Nelson. His grandmother, Mary Bland, was a great aunt of President Thomas Jefferson. He graduated from Princeton in 1773 and returned home to prepare for war. His skill as a horseman, as well as his bold temperament, made him a natural cavalryman. He soon was commissioned as captain in the fifth group of Virginia Light Dragoons and sent north to join the Continental Army.

Leading his men on lightning raids against enemy supply trains, Harry attracted the attention and admiration of Gen. George Washington and was rapidly promoted. In a surprise attack at Paulus Hook, New Jersey, he captured 400 British soldiers with the loss of only one man. His adroit horsemanship soon earned him the nickname "Light Horse Harry," but some superior officers disapproved of his military tactics and sought to court martial him for his

Paulus Hook raid. However, Washington dismissed the case and soon thereafter Lee was awarded a Gold Medal by the Continental Congress. When the military theater shifted, he enjoyed equal success in the Southern Department. Lee and his legion made significant contributions at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse, the Siege of 96, the Battle of Eutaw Springs and other engagements.

Resigning his commission after the British surrender at Yorktown, at which he was present, Harry returned to Virginia to marry his cousin, the "divine Matilda" Lee. The wedding took place at Stratford, and it is said that Gen. Washington contributed several pipes of his best Madeira to the festive occasion. Matilda inherited Stratford in the division of her father's estate and lived there with her new husband. The dashing young cavalryman, however, was no farmer. His interests in the livelier arena of politics led to Harry's election to the new Virginia House of Delegates. After eight years of marriage, Matilda died in 1790, leaving three young children and a husband desperate with grief.

Two years later, Harry was elected governor of Virginia, serving three one-year terms. While living in Richmond, he fell in love with Ann Hill Carter of nearby Shirley Plantation. In 1793 they were married. His governorship behind him, he took his bride to Stratford. Another brief military appointment occurred when President Washington asked Lee to help suppress the Whiskey Rebellion in Pennsylvania in 1794.

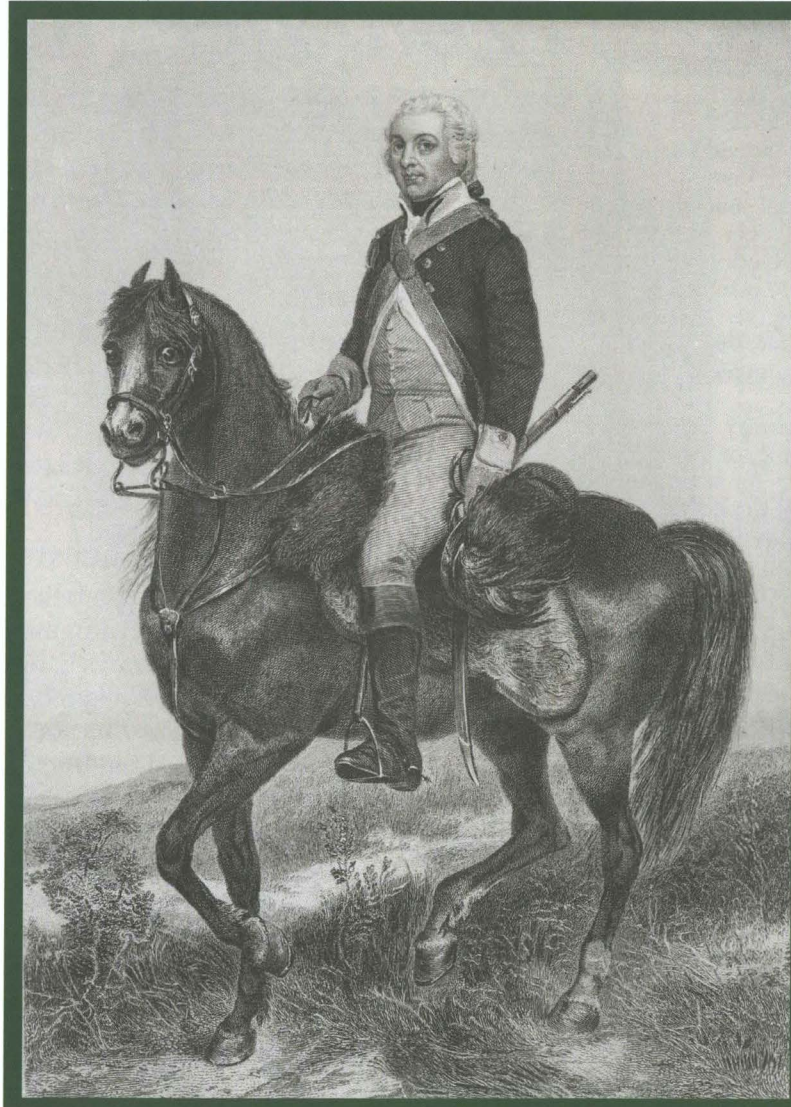
Family life was interrupted again by his appointment to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. Upon the death of Washington, Harry was asked by Congress to deliver a tribute to his beloved general, describing him for posterity: *First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen ... second to none in the humble and endearing scenes of private life.*

After the death of his idol, Harry's fortunes began to

decline rapidly. The support of a family of six, coupled with disastrous land speculation, reduced him to financial poverty. The financial panic of 1796-97, the bankruptcy of businessman Robert Morris, with whom Lee had financial entanglements, and a host of other legal and loan problems led to Lee's financial troubles. Then, on Jan. 19, 1807, in the large upstairs room at Stratford where so many Lees had come into the world, Ann gave birth to their fifth son, Robert Edward, named after two of his mother's favorite

brothers. As Robert was learning to walk, his father was carried off to debtor's prison in Westmoreland, then Spotsylvania County, Virginia. He chose prison rather than sign over his remaining lands to creditors.

Not to waste any time, and thinking of both posterity and possible future earnings, Lee worked while in a 12-by-15 foot prison cell. With the help of many friends and former soldiers, Harry wrote his *Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States*, still the standard text



Scenic Cumberland Island, Georgia, where Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee died.

on that portion of the Revolutionary War. When the book was finished in 1810, the family moved to Alexandria, where a new life on a modest scale was made possible by a legacy from Ann's father. Harry's eldest son, Henry IV, became master of Stratford.

Light Horse Harry's last years were a slow decline in both health and fortunes. On July 27, 1812, Lee received serious injuries while helping to resist an attack on his friend, Alexander Hanson, editor of the Baltimore newspaper, *The Federal Republican*. Hanson had written stories critical of the War of 1812, which many of his readers supported because they were financially tied to the sea trade being squeezed by the British policies of seizure of goods and impressment of sailors on the open sea into the British Navy. Lee wrote later that he was there to talk with his good friend about the possible publication of his memoirs and support the freedom of the press, but once the riot got underway, he took an active part in defending his friend, which cost him dearly.

The rioters forced their way into the Baltimore jail, where Lee, Hanson and others were being held for their own protection, after being run out of a nearby home. The rioters forcibly removed Lee and others to the street and began beating them. Lee received extensive internal injuries and head and face wounds; reports said even his speech was affected. Now in poor health, Lee's financial situation worsened. His brother, Edmund Lee, posted bail on some pending court cases and Harry left for the West Indies, with plans to return in a few months.

He lived off friends wanting to help him as he moved from island to island, seeking relief from his medical conditions.

He visited Port-Au-Prince, Barbados, Guadeloupe, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Bahamas, and the Windward Islands in a five-year period. He wrote letters to his sons and family and even offered suggestions to the British governor in Barbados as to how to end the War of 1812, but the suggestions fell on deaf ears. When his health continued to decline, Harry attempted to return home, and got passage on the ship *Betsy*, under Capt. James Causten, on March 1, 1818. His plan was to return to Virginia, but illness forced him to be dropped off on Cumberland Island, Georgia, at the home of the daughter of his former commander, Nathanael Greene.

When he arrived at Cumberland, he was warmly received, but was bedridden in pain until he died on March 25, 1818 at the age of 63. Because he was still a national hero, Commodore J.D. Henley of the local Navy fleet and Gen. Edmund P. Gaines of the U.S. Army at Fernandina

ordered a burial with full military honors. A long procession formed at the Dungeness mansion, with six of the soldiers who aided Lee during his last days serving as his pallbearers. The Marine guard and a group of military and civilian mourners escorted the casket to the small Green/Miller family cemetery on the south end of Cumberland Island, while the Army band played the death march from Handel's oratorio "Saul." During the march, the USS *John Adams* fired its cannon on one-minute intervals until Lee was lowered in the ground.

There on that beautiful island rise overlooking the marshes of Cumberland Island, Lee rested in peace for

many years. On Jan. 16, 1862, Harry Lee's most famous son, Robert E. Lee, visited his father's grave with his aide Maj. Armistead L. Long. He last saw his father when he was 6, but he cherished the myth of the man. In a letter to his wife, Mary, he wrote, "While at Fernandina, I went over to Cumberland Island and walked up to Dungeness, the former residence of Gen. Green. It was my first visit to the house, and I had the gratification, at length, of visiting my father's grave. The garden is beautiful, enclosed by the finest hedge I have ever seen. It was of wild olive."

In 1870 Robert E. Lee visited the grave again with his daughter. "Agnes," he wrote his wife, "decorated the grave with beautiful flowers" and continued, "I presume it is the last time I shall pay it my tribute of respect." Seven months later, on Oct. 12, 1870, Robert E. Lee, the dutiful son who never knew his father,

uttered his last words, "Strike the tent" and joined him in eternity. Robert E. Lee was entombed at Washington and Lee University in Lexington and "Light Horse Harry" Lee remained on Cumberland Island, but he too, was going back to Virginia.

In March 1912 the Virginia General Assembly, in Bill 254, sponsored by Rep. Hugh White, provided funds for the return of Harry Lee's remains that were later found in remarkable condition. The Georgia grave marker was allowed to remain with the notation that the remains had been moved. After a train ride from Georgia, with cadets and students in attendance, the casket, draped with a U.S. flag, was laid to rest at twilight. Every morning the first warming rays of sunshine beam through the windows on the crypt. "Light Horse Harry" Lee, the first and probably the best cavalry officer the young nation produced, was finally home.

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While Lee's remains were relocated to his native Virginia, his Georgia grave marker was allowed to remain.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

John T. Trussell lives in Warner Robins, Georgia, and is a retired law enforcement officer and an active outdoor writer. He is a member of the Ocmulgee Chapter, GASSAR, and is chapter historian.

Point Pleasant Commemoration

The 2015 commemoration at Point Pleasant included a wreath-laying by President General Tom Lawrence and comments by Lt. Col. Rusty McGuire, which are abbreviated below.

My name is Lt. Col. Rusty McGuire, a commander in the 116th Infantry Brigade Combat Team, based in Augusta County, Virginia, and in 1774 we were the Augusta Regiment. On behalf of our commander, Col. William Coffin, and all the patriots serving in the "Stonewall Brigade" I want to thank you for allowing the Brigade to share in this remembrance.

I was recently in Bastogne, Belgium, and thinking of what to say to you all today. I came across a memorial for the fallen that says "Though dead, we are not heroes yet, nor can be, till the living by their lives which are the tools." The author is saying don't call them heroes until you see the actions of those who survived. After reading this, I knew how to talk about those heroes who fought so gallantly 241 years ago.

Before I describe the actions of the survivors I want to share a few things that moved me about the actions here in 1774. It is incredibly difficult to give orders and make decisions in combat that may result in harm to others. We are trained to make these decisions but it does not mean they are easy. So I was moved by the difficult decision Gen. Andrew Lewis made at the start of the battle. Gen. Lewis commanded the Virginia Militia that fought here while his younger brother, Charles, commanded the Augusta Regiment. Charles was a daring leader who served with the general in previous engagements. When Gen. Lewis learned the warriors under Cornstalk were sneaking up for a dawn attack, he did not hesitate to send Charles to command the attack. He knew there was a risk that Charles would not survive. By noon Charles was dead. There is no doubt he made the right decision. He knew Charles was the best to lead the attack, which proved to be true. Charles continued to rally his men and formed the line even after he was mortally wounded.

On a lighter side, I was moved by the exploits of James Robertson, Valentine Sevier and the others out hunting that morning. Evidentially, the food in the regiment was so bad—some things don't

change—that these hunters disobeyed orders and went hunting early in the morning on Oct. 10, 1774. While hunting they observed the war party preparing for the attack and warned the others. Their simple act of insubordination saved countless lives.

The lives of the survivors are more impressive than any other formation of this size in our nation's history. Seven officers who fought here rose to the rank of general during the Revolution and six captains led regiments. Many of these veterans were present at Cornwallis' surrender.

A look at names of towns illustrates the significance of their actions. Dozens were named for veterans of Point Pleasant. Lewisburg, W. Va., is named for Gen. Lewis, Campbell County, Va., is named for William Campbell. Mathews County, Va., is named for George Mathews.

Harrisonburg, Va., is named for Benjamin Harrison. Isaac Shelby has 20 towns or counties named for him.

Not only are counties named for Shelby and Valentine's older brother, John Sevier, but they went on to lead units during the Revolution. They are credited for planning the Battle of King's Mountain, a turning point of the Revolution.

John Sevier and Shelby also went on to become first governors of

Tennessee and Kentucky respectively. Shelby never lost that flame and while governor, at 63, led the Kentucky militia at the Battle of Thames during the War of 1812. Some veterans went on to serve in Congress or state legislatures. Many returned to Point Pleasant, including Leonard Cooper, who became the first magistrate; his descendants still reside in Point Pleasant.

If the heroism of the fallen is judged by the lives of the survivors, these men were some of our nation's most inspiring heroes. They ignited a flame that did not end here. These men set the standard for future members of the Augusta Regiment and the Virginia Army National Guard. Our Regiment continued service in the Revolution. We

were organized under Stonewall Jackson in the 1860s where we earned our nickname. At D-Day, this regiment landed on Omaha Beach. Even today the Stonewall Brigade keeps the legacy of these brave heroes alive. As we honor these men we have units preparing to deploy and again serve in the Middle East as we have numerous times.

*If the heroism of the fallen
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The League of Armed Neutrality

BY LIBRARIAN GENERAL C. BRUCE PICKETTE, GENERAL RICHARD MONTGOMERY CHAPTER, ALABAMA SOCIETY

Its name was the League of Armed Neutrality, but Catherine the Great, Czarina of Russia, later called it an "armed nullity." The explanation for this derision of the league she herself formed comes later in this article.

Without the French alliance, the American Revolution could never have been won. As a result of the alliance, Spain, albeit reluctantly, entered the war with the signing of the Franco-Spain agreement, the Treaty of Aranjuez, in April 1779. "Holland capitalized on the war by seizing much

of England's carrying trade, and by supplying Americans with arms through Dutch West Indian islands such as St. Eustatius."¹ By 1780, it was Britain, without a single ally, against the world. The American Revolution was a single conflict within a multipower world war.

"When France and Spain went to war with Britain, they became avid consumers of Russian naval stores. This new and thriving trade increased traffic in the Baltic."² Other neutral countries also benefited with increased trade to the belligerents. However, the British were looking for contraband that would aid the rebellious American colonies and the Royal Navy's wartime policy of interception and confiscation of neutral shipping increasingly offended the

pride and commercial interests of those countries. That contraband consisted of war material and other vital supplies to the Americans. Britain's "actions had provided a constant source of complaints for the Danes and the Swedes as well as the Dutch."³ The Czarina "also resented the British unfriendliness toward the Dutch, whose neutral privileges had been profitable for Russian exporters."⁴ But in forming the League, Empress Catherine had no sympathy for the American cause. "Already annoyed by American privateer interference with Anglo-Russian maritime trade in the 1770s," Catherine was even more frustrated by the British actions and her concern lay with the European balance of power.⁵ "The war that started in America affected Russia's economic interests and gave Catherine an opportunity to decisively assert Russian influence."⁶



join. "Over the next few years, the League expanded to include the Netherlands, Prussia, the Holy Roman Empire, Portugal, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and the Ottoman Empire."¹¹ Coming when it did in the War for Independence, "the Russian declaration boosted American morale and inspired the Continental Congress to dispatch Francis Dana to St. Petersburg to secure more recognition and support."¹² "Dana went, but the Russians ignored him."¹³

Britain was forced to accept the diplomatic reality created by Catherine and "could not afford to add to their list of enemies by tangling with Russia and the League, and the United States and her allies benefited from Catherine the Great's quest for Russian prestige and power."¹⁴ Indeed,

"throughout the war most of the naval supplies of the Royal Navy continued to come from the Baltic Sea."¹⁵ "Britain reluctantly stood by while a few French and Dutch ships under the Russian flag entered American ports, bringing valuable supplies to the hard-pressed colonies."¹⁶

"Although the Declaration was enforced for only three years, it was, nonetheless, an original doctrine of major significance. It contributed to the understanding among nations of the inviolability of peaceful merchant vessels, their right to be free from the threat of piracy and harassment, and that wanton disregard of such rights would not be tolerated by Russia and its allies."¹⁷ But "as the Royal Navy outnumbered all their fleets combined, the alliance as a military measure was what Catherine later called it, an 'armed nullity.'"¹⁸

"What, in the end, did the league achieve? Its existence made little, if any differences in the attitude of the British navy in dealing with neutral shipping."¹⁹ "It had little or no influence on American affairs and diplomacy in general, beyond the threat it imposed on the British. For the United States, as for other nations, it provided a set of principles of maritime law that were useful when they became convenient or necessary but that were to be discarded when neither of the conditions existed."²⁰

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Catherine the Great, opposite page, commissioned her fleet to go "wherever honour, interest, and necessity compelled" in order to enforce its provisions.



The Adams Family as a Classical American Dynasty

An Examination of the Lives of John, John Quincy and Abigail Adams in the Context of Classical American Society

By KATHERINE MANNING

INTRODUCTION

The lives and careers of John Adams and his son, John Quincy, speak to the enormous influence of the classics in the early days of the American republic. The Adams family—especially Presidents John and John Quincy and First Lady Abigail—represents not only an American dynasty, but a classical legacy as well. The male members of the Adams family during this time period were products of classically influenced education, and the classics permeate their diaries, autobiographies and essays, facts which provide evidence for the strength of antiquity's influence in early America. Abigail Adams, though not formally educated, was also influenced by classical American society. Her views on the classics in relation to equality between the sexes provide an interesting account from a group that was seldom vocal, as she voiced her belief that classical education was fast becoming detrimental to the female sex. Through careful analysis of John Adams and his son John Quincy, especially their classical education, personal papers, orations in the Boston Massacre and Amistad trials, respectively, and essays, we see the enormous influence of antiquity in early American society exemplified. The classical tradition in American history extends beyond Presidents and politicians, however, as we see in the thoughts and words of Abigail, who takes a different approach to antiquity. The Adams family is truly a classical American dynasty, as their devotion to the classics indicates.

JOHN ADAMS: 1735-1826

As a lawyer, writer, Founding Father, the nation's first vice president and second president, John Adams stands out as the patriarch and origin of this great American family. John was born on Oct. 30, 1735 in Braintree, Massachusetts, to a family of distinguished soldiers, farmers and politicians. As the eldest son, John knew that his parents intended for him to be their only child to attend college. From the time he was a toddler, young John was sent to the local primary and secondary schools to prepare. After being taught by his father to read, John attended the town primary school, where he was instilled

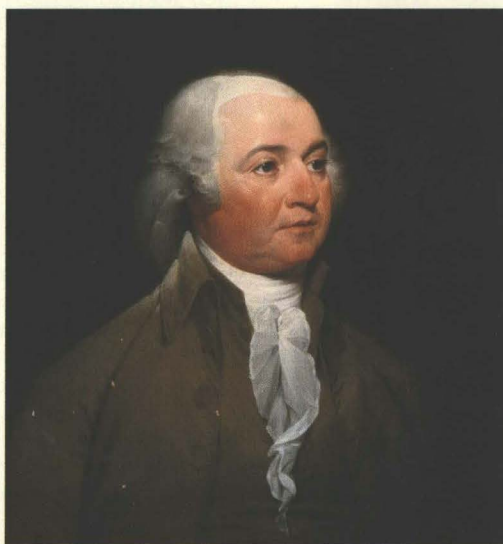
with the values of Puritan Orthodoxy through the popular New England Primer. Thus, in his early years, John's schooling emphasized Christian moral teachings and the bible—only later would the classics play a role in his education.

John soon advanced to the local Latin school, run by Joseph Cleverly, who was, unfortunately, a dour man who did not put much effort into teaching his impressionable pupils. The attitude of Cleverly had much to do with young John's aversion to school in his youth. In his

autobiography, John recalls one particular episode:

My Enthusiasm for Sports and Inattention to Books, alarmed my Father, and he frequently entered into conversation with me upon the Subject. I told him [I did not] love Books and wished he would lay aside the thoughts of sending me to Colledge. What would you do Child? Be a farmer.

"All the Charms Which Language and Imagination Can Exhibit"



This is certainly an ironic sentiment from a young man who was to become one of the most ardent lovers of classical education in early America. Thankfully, John's father refused to let his son's frustrations interfere with his education, allowing him to study under tutor Joseph Marsh. Certainly, under Marsh, John received a classical education similar to the one outlined by Nathaniel Williams, schoolmaster of the Boston Latin Grammar School, in a 1712 letter to Nehemiah Hobart. Williams' curriculum describes

the intense study and memorization of Cicero, Ovid, Virgil, Erasmus, and many other classical authors. Students typically read these works in their original languages and then translated passages into English, and then back into Latin or Greek. Such a rigorous study of antiquity prepared John for the entrance examination at Harvard College, which he took in 1751.

John relays the story of the examination in his autobiography with a great sense of vulnerability and nervousness. Unfortunately, Marsh was unable to go with his student to Cambridge, canceling at the last minute due to poor health. This added to John's nervousness, which was heightened when he was presented with "a Passage of English to translate into Latin." He continues the account:

It was long and casting my eye over it I found several words the Latin for which did not occur to my memory. Thinking that I must translate it without a dictionary, I was in a great fright and expected

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- Jacqueline H.



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to be turned by, an Event that I dreaded above all things. Mr. Mayhew went into his Study and bid me follow him. There Child, said he is a dictionary, there a Grammar, and there Paper, Pen, and Ink, and you may take your own time. This was joyfull news to me and I then thought my Admission safe.

At Harvard, John's love of learning blossomed as he pursued a curriculum steeped in the classics, which was common for eighteenth century American universities. As freshmen, John and his classmates studied Greek, Latin, and rhetoric, "which was defined in a commencement thesis of 1693 as 'the art of speaking and writing with elegance'." Classical authors such as Cicero, Terence and Sallust, were studied and analyzed, and monthly declamations were given by the students in order to practice classical rhetoric and reinforce the works of these writers. Each year, students added subjects such as natural and moral philosophy, metaphysics, geography and mathematics to their course load, but the classics continued to form the core of their studies at Harvard. During his college education, John Adams continued as a student of the classics, expanding on what he had learned as a grammar school student from his entrance exam through commencement.

One of the greatest primary sources in early American history exists in John Adams' diary, begun in 1753 while he was still a student at Harvard. Not only does it chronicle the greatest moments in the life of a Founding Father and the challenges of forming a new, democratic government, John's diary also reflects the important role that antiquity played in his life. In a constant effort to improve his mind, John studied history, philosophy, and literature, most of which came from ancient Greece and Rome. As a young aspiring lawyer in 1758, John wrote:

Few of my Contemporary Beginners, in the Study of Law, have the Resolution, to aim at much Knowledge in the Civil Law. Let me therefore distinguish myself from them, by the Study of the Civil Law, in its native languages, those of Greece and Rome.

This affinity for the classics, which clearly extended back to John's early adulthood, would manifest itself throughout his long life. As historian James Peabody put it, "a solid grounding in Latin and in the elements of Greek at college facilitated John Adams' entry into educated society as well as giving him the greatest pleasure in subsequent years." He frequently wrote with feelings of exhilaration after completing a difficult text in Greek or Latin, and often quoted from his favorite classical texts. On Aug. 19, 1760, John made an enthusiastic prediction after finishing Pope's translation of Homer, writing, "I will be bound that in 6 months I would conquer him (Homer) in Greek, and make myself able to translate every Line in him elegantly."

John's belief that antiquity was a valuable educational tool extended to his children as well. There exist diary entries pertaining to his son John Quincy's early education, such as this brief one from April 17, 1779: "Yesterday and to day in the forenoon, assisted my Son in translating Cicero's first Phillippick against Cataline." These passages from his diary exemplify John's use of antiquity in its various aspects—literary, historical, and etymological—and they speak to his love of learning and his desire to constantly increase his knowledge.

Equally as effective as a primary source in studying the life of John Adams are his letters to family, friends and colleagues. Some of the most fascinating letters written by John are addressed to his wife, Abigail, and his friends Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Rush. So many of these letters contain allusions to and discussions

about the classics that their importance in American history cannot be denied—especially when they so thoroughly occupy the thoughts and works of unparalleled leaders like Adams, Jefferson and Rush.

The correspondence between John and Abigail Adams reveals the nature of their long relationship—they were a loving couple, completely committed to each other and dependent on each other's advice and intellect. References to antiquity appeared frequently in their letters from the beginning of their correspondence. One early and obvious application of the classics in the Adams' letters was the use of pseudonyms, a practice common in colonial American writing. Choosing a pseudonym or nickname was "evidently done not only to display one's literary attainments but also to gain—or pretend to gain—at least temporary freedom from Puritan morals and manners." Early in their courtship, John began referring to Abigail as "Diana," the Roman name associated with Artemis, Greek goddess of chastity, the hunt, childbirth, and the moon. She is linked in mythology with virtues such as strength, morality and purity of character, making this a complimentary nickname for John to choose. In one of the earliest letters written by John to Abigail, dated August 1763, he wrote, "Should Diana make her appearance every morning instead of Aurora, I should not sleep as I do, but should be all awake and admiring by four, at latest." John himself adopted the name "Lysander," a Spartan general and ambitious seeker of the throne who died in 395 B.C. Though he was an excellent military leader, his desire to become King of Sparta eventually brought about his fall from the political elite. John's use of the name was probably meant to reflect Lysander's earlier political prowess. This early correspondence between John and his wife provides an introduction to the classical influence that would pervade their letters throughout their marriage.

The letters between John Adams and Benjamin Rush are extremely interesting because they introduce a difference of opinion regarding the importance of the classics in early America, and in doing so reinforce the strength of John's love for antiquity. Rush was a doctor and patriot from Pennsylvania whom John met in 1774, and their frequent correspondence began in 1805. The classics were a frequent subject upon which the two men debated. According to John Schutz and Douglass Adair, "their letters were to be written in the classical fashion with the great Cicero primarily in mind, whose letters they believed to be the most revealing documents in Roman history." In these letters, John continues to trumpet the excellence of the classics, as he did in his diary; for instance, on July 23, 1806, he wrote to Rush, "Demosthenes and Cicero, the two consummate masters, died martyrs to their excellence." Obviously, John Adams viewed many classical authors, politicians and orators as patriotic heroes to be emulated, especially during Revolutionary times in America. On Dec. 4, 1805, John wrote to Rush to express his anger that his friend had destroyed "the anecdotes and documents you had collected for private memoirs of the American Revolution." The reasons behind John's distress are made clear throughout the letter:

The period in the history of the world the best understood is that of Rome from the time of Marius to the death of Cicero, and this distinction is entirely owing to Cicero's letters and orations. There we see the true character of the times and the passions of all the actors on the stage . . . Cicero had the most capacity and the most constant as well as the wisest and most persevering attachment to the republic. Almost fifty years ago I read Middleton's Life of this man . . . Change the names and every anecdote will be applicable to us.

John sees ancient history as a model for the present—

the struggles of true patriots in Rome, such as Cicero, mirror the recent fight between the American colonists and the British in order to secure freedom. The tone of this letter comes from John's belief that history must be preserved in order to serve future generations, just as Roman history served his own generation.

Perhaps the most compelling aspect of the correspondence between Adams and Rush is their debate about the merits of classical education. In Rush's opinion, "were every Greek and Latin book (the New Testament excepted) consumed in a bonfire, the world would be the wiser and better for it." Rush believed that education of young men was too much slanted in favor of the classics, an ornamental and frivolous concern, when subjects such as theology and history would prove more useful. Though he was against emphasizing the classics in school, Rush did have "great respect for them as the basis of thought for educated men." Such an argument went against everything that John Adams had come to know and love about the classics, and he spent a great deal of time arguing this particular point with his friend. "I do most cordially hate you for writing against Latin, Greek, and Hebrew," Adams wrote to Rush on Sept. 16, 1810. "I never will forgive you until you repent, retract, and reform." This ongoing debate between these two brilliant men brought out some of John's most passionate writings in favor of the classics. Clearly, John saw the classics as imperative in a young democratic society that was in desperate need of republican role models. John believed that the American Revolution itself "was responsible for turning men's thoughts again to the classics and dispelling the ignorance of centuries. Would we dare minimize this heritage of our Revolution?" In response to Rush's desire to rid the country of classical education, John wrote,

My friend, you will labor in vain. As the love of science and taste for fine arts increases in the world, the admiration of Greek and Roman science and literature will increase. Both are increasing very fast. Your labors will be as useless as those of Tom Paine against the Bible, which are already fallen dead and almost forgotten . . .

John believed that the American Revolution "turned the thoughts and studies of men" to antiquity because in Greek and Roman history, patriotic role models such as Cato and Cicero could be discovered and admired, and "their language, their antiquities, their forms of government" could be copied.

The relationship between John Adams and Thomas Jefferson remains one of the most dynamic in American history. Their roles as political and legislative leaders introduced fierce competition and animosity into their lifelong friendship, and the record of their extensive correspondence speaks to the fascinating nature of their relationship. Because the classics were so much on the minds of eighteenth and nineteenth century Americans, they were not absent from the Adams-Jefferson correspondence. Jefferson and Adams also engaged in a debate over the merits of classical education, though it did not quite reach the intensity of John's debate with Rush. On July 5, 1814, Jefferson wrote to his friend:

When sobered by experience I hope our successors will turn their attention to the advantages of education. I mean of education on the broad scale, and not that of the petty academies, as they call themselves . . . where one or two men, possessing Latin, and sometimes Greek, a knowledge of the globes, and the first six books of Euclid, imagine and communicate this as the sum of science.

Clearly, Jefferson sees the classics as a limited source of knowledge, and those learned in the classics often mistakenly believe that their education is sufficient, that antiquity combined with a few other subjects is "the sum of science." This is how John interpreted Jefferson's letter, and on July 16 he responded, referring to the waning of the classics in education as "the greatest Grief of my heart, and the greatest Affliction of my Life!"

Discussing the pertinent subjects in schools, John said "Classicks, in spite of our Friend Rush, I must think indispensable." John's letters reveal him to be a passionate, unwavering supporter of classical education in America.

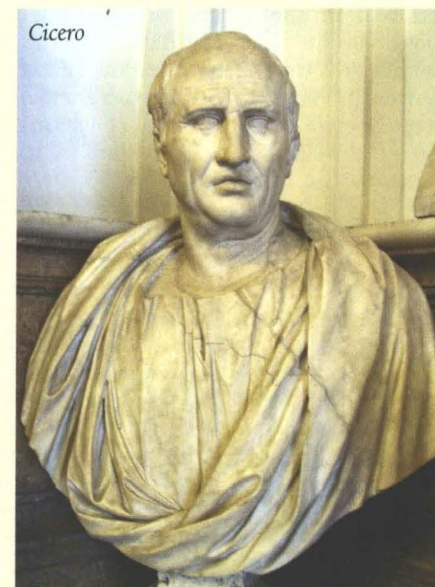
Close attention to John's personal papers reveals his admiration for one particular Roman lawyer, writer and orator—Cicero. In fact, according to historian James Michael Farrell, "so extraordinary was Cicero's historical reputation, so brilliant was his character, so extensive was his fame, that Adams made a conscious effort to model his own public life after Cicero's glorious career." Marcus Tullius Cicero was born in 106 B.C., educated in Rome, and by 70 B.C. had become one of Rome's leading attorneys prospering politicians. Considered the greatest Roman orator, his morals and values were unshakeable: "As a politician his notable quality was his consistent

refusal to compromise; as a statesman his ideals were more honourable and unselfish than those of his contemporaries." Cicero was known for defending men in dire situations, often times with tremendous personal and political risk. As a man who held himself to high moral standards in a public forum, Cicero provided a model for John Adams, a classical hero who represented patriotism, steadfastness and morality in an unstable political environment. Cicero (often referred to in John's diaries as "Tullius" or "Tully") clearly had an impact on John from his days at Harvard, when he wrote in his diary,

Yesterday and to day I have read loud, Tullius 4 Orations against Cataline. The Sweetness and Grandeur of his sounds, and the Harmony of his Numbers give Pleasure enough to reward the Reading if one understood none of his meaning. Besides I find it a noble Exercise. It exercises my Lungs, raises my Spirits, opens my Pore[s], quickens the Circulations, and contributes much to health.

Interestingly, John felt such affection for Cicero and such respect for his works that it seemed to have a physical effect on him. This passionate admiration for Cicero was to follow John long after he left Harvard Yard, throughout his legal and political career, in which Cicero had a direct influence.

As he began the practice of law, "A Field in which Demosthenes, Cicero, and others of immortal Fame have exulted before me!", John Adams delved deeper into his studies of Cicero, reading specific cases and making



comments in his diary about Cicero's methods and techniques. In 1758, John wrote, Tully, in that Peroration [in his defense of Milo], expresses the Passions of his own Mind, his Love, his Gratitude, his Grief and fear, and at the same time moves the Passions of the Judges, the Centurions and soldiers by appealing to them . . .

The power with which Cicero defended his clients struck a chord with John, who seemingly attempted to express the same passion in his own work. More than 60 years later, after achieving the highest of political goals and garnering the respect of his colleagues and countrymen, John still looked to Cicero as a role model. In a letter to Elihu Marshall, dated March 7, 1820, he wrote, "I can read Cicero de Senectute (an essay on aging), because I have read him for almost seventy years, and seem to have him almost by heart." Farrell believes that throughout his life, John Adams hoped to attain the kind of fame that Cicero had achieved. "Doubtless he thought the extraordinary circumstances of his own time called for a modern-day Cicero," Farrell writes. "Why not John Adams?" he might have wondered." Cicero's influence on John Adams can be seen in both the Boston Massacre trial and his "Novanglus" essays, two important pinnacles of John's career.

On the night of March 5, 1770, a street scuffle between a squad of British soldiers stationed in Boston and an angry mob of civilians resulted in the deaths of five members of the mob. Because American history paints John Adams as a consummate "Son of Liberty," it is often forgotten that he successfully defended the soldiers responsible for the shooting, and he did so, according to Farrell, by looking to Cicero. Farrell poses two important questions surrounding the case: 1) why did John take on the defense of the British soldiers? and 2) how did he resolve the precarious conflict between his own political beliefs, which stood firmly on the side of the radical Whigs, and his belief that the soldiers should rightfully be acquitted? Each of these can be answered by paralleling two important cases of Cicero's—his defense of Sextus Roscius, cited in De Officiis, and Pro Milone, his defense of Titus Annius Milo—to the Boston Massacre trial.

The answer to the first question can be found in this statement, made by John in his autobiography: "Council ought to be the very last thing that an accused Person should want in a free Country." There is no doubt that John believed in his decision to defend the soldiers, calling it "one of the most gallant, generous, manly and disinterested Actions of my whole Life, and one of the best Pieces of Service I ever rendered my Country." John's position on this trial did not differ from that of Cicero in his defenses of Roscius and Milo. In each of these cases, Cicero defended unpopular men because he believed they were innocent of the crimes of which they were accused. In 80 B.C., Roscius was falsely accused of murdering his father, but most attorneys refused to take on his defense because doing so might mean offending the dictator Cornelius Sulla, whose associates were prosecuting the case. When Cicero stepped forward, however, he "successfully defended Roscius and attacked the prosecution without openly offending Sulla," which is exactly what John hoped to do in his defense of the British Soldiers.

There are some important parallels between Cicero's defense of Roscius and John Adams' final address in defense of the British soldiers, and Farrell suggests that the parallels were a deliberate attempt on John's part to imitate Cicero. Farrell points out that "Adams had internalized Cicero's legal ethic as he discovered it in De

Oratore and especially De Officiis," providing a template from which John could work on the Boston Massacre trial. In Cicero, John found a model for emulation, a brilliant legal mind who had already accomplished the impossible and could direct John in the Boston Massacre trials.

Because the British soldiers had, indeed, shot the five victims in front of multiple witnesses, their case became one of self-defense. John had to convince the jury that the soldiers felt threatened by the mob that attacked them with stones and snowballs, and prove that they took action to protect themselves. In this way, the Boston Massacre case was similar to Pro Milone, in which Milo killed Clodius, a Roman gang leader, after a street fight. In his defense of Milo, Cicero had to establish the principle of self-defense, "because the jury, in Cicero's mind, was inclined to believe that all murder required punishment." In order to do this, he cited examples from Roman law and legal history in which homicide was justifiable, making them analogous with the encounter between his client and Clodius.

In those analogies, the person killed was somehow criminal or vicious, and the person who did the killing was justified by law, circumstance, or decency. Those killed were 'criminals,' 'thieves,' 'indecent assailants,' 'assassins and brigands.' Those who killed were the state, the law, and an 'upright youth.'

Cicero wanted the jury to see this case as one of justifiable homicide rather than simply self-defense. Milo, an upstanding politician who found himself in a dangerous situation, killed Clodius, an evil criminal.

John Adams followed the same path as Cicero by setting out to prove that "every instance of one man's killing another, is not a crime." He formed his analogies from examples in British law and hypothetical collective experience. The execution of a man sentenced to death does not make the official who killed him a murderer, for example. A man also has the right, said John, to kill a potential robber threatening to steal his money. These analogies, like Cicero's, portrayed the victim of the murder as a criminal, and the killer as an authority figure, such as a sheriff, or an ordinary man, much like the members of the jury. Thus, John proved that not only is self-defense a reason for homicide, but there are many instances in which the murderer is "right" for other, character-based reasons.

Throughout his speech, John developed three basic lines of argument that follow from Cicero's De Inventione, a work that outlines basic strategies for forensic arguments, or public, rhetorical addresses often delivered in a courtroom setting. According to Cicero, in any criminal case, 'all propositions are supported in argument by attributes of persons or of actions.' By 'attributes,' Cicero meant those personal qualities of agents or those inherent qualities of events which, in various ways, contribute to our knowledge of the character of the person or event . . . In addition, Cicero wrote, 'suspicions may be derived' from 'the persons and the act taken together.'

PART 2 OF "THE ADAMS FAMILY AS A CLASSICAL AMERICAN DYNASTY" WILL APPEAR IN THE SPRING ISSUE.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

Katherine Manning is the daughter of Historian General Jack Manning. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Holy Cross, she is a member of the Chief Justice Cushing Chapter of the DAR and head of the English Department at North Reading High School.



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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.



Black Warrior River Chapter

The Black Warrior River Chapter in Tuscaloosa helped celebrate Constitution Week and Day at two local schools. At Central High School, Compatriot David Jones, his wife, Penni, and school librarian Andrea Gibbs organized a display at the entrance to the school and as the JROTC instructor, he got his students involved with reading from the U.S. Constitution.

At Gordo High School (pictured left), Compatriots Kerry Barksdale and Craig Patterson presented a program for students about the Constitution and also brought along items from that period. The chapter also presented the school with a framed copy of the Declaration of Independence and gave the students copies of the Declaration and the Constitution obtained through U.S. Rep. Terri Sewell's office.

ALABAMA SOCIETY

The Tennessee Valley Chapter Color Guard was honored to participate in the Victory Day 2015 celebration at the U.S. Space and Rocket Center in Huntsville, Ala., on Aug. 10, 2015. This event celebrated the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II. More than 500 WWII veterans



attended. The color guard was the escort for the "Torch of Freedom," which was passed from successive generations of veterans from the Revolutionary War to today's soldier.

Distinguished veterans, representing all who swore to

defend the Constitution of the United States of America against all enemies, passed the torch.

Bob Anderson, portraying Brig. Gen. Daniel Morgan, represented Revolutionary War veterans. The torch was then passed to WWII veteran Ben Harrison, who at 102 represented 16 million Americans who defeated the axis powers of Germany, Italy and Japan. The torch was passed successively to representatives of the Korean War, Vietnam War, Gulf War, Somalia conflict, Afghanistan War, Iraq War, and lastly to the present day, represented by Sgt. Maj. Kenneth Jackson.

ARIZONA SOCIETY

The Arizona Society SAR Color Guard marched in the annual Thanksgiving Day Parade in Fountain Hills, Arizona. This parade is billed as the only parade held on Thanksgiving Day west of the Mississippi River. The color guard joined with the Four Peaks Chapter of DAR and members of C.A.R. in the 2-mile parade.

Fountain Hills is northeast of Scottsdale and the fountain is the town's familiar icon. Members participating were: Stephen Miller and Dan Thompson (Phoenix Chapter); Matt Scott (Palo Verde Chapter); William Hearer (Goldwater Chapter); and Mike Tubbs (Illinois).

Phoenix Chapter

Two AZSSAR Color Guard members placed a wreath at the USS Arizona Memorial in Phoenix. This year was the 74th anniversary of the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941. The SAR members were Color Guard Commander Stephen Miller (Phoenix Chapter) and William Smith (Prescott Chapter). Compatriot Smith's uncle, water tender 2nd Class Michael J. Giovenazzo from Silvis, Illinois, was on board the USS Arizona when it sank and his remains are entombed in the hull. His name is on the plaque at the memorial site. Two gun barrels recently were placed at the memorial site. One is from the USS Arizona and one is from the USS Missouri, denoting the beginning and ending of World War II.

Tucson Chapter

The remains of 31 veterans were honored in a solemn ceremony at the Fort Huachuca Cemetery. The Oct. 24,



Two servicemen march urns through twin columns anchored by the Tucson Chapter Color Guard.

2015, Missing in America Project event was one of many such ceremonies conducted throughout the year at veterans cemeteries nationwide. The color guard anchored twin columns formed for members of the different services to pass through.

After an opening ceremony the remains were escorted to the columbarium for interment, where the color guard fired a flintlock salute.

The Tucson Chapter and its color guard bowed with all America in a solemn tribute to our fallen veterans in the Wreaths across America project. The chapter participated in a Dec. 12, 2015 ceremony at Evergreen Cemetery. The event opened with the Air Force Color Guard carrying in the colors immediately followed by the Tucson Chapter Color Guard and a riderless/caparisoned horse to symbolize our fallen soldiers. A chapter color guard detail then fired a three-volley salute to our fallen soldiers followed by the posting of the colors by a separate detail of the guard. After the Pledge of Allegiance and the national anthem the ceremony featured speakers Dr. Kelli Ward, Kim DeMarco, Marla Closten and Bruce Ash. Wreaths were presented by service members at a Fallen Soldier altar. The color guard gave a memorable and stirring "Mourn Arms" and retired the colors. The

ceremony ended after a prayer and attendees scattered to place wreaths on the veterans' graves. In a stirring conclusion to the morning even the Arizona skies wept.



From left: CASSAR Color Guard Commander Jim Fosdyck, CASSAR President Kent Gregory, CASSAR Color Guard Adjutant South Mark Kramer, Dale Ross, Leroy Martinez, Arnie Burr, Jim Klingler, Steve Renouf, Ron Barker; Ray Raser, Ernie McCullough, Bob Taylor, Ed Steinbeck (AZ), Dan McKelvie, Larry Wood, Charlie Gentis, Wayne Rogers, Doug Bergholdt, Jim Olds, Melvin Harrell, Fifer Matt Noell and Drummer Leo Carlin.



Seated, from left: Iris Engstrand, professor of history at the University of San Diego; Ambassador Francisco Javier Vallaure de Acha, consul general of Spain in Los Angeles; and Maria Angeles O'Donnell-Olson, the honorary consul of Spain in San Diego. Standing, from left: Elizabeth Martinez; Leroy Martinez; Steve Renouf; Joy Renouf; President General Ed Butler; Phil Hinshaw; and Mary Hinshaw. (Photos by Un Hui Yi)

CALIFORNIA SOCIETY

The 140th California Society Board of Managers Meeting was held at the Historic Mission Inn in Riverside on Nov. 6-7, 2015.

The featured speaker was President General (2009-10) Edward F. Butler Sr., who spoke on "Spain: Our Forgotten Ally in the American Revolution."

San Diego Chapter

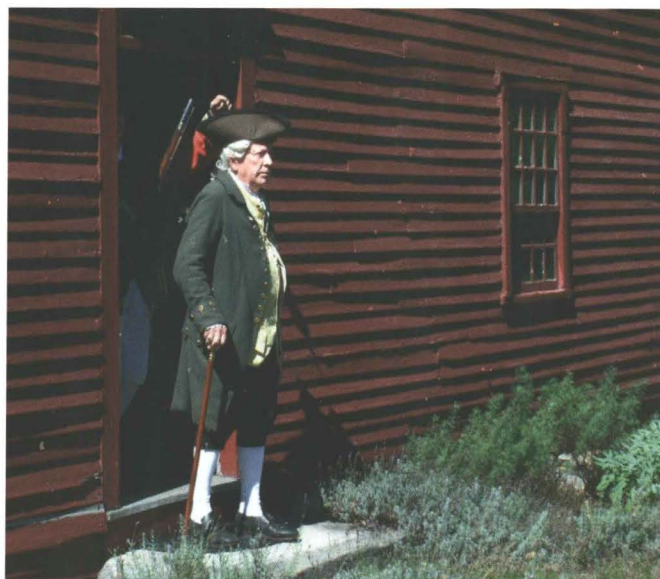
During the 2015 SAR Fall Leadership Ladies Auxiliary Luncheon First Lady Mickey Jo Lawrence issued a challenge to members to get involved in programs to benefit veterans and their families. SAR Ladies Auxiliary member Un Hui Yi accepted the challenge. Un Hui, her husband Compatriot Jim Fosdyck, SAR Ladies Auxiliary member Gail Raser and her husband, Compatriot Ray Raser,

participated in a welcome home greeting of 91 veterans by Honor Flight in San Diego, Sunday, Oct. 4, 2015.

Honor Flight San Diego is a part of the Honor Flight Network, which has more than 130 independent "hubs" across America whose volunteers escort veterans to Washington, D.C., to see their memorials using donated funds from those who wish to recognize their contributions and thank them for their service.

Below, Approximately 1,000 men, women and children welcome home 91 veterans, including World War II and Korean War Veteran Dick Gird.





CONNECTICUT SOCIETY

The CTSSAR hosted a re-enactment based on the life of Gen. Oliver Wolcott, who was captured by British and Loyalist troops when they raided the Hurd House in Woodbury, Connecticut. Fortunately, the American patriot forces rallied and they were able to rescue the general and save the town. The general was a congressman and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He went on to be the 19th governor of Connecticut and the second of three generations of Wolcotts to serve as the governor.



DAKOTA SOCIETY

The Dakota Society honored past Secretary/Treasurer Dr. Keith Johnson with a Minute Man trophy on Nov. 23, 2015, at Minerva's Restaurant in Rapid City, South Dakota. Compatriot Johnson has been a dedicated member for more than 35 years.

DELAWARE SOCIETY

Caesar Rodney Chapter

Caesar Rodney Chapter President George Locke recently presented William "Bill" Willis an NSSAR World War II Veterans



Recognition Corps Certificate. He was a crew member in a plane flying over Holland that was hit by flak from German fire. The entire crew bailed out; one was killed when his parachute did not open. Bill was captured by the Germans and taken to Frankfurt, Germany, and held as a POW until liberated by troops under Gen. George S. Patton. Compatriot Willis was the chapter's first president.

Members gathered at St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Lewes on Oct. 24, 2015, to honor Patriot John Rodney (1725-1792), who served as justice of Sussex County and clerk of Supreme Court in Sussex County.

On the same day, members gathered at the Lewes Presbyterian Church to honor Patriot Henry Neil (1748-1803), who served as colonel of the adjutant Sussex County Militia Battalion.

Major Peter Jaquett Chapter

In November 2015, the Major Peter Jaquett Chapter met at Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery to honor the 48 Revolutionary Patriots who are buried there.

A dedication ceremony was held for Compatriot Kevin Charles Rolph, a past president of the DESSAR, for his dedication in completing the research for the plaque, which includes the names of all 48 Patriots.

Rolph was active in the chapter, where he was also treasurer and historian, as well as the historian of the Patriot Graves Committee for the DESSAR. He researched more than 150 patriot graves in seven cemeteries, marking 75 of those.

FLORIDA SOCIETY

Clearwater Chapter

The chapter recently inducted its 2016 Board of Governors. The ceremony was conducted by FLSSAR President Larry Fehrenbaker and includes: President Bob Cundiff; Gary Coil, 1st vice president; Pat Niemann, 2nd vice president; Dan Hooper, secretary/treasurer; Parks Honeywell, registrar/genealogist; Bill Bosbyshell, chaplain; Russell Pebworth, sergeant at arms; Compatriot George Pratt; and governors Russell Pebworth and Jim Gibson.

The chapter meets at the Dunedin Golf Club on the third Wednesday of the month and serves Seminole, Pinellas Park, Clearwater, Safety Harbor, Dunedin, Oldsmar, Palm Harbor, Tarpon Springs and the remainder of northern Pinellas and Pasco counties.

ILLINOIS SOCIETY

Several organizations dedicated a memorial stone to Capt. Joseph Ogle (1737-1821) at the Shiloh Valley Cemetery in Shiloh, Ill., just east of St. Louis, Missouri, on Sept. 27, 2015. Capt. Ogle was raised in Frederick County, Maryland, and was living in Ohio County, Virginia (now Brooke

County, W. Va.) at the time of the American Revolution. In May 1775 he joined the militia company of Capt. George McCulloch as lieutenant. He was commissioned captain in 1777 and commanded a company of Virginia militia that patrolled and defended around modern-day Wheeling, W. Va. He was present at both sieges of Fort Henry (Sept. 1, 1777 and Sept. 11-12, 1782). In April 1785, Capt. Ogle brought his family to St. Clair County, Ill., just across the Mississippi River from St. Louis. He was a well-respected leader of the



buried or honored in the same cemetery: Risdon Moore (1760-1828, privateer); Eleazer Allyn (1755-1828, a Connecticut privateer); and Col. John Thomas Jr., "The Hero of Cedar Springs" (1751-1819).

Fox Valley Chapter

The Fox Valley Chapter (above) had a grave-marking ceremony for Patriot John Dudley at the Naperville Cemetery in Naperville, Ill., on Sept. 19, 2015.

More than 125 people attended, including current and former Naperville mayors. Other dignitaries included the presidents of the Naper Settlement and the Naperville Historical Society and a representative of U.S. Rep. Bill Foster's office. The SAR Color Guard included compatriots from four surrounding chapters. After the ceremony the DAR provided cake and refreshments.

Springfield Chapter

Members of the Springfield Chapter Color Guard, from left, Bob Dennison, Drew Robinson, Dan Hrenko, Richard Moldenhauer, Toby Chamberlain, Steve Bradley and Dick Chamblin presented the colors at the Wreaths Across America Ceremony at Springfield's Oak Ridge Cemetery on Dec. 12, 2015.

The ceremony included laying a wreath at the tomb of President Abraham Lincoln by Chamblin, VPG of the Great Lakes District.

Oak Ridge is second-most visited cemetery in the country, second only to Arlington National Cemetery.

Local media coverage included Springfield TV station Channel 20.



Capt. Ogle descendant MDSSAR State President James Engler with relatives who came from Iowa for the event. Clockwise from lower right: President James Engler (also family association past president); cousin Pat Kiser; uncles Charles Sinclair and Francis Miller; aunts Pat (Wilcox) Sinclair and Eileen (Sinclair) Miller.

fledgling settlements, and helped defend against American Indian attacks in the first decade after his arrival. He is believed to be the first person baptized into the Methodist faith in Illinois, served as the first lay class leader of that faith in the 1790s and helped found Shiloh United Methodist Church.

While Illinois named a county in his honor, there was no memorial to his memory in St. Clair County, where he spent half of his life. His grave had been lost over the years, and the dedicated cenotaph provides him the permanent local marker he deserves.

The memorial was dedicated in conjunction with the triennial meeting of the Ogle/Ogles Family Association. Founded in 1979, the association is dedicated to the study of the Ogle family name and its descendants. Capt. Joseph Ogle was the great-grandson of the first known Ogle to settle in North America. John Ogle arrived in 1664 as part of the British expedition that seized the Dutch North American territories that became current-day New York, New Jersey and Delaware.

Three other Revolutionary Patriots are either



INDIANA SOCIETY

The INSSAR Color Guard greeted new American citizens who were naturalized at the annual International Festival held at the Indiana State Fairgrounds Nov. 5-7, 2015. Compatriots T. Rex Legler II, Rod Shepard and Dennis Boone handed out flags and congratulated each of the 193 new citizens. Compatriot Stuart Hart was one of seven people who gave welcoming speeches. The INSSAR participates annually in this event as well as in two other naturalization proceedings held at the federal courthouse in Indianapolis. The Indiana DAR schedules the DAR and INSSAR participants for the 24 proceedings held each year.

Commanded by Legler, the color guard presented the colors for the national anthem to start the proceeding.

The INSSAR participates annually in a Veterans Day program held each year by fourth- and fifth-grade students in Westfield, Ind. The program includes large projected pictures of every student's relative who served in the military, past or present. The program includes honoring veterans who are among the 1,000 attendees as approximately 200 students sing a medley of service songs. Selected students form the color guard and carry six Revolutionary War battle flags, as well as the American flag.

Continental Chapter

Compatriot Mark Kreps presented a certificate to Max Mohr, the chapter's oration winner at the Koh-Koh-Mah and Foster Living History Encampment on Sept. 19, 2015.

The encampment was held near Russiaville, Ind., in



Howard County. Assisting Kreps with the presentation were Compatriots James A. Shoptaw and Phillip Knight.

KENTUCKY SOCIETY

Col. Stephen Trigg Chapter

Saturday, Oct. 24, 2015, marked a first for the Col. Stephen Trigg Chapter in Cadiz, Kentucky. Four men from three generations of one family served in the color guard for the grave marking of Patriot John Ramey in neighboring Lyon County.

Robert Ward (left), Ryon Ward (center), Miles Ward (right) and L.J. Ward (front) served in the ceremony. They also pledged their oaths and received their SAR rosettes at the event. Robert and son, Miles, are experienced living historians and re-enactors. They have taken part in French and Indian War re-enacting for many years as members of 1st Virginia-Hoggs Company. They decided to join the SAR as a family. Robert was thrilled to have his grandsons taking part in such an important event.

Robert and grandson Ryon fired their muskets in the gun salute. Miles, an accomplished drummer, provided his drumming skills for the ceremony. L.J. accompanied his dad and brother throughout the event.



LOUISIANA SOCIETY

The LASSAR awarded the Gold Good Citizenship Award Medal to Lt. Gen. Russel Honoré (U.S. Army, ret.) at the Gen. Philemon Thomas Chapter's Annual Constitution Week Banquet held on Sept. 18, 2015 in Baton Rouge. The medal was presented on the 10th anniversary of Hurricane Katrina, which devastated southern Louisiana and particularly New Orleans. LSSAR recognized Gen. Honoré for his work to bring stability to New Orleans immediately after major flooding of the city and the surrounding communities caused tremendous damage and loss of life. His 38 years of U.S. Army service prepared him for this mission. A Louisiana native who brought a deep feeling for his country and the people of Louisiana to this difficult responsibility, he gave residents hope that their lives mattered and help was there and not just coming. History has shown that his work was instrumental in the recovery of Louisiana and New Orleans. Without his leadership in the difficult times after the massive damage to homes and



The LASSAR presented the Gold Good Citizenship Medal to Lt. General Russel Honoré (ret.). LASSAR President Jerry Haynes presented the Medal as Chapter President William Mollere looks on.

infrastructure, it would have taken much longer, if ever, for New Orleans to return to some semblance of normalcy.

MARYLAND SOCIETY

Col. John Eager Howard Chapter

The Col. John Eager Howard Chapter MDSSAR participated in a history forum at the national Star-Spangled Banner House in Baltimore City Chapter President Jean S. Fugett Jr. and past President Christos Christou Jr. served on the panel of historians speaking about African-American research and experience in the Revolution along with DAR panelists Karen Sutton and Reisha Raney. The Reginald F. Lewis Museum and the Star-Spangled Banner House sponsored the event. It was a great day with many questions from the audience.



Col. Nicholas Ruxton Moore Chapter

At a 2015 Veterans Day celebration, R. Street Whiteford III of the Col. Nicholas Ruxton Moore Chapter gave a presentation on his father's World War II service, including stories of how he earned Purple Hearts and his command in Europe during the D-Day invasion. He brought for display his father's portrait, his swagger stick, and a piece of shrapnel like one that injured his father. Brig. Gen. M. Hall Worthington, who gave him the swagger stick in 1957, was in attendance. The speaker was awarded the Bronze Good Citizenship Award after the talk. Pictured, from left: Chapter President James G. Bigwood; R. Street Whiteford III; Whiteford's son, Chip; W. King Barnes Jr.; and Worthington.

Sgt. Lawrence Everhart Chapter

The Sergeant Lawrence Everhart Chapter recently honored Ruth Bielobocky, owner of Ion Design, a Frederick-based design and marketing firm, with the SAR's Martha Washington Medal. The medal was presented at the SAR Chapter's semi-annual meeting at Dutch's Daughter Restaurant.

In presenting the medal, the chapter commended Bielobocky "for her generosity of time and talent in providing creative design services to advance the purpose of the SAR." Bielobocky provided her professional expertise in support of the SAR/DAR's 250th anniversary



From left, SAR Chapter Immediate Past President George Lewis, SAR Chapter 1st Vice President Pat Barron, Ruth Bielobocky, SAR Chapter President Donald Deering.

commemoration of the Repudiation of the British Stamp Act, including the development of a wayside marker.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY

Boston Chapter

The Boston Chapter welcomed 14 new members at its regular meeting in Milton, Mass., on Oct. 3, 2015. Chapter President Jim Mitchell and Second Vice President Andy Schell conducted the induction ceremony. Compatriot Schell read the names and Patriot ancestors of the inductees, and President Mitchell presented the membership certificates. Finally, a sponsor placed the SAR rosette on each new member's lapel.

The average age of these new Compatriots is under 50 years. The group includes retirees, full-time students and educators. Among the inductees are an auto mechanic, an entrepreneur, a clergyman, a municipal employee, an architect, a warranty administrator, a textile artist, a security consultant and a longshoreman.

MICHIGAN SOCIETY

Two contingents of The MISSAR Color Guard participated in the annual Wreaths Across America wreath-laying ceremony Dec. 12, 2015 at Great Lakes National Cemetery in Holly, Mich., and at Grand Rapids Veteran Home Cemetery.

Northern Michigan Chapter

The Northern Michigan Chapter hosted a meeting of the MISSAR Board of Managers at the Traverse City Elks Club on Oct. 10, 2015. The weekend began with a seven-course dinner and wine tasting at the Chateau Chantal Winery.

MINNESOTA SOCIETY

Dianne Plunkett Latham presented a fascinating program on DNA testing to prove lineage. Latham, the MNDAR lineage research co-chair, registrar and past regent of the Monument Chapter, used a PowerPoint presentation. She explained that autosomal DNA tests can be used to search for relative connections along any branch of a family tree. Autosomal DNA contains random bits of DNA from a person's grandparents, great-grandparents, great-great grandparents, etc. Latham went on to explain why she had DNA testing done and shared stories of her research, and said, "there is no end in sight!" [to the research possibilities].

MISSISSIPPI SOCIETY

The Jacob Horger Chapter hosted a Nov. 21, 2015 presentation by Susan Reeder of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association. Reeder gave an interesting PowerPoint presentation on the biography of George Washington and the evolution and restoration of Mount Vernon, our first president's home. The MVLA is a vital organization in the preservation of this historical site and the chapter was honored to present a check as a donation to continue its work.

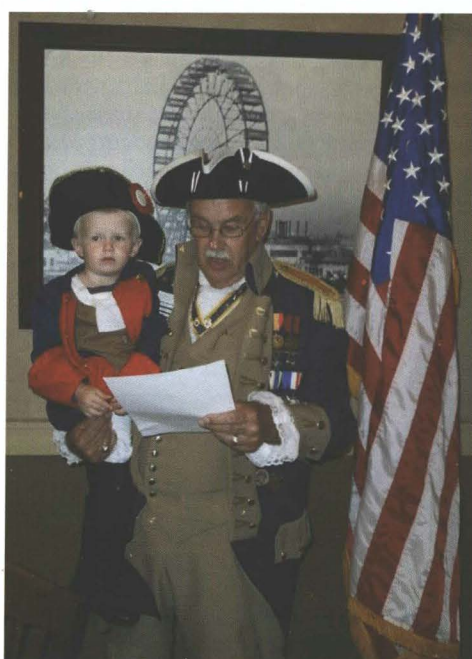
Jacob Horger Chapter

On Saturday, Nov. 21, 2015 the chapter hosted a program on the career of our first president, George Washington, and his estate at Mount Vernon. The guest speaker was Susan Reeder, vice regent for Mississippi for the Mount Vernon Ladies Association. Her presentation focused on Washington from his youth through his presidency. It also touched on the history of Mount Vernon and the role the Mount Vernon Ladies Association played in its restoration and preservation. Chapter president Bob Cox presented Reeder with a letter of appreciation and a donation to the association. Visitors included Ike Edwards of the Gulf Coast Chapter.

MISSOURI SOCIETY

Fernando de Leyba Chapter

The Fernando de Leyba Chapter in St. Charles, Missouri, inducted its first junior member on Sept. 14, 2015. National Trustee and Past MOSSAR President Charles E. Lilly



inducted his 2-year-5-month-old grandson, William Elliott David. It may be a while before William (Grandpa calls him Will) appreciates the significance of his induction, but from his initial reaction we now have a new color guard member. It may also be a while before Will can post the colors unassisted.

NEBRASKA SOCIETY

Robert Knott, the past NESSAR president (2008-10) and current deputy state registrar, has encouraged and led the way for Nebraska Compatriots to do further research on their lines and submit supplemental applications. Compatriot Knott has 10 Patriots listed under his name in the national database.

At the November Omaha Chapter SAR meeting, State Secretary and 1st State Vice president David Kentsmith, along with Omaha Chapter President Thomas Conley, presented Knott with his recently approved supplemental. Compatriot John Parsons, current North Central Vice President General and past NESSAR president (2004-06) received his two newly approved supplementals, bringing his total Patriots listed to five.

NEVADA SOCIETY

Northern Nevada Chapter

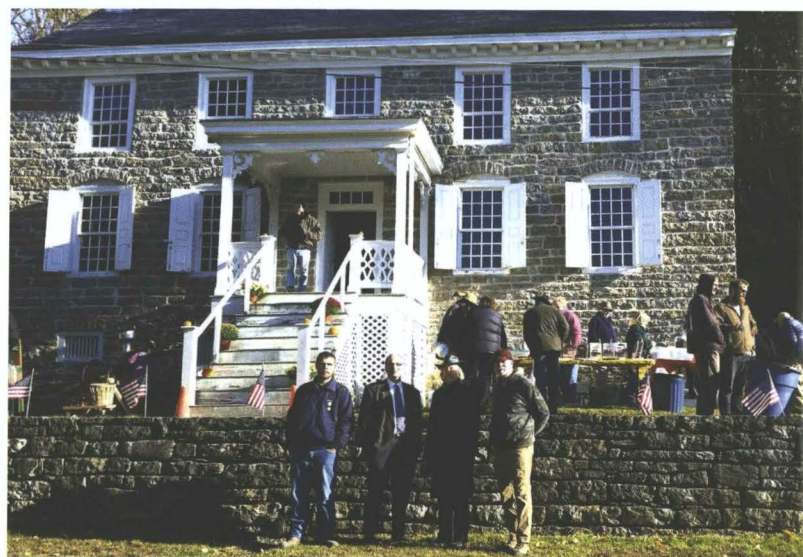
In honor of our nation's veterans, the chapter marched in the 2015 Reno Veterans Day Parade. The contingent was led by chapter color guardsmen Brian Worcester, Paul Hicks, John Ryland and Roger Linscott, followed by members of the chapter-sponsored Fifes & Drums of Nevada, drummer Col. Ed Carson, (U.S. Army, ret.), and fifer Marcia Baldwin of the Washoe Zephyr Chapter, Nevada Society, NSDAR.

The Northern Nevada Chapter was accompanied by members of the Nevada Sagebrush, Washoe Zephyr, and Battle Born chapters of the Nevada Society of the NSDAR, as well as Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War and Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, and several re-enactor groups. Children along the parade route were given hand-held U.S. flags, labeled either "Daughters of the American Revolution" or "Sons of the American Revolution—since 1889."

NEW JERSEY SOCIETY

The annual celebration of Colonial life at the Isaac Van Campen House in Walpack Township, N.J., took place on Oct. 18, 2015. The Col. John Rosenkrans Chapter participated in Van Campen Day, which is sponsored by the Walpack Historical Society.

The Van Campen Inn was built in 1754 on the Old Mine Road. The road is said to be one of the oldest continuously used roads in the United States, stretching 104 miles from



Several Compatriots in front of the Van Campen Inn: from left, Youth Registrant Joshua Lance, Stephen Lance, Chapter President Gerald DeGroat and Hixon Spangenberg.

Kingston, N.Y., to Delaware Water Gap, N.J. The Inn was used as a yaguh house, sheltering such notables as John Adams, Casimir Pulaski and several regiments of Gen. Horatio Gates' troops on their way to the Battle of Trenton. It was also used extensively during the French and Indian War along with the adjacent Fort Johns.

The Colonial Muskateers Fife & Drum Corps led a procession of about 40 participants about half-mile north of the Inn on the Old Mine Road to the Col. John Rosenkrans monument. There, Chapter President Gerald G. DeGroat spoke on Col. Rosenkrans and the SAR. Compatriot Frank Hennion led tours of the Military Road accompanied by Martin Little. The Military Road connected this area of the frontier to Elizabethtown, N.J. The tour included three nearby ancient cemeteries. One cemetery holds the grave of the mother in-law of President William Henry Harrison. Roger DeGroat represented the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America in the State of New Jersey.

NEW MEXICO SOCIETY

President General Thomas Lawrence and First Lady Mickey Jo Lawrence spent Nov. 11-12, 2015 in New Mexico. They were met at the Albuquerque Airport by NMSSAR President Andrew Lyngar and other members. Compatriot and former ABQ Chapter President George Garcia was instrumental in setting up the luncheon at the Indian Cultural Center Museum.

A banquet, held on Nov. 12 at the Tanoan Country Club, was well attended. PG Lawrence gave a riveting speech on what is happening at the National SAR level.

President Lyngar also attended the ABQ Chapter meeting on Dec. 12. He reported that the NMSSAR is trying to start a chapter in Roswell, N.M. There are currently four chapters—ABQ, Farmington/Three Rivers, Las Cruces and Santa Fe.

EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY (NEW YORK)

Wallomsac Battle Chapter

The Battle of Bennington was fought on Aug. 16, 1777 in the area of Wallomsac, New York, approximately 8 miles from Bennington, Vermont. The battle area has been well preserved and maintained in the form of the New York State Bennington Battlefield Historic Site.

This battle, which was a solid victory for American forces, was not only a badly needed morale booster, but set the stage for the victory at Saratoga a month later.

This year on Sunday, Aug. 16, the 238th anniversary of



the battle, the Wallomsac Battle Chapter, the Brigade of the American Revolution, the 2nd Continental Regiment of Artillery led by Compatriot Michael Companion and other history groups presented a program at the battlefield, which focused on seven people who took part in the battle. Included was Gen. John Stark who commanded American forces. Attendees also were given a little-known history lesson in the form of the singing of "Chester," reputed to be our first national anthem.

In all, approximately 100 people attended the well-received program, which was covered in the local press.

NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY

Southeastern District Second Vice President David Mann led a grave marking for Lt. Col. Thomas Brown in Council, N.C. Members of the Lumber River, Lower Cape Fear, le Marquis de Lafayette, Halifax Resolves, Gen. George Washington and Kings Mountain chapters participated in the activities. The color guard was led by Ken Smith, Gen. George Washington Chapter Color Guard commander, and officiated by the NCSSAR Chaplain A. Clark Wiser.

A visit to Oakland Plantation, built by Brown, followed the grave marking.

Brown was born in Bladen County on Jan. 17, 1744. He was an early Revolutionary War Patriot leader in the region, serving as a member of the Committee of Safety in Wilmington. He also was appointed by the Provincial Congress to serve under Col. Thomas Robeson. He distinguished himself as a leader during the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge and the Battle of Elizabethtown and suppressed Loyalist uprisings in the region. He served as a state senator in 1785, 1786 and 1788. He later attained the rank of general in the local militia. His first wife was Sarah Bartram. After her death he married Lucy Bradley. He died on Nov. 24, 1811, and is buried in the Carvers Creek United Methodist Church Cemetery.

Bethabara Chapter

The Bethabara Chapter hosted the 235th Anniversary of the Battle of Shallow Ford on the Yadkin River in Huntsville, N.C., on Oct. 10, 2015. Color guardsmen in Colonial uniforms came from around the state to attend.

On Oct. 14, 1780 "about 350 Patriot militiamen from North Carolina and Virginia, commanded by Maj. Joseph Cloyd, defeated a large band of Tories numbering between 400 and 900," said Chapter President Fred Learned. This large Tory force had gathered in Surry County, where they had killed the sheriff and plundered the countryside for weeks. They had just crossed the Yadkin River attempting to join up with Cornwallis' army in Charlotte when the battle ensued. News of the victory at Shallow Ford spread quickly and greatly encouraged the Patriots. The Tories never again gathered in such numbers.

"The Battle of Shallow Ford has long been overlooked by historians," said Learned. "Recent research shows that, at the time, it was a significant victory for the Patriot forces." Occurring a week after the more famous Patriot victory at Kings Mountain, these two battles combined helped turn the tide of the War for Independence in North Carolina to the Patriots' advantage.

Following Kings Mountain, Cornwallis retreated from Charlotte. Six months later on Feb. 9, 1781, the same Shallow Ford was used by the British Army, led by Cornwallis, to cross the Yadkin River on the famous "Race to the Dan" in his failed attempt to catch Gen. Nathanael Greene's Continental Army.

Randell Jones, the popular historical author and storyteller spoke of "The march of the prisoners after Kings Mountain."



Halifax Resolves Chapter

The Old Trinity Church was the site of a joint flag retirement ceremony sponsored by the Halifax Resolves Chapter, NCSSAR, the Halifax Resolves Chapter, DAR, and American Legion Post 34 of Scotland Neck. The Gen. George Washington Chapter NCSSAR Color Guard was under the command of NCSSAR Eastern Color Guard Adjutant George Strunk and Halifax Resolves Compatriot Ken Wilson.

Wilson opened the ceremony with welcoming remarks. Halifax Resolves Chapter Chaplain Rev. Duncan Jones gave the invocation followed by the posting of the colors by the color guard.

American Legion Post 34 Commander Kent Elhoffer led the Pledge of Allegiance and Halifax Resolves Chapter DAR Regent Roberta Josey



led the American's Creed. Horace Casper of the American Legion Post 34 read the poem "I Am Your Flag." Compatriot Wilson then presented some "Thoughts on the Flag." Josey read the "Colors of the Flag," after which Wilson and Burn Master R.J. Myrick performed "The Preparation of the Flame" from the *Boy Scout Handbook* of 1917. After the committal of the flags to the flames, Jones gave the benediction. In all, 141 U.S. flags and 16 state flags were retired with honor and the ashes buried.

Raleigh Chapter

The Raleigh Chapter continues a 20-plus-year involvement with the Tar Heel Junior Historian Association Essay Contest sponsored by the North Carolina Museum of History. Although not part of the SAR essay contest, this program provides contacts for the SAR essay and other youth contests and stimulates an interest in history to more than 4,300 Tar Heel Junior Historian Club members in 107 history clubs across North Carolina. The individual clubs are associated with public, charter, private and home schools, with students ranging from elementary to high school. Each Tar Heel Junior Historian Association club member receives a magazine twice a year at no charge and invitations to special events at the museum.

History clubs are an excellent way to involve more students in the study of our American history and to instill in them an appreciation for our country, its founding fathers and our system of government.

The Raleigh Chapter also has a role in reviewing the essay topic, providing judges, donating cash prizes and taking part in the awards ceremony held each spring.

OHIO SOCIETY

The joint color guard from Northeast Ohio, Samuel Huntington, Western Reserve and Lafayette chapters participated in the Wreaths Across America ceremony at Evergreen Cemetery in Painesville, Ohio.

The event was sponsored by the New Connecticut Chapter DAR and included the American Legion Post 336 Color Guard and many local Boy Scout and Cub Scout troops and packs.

Lt. Col. Matthew Johnson, professor of military science at John Carroll University, was the keynote speaker.

This was the first year the event was held at Evergreen Cemetery, where more than 1,000 veterans are interred, including 10 Revolutionary War Patriots.

Cincinnati Chapter

Cincinnati Chapter President Dr. Michael B. Gunn and Chaplain Ken Carpenter represented the SAR in uniform at a well-attended naturalization ceremony of 69 new citizens at the U.S. District Court of Southwest Ohio. The event was Aug. 28, 2015 at the University of Cincinnati's Patricia Corbett Theater.

George Rogers Clark Chapter

The George Rogers Clark Chapter commemorated the 228th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution with a Sept. 16, 2015 dinner and program at the Marriott Courtyard in Springfield, Ohio.

After an excellent dinner, Chapter President Randy L. Young, Secretary Terry Whetstone, and Compatriot Paul Schenck presented Clayton E. Marsh of Piqua, Ohio, with the NSSAR third-place award for the George S. & Stella M. Knight Essay Contest, which was judged at the 125th National Congress in Louisville, Ky. Marsh placed first in the chapter contest and OHSSAR contests; and then went on to compete at the national level.

The evening concluded with an excellent presentation about Patriot Alexander Hamilton by his fifth-great grandson, Compatriot Douglas S. Hamilton.

Hocking Valley Chapter

The Hocking Valley Chapter honored Martin "Marty" Byron, one of its charter members, at a grave-marking ceremony Oct. 31, 2015 in the Sunset Cemetery near Galloway, just west of Columbus. Marty was active in the Hocking Valley Color Guard, and is remembered for his soft-spoken kindness and dedication to veterans and history. He passed away on Dec. 21, 2014 after several months of illness.

Marty was married for 47 years to Meredith (Miller) and was a proud U.S. Navy veteran. The ceremony was attended by family members from across the country, and included words from Compatriot Paul Irvin, his childhood friend. Afterward, Meredith treated everyone to a luncheon at Ann & Tony's in West Jefferson.

Northeastern Ohio Chapter

Five members of the Northeastern Ohio Chapter traveled to Mount Vernon, Virginia, Sept. 19, 2015, where they participated with the NSSAR Color Guard in a day-long vigil at the tomb of George and Martha Washington. John Opre, Tim Ward, Troy Bailey, Jim Pildner and Dan Matheke participated in the watch, which began at 9 a.m. and continued in 30-minute shifts until 5:30 p.m. While there, the guardsmen were able to tour much of the historic site.

On their journey to Mount Vernon, four of the members



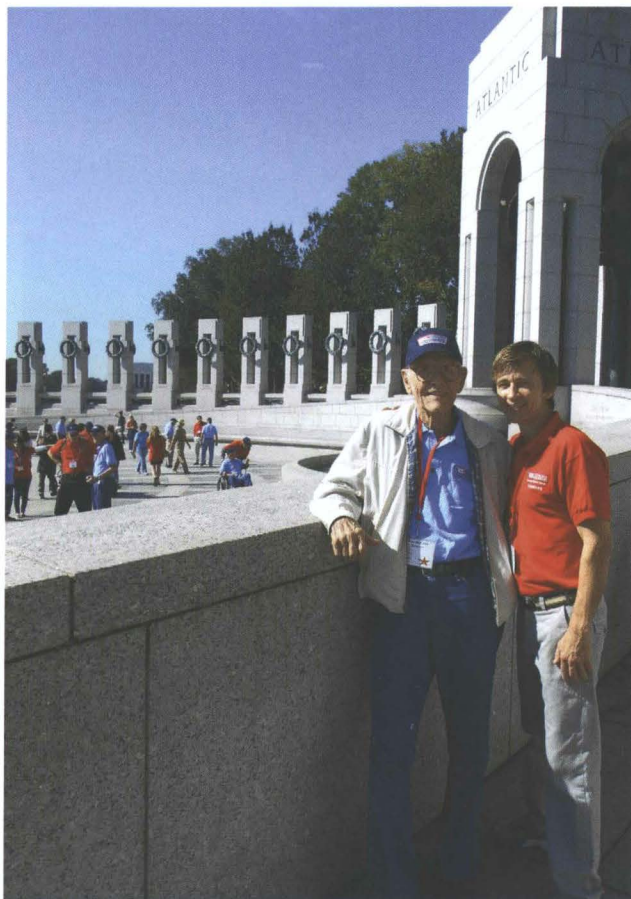
Members from the The Early Settlers Association of the Western Reserve, Western Reserve Society SAR, and Peter Navarre Chapter of the War of 1812 gather at the Commodore Perry monument.

stopped at the Fort Necessity National Battlefield in Farmington, Pennsylvania. The group participated in a guided tour with a U.S. Park ranger. This national park commemorates the battle, that took place there on July 3, 1754. An early battle of the French and Indian War, it resulted in the surrender of British Colonial forces under Col. George Washington to French and Indian forces. The group also stopped at the grave of Maj. Gen. Edward Braddock at Jumonville Glen, where the first battle of the French and Indian War occurred.

Western Reserve Society

On Sept. 10, 2015, Western Reserve Society Color Guard members John Franklin, Lee MacBride, Galen Swab and Claude Custer participated in the Early Settlers Association remembrance ceremony of Commodore Perry's Victory on Lake Erie during the War of 1812. This program was held at the Perry Monument at Ft. Huntington Park in Cleveland, the original location of Fort Huntington where Perry, after the battle, sent his famous message, "Dear General: We have met the enemy and they are ours ..."

ESA Chaplain Paul Glenn asked everyone to join him in prayer for the organization and to remember all veterans. President John Cimperman thanked everyone for coming and told of Perry's victory. Wreaths were placed by Deb Marisch of the Peter Navarre Chapter of the War of 1812 and Joan Trefts of The Early Settlers Association. Bill Trefts placed the Western Reserve Society SAR wreath.



From left, veteran Paul McCann and Tulsa Chapter President Ron Painter at the WWII Memorial.

OKLAHOMA SOCIETY

Tulsa Chapter

Tulsa Chapter President Ron Painter served as a guardian to World War II Pacific veteran Paul McCann of Bartlesville, Okla., on the 22nd and final charter of the Oklahoma Honor Flight program. The one-day trip from Oklahoma City to Washington, D.C., (via Baltimore) was Oct. 21, 2015. There were 81 veterans aboard the flight from WWII, the Korean War and the Vietnam War.

U.S. Sens. James Inhofe and James Lankford, from Oklahoma, greeted the veterans on arrival at the WWII Memorial. Visits to the WWII Memorial, the Korean War Memorial, the Vietnam "Wall," and the changing of the guard ceremony

were among the highlights. The Tulsa Chapter hosted a Vietnam Veteran Honor Ceremony Saturday, Nov. 7, 2015, at



Tulsa Chapter Color Guardsman Loyd Means pins a Combat Veteran Association member.

Hardesty Regional Library in Tulsa. The Tulsa Chapter is a commemorative partner of the Department of Defense's Vietnam War Commemoration created to honor and thank Vietnam War-era veterans and their families. During the ceremony, OKSSAR Color Guard Commander and Vietnam War veteran Fred Morris, accompanied by Tulsa Chapter Color Guard members Stuart Denslow, Loyd Means and Bill Graham, presented 38 Vietnam veterans an official Commemorative Vietnam War Veteran lapel pin.

Attendees included members of the Vietnam Veterans Association, the Combat Veterans Association, DAR, Blue Star Mothers, the Marine Corps League, the City of Tulsa Mayor's Veterans Advisory Council, the Tulsa Vet Center, the VFW, the Union High School JROTC, All Veterans Association, and the American Legion.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY

Pennsylvania's SAR, DAR and C.A.R. sponsored and hosted the second Annual Constitution and Debutante Ball.

The 11 young women in formal white gowns were introduced, along with their escorts.

More than 40 years prior, The Philadelphia Continental (York, Pa.) Chapter took on the duty as host of the Constitution Ball. In 2013, Bobbi McMullen, PSSDAR Regent, along with her PASSAR's state president, wanted to see more inclusion of young people, with opportunities to educate and promote honorable etiquette and extended manners. The young women and men who participated took this to heart.

In attendance were President General Thomas E. Lawrence and his wife, Mickey Jo, and 200 guests, including SAR, DAR & C.A.R. representatives from across the nation. After the presentation of debutantes and dinner, dancing rounded out the evening.



In the front row: from left, PG Thomas E. Lawrence, PASSAR President Joe McMullen, DAR Pennsylvania State Regent Bobbi McMullen, NSDAR President General Lynn Forney Young, Pennsylvania C.A.R. Senior President Nancy Popielarski, C.A.R. National Senior President Billie Spence. Second row, Jaye Winemiller, Erin Jackson (national president of C.A.R.), Harmony Broussard; Third Row, Elizabeth Reiner, Samantha Mouring, Lauren Stover, Morgan Fischer; Back row, Callah McLeod, Brittney Quinn, Jennifer Patten, (Not pictured: Virginia Matsumoto) (Photo Courtesy: Bobbi McMullen).

Philadelphia Continental Chapter

The Hon. Richard Bender Abell was awarded the SAR's 50-year membership certificate and medal at the Belle Haven Country Club in Arlington, Virginia, on Oct. 10, 2015. Abell is a graduate of George Washington University with a



From left, GW Chapter President Dwight Whitney, President General Thomas E. Lawrence, Hon. Richard E. Abell, and PCC President Philip M. Anders.

bachelor's degree in international affairs and a law degree from George Washington University Law School. He served as a volunteer with the Peace Corps in Columbia, where he met his wife, Lucia, and as a volunteer with the U.S. Army in Vietnam, where he was wounded in combat. Subsequently, he was assistant district attorney and a deputy sheriff in Chester County, Pennsylvania, taught law school, and served on the staff of Sen. Richard Schweiker (R-Pa.).

President Ronald Reagan appointed Abell to several positions, including the sub-cabinet level post of assistant attorney general of the Office of Justice Programs of the Department of Justice. Later he was appointed to the federal judiciary, where he served 20 years on the vaccine bench of the U. S. Court of Federal Claims. He has authored several history and genealogy books and more than 40 articles on law and accounting.

He became a Compatriot Sept. 21, 1965, and a life member of the Philadelphia Continental Chapter, PASSAR, in 1989, and is a dual member of the George Washington Chapter, VASSAR.

Somerset-Cambria Chapter

Members of the chapter and Daughters of American Colonists, Chief Tanacharison Chapter, Connellsville, Penn., participated in a naturalization ceremony at Fort Necessity National Park, July 2, 2015. Twenty new citizens swore an oath of allegiance to the United States. These new citizens were from several countries, including Germany, Vietnam, Canada, Scotland, Ivory Coast, Iran and China.

The new SAR brochure with Declaration of Independence, Constitution and Bill of Rights was provided to anyone attending who wanted a copy. The Sons and the DAC chapter then held a reception and luncheon in the National Park Service Visitors Center for all new citizens, where we got to hear stories of how they came to our country.

RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY

New Rhode Island DAR State Regent Barbara Watrous, presided at her first DAR state meeting on Oct. 24, 2015, at the Richmond Country Club. RISSAR members on hand to show their support were: David Procaccini, president, Nathanael Greene Homestead, and guest speaker; Compatriot William M. Weaver Jr.; RISSAR President John W. Adams; John Duchesneau, vice president, RISSAR; Bruce MacGunnigle, past president, RISSAR; and Compatriot Paul Smith.

☆☆☆

Col. Ronald Barnes (Secretary for the Rhode Island



Society, above) who is commander of the Pawtuxet Ranger (Rhode Island Militia), has become the next commander of The Centennial Legion of Historic Military Commands. The election and Change of Command Ceremony took place on Oct. 17, 2015, in Hartford, Conn.

The Centennial Legion was organized on July 4, 1876, in Philadelphia, at the Centennial Celebration of the founding of the United States of America. Among its purposes is to carry on the patriotic motives of the military commands of the 13 original Colonies.

The members, consisting of 88 historic military units, pledge to keep alive their ancient traditions and preserve the records of their military achievements. They maintain original uniforms, meet regularly and participate in parades and ceremonies to foster patriotism and keep history alive.

SOUTH CAROLINA SOCIETY

A wreath-laying was held at the tomb of Baron Johann DeKalb in the final SAR event to mark the 235th anniversary of the Battle of Camden, which was fought on Aug. 16, 1780 and was the worst American defeat of the Revolutionary War. Yet, it led

to the surrender at Yorktown, as Lord Cornwallis misread Patriot resolve and miscalculated the impact of a change in military leadership, post-Gen. Horatio Gates. Patriot Gen. Johann DeKalb died of multiple wounds as he endeavored to prevent the death of 600 Patriots who now lie in shallow, unmarked, unprotected graves just north of Camden, South Carolina.



President General Thomas Lawrence completes wreath-laying at Baron Johann DeKalb's tomb, the final SAR event related to the 235th anniversary of the Battle of Camden commemoration. Robert Krause, SCSSAR Color Guard, stands to the right of the tomb. (Photo by SCSSAR President Greg Greenawalt)



TENNESSEE SOCIETY

The TNSSAR Color Guard presented the colors for the DAR Tennessee Society as they celebrated their 14th Annual Constitution Week Bell Ringing at the Tennessee State Capitol in Nashville on Oct. 20, 2015.

DAR member Jane Dugger was the emcee. Guest speaker was Alberto Gonzales, dean of the College of Law at Belmont University in Nashville and a former U.S. attorney general and Texas Supreme Court justice. TNSSAR President Dr. Darryl Addington gave greetings for the TNSSAR.

TEXAS SOCIETY

North Texas Color Guard

Several members of the North Texas Color Guard participated in events honoring our nation's veterans at the Veterans Day observance at the VA hospital in Bonham, Texas, on Nov. 5, 2015. Among them were: Larry Melton, president of the Plano Chapter; Terry Holden, VP District 11; Bill Watts, TXSSAR education chairman; and two past presidents of the Plano Chapter—Don Siefert and John Greer.

On Nov. 20, the color guard participated in the burial service at the Dallas-Fort Worth National Cemetery in Dallas for Plano Compatriot James Lewis (Jim) Miller III. Jim, who attended the U.S. Naval Academy, Class of 1964, served on the board of managers and as a color guard member. Among those attending the service were: Robert Kittrell of Dallas; Drake Peddie of Plano; Siefert, Melton, Watts and Greer.

UTAH SOCIETY

For the last two years the Utah Society, in partnership with the Constitution Day Committee of Utah, have presented a program promoting liberty and America's founding heritage to Boy Scouts, Varsity, Venture, and Explorer Scouts from two of the three Scouting Councils headquartered in Utah. In 2015 the Liberty Trek program was held on two separate weekends, and more than 1,600 young men and women, along with their adult leaders,

attended this event. In all, nearly 3,000 have received the all-important patriotic messages that are vanishing from the curriculum taught in today's schools.

This event teaches Scouts and their families about what liberty is, why it's important, and what is necessary to maintain and preserve it. Those who attend are able to discover the significance of liberty and freedom through re-enactments of prominent Founding Fathers, enjoy many interactive activities, celebrate our nation's heritage with music, and earn partial requirements for five merit badges. Working together with Scout leaders and volunteers, this extraordinary program helps to inspire and build upon the virtue of the Scout Oath and Scout Law for the future guardians of our liberties.

Members of the UTSSAR Color Guard provided an inspirational moment as they marched to the beat of the Continental drum and tunes from the fife to post the colors inside the historical Fort Buenaventura in Ogden, Utah. Throughout the day, cannoner Gregg Hansen fired his 6-pound replica Revolutionary War cannon to move the groups of scouts to their next activity. Other Compatriots volunteered their support as well to help make this event inspiring and memorable for participants.

To learn more about the Liberty Trek program please visit www.UtahSocietySAR.org, scroll down to the "Quick Select" section and click "Learn More about Liberty Trek."

VIRGINIA SOCIETY

Culpeper Minutemen Chapter

On Sept. 17, 2015, the Culpeper Minutemen Chapter and community leaders gathered in Yowell Meadow Park, near where the Culpeper Minutemen first mustered in 1775, to mark the 240th anniversary of that event and celebrate the 228th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution. Community and state leaders participating included: State Sen. Jill Vogel, Culpeper City Councilman Jon Russell, school board member Nate Clancy, Virginia House of Delegates candidate Nick Freitas and Rev. Brad Jackson. An ensemble of the Culpeper County High School Band provided patriotic music and the Culpeper County and Eastern View JROTC honor guards posted the colors.

Jackson, who gave the invocation and benediction, pastors Little Fork Episcopal Church, which still holds services in the brick church that was being built when some of the congregation joined the Culpeper Minutemen. The chapter presented Culpeper Minutemen Battle Flags to each of the JROTC honor guards. Councilman Russell introduced a special Virginia license plate honoring the Culpeper Minutemen. At the conclusion of the program the crowd was invited to sign copies of 1775 enlistment papers to symbolically join the Minutemen and pick up applications to pre-order the license plate.

George Washington Chapter

President General Tom Lawrence presented a wreath on behalf of the SAR at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery on Oct. 10, 2015. The site contains the remains of unknown soldiers from World Wars I and II and Korea.

This sacred site is under the continuous guard around the clock by the United States Army's 3rd Infantry Regiment, The Old Guard. In addition to protecting the Tomb, the Soldiers of the Old Guard maintain reverence and silence.

On a sunny day, in front of a large gathering, PG Lawrence was escorted by members of the Old Guard and accompanied by this wife, Mickey Jo, the daughter of a highly decorated WWII veteran; VASSAR Second Vice



While attending a medical seminar in Paris, Compatriot Brig. Gen. Norvell Vandervall (Van) Coots (George Washington Chapter) was invited to lay a wreath at the tomb of the Marquis de Lafayette with Maj. Gen. Patrick Godart, French deputy surgeon general, in Paris. This ceremony is reminiscent of the one on July 4, 1917, when Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Force in Europe, laid a wreath at Lafayette's tomb.

President Mike Elston; and Chapter President Dwight Whitney. The SAR Color Guard, composed of guardsmen from Virginia, Maryland and Texas, and led by NSSAR Color Guard Commander David Hoover, added an impressive component to the ceremony as they took formation along the stairs leading to the Tomb.

Williamsburg Chapter

Members of the Williamsburg Chapter held a ceremony on Veterans Day, honoring some of our earliest veterans—the 158 Patriots buried in the Colonial Williamsburg Palace Garden. These 156 men and two women died at the former Governor's Palace when it was used as a hospital for wounded and ill soldiers during and after the Battle of Yorktown.

Andrew O' Shaughnessy, professor of history at the University of Virginia and author of *The Men Who Lost America*, spoke to the chapter about the real reasons the Colonists were victorious.

WYOMING SOCIETY

High Plains Chapter

WYSSAR President Col. David Thompson and his wife, Patty, traveled from Wyoming to host an SAR Patriot grave-dedication ceremony Sept. 1, 2015 at Mound Cemetery in Piketon, Ohio, honoring Thompson's Patriot ancestor, Lt. Col. John Guthery.

Supporting the event were members of the DAR, Joseph Spencer Chapter from Portsmouth, Ohio, who attended as a tribute to Col. Thompson's late grandmother, DAR member Rachel Mae Starrett Thompson. The Waverly, Ohio, American Legion Post

142 provided a 10-member honor guard, led by Commander and Chaplain Frank Perry. The event included prayer, patriotic and inspirational music, a patriotic tribute, and fellowship. The ceremony began with the honor guard posting the colors to authentic fife and drum music.

Mound Cemetery in Piketon, Ohio, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Thompson dedicated and placed the SAR Patriot grave marker next to the headstone at the top of the mound where Guthery is buried. He offered a tribute of appreciation to his father, NSSAR WWII Veterans Corps member Edward M. Thompson Jr., and to his grandmother, Rachel. Chaplain Perry provided a prayer, which was followed by a moment of silence.

Reassembling at the base of the mound, Thompson led all in singing "God Bless America." The ceremony concluded with the military honors' three-shot volley followed by taps.

Guthery, from the Monongahela Valley of Pennsylvania, enlisted at Fort Pitt in May 1776. He served in the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Line in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. He then served in the Pennsylvania Militia, rising to the rank of lieutenant colonel. In 1797 Guthery and his family made the journey down the Ohio River, and were early settlers of Piketon.

Following the ceremony, the Thompsons hosted a reception and lunch at the historic Ritchie's Marketplace in Piketon. On Sept. 6, 2015, the *Pike County News-Watchman* featured the SAR Patriot grave-dedication ceremony on its front page.



From left, Col. David Thompson, Frank Perry, Carolyn Hilliard, Deborah Mersiel and Marilyn Schomburg during the SAR Patriot grave marker dedication Sept. 1, 2015 for Lt. Col. John Guthery, Mound Cemetery, Piketon, Ohio.



From left, Col. David Thompson and American Legion Post 142 during military honors for Lt. Col. John Guthery, Mound Cemetery, Piketon, Ohio on Sept. 1, 2015.



The TNSSAR celebrated the annual Wreaths Across America Dec. 12, 2015. It was held at various cemeteries across the state, including Nashville, Knoxville and Chattanooga. Compatriots participated in honoring veterans and placing wreaths at their graves.

Welcome New Members

NSSAR membership as of February 1, 2016 is 33,458. Numbers indicate total new members since last issue. Patriot ancestor is identified after new member's name.

Alabama (12)
Dustin O’Ryan Baker, 196582, Laban Hartley
Andrew Harrison Brooks, 197069,
Anthony Crumbley
William Alton Carter, 197324, James Smith
Gabriel Wade Hanks, 197336, William Granberry
Howard Wayne Hay Sr., PE, 197325, John Bumpass

Thomas Joseph Marshall, 197338, David Gray
Stephen Albert McMillan, 197337, George Kyser
Herbert Cothran Morgan, 196581, Bartlett Milam
Jack Thomas Pickette, 197335, Micajah Pickett
Brenton Ashley Pickette, 197333, Micajah Pickett
Christian William Pickette, 197334, Micajah Pickett
Vernon Leon Stallcup, 196660, Isaac Runyon

Alaska (3)
James Cleveland Dunlap, 197007, Samuel Tipton
David Clark Eastman Jr, 196722, William Eastman
Berkeley Ide, 197231, Nehemiah Ide

Arizona (16)
Ethan Matthew Arndt, 197297, Oliver Selfridge
Donald Eugene Braithwaite Jr., 197233, David Post
James Robert Braithwaite, 197234, David Post
Donald Eugene Braithwaite, 197232, David Post
Robert Glenn Forbes, 197412, Job Britton
William Tignal Herndon, 197411, Alsabrook High
Christopher Royce Otis, 196584, James Ford
Gavin Michael Otis, 196585, James Ford
Nathan Michael Otis, 196583, James Ford
Noah Allen Risher, 196866, Henry Horn
Riley Forbes Root, 197070, Thomas Neal
Robert Scott Spare, 197008, Oliver Pettebone
Robert Harry Spare, 197009, Oliver Pettebone
Carter Frederic Thompson, 197071,
Cornelius Sheehan
David Mark Uhler, 197339, John Christopher Uhler
Zachery Peter Zuleger, 197138, Robert Sutton

Arkansas (7)
Larry Wayne Burford Jr., 196786,
Philip Terrell Burford



Dewey Leroy Lusk 140549 AL
David Dwayne Sparks 184083 AR
Bruce William Vance 185132 AR
Joseph Harley Allio 101143 AZ
Edwin Kergan Bruck 146714 AZ
Elmer Merle Shroyer 132407 AZ
James Matthew Alley 74599 CA
Ralph Wayne Allison 132650 CA
Lafayette Willard Grover 149332 CA
Louis F. Hanks 108943 CA
Trevor Scott Hogshead 197010 CA
Wylie Frederic Richard Jr. 149408 CA
Richard Jon Welch 175325 CA
Clarence Carl Cox 147540 CO
William H. Allen 5415 CT
Frederick Wilson Alling 54734 CT
George Alverson Alling 15429 CT
George Edward Alling 53091 CT
Noyes E. Alling 13855 CT
Sidney Bigelow Alling 57662 CT
Ward Tiffany Alling 55474 CT
Edward Beardsley Alling 13865 CT
Terrence Skinner Allis 15444 CT
William Prescott Allen 59874 DC

Andrew Vangrol Allison 50804 DC
George Williams Allison 18897 DC
Talbot Harlow Crane 126151 DE
Alan C. Lewis 167554 DE
Jack Cochran Bonham 156417 FL
Charles Beecher Brock 196732 FL
Asa Bernard Buff 197025 FL
Burton Robison Corbus 164779 FL
George Robert Dennis 149030 FL
William Harry Dolph 187424 FL
William Sumner Hughes Jr. 189736 FL
Paul Sterling May 131318 FL
William Van Deusen Millman 112544 FL
Backstrom Burnside Neeley 136307 FL
Dwight Tetrick 150379 FL
William Henry Allen Jr. 127388 GA
Dudley Gardner Brown 136511 GA
Michael Stuart Bunting 174407 GA
John Granville Norris 166164 GA
Ned Delano Stout 188398 IA
John Newton Alley 58145 ID
Allen Philip Allensworth 50315 IL
Samuel Waters Allerton 12822 IL
Gary Andre Gillham 195732 IL
Robert George Heinritz Jr. 19335i IL
Donnie Ray Patton 181365 IL
Paul Richard Allison 130028 IN
Robert Earl Judd 136010 IN
James Dean Rudibaugh 193026 IN
David R. Smith 105485 IN
William Edward Weldon 136963 IN
Ernest Paul Boles II 193159 KS
Byron Herbert Fowler 176714 KS
Theodore Branine Ice 137316 KS
Frederick Paul Kaffenberger Jr. 153791 KS
Thomas Holton Young 183062 KS

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Robert Lawrence Fears Sr. 122794 KY
Herbert Lee Segler Jr. 193033 KY
William Preston Allen 34821 LA
Robert Simmons Dolese 130345 LA
William Allen 605 MA
William M. Allen 45150 MA
Earl Robert Reynolds 196882 MA
Robert Carter Bartlett 163172 ME
Curtis Campbell Menard 143851 MI
William Arthur Harris Sr. 149643 MN
Larry Dale Johnson 185744 MN
Benjamin Orlan Cooley 134656 MO
Lloyd Michael Gammon 175168 MO
Richard C Andrews 102297 NC
John Howard Coble 136918 NC
Donald Vaughn Micklos 180659 NC
Fletcher Nelson Jr. 194544 NC
Dale Franklin Dahlheimer 153805 NE
Richard Ray Ford 186339 NH
Madison Alling 10743 NJ
James G. Kehler III 153429 NJ
Robert V. McKnight 99574 NJ
Donald H Smith 92249 NJ
Edwin Wright Greenwood 157082 NV
Terry H. Mowbray 110828 NV
Thomas Frederick Recker 176571 NV
Robert Barr Deans Jr. 171349 NY
David Ernest Grosvenor 142892 NY

William Robert Harrington, 197473, William Gay
Robert Gordon Mitchell, 197475, William Blount
James Eugene Mitchell IV, 197476, William Blount
Weldon McCandless Orand, 196723, James R.
Alexander
Joey Raymond Sehon, 197413, William Maples
Timothy Francis Snively, 197474, Christen Snavely

California (43)
Luc Anthony Bell, 197072, Isaac Snow
William Carlisle Blair, 196928, William Blair
John Carlton Blake, 197344, James Hixon
Jack McCalmon Bosman, 197341,
Humphrey Gifford
William Nelson Brooks II, 196725, Samuel Brooks
Gerald Walter Clark, 197417, Holland Wood
Douglas Harold Drake Esq, 197015, Justus Seelye
Richard Thomas Dunn, 196729, Reuben Tarbell
Hunter Hill Gallaway, 197477, George Fry
Richard Lawrence Gildersleeve, 196867,
Nathaniel Gildersleeve
Marc Solon Hendon, 197342, Samuel Camp
John Solon Hendon, 197343, Samuel Camp
Trevor Scott Hogshead, 197010, John Hogshead
Alan Ervin Irish, 196796, William Irish
Mitchell Clarke Laing, 196586, Joseph Chase Jr.
Jacob Rafael Levy, 196724, Samuel Camp
James Frederick Livingston, 197014, Tobias Williams
Kevin Arnold Lund, 196930, Richard Haskins
Edward Lee Lundie Jr., 196727, Thomas Lundie
Mark Roy Malebranche II, 197348, Abner Packard
Robert L. Moore, 196795, Samuel Whiteside
Michael Thomas Murphy, 197012, Samuel Griffin
Christopher William Pappas, 196728, Jacob Thomas
Harry Jonathan Pettibone III, 196790,
Daniel Pettibone
Jonathan H. Pettibone IV, 196791, Daniel Pettibone

Austin Thomas Pettibone, 196792, Daniel Pettibone
Douglas James Pettibone, 196793, Daniel Pettibone
Kenneth James Pettibone, 196794, Daniel Pettibone
Theodore Kane Pullen, 196787, John Jackson
Erich Benjamin Riedel, 197414, Jeremiah Willison
Eric William Scanlan, 197345, Moses Snow
Brendan Anthony Scanlan, 197347, Moses Snow
Zachary Patrick Scanlan, 197346, Moses Snow
James John Shea, 196726, James Gough
Samuel Edward Shuster, 197011,
John Guthrey/Guthery
Ryan Steven Stranak, 197418, Richard Fisher
Richard Wayne Swafford, 196789, William Shippey
Patryke Kim Thomas, 197416, Titus Parker
Keith Alan Thomas, 196929, Richard Reeves
Roland Richard Wiley Thompson, 197340,
John Fulkerson
Scot Allen Trodick, 197415, Samuel Dorrance
Herbert Wesley Tuttle III, 196788, John Dickerson
Stephen J. Wright, 197013, John Murray

Colorado (12)
Brian Cameron Crooks, 196662, Gasper Butcher
Duane Darrell Givens, 197016, Daniel Givens
David Steele Hagburg, 196661, James Steele
Robert William Haines, 197349, John Haines
Willis Jay Harmes, 197478, Jacob Harms
William Alan Hollenbach, 196932,
Nicholas Hollenbach
Ethan David Hollenbach, 196931,
Nicholas Hollenbach
Charles Edward Jacobsen, 197017, Abel Curtis
Glenn Elmer McNees, 197018, William McNees
Vance Varden Penn, 197419,
Truman Hickok/Hecox
William Joseph Pilon, 197420, Ezekiel Wright
Scott Frank Tanner, 196663, Thomas Tanner Jr.

Gelston Grady Roe 197235 NY
Charles A. Anderson Jr. 101458 OH
Lawrence Hylas Brewster 142474 OH
David Lee Gee 136552 OH
Richard Dale Gilbreath 165056 OH
George W. Peckham 69612 OH
Ernest L. Cashion, MD 104594 OK
Dennis Darrell Schwoerke 154857 OK
Charles Lewis Byers 154972 OR
Derr Alvin Carpenter 162239 PA
Richard Charles Kreitz 192607 PA
George S. Mark Jr. 109158 PA
John Phillips Colton 113207 RI
George Parker King 163340 RI
Horatio Rodman Rogers 135711 RI
James Benjamin Black III 131680 SC
Michael Morrison Allison 45631 TN
William Galen Allen Jr. 115802 TX
John William Ehrman 194966 TX
James Truss Griffin 129325 TX
Edwin Coe Kennedy 151891 TX
Benny Ray Smith 174859 TX
Earl Edward Anderson 176738 VA
Elgin Bankhead Kirby 141905 VA
Robert Trent Short 186670 VA
Tom Cornelius Lane 197000 WA
Gregory Arthur Corliss, USMC 163861 WV
Terrence Richard Cummings 146984 WV
Audy Michael Perry Sr. 145352 WV
Paul Mitchell Scott Jr. 172310 WV

Connecticut (8)
Tyler Thurlow Vanderbilt Allen, 197481,
Johannes Vanderbilt
Michael Buckner Allen, 197480,
Johannes Vanderbilt
Mark Leo Blair, 196730, Joshua Hathaway
James Sanders Cloud, 196731, Noah Cloud
Thomas Woodward Hulick, 197479, John Hulick
Theodore Wallace Smith Jr., 196934, Elijah Twining
Stephen Zachary Taylor, 196933, Frederick Garst
Gerald Thomas Wilson, 196797, Ephraim Headlee

Delaware (7)
Raymond Grant Kingsley, 197350, Uriah Carpenter
Theodore Glenn Layton, 197351, Stephen Mahoney
Christopher Eugene Mlynarczyk, 196798,
Henry Killen
Kenneth Michael Queppet, 197353, Joseph Daugherty
Alexander James Rhodes, 197354, John Wemple
Dennis Paul Rhodes, 197352, John Wemple
Gary Lester Smith, 197355, Henry Reed

District of Columbia (12)
Ronald Wilson Diamond II, 196666, Enos Browning
George Richard Fletcher Jr., 197141,
Samuel Fletcher
Patrick Ray Lavery, 197421, Oliver Bartlett
Jefferson Eaddy Carter Moulds, 196938,
Peterfield/Peter Field Jefferson
James Bowles Pender III, 196935, John Bryan
Evan Cahill Pender, 196937, John Bryan
Kenneth Bowles Pender, 196936, John Bryan
John William Schumacher, 197140, Robert Calder
Mark Andrew Schumacher, 197139, Robert Calder
Jeffrey John Sommers, 196664, Moses Stanford
Larry Lynn Sommers, 196864, Moses Stanford
Andrew David Sommers, 196665, Moses Stanford

Florida (64)

Nathanael Warren Adler, 197254, Josiah Hornblower
Marion Lee Ashley Jr, 197029, Mathias Parr
Adam Larned Bailey, 197252, Abraham Hyatt
Robert Lincoln Bonvie, 197079, Thomas Hubbard
Conner Lincoln Bonvie, 197080, Thomas Hubbard
Charles Beecher Brock, 196732, John Cessna
Asa Bernard Buff, 197025, Thomas Davis
Scott Thomas Bushnell, 197020, Handley Bushnell
Patton Cole Bushnell, 197021, Handley Bushnell
Michael Joseph Callahan, 197032,
Joseph Williamson
Nathan Absalom Chessher, 196672, Josiah Allen
Wilson Thomas Clark, 197426, Leonard Hyre
Thomas Samuel Cobb, AF, 196942,
Jacques Timothe B. Demonbreun
Ryan Brenndan Doane, 196673, Thomas Holland
John Michael Dorsey, 196943,
Fredrick H. Dockstader
Michael Keith Emerson II, 197077, James McLean
Jase Emmanuelson-Paul Emerson, 197078,
James McLean
Timothy Michael Emerson, 197074, James McLean
Jeremy Matthew Emerson, 197073, James McLean
Michael Keith Emerson, 197076, James McLean
Morgan Oliver Emerson, 197075, James McLean
Nicholas Alden Farmer, 197031, John Butts
David Hugh Farmer, 197030, John Butts
Brian William Fisher, 197298, Christian Fisher
Walter Stephen Fisher, 197255, Christian Fisher
Charles David Flannigan, 197026, Wells Clark
Charles William Goodale, 196667, Marx Rasbach
Michael William Goss, 197023, Samuel Priest
Sean Thomas Gunderman, 196668, Marx Rasbach
Brent William Gunter, 197431, Leroy Taylor
Donald Paul Hanna, 196819, Robert Morgan Roberts
Charles Melville Hazen, 197428, Henry Morrison
Miles Fred Hoerle II, 197257, Marcus Bellinger
Jeffrey Mark Hoerle, 197256, Marcus Bellinger
Glenn Richard Holtz, 197027, John Yates
Ervin Levi Horton Jr., 197019, William Horton
Roger Irwin Hulett, 197022, John Hulett
Charles Leonard Hutchinson, 197425, John McAdams
William Cavell Johnson Jr, 197430, Leroy Taylor
Charles Richard Jordan, 197081, James Griffin
Anthony Robert Kennedy, 197429, Alexander Negley
James Hubert Kersey Jr., 196870, Edward Jackson
David Lynn Kilmer, 197253, Isaac Morehouse
Michael Ronald Miller, 196671, Stephen Miller
Robert Will Perkins, 197024, George Will
Michael Floyd Peters Jr., 197142, Robert Patterson
John David Peters, 197143, Robert Patterson
Michael James Peters, 197144, Robert Patterson
Noah Adams Reidelbach, 197251, Abraham Hyatt
Thomas Harold Richburg, 197356, John Richbourg
Harold Herbert Richburg, 197357, John Richbourg
William Frederic Robart, 196669, Stephen Young
Edwin William Robart, 196670, Stephen Young
William Lowry Sherman, 196869, Michael Kegerreis
Jeffrey Howard Smith, 196818, John Allen
Nathaniel Thomas Sowards, 197422,
John Chapman
John Scott Sowards, 197423, John Chapman
Christopher John Sowards, 197424, John Chapman
John Charles Staley, 197028, Jeremiah Chapline
Norman Walter Timberman, 196674,
Nimrod Adkins
Michael Raymond Tonelli, 197427,
Michael Trebert/Treppert
Blake Jenkins Ussery, 196820, Gabriel Clement
Robert Lee Vandevender II, 197082, Francis Silvers
Edward Earl Whittemore, 197083,
Benjamin Howland

France (9)

Francois-Xavier Autric, 197258, Antoine Rouge

Bertrand de Bejarry, 197259, Ambroise Marcel
d'Aubenton
Cyril Malinet, 197263, Louis Charles du Chaffaut
de Besne
Damien Noel-Marie Mayaud, 197261, Michel
Guillaume St. John de Crevecoeur
Philippe Paradis, 197260, Jean-Baptiste Bernard
Vienot de Vaublanc
Olivier Henry Raillard, 197262, Pierre-Marie
Raillard
Louis-Marie Henri-Jean-Baptiste Savatier, 197265,
Charles Rene Ague de La Voute
Ambroise Savatier, 197264, Charles Rene Aque de
La Voute
Joseph Truquand d'Auzay, 197266, Jaxques de
Liniers

Georgia (59)

Marion Leo Anderson III, 196740, Robert Ellison
Michael James Barrett IV, 196953, Moses Manning
Michael James Barrett III, 196952, Moses Manning
Craig Scott Benton, 196956, Abner Seeley
Oscar Winchester Lowe Blanks, 196951,
Reuben Roberts
John Randolph Blanks III, 196950, Reuben Roberts
John Randolph Blanks Jr., 196949, Reuben Roberts
James Blakeley Butterworth, 196675,
Abijah Rembert
Michael Lee Chapman, 197359, Thomas Chapman
Sam Leonard Cochran III, 196739, Robert Ellison
James Manuel Cook, 197361, Thomas Lee
Richard Booth Corbin, 197033, Theophilus M. Smith
William David Croft Jr., 196955, Thomas McClendon
William David Croft Sr., 196954,
Thomas McClendon
Thomas Robert Davenport, 196962, James Anderson
Emil Leon Decker, 196677, William Decker
Robert Dexter Fritts Sr., 196736, George Anderson
Matthew Lewis Fry, 197302, John Emery
Donald Lee Fry, 197301, John Emery
Harvey Lewis Fry, 197300, John Emery
Nathan Lewis Fry, 197299, John Emery
Malcom Bradley Griffith, 196735, John Griffith
Stephen Morrow Hall, 197362, Henry Hinds
Harold Gammage Hardin Jr., 196678,
William Suttles
Woodfrin Grady Hays, 197358, Thomas Hays
Stephan Franklin Holcomb, 197145, Philip Holcomb
Stephan Franklin Holcomb Jr., 197146,
Philip Holcomb
Skyler Franklin Holcomb, 197147, Philip Holcomb
Dewey Edmond Hooker, 196960, Jacob Honaker
William Louis Hooker, 196961, Jacob Honaker
Joel Mason King Jr., 197482, John Lott Jr.
Michael James Kubik, 196958, John Baker
Robert Todd Lacy, 196959, William Cole
Christopher John Lane, 196733, Garland Lane
John Tyson Lane, 196734, Garland Lane
Brandin Paul Lea, 196587, James Bell
Michael Thomas Miller, 196946, Levi Lee
Michael Robert Miller, 196947, Levi Lee
Thomas Hayden Miller, 196948, Levi Lee
Watson Virgil Mosley, 197360, Francis Flanders
David Wayne Noble Jr., 196744, Thomas Tart Sr.
Giles Hardeman O'Neal, 197084, John Lamar
Austin Thomas Reynolds, 196871, Benjamin Hart
Richard Leverette Ross, 196679, William McCall
Kyle Westbrook Seymour, 196742,
Stephen Westbrook
Christopher Blake Seymour, 196741,
Stephen Westbrook
Ronald William Shinnick Jr., 196743,
William Tousley Jr.
Russell Lutan Shreeve Jr, 196676, William Gleaves
Richard Torpin Smith III, 196738, Colesby Smith
Emory Lee Smith II, 196945, George Newton
Emory Lee Smith, 196944, George Newton

Jacob Eli Summers, 197303, Hezekiah Davis
Josiah Gabriel Summers, 197304, Hezekiah Davis
Ignacio Luis Taboada, 196821, Thomas McKean
Douglass Byrd Talley, 197085, Henry Talley
Christopher Evans Vinyard, 197483, John Vineyard
Spencer Joe Webb, 196957, James Beasley
James Richard Webster, 196588, Joseph Peavy
Kenneth Wessyn Willoughby, 196737, Drury Banks

Hawaii (1)

David James Stevens, 197363, Elijah Kellogg

Idaho (3)

Clyde Gale Gregg, 197148, Adolphus Van Duzer
Jeffery Chad Mann, 197267, Daniel Hilliard
Robin Searle Spofford, 197086, Thomas Spofford

Illinois (32)

Merle Edward Butler, 197494, Benjamin Butler
Samuel John Compas, 197151, Elijah Rittenhouse
Jackson William Compas, 197150,
Elijah Rittenhouse
Philip Morgan Corlew, 197485, David Foote
Hunter Curtis Daniels, 197036, Elisha Oglesby Sr.
Thomas Francis Fischer, 196747, Abraham Musick
Harry Robert Foster, 197367, James Couples Foster
Matthew James Frost, 196745, Jacob Lanter
Michael James Frost, 196746, Jacob Lanter
Thomas Harry Grim, 196872, Robert Anderson
Dennis Lyn Hampton, 197087, William Biggs
Donald Jerome Kennedy, 196748, William Donnell
Tucker Douglas Loven, 196873, Robert Anderson
Robert Elza Lybarger, 197149, Ludwick Libarger
Danny Neil Marks, 197484, Benjamin Jennings
Kyle Zachary Meng, 197366, Alexander Roseberry
Steven Wade Meng, 197365, Alexander Roseberry
Robert Leroy Miller, 197034, Joshua Bean
Marvin Allen Ming Jr, 197364, Alexander Roseberry
Rollin Ray Potter, 196680, Abiel Pierce
Joseph Raymond Tedeschi, 197152, Joshua Walker Sr.
John Gregory Timm, 196681, Stephen Wade
Andrew Michael Tubbs, 197153, Richard Conyers
Andrew Stephen Wise, 197492, Henry Goodman
Matthew Edward Wise, 197487, Henry Goodman
Michael Anthony Wise, 197488, Henry Goodman
Nathaniel Edward Wise, 197490, Henry Goodman
Mark Andrew Wise, 197489, Henry Goodman
Austin Jeffrey Wise, 197493, Henry Goodman
James David Wise, 197491, Henry Goodman
Clark Edward Wise, III, 197486, Henry Goodman
John David Wood, 197035, Henry Ingalls

Indiana (12)

Gary David Ashby, 196749, Fielding Ashby
Dallas Wayne Barkman, 196964, Jeremiah Duvall
Kenneth Lyman Cull, 196963, Gerardus Ryker Jr.
Charles Bernard Doyle, 196684, Samuel Boone
James Patrick Doyle, 196683, Samuel Boone
Louis Duane Greer, 196682, Samuel Greer
Larry Ray Hautzinger, 197037, Nathaniel Daley
Donald Ray Howerton, 197305,
William Asherst/Asher
John Lowell Kipp, 196750, Aaron Quimby
Thomas John Lustik, 197496, John Lightner
Michael Strauss Moore, 197495, Joseph Waters
Herbert Winfield Smith III, 197154, James Trotter

Iowa (2)

Douglas Eugene Ruby, 196685,
John George Overmire/Overmyer
Blake Alan Wilkinson, 197038, James Dysart

Kansas (24)

Robert George Barr, 197161, George Bell
Alfred Taylor Bowen Jr., 196751, Arthur Bowen
Kenneth Ray Cotton III, 197160, Ellis Adkisson
Michael Scott Engel, 197432, James Ford Sr.

Eric Eugene Hoyt, 197369, Walter Hoyt
Kenneth Wayne Ludwig, 197497, Isaac Simpson
James Brendan Mitchelson, 197165, John Kemper
John Holden Mitchelson, 197164, John Kemper
William Joseph Mitchelson, 197163, John Kemper
John Michael Mitchelson, 197166, John Kemper
Stuart Ramsey Mitchelson, 197167, John Kemper
Daniel Holden Mitchelson, 197168, John Kemper
Kevin Frederic Mitchelson, 197162, John Kemper
Michael Christopher Moore, 197159, William Moore
Dennis Frederic Moore, 197155, William Moore
Dennis Frederic Moore Jr., 197156, William Moore
Timothy Joseph Moore, 197158, William Moore
Thomas Allen Moore, 197157, William Moore
David Stone Pierson, 196822, Noadiah Hooker
Ronald Lee Ray, 197368, George Klock
Austin Andrew Shoffner, 196753, Michael Shofner
Thomas Warren Shoffner, 196752, Michael Shofner
David Collin Speicher, 196874, Gideon Deming, III
Steven Craig Weaver, 196589, Baltzer Moudy

Kentucky (30)

Thomas Steven Allen Jr., 196686, James Thomas Jr.
Michael Glen Bullard, 197172, Joseph Bullard
Bruce Wayne Bullard, 197171, Joseph Bullard
Charles Brandon Dunn, 197169, Solomon Grace
Charles Brandon Dunn II, 197170, Solomon Grace
Andrew George Giltner, 197499, Andrew Giltner
Henry Scott Hankla Jr., 197435, Hans/John Michael
Goodknight/Goodnight
Luke Martin Hays, 197438, William Martin
Frank James McGrath, 196859, Moses Sherman
Keith Warren McGrath, 196860, Moses Sherman
Robert John Merchant, 197498, Lawrence Frank
Gary Clayton Mullikin, 197173, Archibald Mulliken
Glenn Stephen Pack, 197437, Anthony Hall
Earl Douglas Peyton, 197501, Philip Peyton
Alex Hunter Reid, 196862, Moses Sherman
Cody James Reid, 196861, Moses Sherman
Moses Washington Bond Riner, 197506,
Brackett Owen
Russell Wadlington Riner, 197505, Brackett Owen
Titus Badgett Riner, 197503, Brackett Owen
Noah Reade Martiau Riner, 197504, Brackett Owen
Thomas Nicholas Riner III, 197502, Brackett Owen
Melvin Dale Rowe, 196590, William Rowe
Jefferson Caldwell Sholly, 197434, James Wells
Robert Glenn Sholly, 197433, James Wells
Gregory Allen Sugg, 197500, George Augustus Sugg
Daniel Claydus Taylor Jr., 197436, Lewis Green Jr.
Ryon Hiram Ward, 196689, Squire Boone
Robert Lee Ward, 196688, Squire Boone
Miles Ryon Ward, 196687, Squire Boone
Louard James Ward, 196690, Squire Boone

Louisiana (23)

Chester Theodore Alpaugh IV, 196593,
John Mosby Binford
John Ernest William Baay II, 197268,
Stephen Middlebrook
David Dwane Campbell Jr., 196692, James Kain
Grant Owen Clancy, 196592, Peter Waltz
Michael Lee Deeter, 197270, Moses Smith
Samuel Scott Delmer Jr., 197508,
John Mosby Binford
Benjamin Matthew Gates, 197513, Christian Gates
David Carroll Grevemberg, 197271,
Francois Grevemberg
Gregory Paul Grizzaffi, 196968, Stephen Randall
Leo Luke Grizzaffi Jr., 196969, Stephen Randall
Leo Luke Grizzaffi Sr., 196966, Stephen Randall
Bruce Jerome Grizzaffi, 196967, Stephen Randall
Adam Coleman Hammond, 197509, Daniel Blouin
Chad Aaron Kraus, 196965, Daniel Barrow
Gerald Roane Legé, 197269, Caleb Reynolds
Robert William Desha Martin, 196594,
Robert Desha

Don Arvel Mims Jr., 196591, Francois Paul Bossier
Terrance Arthur Ruona, 197507, David Morton
Alex James Schroeder, 197512, Daniel Blouin
Ethan Henry Schroeder, 197511, Daniel Blouin
Erik Stephen Schroeder, 197510, Daniel Blouin
William Emile Simon, 196970, Jean Mouton
Kevin Ross White, 196691, Samuel Mobley

Maine (1)

Michael Patrick Harlan Stanley, 196971,
William Stanley

Maryland (38)

Jesse Scott Biron, 196603, Jonathan Osborne
Rawley Hugh Blair, 196754, William Blair
Charles Hoover Bogino, JD, 196599,
Lewis Mulliken/Mullikin
John Warren Brady, 197518, George Hardy
Charles Edward Brady, 197517, George Hardy
Harrison Cropper Brennan, 197516, George Hardy
Stephen Christopher Clark, 196875, Uzal Ball
Christopher Norris Gearhart, 197089,
Philip Hammond
Norris Hammond Gearhart, 197088,
Philip Hammond
George Thompson Insley, 197519, George Hardy
Philip Asbury Insley III, 197515, George Hardy
Philip Asbury Insley Jr., 197514, George Hardy
Robert Michael Irwin, 196878, Joshua Owings
Ryan James Irwin, 196880, Joshua Owings
Joshua Taylor Irwin, 196881, Joshua Owings
Alan Michael Jones, 196600, Jonathan Osborne
Raymond Joseph Lazzaro, 196876, Roger Jones
Christopher Brian Messick, 196879, Joshua Owings
Michael David Miller, 196604, George Zinn
Kelly Franklin Murphy, 197175, Martin Rohrer
George William Owings IV, 196596, Richard Owings
George William Owings III, 196595,
Richard Owings
Emerson Patrick Owings, 196598, Richard Owings
Jackson William Owings, 196597, Richard Owings
Walter Joseph Perry, 197176,
Francis Brown Sappington
John Eric Perry, 197177, Francis Brown Sappington
Edward James Pinkham, 196602, Alexander Lucy
Robert Lincoln Raney, 196659, William Turpin
Norman John Saunders, 196601,
Alexander Aleck Sanders
David Lee Scarborough, 197039, John Scarborough
Joseph Albert Sweet, 196877, Stephen Sweet
David James Tanner, 197174, John Medearis
James Robert Walls, 196605, George Zinn
Brian Lee Burkett, 197446, John Osterhout
Remington Arthur Walls, 196608, George Zinn
Todd Milo Walls, 196607, George Zinn
James Robert Walls Jr., 196606, George Zinn
Ryan Alexander Woodard, 197090, Michael O'Hair

Massachusetts (18)

Edward John Adams, 196615, Thomas Adams
Christopher Stephen Baldwin, 196611,
Stephen Smith
Kevin Dale Burchby, 196886, Tobias Tillman
James William Burns, 196889, Isaac Patch Jr.
William Harry Carlson, 196891, Isaac Patch Jr.
Michael Shea Carlson, 196887, Isaac Patch Jr.
John Albert Carlson, 196890, Isaac Patch Jr.
Michael Paul Carlson, 196888, Isaac Patch Jr.
Ronald George Heroux, 196614, Theodore Chartier
Rick Lynn Jenison, 196883, Elias Jennison
John Christian Kiaer, 196885, Isaac Ross
Ryan Matthew Linn, 196613, Sylvanus Merritt
Donald Patoel Lippoldt Jr, 196616, Jonathan Kezer
Peter Joseph Michelson, 196884, Tarrant Sibley
Earl Robert Reynolds, 196882, Grindal Reynolds
Albert Harold Scott, 196612, Zopher Atwater
Craig Jay Sherwin, 196610, Peleg Gorton

Daniel Bernard Skinner, 196617, Timothy Clements

Michigan (23)

Daniel Steven Ames, 197439, Silas Bemis
Bradley David Balow, 197091, Peleg Gorton
Darrell Horace Cooper, 197040, Joseph Ruffner
Perry Dee Francisco, 197440, Abel Sprague
Anthony Eberhard Francisco, 197441, Abel Sprague
Benjamin Alan Gapczynski, 196972,
George Chapman Sr.
Stuart Woodward Grigg, 196620, James Woodward
Gustave John Groat, 197443, Michael Wampler
Robert Joseph Howe, 196973, Jacob Baldwin
Evan Michael Kurtz, 196693,
John George Overmyer Sr.
Ward J. LaVean, 196895, Rufus Barney
Michael Gilbert LaVean, 196894, Rufus Barney
Gilbert Earl LaVean, 196896, Rufus Barney
Mickey McGuire, 197442, John Custer
Jesse Chandler Morgan, 196897, Rufus Barney
Thomas Fredrick Palen, 196619, Zachariah Teeter
Thomas Ralph Peak, 196618, Samuel Marrs
Michael David Perry, 196755, Phil Morse
Benjamin Taylor Perry, 196756, Phil Morse
Matthew Dilsworth Perry, 196757, Phil Morse
Frank Wayne Peters, 197370, Martin Martin
Harry Llewellyn Rinker Jr, 196893, Conrad Seiple
Harry Llewellyn Rinker, 196892, Conrad Seiple

Minnesota (1)

John Newell Rouner, 197272, Simeon Newell

Mississippi (9)

Dustin Randall Callihan, 197180,
Humphrey Parrish
Robert Douglas Callihan Sr, 197179,
Humphrey Parrish
Perrin Johnson Griffing Jr., 197373,
Henry Anderson Sr.
Robert Wayne Lutton, 197371, Isaac Frink
Jon Connor Maynard, 197178, James Maynard
Kenneth Holt Oilschlager, 197372, Ezekiel Slocomb
James Robert Pickett Jr, 196899, Micajah Pickett
James Robert Pickett, 196898, Micajah Pickett
David Giles Roach, 196974, John Stone

Missouri (40)

Kenneth Welcome Bailey, 197042,
Richard Penhollow
Jackson Alexander Beisley, 197096, David Whitney
James Aaron Burgess, 196977, Matthew Sparks
James Coley Burgess, 196976, Matthew Sparks
Brian Lee Burkett, 197446, John Osterhout
Richard Allen Cannon, Ph.D., 197273,
James Cannon
Garrison Lee Chance, 196905, John Gano
Anthony Hardin Chance, 196903, John Gano
Anthony Hardin Chance II, 196904, John Gano
Merle Edwin Cook, 196825, Nathaniel Washburn
William Aaron Dunham, 197181, Rufus Carpenter
Brent Lee Edwards, 197374, John Edwards Jr.
James Mark Faughn, 196758, Ephraim Shattuck
Dennis Ray Feldkamp, 196759,
Bartholomew Herrington
Zachary Reed Fletcher, 196907, Peter Reasoner
Nicholas Otis Grannis, 196824, Enos Grannis
Bradley Otis Grannis, 196823, Enos Grannis
Jonathan Mayo Harris, 197375, John Toney
Steven Robert Hayes, 197092, Gilbert Patterson
Richard Andrew Huskey, 196901, Peter Pinnell
Phillip Roland Krause, 196906, Peter Reasoner
Charles Norris Lee, 196829, Thomas Stone
James Edward Lee, 196830, Thomas Stone
Donald Dean Lucietta, 197376, Moses Woosley
Steven Arthur Markus, 196760, William Kindle
John Joseph Meyers, 197095, David Whitney
Christopher Joseph Montie, 196902, Richard Tyner

Michael Joseph Nimmer, 197041,
William Moss/Morse
Zachariah Thelonious Ragan, 197094,
Darby Daniel Ragan
Avery Samuel Ragan, 197093, Darby Daniel Ragan
Patrick Edward Robichaud, 196978,
Nathaniel Cone
Ian Michael Shepherd, 197444, Joel Sherrod
William Frederick Stone Jr, 197182, Thomas Puckett
David Louis Studyvin, 197183, Henry Bull
Scott Lee Templeton, 197445, Nathaniel Templeton
Donald Gene Turner, 196900, Peter Pinnell
Samuel Gregory Watkins, 196828, Samuel Watkins
Benjamin Loudon Watkins, 196827, Samuel Watkins
Joshua Neal Watkins, 196826, Samuel Watkins
William Lloyd Winham Jr., 196975, John Bush

Montana (2)

Charles Carleton Brown, 197184, James Edmundson
David Thatcher, 197230, Jacob Painter

Nebraska (1)

Jeffrey Stuart Spencer, 197274, Stephen Devol

Nevada (3)

Marvin Edwin Erwin Jr., 197306, Arthur Erwin
Cameron Bassett Gallaway, 197520, George Fry
Robert Lawrence Stoecklin, 197521, James Shaw

New Hampshire (5)

Luke Taylor Batchelder, 197525, Benjamin Harmon
Jeffrey Price Batchelder, 197524, Benjamin Harmon
Peter Clark Batchelder, 197522, Benjamin Harmon
Clark Douglas Batchelder, 197523,
Benjamin Harmon
Nicholas Archer Sanders, 196694, Uriah Cross

New Jersey (19)

William John Bratowicz, 196762, Henry Black
John William Bratowicz, 196763, Henry Black
Charles Alexander Breingan, 197068,
William Walton
William H. M. Crane, 196764, John R. Crane
Eugene George Fitzgerald III, 197526,
Edward Randolph
William Valentine Harrer, 196979, John Hoover
Joshua Edward Kasman, 196980, John Verner
Charles Lee Kasman, 196981, John Verner
Jesse Walter Landon, 196833, John Hoffman
George Henry Lippencott III, 197378, Jehiel Marsh
George Henry Lippencott Jr, 197377, Jehiel Marsh
Joseph F. Neil Jr., 197447, James Ward
James A. Sands, 197448, Simon Sands
Nathan T. Sands, 197449, Simon Sands
Scott W. Sands, 197450, Simon Sands
Richard William Thomson, 196761,
William Chapman
Raymond Carl Wiese, 196831, Thomas Hammond
Matthew Carl Wiese, 196832, Thomas Hammond
Douglas Donald Wingerath, 196621, John Jewett

New Mexico (2)

Timothy Clark Shore, 196622, Richard Shores
Brett Francis Woods, 197451, Andrew Fox

New York (39)

Charles Douglas Ball IV, 196939, Peter DeWolf
Hiroki Joseph Ball, 196940, Peter DeWolf
Yusuke John Ball, 196941, Peter DeWolf
Joseph Raymond Braun, 196868, Peter Young
Sean Richard Briody, 196809, John Tooker
Neil Gerard Brown, 196815, Andrew McClure
Paul Warner Brown, 196816, Andrew McClure
Christopher Charles Capo, 197242, Thomas Harris
Joseph Ball Cralle III, 196806, John Cralle
Geoffrey Robert French Cundall, 196804,
Benjamin Griswold

Jerson Scott Gutierrez Diaz, 196803, Samuel Abel
Noah Joseph Dier-Zimmel, 196802,
Amos Crittenden
John David Dohring Jr., 197245, Stephanus Myer
David Lawrence Flint, 196810, Alexander Flint
Gregory Paul Franz, 196807, Benjamin Hyde
Julian Edward Franz, 196808, Benjamin Hyde
George Gardner Harris, 196817, Ephraim Kyle
Michael Jon Hinkleley, 197243, Gershon Hinkleley
Nicholas Adonis McNulty, 197249, Henry Ewalt
Demetrios Andreas McNulty, 197248, Henry Ewalt
Andrew Patrick McNulty, 197247, Henry Ewalt
Christian Alexander McNulty, 197250, Henry Ewalt
Edward Willard Munger, 197238, Philip Munger
Richard Donald Persen, 197244, Gerrit Persen
Alan Reed Place, 197239, John Sparks
Scott Joseph Place, 197240, John Sparks
Robert Anthony Place, 197241, Jonathan Foster
James Anthony Riedl, 197246, Samuel Tuttle Sr.
Gelston Grady Roe, 197235, David Robinson
Rollie Lavern Sutton Sr, 196814, James Dey
Larry Merle Sutton, 196813, James Dey
Roland Royce Sutton, 196812, James Dey
George Philip Van Houten, 196811, Peter Stryker
Jeffrey Colton Wait, 196799, Samuel Harris
Albert Davies Wait, 196800, Samuel Harris
James Reynolds Wait IV, 196801, Samuel Harris
James Richard Wason, 197237, John Kelso
Vernon James White, 196805, Anan Hall
Ronald Charles Zenns, 197236, Nehemiah Jones

North Carolina (18)

Larry Brent Allison, 196625, Jeremiah Green
Carroll Wayne Bryson, 197098, William Bryson
Jesse James Carswell, 197097, James Fleming
Robert Suddreth Erwin Jr., 197452, Arthur Erwin
Thomas Alexander Wise Fraser, 197185,
William Moore
Nicholas Randolph Holman, 196628,
Luman Brownson
Henry Crittenden Livingston, 196623,
Samuel Eddy Sr.
Alexander Bernard Livingston, 196624,
Samuel Eddy Sr.
John Rives Manning Jr., 197380, Howell Lewis
Arlie Rives Manning, 197379, Howell Lewis
Warren Douglas Melton, 196627, William McSwain
Thomas William Payne Jr., 196695, John Clark
Michael James Robinson, 196983, Joseph Rogers
Kenneth Jon Robinson, 196982, Joseph Rogers
Michael Allen Schwanemann, 196863, Gilbert Allen
John Eric Taylor, 196626, William McSwain
David Schuyler Vroom, 196696, John Burr
Robert John Wolfrom, 196834, Noah Parsons

Ohio (43)

James Madison Alexander, 197099,
William Pangburn
Karl Anan Bort, 196766, Nicholas Bort
Philip Edward Calendine, 197193,
Benjamin Applegate
James Melvin Campbell, 196629, Daniel Lambrecht
Lawrence Alan Evans, 196630, John Evans
Tracy John Fleig, 196765, Lawrence Bathurst
Jerry Dean Francis, 197529, Fielding Lewis
Barry Lynn Ganoë, 197188, Jacob Gano/Ganoë
Franklin Roy Ganoë, 197187, Jacob Gano/Ganoë
David Lowell Gatts, 197531, Richard Brown
Michael Bryon Grills, 197527, John Grills Sr.
Garrett Michael Grills, 197528, John Grills Sr.
Dennis Ray Jacobs, 197191, Theodore Teter Barnes
Phillip Robert Jacobs, 196772, Truman Gilbert
John Bradley Jarard, 197385, John Strawn
Ronald Edwin Jennings Jr., 197326,
Timothy Foster Sr.
Sawyer Daniel Kuschel, 197105, Thomas Hinton
Robert Adams Kuschel, 197104, Thomas Hinton

Geoffrey Harrold Layman, 196908, Jacob Tanner
Stanley Louis Link Jr., 197102, Daniel Cadwell Jr.
Jason Michael Link, 197103, Daniel Cadwell Jr.
William Almon Martin, 196631, Simon Fobes
Floyd Lester McMullan, 197186, John McMullan
Aaron Timothy Mills, 197190, William Hankinson
Zachary Dale Neal, 196770, John Minthorn
David Mark Ohlemacher, 197192, Morgan Morgan
Conrad Christopher Salt, 197330, John Green
Andrew David Salt, 197328, John Green
Steven Alan Salt, 197327, John Green
Christopher Steven Salt, 197329, John Green
Harry George Schoger Jr., 196632, James Alexander
Austin Louis Schwartz, 197101, Solomon Leighton
Stephen Louis Schwartz, 197100, Solomon Leighton
Austin Jacob Shaw, 197189, Alexander Call
Scott Earl Snow, 197383, Jacob Falkenberry
Jacob Scott Snow, 197384, Jacob Falkenberry
Jeremiah Ryan Tarr, 196771, John Minthorn
Richard Wesley Tarr II, 196769, Truman Gilbert
Michael Alan Tarr, 196768, Truman Gilbert
Richard Ryan Tarr, 196767, Truman Gilbert
Paul Albert Wilke, 197381, Michael Emerick
Franklin Morton Wood, 197530,
Remembrance Filley
William Harrison Wooden, 197382, Jacob Hepler

Oklahoma (13)

Kay Louis Berry, 196774, Joel Berry
Christopher Dwayne DuVall, 196835, Solomon Cox
William Travis Fink, 196705, Benedict Yeary
Kenneth David Flynn, 196698, Joshua Tyner.
Craig Langford LaGrone, 197043, John LaGrone
Stephen Paul McGinley, 196701, Henry Buford
Lynn Lee McGowan, 196699, Joshua Corbin
Brian Quin Rosebrook, 196704, Thomas Axtell
Michael David Rusk, 196773, Philip Karmany
Peter Martin Samwel Jr., 196702, Jonathan Ellicott
James Richard Wagner, 196703, Samuel Pickerill
Kenneth Fred Wainner Jr., 196700,
Timothy Matlack
Mark Steven White, 196697, David Moore Sr.

Oregon (3)

Kenneth Wayne Alger, 196706, Samuel Leffingwell
Cleve Edward Parker, 197275, Timothy Parker
Michael LaVerne Tieman, 196909, Moses Parkhurst

Pennsylvania (45)

Clifford (Kip) Edward Allen, 197205,
Thomas McCoy
David Thomas Arganbright, 197532, John Argabrite
Eric Holden Arganbright, 197534, John Argabrite
John David Arganbright, 197533, John Argabrite
Richard Lawrence Chafey, 197196, Thomas Chaffee
Matthew Richard Clark, 197386, Isaac Mayfield
Wyatt Matthew Clark, 197387, Isaac Mayfield
William Richard Clark, 197044, Isaac Mayfield
Jonah William Clark, 197388, Isaac Mayfield
Gary Douglas Cutler, 197535, William Mott
Tucker Leonard Danish, 197307, Isaac Kratz
Michael Jon Degenhart, 197202, Joseph Carpenter
Tyler Robert Dodson, 197204, Job Packer
Christopher Jonathan Eddy, 197198, James Patterson
Paxton Thomas Eddy, 197199, James Patterson
Camden Christopher Eddy, 197200, James Patterson
Byron Thomas Eddy II, 197197, James Patterson
Robert Allison Farquhar, 197389, Jesse Brundige
Joseph John Galascione, 197207, Jacob Quackenbush
Alfred Keller Glossbrenner, 197212, Joseph Phipps
Paul Andrew Handza II, 197390, David Phillips
Nickolas Luke Herring, 197396, Ludwig Herring
Nathan Waid Herring, 197395, Ludwig Herring
Robert Waid Herring, 197394, Ludwig Herring
Alfred Harrison Jones III, 197308, Edward Jones
David Herbert Karrfalt, 197203, Jonathan Loomis
Jake Anthony Kennedy, 197201, James Patterson

Thomas Dutton Leidy, 197391, Solomon Lane
Craig Clifford MacCullough, 197208, James Green
Jason Faul Miller, 197393, Daniel Horlacher
Christopher Rushton Miller, 197392,
Daniel Horlacher
David Michael Mizell, 197213, Hardy Richardson
Peter Carl Neumann, 197214, Robert Bradford
John William Reinhart, 197195, George Kaufman
Peter Reinhart, 197194, George Kaufman
Patrick James Roehm, 197209, William Mills
Robert Erling Samuelsen, 197106,
Jean Etienne de Chezaulx
Peter Collins Satterthwaite, 197537, John Claypoole
John Allen Seibert, 197206, Thomas McCoy
George Robert Sheneman, 197536, Zachariah Rice
Kurt Joseph Winter, Esq., 197210, Jacob Peters
Simon Patrick Yahn, 197397, Ludwig Herring
Elias Frost Yahn, 197398, Ludwig Herring
Carl William Yeich, 197211, Michael Jeich/Yeich
Elmer Henry Zimmerman, 197399,
Bernhardt Zimmerman

Rhode Island (1)

Glenn Wayne Russell Jr., 197276, Daniel Russell

South Carolina (23)

Fred Weston Caswell, 196642, Cornelius Peterson
Andrew Joshua DeRiemacker, 197220,
George Earnhart
Allen Jon DeRiemacker Jr., 197218, George Earnhart
Allen Jon DeRiemacker III, 197219,
George Earnhart
David Randolph DuBose, 196644, Isaac DuBose
Alexander Faris Giles IV, 196645, Calvin Spencer
David Richard Greene, 196641, Ebenezer Houghton
Gerald Lee Griffin Jr, 196638, James Williams
Kenneth Earl Gunn Jr., 196911, Nathaniel Gunn Sr.
Gregory John Harrison, 196637,
Christopher Houston
Gregory Scofield Hase Jr., 196643, Walter Dickerson
James Michael Herriage, 197216,
William Martin Herriage
Verlon Joseph Hill, 197215, Abraham Christman
Douglas Earl Houston, 196636,
Christopher Houston
Mark Randall Houston, 196635,
Christopher Houston
Daniel Jordan Jenkins, 196633, Martin Martin
Nathan Charles Jenkins, 196634, Martin Martin
John Patrick Kirkpatrick, 196639,
James Kirkpatrick
William Miller Van Dresser III, 197217, Jacob Plunk
Norman Sinkler Walsh, 196646, William Fishburn
Alexander Mellon Wey, 196640, Alexander Negley
Gary Lee Wey, 196910, Henry Wood
William Howell Williamson, 197400,
Reuben Weed Sr.

Tennessee (24)

Kerry Scott Bandy, 196709, Thomas Bandy
Jeffrey William Bedingfield, 197282, Larkin Johnston
Mark Frederick Bennett, 196711, William Turner
Willis Nathaniel Bennett III, 196710,
William Turner
Stephen Alfred Blevins, 197277, Jonathan Tipton
Scott Alan Blevins, 197278, Jonathan Tipton
Alex Jerome Boyle, 197227, John Boyle
John Anderson Campbell III, 196837, William Sharp
Carl David Carr, 197222, Jacob Devault
Thomas Gregory Cowens, 197224, Joseph Atwood
Aaron Michael Hale, 196707, James Girdler
Henry James Laub IV, 197221, Abraham Miller
James Petigru Lesesne Jr, 197228, John Sevier
Durwood Byrn (Barry) Maples, 197281,
Josiah Maples
William Dale Maxey, 197280, Jesse Maxey
Larry Wayne Mayes, 197401, William Addison

Scott Joseph McAnally, 196912, Charles McAnally
Roger Ewing McMurtry, 196836, John McMurtry
Bradley James Pfranger, 197226,
Ahasuerus G. Marselis
James Stanford Pruett, 197225, Thomas Stanford
Anthony Paul Shipley, 197283, Micajah Adams
John Keith Sims, 196708, Samuel Bennett
Norman Truett Stonecypher, 197223,
Henricus Stonecypher
Grant Holland Walters, 197279, Thomas Parsons

Texas (94)

Brent Allen Angie, 197461, John Charlesworth
Marc Andrew Balducci, 197457, Samuel Ferguson
Raymond Beall Jr., 197107, Thaddeus Beall
Wilburn Leo Boudreaux, 196920, Isaac Lansdale
Logan Worth Brock, 196652, Matthew Nightingale
Aidan Taylor Brock, 196651, Matthew Nightingale
Gavin Donovan McNeil Buckley, 197111,
George Riegel
Corey Craig Campbell, 196915, Thomas Townsend
Jerry Mont Campbell, 196914, Thomas Townsend
Ethan Jacob Corbett Carranza, 197465,
William Matlack
Michael Dale Cearley, 196843, John Kester
Michael Derek Christensen II, 197130,
Joseph Williams
Nathaniel David Christensen, 197131,
Joseph Williams
William Daniel Isler Christensen, 197129,
Joseph Williams
John Collier Clayton, 197048, William Fleming
Casey Dell Cooley, 196913, Benjamin Price
Mark Ian Ramsey Dailey, 197405, Thomas Waring
Mark Randall Dailey, 197404, Thomas Waring
David Andrew McLaughlin Dawkins, 197126,
Nelson Gibson
Shane Corbett Dumler, 197464, William Matlack
Andrew Clayton Erickson, 196654,
George Robinson
Jared Walker Erickson, 196653, George Robinson
Nolan William Fansler, 197123, George Admire
Billy Bob Finnell, 197120, Stephen Beckham
Billy Scott Finnell, 197121, Stephen Beckham
Michael Charles Freeman, 197455,
Francois Cezar Boutte
Gregory Harrison Gillespie, 197114, William
Gillespie
Larry Wayne Gordon, 196845, Aaron Sturges
James William Griffith Jr, 197456, James Haley
Jimmie Lew Grimes, 197462, Jacob Harmon
Rodney Craig Harlin, 196984, Benjamin Shaw
Charles Edwin Harrison Jr., 197109, Daniel Agee
Jack Darrel Hightower, 196649, Lewis Atkins
Gregg McCall Holder, 197460, James Suddarth
Douglas Larue Hutchins, 197119, Stephen Beckham
Michael Bert Hutchins Jr., 197118, Stephen Beckham
Michael Bert Hutchins Sr., 197117, Stephen Beckham
Darrell Gene Hutchinson, 197128, William Darby
Darrin LeWayne Hutchinson, 197127,
William Darby
Gregg Kendall Jackson, 197113, William Calhoun
Howard Winifred Jones Jr., 196647, Martin Gardner
Kevin Lee Kanter, 196917, George Tribble
Patrick Joseph Kenney, 197047, William Sutton
Stuart William Kenney, 197046, William Sutton
James Joseph Kenney III, 197045, William Sutton
Samuel Whitfield Kimmel, 196987, Thomas Thweatt
John Everett Lantz, 196986, Joab Houghton Sr.
Kindrect Corbett Lawler, 197463, William Matlack
John Paul Lea, 196838, George Adam Zirkle
Roger Maurice Leedy, 197112, William Ball
Billie Gene Lewis, 197458, John Haynes
Henry Ray Lozada, 196844, Francisco Rafael Leal
Maxwell Hoyne Lujan, 197454,
Lorentz/Lawrence Ruch
John Frank Luper, 196650, Bennett Henderson

Robert Michael Massengale, 196919,
Solomon Massengill
John Eric McCamey, 197402, Samuel McKamy
Timothy Dix McClung, 197115, John McClung Sr.
Timothy Joseph McClung, 197116, John McClung Sr.
Andy Lee McGlothlin, 197110,
Richard Tidley Wells Jr.
Kendall Alan Miller, 197459, Jabez Deming
Russell Anthony Mirabelli, 197316, William Curlee
Andrew Christopher Mirabelli, 197317,
William Curlee
George William Modisette, 197125, Thomas Walker
Bradley Joe Modisette, 197124, Thomas Walker
Ronald James Moulton, 197108, Amos Wetherbee
Paul Gene Price, 196847, John Kinnard/Kennard
David Michael Rediger, 196985, Silas Benedict
James Edward Reeves III, 196839,
George Adam Zirkle
Drew Michael Roberts, 196713, Patrick McCann
Connor David Roberts, 196712, Patrick McCann
Michael Alan Robinson, 197453, Joseph White, Sr.
Robert Eugene Sheets, 196918, Jacob Brosius
Michael John Smith, 196848, Peter Holler
Ross Brown Taylor, 197403, William Wardlaw
Clyde Wayne Vaughan, 196916, Richard Mynatt
Joseph Levi Walker, 197313, William Curlee
Aaron Levi Walker, 197315, William Curlee
Heath Todd Walker, 197314, William Curlee
Jason James Walker, 197312, William Curlee
Jacob James Walker, 197311, William Curlee
Levi Walker, 197310, William Curlee
Corey Nevin Walker, 197309, William Curlee
Gary Allen White, 196840, Thomas Farnsworth
David Wayne White, 196841, Thomas Farnsworth
Gary Allen White Jr, 196842, Thomas Farnsworth
Thomas Garland Wilson Jr, 196846,
Thomas Hightower
Harold Witcher, 196648, William Witcher
Charles Martin Wohl, 197122, John Van Pelt
Curtis Alan Wubben, 196993, Jeremiah Meacham
Issac Alan Wubben, 196992, Jeremiah Meacham
Christopher Isaiah Wubben, 196991,
Jeremiah Meacham
Zane Curtis Wubben, 196990, Jeremiah Meacham
Zachary Daniel Wubben, 196989,
Jeremiah Meacham
Ian Daniel Wubben, 196988, Jeremiah Meacham

Utah (17)
Joseph Matthew Bauman Jr., 196775,
Cornelius Pease
Shawn Robert Bernier, 197331, Conrad Heyer/Hyer
Travis Ray Christiansen, 197468,
Johann Christian Burgess
Glen Andre Cook, 197229, Thomas Belt
Jeffery Lee Jacobs, 196994, Ralph Griffin
Robert Dean Mathews, 197467, Asael Smith
Don Alton Mathews II, 197466, Asael Smith
Michael Warren McCormick, 196995,
John Baptiste Brognard
James Theodore Nelson, 197053,
Stephen Greeley Spaulding
David Keith Nelson, 197052,
Stephen Greeley Spaulding
Christopher John Rogers, 197318, Ammi Cutter
William Joseph Rogers, 197319, Ammi Cutter
Tyler Jay Smith, 197132, Watrous Clark
Timothy Zacher Tracy, 197054, Major Raleigh
David Harlan Treanor, 197051, George Roush
Todd Lee Treanor, 197049, George Roush
Tim Dennis Treanor, 197050, George Roush

Virginia (56)
James Lowell Ahlemann, 196922, Edward Davis
Daniel Lee Alsup, USMC, 197058,
Obadiah Valentine
Harrison Wright Andrews, 197057, Thomas Legaré

Clifford Wright Andrews, 197056, Thomas Legaré James Robert Beall, 197469, Richard Bard Robert Reynolds Burnett, 196926, Paul Revere Edward B. Burr II, 197006, Daniel Dickinson Jesse Daniel Cahill Jr., 196714, John Pyrtle Jesse Daniel Cahill III, 196715, John Pyrtle William Christopher Cook, 196998, Joel Phillips Sr. Charles David Cooke, 196925, Thomas Douglas Harry Douglas Cooke IV, 196924, Thomas Douglas Harry Douglas Cooke III, 196923, Thomas Douglas Brian Scott Cox, 196717, Thomas Gibbons William Harry Davis II, 197285, Joseph Martin Lincoln Kyle Gregory Field, 196856, Jesse Rose Robert Lee Fitton II, 196779, Richard Marshall Leslie Hamilton Flowers, 197059, Samuel Kaufman William Alfred Frisbie, 197472, Caleb Frisbie Norman Rickard Frisbie Jr, 197471, Caleb Frisbie Norman Rickard Frisbie, 197470, Caleb Frisbie Danforth Marvin Harrington, 196718, Amasa Church Jeremy Marshall Humphreys, 196857, Nathaniel Dryden Darrin Alan Johnson, 196849, Lazarus Stewart Sr. Tristan Anthony Johnson, 196850, Lazarus Stewart Sr. David Alan Groth Kendrick, 197407, William Speer/Spear Michael David Kendrick, 197538, William Speer/Spear James Gregory Lilly, 196655, Timothy Sexton Gary Dan Lumpkin, 196778, George Lumpkin Richard Carlyle Martin, 196921, James Glenn John Patrick McKenney, 196996, Elizabeth Frizzell McTyre Scott Wesley Mitchell, 196851, Charles Carter James Conover Morford, 196858, Cornelius Hendrickson Carroll Wallace Owens Jr., 196716, John FitzPatrick Patrick Allen Payne, 197055, George Wilfong Charles Franklin Peake, 196997, George Peake Michael Paul Pillsbury, 196776, Stephen Pillsbury Lewis Anderson Pitzer, 197320, Andrew Lewis

Ronald Martin Price, 197287, Thomas Hampton Bert Allen Price, 197286, Thomas Hampton Ronald Martin Price III, 197289, Thomas Hampton Ronald Martin Price II, 197288, Thomas Hampton Gerald Dale Sailors, 197284, Edward Otis Mark Alan Samples, 197539, Henry Peyton Eric Stuart Schumacher, 196853, Jesse Rose Gregory Alan Schumacher, 196852, Jesse Rose Ethan Manuel Schumacher, 196854, Jesse Rose Ezra Josiah Schumacher, 196855, Jesse Rose Wilson Farant Skinner III, 197406, Daniel Brough Christopher James Thomas, 196781, William Frampton Matthew Scott Thomas, 196782, William Frampton George Thomas, 196780, William Frampton David Tillotson III, 196777, Daniel Tillotson Jr. Paul Charles 197408, Job Buckley Liam Desmond Williams, 197541, Joseph Coleman William Kent Williams, 197540, Joseph Coleman

Washington (21)

Donald Dennis Bartleson, 197322, Benjamin van der Mark Ronald Eugene Black II, 197290, James Caudill Joel Cameron Black, 197291, James Caudill Noah Christopher Bream, 197542, James Neal Joshua David Bream, 197543, James Neal Lawrence Edward Clay, 197544, Lemuel Rucker Emeka Frederick Egbuka, 197001, William Hardwick Sr. John Julien Knight, 196999, Richard Bailey Tom Cornelius Lane, 197000, Dorsey Pentacost Blake Thomas Mares, 197292, John Rosenkrans Charles Harding Meacham, 196783, Joseph Meacham Richard W. Miller, 197409, Peter Gillam Duane Gregory Nascimento, 197294, John York Evan Wynn Nascimento, 197295, John York Duane Anthony Nascimento, 197293, John York Jorden Blaine Nissell, 197323, James Caudill/Codill Keanan Spear Ogilvie, 197002, William Hardwick Sr.

Thomas Edward Sackville-West, 197321, Jonathan Munroe Kelly Jay Schultz, 197410, James Johnson Jaron Joseph Spojar Jr., 196784, William Hardwick Sr. Shawn Richard West, 197060, John Van Cleve

West Virginia (14)

Patrick Duncan Cain, 197064, Andrew Lockridge/Loughridge James Michael Cain, 197063, Andrew Lockridge/Loughridge David Lee Crawford, 196656, John Hart Garrett Anthony Crumbliss, 196721, Michael Boyer/Boyers Anthony Brian Crumbliss, 196720, Michael Boyer/Boyers Ronald Crumbliss, 196719, Michael Boyer/Boyers Robert Kenneth Grumbliss Jr., 197061, Michael Hileman William Bruce Lusk, 196785, John Cooke Keith Russell McIntosh, 196657, Joseph Walker Lane Eric McIntosh, 196658, Joseph Walker Dennis Wayne Wells, 197296, Zachariah Sanders John Wesley White III, 197062, Thomas Phillips Hershel Woodrow Williams, 196865, Jacob Helsley Stephen Paul Zurenda Jr, 197003, William Hedglin

Wisconsin (8)

David Joseph Grover, 197332, James Grover Kyle Erling Larson, 197137, Arthur Bostwick Gary Kenneth Larson, 197134, Arthur Bostwick Kenneth Theodore Larson, 197135, Arthur Bostwick Connor Kenneth Larson, 197136, Arthur Bostwick Mark Mastin, 197133, William Mathers Sr. Jeffery John Miller, 197004, Jacob Bear Matthew John Miller, 197005, Jacob Bear

Wyoming (4)

Richard Humphrey Ross, 197065, Lot Humphrey Richard Kendall Ross, 197066, Lot Humphrey Kendall Richard Ross, 197067, Lot Humphrey Charles Rex White, 196927, William McLean

Books for Consideration

The books featured here are NOT available through the Merchandise Department of the National Headquarters. For these books, please visit your local bookstore or online booksellers, such as amazon.com.

☆☆☆

For women, the Revolutionary War resulted in more than American independence: It became a watershed moment for the development of women's political expression. Rosemarie Zagarri's *Revolutionary Backlash: Women and Politics in the Early*



REVOLUTIONARY BACKLASH

Women and Politics in the Early American Republic
Rosemarie Zagarri

American Republic, is a study of the emergence, and eventual suppression of female political activity during and after the American Revolution. Zagarri concludes that the increased political activities of women during the Revolutionary period produced a backlash in their political participation in the 19th century, but set the stage for women's popular participation in other forms, such as benevolent societies and social reform organizations.

The following excerpt explains how political leaders asked for women's contributions in helping the Revolutionary cause and how women came to understand their own patriotism.

"Before the American Revolution the popular perception remained that politics and government were exclusively male realms. Although women had certain rights, their status was inferior to that of men.

"By and large, however, most women remained reluctant to transgress into what was understood to be male territory. Even Mercy Otis Warren, who would become one of the most accomplished women authors of her generation, responded timidly when her friend John Adams first spoke to her about the subject of politics. In a letter written in 1776, Adams asked Warren what form of government she would prefer for the newly independent United States. In reply she expressed her hesitancy to speak to the issue, fearing that a discussion of 'war, politicks, or anything relative thereto' was off-limits to women. She wondered whether his query was 'designed to ridicule the sex for paying any attention to political matters.' Only after she received his explicit reassurances did she dare 'approach the verge of any thing so far beyond the line of my sex.'"

Revolutionary Backlash: Women and Politics in the Early American Republic (Early American Studies)

By Rosemarie Zagarri
University of Pennsylvania Press
Paperback
List Price: \$24.95



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 johnbird@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, South/Coral Gables Elks Lodge, 6304 S.W. 78th Street, South Miami. 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 dougbridges@bellsouth.net.

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

Longshore Lake, located off Immokalee Road just east of I-75. Guests and prospective members welcome. Call Tom Woodruff (239) 732-0602 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.

☆ **Saint Augustine Chapter**, lunch meeting, 11 a.m., third Saturday, Sept.-May. Call (904) 347-8293 or (904) 829-5268.

☆ **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.

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 prerecorded 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, jipparlia@yahoo.com, www.passar.org/pcc.

TEXAS

☆ **Arlington Chapter** meets the second Saturday of each month at 8:30 a.m. at First Dixie Cafe, 2400 W. Pioneer Pkwy., Pantego, TX 76013. All are welcome. Our website is www.txssar.org/arlington.

☆ **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 Outback Steakhouse, 1509 N. Central Expressway (northwest corner of 15th Street and State Hwy. 75, Plano, TX. 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.

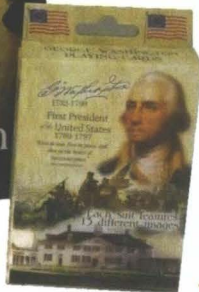
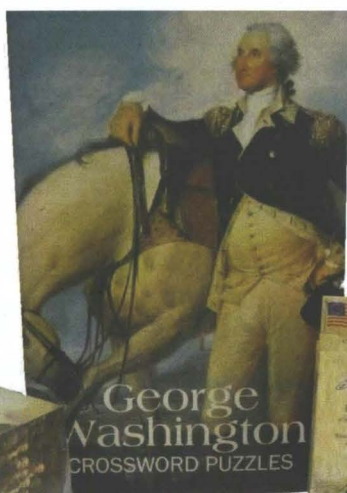
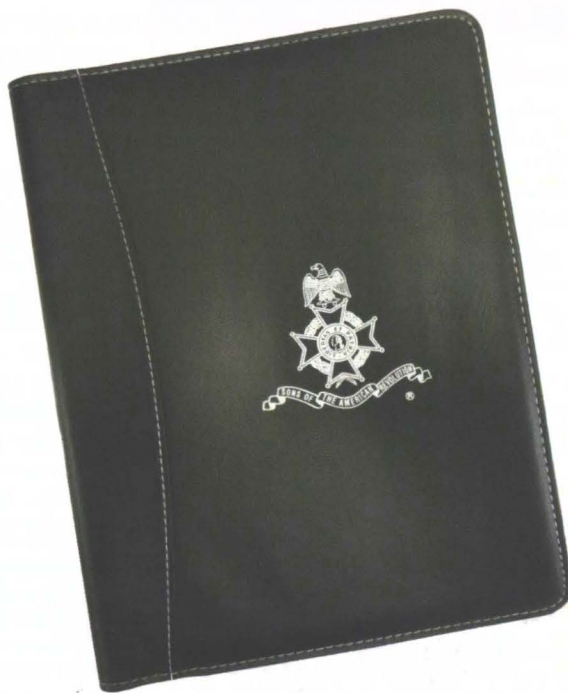
WASHINGTON

☆ **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.

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