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THE

SAR

MAGAZINE

Sons of the American Revolution



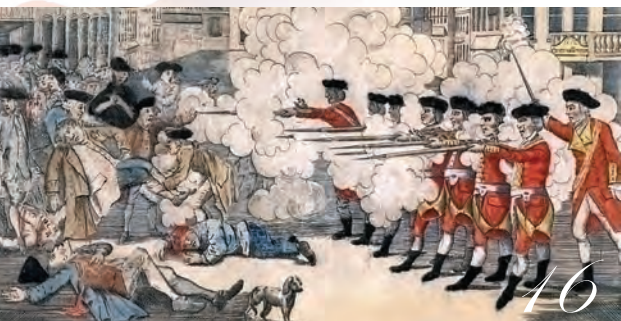
The Continued Relevance of **George Washington**



Washington Monument in Capitol Square, Richmond, Virginia

THE SAR MAGAZINE

Sons of the American Revolution



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On June 1, 2019, the Norfolk Chapter conducted ceremonies marking the graves of five Revolutionary War Patriots at Cedar Grove Cemetery and 11 Patriot graves at the Trinity Episcopal Church Cemetery in Portsmouth, Va. At each service, the Virginia Society Color Guard posted the colors and Hickory High School Senior Andrew Barr played Taps.

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The President General's Message

PG Manning on the Road

My travel schedule continues to be quite busy. The Congress planning trip to Richmond, Va., in October was successful, and I hope that everyone reads the article on page 8, in which many details about the tours and events are outlined. The National Congress Planning Committee and the Virginia Congress Planning Committee are working hard to make this a memorable time for all, and I look forward to a most enjoyable Congress.

After Richmond, I attended the events commemorating the 238th anniversary of the victory of Yorktown. The weather for the activities could not have been better, and once again, the Virginia Society proved to be great hosts. From there, we headed to Louisville for the Volunteer Appreciation Luncheon held at the SAR Headquarters. This gave me the opportunity to thank each and every one whose volunteer service is so important to our organization. I thank the staff at the Headquarters for their efforts in organizing this event.

From Louisville, it was a short trip to Lawrenceburg, Ind., for the Central District Meeting. I would like to thank VPG Bill Sharp for his hospitality. Following the business meeting on Saturday, as part of the weekend events, I had the honor to participate in a ceremony of the commemoration of the battle site of Lochry's Defeat in Dearborn County, Ind. A new marker was unveiled, and I placed wreaths along with many other representatives of the SAR and DAR. There also was a rifle and musket salute. It was a most impressive event, and I believe it to be one of the most important functions of the SAR. We all know the work involved in organizing grave markings and how vital it is to our mission and to honoring our Patriot ancestors.

Early November took me to Irvine, Calif., for the 144th Fall Board of Managers Meeting. Friday was the public service luncheon and Saturday was the BOM meeting followed by the awards luncheon. Saturday evening was the formal banquet. My California Compatriots were great hosts, and I am happy to report that there were no earthquakes!

On Nov. 9th, I was pleased to be able to attend an event

close to home. The New Hampshire, SAR—along with the Molly Stark Chapter, DAR, and the John Stark Society, C.A.R.—hosted a veterans appreciation luncheon. This is something they do every year around Veterans Day. I would like to thank Trish and Hans Jackson for the invitation and for all the work they did to make this event such a success.

Another road trip began the end of Thanksgiving weekend. It started with a Christmas Party luncheon hosted by the Marietta Chapter, OHSSAR, and the Capt. James Neal Chapter, WVSSAR, along with three DAR chapters. The luncheon was held at the Parkersburg Country Club in West Virginia. It was great to be able to bring greetings at this chapter event.

Once again, I headed to Louisville, this time for the staff Christmas luncheon, held in a restaurant near the Headquarters. It was a great opportunity to be able to thank the staff for everything they do each day and enjoy some time together outside the office setting.

Then it was on to Wilmington, Del., to attend the banquet in celebration of the 232nd anniversary of Delaware's ratification of the United States Constitution. Our hosts, Harry and Kendra Roberts, treated us to wonderful tours of the area, and our accommodations were outstanding. We thank them very much for their hospitality.

The weekend before Christmas, I was invited to attend the South Carolina

Society SAR Colonial Ball. This event is held in Charleston at the Francis Marion Hotel. There were six debutante presentations. It was a most impressive event, and I am grateful that I had the opportunity to represent National and bring greetings. Thanks go to Greg and Barbara Ohanesian for their outstanding work on the Colonial Ball.

Early in January, I attended the MASSAR Boston Chapter meeting, which was held at the New England Historic Genealogical Society in Boston. I was welcomed by President Andrew Schell, Past President and Registrar Dan Kraft, and Chief Genealogist David Lambert. During the business meeting, it was my honor to induct four young compatriots into the SAR.

On a personal note, I would like to acknowledge that Massachusetts Society SAR State President Bob Bossart



Keeping the Minuteman shipshape: Staff member Zac Distel and Matt Eggsware, a freelance preparator, clean and wax the Minuteman statue in front of the SAR Headquarters and Library in Louisville, Ky. [Photo by Treasurer General C. Bruce Pickette]

Continued on page 5

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Continued from page 3

presented, on behalf of the Society, the Patriot Medal to Compatriot Dan Kraft. Congratulations to Dan on this well-deserved award. He has worked tirelessly on the national, state and chapter levels for many years, and it was an honor for me, personally, to be able to participate in recognizing Dan for his service to the MASSAR.

In mid-January I attended the Maryland Society SAR 2020 Patriots' Party. Compatriots and guests enjoyed good food, plus an excellent program presented by D. Glenn Williams, senior historian at the U.S. Army Center of Military History. Thanks to Compatriots Gene Moyer and David Hoover and their wives, Becky and Susan, for all they did to make this event such a success.

As I write this letter, I have just returned from Georgia, where I attended the State SAR Annual Conference in Duluth. It was a full program that included the state meeting, as well as a South Atlantic District Meeting. The Member Awards Banquet took place on Friday night, and the highlight on Saturday was the Chapter and Youth Awards Luncheon. Prior to arriving in Duluth on Friday, I participated in the Lyman Chapter Meeting on Thursday night in Gainesville. My thanks to our hosts, Dr. Ed and Joan Rigel, for their hospitality for these events.

☆☆☆

Once again, as I travel, I witness the SAR officers, compatriots (and their wives) and color guardsmen hard at work at the state and chapter levels. My wife, Sheila, and I

are so grateful to everyone for everything they do to make our visits memorable and to ensure that every aspect of our visit from arrival to departure is arranged.

I would like to thank my travel coordinator, Russ DeVenney. He has done an outstanding job, and it has been a pleasure working with him while I am on this journey.

In closing, I would like to encourage the membership to consider a monthly contribution to the Liberty Tree Campaign (please see page 13). This important fundraising effort is vital to support the vision we have for the SAR Education Center and Museum. If every member contributed \$10 per month for one year, we would have what we need to accomplish our mission. Our hope is to have this completed by 2026—the 250th anniversary of the American Revolution.

Our Headquarters is across the street from the Louisville Slugger Museum, where thousands of tourists visit, and I witnessed myself the numbers who gravitate to the Minuteman statue across the street for photos. Just think of the opportunity to educate people on the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution.



John Thomas Manning
President General

How to Submit Items to The SAR Magazine

The SAR Magazine welcomes submissions from compatriots, who often ask, "How do I get my story in The SAR Magazine?" Here are some tips:

1. Keep your piece as short as you can while still telling the story. Send stories in Microsoft Word format to sarmag@sar.org.
2. Send digital photographs as attachments and not embedded into the Word document. They also should be sent to sarmag@sar.org.
3. Make sure your images are high resolution, at least 300 DPI, and that no time or date stamps appear on the images.
4. Limit the number of photographs to those you'd most like to see. Please don't send a dozen and then question why the photo you liked least was the one selected.
5. Meet the deadlines published on the first page of "State & Chapter News" in each issue.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

I wanted to request a correction to the new members section on page 43 of the fall SAR Magazine. For Pennsylvania, under #213751 is listed "Don Filipe," a descendant of "Carlos de Borbon." This should read "Dom Filipe de Mendoca." He is not an American citizen and is the incumbent of the title "Count of Rio Grande." "Dom" is a courtesy address equal to the Spanish/Neapolitan "Don," meaning Lord. In fact, he is a member of the Constitutionalist branch of the Royal House of Portugal.

I would think as a courtesy, he should be accorded the title "Count of Rio Grande," as we refer to other foreign citizen Compatriots such as the Duke of Seville. Similarly, there might be any number of men—even Patriot ancestors—named "Carlos de Borbon." However, in this instance, the ancestor in question is "H.M. Carlos III, King of Spain and the Indies."

I understand our rules regarding titles with regard to the application and even in the context of our republic, but in as much as His Majesty was never an American citizen, and is accepted as a Patriot ancestor on the basis of his actions

as the King of a foreign allied nation, I would think he should unquestionably be listed as "H.M. Carlos III, King of Spain and the Indies" rather than "Carlos de Borbon." I think it is fair to say none of our Patriot ancestors would have ever referred to him even indirectly as the latter.

Respectfully,
Compatriot Dale J. J. Leppard
President Emeritus, Washingtonburg Chapter, PASSAR

☆☆☆

In the Fall issue 2019 on page 14, top left corner, the article about the Connecticut Society presenting an award to Cadet Brooke Harkrader, who will serve aboard the USCG *Munroe* states the ship was named after a coastguardsman who received the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Please be advised that no such award exists. I believe the award you referred to is simply the Medal of Honor. Congress has no involvement in the award other than to authorize it. It is normally presented by the President.

Respectfully,
Russell Self, General Lafayette Chapter, Fayetteville, Ark.



Destination Bermuda

PG Manning's Trip to Commemorate the 245th Anniversary of the Bermuda Gunpowder Plot

May 13-18, 2020

The oldest continuously occupied British settlement in the New World, Bermuda has been welcoming cultures from around the globe for more than 400 years. The result is an island with a fascinating history that includes Bermuda's little-known role in the American Revolution.

The SAR will commemorate the 245th anniversary of the Bermuda Gunpowder Plot with this wonderful trip to the island. A British Overseas Territory, Bermuda is in the North Atlantic Ocean, approximately 1,070 kilometers east-southeast of Cape Hatteras, N.C. It has been voted by Condé Nast readers the Best Island in the Caribbean and the Atlantic 18 times.

While the United Kingdom retains responsibility for defense and foreign relations, Bermuda is self-governing, with its own constitution and government,

including a parliament that makes local laws.

The capital city of Bermuda is Hamilton, where the SAR will be staying at the magnificent Fairmont Hamilton Princess during our celebration of the Gun Powder Revolution. Bermuda has nine parishes that include three important areas—the Royal Naval Dockyards at the west end, which is the major cruise port; Hamilton at the center of the island; and in the east, St. George, a historical town and UNESCO World Heritage Site.

For more information on the SAR trip to Bermuda, including a detailed itinerary, visit <https://members.sar.org/media/uploads/pages/420/Jdu8turDCCIZ.pdf>. To register for the trip, go to <https://prod.groupandevent.net/register/sar>, using the password "20gunpowder" on your first visit to the site. For further information and/or assistance, email SAR@MAGICglobal.com.

THE GEM ON MAIN STREET

We all know 809 West Main Street in Louisville houses SAR's headquarters, but how many know of the other gem at that location? Yes, I am talking about the SAR Genealogical Research Library. The library holds more than 55,000 items, including family histories; local, county and state records; and genealogy materials. We also have access to online databases, such as Ancestry, Fold3, HeritageQuest and American Ancestors.

We are indeed growing, but our continued growth depends on cash gifts as well as donations of family genealogies, Revolutionary War histories, county and other books, and items of genealogical content. Please check the library catalog to ensure the item is not a duplicate, or you can go to the library page on the SAR website and check the Library Wish List. There is a link to Amazon.com, where the SAR Genealogical Research Library has a registered wish list.

In addition to our relationship with Clements Library (*The SAR Magazine*, Spring 2019), the SAR Genealogical Research Library was designated a FamilySearch Affiliate Library by FamilySearch International in February 2019. This cooperative agreement grants our patrons access to 350-plus million additional images of original records and documents. FamilySearch International is a nonprofit, volunteer-driven organization sponsored by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

I wish to congratulate those societies that won the Franklin Flyer competition this year. It may surprise you that less than one percent of compatriots are Friends of the Library. One of my goals during my

term is to improve on this. The details of this goal are highlighted in the article below. You can join or donate by downloading the Friends of the Library brochure from the library website or the SAR Foundation page.

I look forward to keeping you updated on the activities at the library, and on FOL membership growth.

— LIBRARIAN GENERAL TONY L. VETS



FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY

Of all of the worthwhile giving opportunities that exist to support the SAR in its patriotic, historical and educational missions, possibly the least understood and least supported is the Friends of the Library. While many make a one-time \$25 donation and receive the lapel pin, what they too often forget is that membership in FOL is similar to our annual SAR dues, payable every year. The Franklin Flyer contest is based on current FOL members at the end of the year. Sadly, because of this misunderstanding, less than one percent of our members are Friends of the Library in any given year.

There are, of course, other ways to support your SAR library. In addition to the \$25 FOL yearly membership, there are four other giving opportunities:

- Benjamin Franklin Subscriber for gifts of \$300 or more from an individual, SAR chapter, state-level society or non-SAR organization.
- Library Endowment Fund Contributor for donations of \$500 or more.
- Friends of the Library Life Membership for one-time gifts of \$1,000 or more.
- Robert Morris Benefactor for a one-time contribution of \$2,000 or more.

For several years now, the only tangible evidence of your support and membership in Friends of the Library was the FOL lapel pin. Donors at the Benjamin Franklin Subscriber

level, Library Endowment Fund contributors, lifetime members of the Friends of the Library, and Robert Morris Benefactors have been recognized by name at the donor breakfast and receive a certificate.

Until now! The Benjamin Franklin Medal was approved in September 2019 at the Fall Leadership meeting to recognize individuals who donate \$300 (Benjamin Franklin Subscriber level) or more in support of the SAR Library. For donations of more than \$300, a bar attachment is awarded recognizing Library Endowment Fund Contributor status, Friends of the Library Life Membership status, and Robert Morris Benefactor Status. A look-back date of July 11, 2018, was established to recognize those individuals who have already supported the library at these levels. Donors who become Benjamin Franklin Subscribers or Library Endowment Fund Contributors are counted as Friends of the Library for the year of their donation, thus improving their state society's chances of winning the Franklin Flyer competition. This medal, and the accompanying recognition, is for individuals; chapters and state societies are not eligible for this recognition.

Your continued support of the library is vital to the SAR's mission to promote fellowship among the descendants of the heroes of the American Revolution and to foster a more profound reverence and love for our great nation and the institutions of freedom and liberty bestowed on us by our founding fathers, unmatched and unparalleled in the history of the world. In some form or fashion, we all began our SAR lives in a library. Help others do the same by supporting your SAR library, and earn the Benjamin Franklin Medal.

— LIBRARIAN GENERAL TONY L. VETS



Richmond Bound

130th Annual Congress

Richmond, Virginia

Saturday, July 11 through Wednesday, July 15, 2020

In July, we will be traveling to Richmond, Va., for the annual Congress. You are invited to attend the Congress in “the River City” and to enjoy some excellent Southern hospitality provided by the Virginia Society, SAR. The Virginia Society has some exciting things scheduled, and hopefully, you can extend your visit to see the beautiful sights and sounds that make up this region of the country.

First, the hotel is the Marriott Downtown Richmond, 500 East Broad Street. The number for the hotel for reservations is (804) 643-3400. Remember to tell them you are booking under the NSSAR 2020 Congress. The online reservation link is <https://book.passkey.com/event/49965781/owner/12987/home>. The hotel’s rooms and lobby renovation will be completed in May 2020. We will be some of the first to experience the new accommodations.

Let’s talk about tours. There will be two tours on Saturday. The first will be the Colonial Plantation Tour, which will visit three plantations. The first is Berkeley, Virginia’s oldest three-story mansion, which is the ancestral home of two presidents, William and Benjamin Harrison. Then, two Colonial-era plantations: the Westover, the first 18th-century mansion to be built in the Georgian style, and the Shirley Plantation, which is Virginia’s oldest active plantation. All tour attendees will go to all three.

The second tour is to the Yorktown Battlefield and American Revolution Museum, a testament to all parties from the battle with numerous interactive and informative exhibits.

Saturday evening, the host reception will be held in the Virginia State Library, which is one city block down from the hotel. It is an easy walk to the library, where you will be welcomed to the Congress by the Virginia Society in exquisite style. This is the premier genealogical research library, with more than 11 million manuscripts, 410,000 microfilms, 46,000 reels of newspapers and 898,000 bound volumes. If your ancestors were in the Virginia area, you probably could locate some documents covering them. Come and enjoy an evening with your gracious hosts from the Virginia Society.

Sunday’s Memorial Service will be at the Monument Heights Baptist Church, and the First Lady’s Tea will follow this on the church grounds. The Virginia SAR is investigating the possibility of hosting the President General’s Pass in Review on the Capitol grounds, with the Color Guard assembling under its George Washington statue. It will be a truly memorable event and picture opportunity.

Tuesday is the Ladies Luncheon, and we are in the process of choosing between two sites: the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts and the Bolling-Haxall House. The museum has a permanent collection of more than 35,000 artworks from nearly every significant world culture. This includes the finest and rarest collection of Faberge’s Imperial Russian art objects, including the famous Czarist enamel eggs. The Bolling-Haxall House is an 1858 Italian villa-style mansion housing the Virginia Woman’s

Club and could provide an elegant venue for the luncheon.

Wednesday is the final tour. You will be treated to a visit to St. John's Historic Church, the first church built in Richmond in 1741. It is the church where Patrick Henry gave his "Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death" speech to the Second Virginia Convention. It will include a costumed re-enactment of the debate leading to the declaration. The adjoining cemetery is historical for some of the graves located there.

Or you may choose a tour of the state capitol, which was designed in part by Thomas Jefferson. It houses the only life-sized statue of George Washington carved from "life." Both tours will converge at Shockoe Hill Cemetery, which dates back to 1820. It is Richmond's first city-owned cemetery and

the site of the graves of at least 27 Revolutionary War veterans, 340 War of 1812 veterans, and more than 600 Civil War veterans. It is also the final resting place of John Marshall, second Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Peter Francisco, the American Hercules of the Revolutionary War. During our time at this site, we will be conducting a Patriot grave-marking ceremony for some of the fallen Patriots of the Revolution. We will also have a color guard for the event.

So, get your hotel reservations, set aside the dates in your calendars, and get ready to come and enjoy the genuine Southern hospitality of Richmond and the surrounding James River area.

Hope to see you there.

Congress Fundraiser

The Virginia Society is offering two handmade knives for a raffle to support the cost of the 2020 Congress. The genesis of the knives and their manufacture follows.

Edmund Davison, president of the Daniel Morgan Chapter in Staunton, Va., is internationally known as a creator of integral knives.

In February 2014, Davison sat patiently waiting for the 2014 VASSAR Annual Meeting to begin. He was approached by VASSAR Past President Dr. Phil Williams, who requested he create a special knife to commemorate the Battle of Yorktown to raise funds for the 2020 Congress in Richmond, Va.

Later, Edmund was also approached by Past President General Joe Dooley, who asked if he would create a knife dedicated to the *Mayflower*. Davison agreed to do both to support the fundraiser package for the 2020 Congress.

Edmund went to work straight away on his new assignment. Making an integral knife is not an easy task. He chose to use CPM154cm steel, a specialized particle metal that has superior corrosion resistance, toughness and edge-holding properties. Each bar was 1/2-inch thick, 1 1/2-inches wide and 10 3/8-inches long. After completing the milling work, he sawed out the patterns scribed onto the metal. When the sawing was complete, both knives were ground to their proper shape and filed to dimension, and centerlines were drawn around the pieces.

Contouring the knives started with using a belt grinder. Then, a tremendous amount of hand-filing was imparted onto each blade so that they look and feel comfortable to the hand. Then it was time to hand-sand away all of the file marks.

After the scratches were removed, it was time to go to the belt grinder. Each blade was ground freehand against an 8-inch contact wheel. This is the most demanding and challenging process of knife manufacturing.

Once the hollow grinding

had progressed through its abrasive belt grits, it was time to hand-sand each grind area using a custom-made block.

Then it was time for the engraver's hand.

The master engraver was Jere Davidson, no relation to Edmund. Jere is old school; he uses the tried-and-proven method with hammer and chisel. Edmund requested a borderless abstract floral pattern for the overall background, which Jere created as he worked—drawing, then engraving.

Both knives were then cleaned up and sent off to be properly heat treated by Peters Heat Treating in Meadville, Pa.

Heat treating is a science, and Bradley Stallsmith is a genius at his craft when it comes to properly working with high-tech tool steel like CPM154cm. First, the knives were hardened in a controlled atmosphere furnace. Then, they were tempered at 950 degrees Fahrenheit for two hours. The third step consisted of placing them into a cryogenic chamber that was -300 degrees for two hours. Then they were placed in the second temper process in the furnace for two hours. This process left them with a permanent Rockwell of Rc-62, which is hard.

Once the knives were back in the shop, cleaned by hand, an excellent overall hand-rubbed finish was applied using exclusive jewelers cloth by 3M.

The handle material is a newly developed resin composition that is appealing and takes Scrimshaw Ink exceptionally well.

After the handles were done, it was time to apply the background liquid to the engraving, so all of the shade lines and cutaway could be seen with clarity.

Linda Karst Stone is a world-class artist. When she accepted the assignment, she went straight to the library and researched both the Battle of Yorktown and the *Mayflower*. After rough drafts of both drawings were submitted, the Virginia 2020 Congress Committee decided to omit the *Mayflower* scene and replace it with a theme about Jamestown—so true to Stone's professional form, she created an excellent rendition honoring both Jamestown and Yorktown.

Master leatherworker Paul Long then created two fabulous leather sheaths.



How Many Patriot Ancestors Do You Really Have?

By JEFFREY A. MYERS, OD
NATIONAL #118203

You may have noticed at your local chapter meeting, or in pictures in this magazine, some members wearing small stars on their member badges or on their neck ribbons. Maybe you wondered what these represent.

Each of us had to show lineage from a Patriot ancestor for admission into the society. Some people have more than one Patriot ancestor in their ancestry. When a member submits an application to the NSSAR to recognize Patriot ancestors beyond the initial one used for admission, these are called supplemental applications.

There are two reasons that one might choose to do this:

1. To recognize and honor the efforts of our Patriot ancestors in the formation of our country.
2. To provide genealogy clues to help others who are researching our ancestors.

Members and prospective members often believe that a Patriot ancestor must have been in the Continental Army to be eligible. The entire list of acceptable service for Patriot ancestors can be found at <https://www.sar.org/apply-for-membership>, which lists a wide variety of service separate from Continental Line service.

Some examples of the other types of service are:

- Furnishing supplies with or without remuneration; lending money to the Colonies, munitions makers and gunsmiths; or any other material aid which furthered the cause.
- Furnishing a substitute for military service.
- Rendering civil service under the Colonies during the dates falling on or between Apr. 19, 1775, and Nov. 26, 1783.
- Being a member of committees made necessary by the violation of Colonial rights by England or the war, such as committees of safety, observation, inspection and correspondence.
- Accepting obligations or acting under direction of the provisional and new state governments, such as persons directed to hold elections, oversee road construction, collect provisions or similar responsibilities.

Included in these definitions are local militia service and payment of supply taxes that benefited the Patriot cause. It can be a difficult process to determine which taxes paid between 1776-1782 qualify as supply taxes. Fortunately, members of the Genealogy Committee have streamlined this nicely, identifying in several Colonies which taxes qualify. Their work is listed at <https://www.sar.org/revolutionary-taxes-report>.

Supplemental applications go through the same process as your original application. The same level of solid genealogical lineage to the Patriot ancestor and proof of their Revolutionary service apply. For any generations already proven and accepted on a previous application, whether your original or a supplemental application, you do not need to list all the evidence for those generations. You simply list the record copy as your evidence.

So, if you have already proven a Generation 9 ancestor as being part of a militia and later discover his father paid a supply tax, the new supplemental application could list

the record copy of the Generation 9 ancestor for the first nine generations. Evidence of the lineage from Generations 9-10 and the proof of service would need to be provided on the new supplemental application. The entire Application Preparation Manual can be found at <https://members.sar.org/media/uploads/pages/77/dyTfg0sAeLFm.pdf>.

If direct evidence of your lineage does not exist, know that writing a Genealogical Proof Summary summarizing the indirect evidence can be successful in establishing relationships. While it is more work, it is acceptable. Also, don't be disheartened if your supplemental application is "pending." This simply means that the genealogist reviewing your application needs more information to approve it. With some work, pending applications can often be accepted.

Some ancestors may have had a religious affiliation that kept them from being a part of the militia or army. Remember that these ancestors may be found affirming allegiance on lists of people giving oaths of allegiance. Also, some may have given blankets or other material aid, or they may have owned land or livestock that caused them to pay a supply tax.

My experience is that all of my Patriot ancestors are between my fourth and seventh great-grandparents. These generations could also be described as Generations 7-10. The chart below shows how many ancestors each of us have in specific generations. There are an amazing number of ancestors to draw from for supplemental applications. Clearly, some of our ancestors were Patriots, and some were loyal to the Crown. Still, there can be a large number of ancestors who may be Patriots. Obviously, if your father, whose family had been here since the 1600s, married a young lady who was an Italian immigrant, the number of potential Patriot ancestors is reduced by half.

You will note that I wrote great-grandparents. Don't ignore or overlook your female ancestors. Two of my Patriot ancestors are women whose husbands died during the Revolutionary War. The widows are found paying supply taxes, which supported the Patriotic cause the next year. Likewise, other women may have supplied material aid to the cause.

Maybe you have additional Patriot ancestors you could honor by submitting a supplemental application. The additional genealogical information may also help another researcher. While it is a little bit of work, it is a great way to honor these Patriots.

Generation	ancestors
Generation 7 – 4th Great-Grandparents	64
Generation 8 – 5th Great-Grandparents	128
Generation 9 – 6th Great-Grandparents	256
Generation 10 – 7th Great-Grandparents	512
Generation 11 – 8th Great-Grandparents	1,024
Generation 12 – 9th Great-Grandparents	2,048
Generation 13 – 10th Great-Grandparents	4,096

SAR's 250TH ANNIVERSARY FLAG



As we approach 2026, the 250th anniversary of the founding of the United States, we find ourselves already recognizing the 250th anniversaries of the events that led to our independence. The Stamp Act, the Sugar Act and the Townshend Acts have all already occurred, and in March 2020, we'll commemorate the Boston Massacre. It is incumbent on us, and in keeping with our education mission, to do all we can to raise people's awareness of our Colonial American history and the founding of this country. The 250th anniversary celebration runs from now through 2033, and there will be more and more events coming up.

One of the first actions of the 250th Anniversary Committee was to hold a contest to select a 250th logo for the NSSAR. Last year, we designed a 250th anniversary flag that incorporates that logo, and the prototype for the flag was procured by Troy Bailey (Ohio) and presented to the 250th Anniversary and Color Guard committees at the Fall

Leadership Meeting. President General Jack Manning approved the carrying of the 250th flag in all national, state and chapter events. He directed that the 250th flag be placed on the podium at national events, next in precedence after the SAR flag.

Look for more information and order forms in the next editions of the *Color Guard Magazine* and *The SAR Magazine*. You will be able to order your flag in either a sleeve version or with grommets to meet your state or chapter requirements or standards. The more flags we order, the less expensive they will be, so I need to get an idea of how many flags by type to order.

To get a ballpark count for placing the order, I'd like folks to send an email to nationalcolorguard250flag@gmail.com and let me know grommets or sleeves. This will be the same email address for ordering the flags later on.

— BROOKS LYLES (KS), FIRST
ADJUTANT, NATIONAL COLOR GUARD

Biographies Project

The Patriot Graves and Biographies Project, initiated by President General (2014-15) Lindsey C. Brock in 2014, has reached a milestone. More than 10,370 biographies are in the Patriot Research System. Initially spearheaded by Registrar General Doug Collins and later turned over to EXCOM member Dr. J. Fred Olive, today, Michael Merryman of Pennsylvania is the leader of the project.

This achievement is thanks to Michael and his crew of volunteers: Michael Blum (Ohio), Clifford Hope (California), Bob Ervin (North Carolina), Robert Davidson (Kansas), George Gillespie (Illinois), Thomas Blackmon (South Carolina), Dennis Boyer (Arkansas), Jamie Callender (Virginia), Ethan Read (Minnesota), and Ed Lary, Decody Marble and Brian Jensen (Florida), who each have loaded at least 10 biographies, totaling more than 2,400 this year alone.

Is your Patriot ancestor included?

Log in to the SAR website to find the Patriot Graves and Biographies Report, and send your input to PatriotBios@SAR.org

— LT. COL. GARY O. GREEN,
USAF (RET.)

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Investing in Our Nation's Future

How old were you when you opened your first retirement account? Regardless of the age you were when you started saving for retirement, you chose to invest in your future. What if you could use that same account today to start making another sort of investment? You can invest in the future of the nation with a gift made from an Individual Retirement Account (IRA)-mandated distribution, to educate, inform and inspire the public for generations to come.

This option for giving, commonly called a qualified charitable distribution (QCD), is becoming an



Compatriot James Lindley and his wife, Teri

increasingly popular way to use mandated distributions. By making a gift from your mandated distribution of up to \$100,000 directly to a qualified nonprofit organization, like the SAR Foundation, Inc., you may enjoy tax benefits and invest in your passion.

One donor who has chosen to support the SAR Education Center and Museum, as well as the George S. and Stella M. Knight Essay Contest, with this type of gift, is Compatriot James Lindley of the Washington State Society. When asked why he is choosing to take advantage of the benefits

Continued on the next page

Compatriot Receives NESAs Outstanding Eagle Scout Award



California Compatriot Jim Blauer was presented the NESAs Outstanding Eagle Scout Award on Nov. 12, 2019, at a meeting of the Orange County Council Boy Scouts of America. This award is for his work on Certificates of Recognition from the SAR and Certificates of Commendation from the SUVCW for Eagle Scouts. He has calligraphed the names on more than 15,000 SAR certificates for Orange County Scouts and 360 for Camp 17 Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. He has been doing it for 30 years, since August 1989.

The NESAs Outstanding Eagle Scout Award (NOESA) began during the BSA's 100th anniversary in 2010. The award recognizes notable Eagle Scouts who had either performed distinguished service at the local, state or regional level or who are known nationally. Often, worthy candidates for the NOESA have inspired others through their actions and have devoted a lifetime to their professions, hobbies, communities and beliefs, at great sacrifice to themselves and their families.

Compatriot Jim Blauer, left, with Danny Tucker, who has devoted more than 30 years to scouting.

Continued from the preceding page

associated with giving from an IRA, he said, "The advantage for me comes from the tax advantage. When you reach the age of 70½, the IRS requires individuals to start using their IRAs in the form of distributions. The monies saved in 410(k)s or IRAs are untaxed at the time accumulated. The IRS issues a graph noting the percentage required for this distribution. Every year beyond 70½, the distribution increases. If a taxpayer wishes to avoid income tax on the distribution, you can elect to donate either the entire amount or a percentage of the amount to a 501(c). If I took the distribution, it would result in roughly a third of the distribution going directly to the IRS. I prefer, this year, to give the distribution to the SAR rather than the IRS."

When you started saving money in an IRA, you probably had no idea where your life would take you or what causes you would be involved in when you reached 70½. Still, you chose to invest in your future.

Please consider continuing to invest in the future by making a gift from your retirement account to the SAR Foundation, Inc., in the 2020 calendar year. Remember, your donation made by your QCD must be received and processed by Dec. 31, 2020. If you choose to make a gift this way, please be sure that your account custodian has postmarked your donation by Dec. 20, 2020. Doing so will ensure that there is enough time to process and acknowledge your contribution and guarantee your tax benefits in the desired calendar year.

This information is not intended to be, and does not constitute, legal or tax advice. For such advice, please consult your attorney or tax advisor. Any figures cited are for illustrative purposes only. References to tax rates include federal taxes only and are subject to change. State or local laws may further impact your results.



SAR Education Center and Museum *Liberty Tree Campaign*

The Revolution is Coming

We need your help to complete the
SAR Education Center and Museum
in time to celebrate the
250th Anniversary of
American Independence in 2026.

Join Us!

Over \$200,000 has been donated
to the Liberty Tree Campaign,
with your help we can reach our
ambitious goal of \$300,000 by
the 130th Congress this summer.

For more information or to
make a gift please call the
SAR Foundation Office at
(502)315-1777 or
visit SARFoundation.org.

The Timeless American

The Continued Relevance of George Washington

BY DAVID KIRKPATRICK
MERCER CO. (KY) PUBLIC LIBRARY

The icy breeze blowing off the Ohio River overwhelmed the weak rays of sunlight typical of a mid-March morning in Louisville, Ky., which made the walk from the parking lot to the front doors of the Sons of the American Revolution Library a brisk one. The building itself is an impressive structure and is filled with a history of its own, having housed tobacco during the 19th century instead of books and manuscripts. However, by the time I stepped into the heated foyer, the building had become one of the finest topical research libraries in the United States. The structure reflected the diligent work of numerous librarians and archivists who had made the facility a top-notch research center that now houses more than 80,000 historical works, including approximately 10,000 genealogies from Revolutionary Patriots and their descendants. But my visit was not to find my ancestors.

Instead, I had come to research one of the men who gave the building a reason to exist at all: George Washington.

Americans have long been eager to learn about the life of the man who came to symbolize America's struggle for freedom more than any other. This fascination with Washington shows no sign of slowing down, as each year, new books about the famous American still roll off the presses and into the hands of eager readers. This ever-growing mountain of research provides modern historians with a golden opportunity to not only glimpse America's first commander-in-chief but also to examine the paper trail left by Washington's many biographers. This research tells us as much about America's evolving perception of Washington as it does about the man himself.

In a world that continually debates the value of history, every American should ask the uncomfortable question: "What is Washington's legacy, and has it, now

or ever, been lost on a generation too focused on its own problems to appreciate it?" Fortunately, the SAR library contains one of the largest collections of Washington biographies in the world, making it the perfect place to answer this question. From the multiple, hefty volumes

by historians like Douglass Southall Freeman and Washington Irving to volumes small enough to fit in the palm of a hand, few other places can provide a good feel for who Washington was.

The first biography of Washington is partially known to most Americans, even if they cannot name the author. Mason Weems' work on Washington first filled the minds of Americans with ideas of chopped-down cherry trees. That, and other untrue stories of Washington, highlighted his virtues and made him an example for future generations. These works served their purpose, but they also suggested that Washington's destiny was to save the Colonies from the chains of despotic rule. It is a beautiful idea, but hardly the truth.

When Washington died in December 1799, citizens of the United States were still working

out what it meant to be an American, and they turned to the one man who had held the nation together in wartime as well as peacetime to provide an answer. As a result, historians began to examine Washington's legacy more closely as they searched for clues to what had made him a great leader. Unsurprisingly for an era that placed such a high price on martial glory, histories of this time tended to focus on Washington, the general, rather than Washington, the president. Such authors as Dr. David Ramsey began to narrow their focus to the military exploits of Washington, giving Americans a hero full of martial pomp and brimming with patriotic sacrifice. His 1807 work, *George Washington: Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America*, is a systematic study of Washington's leadership during the war, which painstakingly examines each campaign Washington led during the eight-year struggle for independence. This view of Washington embodied the



charismatic optimism of the War of 1812, the Era of Good Feelings and the nation's firm embrace of Henry Clay's American System. Americans viewed their country as young but bold. In the same way that Washington broke new ground when he accepted his position at the head of the Continental Army, the young country was breaking new barriers as it expanded westward.

Washington continued to glow as an unparalleled American hero until the 1850s, when the dark clouds of the Civil War first threatened the nation. Here, the first president again came to embody the divide that seemed destined to tear the United States apart. On one hand, his biographers in the North cast him as a prime example of what the U.S. could achieve when united for a common cause. To those with Confederate sympathies, he was the gold standard of what a Southern gentleman should be: a man who would not hesitate to rise against the tyranny of an overly oppressive government.

This argument would continue, leaving Americans to debate whether Washington was the perfect American or the perfect Virginian.

By the dawn of the 20th century, much of the sectional discord had begun to subside, and historians started to take a more pragmatic view of Mount Vernon's most famous resident. No less admired, Washington's legacy was changing. Historians wanted to cleave fact from fiction, which led a new generation to search for Washington, the man, rather than Washington, the hero. Shelby Little's 1929 biography summed up the shift in a single sentence; former biographers were "writing not of Washington," he argued, "but of a great American legend," and previous historians "found him a paradox and left him a paragon."

Another historian, Joseph Dillaway Sawyer, in his 1927 work, echoed Little's sentiments by admitting that "more than one thoughtful critic has advanced the opinion that the human side of Washington has been neglected." No man is an island. If modern historians were going to understand Washington, he argued, they must understand those people who influenced him—those who "sat with him in the halls of Congress, rode by his side in battle or conferred with him in cabinet meetings."

Perhaps the most significant shift in the way Americans viewed Washington came at a time when the nation itself was seeing significant change. The role of women in American society steadily increased during the 20th century, and this more public role led to a greater appreciation for the influence women had in Washington's life. Certainly, the SAR's shelves still bear plenty of books from this era with "Washington" emblazoned proudly on the spine, but they are mingled with works such as Blair Niles's book, *Martha's Husband*:

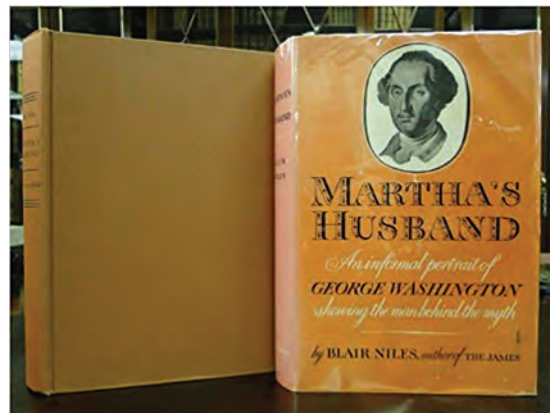
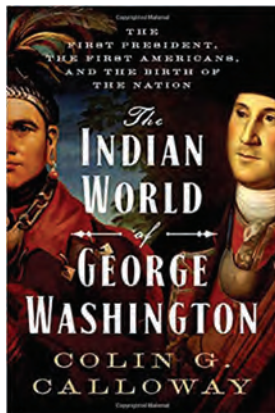
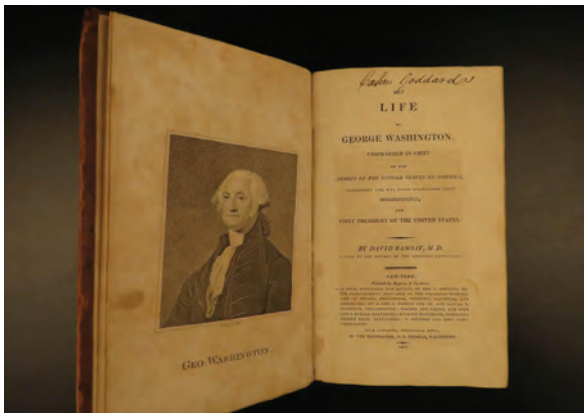
An Informal Portrait of George Washington (1951). A handful of histories written in the late 19th century had attempted to tackle the subject of Washington's family, but they were few and far between. By the mid-20th century, there was no doubt that Americans had begun to think of Washington's life as a shared legacy between the man and those who had encouraged, advised, succored and molded him, especially his mother and wife. They had helped craft the man who would lead America to victory in the same way that so many women had when they took jobs at assembly lines during World War II.

This changed view of Washington expanded to include subordinates, rivals, enemies, allies and friends. They were not mere extras or ornamentation; they were active participants in the unfolding drama of the American Revolution and Washington's life.

Authors in the post-war era also began to examine Washington's persona beyond the battlefield. He was a father, son, farmer, Christian, businessman, politician and more. Just as Americans of the 1950s and '60s began to embrace the idea of suburbia, a 9-to-5 job and leisure time at home, they also began to search out the domestic Washington who expressed grief at the death of his stepdaughter or who could enjoy an evening around a card table or a hunting trip.

The most recent scholarship on Washington reflects a new trend in American history. Rather than just unfolding the life of a single man, historians are working to untangle whole societies. Washington's life was not one in which he acted and everyone else reacted around him. His life was full of give-and-take policies and beliefs conferred on him by the world around him. Published in 2018, Colin Calloway's *The Indian World of George Washington* serves as the first thorough attempt to chronicle the active role Native American tribes played in the shaping of Washington's military career, policies and views.

By the time I had risen from my chair, ending my research trip, it was clear that a month or even a year would not be enough time to scratch the surface of the resources the SAR library holds on Washington. I bundled back up and braced for the chilly wind as I stepped back onto the street, confident that my research had proven one thing: The legacy of Washington, as well as that of the American Revolution itself, is durable and flexible. Through the years, it has changed and matured with the country and remains just as relevant to each new generation of Americans as it was to those who witnessed it firsthand. Washington scholarship has shifted from mythical hero to great man, to fallible human, to family man—but in each incarnation, Washington's legacy continues to teach us what it means to be an American.



250th Series



250th Anniversary of the Boston Massacre From the Viewpoint of the Colonies

THIS INSTALLMENT OF THE 250TH SERIES EXAMINES A CRITICAL EVENT, THE BOSTON MASSACRE, FROM TWO VIEWPOINTS. ON PAGES 16-17, WE SEE THE VIEWPOINT OF THE COLONIES. THE VIEWPOINT OF THE BRITISH AND LOYALISTS IS PRESENTED ON PAGES 18-19.

By CLIFFORD OLSEN

The Jurors for the said Lord the King, upon their oath present, that Thomas Preston, Esq. William Wemms, labourer, James Hartegan, labourer, William McCauley, labourer, Hugh White, labourer, Matthew Killroy, labourer, William Warren, labourer, John Carrol, labourer, and Hugh Montgomery, labourer, all now resident in Boston, in the County of Suffolk, and Hammond Green, boat builder, Thomas Greenwood, labourer, Edward Manwaring, Esq. and John Munroe, gentleman, all of Boston aforesaid, not having the fear of God before their eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil and their own wicked hearts, did, on the fifth day of this instant March, at Boston aforesaid, within the county aforesaid, with force and arms, feloniously, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, assault.”¹ So stated their indictment for murder, referring to an incident on King Street most of us know as the Boston Massacre.

As we ready for the 250th anniversary of the founding of America, we remember the day resident British soldiers opened fire on a crowd of unarmed Colonists. As with most events of life, there were two major points of view—one by the British and one by the Americans.

Views of the Colonies

The armed action by the British was expected; in fact, it was predicted by Benjamin Franklin, the agent in London for the Pennsylvania Assembly and the King’s Deputy Postmaster General of America. In his testimony before the Committee of the Whole of the House of Commons, Franklin testified regarding the Stamp Act, being asked, “Can any thing less than a military force carry the stamp-act into execution?” Franklin responded, “I do not see how a military force can be applied to that purpose,” then went on to say, “Suppose a military force sent into America, they will find nobody in arms; what are they then to do? They cannot force a man to take stamps who chooses to do without them. They will not find a rebellion; they may indeed make one.”

And make a rebellion they did. Franklin went on to explain that the Colonists paid a considerable amount of taxes for the French and Indian War. The Colonies raised, clothed and paid, during the last war, nearly 25,000 men and spent many millions. Pennsylvania enacted taxes to pay the debt by 1772.

The Stamp Act, followed by other British Acts, brought out the cry of “Taxation without Representation.” Franklin explained that the Pennsylvania Assembly could levy taxes where Parliament could not, stating, “They understand it thus; by the same charter, and otherwise, they are intitled to all the privileges and liberties of Englishmen; they find in the great charters, and the petition and declaration of rights, that one of the privileges of English subjects is, that they are not to be taxed but by their common consent; they have therefore relied upon it, from the first settlement of the province, that the parliament never would, nor could, by colour of that clause in the charter, assume a right of

taxing them, till it had qualified itself to exercise such right, by admitting representatives from the people to be taxed, who ought to make a part of that common consent.”² The American Colonies were not and would not be represented in Parliament.

The Stamp Act was repealed but was followed up with other taxes that the Americans found improper for the same

reasons. With the Stamp Act repeal by Parliament, they passed the American Colonies Act of 1766, which basically said that Parliament had the same authority over the American Colonies as it did over Britain. The Townshend Acts, 1767, put tariffs on imported British goods, leading to nonimportation agreements boycotting British goods and starting the manufacture of formerly imported goods in America. With the Townshend Acts, the Massachusetts General Court (the Colony legislature) issued a circular letter saying it was unconstitutional. Governor Francis Bernard dissolved the body, leading to citizen unrest.

With the Quartering Acts, and orders that the soldiers should be in the town of Boston, there were arguments for months on housing all the soldiers before they came to Boston. The British sent two regiments to Boston to enforce the measures in October 1768. With regiments normally having about a thousand men, and the white male population over 16 in Boston being just under 3,000 individuals,³ there was one Redcoat for every one and a half adult white men. What was the purpose of sending the troops and quartering them among the townsfolk during peacetime? The tariffs were what we call “Mr. Greed!” Troops were there to try to enforce Parliament’s oppressive tariffs that were not voted on by the representatives of the citizens. It was not on all British citizens, just the ones residing in the American Colonies, regarded by Parliament as their “second-class” subjects. The British housed their soldiers among the Americans, disbanding the local governments and squashing the American spirit, while saying they were there to help support the laws, the government and their British heritage. It was as Franklin had predicted. All of this led up to the events of March 5, 1770, 250 years ago.

“It was not expected however, that such an outrage and massacre, as happened here on the evening of the 5th



instant, would have been, perpetrated. There were then killed and wounded, by a discharge of musquetry, eleven of his Majesty's subjects, viz.

"Mr. Samuel Gray, killed on the spot, by a ball entering his head. Crispus Attucks, a molatto, killed on the spot, two balls entering his breast. Mr. James Caldwell, killed on the spot, by two balls entering his back. Mr. Samuel Maverick, a youth of seventeen years of age, mortally wounded: he died the next morning. Mr. Patrick Carr mortally wounded: he died the 14th instant. Christopher Monk and John Clark, youths about seventeen years of age, dangerously wounded. It is apprehended they will die. Mr. Edward Payne, merchant, standing at his door, wounded. Messrs. John Green, Robert Patterson, and David Parker, all dangerously wounded."⁴

A letter dated March 27, 1770, from the Council to William Bollen (Agent for his Majesty's Council) read, "The principal thing which we think necessary you should be informed of at this time, is the horrid Massacre which happened in Boston on the Evening of the 5th instant, when eleven of his Majesty's Subjects were killed and wounded by a Party of Soldiers of the 29. Regt—their Leader being Capt Preston. The Soldiers in general, and particularly of that Regiment have behaved with great Insolence and have committed many abuses upon the Inhabitants of the Town, for which it were to be wished that their Punishment had been adequate to their deserts."⁵

A total of 125 depositions were taken, and several deponents mention shots also made from the customs house.

Henry Knox, a 19-year-old bookseller, swore in a deposition, "While I was talking with Capt. Preston, the soldiers of his detachment had attacked the people with their bayonets. There was not the least provocation given to Capt. Preston or his party, the backs of the people being towards them when they were attacked. During the time of the attack I frequently heard the words 'damn your blood' and such like expressions. When Capt. Preston saw his party engaged he directly left me, and went into the crowd and I departed."⁶ Knox would become the chief of artillery and a major general during the Revolutionary War. Eight soldiers, one officer and four civilians were arrested.

Trying to let the situation cool off, Lt. Gov. Thomas Hutchinson, the chief civil magistrate, worked to delay things. After seven months, a trial was held for the officer, Captain Preston, and then shortly afterward for the eight soldiers. Preston, defended by a team of lawyers headed up by John Adams, was acquitted after the weeklong trial. The soldiers' trial, defended by Adams, would last nine days.

Following the verdicts on the soldiers, Lt. Gov. Hutchinson wrote to Gen. Thomas Gage, commander in chief of North America, "It is with pleasure that I embrace the first opportunity of advising you that yesterday towards evening the Jury gave in their Verdict and found Kilroy and Montgomery guilty of Manslaughter and acquitted the rest. I do not think there was sufficient ground for the Verdict as to the two. Kilroy is said to be a bad fellow and, the day



Paul Revere's engraving of the Boston Massacre

before, had sworn that he would kill some of the people the first opportunity but this ought not to have been connected with the action for which he was charged. Montgomery fired the first Gun and it appears probable that he did it to save his own life."⁷

The two British soldiers found guilty of manslaughter pleaded "benefit of clergy," having their death sentences reduced to having their thumbs branded and then turned loose. As for the four civilians, their trial was on Dec. 12, and all were acquitted by the jury, without leaving their seats.⁸

Looking at the bigger picture, the Boston Massacre seems to have been more an issue of the Quartering Act. There were 300,000 citizens in the American Colonies; the armed action by the British against the civilians stirred many to question their allegiances and was a public relations nightmare in all of the Colonies.

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250th Series



250th Anniversary of the Boston Massacre From the Viewpoint of the British and Loyalists

By GUY HIGGINS

Winston Churchill frequently is credited with coining the phrase, “History is written by the victors.” I don’t know if he did or not, but that phrase should be kept in mind when considering any historical event. As Americans, we know that the Boston Massacre was a “Bloody Massacre Perpetrated in Kings Street in Boston” and that it was one of the most significant events leading to the American Revolution. But why do we know this? We know because Paul Revere’s engraving told us so, and then our American history courses in school told us the same. But was it a massacre that was perpetrated on the Americans?

Soldiers at this time were stationed in the Colonies to protect and support the Colonies’ officials implementing the unpopular taxes on the Colonists. Eight soldiers and one officer of the Twenty-ninth Regiment had been guarding the Custom-House on King Street when a mob of angry Colonists, who were upset about the unfair taxes imposed on them by King George III, began to rally around them. The altercation had begun with the Colonists verbally threatening the soldiers, but little by little, things worsened. The Colonists began to throw rocks and snowballs and were even taking swings at the soldiers with clubs. Without being given the order to do so, the soldiers began to fire their muskets into the crowd of Colonists, instantly killing three people in the mob and wounding eight others, two of whom were later pronounced dead. The five “victims transformed into the first martyrs of American independence.” The shooting became known as the Boston Massacre to all people in the Colonies and as the Incident on King Street to the people of Great Britain.¹

After all the intervening years, the allegations and pronouncements made following the event deserve to be considered if the event is to be truly understood today. Were the Colonists in the crowd that day peaceful bystanders or a “mob?” If they were protesters (angry or not), what was the motivation of their protest (was it the allegedly “unfair taxes” or other, more local issues)? Is throwing rocks and snowballs or swinging clubs at soldiers doing their lawful duty conduct that is acceptable and should have been ignored by those soldiers, or was it provocative? If the soldiers were justified in responding to these “provocations,” was their use of deadly force justified? Did Captain Preston order the firing or not, and were these Colonists victims and martyrs or law-breakers who suffered for their own actions?

The British authorities, particularly Lt. Gov. Hutchinson, immediately began investigating the affair, and Captain Preston and his eight soldiers were arrested by the next morning.² The 14th was transferred to Castle Island without incident about a week later, with the 29th following shortly after,³ leaving the governor without effective means to police the town.⁴ Both Captain Preston and his soldiers were tried in Massachusetts courts and, with two “minor” exceptions, were found innocent on all charges. Yet this was many months later,

and the Sons of Liberty had already written the event’s “history” without reference to the courts’ findings.

While Massachusetts, and particularly Boston, was an early leader in the move toward independence, the Colony was not a monoculture. Certainly, there were many Colonists who would later come to be called “Loyalists” in Boston, and in other Colonies, who we may assume might have viewed this event somewhat differently. So, how did the Patriot view of the “massacre” become the view of history? First, we must

consider that while Colonists made the hazardous trip across the Atlantic to America for many different reasons, many of those who colonized Massachusetts in its earliest days did so because of their opposition to the Crown due to what they saw as its religious persecution of their Puritan beliefs.⁵ There was a philosophical position, and they wanted to found a new and better example of what a government could be and not just a replica of what it was in England at that time. With settlers such as these, we can speculate that even 130 years later, the descendants of these early immigrants may have felt less loyalty to the Crown and Parliament than many other Colonists. They still considered themselves to be Englishmen, but they had become a different breed of Englishman, with a more radical attitude—Were they becoming Americans? If the two perspectives are simplified—to either another example of British tyranny or a harsh, but justified, law enforcement action against violent rioters—we may accept that even in Boston, there were Colonists who were not yet ready to accept the “Boston Massacre” view.

From the founding dates of the 13 Colonies until the end of the French and Indian War (1763), each Colony had both strong economic ties to England and a reliance on England for their ultimate defense against the French and the various American Indian nations that threatened them. While a Colony’s militia might be able to defend themselves in the event of small conflicts (e.g., King Philip’s war [1675-1678]), larger conflicts (e.g., the Conquest of Acadia [1710] or the French and Indian War [1754-1763]) might need the assistance of the British Army and the Royal Navy, and that assistance was available because these were British Colonies, a part of the burgeoning British Empire. However, the devastating defeat of the French and their Indian allies in the French and Indian War greatly reduced the fear of these traditional enemies in the 13 Colonies and their reliance on England for defense.

Just over four years after the Treaty of Paris ended the French and Indian War (Feb. 15, 1763), relations between England and many of her American Colonies were growing strained. On June 29, 1767, the British Parliament passed the Townsend Acts to impose additional taxes on the Colonies.⁶ The British insisted that the Colonies were represented by Parliament as all Britons were, and arguments can be made for both sides of this disagreement. By 1768, tensions had risen to the point that the Earl of Hillsborough, the new British secretary of state for the Colonies, instructed Gen. Thomas Gage to send four regiments to Boston to aid the customs



officials there who had repeatedly complained that angry Bostonians were preventing them from carrying out their duties. These troops arrived on Oct. 1, 1768, and were met with a hostile reception. Most Bostonians believed that the customs duties that they were protecting were a suppression of their rights as Englishmen, and they also shared the traditional English fear of a standing army in peacetime. For these Bostonians, the British troops were more like invaders than protectors.

Harassment of the British troops became common for those loyal to the Patriot cause. They complained that the troops spent their time whoring, drinking and taking jobs from poor, unemployed Boston workers in the then-tight labor market. The stage was set for a violent confrontation, but these were local issues, not necessarily bound up in a desire for independence.

All agree that tensions finally reached their breaking point on March 5, 1770, at roughly 9 p.m. in Boston, and that three men died on the scene, with another two dying later. After that, accounts markedly differ, but the Patriot movement was the first to widely publicize their version of the event, through articles in the Boston newspapers, broadsheets, Revere's famous engraving and a report of the Committee of the Town of Boston transmitted to Gov. Pownall, and for them it was the "Boston Massacre."

Was this a massacre? First "conceived during the Middle Ages (around 1100) the word 'massacre' refers to the slaughterhouse and by extension to the killing of a great number of individuals ... However, the growing of the massacre's issue is part of a Western awareness vis-à-vis exactions committed against civilians, not least to condemn fratricidal wars between Christians ...Henceforth, the word 'massacre' defines the killing of a great number of defenceless people, mostly civilians."

So, depending on one's political persuasion, one could view this as a massacre.

The British, or at least that portion of the British public who were not sympatric to the Patriot movement, and their Loyalist allies in America viewed it as a regrettable, but understandable, incident brought on by the actions of an unruly mob.

The earliest known "British" account of the incident was published in *The London Chronicle*, 1770, April 21-24 edition. In its headline, it reports:

Tuesday, April 24.

LONDON.

The following authentic Account of a most alarming Transaction at Boston is just received.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

Boston, March 15.

So, 50 days after the incident, the British public is beginning to be informed of a "most alarming Transaction" in one of the principal cities in their North American Colonies. But does this headline indicate rage at unruly Colonists or concern? Actually, this first article is a virtual quotation from the earlier article in *The Boston Gazette and Country Journal*, March 12, 1770. The British public was reliant on the news that they received from overseas, and this mainly took the form of newspapers that were published in the various Colonies, which were then republished in British newspapers. So, the first knowledge that the people of Great Britain had of the affair was from the Patriot movement's perspective: the Boston newspaper article that described the British soldiers running amuck and committing massacre. However, in their next edition, April 26-28, *The London Chronicle* reported the following:

"The following is a substance of a letter from Boston, dated the 12th of March, relative to the unhappy affair between the Townsmen and the Soldiers on the 5th of that month:

"For some time past frequent affrays have happened in the streets of this town between the inhabitants and the soldiers quartered there, and particularly on the 2nd and 3rd of March, in the evening, a number of the townspeople, after insulting in the barracks, attacked a sentry upon duty at the Customhouse, and forced him from his post. Upon his requiring aid, Captain Preston (who was the Captain of the day) sent a non-commissioned officer and 12 men to his assistance, and soon followed himself. This party was also attacked, and insulted by the mob, and one them receiving a blow, fired his piece, after which six or seven others fired, by which three of the townspeople were killed upon the spot and several others wounded; one of which is since dead of his wounds. During this transaction there was a great tumult in the town. The people prepared to arm; expresses had been sent to the neighboring towns for assistance; and a resolution taken to give a Gen. alarm, by firing the beacon; but by the persuasion of the Lieutenant Governor, the people were prevailed upon, after some time, to disperse; a barrel of tar, which was carrying to the beacon, was brought back, and the troops, which were under arms, retired to their barracks."

While this London newspaper article cannot convey a complete understanding of the impressions that the event on King Street formed on the British/Loyalist side of the political divide, in an 18th century Britain that had almost 200 offenses that were punishable by a death sentence, it seems clear that those of that persuasion would not have seen the death of five rioters as a massacre.

If this were the end of this article, it is doubtful that many who have grown up with the "history" of the "Boston Massacre," if any at all, would be persuaded of the British Loyalist position. But there is more! Captain Preston and his soldiers were brought to trial in Boston. Preston, the British officer in command at the event, was arrested after the shootings and charged with murder. As an officer, Preston received a separate trial from the other accused soldiers. The trial lasted from Oct. 24-30, 1770, and the future U.S. President John Adams successfully defended Captain Preston, who was "honorably acquitted" of the charges. The defense was able to prove that Preston did not give the order for the troops to fire.

Preston's eight soldiers were also sent to trial, the longest in Colonial history. It was the first time a judge used the phrase "reasonable doubt." And a Medieval relic, "the Benefit of Clergy," was used by two soldiers who were convicted to escape the death penalty. But the massacre trials ended quietly. Samuel Adams wrote several articles in the *Boston Gazette* during December 1770, under the pseudonym "Vindex," that accused the soldiers of escaping with blood on their hands. But the mood had changed in Boston since the massacre, and he turned his attentions to keeping the memory of the massacre alive, organizing annual commemorations on March 5, a tradition that lasted until 1783.

I'm not sure what my thoughts would have been, had I been alive in 1770. I like to think that I would have subscribed to the Patriot cause, but today I am a basically law-abiding man, and I dislike mob violence—so would I have? Having said that, today I can also say that the event became known as the Boston Massacre and that it lit the "long fuse" that led to the Revolution that, as horrible as it was for the Americans living at the time, gave us the country that we love today—so, "let us remember our obligations to our forefathers, who gave us our Constitution, the Bill of Rights, an independent Supreme Court and a nation of free men."

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The Battle of Kettle Creek

By EMORY ALLEN BURTON

In February of each year, the Georgia Society and the Washington-Wilkes (Georgia) SAR Chapter join for a celebration to commemorate the victory of Patriot militia fighters over Loyalist militia in the Battle of Kettle Creek, Feb. 14, 1779. Held at the battle site in Wilkes County, Ga., and the town of Washington, Ga., nine miles from the battlefield, the two-day event includes historical lectures, re-enactors and good food.

Events Leading to the Battle

By 1778, the American Revolution had been in progress for three years, and the end was not in sight. Many Loyalist Americans had abandoned their homes in the American Colonies in rejection of the Revolution, and some of them had gone to live in England, where they were vocal in declaring that the British war strategy was wrong. Some believed the British should increase their efforts in the South and roll up the rebellion on a south-to-north basis. They felt there was support for the British cause among relatively recent arrivals in Georgia and the western Carolinas, leading to what was called the British Southern Strategy. Implementation began in December 1778 when the British seized Savannah, consolidated control of coastal Georgia and

then marched up the Savannah River valley to capture Augusta.

The Battle

As the British marched toward Augusta, a group of Loyalists (Americans) serving with them left the main body and made a recruiting sweep into western South Carolina. Under Carolinian Col. John Boyd (Elliott 1), they crossed over the Savannah River into Georgia on Feb. 11, 1779, and confronted Patriots at the Battle of Vann's Creek (present-day Elbert County, Ga.). Then, Boyd and approximately 600 men proceeded down the west side of the Savannah, intending to reach Augusta and the British army units there.

The news of Boyd's approach became known to Patriot militia in Wilkes County, led by Col. John Dooley and Lt. Col. Elijah Clarke. The Georgians did not have the troops to challenge Boyd, so they reached out to Col. Andrew Pickens of the South Carolina militia. Pickens could bring more men into the fight; thus, he became the overall Patriot commander of approximately 340 men.

On the morning of Feb. 14, the Loyalists were close to what would be the battle site. As they progressed, they stopped at the Hammett Plantation to butcher cows for food (Hammett 133). Boyd sent some of his men forward across Kettle Creek to take position on a hill on the south side of

the stream. He remained with the butchering party, and at this time, the Patriots caught up with the Loyalists. Pickens divided his fighters into three elements, oriented southward toward the creek. He commanded in the center, Dooly commanded on his right (west), and Clarke on the left (east). Pickens deployed scouts to pinpoint the location of the enemy but not to fire until the main body could be brought up into engagement positions. The scouts, however, opened fire prematurely, and the fighting began at about 10 o'clock (Elliott 1). The Loyalists outnumbered the Patriots but were physically divided and not prepared for an attack (Reynolds 113-114).

Boyd sought to conduct a defense as he withdrew southward toward a union with his men, who had already crossed the creek. As he maneuvered, he most likely tried to use the prominent high ground (the northwest side of the predominating earth feature on the battlefield) to increase his fighting effectiveness. Early in the fighting, the Patriots spotted Boyd and shot and mortally wounded him. As the Patriots pushed southward, Clarke's eastern element was likely hindered in their advance by the opposite side of the same hill from which Boyd was fighting. The terrain pushed Clarke's path further to the east, but he was able to continue toward the creek, which he crossed. Though outnumbered, Clarke engaged the Loyalists on the south side of the stream and "turned the scale" (Elliott 24).

The news of Boyd's wounding, in addition to Clarke's attack, must have disheartened the Loyalists on the south side of the creek, and their order began to break down. As Pickens' and Dooly's men crossed the stream, the Loyalists ran. Dooly later wrote to his superior in the Georgia militia that the fighting lasted about three hours (Elliott 48). Approximately 100 Loyalists died in the battle, and 150 were captured. The Patriots hanged five of the prisoners (Elliott 22), reflecting that the fighters on the two sides probably had prior experiences against each other and there were scores to settle. In all, 32 Patriots were killed or wounded (Elliott 24).

After the fighting, Pickens talked to the dying Boyd and promised to contact Mrs. Boyd and to convey to her the personal belongings of her fallen husband. Also, Pickens assured Boyd that he would leave prisoners to bury him after his death (Elliott 22), along with the other soldiers on the field.

Significance of the Battle

Kettle Creek, though small, was significant in that it was an early indication that the British Southern Strategy would fail, since it showed an overestimated Loyalist strength in Georgia and western South Carolina. British efforts in the Back Country ended after the fall of Charleston in 1780 (Buchanan 300).

In 1811, Henry Lee wrote a history of the Revolution in the South and solicited information about the battle. In response, Pickens wrote that the Kettle Creek battle had been the "severest check and chastisement the Tories ever received in South Carolina or Georgia" (Elliott 47). Later histories described Kettle Creek as the virtual destruction of Boyd's force (Crowe and Tise 182).

Patriot Leaders After the Battle

The Patriot leaders at Kettle Creek had varied experiences following the battle. Col. Pickens (1739-1817) was active in military operations against the Native Americans and other actions of the Revolution (Charleston, Cowpens, Augusta, Ninety Six and Eutaw Springs). Georgia and South Carolina named counties in his honor. After the war, he was politically active in South Carolina and eventually became a general officer in that state's militia. Lt. Col. Clarke (1742-1799) remained engaged in combat

operations in the Revolution (Musgrove's Mill, Cedar Springs, Wofford's Iron Works, Augusta and Long Cane) and then was involved in Georgia politics. An American Indian fighter, Clarke County, Ga., is named for him. Dooly County, Ga., is named for Col. Dooly (1740-1780), who also fought at Savannah and Charleston but subsequently surrendered to the enemy. He was paroled but murdered by Tories.

Preservation and Utilization of the Battlefield

Protection of the battlefield began in 1900 by the Daughters of the American Revolution when they acquired the first 10 acres of the battlefield. In 1930, the War Department dedicated a granite monument on the site. In 2011, the Kettle Creek Battlefield Association (KCBA) was formed to seek the protection of the site and to develop it as a potential state or federal property. With financial support from the State of Georgia, the KCBA developed a master plan, which led to a widespread fundraising campaign, resulting in the purchase of an additional 62 acres in 2014 and 180 more in 2018. The Civil War Trust funded this last purchase. Total acreage is currently 252.

Education and heritage tourism interests have sparked the location of approximately two-dozen possible burial sites on the battlefield. Archeological studies have found musket balls on the site.

On May 29, 2019, Acting Director of the National Park Service Dan Smith and U.S. Representative Jody Hice (10th District of Georgia, an active promoter in Congress of efforts to preserve the battlefield) visited Kettle Creek. Several staff members of the NPS accompanied them. Smith applauded the preservation efforts by the SAR, the DAR and the Kettle Creek Battlefield Association (KCBA). He went on to say that "it was not a matter of if, but when" the Kettle Creek Battlefield would become a federal preservation site. Smith announced his support of H.R. 306 (the resolution sponsored by Congressman Hice) to allow the Department of the Interior to conduct a field study of the battlefield and make a recommendation about its future. He recommended that, as an interim measure, the KCBA should apply for National Historic Site status for the battlefield.

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THE TIADAGHTON ELM and FAIR PLAY MEN

BY DON KNAUS

Any history of the Fair Play Men starts with: “The Fair Play Men were illegal settlers.” And indeed, they were. During the French and Indian War, the Colonists and British fought side-by-side against their

French foes. Among their greatest assets were the valued allies of the American Indian warriors within the Six Nations of the Iroquois.

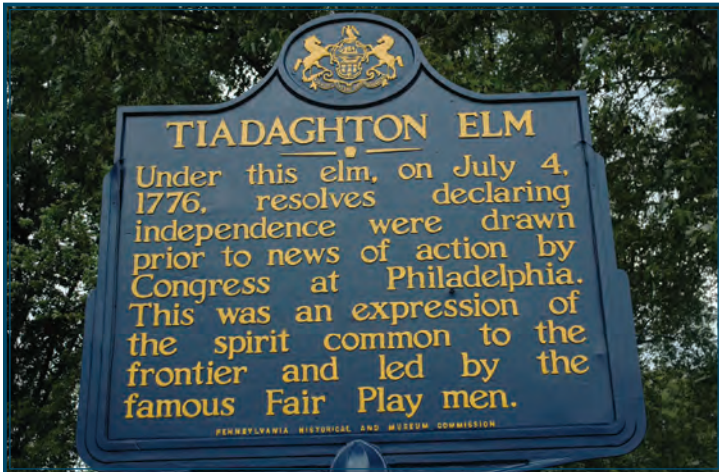
Following the winning of that war, the Iroquois requested a delineation of the lands won from the French as their fair share. Thus, at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768, the British ceded nearly all of western New York, starting from the headwaters of the Susquehanna River near present-day Cooperstown, N.Y., to the Pennsylvania line. In Pennsylvania, they laid claim to any lands west of their “Tiadaghton.” The Iroquois swore that their Tiadaghton was a flow now called Lycoming Creek, rising in Pennsylvania near the New York border at what the Six Nations called Tioga, “A Gateway.”

Today, Tioga is Athens, Pa. From its beginning, Lycoming Creek empties into the Susquehanna River at present-day Williamsport. The rough frontier settlers swore that the true Tiadaghton was what today is known as Pine Creek, which enters the West Branch Susquehanna River at present-day Jersey Shore, Pa. The 1,000-square-mile discrepancy was quite a swath of favored hunting country at the time. The British Colonial governors accepted the American Indians’ claim.

When settlers entered the disputed territory, problems began. The Fair Play Men “encroached” on the American Indian claim as soon as they passed the site of present-day Williamsport. The British regulars, replete with their characteristic red coats, as well as Loyalist Rangers and eager marauding Indians, continued to harass and do battle with the families on the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

From 1773 to 1785, far from civilization, the Fair Play Men established a system of self-rule in the valley formed by the West Branch Susquehanna River. Having settled in territory claimed by Native Americans, they had no recourse to the Pennsylvania Colonial government, so they established what was known as the Fair Play System, with three elected commissioners who ruled on various issues for the group. These commissioners were to deal fairly with everyone (hence, “fair play”). The majority of their rulings dealt with property issues, but they also dealt with criminal cases. It is said that no person ever questioned or challenged the Fair Play Commissioners’ decisions. The settlers under the Fair Play System favored the Revolution when it began in April 1775. Some served in the Continental Army from the beginning. All Fair Play Men served, most as Frontier Rangers fighting against Iroquois treachery that included burning, theft, capture, kidnapping, murder and scalping of men, women and children.

In a “Hand of God” coincidence, one historian notes, “The most remarkable incident of the Revolutionary struggle happened under an elm tree, on what was Indian land, where present Pine Creek empties into the West Branch of the Susquehanna.” There, on July 4, 1776, totally unaware of the events taking place in Philadelphia, the Fair Play Men made



their Declaration of Independence from Britain beneath the “Tiadaghton Elm” on the banks of Pine Creek. The settlers—squatters really—decided to declare their independence from England. Their declaration was not so “flowery” as the one signed by the Continental Congress. But, on the July 4 that marked the beginning of our new nation, they gathered under the shade of an elm at the mouth of Pine Creek and signed their declaration for freedom from England. For 200 years, the Tiadaghton Elm stood as evidence of their bold act.

Right after the signing ceremony, they met at Fort Horn, adjacent to the elm, and decided to send two men to Philadelphia with the news of their declaration. The two, Patrick Gilfillen and Michael Quigley, were ambushed by American Indians and robbed, then captured by Loyalists and jailed. At the time, it was a 180- to 200-mile trek, roughly an eight-day journey through a howling wilderness, to Philadelphia. They managed to escape and made it to Philadelphia on July 10, just seven days later. The reporting complete, they did an about-face and returned to the West Branch to give their neighbors the news of the Declaration of Independence signed by the Continental Congress.

The Indians, mostly Seneca, continued to attack along the frontier. Settlers on both the North Branch and the West Branch Susquehanna River were under constant fear for their lives. All of the Fair Play Men lost their homes to Iroquois fire, their livestock to Seneca butchery, and their family members to murder and scalping.

Several times, they fled downstream to Fort Muncy, only to abandon that fort and race to Northumberland (Sunbury, Pa.). The first flight, an all-out sprint to safety, was dubbed “The Great Runaway” by historians.

The Fair Play Men and their system ruled even after the war. In 1784, the American Indians, having backed the British and lost, boldly asked for another Treaty of Fort Stanwix. At that treaty, they admitted to their lie and recognized Pine Creek as the Tiadaghton of the first treaty. The Fair Play Men had been legal all along. When the land office opened in May 1785, the Fair Play Men were no longer squatters and illegal settlers on Indian lands. The new government recognized their now legitimate land claims.

Each year, to commemorate the historical event and the brave men who pledged their lives to liberty, the locals along the West Branch Susquehanna River hold a week-long town meeting at the site of the Tiadaghton Elm. Re-enactors posing as Fair Play Men ceremoniously sign the Tiadaghton Declaration of Independence. Recently, at the Summer NSSAR Congress, the National Medals and Awards Committee approved a medal commemorating those frontier Patriots and that stately elm.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Don Knaus is the author of books and an award-winning columnist for newspapers and magazines. He is the president of the PASSAR Tiadaghton Chapter.

SAR: A Family Tradition

Almost 225 years ago, 20 years after the American Revolution, North Carolina Militia Capt. Abraham Allen crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains, leading men, women, children and livestock through the uncharted wilderness to newly formed Montgomery County, Tenn. Family members, carrying all their worldly goods, walked and rode horses through the virgin forest. Guarded between feather pillows was an English tea set, said to be a gift to Capt. Allen from the North Carolina Legislature for his service.

Allendale, founded on July 11, 1796, just weeks before Tennessee became the 16th state, contained 1,275 lush acres and was purchased for 637 pounds, 10 shillings British currency. Much of the property lies in a horseshoe bend of the Big West Fork Creek in northern middle Tennessee, supporting the family’s agricultural tradition that descendants maintain.

Today, the Allen descendants, including four generations, are proud of their 97 combined years of membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. William Bailey Allen Sr., William Bailey Allen II, William Bailey Allen III and Thomas Bryan Grubbs hold memberships in the Valentine Sevier Chapter, SAR. They continue to share the history of this Tennessee Pioneer Century Farm and National Register of Historic Places that includes two late-18th-century homes while embracing the mission of the SAR. Living on Abraham’s land strengthens the

family’s commitment to the preservation of its heritage and to the memory of those Patriot ancestors who sacrificed all to defend our freedoms.

Generation number four SAR and C.A.R. members, Thomas Grubbs and Jackson Fleming, are equally involved in their respective organizations. Thomas, a member of Valentine Sevier Chapter SAR and Sevier Station Society C.A.R. past president, serves as T.S.C.A.R. 1st vice president. Eight-year-old Jackson serves as historian for the Sevier Station Society, C.A.R. The family currently maintains five memberships in DAR and C.A.R.

Capt. Allen’s great-great-grandson, William Bailey Allen Sr., explained that in the early days, agriculture on Allendale farm began as subsistence farming but developed into a modest living. Initially, they cultivated corn, raised small livestock, hunted game and fished to survive, he says. “As the territory grew, tobacco became the ‘money crop’ as flatboats carried goods to markets in New Orleans. Later tobacco, sheep, wheat, and cattle became the pillars of income.” The beef cattle operation began in 1932 with a Hereford cow and bull and ultimately transformed the business with the 1999 introduction of half-Gelbvieh and half-Angus bulls called Balancers. Today, the cow/calf operation of more than 100 head grazes the 300-acre property. At 97, William Bailey Sr. checks the herd daily and keeps the records up to date—a legacy few others can claim.





The Jason Russell house today

BATTLE ROAD

No Place for Old Men. Maybe Not!

BY BRETT OSBORN

While there are disagreements about the starting date of the Revolutionary War and the first battle, April 19, 1775, is recognized as the signature event for the conflict. Gen. Thomas Gage—under guidance he was given on April 14, 1775 (written Jan. 27, 1775) from the British Secretary of State William Legge, Earl of Dartmouth—he sent soldiers of the Crown Forces to disarm rebels and imprison leaders in Massachusetts.¹ They were met with armed resistance at Lexington and Concord on April 19. The initial Crown Forces Regulars, under Lt. Col. Francis Smith, sent on the raid came under constant fire from gathering local militia. A relief force from Boston under Brigadier Earl Hugh Percy's First Brigade was sent to reinforce and extract Lt. Col. Smith's raiding party.

MENOTOMY, MASS., APRIL 19, 1775

The village of Menotomy, Mass. (now Arlington), was named for the Algonquin word for “swift running water.”²

“Menotomy was just a wide place in the road, a little village strung along for about a mile from Foot of the Rocks to Spy Pond, but it was a crossroads where routes coming into Boston from the north and west intersected ... All roads, as it turned out, led to Menotomy when the purpose was to intercept the Regulars.”³

The old men of Menotomy captured the Redcoat Regulars' powder supply wagons and 18 soldiers (according to the citation on the local historical marker).⁴

Brigadier Earl Percy's First Brigade was sent by Gen. Gage to reinforce Lt. Col. Smith's Force on a raid to Lexington and Concord. Behind his brigade followed two supply wagons with gunpowder and a 12-man guard trying to catch up with Percy's force. In Menotomy, a group of men, too old to be fit for active service, gathered on the main road after Percy's Brigade of regulars marched through. All were armed, and some were French and Indian War veterans. These included David Lamson, who was half-Indian and half-African; Ammi Cutter; Jason and Joseph Belknap; James Budge; and Israel Mead, who were seeking an opportunity to interdict stragglers from Percy's column. Hiding behind a stone wall, they fired on the first wagon and killed the driver and a horse (other sources list two sergeants, more horses killed and an officer wounded⁵). The guards surrendered. (Local lore says six regulars threw their muskets in a nearby pond and surrendered to an old woman in her garden.)

They then captured the second wagon. The powder was provided to passing militia, and the captured wagons, equipment, horses and Redcoat Regulars were moved. Later, a commandeered chaise with Redcoat Regular Lieutenant Edward Thoroton Gould—who was part of Lt. Col. Smith's force and was wounded in the foot at Concord

Bridge—was intercepted and captured by this same group of old men.

“It is no wonder that Percy and Smith were astounded by the number of troops the province was able to muster at Menotomy only three hours after Percy passed through the empty town ... There were as many minute men and militia waiting for him in Menotomy as there were to his rear and on the flanks.”⁶

“The minute men and militia waiting in the town were operating under one great disadvantage: they had not seen the Regulars column, and they assumed that it would come down the main road in a tight formation, just as the Regulars had marched in all their earlier excursions out of Boston. The strong Regular flank patrols employed by Percy were a deadly surprise to many of the provincial companies that were situated too close to the road and were caught between the flankers and the main column. This mistake proved costly to several rebel units, including the minute men company from Danvers commanded by Lt. Gideon Foster.” They lost seven men at the Jason Russell house.⁷

On the south side of the road passing through Menotomy, 58-year old Jason Russell’s yellow-painted house was the scene of intense fighting as militia fought Redcoat Regulars. Russell, lame and barely able to walk, sent his family to safety and determined to defend hearth and home. Old Ammi Cutter, one of the group of exempts who had captured the wagons earlier in the day, lived across the street from Russell. Cutter, one of the few men there who had already fired his musket at the Regulars that day, was out on the road at this time, and he saw Russell come out of the house, musket in hand. Cutter thought his old friend was taking things a bit too far. He tried to tell Russell that the battlefield was no place for an old man, but Russell, who was piling bundles of shingles into a makeshift wall near his front door,⁸ answered simply, “An Englishman’s home is his castle.”⁹ Some militia and minutemen joined him. When Russell’s body was found, he had been shot twice and had 11 bayonet wounds. Eleven other Patriot militia and two Redcoat Regulars died in the Russell house, others in the yard. The struggle raged from the attic to the cellar in the house. It is now a museum and still has bullet holes in some of the rooms.

Samuel Whittemore served in the Queen Dragoons, in both the King George’s War and the French and Indian War. Born in England in 1695, he fought native warriors in the Indian Wars of 1763. He then settled in the Massachusetts Colony. As the fighting started in Lexington and Concord in 1775, he watched Crown Forces retreating toward Menotomy from his home. He took all his weapons, a brace of pistols, an old cavalry saber, a musket and a powder horn and “told his wife he was going up town to meet the regulars.”¹⁰ He engaged Redcoat Regulars of Col. Nesbitt’s 47th Regiment. He shot three at point-blank range, drew his saber and started slashing at the approaching bayonets. Whittemore was shot in the face, was butt-stroked and received multiple bayonet wounds before being left for dead. When townspeople went to collect his body, they found Whittemore reloading his musket to continue the fight. He was taken to a local



tavern, where doctors believed his 14 wounds were mortal and sent him home to his family to die. Samuel Whittemore lived to the age of 98 and passed in February 1793, the oldest Revolutionary War combatant. His marker is in Arlington, Mass.

“The repeated bayonetting of Russell and Whittemore is one indication of the fierceness that characterized the fighting at that point. To the Regulars, the rebels were cowardly snipers who fired from hiding and who lurked along the edges of the column like wolves, ready to kill and scalp wounded men who had to be left behind; while to the militia and Minutemen, the Regulars were brutal ravagers who burned and looted their way across the countryside.”¹¹

Each village along Battle Road has legends and stories about local Patriots who on that significant day of April 19, 1775, rose to the occasion. Those who were exempted from active military service because of age or infirmity or who were not white males, were among those who stepped forward. May their sacrifices and valor be forever remembered.

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Brett Osborn is chairman of the NSSAR Reenactor & Living History Liaison Committee and the Col. James Wood II Chapter of the Virginia Society.

BATTLE ROAD – MENOTOMY FACTS

- In Menotomy, Redcoat Regulars had 40 killed in action and 80 wounded in action and about 19 captured, almost half of the Crown Forces casualties for Battle Road.
- The Provincials casualties include 25 killed (including non-combatants), nine wounded in action, and one captured (Josiah Breed, Lynn, Mass., whom militiaman captured at Russell house).
- Lt. Edward Gould of the 4th Regiment Light Company, wounded at Concord Bridge and captured by the elder men of Menotomy, was later exchanged for Militiaman Josiah Breed in May 1775.

Aboard the *Battle Weary*

During its annual meeting on April 6 at the Hilton Garden Inn in West Monroe, the Louisiana Society and guests were fortunate to have retired college professor John Howard McCarter Jr. speak about his World War II service. McCarter was a sergeant in the Army Air Corp's 5th Air Force of the 380th Bomb Group and 528th Squadron as a flight engineer and turret gunner on a New Guinea-based B-24 nicknamed *Battle Weary*.

Although the *Battle Weary* received a presidential citation for its participation in the bombing of the Balikpapan oil refinery in Borneo, McCarter talked about his most memorable flight.

While bombing the Japanese airfield at Wewak, New Guinea, *Battle Weary* was taking flak, called "ack-ack," from the ground, crippling their B-24. An enemy pilot took advantage of its weakened condition and attempted to finish her. From McCarter's vantage point, he could see tracer bullets leaving the front of their plane. He radioed the nose gunner, Tony "FuFu" DeFeo. "FuFu, what are you shooting at?!" DeFeo's reply, "It's not coming from me!"

Realizing an enemy plane was firing from below and behind them, shooting through the plane, and was now turning to fly over their wing for a kill shot, McCarter turned his turret with its dual 50-caliber machine guns to the enemy. "We were trained to fire the 50-caliber machine gun in short bursts to prevent the barrel from overheating," he said, "but I turned the hose on him with my dual 50s, causing his plane to explode in a ball of fire."

Seeing the damage to *Battle Weary* and covered in gasoline that was spraying everywhere inside the plane from leaking lines, McCarter sprang to action by grabbing a fire extinguisher and running through the bomb bay on a 1-foot-wide gang plank to put out a fire at the tail end next to the oxygen tanks. With the bomb bay doors open, he saw the Pacific Ocean below on either side of the plank. After the fire was extinguished, he turned his attention to the leaking hydraulic lines, using the tools and supplies he carried on every mission: rolls of tape, wire and needle-nose pliers. McCarter knew their fate rested on his knowledge of the B-24's hydraulics. Prior to joining the Army Air Corp, McCarter was an employee of the Consolidated Aircraft Company in San Diego, Calif., where he had helped build B-24s. "There are 10 miles of hydraulic lines in a B-24, and after our fight, I was pinching and bypassing as many broken lines and taping up as many leaks as I could to keep us flying," McCarter said.

While working on repairs, McCarter's attention turned to the wounded crew. Tail Gunner Sgt. Edward T. "The Count" Urbanski was knocked unconscious. Copilot Lt. Richard H. Drollinger's foot was wounded. Pilot and Capt. John W. Benbow was wounded in his hands, in which a surgeon would later find a bone from the copilot's foot. Radio Operator Sgt. Jack Rivers; Bombardier Lt. Donald R. Wentz; Nose Gunner Sgt. Antonio M. "Tony," aka "FuFu," DeFeo; and Navigator Lt. Harold F. Barnes were all wounded. A substitute waist gunner received a mortal headwound. The other waist gunner, Sgt. J.M. "Blackie" Brazeal, was fatally shot in the back, close to his spine.

Two of the 500-pound bombs did not drop due to the damage. While McCarter was able to release one, the other remained stuck in the bomb bay. When McCarter looked

up from releasing the bombs, the crew was putting on their parachutes. "What are y'all doing?" he yelled.

Capt. Benbow said, "We are out of gas; we've gotta jump!"

Both gas gauges were broken, but McCarter knew they had gas for the flight home. "If we don't fly home, there ain't no going home!" On the flight home, McCarter worked to keep enough hydraulic fluid to operate the landing gear. When they reached their base at Nadzab, it was night, and with the radio knocked out, McCarter fired a flare to alert the ground crew of their situation. However, at night, a flare was the same signal for an air raid, so the base cut the lights, fearing an enemy attack. The runway was a strip cut out of a tropical rainforest, with trees towering 150 feet tall on either side. Any miscalculation risked clipping a tree and smashing into the surrounding forest. To make matters worse, the plane was still carrying a live, 500-pound bomb.

When Benbow told the crew, "I'm going to make another pass around," McCarter said, "We can't circle 'round; you gotta land, now."

McCarter said that of the countless flights in his life, both military and private, Benbow's landing that night was the softest—amazing since they soon realized a tail rudder had been completely shot off.

McCarter dedicated his presentation to the *Battle Weary* crew, especially "Blackie," a Mexican who crossed the Rio Grande, settled in South Texas and became a dairyman. Blackie had been given 4-F status—not fit to serve—and his family's dairy was an essential war industry. He persisted in serving his country. McCarter told his wounded friend during that flight, after administering morphine and wrapping him in a blanket: "Hang on. It's gonna be OK," but McCarter could see in his eyes that his friend knew he was lying.

That moment still haunts McCarter. Blackie gave his all for his country and was the real hero.

McCarter, who turned 98 last in July, considers that day over Wewak—May 7, 1944—his new birthday, which makes him 75. "I'm fortunate to be alive," he said. That bombing mission rendered the Japanese airfield useless, shortening the war. He learned 50 years later, to his surprise, that the Japanese pilot he shot down also survived.

After speaking to Louisiana's James Huey Chapter in 2012, McCarter asked Chapter President Steve Ray and Compatriot Fred Hamilton to help him join the SAR. That wish came true in March, when Compatriot Ray pinned the rosette on McCarter during the Louisiana state meeting. Compatriot McCarter is a descendant of Christopher McCarter of York District, S.C., who served as a soldier during the Revolution. After his induction, Louisiana Society President Theodore Hamilton "Ted" Brode presented McCarter with the SAR War Service Medal for his service in World War II. "It was a great honor and privilege to help Mr. McCarter become a member of our chapter and society and to help share his heroic story of his service with the crew of the *Battle Weary* and for their contributions during World War II," Ray said.



Emblem patch for 528th Squadron during WWII



If you are an American and a direct male descendant of someone who rendered civil or military service in one of the 13 American colonies before July 4, 1776, consider joining the

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

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For information, contact:
Daniel C. Warren

1512 Steuben Road
Gloucester Point, VA 23062 or

www.founderspatriots.org



THE SOCIETY OF THE ORDER OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS

The Order of the Southern Cross, founded originally in 1863 by General's Polk and Cleburne of the Army of Tennessee, was originally established to provide financial assistance to the families of soldiers who had lost their lives in service to the Confederacy.

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Men and women, ages 18 and older, who can prove lineal descent from an ancestor who was a resident on land presently part of the State of Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations prior to January 1, 1647-1648, may be eligible for membership.

For more information, please write to the Registrar General:

Jean Hacker
whacker@cox.net



STATE SOCIETY & CHAPTER EVENTS

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

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

Deadlines: Winter (February) Dec. 15; Spring (May) March 15; Summer (August) June 15; Fall (November) Sept. 15.

ALABAMA SOCIETY

The Alabama Society held the fall meeting of its board of managers inside the rotunda building, inspired by Thomas Jefferson's Monticello, at the American Village in Montevallo on Oct. 5, 2019. The American Village is an Alabama civic education center, owned by the citizens of Alabama, with the goal of teaching the fundamentals of our American republic.

Visitors pay admission, but all military veterans enjoy free admission year-round. Also, there is free admission for everyone on Memorial Day and discounted pricing on events such as Fourth of July celebrations, Christmas luncheon tours, and the early spring Festival of Tulips.

Students of all ages can interact with costumed historical interpreters and observe the buildings, sites and traditions relative to the founding of the United States of America. Replicas of the Assembly Room at Independence Hall, Mount Vernon, Concord Bridge and other relevant sites of interest teach students about the founding of our country.

All compatriots should enter their Patriot ancestors in the Register of Honor at www.veteransregisterofhonor.com/Pages/Register.aspx.

Cheaha Chapter

Rear Admiral W. Kent Davis, USN, (Ret.) spoke at the chapter meeting on Oct. 9, 2019, on Major John Pelham, Confederate artilleryman. Dubbed "the Gallant Pelham" for his military prowess and personal courage, Pelham revolutionized the usage of light artillery as a mobile arm of the cavalry. The tactics he pioneered are still used today by the First Cavalry Division. There is a long list of honors bearing his name. Among them is Lake Pelham in Georgia, Camp Pelham in Korea (home of the 2nd Infantry Division) and Georgia's John Pelham Memorial Highway.

General Galvez Chapter

On Feb. 10, 1780, Gen. Bernardo de Galvez landed a force of Spanish troops and American volunteers to begin the battle of the fortress of Colonial Mobile, then known as the British-named Fort Charlotte.

After Spain's entry into the war in 1799, Galvez had overcome the British-held forts at Baton Rouge and Natchez in what we now know as the state of Mississippi. It was a relatively short-lived siege. On March 14, the British surrendered, formally ending one of the two significant battles of the American Revolution fought in what we now know as the state of Alabama, and forever ended Britain's claim to present-day Alabama. Afterward, Galvez moved eastward and overcame the British fort at Pensacola in 1781, severely impeding the British campaign in the South.

The fort at Mobile protected the citizens as it passed

through multiple owners from 1723 into 1820, after which the U.S. Congress authorized its sale and removal. By 1823, most of the above-ground traces of Mobile's fort had disappeared. As a matter of record, it was built and survived under four flags in the following order: French (Fort Louis and Fort Conde), British (Fort Charlotte), Spanish (Fort Carlota) and the United States (Fort Charlotte).

The General Galvez Chapter recently responded to a call for recognition of the fort's role in the making of our country.

In 1938, the Needham Bryan Chapter of the DAR dedicated a plaque adjacent to the last permanent masonry remaining of the fort of Mobile that lies along the southern edge of Mardi Gras Park, across the street from the recreated portion of Fort Conde in downtown Mobile.

The plaque remained in place for more than 25 years, but the construction of the George Wallace four-lane tunnel (that allowed completion of Interstate 10 across the northern end of Mobile Bay) forced it into storage.

In 2019, Sandra Rackard, treasurer for the Needham Bryan Chapter, asked about the plaque and about restoring it to the Fort Conde location. By contacting the City of Mobile regarding the situation of the missing plate, followed by a diligent search in the nooks and crannies of the Public Works warehouses, all involved were able to find the errant plaque and return it to Sandra Rackard in less than a week.

As a result, on Saturday, Oct. 5, 2019, 70 people attended a rededication ceremony for the Fort Conde marker along the southern side of Mardi Gras Park.

The well-planned event included a color guard fielded by the Mobile Bay Chapter of the C.A.R.; vocals for the national anthem by Edwin Barber, a U.S. Navy veteran; and Taps by a representative of the South Alabama Veterans Council.

Wayne Sirmon, a former president of the General Galvez Chapter, SAR, delivered a short history of Fort Conde, focusing on its strategic importance in our Revolutionary conflict. After the rededication, wreaths were placed by the attending DAR chapters, the VFW and Compatriot George Kendley, representing the General Galvez Chapter.

A reception hosted by the Needham Bryan Chapter followed at the Mobile Museum. Highlighted topics included the impending 200th anniversary of Alabama's statehood and the imminent induction of the one-millionth member of the DAR.

The observance of Fort Conde, the fort of Mobile and its fall in 1781, as a contributor to the disruption of British war plans, cannot be overstated.

Gen. Richard Montgomery Chapter

The 600-pound bronze statue of the city of Montgomery's namesake, Revolutionary War Major Gen. Richard Montgomery, was unveiled across the street from the Montgomery City Hall on Friday, Oct. 25, 2019.

Montgomery was the first American general killed in the Revolutionary War. He was attempting to take the city of Quebec and was initially buried there. Compatriot Larry Cornwell of the Gen. Richard Montgomery Chapter participated in the ceremony in uniform. Cornwell, who portrays Montgomery locally, posed for the statue, sculpted by Clydetta Fulmer.

The city was named for Montgomery in 1819, not long after his body was reinterred at St. Paul's Church in New York. Several cities and counties throughout the nation were named for Montgomery, as a hero of the Revolutionary War.

ARIZONA SOCIETY

Phoenix Chapter

For the second time, the Arizona Society entered and participated in the Phoenix Veterans Day Parade. The combined entries of the SAR, DAR and C.A.R. in the local area included members of each society.

There were four compatriots: Rick Burke, Chuck Howey, Fred Carrington and Stephen Miller (VPG, Rocky Mountain District); nine DAR members, including Arizona State Regent Marilou Fellman; two C.A.R. senior advisers; and two C.A.R. members. This Phoenix Parade is one of the country's largest Veterans Day parades.

ARKANSAS SOCIETY

DeSoto Trace Chapter

Compatriots Gary Williams, Charles McLemore and Jimmie Weber presented a flag certificate to the Alliance Rubber Company in Hot Springs, Ark., for its patriotism and display of a large and beautiful American flag on the Hwy. 270 Bypass. Pictured below are Williams, Alliance Rubber President Bonnie Spencer Swayze, McLemore, Alliance Rubber Research Director Richard Spencer and Weber, who is also the chapter secretary. The American flag measures 80 by 40 foot; it's 130 feet high and well lit.



General Lafayette Chapter

Fourteen-year-old Jacob "Jake" Shuler, the newest and youngest member of the Gen. Lafayette Chapter, was sworn in on Nov. 16, 2018, by Chapter President Richard O'Connell, in front of 24 compatriots and guests.

Jacob's father, John Shuler, already a member, was sworn in just a few months earlier, and his mother, Kimberly, was at his side. Jacob's Patriot ancestor is John Coombs Jr., a private in Capt. Jonathan Langdon's and Benjamin Casey's companies in Col. James Wood's Twelfth Virginia Regiment.

CALIFORNIA SOCIETY

Kern Chapter

The Kern Chapter, SAR, and the Bakersfield Chapter, DAR, had their annual Christmas luncheon on Dec. 7, 2019, at the Stockdale Country Club. In attendance were Kern County District Attorney Cynthia Zimmer, a DAR member; Vice President General (Western District) James Fosdyck; and his wife, Un Hui, who is second vice president of the NSSAR Ladies Auxiliary.

The Kern Chapter Color Guard led the opening ceremony.



From left, Cynthia Zimmer, Rick Meridith, Brian Claxton, Kerry Adams, Trenton Spears, Mike Davis, Arnie Burr, Wil Flickinger and VPG James Fosdyck.

San Diego Chapter

There were more than 800 attendees on Monday, Nov. 4, 2019, at the National Philanthropy Day Meeting in San Diego. The San Diego Chapter Color Guard's presentation of the colors received a standing ovation.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOCIETY

Journalist Marc Leepson spoke at the District of Columbia Society Holiday Dinner on Dec. 12, 2019. Leepson, the author of nine books, focused his speech on Monticello, the home of President Thomas Jefferson.

Guests dined on crab cakes and petite filet steak at the Capitol Club. At the same time, Leepson discussed *Saving Monticello* (2001), the first complete, post-Jefferson history of this American icon, and revealed the story of how a Jewish family saved the house that was their home for 89 years—longer than it ever was to Jefferson.

In his excellent account of Monticello's ownership after Jefferson's death, Leepson, who has written for the *New York Times*, *Preservation* and *Smithsonian*, featured the family that contributed to the preservation of history but heretofore went unnoticed. When Jefferson died in 1826, his enormous debt forced his heirs to sell the beloved estate.

Unfortunately, James Turner Barclay, a Charlottesville, Va., druggist who paid \$7,000 for it, let the house decline when he owned it. In 1834, U.S. Navy Lieutenant Uriah Phillips Levy, a wealthy, bold, passionate admirer of Jefferson, bought the house and quickly poured money into its repair.

After being briefly appropriated by the Confederacy during the Civil War, it landed in the hands of Uriah's nephew, Jefferson Levy. Monticello became like a surrogate child for this successful, single businessman and politician. When patriotic New York socialite Maud Littleton began her campaign to make Monticello a government-owned shrine in 1911, the battle that ensued in Congress and in the

newspapers was as emotional as any child custody battle, but more compelling for the dynamic lives and personalities involved.

Leepson's other books include *What So Proudly We Hailed: Francis Scott Key, A Life* (2014), *Lafayette: Idealist General* (2011) and *Flag: An American Biography* (2005), a history of the Stars and Stripes from its beginnings to the 21st century

☆☆☆

The Yorktown Luncheon was held Oct. 26, 2019, at the prestigious Army and Navy Club in downtown Washington, D.C., celebrating the 238th anniversary of the American victory at Yorktown and the major contribution to its success by France and French heroes of the Revolution.

Luncheon guests enjoyed an excellent presentation by Robert Watson, Ph.D., distinguished professor of American history at Lynn University, about Alexander Hamilton's relationship with George Washington and his role in the victory at Yorktown. His presentation covered the early life of Hamilton to his becoming an advisor and confidant to Gen. Washington. Watson is an award-winning author who has published 40 books and hundreds of scholarly articles and chapters on topics in history and politics as well as two multi-edition encyclopedia sets on the presidents and first ladies. His recent books include *Affairs of State* (2012); *America's First Crisis* (2014), winner of the Independent Publisher's Gold Medal in History; *The Presidents' Wives* (2014), which is in its second edition; and *George Washington's Final Battle*, forthcoming in 2020.

Guests received greetings from Col. Remi Bouzereau, military attaché, Embassy of France, who led a toast on behalf of the people of France.

DCSAR Secretary Paul Hays inducted and presented membership certificates to Compatriot Mark Ferris



Dempsey, whose Patriot was Jacob Moore of Delaware, and Compatriot Shawn Franklin Moore, whose Patriot was Exum Scott of North Carolina. Both compatriots, left, were pinned with

rosettes by DCSAR President Lane D. Brooks and their sponsor, D.C. Assistant Registrar Frederick C. Humphreys.

FLORIDA SOCIETY

Naples Chapter

The Naples Chapter presented its annual Public Service Awards on Nov. 14, 2019, at the Tiburon Golf Club. This recognition ceremony honors first responders from the Collier County Sheriff's Office, the Greater Naples Fire Rescue, EMS and the Florida Highway Patrol.

Naples Chapter President Leonard Crame introduced Compatriot Acey Edgemon, who announced the 16 individual awards. The Naples Chapter has been providing these service awards every November since the 1970s.

Two examples of heroism honored include the Collier County officers who took off their duty gear and jumped into a lake to save a man trapped in a sinking vehicle. Also honored was a crime prevention specialist with the sheriff's office, who kept a woman from being forced into a car by throwing herself into the closing door.

Twentieth Judicial Circuit judge, the Hon. Hugh D. Hayes, was presented the Bronze Good Citizenship Medal as the longest-serving judge in the State of Florida.

President Crame and Registrar J. Edward Lary inducted and presented Veterans Awards to new Compatriots William Brock and Jonathan White.

Collier County Sheriff Kevin Rambosk thanked the chapter for the awards and announced that the current crime rate in Collier County is the lowest it's been since 1970.



Clearwater Chapter

First Vice President Robert Anderson, above left, and Kevin MacFarland presented a 76-year membership certificate to Compatriot Richard Norman Egbert at Atria Assisted Living on Oct. 22, 2019.

Compatriot Egbert is 97. He joined the SAR in 1943 at age 21. During World War II, he served as a signalman in the U.S. Army in Europe.

Panama City Chapter

On Oct. 21, 2019, one year and 11 days since the category 5 hurricane, Michael, slammed the eastern Panhandle and the Big Bend area of Florida, the proud, resilient and active Panama City Chapter stands tall. The area code of the hurricane damage area is 850, and the residents are striving to turn a tragic event into a positive opportunity to renovate and improve their homes, businesses, churches, schools and lives. Thus, the local slogan is, "850 Strong!"

On the one-year anniversary, the chapter committed to becoming better and stronger. Leading that effort are, from left, seniority member James Pretlow, dual member James Haynes, Registrar DeCody Marble, President Bill Zehner Sr., Compatriot Travis Windham, Chaplain David Windham and Ladies Auxiliary President Caroline Windham.

On Nov. 11, the chapter participated in two Veterans Day parades: Bay County and Callaway.



GEORGIA SOCIETY

Col. William Few Chapter

Compatriots from the Col. William Few Chapter held its Sixth Annual Veterans Day Celebration and Cookout at the Uptown VA Medical Center in Augusta, Ga.

With the support and assistance of the Augusta, College Hill and Stallings Island DAR Chapters, the compatriots cooked hamburgers and hotdogs for some 175 veterans, who could come to the hospital's second-floor gym, and shuttled food to other veterans in restricted wards, who were unable to enjoy the patriotic music and attention.

It's an event that grows every year—and one which many compatriots enjoy immensely, as they get to spend time visiting with modern-day heroes and thanking them for their service and sacrifice.

Piedmont Chapter

Vice President Al Finley introduced the guest speaker: former Sixth Congressional District Representative, former Secretary of Health and Human Services, and Piedmont Chapter Compatriot Tom Price. Dr. Price, a physician for many years, spoke on the topic, "Physician Leaders at Our Founding." Because only two medical schools existed in the U.S. (one in Philadelphia and one in New York City) at the time of the American Revolution, many early physicians became doctors through apprenticeship.

Five signers of the Declaration of Independence were physicians: (1) Oliver Wolcott, who graduated from Yale in 1747 but did not actively practice medicine; (2) Josiah Bartlett, who opened a medical practice in New Hampshire in 1750 and was the first member of the Continental Congress to vote for the Declaration of Independence and the second to sign it; (3) Matthew Thornton, who emigrated with his parents from Ireland to New Hampshire in 1717 and became a surgeon in 1745, as well as a vocal opponent of the Stamp Act in 1765; (4) Benjamin Rush, who attended what became Princeton University, authored the first chemistry textbook and served as surgeon general to the U.S. Army in 1777; and (5) Lyman Hall, who was born in Connecticut, graduated from Yale with a theology degree in 1747 and moved to Sunbury, Ga., a hotbed of anti-British activism, where he established his medical practice. He was a close friend of Button Gwinnett, another Georgian and signer of the Declaration of Independence. Hall also became the first post-Revolutionary governor of Georgia.



From left, Compatriots James McClain, J.D. Poss and James Wellman.

IOWA SOCIETY

New stones for the previously unmarked graves of War of 1812 veterans, buried in the historic Woodland Cemetery in Des Moines, Iowa, were installed by Compatriots

Robert Niffenegger, Mike Rowley and Dennis Allen. Over the last several months, Niffenegger researched and documented all of the information needed to order the stones.

The stones were dedicated on Dec. 14 as part of the Wreaths Across America program, for which the SAR purchased more than 560 wreaths.



From left, Iowa Compatriots Mike Rowley, David Rowley and Rick Hickman.

KANSAS SOCIETY

Kansas and Missouri color guardsmen welcomed home 24 veterans and escorts from southern Coffee County, Kans., on Nov. 8, 2019, at the Kansas City International Airport.

From left, James Scott (Alexander Majors), Stephen Sullins (Independence Patriots), Peter Reynolds (Independence Patriots) and Dewey Frye (Kansas Society).



Konza Prairie Chapter

The Konza Prairie Chapter gave the Bronze Citizenship Meda to Vietnam veteran Steve Woelk of Basehor, Kans. At Woelk's high school's all-alumni reunion on Sept. 28, 2019, Compatriot Doug Brabb presented Woelk with a certificate and medal. Woelk was in the Navy during the Vietnam War and served upon the USS *Pueblo*. While patrolling off the coast of North Korea, in international waters, in January 1968, the *Pueblo* came under attack. The captain was trying to buy as much time as he could to destroy as much intelligence and information as possible as Korean patrol boats harassed and shot at the bigger *Pueblo*. North Korean Mig fighter jets opened fire on the ship until it stopped and was seized. It was then taken to a North Korean port. No available U.S. support could reach them in time to stop the aggressive action and rescue the ship. Gunfire hitting the *Pueblo* killed one crew member. Woelk was wounded.

The 83 men aboard the *Pueblo* became prisoners of the North Koreans, accused of spying within the 12-mile coastal limit. Upon arrival to port, the crew was taken inland, to the first of several prison camps. North Korea wanted confessions from the officers and crew, so they beat and



tortured them. Negotiations for their release took 11 long months. Finally released in December 1968, the crew walked across the DMZ between North and South Korea to freedom and, eventually, home. Woelk is quoted: "During

captivity, we held our heads up high. That's what I'm the proudest of ... how we reacted."

Woelk makes occasional public-speaking events, sharing the story of his time as a prisoner.

KENTUCKY SOCIETY

Kentucky Trustee Geoff Baggett and Kentucky Society Vice President Steve Mallory were the Commonwealth's first two 10-time recipients of the Patriot Grave-Marking Medal (gold oak leaf cluster). The pair, from the Colonel Stephen Trigg Chapter in Cadiz, have marked the graves of 150 Revolutionary War Patriots.



Kentucky Society President Mike Sullivan, center, presented Patriot Grave-Marking Medals to Compatriots Geoff Baggett, left, and Steve Mallory.

LOUISIANA SOCIETY

Southwest Louisiana Chapter

When a chapter president has the honor of sponsoring a new SAR member, it is always a special moment—one that will stay with that chapter president forever. Yet occasionally, there is that one new member whose induction ceremony is just too sublime for words. Such a moment occurred when Lawrence Boudreaux, a local veteran residing in the Southwest Louisiana Veterans Home in Jennings, La., was inducted into the Southwest Louisiana Chapter.

Boudreaux is a legend in Southwest Louisiana. He is a 97-year-old World War II veteran, one of only two surviving members of the 321st Glider Field Artillery Battalion, 101st Airborne Division, who served during the invasion of Europe on D-Day. A native of Church Point, La., he started his

military experience at Fort Sill, Okla. He was assigned to the 101st Airborne Division and traveled to England aboard a liberty ship to train for the invasion of Europe. He participated in the Allied landing at Normandy but was wounded on the beach and was sent back to England. Once recovered, he rejoined his unit in time to participate in Operation Market Garden (the most massive airborne assault in history) by way of a C-47 transport plane and a glider. After this experience, Boudreaux continued to serve in France in the Ardennes and the Battle of the Bulge. Upon completion of these missions, he and his fellow service members would make their way to Hitler's second home, the Eagle's Nest. When they arrived at the bombed-out structure, they proceeded to look around and helped themselves to drinks from the cellars below and any souvenirs that they could pack away.



Boudreaux received many honors for his service in World War II, including the Legion of Honor (France's highest award), the Purple Heart, the Bronze Star, the Croix de Guerre with palm, and the Fourragere (1940) from the Kingdom of Belgium. His campaigns, including Normandy, Ardennes, Rhineland and Central Europe, have been featured in various books and even in a recent article in *The Army Times*. PFC Lawrence Boudreaux's well-documented service is why this was such a special moment for the chapter.

After surviving the perils of WWII, Boudreaux came home to Louisiana, where he spent the next 20 years as a farmer and the police chief of the Welsh Police Department.

When Chapter President Jeffery Nolan heard Boudreaux might be interested in becoming a member of the SAR, he called the veterans home and made an appointment to meet with him for an interview. President Nolan explained the SAR's mission and purpose, and Boudreaux asked to become a member. Genealogical research began, and it was quickly discovered that Boudreaux is a direct descendant of Pierre Bergeron, who served with the Pointe Coupee Militia from Pointe Coupee, La., as a fusileer with the Spanish forces who drove the British from Louisiana and the Gulf Coast.

On Nov. 21, 2019, Librarian General Tony L. Vets inducted Boudreaux into the SAR. Boudreaux was awarded the SAR War Service Medal for his service in WWII by Louisiana SAR President Major Bradley T. Hayes, who wears the War Service Medal from his time in Iraq and Afghanistan. In attendance were Boudreaux's daughters, Barbra Broussard and Gertie Buller; Brig. Gen. Keith Waddell; Major Nicholas Acosta of the Louisiana Army National Guard; French Consul Christian Goudeau; Chapter President Nolan; and other compatriots.



State President James Perry, left, with seven of the 10 Lafayette Volunteer Medal recipients: from left, Gary Neal, Ray Lazzaro, team lead Jim Engler, Mark Deeds, Mike Allison, Craig Smith and John Turner.

MARYLAND SOCIETY

The Maryland Society made a unique awards presentation during its semi-annual meeting in Annapolis on Oct. 26, 2019, when seven of 10 compatriots present were awarded Lafayette Volunteer Medals for their efforts in the Maryland Application Data Entry Project, supporting the Patriot Research System (PRS).

The Patriot Records Committee has been encouraging state societies to take applications currently in the PRS assigned to them (based on the most recent state society and chapter assignments of compatriots) and enter them into the PRS, making information available for researchers who may consider joining SAR. There are more than 112,000 applications in need of entry, and many societies are in the process of getting them entered by volunteers. More than 19,000 have been processed to date.

The Maryland SAR was the first society with more than 2,000 applications completed, and its dedicated volunteers accomplished this feat in five months! The large number of hours devoted to the project (the volunteers receiving the Liberty Medal and additional clusters averaged 196 hours) and the enthusiasm of the team account for this accomplishment. Seven of the 10 recipients are pictured above. Those missing—Lucas Ginn, Dan Symonds and Rand Tomcala—will be presented their medals at a later date. Three of these volunteers are in the process of helping other states with their application data entries. Those interested in volunteering for their state societies should contact Gary Green, chairman of the Patriot Records Committee.

General William Smallwood Chapter

The Maryland Historic Trust recognized the General William Smallwood Chapter of Montgomery County, Md., with an award for historic preservation. The chapter was a lead sponsor for the Montgomery County Cemetery Inventory Revisited Project, which documented the county's known cemeteries.

The Maryland Preservation Award acknowledges the chapter for its "Excellence in Community Engagement explicitly." Making the presentation was Eileen McGuckian, president of Montgomery Preservation, Inc., the lead organization for the cemetery survey.

The survey built upon an earlier county-wide inventory undertaken from 2004-2009 and involved more than 90 trained volunteers, condition assessments for each cemetery, and survey forms with GPS coordinates and digital images.

Fifty more cemeteries were added to the earlier inventory, making 324 now documented (including some 145,000 individual grave markers).

Additionally, the chapter has built an online database of the nearly 300 Revolutionary War Patriots buried in Montgomery County. The database can be accessed at <http://william-smallwood.mdssar.org/PatriotGraves.htm>.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY

The Col. Henry Knox Regimental Color Guard of the Massachusetts Society led the reading of the Declaration of Independence at the annual Braintree Bicentennial Time Capsule Society Fourth of July celebration. The society, formed upon our nation's 200th birthday in 1976, placed a time capsule on the Braintree Town Mall, which was then under construction. Past Society President and historian Patrick Leonard served as emcee.

Participating in the ceremony were: the Division 12 U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary Color Guard, the Braintree Veterans Council, Braintree Post 86 of the American Legion, Braintree Post 1702 VFW, Braintree Chapter 29 DAV, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, the Civil War "Ladies in Black" of the U.S. Sanitary Commission, the Sampson DAR Chapter, Boy Scouts Troops 22 and 138, and the BBTCS Little League Baseball Team.

The ceremony contained civic-award presentations, readings of the Gettysburg Address and the Declaration of Independence, the ringing of "Braintree's Liberty Bell" and the singing of patriotic songs.

Observances followed at the mall's three war monuments—in particular, at the Bicentennial Time Capsule, where the Knox Color Guard laid a wreath and fired musket salutes to Braintree natives and founding fathers John Hancock, John Adams and Col. Henry Knox.

Boston Chapter

The Boston Chapter met at the New England Historic Genealogical Society in Boston on Saturday, Sept. 7, 2019. Sixteen members, eight guests and three prospective members attended the meeting, which included the election of a nominating committee and the induction of eight new compatriots.

Upon the conclusion of the business portion of the meeting, guest speaker, author and historian J. L. Bell entertained all with the background story for his publication, *The Road to Concord: How Four Stolen Cannon Ignited the Revolutionary War*. Bell maintains the Boston1775.net website, dedicated to "history, analysis, and unabashed gossip about the start of the American Revolution in New England." His other works include *Gen. George*

Washington's headquarters and home in Cambridge, Mass., and contributions to Todd Andrlik's *Reporting the Revolutionary War*, James Marten's *Children in Colonial America*, and many journals and magazines. Bell answered attendees' questions and signed copies of his books.

Cape Cod Chapter

The chapter's salute to local heroes landed the Sons of the American Revolution on the cover of the *Cape Cod Times*. To see it for yourself, visit www.capecodtimes.com/news/20191116/cape-heroes-honored-for-community-service.

Compatriot Terry Murray organized a moving ceremony to honor our local first responders, and boy was it powerful!

In front of a standing-room-only crowd, he and Chapter President Tom Gifford awarded four medals to local heroes, two posthumously.

As if this were not enough, the chapter had its best-in-class presentation by local historian Vincent Miles on Capt. Asa Eldredge, one of the Cape's most internationally acclaimed mid-19th-century sea captains. It was a rousing and informative lecture.

Gen. Seth Pomeroy Chapter

The Gen. Seth Pomeroy Chapter conducted a wreath-laying ceremony on Sept. 21 to honor the memory and service of Titus Amadon, who served as a young soldier in the battle for our independence. The Gen. Henry Knox Color Guard attended in full 18th-century uniform and fired three musket volleys in Amadon's memory.

Amadon was born in 1763 and enlisted in the Continental Army at the age of 16. According to his pension file, he was present at the execution by hanging of British Officer Major John André in October 1780. André had detailed British war plans hidden in his boot when captured.

Amadon's wife, Sabra Gilbert Amadon, in testimony for her husband's pension, stated, "I often heard my husband speak of being on duty as 'camp guard' at the time of the execution of Major André, and described the appearance of Gen. Washington at this time."

Maryland resident Patty Vitale, the fifth great-granddaughter of Titus and Sabra Amadon, spoke about their lives and service. Descendent Julia Dalley was also in attendance.

Organizing this moving event was the Pomeroy Chapter registrar, Compatriot David Robison, with the capable assistance of Chapter President Thomas Vincent.

A presentation on Shays' Rebellion by historian Dennis D. Picard followed at the Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Springfield, Mass. The armory was the site of a significant confrontation on Jan. 25, 1787.

Robert Treat Paine Chapter

The Taunton-based Robert Treat Paine Chapter hosted the 2019 celebration of the last major battle of the American Revolution—the Battle of Yorktown—in conjunction with Liberty and Union Weekend in Taunton. Each year, in October, the society gathers at a historic site. The celebration began with a wreath-laying at the Robert Treat Paine statue and a Union flag raising on the Taunton Green, followed by a banquet at Stone Forge Publick House in Raynham.

Noted dignitaries attending the function at the Publick House included Michael Fishbein, past president, MASSAR; Vice President General David Schrader, New England District; Doug Wood, national trustee and state secretary of the New Hampshire Society, SAR; State President Reese Holmes, C.A.R.; Jackie Holmes, MA senior state president, C.A.R. and member of the DAR; Anna Deignan, DAR; Kay Kingsbury, DAR; Barbara Oakes, DAR; Sandra Schrader, DAR; and MASSAR chapter presidents: Bob Gifford, Cape

Cod; Ed Hoak, Robert Treat Paine Chapter, SAR; Andy Schell, Boston; and Chris Tourtellot, Henshaw. Special guests included State Sen. Marc Pacheco; State Rep. Norman Orrall; Isaiah Goldsmith, winner of the Rumbaugh Oration Contest for Massachusetts; the Town of Berkley fire chief; and two other first responders who received the Society's Heroism Award.

The SAR Heroism Award honors courageous acts, such as one on Dec. 1, 2018. A school bus was heading southbound on Route 24, carrying 23 employees of the First Student Bus Company returning to Tiverton after a group trip to La Salette Shrine in North Attleboro. The bus was forced off the road by a drunk driver, spun around and landed facing the wrong direction. First responders from Massachusetts and Rhode Island transported 23 victims to five hospitals in two states in roughly 30 minutes—a truly remarkable accomplishment. Thankfully, there were no fatalities—amazing, since one fire chief described it as the worst accident he had seen in his 34-year career.

MASSAR's Col. Henry Knox Color Guardsmen Geoff and Benjamin Zeamer (the original recipients of the Father/Son Legacy Award) presented Christopher and Scott Tourtellot, only the second recipient of this color guard award, with the medals.



The Robert Treat Paine Chapter's celebration of the Battle of Yorktown.

MISSISSIPPI SOCIETY

Jacob Horger Chapter

The chapter was pleased to make a presentation on Oct. 18, 2019, of books to the genealogy section of the Laurel-Jones County Library. These books represent historical data about early Mississippi. They will hopefully be a valuable



asset to the genealogy section of the library and to those patrons wishing to learn more about their ancestors and the history of our great state.

On hand for the presentation to Library Genealogist Susan Blakeney were Chapter President Bob Cox, Registrar John Taylor, Secretary Daryl Gambrell, Jill Taylor and Anita Gambrell.

MISSOURI SOCIETY

Fernando de Leyba Chapter

The Fernando de Leyba Chapter presented the SAR Flag Commendation Certificate to Wayne and Chris Hartmann at the SAR/DAR/C.A.R. Trivia Night held on Oct. 12, 2019. The couple had the certificate framed, with the SAR logo and photos of the flag displayed in their front yard.

Photo provided by Compatriot Thomas (Mike) Woods.

Spirit of St. Louis Chapter

The Spirit of St. Louis Chapter, in conjunction with the John Sappington Chapter of the DAR, held a commemorative grave marking for three Revolutionary War Patriots on July 13, 2019. The ceremony, below, was held at the Sappington

Cemetery in Crestwood, Mo., to honor Patriots John Long, John Sappington and Joseph Wells.

Long served as a captain in the Caroline County, Va., Militia, and Wells served as a private in the Washington County, Pa., Militia. Sappington served in the 13th Virginia Continental Regiment and as a lifeguard for Gen. George Washington at Valley Forge.

Descendants of all three Patriots were in attendance. The ceremony included the reading of biographies of each man and the placing of flowers on their graves. In addition to the presentation of colors, the SAR Color Guard provided a musket salute. Piper Wayne Davis, from the Spirit of St. Louis Chapter, played "Amazing Grace" following the placing of flowers at the graves, and the ceremony ended with the playing of Taps. A reception at Whitecliff Community Center in Crestwood followed the service.

NEVADA SOCIETY

The Nevada Society will return to Reno this year to celebrate its 110th birthday in the city where it began.

The SAR reminds us of our hard-won independence, paid for by the sacrifices and blood of our Revolutionary War ancestors—a heritage challenged like never before. This affront is why the Nevada SAR chose this year's theme, "The Spirit of '76: Keeping America's Legacy Alive."

This year's annual meeting will offer more than it has in the past. Of particular interest is the appearance of not one, but two, nationally known, award-winning authors. Each will deliver spellbinding accounts of the most significant events of the Revolutionary War. These presentations are open to members, guests and the interested public. Please plan to attend one or both of them.

The Atlantis is a class act. Those who plan to attend the entire meeting should take advantage of the Early Bird Package. It includes the awards banquet, the annual meeting, both speaker presentations and the farewell breakfast.

Returning by popular demand is the black-powder shoot. Here, you will have an opportunity, under trained supervision, to fire live rounds from replica Revolutionary War muskets. There will also be a short 18th-century weaponry demonstration.

For those who are less inclined toward the aroma of black powder, we are offering a guided tour of the Nevada State Museum in Carson City. Here, you will be immersed in the history of Nevada through stunning displays of places and people of the 36th state. This museum is worth a return visit, for those of you who have been. Those who have never seen it will not be disappointed.

The Battle Born Patriots Chapter will be host to this year's annual meeting. Meeting co-chairs Michael Fitzpatrick and Jay Dickey, and their dedicated volunteers, are determined to make this a memorable experience. New this year is a spectacular silent auction that will include some incredible items. Mark your calendar now, and we will look forward to seeing you for great food, even greater Patriot friends and a 110th birthday celebration that you will not soon forget.

All the events (except the black powder shoot and the Nevada State Museum tour) will be at the Atlantis Casino Resort Spa, 3800 South Virginia Street, Reno, Nev.

A block of rooms is reserved for April 3-4. The conference rate consists of a \$159-plus resort fee and tax per night. For reservations, call 1-800-723-6500 or (775) 825-4700 and indicate if you will be checking in on Friday for two nights. Refer to Nevada SAR group code "SAR2020" to receive the discount.

Registration and reservations must be made by Feb. 29, 2020.





President Joseph Vermaelen swore in the following compatriots: Domenic L., John E., Michael A. and Stephen E. Abrusci; Robert J. Beechnior; Luke S. and Peter S. Bello; Riley M. and Tyler J.E. Candreva; Chase W. and William M. Devine Jr.; Donald Howe; Kurt E. Kahofer; Freeman D. and Peter W. Love; David E. McGovern; Joseph A. Polley; Dominick Porcella; Robert J. Sayre; Jeffrey L. Snead; Christopher J., Daniel G., James C. and Thomas R. Stolworthy; and John C. Sudano Jr.

From left, NHSSAR Compatriots James Veach, Scott Bugbee, Andrew Akers, Douglas Wood, Kenneth Wyler and David Welch. Front row, from left: Hans Jackson, Russell Cumbee and David Perkins.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIETY

The New Hampshire SAR Color Guard performed a grave re-marking ceremony on Oct. 12, 2019, for Josiah Bartlett at the Plains Cemetery in Kingston, N.H. The old marker had become illegible.

Josiah Bartlett was a signer of the Declaration of Independence (second, after John Hancock), former governor of New Hampshire and former chief justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court.

NEW MEXICO SOCIETY

Gadsden Chapter

Las Cruces Police Officer Oscar Magallanes was presented the SAR Medal for Heroism during the Gadsden Chapter's November meeting.

Magallanes responded to a call from a mental-health facility, where an armed patient was making threats. The patient drew a pistol. Magallanes immediately engaged and disarmed the patient, preventing anyone from getting hurt.

EMPIRE STATE (NEW YORK) SOCIETY

Long Island Chapter

At its fall meeting, the Long Island Chapter of the Empire State Society inducted 25 new members, below. Chapter



Compatriots present at the Saratoga Surrender commemoration included, front, from left, Mike Skelly, Peter Hormell, Mike Companion; second row, Duane Booth, Joe Vermaelen, Mary Skelly; and back, Tim Butler, Brad Allen and Doug Gallant.

Saratoga Battle Chapter

The Saratoga Battle Chapter joined with other groups on Oct. 17, 2019, to celebrate the completion of the new Saratoga Surrender Site in Schuylerville, N.Y. On Oct. 17, 1777, at this site overlooking the Hudson River, British General John Burgoyne surrendered his sword to American General Horatio Gates following the crushing defeat of the British

Army that marked the "Turning Point of the American Revolution."

The memorial wall includes a relief of John Trumbull's famous painting, showing the sword surrender, that hangs in the United States Capitol. The wall was developed under the leadership of the Friends of the Saratoga Battlefield, who transferred ownership of the site to the Saratoga National Historical Park. The Saratoga Battle Chapter and the Empire State Society each donated an excess of \$5,000 to this vital addition to the park's holdings.



OHIO SOCIETY

In the Austinburg, Ohio, Country Days Parade, the Northeast Ohio Chapter Color Guard carried, for the first time, the NSSAR's newly adopted 250th anniversary flag. On hand for the Aug. 29, 2019, event were, from left, Tim Ward, carrying the 250th flag, assisted by Kirk Bacon, John Wooding, Dan Matheke, Chris Bailey and Steve Hinson. Pam Wooding and Venie Hinson served as the chapter's banner carriers.

OKLAHOMA SOCIETY

Oklahoma City Chapter

The Oklahoma City Chapter participated in two Wreaths Across America events.

First, they presented colors at the Oklahoma Veterans Memorial with the Oklahoma City DAR Chapter. Among those present were, below from left, Compatriots Gary Jensen, Terry Handley, Bob Thomas, Joe L. Sieber and Ken Young.

The chapter also presented colors at Fort Reno with the DAR's Fort Reno Chapter. Taking part in that event were Al Lankford, Handley, Martin Reynolds, Thomas, Young, Henry Baer, Sieber and Jensen.



OREGON SOCIETY

Lewis and Clark Chapter

In December, the chapter color guard escorted the honor guard for the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde in the Wreaths Across America ceremony at Willamette National Cemetery. According to Chapter Historian Rob Greene, Native Americans serve in the United States' armed forces in more significant numbers per capita than anyone else.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY

Frontier Patriots Chapter

The Frontier Patriots Chapter recently undertook the repairing of the Captain Phillips Rangers Memorial in Liberty Township, Bedford County, Pa. The memorial honors the members of the Captain Phillips Rangers, who were killed in 1780 while defending the frontier against American Indian raids.

Chapter President Larry Smith spearheaded the effort. The Frontier Patriots Chapter serves Bedford, Blair, Clearfield and Huntingdon counties. Plans are underway to hold a remembrance ceremony next summer at the memorial. A descendant of Captain William Phillips, Daniel Phillips, plans to attend the event.



From left, Compatriots Melvin McDowell and John Faulds; Chapter President Larry Smith; Libert Township Supervisors Dick McClure, John Black and Brian Weaver; and Chapter Vice President Bob Williams.

SOUTH CAROLINA SOCIETY

A grave-marking ceremony to honor John Peter Richardson III, co-founder of the South Carolina Society SAR and its first president, took place Nov. 2 in the front yard of the Old Quaker Cemetery in Camden.

On April 18, 1889, 25 men met in the State House in Columbia, S.C., to consider forming a state society dedicated to perpetuating the patriotic ideals that had led to the American Revolution and the founding of the United States of America. The Society of the Sons of the Revolution of New Jersey invited South Carolina to attend a meeting on April 30, 1889—as a part of the centennial celebration of George Washington's inauguration as our first president—at the Fraunces Tavern in New York City. That day, the men decided in favor of the formation of the state society and organized it by appointing officers, including delegates to attend the meeting in New York



South Carolina Combined Color Guard led by Commander Dan Woodruff (second from left). [Photo by Neel Flannagan]

City. Richardson was elected the first president.

The National Society Sons of the American Revolution was ratified during the New York meeting, and the South Carolina Society was one of the 11 state societies organized before the organization of the National Society.

Battle of Kings Mountain Commemoration

The Battle of Kings Mountain was a decisive battle between Patriot and Loyalist militias in the Southern campaign of the Revolution. The battle took place Oct. 7, 1780, nine miles south of the present-day town of Kings Mountain, N.C., in rural York County, S.C., where the Patriot militia defeated the Loyalist militia commanded by British Major Patrick Ferguson.

The battle lasted 65 minutes. The Loyalists suffered 290 killed, 163 wounded and 668 taken prisoner. The Patriot militia suffered 29 dead and 58 wounded. The Patriots had to move out quickly, for fear that Gen. Charles Cornwallis would advance to meet them.

Kings Mountain was a pivotal moment in the history of the American Revolution. Coming after a series of disasters and humiliations in the Carolinas—including the fall of Charleston and capture of the American army there, the destruction of another American army at the Battle of Camden and the Waxhaws Massacre—the surprisingly decisive victory at Kings Mountain significantly boosted Patriot morale. It broke the Tories of the Carolina backcountry as a military force.

Kings Mountain commemoration [Photo by Ted Walker]



In *The Winning of the West*, Theodore Roosevelt wrote of Kings Mountain, “This brilliant victory marked the turning point of the American Revolution.”

Herbert Hoover said in an address at Kings Mountain, “History has done scant justice to its significance, which rightly should place it beside Lexington, Bunker Hill, Trenton, and Yorktown.”

Col. Robert Anderson Chapter

The Col. Robert Anderson Chapter sponsored the 244th-anniversary commemoration of the Battle of the Great Cane Brake Dec. 7 at Historic Hopkins Farm in Simpsonville.

SCSSAR President Nat Kaminski opened the ceremonies by welcoming the 140 in attendance and gave an introduction stressing the importance of this short, but historically significant, skirmish. The SCSSAR Color Guard presented colors, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance (State Historian Guy Higgins), the salute to the South Carolina flag (Bob Nations) and the SAR Pledge (Chapter Vice President Joe Glavitsch).

Chapter Chaplain Rev. John Vaughn led the invocation, and President Kaminski gave greetings and welcoming remarks.

Chapter President John Satterthwaite gave a history of the Battle of the Great Cane Break as he introduced the keynote speaker, historian Durant Ashmore, who gave an in-depth description of the participants and the events leading up to, during and following the battle.

Colonial craftsmen, including a tomahawk thrower and a shingle maker, made presentations. Weapons and other items of interest were displayed. Numerous area middle-school students (including 17 from Mauldin Middle School) and their parents and teachers expressed their delight in the experience.

After the event, Durant Ashmore led attendees through the woods and swamp to the original battle site and filled participants in on more exciting stories of the area.

The temperatures were in the 20s for our ancestors, who fought that day in clothing not suitable for the sub-freezing temperatures. More suffered permanent injuries from the weather and the walk back to Charles Town than they did in the battle itself.

Henry Laurens Chapter

Chapter President Ted Walker and Julie Hardaway, organizing regent of the Esther Marion Chapter, DAR, participated on Dec. 14, 2019, in a Wreaths Across America Ceremony at Sunset Memorial Cemetery in Graniteville, S.C. Accompanied by local veterans groups—SC Patriot Riders;

the Red Cross; local high school NJROTC cadets units from Aiken, Silver Bluff, Midland Valley and South Aiken high schools; Sea Cadets, the Civil Air Patrol; Children of the American Revolution; Fort Gordon’s Military Honor Guard; and veterans and families—approximately 1,000 folks were in attendance.

The event organizer was Tony Venetz, a local veteran and member of the Aiken County Veterans Council. Master of ceremonies was Major Dwight Bradham (USA, Ret.), Aiken County’s Veterans Affairs officer.

The primary guest speaker was Maj. Gen. Van McCarty, South Carolina's adjutant general, who delivered a powerful message that we must never forget the sacrifices of those who fought for America's freedom and to educate our youths because freedom is not free. Each generation is responsible for securing our country's liberty.

TENNESSEE SOCIETY

At the December Christmas Gala of the Isaac Shelby Chapter of the Tennessee Society, we presented a tribute to



From left, Christine Clapsadle, Past Tennessee Society President Milton L. Knowlton and Isaac Shelby Chapter President John M. Head.

Raymond A. Clapsadle, who passed away in 2019. His widow, Christine, was presented a letter, the tribute; a \$500 donation was made to the Friends of the SAR Library on his behalf.

The Martha Washington Medal, engraved with her name, was awarded to Christine, along with a gift certificate to the Urban Gardner for her support over the years as Ray's spouse—particularly during his illness. Ray was active at

the local, state and national levels of the SAR. The Tennessee SAR entered the tribute into its minutes.

TEXAS SOCIETY

For many baby boomers, growing up was a simple and happy time. Many saw war movies of World War II and Korea, each with their heroes. There were fond and sad memories of the returning heroes and those that made the ultimate sacrifice. When it came time for them to serve their country, the country did not recognize them with the same enthusiasm following the war in Vietnam.

Now 50 years later, after a long, slow healing process, an effort is being made to say thank you to the men, women and families of those who served during the Vietnam War. In 2012, a presidential proclamation called for a lapel pin with an eagle, representing courage, honor and dedicated service to our nation. A blue circle matching the canton of the American flag signifies vigilance, perseverance and justice. A laurel wreath represents victory, integrity and strength, with six stars representing the six allies who served with us. On the back reads: "A Grateful Nation Thanks and Honors You." All who served in the war zone or gave support to it from Nov. 1, 1955, to May 15, 1975, may receive this lapel pin. President Donald J. Trump also signed a similar proclamation in 2017.

The SAR partnered with the Vietnam War Commemoration staff to make this recognition. During the Texas State Fair, the Jane Douglas Chapter (DAR) invited the SAR in the Dallas area to join them at their booth to allow this recognition. They asked MSG Matthew Sampson and MSG Lesley Moore of the National Commission support staff, in Washington, D.C., to assist them. The event ran five days and was on the local NBC stations. There were 445 Vietnam veterans and 18 surviving spouses recognized with a lapel pin.



From left, Compatriot T.L. Holden, MSG Moore, MSG Sampson and Compatriot Tom Whitelock.

On Oct. 19, 2019, the members of the TX SAR Color Guard posted the colors at the Vietnam Veterans Convention in Allen, Tex., and presented more than 40 pins there.

Heart of Texas Chapter

Chapter President Bill Kinnison presented Allen Sirois of Salado, Tex., with the SAR Heroism Medal at its Nov. 11, 2019, meeting. Sirois, a welder on the way to a job, witnessed the accident on Interstate 35 near Belton, Tex. He ran to the truck and, after several attempts, pulled the man out. Both suffered burns. Sirois was named a Carnegie Hero, one of 18 people nationwide to receive this distinction.

UTAH SOCIETY

Grace Lutheran School in Sandy, Utah, honored the Utah SAR Color Guard with an invitation to participate in a program honoring veterans. On Friday, Nov. 8, 2019, Compatriots Jesse Black, Josh Elliott, Greg Hansen, Trent Grandy and Doug McGregor did a flag presentation. Utah SAR President Bill Simpson was on hand to greet school officials and take photos. The school band played the national anthem.

Compatriot Wade Alexander, dressed as Dr. Benjamin Franklin, spoke to the children and provided an uplifting patriotic message. A married Navy couple also spoke. Children presented a rendition of "My Country 'Tis of Thee" played with bells, and the school band played "America the Beautiful." Teachers offered remarks, as well. The entire color guard enjoyed a delicious lunch prepared and served by the school. This local school for pre-3 through 8th-grade children is committed to patriotism and teaching its youth love for our country.

On Saturday, Nov. 9, members of the Utah Society SAR Color Guard met in the city of Layton to commemorate Veterans Day and lend support in honoring those who served in our country's military—past and present. Color Guard Commander Black, dressed in a captain's uniform, led the group. Betsy Ross flag bearer Josh Elliott and SAR flag bearer Noah Black followed. Associate Sean Smith and Compatriot Hansen marched with the group as men-at-arms, and Compatriot Grandy provided drumming. Several high school JROTC groups were represented. A few World War II veterans, as well, as many other veteran groups and community units, paraded to honor those who served our country. President Simpson was on hand to lend support and take photos, and Compatriots Lyle Gingery and McGregor provided shuttle service for those who marched in the parade. The color guard enjoyed burgers afterward.

VIRGINIA SOCIETY

Norfolk Chapter

The Norfolk Chapter again hosted the annual NSSAR commemoration of the Battle of Great Bridge in a formal ceremony in the new museum of the Great Bridge Battlefield & Waterways History Foundation, Chesapeake, Va., on Dec. 7, 2019.

The joint ceremony included the 66th annual wreath laying of the Great Bridge Chapter, NSDAR, during which



representatives of 36 patriotic organizations presented wreaths. Norfolk President Dr. Ken Hawkins and Great Bridge NSDAR Regent Bobbie Gribble shared the podium as moderators. Chesapeake Mayor Rick West read a city council proclamation designating the day as Battle of Great Bridge Commemoration Day, and USN Commander (Ret.) Christopher Pieczynski spoke on the significance of the battle in the context of the Revolution. Virginia Society President Peter Davenport presented greetings from the Virginia Society and, as Chancellor General, represented the NSSAR President General. State Corresponding Secretary Nancy Miller spoke for the Virginia DAR. A combined NSSAR/VASSAR color guard performed magnificently in a variety of regular and militia uniforms. Violin and bagpipe music contributed significantly to this event to honor those who heroically fought on Dec. 9, 1775—the British for their king, and the victorious Virginia and North Carolina Patriots for their liberty and rights.

The Norfolk Chapter and the Virginia Society are already planning for our 10th annual commemoration in December 2020 to recognize this early Patriot victory that proved so significant to the Revolutionary cause. A frontal assault was repulsed by Col. Woodford's 2nd Virginia Regiment, the Culpeper Minutemen. North Carolina and Virginia militias defeated the forces of Tory Governor Dunmore (elements of the regular British 14th Regiment of Foot, the Queen's Own Loyal Virginia Regiment and Dunmore's Royal Ethiopian Regiment), which fled to ships off Norfolk. The ships were soon occupied and burned, expelling all British forces from Virginia and the Chesapeake Bay. Virginians were encouraged to mobilize, declare independence and be the first former colony to establish a constitution and a new state government by June 1776. Soldiers from Virginia, including veterans of Great Bridge, joined Gen. Washington's beleaguered army in time for the Battle of Trenton and brought much-needed food and weapons.

Williamsburg Chapter

The Williamsburg Chapter joined the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation in honoring women in the military at the Governor's Palace Revolutionary War Cemetery on Nov. 10, 2019, the day before Veterans Day. Women who have served or are serving to protect our nation were recognized and honored. Women participating in the program included Major General Celia Adolphi (USA, Ret.), Col. Erin Cluff (USAF), Lt. Cmdr. Karen Sankes-Ritland (USN), Lt. Col.

Robin Phillips (USA, Ret.) and groups of World War II re-enactors from the 1st WAC Able Company.

The Colonial Williamsburg Fife and Drum and the chapter color guard presented colors. Rev. Jan Brown of Bruton Parish Church in Williamsburg delivered the invocation. Past President Harley Steward led the national anthem and the Pledge of Allegiance. An official welcome was given by Katharine Pittman, a nation builder of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, as "Martha Washington." Moderator Steve McGuffin of the Williamsburg Chapter introduced special guests.

Lt. Cmdr. Karen Sankes-Ritland, a training officer on the aircraft carrier USS *George H.W. Bush*, delivered the keynote address. Sankes-Ritland spoke on her 19-year career in the U.S. Navy. Her Marine father insisted she apply to the Naval Academy. Her first assignment was as a surface warfare officer; she is a human resource officer. She met and married another U.S. Navy officer, has four children, and continues to pursue a full career with a family, thanks to the Navy's Career Intermission Program, which began in 2009.

Tom Campbell, a past president of the Williamsburg Chapter and initiator of this Veterans Day celebration, spoke on the history of the Revolutionary War Cemetery and announced the procession of unit flags of those buried there. These honored dead who fought in the siege of Yorktown died of battle wounds and sickness. Ten patriotic organizations presented wreaths. Virginia State President Peter Davenport presented for the Virginia Society SAR, and Chapter President William Greaf presented for the chapter.

Ceremonies concluded with a prayer, the singing of "God Bless America," and the sounding of Taps by Lt. Cmdr. Richard Stoud (USCG, Ret.).

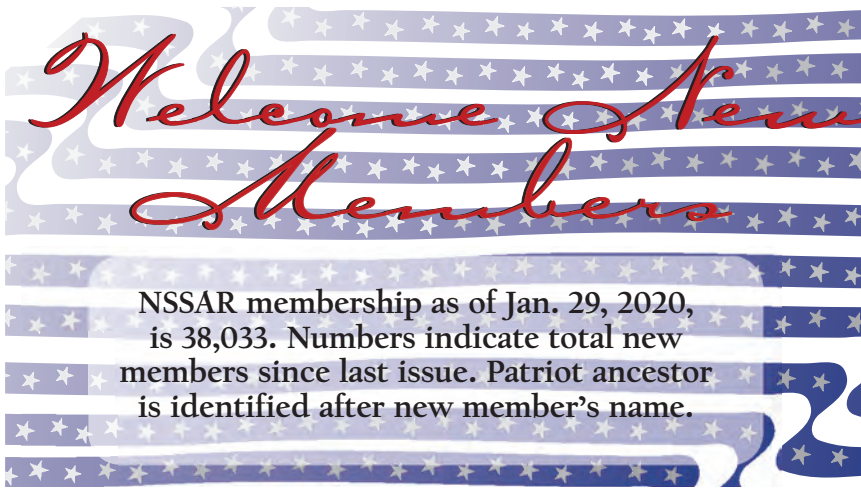
WEST VIRGINIA SOCIETY

Captain Ralph Stewart Chapter

The Captain Ralph Stewart Chapter conducted a flag-raising ceremony during a recent Wyoming East High School soccer game. Emily Lattie and Jackie Tilley, students at Wyoming East, brought it to the chapter's attention that the team did not have a flag to raise before its soccer games. Compatriots Bob Tilley, Calvin Hannah and Bill Lester participated in the ceremony. Tilley gave a short speech, and Hannah and Lester presented the flag to the students.

During the raising of the flag, a player from the visiting team sang the national anthem.





Alabama (21)

Ewell Lafayette Brown, 214356, Thomas Carter
Dennis Wayne Crowe II, 214046, James Wilson
James William Crowe, 214048, James Wilson
Cameron Thorne Crowe, 214047, James Wilson
Nicolas Jordan Gregg, 214353, John Gregg
Zachary Eli Gregg, 214354, John Gregg
Zain Ryley Gregg, 214355, John Gregg
James Donald Hidle, 213839, Richard Byrd
William Holcombe Pryor Jr., 214357,
John Chenoweth
Robert Eugene Riley, 214177, James B. Athey
Jett Lee Riley, 214181, James B. Athey
Paul Robert Riley, 214180, James B. Athey
James Randle Riley III, 214179, James B. Athey
James Randle Riley, 214178, James B. Athey
Michael Lee Riley, 214182, James B. Athey
Scott Matthew Sobota, 214049, Chatten Pollard
Gabriel Elway Sobota, 214050, Chatten Pollard
Daniel Wade Sullivan, 213763, John Mahan

John Marion Taylor, 214045, Thomas Gay
Samuel Thomas Uptain, 213764,
George Uptain
Anthony Clark Windom, 213840, John Hubbard

Arizona (10)

Robert William Christmann, 213842,
Philip Fusselman
Delbert Wayne Hallford, 214131, James S. Dozier
James Stephen Higley, 214130, Brewster Higley Sr.
Russell Randolph Kelley MD, 214129, John Terry
Christian Benjamin Luginbuhl III, 213765,
John Longstreth
Robert Donald McCoy, 214183, David McCoy
William Bradford Perkins Jr., 214134,
Thomas Lothrop
William Bradford Perkins, 214133,
Thomas Lothrop
Lanny Dale Rainey, 214132, Buckner Rainey
Mark William Seifert, 213841, Edward Gray

Arkansas (1)

Willie Ray Williams, 214051, William Wofford

California (33)

Albert Baker, 213977, Anthony Stahler
Joshua James Joseph Mitchell Barger, 213979,
Samuel Cecil
Roger Henry Bates, 214273, Zealous Bates
Karl Warner Blackmun, 213968,
Anthony Winston
Joseph Paul Bowman, 214274,
Benjamin Bucknam
Jon Randall Burk, 213978, David Kirkwood
Jerry L. Bynum, 214275, Solomon Murphree
James Walter Cady, 214358, Eleazer Cady
Gerald Frederick Campbell, 214276,
Samuel Merrill
Victor Thomas Christensen, 213975,
Ensign Chubbuck Jr.
Brayden Victor Christensen, 213976,
Ensign Chubbuck Jr.
Thomas Michael Duffy, 214279,
Juan Pablo Grijalva
Patrick Sean Duffy, 214277, Juan Pablo Grijalva
Michael Timothy Duffy, 214278,
Juan Pablo Grijalva
John Hoyt Handy, 214280, James Bonner
Kevin George Kramer, 213969, Hezekiah Welles
Taylor Edes Krone, 213980, John Overlin
Gregory Pelham Labanowski, 214281,
Augustine Willett
William Vernon Leedy Jr., 214187,
Benjamin Wheat
Jason Alyn Mapes, 214272, William Lokey
Robert Dean McGuire, 213843, Nathan Bassett
Terry Alan Morford, 213970, William Neal
Justin Lee Morford, 213971, William Neal

Continued on page 42



Warren Griswold Dunnavent..... AL 203837
James Deming Otis AZ 194576
George William Welsh AZ 194822
Ernest Floyd Latham CA 127090
Richard Hall Hoskinson CO 172962
William Nathan Ford IN 180158
George Wesley Easter KS 123994
Samuel Thomas Painter KS 213998
Eldon Ralph Weaver KS 123576
Frank Neil Preston KY 188435
Richard M. Hallenus LA 84782
Ollie Delton Harrison Jr. LA 124815
William Harvey Mattison MS 137136

Howell Lee Davis NC 210666
Michael Lodington Soares NC 196084
Austin Clark Wiser NC 98691
Thomas Riley Buckner NM 196229
Donald George Farrand NY 190022
James Louis Berry OH 150671
Thomas Devey Gladden PA 127326
John Colin Schreiber PA 175665
George Joseph Sprenkle PA 160500
Henry Lee "Gabe" Gray SC 214105
Benjamin Klopp SC 198844
John Clement Burdick III TN 131484
Joseph Stephen Davis TN 176731
Carl Vance Leonard TN 164967
James Payne Morgan Sr. TN 190171
Gregory Richard Stuart Stevens TX 214127
Ralph Scott Summerfield TX 133593
Gerald Wayne Elson VA 213961
Arthur Lewis Elson VA 213962
Alonzo Leonard Lacey Jr. VA 164758
Richard Marshall Ludwig VA 150453
Jerome David Traver VA 136029
Frank Roy Bock WA 213835
John Paul Qualls WA 151390
Jesse Parsons McHenry Jr. WV 210513

Continued from page 41

Kevin Clair Morford, 213972, William Neal Kimberly Jon Morford, 213974, William Neal Michael David Morford, 213973, William Neal Gary Todd Peterson, 213845,

Johannes Michael Hoblit
Charles Edward Rice, 214282, James Seals
Ronald Harris Shiflett, 214184, William Ronald Parker Harrison Temple, 214186, John Temple
Kristopher Chase Toler, 213844, Peter David Emrik Wilnier, 214185, Anthony Ricketts
Alan Douglas Winters, 213766, Jacob Woolley

Colorado (20)

Daniel Charles Bryant, 213767, Elisha Smith
Barry W. Emmett, 214188, Jeremiah Gould
Roger L. Francis, 213849, John Holbrook
Joshua Lee Francis, 213850, John Holbrook
Ryland Micheal Francis, 213851, John Holbrook
Douglas Putnam Guthrie, 213770, John Vivian
Kenneth Craig Guthrie, 213769, John Vivian
Matthew Keith Guthrie, 213771, John Vivian
Richard Carl Hoover, 214359, Michael Lower
Jerry Vance Lane, 213848, Enoch Osborne
Hunter Lee Moore, 213855, Michael Blessinger
Eric Russell Moore, 213854, Michael Blessinger
Anthony D. Moore, 213853, Michael Blessinger
Terrence L. Moore, 213852, Michael Blessinger
Chauncey Dale Morris, 214189, Joseph Hall
Douglas Ward Slothower, 214052,

Anthony Sluthour
Robert Francis Smith, 213847, Donald Robertson
Ronald Wade Smith, 213846, Donald Robertson
Wallace Stephen Woodard, 213768,
Joshua Woodard
Zachary James Young, 213981, John Price

Connecticut (2)

Matthew Alexander McDermott, 214284,
William Skaggs
Patrick Michael McDermott, 214283,
William Skaggs

Dakota (1)

Andrew Russell Scribner, 214190, Joseph Russell

Delaware (4)

Steven Wilber Hamilton, 213984, David Bowers
James Burroughs Martin, 213982, Jacob Mechling
James Mechlin Martin, 213983, Jacob Mechling
Allan Lee Pleasanton, 213856, Stephen Lewis

District of Columbia (3)

Kenneth Eugene Click, 213857,
Ulrich Snowberger
Scott David McKinney, 214135, Michael Fuller
Austin W. Spencer, 213858, Reuben Cowles

Florida (46)

Sebastian Allen Alvarez-Breckenridge, 214289,
Robert Brackenridge
Christopher Allen Alvarez-Breckenridge, 214288,
Robert Brackenridge
Robert William Andruss, 214140,
Theodore Andrus
John Attanasio, 213772,
Johannis/John Andrew Hennion
Donald Patrick Barron, 214139, David Litz
Audie Duane Boggs, 214138, Benjamin LeMasters
Brian Keith Bray, 213871, John Lucas

David Allen Breckenridge, 214287,
Robert Brackenridge
Larry E. Bridgham, 214286, Benjamin Witt
Peter Bailey Bruno, 213779, Simon Drake
Theodore Alan Bryan, 214360, William Coram
Kerry Burke-McCloud, 213867, Reuben Grindle
Brenden Jonathan Cassada, 214063,
Joseph Beaman

Jess Jennings Cruikshank, 213987, David Belknap
Christopher Franklin Dalton, 213869,
William Cuttino

Collier James Dalton, 213870, William Cuttino
Zackary Joseph Espat, 214292, Andrew Putnam
Cendric Lee Grondzik, 213988,

Jacobus S. Van Epps
Chad Calle Hansen, 213775, Reuben Weaver
Daniel Hans Hansen, 213774, Reuben Weaver
Burton Henry Harres Jr., 213773, Edward Boone
Travis Joseph Hill, 214060, Samuel Floyd
Millard Adair Hodges, 213776, Joshua Hodges
William Mark Holbrook, 213777, Achilles Crafts
Jonathan Joel Hulett, 214194, John Hulett
Jonathan Miller Hulett, 214195, John Hulett
Jonathan Armistead Humphrey, 214363,

William Armistead
Paul Gary Jarrett, 213778, Josiah Culbertson
Jackson Renz Laino, 213872, Charles Pidcock
William David Monroe Jr., 213866,

Joseph Thompson
Daniel Wesley Morrow II, 214362,
Daniel Lawrence
Daniel Wesley Morrow, 214361, Daniel Lawrence
Garth Owen Nichols, 214290, Daniel Nichols
John Dolan Peacock II, 214059, Nicholas Hewitt
Billy Joe Powers, 214293, Hugh Boyd
Francis Marion Joseph Reid, 214141,
Abraham Fulton

Richard Harrison Renau Jr., 214061,
Thomas Chadwick
Nerbert Nathaniel Sander, 214192,
Christian Thomas

Christopher Robert Sapp, 213868,
William Cuttino
Evan Robert Schroeder, 213986, Jacob Grantier
Larry Douglas Skinner, 214196, Samuel Skinner
John Roy Strawderman, 214191, Elihu Chilcot
Mark Douglas Strobbridge, 214291,

Henry Countryman
Thomas Norman Tomlinson, 213989, Jacob Matter
Daniel Minton Wortmann, 214193, Nathan Pratt
Daniel Mel Zelonka, 214062, William Stitt Sr.

France (4)

Jean Armand, 214066, Jean-Jacques de Trentinian
Jerome Guerard des Lauriers, 214067,
Louis Andre de Beaussier
Edouard Hardy, 214065, Antoine d'Aure
Emmanuel Vallantin-Dulac, 214064, John Steele

Georgia (45)

William Thomas Ansley, 213993, Richard Rivers
Bradley Winfield Barker, 214142,
Christopher Mercer
Jonathan Wayne Barnard, 213791, Austin Stone
William Hamilton Bennett, 213873,
Matthew Singleton
Alvin O. Benton Jr., 214294, Abner Seeley
David Anthony Bill, 214143, Daniel Boone
Harry Logan Boss, 213781, John Funderburgh
William Thomas Boyd, 213990,
Benjamin Hamilton

Robert Milton Brown Jr., 214176,
Nicholas Priester
Joe Whitfield Butler, 214144, Reuben Butler
Stephen Craig Butler, 214145, Reuben Butler
Briggs Thomas Daane, 213782, John Funderburgh
Joseph David Dyes, 213996, Oliver Morton
James Clayton Harris, 213800, James Milwee
Ryan Wayne Hollenbeck, 213787,

Clement Corbin Sr.
Connor Alan Hollenbeck, 213788,
Clement Corbin Sr.

Rusty Ray Horton, 214068, Nathan Bowles
Kevin Michael Karel, 213875, William Pike
Richard Paul Keim Jr., 213876, Alexander Duval
Larry Aden Moore, 213780, Josiah Moore
Martin Douglas Moore, 213995, John Poston
Joseph F. Oelgoetz III, 213789, Nicholas Graffius
Nathan Andrew Potteiger, 213786,

James Thompson
Terry Allen Reynolds, 214197, Francis Flanders
Richard Jacob Ringle, 214366, Mathias Ringle
Richard Cobey Ringle, 214367, Mathias Ringle
Thomas Clark Rogers IV, 213797, James Gilmore
John Herman Roth III, 214365, John Gove
Alonso Thomas Sanchez, 213794, John Brockman
William Kent Sanders, 213994, John Sheffield
Steven Lee Smith, 213796, John Ogletree
Richard Willis Sowle, 213795,

Jonathan/John Green
Thomas Marshall Stewart Jr., 213874, James Ross
Robert Lee Stroud, 213793, John Brockman
Henry Thomas Stroud Jr., 213792, John Brockman
James Eric Thompson, 213783, James Thompson
James Charles Thompson, 213785,
James Thompson
James Barger Thompson, 213784,
James Thompson

William Newton Turk Jr., 213992, William Turk
William Newton Turk, 213991, William Turk
Russell Eugene Ward, 213801, William Ward
Austin Tyler Warren, 213799, Jeremiah Nichols
Patrick Warren, 213798, Jeremiah Nichols
Richard D'Armour Whitten Jr., 213790,
Elisha Hearne
Matthew Albert Winter, 214364, Matthias Eder

Illinois (7)

Stacey Lee Decker, 213878, Luke Decker
Isaac Christopher Gomez, 214298,
Robert Muzzy
James Harold Phelps, 213877, William Wells
Lawrence Samson Speir, 214296, James Crews
Lawrence Earl Speir Jr., 214295, James Crews
John Allen Tuleweit, 213879, Peter LeFevre
Michael John Weaver, 214297, John Simpson

Indiana (19)

Lowell Gregg Black, 213997, William Warren
Gilbert Paul Black, 213880, William Cason
Larry A. Brechner, 214069,
Sebastian Stonebraker
James Clinton Foreman Jr., 213804,
Levin Cooper Sr.
William Rudy Grannan, 214300,
Henry Dixon
Adam Ray Hall, 213803, Enos Browning
Larry Michael Judge, 213809, Rees Shelby
John Dale Langmaid IV, 214369,
Stephen Langmaid
James Carter Langmaid, 214370,
Stephen Langmaid

John Dale Langmaid III, 214368,
Stephen Langmaid
James Peter Mohr, 214299, John Anderson Sr.
Jacob Michael Paschen, 213808,
Nehemiah Wharton
Michael Glen Paschen, 213807,
Nehemiah Wharton
William H. Rowell III, 214070, Ephraim Elder
Fred Milton Teall II, 214148, Oliver Teel
Shane Edward VanDuyne, 213806,
Nehemiah Wharton
Brian Edward VanDuyne, 213805,
Nehemiah Wharton
Stephen Grant Walton, 213802, Henry Connelly
Thomas Calvin White, 214149, John Hopwood

Iowa (2)

Adam Timothy Reinert, 214301,
Isaac Newton Ellis
Douglas Mark Slauson, 214071,
John Van Buskirk

Kansas (39)

Robert Raymond Aldrup, 214198, Abner Haskell
Jarett Burton Amerson, 214201, William Hornor
David Keith Bailey, 214203, Benjamin Hawes
Edwin Lynn Bills, 214004, Sarah Sharp Berry
Lyle Raymond Bracken, 213889, Benjamin Hazen
Corey Duane Brock, 213999, Peter Wakefield
Christian Scott Erichsen, 214302, Jacob Whitman
Logan John Erichsen, 214303, Jacob Whitman
Noah Don Erichsen, 214304, Jacob Whitman
Charles Dennis Fitterling, 214000, Isham Reavis
Jack Wayne Green Jr., 213890, Francis Blackwell
Gary Eldon Grider, 214005, John Grider
Jeffrey Lynn Gross, 214373, Jonathan Blaisdell
Joshua Adam Gross, 214374, Jonathan Blaisdell
Mark Robert Harris, 213882, William Depp
Forest Sirmons Haviland, 213885,
Benadam Gallup Sr.
Christopher Sirmons Haviland, 213884,
Benadam Gallup Sr.
Kent Jay Hoffman, 214006, John Violet
Alvin Sylvester Lenati, 214152, Christopher White
Elwyn Claude Butch Macoubrie, 213887,
Cornelius Atherton
Jeremy Winsor Metz, 214371, Allyn Seymour
Cody Winsor Ira Metz, 214372, Allyn Seymour
Robert Jeffery Mitchell, 214199, William Hornor
William Trent Mitchell, 214200, William Hornor
Tad Erik Musselwhite, 214306, Robert Reed
Rodney Joe Nix, 213888, Zedekiah Drury
Brad Thomas Nuckols, 213881, John Bailey
Samuel Thomas Painter, 213998,
John Himmelright
Brad Anthony Parker, 214375, Timothy Meeker Jr.
Gregory Lyn Potter, 214072, Nicholas Gentry
Patrick Lynn Purvis, 214001, James Glover
Kendall Wade Rathbun, 214305, Robert Reed
Colby Alexander Richard, 214204,
William Arbuckle
Paul Dean Ross, 213886, Peter Worden
David Eugene Salmon, 214202, Abraham Gish
Kenneth Robert Shetlar, 214002, William Bassett
Michael Lynn Shuman, 213883, Samuel Dedman
David Orrin Swindell, 214150, William Polk
Jack Ellsworth Walker, 214151, John Follin

Kentucky (18)

Lincoln Gardiner Amirault, 214376,
John Caldwell

Frank Anthony Bertke, 214206, William Allen
Nick Blevins, 213897, Edward Williams
Noah James Bratcher, 213893, William Pitman
Ralph Lee Bratcher, 213892, William Pitman
Christopher Boyd Carmichael, 214153,
St. George Tucker
Thomas Haddon Graham Clark, 213901,
William Nall
Nicholas Ryan Clark, 213900, William Nall
Robert Lynn Davis Jr., 214205, Benajah Gill
Chad Croft Gahafer, 213899, Larkin Sandidge
Stephen Austin Gahafer, 213898,
Larkin Sandidge
LeRoy William Halter III, 214307,
Henry Hickerson Barksdale
Michael Wayne Harris, 214007, Benjamin Potter
Jesse T. Mountjoy, 213894, William Mountjoy
Michael Brandon Palmgreen, 213895,
William Tongue
Eugene Linwood Strennecky, 214073, Laban Smart
Philip Charles Tardivo, 213891, Aaron Smith
Glenn Peyton Taylor Sr., 213896, George Little

Louisiana (13)

André Neil Blanchard, PhD, 213905,
Jean Rodriguez
Theogene (T.J.) Joseph Blanchard, 213904,
Jean Rodriguez
Hiram Jude Clement, 214074, Manuel Quintero
Stephen Orel Creech, 213810, John Morton
Raymond Bauner Gonzales III, 214210,
David Hembree
Nicholas Bauner Gonzales, 214211,
David Hembree
Paul Howard Guidry, 214208, Ulrich Snowberger
Phillip Steven (Steve) Kubicek, 214308,
William McGaughy
Griffith Chambers Mehaffey, 214209,
Francois Broussard
David Vanstan Meyer, 213811,
Charles Francois Marionneaux
Fred Murry Ott, 213902, John Hitt
Chance Adams Rabalais, 213903, Charles Dean
John Nathaniel Richie, 214207, Jeremiah Peddy

Maine (3)

Arthur Allen Hayes, 214003, James Nesmith Sr.
Henry Elmer Peach, 214008, John Wentworth
Gregory Lee Spackman, 214309, James Kennedy

Maryland (9)

Daniel Ward Bowen, 214154,
Joseph Harrington Dawson
Jeffrey Daniel Cournoyer, 213906,
Christopher Isbell
Andrew George Hoffensetz, 214215,
Mordecai Gist
Adam Trevor Hoffensetz, 214214, Mordecai Gist
Kevin Joseph Nietmann, 213909,
Benjamin Merrill
George Roland Sauble, 214213, Mordecai Gist
Evan Easton Brusilow Solomon, 214212,
James Cochran
Robert Charles Strahl, 213908, John Ruth
David Charles Wright, 213907, James Blair

Massachusetts (7)

Stephen Gregory Elkins, 214009,
Alexander McCown
Kenneth Brooks Hiscoe III, 214377,
Benjamin Rowley

Ryan Bergquist Leary, 214216,
Abraham Ingraham
Leslie Ray Sears III, 213910, Elkanah Sears
James Davide Nicola Topa, 214310, Eber Sherman
Lucas Steven Vivenzio, 214217,
Braddock Peckham
Aidan Christopher Vivenzio, 214218,
Braddock Peckham

Michigan (2)

Jack Radcliffe Istnick, 214378, John Stutler
Eric Robert Lind, 213911, Reuben Bostwick

Minnesota (5)

James Douglas Fiesel, 214155, Peter Davis
Richard Arthur Howey, 213915, Anthony Haskins
Thomas Wayne Shaffer, 213912, Otho Holland
Peter Thomas Shaffer, 213913, Otho Holland
William Lamar Walters, 213914, William Walters

Mississippi (6)

Jeffrey Wayne Cartwright, 214380, John Hoke
Michael Ray Couth, 214379, Adam Dean
Forrest Lee Couth, 214381, Adam Dean
Donald Wiggins Locke, 214219, Benjamin Waller
John Clifford Rogers, 213812, Jedediah Prescott
Logan Douglas Williams, 214311,
Uriah Howard Nanny

Missouri (16)

Russell Lee Bailey, 213813, John Owsley
Douglas Jay Fletchall, 213814,
Christian Showalter
William Dale Given, 214075, William Givens
Jeremy Philip Given, 214076, William Givens
Ezra Washington Grimstead, 214079,
Philip Pendleton
Ezekiel Johnson Grimstead, 214080,
Philip Pendleton
Boaz Marshall Grimstead, 214078,
Philip Pendleton
Donald Andrew Higgerson, 214316,
William Henderson
Henry David Jacobs, 213917, John Smarr
Graham Elliott Jacobs, 213918, John Smarr
Griffin Alexander Knox, 214314, Isaac Lenoir
Christopher Adam Knox, 214312, Isaac Lenoir
Sawyer James Knox, 214313, Isaac Lenoir
Carl Duane McCullough Jr., 214315,
Joseph Alvarez Ortiz
Edward Ira Morehead, 214077, Squire Boone
David Dean Smarr, 213916, John Smarr

Nebraska (3)

Jon Conrad Ketterling, 214220, Rudolph Conrad
Scott David Peterson, 214317, James Emmons
Christopher Brian Peterson, 214318,
James Emmons

Nevada (4)

Paul Gervais Bell III, 214010, John Louis Gervais
Michael Anthony (Mac) Cummins, 214222,
James Truesdale
Christopher Robert Cummins, 214223,
James Truesdale
Michael Joseph Cummins, 214221,
James Truesdale

New Hampshire (13)

Patrick Rosser Bomar, 214385, John Bomar
Jasper Bolan Dancer, 214323, Daniel Boone

Henri Alan Elliott, 214384, David Wilcox
 Albert Eldon Lamson, 214081, Richard Titcomb
 Nicholas Ford Morrow, 214320, Jairus Shaw
 Lucas Ford Morrow, 214319, Jairus Shaw
 Alexander Ford Morrow, 214321, Jairus Shaw
 Oliver William Prout, 214322, Harris Prout
 Cooper Clyde Putnam-Akers, 214382,
 Simeon Burt
 Bradley Ora Putnam-Akers, 214383,
 Simeon Burt
 Christian Jousse Smith, 214324, Silas Proctor
 Jeffrey Scott Sterling, 214224, Hugh Sterling
 Matthew Reed Sullivan, 214156, Nathaniel Estes

New Jersey (25)

Salvatore J. Balsamo, 214229, Dielman Daub
 Craig Walter Coolidge, 213922, Eliakim Littell
 Jonathan James Dorando, 213815, John Hodge
 William Charles Grove, 213923,
 Theobald DeWald Keefer
 Christopher Aaron Grove, 213924,
 Theobald DeWald Keefer
 Colton Joseph Grove, 213925,
 Theobald DeWald Keefer
 Clifford Joseph Laing, 213816, Abram Laing
 James Michael Lehmann, 213921, Matthew Patten
 David Withington Lukens Jr, 214084,
 Philip Mertz
 James B. McNichol III, 214227, Stephen Cutter
 James B. McNichol IV, 214228, Stephen Cutter
 David Marano Merkel, 213926, James English
 Tod Randolph Mershon, 214083,
 Thomas Mershon
 Scott Dean Metzler, 214226, Ezra Green
 William Harold Meyer Jr., 213919, James Hodges
 William Letts Russell III, 214326, John Russell
 Michael Thomson Russell, 214327, John Russell
 Richard Allen Schrader, 214225, Rhodam Rogers
 Andrew Jeffrey Seise, 214082, Joannes Westervelt
 Christian Cullen Shave, 213920,
 Zachariah Curtis
 Gary Richard Smith, 213927, John Farrow
 Trenor Park Turner, 214387, William Floyd
 Thornton Hall Turner, 214388, William Floyd
 Hiland Hall Turner, 214386, William Floyd
 Craig T. Wall, 214325, Edward Wadlington

New Mexico (1)

Christopher Andrew Lauderman, 214230,
 Philip Peter Baker

New York (18)

Bruce Clark Baird, 214055, Francis Downe
 Douglas Wayne Bush, 214058, George Bush
 John A. Cesari Jr., 214053, Jacob Wagner
 John T. Dunn, 213985, William Elting
 Jeffrey Robert Fardink, 213863, Thomas Howard
 Gregory Robert Leonard, 213861, Selah Hubbard
 Robert Joseph Leonard Jr., 213860,
 Selah Hubbard
 David Fillmore Masten, 214056,
 Nathaniel Fillmore
 Cameron Robert Morrill, 213864,
 Jacob George Snell
 Mason James Morrill, 213865, Jacob George Snell
 Thomas Hughes Neely, 214285, Adam Zehner
 Arthur Norman Rutledge, 214137, John Sias
 Alex Santo, 213862, Asa Douglass Sr.
 Jeremy Stephen Shank, 214054, Samuel Wright
 Charles Edward Shoemaker III, 214057,
 Jacob Hyde

Ronald W. Stanley, 214136, James Shepherd
 Charles Thornton Sweeny, 213838,
 Nathaniel Ludington
 Joseph Louis Tellone, 213859, Consider Fuller

North Carolina (29)

Steven R. Arey, 213817, Richard Parker
 Christian Curtis Collins, 214147,
 Jonathan Whitten
 Aubie D. Cooper III, 213930, Phillip Matthews
 Toby Charles Drake, 214157, Jacob Braselton
 Thomas Rush Gelorme, 214390, Ralph Houghton
 Glen Thomas Gustafson, 213929, John Harper
 Evan Stewart Gwyn, 214235, Jonathan Hunt
 Curtis James Hampton, 214328, John Bennett
 Learmond Ardell Hayes Jr., 213818, John Blanks
 Gregory Stewart Ix Jr., 214088, John Hart
 Clark Everett Kessel, 214238, Jonathan Bartlett
 Frederick William Lewis IV, 214237,
 George Glascock
 Frederick William Lewis III, 214236,
 George Glascock
 Daniel Victor Miller, 214146, George Gibson
 Marvin Edward Norris Jr., 213931, Josiah Lewis
 Thomas Jefferson Rush, 214389, Ralph Houghton
 Edward Lee Sedlacek, 213819, David Wood
 Ronald Glenn Sherrill Jr., 214089,
 William Turner
 Owen Conner Sholtis, 214086, Reuben Warriner
 Steven Andrew Sholtis, 214085, Reuben Warriner
 Skyler Andrew Sholtis, 214087, Reuben Warriner
 Thomas N. Silvey, 213820, Caleb Emery
 Edward Michael Southwell, 213928,
 Robert Cleveland
 Talbott Milton Taylor Jr., 214234, John Lucas
 Anderson Thomas Whittaker, 214232,
 Stephen Orcutt
 Russell Scott Whittaker, 214231, Stephen Orcutt
 Anderson Thomas Whittaker, 214233, John Lucas
 Joshua Arlington Wilber, 214391, Abner Winslow
 John Fensley Wilber, 214392, Abner Winslow

Ohio (25)

James Wesley Baker, 214160, Seth Baker
 Daniel Eric Brandt, 214161, John Smock
 David Bruce Christian, 213934, Benjamin Ray
 Jeffrey Randall Edwards, 214330, James Foreacres
 Ronald Earl Erskine Jr., 213823, William Sexton
 Francis Melvin Haines, 214394, William Cherry
 Randolph John Harvey, 214329, Stephen Welton
 James Edward Hilton, 214332, Ichabod Peck
 Daniel Theodore Mace, 214159, John Freshour
 Alex Eugene Mace, 214158, John Freshour
 Tyler Steven Massey, 214091, Francis Tufts
 Colin Andrew McGilvray, 214331,
 Ephraim Terry
 Chad Ryan McKinney, 214239, Simon Riegel
 Noah David Porschart, 214395, John Wetherholt
 Jeffrey Lee Smith, 214333, Benjamin Whitcomb
 Robert Stevens Tufts, 214090, Francis Tufts
 Preston Jack Tufts, 214095, Francis Tufts
 Chad Jonathan Tufts, 214094, Francis Tufts
 Zackary Jonathan Tufts, 214093, Francis Tufts
 Maxwell Robert Tufts, 214092, Francis Tufts
 Tony Keith Virgin, 213821, Rezin Virgin
 Tyler Anthony Virgin, 213822, Rezin Virgin
 Charles Whitaker Watson, 213933,
 Mark Whitaker
 John Richard Wible Jr., 214393,
 Frederick Metzger
 Gerald Eugene Wickham, 213932, Samuel Pringle

Oklahoma (7)

Clint Allen Anderson, 213937, Daniel Boone
 Andrew Graham Banks, 214097, Allen Gay
 William Penn Craig, 213935, James Craig
 Brandon Wayne McLain, 213936,
 Jacob Dreisbach
 Phillip Ray Myers, 214162, John Myers
 Michael David Sheriff, 214096, David Anderson
 Tommy Wayne Thompson, 213967,
 Benjamin Hadsell

Oregon (3)

Donald Wayne Braden, 214011, Charles Heard
 Brett Robert Van Dyke, 214396, Thomas Grow
 David Curtis Wood, 214240, Caleb Jewett

Pennsylvania (28)

Dennis Lee Baum, 213939, Adam Baum
 David Clair Carney, 213941,
 Adam Frederick Helmer
 James Lee Columbus, 214397, Richard Williams
 Jan Peter Cummins, 214019, Richard Caswell
 Paul Frederick Dombrosky, 214241,
 William Johnson
 Neal Thomas Drewry, 214164, Samuel Drewry
 Cameron James Drewry, 214165,
 Samuel Drewry
 Daniel Douglas Foster, 214021, Francis McClure
 Jeffrey Shelly Gicking, 213938, Adam Wagner
 Richard Charles Gretzinger, 213825,
 Rudolph/Rudy Huper/Huber
 Thomas James Haas, 213944,
 Alexander McKitrick
 Matthew Jay Herb Jr., 214166, Samuel Drewry
 Keith James Hicks, 213940, William Coolbaugh
 Daniel Robert Hutton, 214020, John Michael Esh
 William Zachary Kozero, 213943,
 George Leibert
 Frank James Kozero, 213942, George Leibert
 James William Kresge, 214163, Conrad Kresge
 Jeffrey Richard Lehman, 214017,
 Alexander Zartman
 Cullen Geoffrey Andrew Mentzell, 214013,
 Peter Laubach
 Robert Kline Mentzell, 214012, Peter Laubach
 Connor Robert Mentzell, 214014, Peter Laubach
 Trevor Robert Kline Mentzell, 214016,
 Peter Laubach
 Evan Cullen Mentzell, 214015, Peter Laubach
 Charles Edward Sasse, 214018, Christian Knipe
 Edward Eric Spinks, 213824, Jacob Creveling
 Colm Hugh Strain, 214099, George Stocker
 Liam Patrick Strain, 214098, George Stocker
 Jeffrey George Trauger, 214242,
 Christopher Keller

Rhode Island (5)

Anthony Thomas Bateman Jr., 213945,
 Hector Bateman
 Joseph Michael Lariviere, 214022, Daniel Martin
 Kevin Patrick Larkin, 214334, Henry Greene Jr.
 Michael Thomas McWeeney, 214023,
 David Woodmansee
 James Robert Sullivan, 214335, Asahel Gray

South Carolina (21)

Charles Edward Alvis, 214167, Elijah Alvis
 Paul Samuel Andreasen, 214102, John Trimble
 Peter Paul Bachini, 214400, Nicholas Shower
 Robert Alexander Baker, 214337, John S. Demaree
 Bobby Calvin Baker, 214336, John S. Demaree

Eugene Davidson Foster, 214401, Joseph Wofford
Henry Lee Gabe Gray, 214105, Frederick Gray
James Michael Greene, 214399, Joseph James
Ford Justice Grigg, 213826, Elias Alexander Jr.
Michael Patrick Hayes, 214104, Robert Moody
Jeffrey Jackson Holden, 214103,
Ebenezer Mitchell Holden
Hayward Parkins Hood, 214405,
James McGavock
Robert Arthur Mintz III, 214101,
Peter Fisher Sr.
Robert Arthur Mintz II, 214100, Peter Fisher Sr.
Allen Lee Murphy, 213946, James Ramsay
George Creswell Ogden Jr., 214402,
Nathan Glenn
Ronny David Powell, 214338, William Walton
R. Calvert Sherard Jr., 214403, Peter Gibert
Ellie Givan Shuler III, 214398,
Jacob Killingsworth
Harold Alvin Stout Jr., 214404, Thomas Stout
Charles Franklin Vaughan Ed.D, 213827,
William Massey

Tennessee (27)

Christopher Lee Adams, 214407, Timothy Wood
Aaron Wade Ayers, 214406,
Samuel Higginbotham
Eric Todd Basham, 214245,
Jacques Timothe Boucher DeMonbreun
Keith Jeffery Bester, 213829, James Morrison
Frank Douglas Chamberlain III, 214111,
Ebenezer Chamberlain
Donald Heaston Chamberlain, 214110,
Ebenezer Chamberlain
Donald Gene Clayman, 214243, James Hutchins
Tommy Joe Collins, 214171, Peter Kent
Jeffrey W. Erdley, 214342, David McMorris
David Myers Evans, 213828, Thomas Cowing
Sherrell Ray Greene, 214024,
Martin Luther Miller
Gene Franklin Johnson, 214106, Thomas Palmer
Curren Birch Johnson, 214109, Thomas Palmer
Christopher Brett Johnson, 214108,
Thomas Palmer
Tyler Mitchell Johnson, 214107, Thomas Palmer
Edward Walton Johnson, 213956, Dilmus Johnson
Raymond F Knox, 213955, John Lyon
Michael E Knox, 213954, John Lyon
Wayne McIntire, 214244, Gideon Carr
Thomas Edgar Moore, 214340, Lewis Hale
Mark Saalfeld Norris Jr., 214168, Noah Rogers
Andrew Cotter Norris, 214169, Noah Rogers
Guy Bunn Pavey, 213830, John Scales
Daniel Dean Peyton II, 214341, Daniel Peyton
Richard Charles Preston, 214246,
Thomas Preston
James Griswold Sevier, 214339, John Sevier
Hobart A. Tucker Jr., 214170, George Foote

Texas (47)

Jacob Richard Andrews, 214251, John Huggins
Steven John Barber, 214252, John Sawyers
Michael Albert Becker, 214122, Isaac Washburn
Timothy Wayne Birtcher, 214248, William Knight
Sean Patrick Burke, 214112, Robert High
Michael Joseph Burshnick, 213948,
Johannes Willem Youngblood
Logan Tyler Casey, 214028, William Casey
Connor Adrian Casey, 214027, William Casey
Bartley Shawn Casey, 214026, William Casey
David Joe Casey, 214025, William Casey

Jerry Dodd Collins Jr., 213949, George Hallmark
Christopher Daniel De Vilbiss, 214254,
George Devilbiss
Leonard Edward Deal, 213951, Samuel Evans
Norman Edward Elam Jr., 214119, James Dillard
John Stephen Flint, 214125, Jonathan Reed
Harry Mason Galliver III, 213831,
John Crawford Sr.
Aaron Albert Garrett III, 214124, John Covington
James Skinner Gunnin, 214250,
William Harper Sr.
Randy Leon Hall, USAF, 213947, Daniel Rix
Carl Frederick Hedges III, 214258,
Charles Hedges Jr.
Stephen Allan Hensley, 214249, Thomas Costner
Darrell Wayne Holley, 214123, Jacob Burkett
Bryan Houston, 214256, Thomas McCulloch
Barclay Houston, 214255, Thomas McCulloch
Richard Lewis Johnson, 214253, Samuel Johnson
Scott L. Larson, 213950, David Burleson
Michael Anthony Lucich, 214118,
William Blythe
Ross Anthony Lucich, 214116, William Blythe
Richard Anthony Lucich, 214117, William Blythe
Robert Anthony Lucich, 214115, William Blythe
Jerrold David Martin, 214172, Richard Bassett
Brandon Lee Martin, 214173, Richard Bassett
Charles David Ramser, 214257, Henry Taylor
Glenn Edward Ruhl, 213832, Harvey Libby
William Mark Russell, 213952, Stephen Lane
Norman Delane Sanders Jr., 213953,
George Fluker
Terry Norman Slezak, 214113, David Potter
William Stanford Spraitzar, 214247,
Kittrell Munden
Nicholas (Nick) Brendan Stafford, 214114,
Charles Gibson
Gregory Richard Stuart Stevens, 214127,
Moses Stephens
Curtis Brian Stringfellow, 214260, Samuel Davis
Dale Bruce Stringfellow Jr., 214259,
Samuel Davis
Mason Dale Stringfellow, 214261, Samuel Davis
Brent Scott Stringfellow, 214262, Samuel Davis
Reagan Lee van Heyst, 214121, William Winn
Randall van Heyst, 214120, William Winn
Robert Wilson, 214126, Thomas King

Utah (3)

Tracy Lee Otterness, 214408, Philip Kuhns
Tracy Clark Otterness, 214409, Philip Kuhns
Zachary Morgan Tingey, 214343, John Ewing

Vermont (5)

Adam Robert Boyce, 214346, Samuel Adams
Frederick Arthur Churchill III, 214344,
Ichabod Churchill
Kevin John Curtis, 213833, Jacob Curtice
John C. Miller Jr., 214345, Richard Drake Jr.
Kenneth P. Yearman, 214410, Job Reed

Virginia (34)

Johnny Beauchamp, 214036, Abraham Beacham
Robert E Bruce IV, 214347, Dioclesion Davis
Jeffrey Vance Bryant, 214264, William Hooper
James David Button III, 214416, Asa Kinne
Paul Wesley Carlson, 214034, William Bugg
Douglas Cole Charnock III, 214415,
William Colonna
Ryan Christopher Charnock, 214414,
William Colonna

Douglas Cole Charnock Jr., 214413,
William Colonna
Bryan Slade Dunn, 214349, Richard Bass
Josiah Allen Dunn, 214350, Richard Bass
Arthur Lewis Elson, 213962, David Betts
Gerald Wayne Elson, 213961, David Betts
Michael Dale Fortson, 213963,
Thomas Fortson
Ryland Crittenden Gaskins III, 214263,
William Hughlett
James Freeman Heflin, 214265,
Burton Caleb Litton
Jethro Hurt Irby III, 214412, John Stith
Creston Thomas Irby, 214411, Henry Disbrow
Lucas Gary Kaiser, 214175,
Leonard Keeling Bradley
Kurtis James Kaiser, 214174,
Leonard Keeling Bradley
David Arthur Kreager, 214266,
Daniel Flowerree
Brian David Madigan, USA, 214035,
Augustin Fournier
Evans Heath Massie, 214031, Jordan Heath
Andrew Jackson Mills Jr., 213959, Hardy Mills
Charles Albert Mills, 213958, Hardy Mills
Andrew Llewellyn Mills, 213957, Hardy Mills
Mark Edward Neisser, 213834, John Durand
James E. Newsom, 214033, Thomas Harrison
Eric David Newsom, 214032, Thomas Harrison
Charles Alfred Purkins III, 214037,
Alexander Douglass
Mark Steven Slauter, 214030, John Reynolds Jr
Dwight B. Spangler, 214038, Charles Spangler
Jamie Anderson Stalnaker, 213960,
William Cabell Sr.
Derek Campbell Sutton, 214348, Nathaniel Estes
John Wesley Wroten Jr., 214029, William Wishart

Washington (19)

Daniel Alvin Abbott, 214351, John Alexander
Joseph Reza Arya, 214352, John Kyle
Frank Roy Bock, 213835, Frederick Buck
Russell Craig Enyeart, 213966, William Inyard
Conor William Ferrin, 213836, Zebulon Ferrin
Jack Foster, 214267, Thomas Pinson
Peter Michael Griswold, 214044, Elisha Wolcott
Joshua Tadashi Hosfield, 213965, Andreas Shade
John David Hosfield, 213964, Andreas Shade
Morgan John Iacolucci, 214268,
Jonathan Crocker
Spencer Iacolucci, 214269, Jonathan Crocker
Mark Joseph Johnston, 214039, Charles Tripp
Walter Monroe Knowles Jr., 214270,
Alexander Wright
Eric Scott Olsen, 214417, Richard Rue
John Leslie Schilling, 214040, Lazarus Reeves
Timothy Scott Zenk, 214041, Amos Thatcher
William Burnett Zenk, 214043, Amos Thatcher
Michael David Zenk, 214042, Amos Thatcher
Stephen Lee Zirschky, 213837, Abraham Larue

West Virginia (2)

Douglas Lee Jones, 214271, William Woodford
John Caden Leon, 214128, James Archer

Wisconsin (4)

Steven Mark Denis, 214418, Asa Bullard
Frederick LeRoy Vance Jr., 214419,
Richard Shute
Jason Thomas Vance, 214420, Richard Shute
Neil Robert Vance, 214421, Richard Shute



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 every second Saturday at 9 a.m. at Deer Valley Airport Restaurant, Phoenix, Sept.-Nov. and Jan.-May. Contact: Robert Rearley, gramps4osu@cox.net.

☆ **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.

☆ **Phoenix Chapter** meets for lunch every Tuesday at Miracle Mile Deli at 4433 N. 16th St., Phoenix. Meetings are informal and start 11:15 a.m. Contact President Richard Burke at (804) 938-5060.

☆ **Prescott Chapter** meets monthly for lunch, except July and August, at Guacamaya's Mexican Restaurant in Prescott on the second Saturday of the month at noon. A special luncheon with DAR is in November; business meeting is the first Saturday in December. Contact: jcates@npgcable.com

☆ **Saguaro Chapter**, 8:30 breakfast meeting at Golden Corral Restaurant, Surprise, fourth Saturday, Oct.-May. Call (623) 975-4805 for more information.

☆ **Tucson Chapter**, serving Tucson and southern Arizona. Meets last Sat. of month, Sept.-May. Visitors welcome. Contact John Bird at johnfbird@tds.net.

FLORIDA

☆ **Caloosa Chapter**, Fort Myers. Generally meets second Wednesday, Oct.-May at Marina at Edison Ford Pinchers for lunch, 11:30 a.m. For details, call (239) 542-0068, see www.caloosasar.org or email president@caloosasar.org.

☆ **Clearwater Chapter**, North Pinellas and West Pasco. Meets at noon on the third Wednesday, Sept.-May, at Dunedin Golf Club, 1050 Palm Blvd., Dunedin, FL. Call Lew Harris, (727) 542-8383.

☆ **Flagler Chapter**, call (386) 447-0350 or visit www.flssar.org/flssar/flaglersar.

☆ **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. Dinner in Sept. and May; lunch for all others. Contact Scott Breckenridge, (904) 226-9420 or sbreck61@gmail.com.

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

☆ **Miami Chapter**, luncheon meetings at noon the 3rd 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 doughbridges@bellsouth.net.

☆ **Naples Chapter** meets at 11:30 the second Thursday Oct.-May at the Tiburon Golf Club, Airport-Pulling Road and Vanderbilt Beach Road. Guests and prospective members welcome. Call Tom Woodruff, (239) 732-0602 or visit www.NaplesSAR.org.

☆ **Saramana Chapter (Sarasota)**, 11:30 a.m. lunch meeting, third Saturday, October to May except fourth Saturday in April. All visitors welcome. Contact Doug, (941) 302-4746 or dougerbpro@gmail.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**, 11:00 a.m. lunch, first Saturday, Oct.-May, Southern Pie and Cattle, 2583 S.E. Federal Highway (U.S. Route 1), Stuart, Fla. Call (772) 324-3141.

☆ **Villages Chapter** meets at 10 a.m. on the second Saturday of every month at the Captiva Recreation Center, 658 Pinellas Place, The Villages, Fla. 32162. For information, contact

Jim Simpson at (772) 475-8925 or jim.simpson.sar@gmail.com.

☆ **Withlacoochee Chapter** meets at the Citrus Hills Golf and Country Club, 505 E. Hartford St., Hernando, Fla., at 10:30 a.m. on the second Saturday of each month, except June through August. Guests are welcome. Contact Clyde Johnson, (352) 584-8774, or visit www.withsar.org.

GEORGIA

☆ **Atlanta Chapter**, noon, second Thursday at Petite Violette Restaurant, 2948 Clairmont Road NE (Jan., March-June, Sept.-Dec.), jimfreeone@comcast.net.

☆ **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.

☆ **Capt. John Collins Chapter**, Marietta, meets the third Tuesday of each month at Provino's Italian Restaurant, 440-A Barrett Pkwy, Kennesaw, GA 30144. Dinner 6 p.m., meeting 7 p.m. Earl Cagle, (770) 579-2748, ecagle1@bellsouth.net.

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

☆ **Capt. John Collins Chapter**, Marietta, meets the third Tuesday of each month at the Cherokee Cattle Company, 2710 Canton Road. Dinner 6 p.m., meeting 7 p.m. Earl Cagle, (770) 579-2748, ecagle1@bellsouth.net.

☆ **Piedmont Chapter**, 8 a.m. breakfast meeting on the third Saturday at the Roswell Rec Center, Roswell Park, 10495 Woodstock Road, Roswell. Call Bob Sapp, (770) 971-0189 or visit www.PiedmontChapter.org.

☆ **Robert Forsyth Chapter**, Cumming, Ga., 2nd Thursday (except Jan./July). Golden Corral, 2025 Marketplace Blvd. Dinner 6 p.m., meeting 7 p.m. Or see www.RobertForsythSAR.org.

ILLINOIS

☆ **Captain Zeally Moss Chapter** of Peoria, Ill., 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.

MICHIGAN

☆ **Central Michigan Chapter** meets the 2nd Saturday of March, August October and the 3rd Saturday of May and November at 11:15 a.m. at Cheers Neighborhood Grill and Bar, 1700 W. High St. (M-20 W), Mt. Pleasant, MI. Contact Bernie Grosskopf, bgrosskopf@nethawk.com.

NEBRASKA

☆ **Omaha Chapter** meets the second Tuesday of the month at 6 p.m. at Gorats Steak House, 4917 Center Street, Omaha. Guests and family members welcome. Contact the chapter secretary at tup44j@gmail.com.

OHIO

☆ **Marietta Chapter**, luncheon meeting at noon the second Wednesday of Jan., Mar., May, July, Sept., Nov. at The Lafayette, 101 Front St., Marietta, OH 45750. For information, visit www.mariettasar.com or email sfrash_51@hotmail.com.

☆ **The Western Reserve Society** (Cleveland) welcomes all SAR members and their guests to all our functions, including luncheon and evening events throughout the year. Consult www.wrssar.org or www.facebook.com/wrssar for event information.

PENNSYLVANIA

☆ **Continental Congress Chapter**, meetings & dinners Saturday quarterly, York Country Club, York, PA, near Gettysburg & Lancaster, PA, diverse gathering SAR, DAR & guests invited, Robert Gosner, Esquire; rxesq@comcast.net

☆ **Erie Chapter**, luncheon meetings at noon the third Saturday of Jan., March, May, July, Sept. and Nov. Youth Award Book Night, first Wednesday, 6 p.m. Dec. at Erie Maennerchor Club—SAR members and guests welcome. Contact Raynold L. Prusia Sr., (814) 807-1022 or prusia@reagan.com.

☆ **Gen. Arthur St. Clair Chapter** meets every third Saturday at 12:00, Hoss's Restaurant, Greensburg. For information, call (724) 527-5917.

☆ **Philadelphia Continental Chapter**, meetings, luncheons, dinners and functions monthly except July and August. Francis A. O'Donnell, 25 Fox Chase Circle, Newtown Square, PA, odonnell.frank9@gmail.com, www.PCCSAR.org.

TEXAS

☆ **Alexander Hamilton Chapter** meets on the 2nd Saturday every month at 11am at Mel's Lone Star Lanes, 1010 N. Austin Ave., Georgetown, TX. www.txssar.org/AlexanderHamilton. Frank Elrod, President, (512) 931-2484. We meet at the Austin Women's Club in February and September.

☆ **Arlington Chapter** meets the second Saturday of each month at 8:30 a.m. at Southern Recipes Grill, 2715 N. Collins St., Arlington. All are welcome. Our website is www.txssar.org/arlington.

☆ **Bernardo de Galvez Chapter #1** meets the third Saturday of each month at noon at Landry's Seafood Restaurant in Galveston. See our website, bdgsar.org.

☆ **Bluebonnet Chapter** meets at 11 a.m. at Marble Falls Library, 101 Main St., Marble Falls, TX, the second Tuesday, Jan.-May and Sept.-Nov. All are welcome. Contact Chapter President Michael Greco, Lgreco13@gmail.com.

☆ **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.txssar.org/Dallas.

☆ **East Fork-Trinity Chapter** meets 6 p.m., second Thursday each month, 2210 W. Buckingham Rd., Garland. Guests & family welcome. www.txssar.org/EastForkTrinity.

☆ **Heart of Texas Chapter** meets in 2020 on Jan. 11, Mar. 14, May 9, July 18, Sept. 12 and Nov. 14 at the Salado Library. Call Pres. at (254) 541-4130.

☆ **Patrick Henry Chapter** meets on the 3rd Saturday of every month at 11 a.m. at Saltgrass Steak House, 12613 Galleria Circle, Bee Cave, TX, www.austinsar.org, Ken Tooke, President. The meetings change to the Austin Women's Club for the February and September sessions.

☆ **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 Dave Thomas, drthomas2@comcast.net.

☆ **Williamsburg Chapter** meets 11:30 a.m. on second Saturday of every month (except Dec.) at Colonial Heritage Country Club off Richmond Road in Williamsburg. Lunch is \$21 and purchased one week in advance. For more information, visit www.williamsburgsar.org or email James Hess, Jimhess42@gmail.com.

WASHINGTON

☆ **Alexander Hamilton Chapter** meets at 9 a.m., third Saturday of the month, except July, Aug & Dec. at Johnny's at Fife, 5211 20th St. East, Fife, Wash. Email leemerz99@yahoo.com.

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

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

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