

FALL 2020
Vol. 115, No. 2

THE
SAR
MAGAZINE
Sons of the American Revolution



Zoom!

The Modern-Day Town Crier



THE SAR MAGAZINE

Sons of the American Revolution



The Gen. Anthony Wayne and Pittsburgh chapters, Pennsylvania Society SAR, collaborated with Boy Scout Sam Everson, Troop 400, on his Eagle Scout project. See story on page 35.

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Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, "When You Are Traveling" does not appear in this issue.

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Working Virtually

Compatriots:

It is heartening to see so many states and chapters hosting their events virtually. While this forum is not our preferred way of conducting business and hosting events, we must continue our society's work during this time. Also, looking on the bright side, many more compatriots, who may not be able to travel to events for one reason or another, have the opportunity to join in on the virtual meetings from the comfort of their homes. I know that all of us miss the social aspect of these events and are eager to resume our "normal" schedules, and I hope we can do so soon.

To say that I have been busy these last few months is an understatement. Along with the National Society's business and all it entails, I have attended numerous virtual meetings and events on every level. Due to conflicts, I have not been able to participate in entire meetings sometimes, but I have endeavored to "show up" to as many meetings as possible. I thank all the states and chapters that have sent me invitations.

On Saturday, Sept. 26, our Fall Trustees Meeting was held virtually for the first time. Committee chairs submitted their reports, and many issues were discussed. One crucial topic on the agenda was a proposed change to allow for a virtual congress in the future, should it be necessary. I want to thank Chairman Mike Elston and the Bylaws Committee for their work on this proposal. Thanks also to Secretary General Davis Wright, Paul Callanan and David Perkins, who organized and managed the Zoom Trustees Meeting.

In October, the National Headquarters would typically have hosted our Volunteer Appreciation Luncheon, at which we thank each volunteer individually and present them with the Lafayette Medal. Colleen Wilson, director of the SAR Center, is working to ensure that our volunteers receive their medals along with a thank-you letter from me, and is posting an article on the SAR website. Thanks to Colleen for her thoughtful work in ensuring that these individuals are recognized this year.

I am sure that many of you have seen on the news that Louisville is one of the many cities experiencing unrest. We have taken measures to ensure that our headquarters remains safe during these protests. The Minuteman Statue out front has been covered. Work on the façade of the building was scheduled to commence on or around Oct. 26. This work was approved at the Trustees Meeting held Aug. 29.

I want to take this opportunity to ask that each

compatriot consider a donation to our Education Center and Museum project through the Liberty Tree Campaign. Many articles in past issues of *The SAR Magazine* describe the project we are undertaking at our headquarters, highlighting the design and showcasing the impressive collection of artifacts we have acquired. It is our goal to have this up and running by 2026 for the 250th anniversary of our nation's founding. Now, more than ever, in these times when the history of our country is under attack, it is our responsibility to our ancestors to ensure that the story is told accurately. Since many in-person events have been canceled and travels curtailed, perhaps the money that would have been spent on these travels could be donated to this important educational project.

I would also like to take this opportunity to remember three-term Librarian General Mike Wells of the Alabama Society. Mike was a dedicated member who was active in SAR on the chapter, state and national levels. He sat on and chaired many committees. Mike served as Alabama state president and as VPG of the Southern District. We were fortunate to have such a knowledgeable person in this position. He applied his expertise in genealogy and led in the development and building of the National SAR Library. Mike was honored with the Minuteman Award, the highest award in our society. He was a friend to many of us, and he will be missed. To his wife, Liz, and his family, and to our

Alabama compatriots, we extend our deepest condolences.

Lastly, I would like to address an issue that has generated many emails to our executive director and me asking the SAR to make an official statement and stand against the removal of historical statues and our history's destruction. Our organization is a 501(c)(3), and as such, we would jeopardize our standing if we became involved in this type of debate. This does not preclude any member from taking a stand; however, it cannot be under the umbrella of the SAR on any level. What we, as a society, can do is to continue the work of promoting our mission.

Sheila and I would like to wish one and all a happy, healthy and peaceful holiday season.

John Thomas Manning
President General

One positive of holding virtual events is that many compatriots who would not have been able to attend meetings can now do so from the comfort of their homes.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Words can't express my appreciation of how well Stephen Vest and Larry Stevens documented my drawings (Summer 2020 issue, page 12). Thank you for capturing my essence as expressed through my work.

I am attaching my reaction that I drew after I read the article. I have a moustache and a beard now.

Thank you again.

James J. Johnson, Denton, Texas



James J. Johnson's self-portrait

☆☆☆

I enjoyed the Spring 2020 issue, particularly the articles "Prince Estabrook" and "Creole Gumbo" on the connections and contributions of African Americans to the American Revolution.

Thank you for highlighting the diversity of our nation's history and its people. These stories also show how surprising and exciting genealogy can be.

Wes Isley, Mecklenburg Chapter, Charlotte N.C.

☆☆☆

As an SAR member since 1975, I look forward to every issue of *The SAR Magazine*. I especially appreciated Chaplain General Rev. Dr. David J. Felts' article in the Summer 2020 issue "Chaplains and the Revolutionary War" (page 20).

Although I am a direct descendant of a number of Patriot warriors, I joined SAR based on my ancestor Rev. Daniel Marshall's service as chaplain to the Georgia troops. His faithful preaching of the word and wise counsel were encouragement to Elijah Clarke's men. Marshall (1706-1784) was 70 years old at the outbreak of the war. That should be an encouragement to all of us senior compatriots to stay in the battle, spiritual and otherwise.

Wayne T. Elliott, Blue Ridge Mountains Chapter, Georgia Society

☆☆☆

I read with much interest Chaplain General Rev. Dr. David J. Felts' article, "Chaplains and the Revolutionary War." If our fellow members have not read it, I commend highly the article to them.

The role pastors, chaplains and theologians played in the

CORRECTION

In a story about the Statia Day festivities in the Summer 2020 issue of *The SAR Magazine*, Missouri Compatriot Richard "Dick" Bryant was misidentified, page 22.

Revolutionary War is not to be underplayed. Dr. Felts has done the SAR a great service by calling to our attention that the Revolutionary War was considered to be "holy enterprise." There was nothing secular about the sacrifice being asked of the Patriots and especially the patriotic clergy.

One Patriot I would add to Dr. Felts' constellation is the Rev. Dr. James Hall, a Presbyterian who established (ca. 1750) the Fourth Creek Meeting House, Rowan County, N.C. and who studied at Princeton under the Rev. Dr. John K. Witherspoon. From his pulpit, Dr. Hall inspired a number of his members to join the North Carolina militia, a cause he understood to be not merely a political movement but an act of faith, a spiritual undertaking.

Gus Succop, Mecklenburg Chapter, North Carolina Society, Davidson, N.C.

☆☆☆

I enjoyed Chaplain General Felts' article "Chaplains and the Revolutionary War," especially his comments about Rev. Dr. John K. Witherspoon, the esteemed early president of Princeton. One of Witherspoon's students, Samuel Doak (class of 1775), was a Presbyterian minister who founded the Salem Presbyterian Church in 1780 and later Washington College southwest of Jonesboro, Tenn.

As Col. John Sevier and Col. Isaac Shelby were gathering their Overmountain Men at Sycamore Shoals, Tenn., on Sept. 25, 1780, to march against Ferguson at the Battle of Kings Mountain (Oct 7, 1780), Sevier asked Samuel Doak to bless the troops with a prayer. At his prayer's conclusion, Doak likened the venture to the battle Gideon fought against the Midianites and exhorted them as good soldiers to wield "The Sword of the Lord and of Gideon!"

Another of the Overmountain Men, Col. Benjamin Cleveland, joined Sevier's, Shelby's and Col. William Campbell's men as they were marching to battle. Cleveland brought his brother, Rev. John Cleveland, the pastor of the Brier Creek Baptist Church north of Wilkesboro, and asked him (along with James Coffee and George McNeill) to stand at the bottom of Kings Mountain and pray for them during the battle. The "rebels" won the Battle of Kings Mountain and went on to defeat the British again at Cowpens on Jan. 17, 1781.

John W. Arnett, Louisville Thruston Chapter, Kentucky Society, Louisville, Ky.

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.

Destination: Pacific Northwest

131st Annual Congress

Renton, Washington

Wednesday, July 7, through Thursday, July 15, 2021



After the COVID-19-driven cancellation of the 130th Annual Congress in Richmond, Va., SAR compatriots across the country are especially eager for the 2021 Congress to arrive—and the Washington Society is working “full steam ahead” to host an unforgettable experience. The site will be in Renton, Wash., a distant suburb of Seattle just 12 minutes from the Seattle-Tacoma (SEATAC) International Airport, in the beautiful Pacific Northwest. Forget those stories of the rainy weather—July is the area’s optimum month, with average highs in the mid-70s, lots of sunshine, blue skies and 16 hours of daylight! And please, do not be concerned about safety—the protests you may have seen on television are confined to a small part of downtown Seattle located more than 20 miles

away. Finally, while the COVID-19 environment is an uncertainty, be assured that the 131st Annual Congress will fully comply with the State of Washington health directives. As before, NSSAR will closely monitor the situation and make the final decision on holding the Congress, should COVID-19 persist.

Now for the specifics! Here’s a synopsis of what you can expect during your visit (find full details at the WASSAR 2021 Congress website, www.2021sarcongress.org):

Hotel – Congress will be held in the Hyatt Regency Lake Washington at Seattle’s Southport in Renton. This magnificent hotel, a winner of the coveted AAA Four-Diamond Award, is located on

the southwestern shore of beautiful Lake Washington, where you can watch sailboats skim the water in the shadow of Mount Rainier. The hotel features an outdoor seating area facing the lake, a full-service restaurant, and conference facilities where all the official Congress meetings and ceremonies will take place. Online reservations can be made at <https://www.hyatt.com/en-US/group-booking/SEARL/G-SONS>, and those who prefer to call in can dial 1-800-233-1234 and ask for the National Society Sons of the American Revolution rate of \$205 per night, with tax.

Host Reception – The traditional Saturday-night Host Reception will be held from 6-10 p.m. at the Museum of Flight, about a 20-minute bus ride from the hotel. The museum is the largest private air-and-space museum in the world, drawing more than 500,000 visitors annually to view more than 150 aircraft. The Host Reception will feature a full meal, with tables located under the wings of the iconic SR-71 Blackbird aircraft in the Great Gallery. You will likely never socialize in a more unique setting!

Tours – Early arrivers on Friday, July 9, can visit either the Museum of Flight to explore the myriad displays or join the Tillicum Village Tour, where you'll travel by Argosy boat to Blake Island and enjoy roasted salmon prepared over an alderwood fire while learning about the region's Native Americans. On Saturday, a Seattle City tour will include the iconic Pike Place Market and the Chihuly Garden and Glass Museum adjacent to the Space Needle. Pike Place Market is one of the oldest continuously operating farmers' markets in the United States, and the Chihuly venue hosts some of the world's most fascinating glass art and other artifacts by internationally renowned artist Dale Chihuly. On Wednesday, visit the Chateau Ste. Michelle, the oldest winery in Washington State and the world's leading

producer of Riesling. Other tours under consideration include the Boeing Wide-Body Assembly Plant in Everett (north of Seattle), home of the largest building by volume and where the Boeing 747, 767, 777 and 787 (Dreamliner) are assembled. A Seattle Mariners professional baseball game is also a possibility, depending on the 2021 schedule.

Meetings – Convenience is the byword! All meetings, competitions and awards ceremonies will take place in the Hyatt Regency complex, as will the Sunday Memorial Service, First Ladies Tea and the President General and Installation banquets.

Ladies Luncheon – Always a highlight of Congress, the Ladies Luncheon will be held at either the Golf Club of Newcastle or the Seattle Yacht Club. Either venue will provide a truly memorable experience. Details to be announced.

Alaskan Cruise – Finally, the Washington Society is delighted to offer a post-Congress cruise aboard the *Royal Princess* cruise ship from July 16-24. On Friday, July 16, participants will travel by bus from the Hyatt Regency to beautiful Vancouver, Canada, where they will spend the night in the luxurious Westin Hotel (or a similar deluxe downtown hotel) and embark on the cruise ship the next morning. Take advantage of this golden opportunity to join fellow compatriots in seeing firsthand the beauty of Alaska and its glaciers, and enjoy special events designed just for our group. A full brochure, including registration information, can be found on the Washington SAR 2021 Congress website at www.2021sarcongress.org.

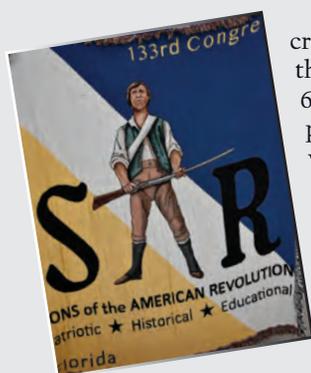
Registration for Congress begins around May 15 via the NSSAR 2021 Congress website. Mark your calendars today and get ready for an unforgettable Congress in the stunningly beautiful Pacific Northwest!

Congress Fundraiser

The Florida Ladies Auxiliary's major fundraising project for the 2023 Congress is throws with the classic Minuteman logo.

This project will fund the Auxiliary's responsibilities for the hospitality room, banquet decorations and other activities during Orlando's 133rd Congress.

Throws make perfect holiday gifts for your favorite SAR members.



The Throw Blankets Company created these custom-woven, made-in-the-USA (North Carolina), 50- by 60-inch, 100-percent cotton, prewashed throws with fringe all the way around. Throws can be ordered now. The cost is \$70 per throw, plus shipping.

Send orders to Laura Zavalia, treasurer, LAFLSSAR, 1648 Jupiter Cove Drive, #411, Jupiter, FL 33469. Make checks out to LAFLSSAR.

Add \$15 if you want it sent to a

Florida address or \$20 for out-of-state orders.

Please make the notation "2023 Congress" on your check.

Nominating Committee

The Nominating Committee, as defined in Bylaw No. 20, interviews and considers General Officer and Foundation Board candidates and reports a slate of nominees at the Spring Leadership Meeting. As detailed in Bylaw No. 19, section 1 (a), the Nominating Committee is composed of five former Presidents General, four state society presidents and two national trustees.

The chairman is President General (2018-19) Warren M. Alter (Arizona). He is joined by Presidents General Lindsey C. Brock (Florida), Larry T. Guzy (Georgia), Judge Thomas E. Lawrence (Texas) and J. Michael Tomme Sr. (Florida).

Elected by the Council of State Presidents were Mark S. Norris (Tennessee), Bobbie Arthur Hulse (Kansas), Michael L. Tieman (Oregon) and David J. Felts (Pennsylvania). If any of those elected are unable to serve, they will be replaced by the following alternates: Edward S. Hoak (Massachusetts), Jeffrey D. Thomas (Virginia) and Joe R. Hamill (Oklahoma).

Trustees appointed by President General Jack Manning are Derek J. Brown (California) and Daniel K. Woodruff (South Carolina).



Recruitment, Retention and Recovery

BY DOUGLAS C. COLLINS,
REGISTRAR GENERAL (2019-2021)

As many of us learned in grade school, the “Three Rs” were the foundations of our early education. These are, of course, reading, writing and arithmetic. Attributed to Sir William Curtis in a 1795 speech, it was presumed one had to master these three subjects to be successful.

Similarly, the Sons of the American Revolution’s successful growth will require the focus of a distinctive new set of “Three Rs”: Recruitment, Retention and Recovery.

We have a good handle on recruitment. There are 4,000–5,000 new member applications annually. Recruitment is one of the keys to organizational growth, and we must not lose focus on encouraging men to join the SAR. Additional emphasis should be placed on younger members, or those

men younger than 60 years old, the average age of our membership. Only 20 percent of our current membership is younger than 40, with less than 10 percent ranging from 41-50 years old. With the Semiquincentennial less than six years away, we have a unique opportunity to reach out to men of all ages as this milestone in our nation’s history quickly approaches.

Member retention poses a bit more of a challenge. Every state society should have in place a program to encourage the retention of its members. As this is most effective at the chapter level, there should be an emphasis placed at that level. The Mentorship Program, introduced by President General J. Michael Tomme (*The SAR Magazine*, Vol. III, No. 1, Summer 2016), is one of the best programs to implement. It is recommended that a new member be teamed up with an established member to show him the “ropes” and assimilate within the organization. The expectation is that the new member’s continued involvement will increase, and his SAR

experience will be enhanced and more fulfilling. Of equal importance is ensuring that there is a program geared toward including the ladies, whether it is supporting a Ladies Auxiliary, presentation topics or programming introduced to encourage the ladies' participation. Overall, due to non-renewals (or drops), our growth annually is small, even with thousands of new members joining every year. Mentorship is key to helping members become engaged.

A considerable opportunity often overlooked is the recovery of a member who has previously dropped his membership. Members drop their membership for various reasons, such as financial issues, disengagement or disinterest. There is only so much that can be done about the financial drops. Excluding the 600-700 annual losses attributed to death, there remains a large pool of members each year to reach out to for re-engagement. These drops provide an excellent population of men to embrace. It is estimated that there are approximately 2,500 unengaged members annually who could be reinstated. This amounts to 10,000 men over the last four years. These compatriots took the time and effort to become SAR members. It is unimaginable that they are completely disinterested in SAR membership, considering their efforts to join in the first place. We need to reach out to these men and engage that relationship to show how they can be valuable, involved members.

Each member needs to take it upon himself to encourage a family member, a friend or a former member to join and engage with the SAR. The goal of 64,000 members by 2026, as announced by PG Larry Guzy at the 2017 Congress in Knoxville (*The SAR Magazine*, Vol. 112, No. 1, Summer 2017), seems daunting; however, if only 50 percent of the organization is successful in engaging one member—just one person—our membership would swell to more than 55,000.

With President General Manning's blessing, we are rolling out a State Challenge Program with a focus on recovery. Awards for the recovery of members who have been dropped for more than one year will be presented at various levels within the SAR. These awards will be given to state societies, according to size:

- 1) Societies with more than 1,000 members;
- 2) Societies with 500-999 members;
- 3) Societies with 200-499 members; and
- 4) Societies with fewer than 200 members.

There will be awards within each size grouping for the Largest Number of Recoveries and the Largest Percent of Recoveries based on the post-annual reconciliation membership total for each state society as of Jan. 1 of each year.

Tabulations and calculations for this award will be made by the Registrar General and forwarded to the chairman of the Membership Committee by Apr. 1, for final approval by the committee. The award will consist of a certificate and a streamer.

Will you join us in this challenge?



RESEARCH LIBRARY HONORED

The Sons of the American Revolution Genealogical Research Library was named a 2020 Travelers' Choice Winner by TripAdvisor.com.

In notifying the SAR of the honor, the Massachusetts-based company said, "Each year we comb through reviews, ratings and saves from travelers everywhere, and use that information to award the very best. You're part of an exclusive group (in the top 10 percent of attractions worldwide)."

"Ironically, we won such a great award when the pandemic prevents most people from getting here," said Library Director Joe Hardesty. "It's an honor to be recognized, and we do work hard to make our library a Traveler's Choice. Those who do come are happy they have."

A side effect of the award is that it led the



Library Director Joe Hardesty

Louisville Convention and Visitors Bureau to create a three-dimensional, 360-degree tour that can be found on the SAR website or by visiting <https://map.threshold360.com/8416070>.

"All I've been able to say is 'wow,' when it comes to the virtual tour," Hardesty said. "It's amazing."

A Win-Win Scenario

Donating appreciated stock directly to a charity is a tax-smart way to give

By PHIL BOYD
DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR

Given that the Dow Jones Industrial Average rose from about 18,000 in March 2015 to roughly 22,000 in March 2020, you are likely to realize a taxable profit on the sale of assets you purchased in the past five years. You may be facing a choice: pay the capital gains tax or make a charitable donation of your appreciated stock. The second option could benefit both you and the National Society Sons of the American Revolution.

If you plan to make a relatively substantial contribution to your church, college or the SAR Foundation, consider donating appreciated stock instead of cash. Your tax benefits from the donation can be increased, and the SAR



will be just as happy.

Donating stock directly to charity is a tax-smart way to give. By donating appreciated stock, you are giving 20 percent more than if you sold the stock and donated cash. The reason is simple: avoiding capital gains taxes. The maximum federal capital gains tax rate is 20 percent on long-term holdings.

The general rule is that the deduction for a donation of property to charity is equal to the donated

property's fair-market value. The donated property is "gain" property, so the donor does not recognize the gain. These rules allow for the "doubling up" of tax benefits: a charitable deduction, plus avoiding tax on the appreciation in the value of the donated property.

Example: Warren and Nancy are members of the SAR

Who's on Zoom?

Our crack staff of reporters, led by Compatriot Quinton Z. Quakenbush of the Private Fitzgibbins Grubbs Chapter of the Fredonia Society, recently released the official transcript of a Zoom meeting that never happened:

"In relation to the motion, I would move to call the question."

"You don't want to do that ... That will require a second."

"Being that it comes from a committee, it doesn't require a second."

"No, not the original motion—but your motion to call the question."

"Which question?"

"You've made a motion to call the question, which ends the debate, but requires a second and a vote before we can take action on the original motion."

"The previous motion or the original motion?"

"Well, since it was the first motion, I guess you could say it's the original motion."

"Can we ask for a ruling from the chair?"

"I don't believe that requires a motion."

"Are you sure?"

"I'm nearly certain, but maybe you should ask for a ruling from the chair on that, too."

"Are you serious?"

"No, I'm not serious. We don't even have a quorum."

"Well, I was told we don't need a quorum for a called meeting. It's in the bylaws."

"Who told you that?"

"Who did."

"Who?"

"Absolutely."

"Who is the chair?"

"Who is the chair?"

"Yes."

"Would you feel better if the original motion were tabled?"

"I'd rather it be tabled than go to the chair."

"What if we bring it up before the cabinet?"

"Shaker cabinets are known for their function and symmetry."

"What does that have to do with the original motion?"

"Did you know *ebeniste* is French for 'cabinet-maker?'"

"Who told you that?"

"Who's not French. When it comes to cabinets, he couldn't tell you the difference between Rustic and Early American Colonial."

"I'm pretty sure that's not in his purview."

"Shaker furniture, which comes from an egalitarian religious community, is rooted in the tradition that the needs of the community outweigh the creative expression of the designer."

"Are we in the midst of a joke or an analogy?"

"If anything, we're in an allegory or an extended metaphor."

"I believe your claims are baseless."

"So are my cabinets."

and DAR, respectively, and plan to donate \$10,000 to each of their organizations. Each also owns \$10,000 worth of stock in Hey, I'm Patriotic, Inc., which he or she bought for \$2,000 several years ago.

Compatriot Warren sells his stock and donates the \$10,000 cash. He gets a \$10,000 charitable deduction but must report his \$8,000 capital gain on the stock.

Nancy donates her stock directly to the DAR. She gets the same \$10,000 charitable deduction and avoids any tax on the capital gain. The DAR is just as happy to receive Nancy's stock as it would have been to receive cash, and immediately sells the stock for its \$10,000 value. The happiness expressed on D Street in Washington is slightly higher-pitched but just as loud as it would have been on West Main Street in Louisville.

Caution: While this plan works for Nancy in the above example, it will not work if the stock has not been held for more than a year. It would be treated as "ordinary income property" for these purposes, and the charitable deduction would be limited to the stock's \$2,000 cost.



Many investors have stock they want to hold for the long term, and appreciation confirms that belief, but it also can set the stage for substantial gains. Consider donating some of your appreciated shares and buying new shares to reset your cost basis at the current, higher price, which reduces your future capital-gains tax exposure as the stock continues to grow.

If a review of your investments' gains and losses shows that it's time to rebalance your portfolio to maximize its performance and optimize for risk, donating stock may help. Put your capital gains to work for the SAR.

Discuss this charitable-giving method, including the limitations and potential problem areas, with your investment advisor.

If your advisor suggests that you proceed, give me a call at (502) 315-1777 at your convenience.

Remember, to be eligible for a charitable deduction for 2020, donations need to be received by Dec. 31. Since some assets take time to transfer, initiate your transactions as early as possible.

Note: Thomson Reuters/Tax & Accounting and Fidelity Charitable contributed to this article.

SAR Education Center and Museum *Liberty Tree Campaign*



Over \$250,000 has been donated but we need YOUR help to reach the next milestone of \$300,000 by the 130th Congress.



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

Washington, Christmas and the Revolution

*Address delivered by Dr. John C. Wakefield, immediate past Chaplain General,
to the Kings Mountain Chapter, SAR, Johnson City, Tenn., on Dec. 12, 2019*



Throughout its history, our country has all but deified George Washington. For decades, pictures of Washington hung in the parlors of homes and public offices. Sometimes, companion pictures of George and Martha were displayed.

Many Americans have read biographies of Washington. These books often describe him in heroic terms. Indeed, he was the great hero of the American Revolution and of the first years of the republic.

Remembering Christmases with the Washingtons allows us to honor them and to realize that they were human like the rest of us, and that they celebrated this great holiday like the rest of us. Let us focus on their social lives and exalt their honorable deeds at Christmas.

A celebration of Christmas would have been a relatively new matter to George and Martha Washington. Festive celebrations at that time of the year were frowned on by many Colonists. By 1773, however, a Colonist in Virginia would write, "When it grew to [sic] dark to dance ... we conversed till half after six. Nothing is now to be heard of in conversation, but the Balls, the Fox-hunts, the fine entertainments, and the good fellowship, which are to be exhibited at the approaching Christmas."

George Washington had much to celebrate at Christmastime during the Revolutionary War years. Before Christmas 1775, Congress established the American Navy, and King George III announced the closing of the American Colonies to all commerce and trade. Just before Christmas 1776, Congress learned that France's support was forthcoming.

Christmas 1781

The Washingtons had a bittersweet and subdued Christmas. Washington and his troops had just defeated Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown in the last major battle of the Revolution, which was certainly a cause for celebration. The Washingtons had Christmas dinner at the home of a friend in Philadelphia. George Washington wrote, "Mrs. Washington is better than I could have expected after the heavy loss she met with," referring to the death of Martha's son, John Parke Custis. We honor the Washingtons, but they faced the same calamities we sometimes face. They were human, too.

Christmas 1783

Before Christmas, Washington received word that the peace treaty with Great Britain had been signed, and the American Revolution was officially over. He rode to Annapolis to meet with Congress and to surrender his commission. He purchased some Christmas presents for his return to Mount Vernon: a locket, three pocketbooks, three thimbles, three sashes, a dress cap, a hat, a whirligig, a fiddle and a gun. On that Christmas, Gen. Washington returned to civilian life.

Christmas 1786

On Christmas 1786, Martha Washington had made a "Yorkshire Christmas Pie" from her cookbook, a

well-known and popular cookbook in England, which called for a bushel of flour. The directions said that the walls of these pies would need to be "well built."

The day after Christmas of that year, George Washington wrote to a friend that they had served "one pie yesterday on which all the company (and pretty numerous it was) [there were at least nine people present] were hardly able to make an impression."

Christmas 1787

At Christmastime that year, Washington went fox hunting and otherwise spent quiet time with family and friends. On Christmas Eve, he worked. On Christmas Day, he gave 15 shillings to the servants.

Christmas for President Washington—1789

The Washingtons had rented a home in New York and stayed there for Christmas. Again, Washington worked on Christmas Eve. He met for a time with Gen. Henry Knox, the Secretary of War. He then went to the Christmas Eve Service at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in New York. This church building, by the way, exists to this day. It is known as The Little Church that Stands because it remained when much larger buildings all around it were falling on 9/11. In the afternoon on Christmas Day, the Washingtons entertained visitors.

Back at Mount Vernon, the servants were given four days off at Christmas, a practice carried out by the Washingtons every year. We can be encouraged that they seem to have exhibited consideration to their servants.

Christmas for George Washington in Retirement—1797

On Christmas 1797, George Washington worked on his accounts relating to the plantation. He wrote a letter to Thomas Law, the husband of Martha Washington's granddaughter. At the end of the letter, he wrote, "We remain in status quo, and all unite in offering you and yours the compliments of the season; and the return of many, many more, and happy ones."

Christmas for George Washington in Retirement—1798

No young people were at Mount Vernon on Christmas 1798. George and Martha Washington would spend their final Christmas together, with no other visitors. At Christmastime, George Washington wrote a letter to George Washington Lafayette, announcing the upcoming marriage of Martha's granddaughter, Nelly. The wedding was to take place on Feb. 22, George Washington's 67th birthday. George Washington lived through the year but died 11 days before Christmas 1799.

The Best of "Washington, Christmas and the Revolution"

Notice some significant omissions in this article? How about the winter at Valley Forge and the



Mount Vernon

Washington, Christmas and the Revolution continued

Delaware River crossing—followed by Washington’s decisive victory at Trenton?

Washington led a ragtag army of 11,000 men to Valley Forge just before Christmas 1777. Their story is an incredible one of sickness and calamity, but also a Christmas story of survival, courage and victory. After that Christmas, George Washington and his men would reverse the course of the Revolution.

Washington’s first order of business at Valley Forge was to instruct the men to build log huts in which to pass the winter months. Twelve or more men lived in each of these 16-by-14-foot huts, with dirt floors, for the cold Pennsylvania winter. Sometimes, only a sheet was used across the doorway to keep out the cold weather. While the huts were being built, Washington refused to live anywhere except in his tent.

Picture the circumstances surrounding that encampment at Valley Forge. Washington was contending with Congress for provisions for the troops. He also was seeking Congress’ official control of the troops he was trying to lead, but Congress stripped Washington of some of his power over those troops. Washington was dealing with a series of recent losses in battle. The reports to Washington were increasingly bleak.

At Valley Forge, many men were suffering from malnutrition. They were weary from battles lost. This would not be a Christmas with family. This would not be a Christmas of parties, games and gifts. Washington was undoubtedly discouraged. Yet he continued his regular worship practice—an expression of hope over the discouragement during that Christmastime.

Valley Forge was also the setting for one of the most touching and encouraging incidents involving Christmas, Washington and the American Revolution. We allow Isaac Potts, a pacifist Quaker who lived nearby, to relay the event:

“It was the most distressing time of the war. All

were giving up the ship but that great and good man. In [the woods near my home], I heard a plaintive sound of a man in prayer. I tied my horse to a sapling and went quietly into the woods, and to my astonishment, I saw the great George Washington on his knees alone, with his sword on one side and his cocked hat on the other.

“He was at prayer to the God of the Armies, beseeching to interpose with his Divine aid, as it was a crisis, and the cause of the country, of humanity and the world. Such a prayer I never heard from the lips of man. I left him alone, praying. I went home and told my wife I saw a sight

and heard today what I never saw or heard before. We never thought a man could be a soldier and a Christian, but if there is one in the world, it is Washington.”

Despite his prayers, Washington soon wrote to the president of the Continental Congress, seeking to resign his post as Commanding General. “I am convinced beyond a doubt,” he wrote, “that unless some great and capital change suddenly takes place, this Army must inevitably be reduced to one or other of these three things. Starve—dissolve—or disperse, to obtain sustenance in the best manner one can. Rest assured, sir, this is not an exaggerated picture, and that I have abundant reasons to support what I say.”

Christmas can bring out the humanity, discouragement and hope in us, just as it does with George Washington as our model.

Washington did have plenty of cause to be discouraged as he wrote that letter. Many of his troops had gone home to care for their families and their crops. The winter was inflicting severe conditions on his remaining men, but Washington, hearing conversation outside his tent, went out to hear the talk. In multiple conversations, he heard good cheer from the men. The men often greeted his approach with, “Long live the United States!” or, “Hail to our Chief!”

Washington asked these men if they had not had enough. One lieutenant said, “Having come this far, we can but go the rest of the distance.” Washington returned to his tent and was heartened to see that some men had placed holly and cedar above the doorway. Washington walked to the fire outside his tent and burned his letter of resignation. He said to his men, “May God relieve your sufferings if the Congress will not. And a good Christmas to you!” Washington celebrated that Christmas by the light of the courage and determination from his men.

The severity of the Valley Forge winter was not lightened, but the hearts of those men were indeed lifted. With the help of Baron Von Steuben,

Washington retrained those men into a strong fighting unit.

There is also the other great story of “Washington, Christmas and the Revolution.” On Christmas 1776, Washington embarked on the most critical journey of the war. He took 2,400 American troops across the frigid Delaware River, and those troops surprised the British and Hessians at Trenton, N.J. The enemy surrendered after an hour of fighting; one thousand of them were taken prisoner. Only six Continental soldiers were wounded (including future President James Monroe). Trenton was taken for the United States at Christmas.

Washington and his troops went on to Princeton and another victory in battle. He established his winter encampment at Morristown, N.J. During this harsh winter, he saw his troop numbers diminish to about a thousand men. The enlistment periods had expired for many soldiers, and they wanted to get home. By spring, new enlistments had increased the numbers again to about 9,000.

A recent author, Mark Alexander, has said, “... our first national Christmases tell the tale of the Revolutionary War’s ebb and flow. The so-called Christmas Campaign successes of 1776 at Trenton and Princeton were presaged by General George Washington’s writings of December 18.”

“If every nerve is not strained to recruit the New Army with all possible Expedition,” Washington wrote, “I think the game is pretty near up. No Man I believe ever had a greater choice of difficulties & less the means of extricating himself than I have—However under a full perswation [sic] of the justice of our cause, I cannot but think the prospect will brighten.”

It was exactly one year after these great victories—on Christmas 1777—that the Army retreated to Valley Forge. Their footsteps that Christmas—some men without shoes, many without adequate shoes—were marked by blood in the ice and snow. Washington’s discouragement was clear as he wrote, “A character to lose—an estate to forfeit—the inestimable blessing of liberty at stake—and a life devoted, must be my excuse” for retaining these soldiers.

He said it was “much easier to draw up remonstrances in a comfortable room by a good fire-side, than to occupy a cold, bleak hill, and sleep under frost and snow, without clothes or blankets.” Still, soldiers trudged on at Valley Forge—and we will never forget them. We owe to these soldiers the joys of Christmas today, because they endured adversity in their Christmas of long ago.

Finally, another Christmas—that of 1783—saw the resignation of Gen. Washington as leader of the Army.



*Martha and George Washington
at Mount Vernon*

Washington had planned since late November of that year to tender his resignation. He had just received notice of signing the treaty with England—the treaty that officially ended the war.

In December, Washington would need to accept the transfer of power in New York City. He would need to bid farewell to his men and to resign his commission to Congress. He had planned to carry out all of these objectives in time to reach Mount Vernon by Christmas. It would be his first Christmas at Mount Vernon since the war began.

He could have retained his commission. Some would have made him king; they had that much regard for him. Control of the new government was probably his for the taking. Instead, he chose to resign and get to Mount Vernon by Christmas.

That same spirit of humility was exhibited later, after being prevailed upon to serve as president, and he chose to step down after two terms. That same spirit and strong leadership caused even King George III to call him “the greatest character of the age.”

So Washington made his way home for Christmas of 1783. In New York, at Fraunces Tavern, he bade farewell to his troops. Firsthand reports stated there was not a dry eye in the crowd. Then, Washington went on to report to Congress, giving a moving speech of resignation.

Finally, the great leader entered the walls of his home—Mount Vernon—on Christmas Eve, 1783. He was undoubtedly intent on sharing a quiet and restful Christmas with family, just as we crave a peaceful Christmas with family and friends.

Today, we engage in the freedoms of this great country in our houses of worship, homes, schools and communities—all during the Christmas season—because of the outstanding leadership of this man and his soldiers. The great holiday that brought us the Prince of Peace, we enjoy by the peace achieved by George Washington and the soldiers of the American Revolution.

250th Series



Medicine in the Time of the Revolution

By JOHN TURLEY, MD, WVSSAR

We all have an idea of what life was like for our Revolutionary ancestors: no electricity, running water, indoor plumbing, central heat, telephones, computers, nor rapid transportation. But try to imagine what medicine was like under those conditions. Most things we take for granted as a routine part of our medical care did not yet exist. There were no X-rays, lab tests, EKGs, antibiotics and no concept of sterile procedure or anesthesia. Surgery was a painful and often fatal process.

In many ways, medicine was more of a trade than a profession. There were only two medical schools in 18th-century America. The Philadelphia Medical College was founded in 1765, and Kings College Medical College in New York was established two years later. Most physicians and surgeons (“chirurgiens,” as it was spelled at the time) who had formal training received it in Europe. By far, most physicians received their training from a one- to three-year apprenticeship in the office of an established physician. Others, particularly on the frontier, simply declared themselves physicians and set up practice. In some remote areas, surgery was performed by the local barber or butcher because they had the tools.

The first medical society was formed in Boston in 1735. By the mid-1700s, most Colonies required a medical license of some form. In many Colonies, the medical license was little more than a business tax, with few, if any, enforceable professional standards. The first hospital in the Colonies was founded in Philadelphia in 1751 by a group that included Benjamin Franklin.

In 1775, there were an estimated 3,000 physicians practicing in the Colonies. Fewer than 300 had a medical degree or a certificate from a formal apprenticeship. Early attempts at licensing were resisted in an effort to place a monopoly on medicine. Massachusetts was the first Colony to attempt regulation by issuing a certificate of proficiency for completion of an approved apprenticeship. But even in Massachusetts, as notable a physician as Benjamin Rush reported that the only prerequisite for “a doctor’s boy [apprentice] is the ability to stand the sight of blood.”

While modern concepts of disease and sanitation were beginning to evolve in the late 18th century, many practitioners still subscribed to the

almost 1,000-year-old ideas of the Greek physician Galan. He believed that the body had four humors: blood, phlegm, yellow bile and black bile. Good health required a balance of the humors, and illness resulted from their imbalance. Attempts to restore balance included bleeding, purging, diuretics and laxatives, and placing heated cups on the back to form blisters and draw out the humors. It was this belief that led to the bleeding that hastened George Washington’s death. Quite literally, the cure was worse than the disease.

The physicians of the time had few effective medicines and often acted as their own apothecary, compounding medications of spices, herbs, flowers, bark, mercury, alcohol or tar. Opium elixir was marketed to help babies sleep through the night. Mercury was used to treat everything from syphilis to scabies. Voltaire summed up the state of pharmacology when he said that “a physician is one who pours drugs of which he knows little into a body of which he knows less.”

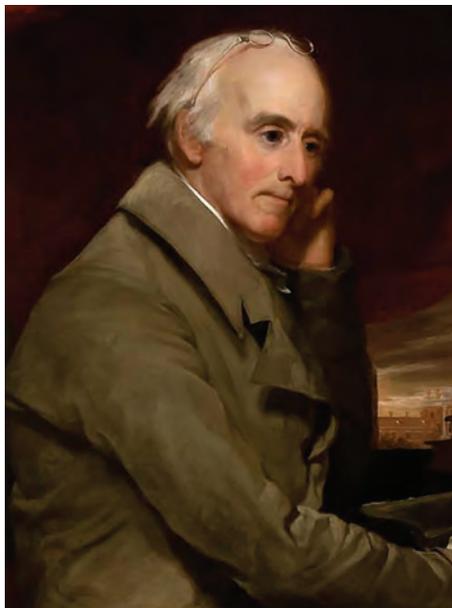
Disease and hardship were a fact of life in the Colonies. One in eight women died in childbirth or from complications of pregnancy. One in 10 children died before the age of 5. Diseases such as malaria, yellow fever, typhus and measles ravaged many communities. These were especially deadly for Native Americans.

Smallpox was perhaps the deadliest disease of the Colonial Period. Entire American Indian tribes were annihilated. Epidemics repeatedly swept through the Colonies in the 1700s, killing thousands. George III became king of England in part because of smallpox; the last

Stewart claimant to the throne died of the disease, and England looked to the House of Hanover for the German-born King George I.

Inoculations against smallpox had been widespread in Africa and in Arab countries for many years. In the American Colonies, inoculation was denounced as barbaric, and some clergy preached that it was thwarting God’s will. Despite the support of such notables as Cotton Mather and Benjamin Franklin, inoculation against the disease was not widespread until George Washington, seeing the debilitating effect of smallpox on the Continental Army, ordered the mass inoculation of all troops.

Disease and poor hygiene were the greatest foes faced by the Army. John Adams reported that for every soldier killed in battle, 10 died from disease. On July 25, 1775, the



Noted physician, civic leader and educator Benjamin Rush.



Bleeding, a common medical practice in the 18th century, hastened the death of George Washington.

Continental Army Medical Corps was formed. It was called the Hospital, not to be confused with buildings of the same name. Initially, each regiment was required to provide its own surgeon, and there were no established qualifications. Only Massachusetts required examination of regimental surgeons, and many Colonies did not provide the surgeons with a military rank. To make matters worse, the first director general of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Benjamin Church, was a British spy.

Modern ideas of sanitation were unknown to most Colonists. Few people bathed, believing it removed the body's protective coating. Most soldiers had only a single set of clothes, in which they also slept and which they almost never washed. Army camps were hot beds of flux (dysentery) and camp fever (typhoid and typhus; the distinction between them was unknown). Camp fever took a huge toll on the army because it left the survivors so debilitated that they required almost constant care and seldom returned to duty.

Sanitation consumed a large part of Gen. Washington's attention at Valley Forge. Daily inspections of latrines, garbage disposal and animal manure consumed many hours. Attempts to prevent and treat the itch (scabies) were constant. At times, several hundred soldiers could be unfit for duty due to infestation. What little clothing and blankets they did have often had to be burned to prevent the spread of scabies.

Conditions in army hospitals were not much better and were sometimes far worse. Camp fever spread rapidly through the close confines, often killing entire wards, including the staff. Death rates could run as high as 25 percent in hospitals, and many soldiers preferred to remain in camp, where they felt they had a better chance of survival. Dr. Benjamin Rush stated, "Hospitals are the sinks

of human life. They robbed the United States of more citizens than the sword."

The French, as with many things during the Revolution, aided the Patriots in their health problems. Dr. Jean Francois Coste, chief medical officer of the French Expeditionary Force, was one of the first to introduce strict regulations concerning sanitation and hygiene in army camps. The Americans, noting the significantly better health of their allies, were quick to follow suit.

The Revolution was always close to failure. It was made even closer by widespread disease. But as with everything, our Patriot Ancestors persisted and triumphed.

About the Author

Compatriot John Turley is the Secretary Treasurer of the West Virginia Society. He has practiced both emergency medicine and family medicine and was a U.S. Navy hospital corpsman in Vietnam from 1969-70 and a Marine Corps infantry officer from 1974-80.

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The American Revolution and

The Beginning of the End of Slavery in America

BY DANIEL HAULMAN

Many Americans associate the Founding Fathers with slavery because five of the first seven presidents owned slaves, including Washington and Jefferson. They might be surprised to learn that the American Revolution was the beginning of the end of slavery in America. It planted the seeds of manumission, emancipation and abolition.

The United States did not invent the slavery that it ultimately ended. Slavery had existed all over the world for millennia. It existed in the Americas before the coming of Europeans. It continued to live in America's European colonies for hundreds of years before the United States' founding. It came to Virginia in 1619, more than a century and a half before the signing the Declaration of Independence. In 1776, slavery was still common worldwide, all over Africa and in much of Asia.¹

The American Revolution inspired debates about slavery because it was based on the ideas that God created all men "equal" and gave them certain rights, for which governments exist. Americans insisted that their governments be limited and representative. They rejected both monarchy and aristocracy and the idea that anyone had special privileges from birth.²

At the time of the American Revolution, hundreds of thousands of black people lived in the United States. Most of the slaves were in the South, but there were slaves in every state. There were also free people of color and some of mixed race.³

Antoine Benezet, a Philadelphia Quaker, was one of the first Americans to condemn slavery. Even before the War for Independence, he argued that slavery was an evil that defied God's will and should be abolished. He operated an African Free School in Philadelphia, which educated young black people.⁴ In 1775, Philadelphia Quakers formed the first antislavery society.

It was not just Pennsylvania Quakers who believed slavery was wrong. Many Virginians, some of whom owned slaves, thought that the practice of slavery they had inherited was wrong. In 1772, the Virginia House of Burgesses petitioned King George III to end the slave trade, but the king refused

to do so. When Thomas Jefferson wrote *A Summary View of the Rights of British America* before the Declaration of Independence, he called for the end of slavery and the slave trade.⁵

In 1774, the First Continental Congress passed resolutions against the "Intolerable Acts" of Britain. One of its solutions called for ending the importation of slaves after Dec. 1, 1775.⁶ In 1774, Rhode Island and Connecticut both forbade the importation of slaves.⁷

Blacks were present at Lexington and Concord. At the Battle of Bunker Hill, in Massachusetts in 1775, individuals such as Peter Salem and Salem Poor distinguished themselves as soldiers in battle.⁸

When Virginia slaveholder George Washington became commander of the Continental Army later that year, he excluded black soldiers from its ranks. After Lord Dunmore, royal governor of Virginia, issued a proclamation promising freedom to slaves who ran away to fight for the British, Washington reversed his policy by the end of 1775 and invited blacks to enlist in his army, especially those free blacks from Massachusetts who had already fought for the Patriot cause. Both the Continental Army and virtually all the state militias eventually included free blacks and slaves who sought freedom in return for their military service.⁹

In the preamble to the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson wrote the immortal words that "all men are created equal" and that they are "endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."¹⁰ The rationale for the creation of the United States was equality, which directly contradicted slavery.

Jefferson's original draft of the declaration included a clause condemning the British for slavery and the slave trade. Still, some of his fellow Southern delegates to the Continental Congress insisted that the clause be removed. Here is what Jefferson originally wrote: "He [King George III] has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their



Benjamin Franklin, top, and John Jay, both once owned slaves but freed them and became presidents of the antislavery societies in their respective states—Franklin for Pennsylvania and Jay for New York.

transportation thither ... Determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative [veto] for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce ...”¹¹

The New England states allowed blacks to serve as soldiers early in the war. The New York legislature passed a law in 1776 that allowed blacks to serve as substitutes for whites who had been drafted and, in 1781, passed another law to grant freedom to those slaves who served. Some of the Southern states also allowed freedom for slaves who fought for America. As early as 1778, North Carolina exempted slaves who fought for the United States from the fugitive slave law, and in 1783, Virginia passed a law granting freedom to slaves who had fought in the Patriot army.¹² Colonel John Laurens of South Carolina urged states to give freedom to slaves who fought in their armed forces, but his state refused to do so.¹³ Only two of the 13 states, Georgia and South Carolina, rejected black soldiers’ enlistment, both free and slave.¹⁴

According to Ron Chernow, noted biographer of both Washington and Hamilton, as many as 5,000 African Americans served on the Patriot side during the American Revolution. At various times, blacks made up 6-12 percent of Washington’s army. Many blacks also served in the state militias. The Continental Army was the most integrated American fighting force before the Vietnam War.¹⁵ While most blacks in the American Revolution served in integrated units, a few units were either all or mostly black. Massachusetts had two black units, one with a black commander. Connecticut and Rhode Island also each had a black company of soldiers.¹⁶

Black soldiers took part in most of the American Revolution battles, including Concord, Bunker Hill, Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Bennington, Brandywine, Bemis Heights, Saratoga, Monmouth, Rhode Island, Savannah, Stony Point, Eutaw Springs and Yorktown. Two African Americans, Prince Whipple and Oliver Cromwell, were with Washington when he crossed the Delaware River before Trenton’s Battle. Tack Sisson, another black soldier, took part in the capture of British Gen. Richard Prescott at Newport, R.I., on July 9, 1777. At a later battle in August 1778, a Rhode Island unit of black soldiers under Col. Christopher Greene’s command repulsed no fewer than three Hessian charges. A black soldier spy named Pompey aided Gen. Anthony Wayne at the Battle of Stony Point, N.Y., between New York City and West Point.¹⁷ The American Revolution was fought on land and at sea, and black sailors also took part in the War for Independence. In Virginia, black sailors served on ships with names such as *Patriot*, *Liberty*, *Tempest*, *Dragon* and *Diligence*.¹⁸

One of the most tragic episodes in the American Revolution occurred during the siege of Yorktown. Lord Cornwallis, running low on supplies to feed his army, forced runaway slaves who had come over to his side

to leave the city, displacing them into the no-man’s land between the two armies’ trenches, where they became casualties of artillery fire from both sides.¹⁹

Some of the most famous of the Founding Fathers, including John Hancock, Benjamin Franklin and John Jay, once owned slaves but later freed them. Franklin and Jay became presidents of the antislavery societies in their home states, Pennsylvania and New York. Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr of New York and Benjamin Rush of Pennsylvania also joined their states’ antislavery societies. Other Patriots such as John and Samuel Adams of Massachusetts and Thomas Paine never owned slaves and were always opposed to slavery.²⁰ By 1792, there were antislavery societies in eight states, from Massachusetts to Virginia.²¹

Even Virginians who owned slaves, such as Washington and Jefferson, expressed their opposition to the slave trade and their hope for slavery’s eventual demise. Virginia law forbade masters from freeing their slaves until 1782, when the legislature allowed manumission at will. As a result, thousands of slaves were released by their masters. Robert Pleasants, a Virginia Quaker who liberated 78 of his slaves, urged Washington to free his slaves. Lafayette encouraged the same. In 1785, two prominent Methodist ministers, Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury, urged Washington to free his slaves. They met with him at Mount Vernon to seek his support in an emancipation petition. They later presented it to the Virginia legislature. Washington agreed that slavery was wrong, but he did not sign the petition, and it failed in the assembly. In his will, Washington eventually decided to free his slaves, but only after the death of his wife, Martha, who survived him.²² Despite his opposition to slavery, Jefferson never freed his slaves, with whom he believed he had good relations. When he returned

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The Beginning of the End of Slavery in America

continued

to Monticello after serving as American ambassador to France, they welcomed him with great joy.

In the years during and soon following the war, the Founding Fathers' generation slowly began eliminating slavery from the United States. When Vermont became an independent republic and wrote a constitution in 1777, before it became a part of the United States, it abolished adult slavery within its borders. In 1780, the Pennsylvania legislature passed a law for the gradual elimination of slavery during the war. No African American born after the passage of the law was to be held in bondage after his or her 28th birthday, and in the meantime, such persons were to be treated as indentured servants or apprentices instead of slaves. In 1783, New Hampshire, as Vermont had done earlier, passed legislation that outlawed adult slavery.²³ In 1784, the year after the war concluded, Connecticut and Rhode Island passed laws for the gradual abolition of slavery, following Pennsylvania's example.²⁴ New York passed a manumission act in 1785 to free slaves in the state gradually. It declared that after July 4, 1799, all children of slaves were free but were subject to apprenticeship until they reached a certain age, 28 for men or 25 for women. It also forbade the export of slaves. In 1786, New Jersey passed a similar manumission act and then a gradual emancipation law in 1804. In 1787, in the Quock Walker case, the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court under Chief Justice William Cushing ruled slavery unconstitutional because it violated the 1780 state constitution.²⁵ Between 1780 and 1787, most northern states passed legislation against slavery—if not to immediately end it, then to end it gradually.²⁶

In 1787, the same year as the Constitutional Convention, the Articles of Confederation Congress passed the Northwest Ordinance that banned slavery north of the Ohio River. The policy resulted in abolishing slavery in all the future states north of the Ohio River and west of the Northern states, which were already abolishing slavery.²⁷

The first United States census, taken in 1790, reported no slaves in Massachusetts or Vermont. Black people living there had already been freed, including 761 in Boston. Of the 1,230 blacks in Philadelphia, only 210 of them were slaves. In 1807, Congress passed a law to ban the importation of slaves from Africa, ending, by law, the slave trade to America, effective 1808. By then, all of the northern states had either abolished slavery or mandated its gradual demise.²⁸

When we judge the Founding Fathers and the American Revolution, we should not compare what they achieved with what we have today, but what they achieved with what went before them. They took the first giant steps toward implementing governments dedicated to defending equal rights for all men. The governments they founded in the states and for the country in 1776 did not immediately end the slavery they had inherited from the British Empire. Still, by the time the Founding Fathers died, slavery was dead in half of the country. One of the legacies of the American Revolution was the beginning of the end of slavery in America. To be sure, there was a long way to go. In the South, slavery continued until the end of the War Between the States, and most blacks in America remained enslaved until the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment in 1865. Abraham Lincoln knew the American Revolution's story and its ideals more than many other Americans; he quoted the Declaration of Independence in his Gettysburg

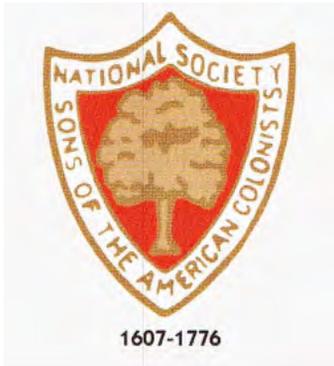
Address. He mostly completed the work the American Revolution had started: the elimination of slavery from America.

About the Author

Compatriot Daniel Haulman, Ph.D., is a member of the General Richard Montgomery Chapter, Alabama Society. Before retirement in 2019, he led the Air Force Historical Research Agency at Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala. He worked there for 37 years, 35 of them as a historian, and the last 13 as a supervisory historian in charge of the organizational histories section. His dissertation was on the first state constitutions. He has written several books, most about Air Force history.

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- 28 Franklin, p. 98, 104.



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The Battle of Brier Creek

BY JOHN DERDEN, PH.D.

Looking Back

The battle in the early afternoon of March 3, 1779, lasted just a few minutes, but the killing went on much longer. Both Patriot and British sources speak of the hunting down and bayoneting of the Patriot wounded. Sir James Baird, commander of two British companies of light infantry, was overheard to say that any man who took a prisoner would “lose his ration of rum,” and a Loyalist witness said that Baird had bragged “of having put to death nearly a dozen of those supplicants with his own hands, and eventually showed their blood oozing out of the touchhole of his fusee.”

The war in the South was unusually cruel, but the actions of the British, particularly of members of the Seventy-first Foot, were motivated in part by the

memory of the recent murder in Augusta of one of their sergeants, Hugh MacAllister, whose body was found hacked to pieces. Witnesses said that during the British charge at Brier Creek, one soldier had been heard to yell, “Now, my boys, remember poor MacAllister!” Observing the aftermath of the battle, a Loyalist remembered “bodies disfigured with reiterated gashes and stabs” and, “sickened at the sight of so many spectacles of cruelty, turned with disgust from the scene.”

The British forces were in complete command of the field. Their losses were miniscule: five privates killed and 11 wounded, including one officer. The Patriots, on the other hand, suffered between 150 and 200 killed or drowned, 106 missing, and nearly 200 captured, including four colonels and 23 other officers, a loss of at least 30 percent of their forces. Moreover, the British captured seven field pieces, 1,000 stands of arms, all ammunition and supplies in the camp, and several unit

colors. The Battle of Brier Creek was a devastating defeat for the Patriots.

As dusk approached and the search for Patriot troops who were wounded or hiding in the swamp continued, members of the Seventy-first Foot set fire to the brush to try to flush them out. A month later, Brigadier Gen. John Ashe, the Patriot commander, reported that he had been told that many had been caught in the fire, and their “parched and blackening bodies joined the next morning in offering a sight such as perhaps the sun seldom rises upon among the civilized nations.”

The tragic irony was that the Patriots, led by Ashe and 1,100-strong, had been supremely confident when they had established their camp near the Miller Bridge. They crossed Brier Creek on Feb. 26, in pursuit of the British forces under the command of Lt. Col. Archibald Campbell that had recently evacuated Augusta and were withdrawing to Savannah. They were also buoyed by the news of the Patriot victory at Kettle Creek on Feb. 14 (see *The SAR Magazine*, Vol. 114, No. 3, p. 20), which had annihilated a large body of the Loyalist militia, denying Campbell their support, and fatally undermined Loyalist sentiment in the Georgia backcountry. Additionally, across the Savannah River, a sizeable Patriot force under the command of Gen. Andrew Williamson, Commander of the Southern Department, was poised either to reinforce Ashe or to march south, cross the river between Campbell and Savannah, and cut the British lines of supply. In the meantime, Campbell’s forces had crossed Brier Creek, destroyed the bridge to slow the Patriot pursuit, and reached Hudson’s Ferry on Feb. 20.

During his advance to Augusta and then his withdrawal southward, Campbell had noticed the military potential of the confluence of Brier Creek and the Savannah River. He realized that any force that camped in the peninsula created by the joining of those two bodies of water potentially could be trapped, and he seems to have developed a plan to launch a counterattack on the pursuing Patriot forces. Destroying the Miller Bridge was the first step, and when Ashe’s forces reached Brier Creek, they went into camp feeling secure and confident.

At Hudson’s Ferry, Campbell was recalled to Savannah, and his troops were placed under the command of Lt. Col. James Prevost, who decided, with the Patriot forces in a vulnerable position, to put Campbell’s plan into action. In a movement reminiscent of Lee and Jackson’s famous flanking at the Battle of Chancellorsville during the Civil War, Prevost moved north to Brier Creek and positioned a small force to demonstrate at the bridge site, to attract the Patriots’ attention. He then embarked his main force, some 900 strong (composed of infantry, mounted infantry, light cavalry and artillery), on a 50-mile, day-and-night

flanking march to the west and north and crossed Brier Creek at Paris Mill.

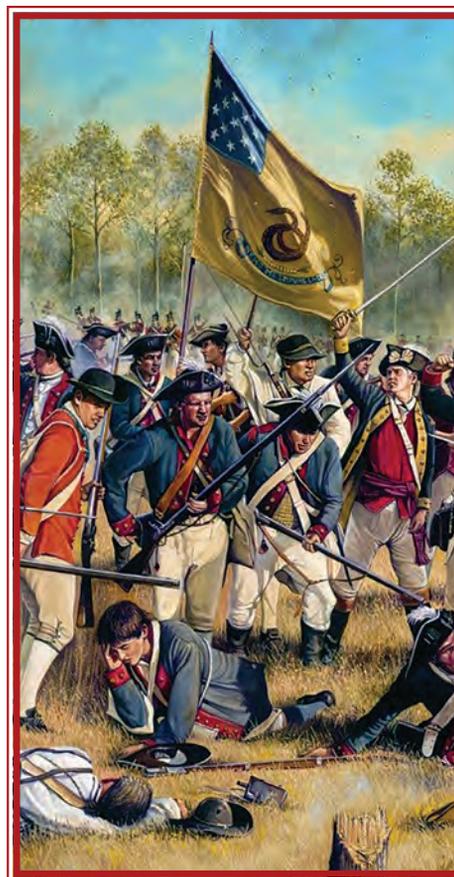
Midday on March 3 found the British assault column in the Patriot rear. Ashe’s troops, seemingly safely encamped, had little warning of the British approach, perhaps as little as 15 minutes. The British had the initiative, the element of surprise, and well-trained and motivated troops (as opposed to the mostly ill-armed, ill-equipped and untrained Patriot militia forces). The result was a disaster for the Patriot cause. Those who were not killed, wounded or captured had to escape in any way they could. Thomas Baker, an 18-year-old private, wrote that he “swam a lagoon and the Savannah River” to escape capture, and he was not alone. There was, however, at least one bright spot for the Patriots: Col. Samuel Elbert’s Georgia Continentals bravely stood and fought, but in the end they were overwhelmed and forced to surrender.

Alas, there was another part of the tragedy. As was true of so many Revolutionary War battles, Americans were on both sides. In many ways, the Revolutionary War was a civil war because Americans were not united in their opposition to British rule. Among the Americans with the British at Brier Creek were some Loyalist survivors from the Battle of Kettle Creek, the Royal North Carolina Regiment and the Florida Rangers.

Following the battle, Campbell proclaimed that he had “ripped one star and one stripe from the rebel flag.” In one fell swoop, the British had decimated the Patriot forces in Georgia and, according to Brigadier Gen. William Moultrie, had set back the Patriot cause a year.

The memory of what happened at Brier Creek on March 3, 1779, faded as the years passed. Defeats are rarely celebrated by the defeated, and the battle site was in what

has remained a relatively remote area. But the men of Brier Creek fought in a cause that was honorable, and one that was victorious in the end, and their actions that day were part of that ultimate triumph. Many of the ones who got away lived to fight another day, and those who fell demonstrated the resolve of the Patriot cause to sacrifice life and limb in the fight for freedom and independence. Many of them remain here, buried in unmarked graves, silent sentinels guarding a forest they have made sacred.



Looking Forward

From a presentation given
by John Derden, Ph.D.

We are here today, 241 years later, at the very epicenter of where the battle was fought, remembering their sacrifice, and it therefore falls to us to do what we can to honor their memory and share their story, not only with our generation but also to preserve it and convey it to those in the future.

Thankfully, recent years have



The Battle of Brier Creek continued

seen a resurgence of interest in the Battle of Brier Creek. Thanks go to individuals such as State Sen. Jesse Stone, State Rep. Jon Burns, the descendants of battle participants, students of history, members of the SAR and DAR, officials of the City of Sylvania and Screven County, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (the Division of Historic Preservation in particular), the Sylvania-Screven County Chamber of Commerce, the University of Georgia School of Environmental Studies, and the Remember the Battle of Brier Creek Committee. An archaeological survey of the site conducted by Daniel Battle and Daphne Owens of Cypress Cultural Consultants resulted in an excellent 2015 report that settled, once and for all, where the battle was fought and pointed us in appropriate directions for future site exploration and development. All of this culminated in the 2018 dedication of a memorial installation on-site. This year has seen continued progress, as the Brier Creek battlefield was approved on Jan. 27 for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, for the last several years, a major commemorative event, such as the one today, has been held on the anniversary of the battle.

Last year, the Brier Creek Revolutionary War Battlefield Association, Inc., was formed with the stated purpose “to present and interpret the history and culture of the area as it is reflected in its heritage of

significant Revolutionary-period sites and resources by encouraging the permanent preservation of the site of the Brier Creek Battle, its natural history and related resources.” On March 6, 2019, the association was approved as a 501(c)(3) federal tax-exempt organization. Last fall, application was made for a Georgia Outdoor Stewardship Program grant. We literally had a matter of days to develop a funding concept, travel to Atlanta to consult with the DNR, seek sponsors, collect documentation and complete a rather complex grant application. We did not succeed in our effort, but the lessons learned will facilitate another attempt this year. Should we be successful going forward, we envision significant visitor enhancements to the battlefield, such as:

1. An improved road and entrance;
2. Restroom facilities on-site;
3. Parking;
4. For heritage tourists, a series of trails and signage that will allow the visitor to see locations such as the Patriot picket line, the battle line, the American camps, the Miller farm and bridge, and the old Savannah-Augusta roadbed;
5. For nature visitors, ecological signage along the trails identifying the flora, fauna and geology of the region;
6. Additional land acquisitions to protect more of the battle site;
7. A visitor’s center with natural and historical interpretive exhibits; and
8. A monument to the dead.

These things are possible. We also are working to secure other sources of funding. We actively seek your support in this effort.

The last line of the Declaration of Independence, in words often attributed to Richard Henry Lee, reads, “We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.” That was how the Revolutionary generation saw their call to service. Now, obviously, those of us here today are not in a life-and-death struggle in the way our ancestors were, but we are in a struggle—a struggle to preserve the memories of that earlier fight, its values, and its lessons, and especially to be thankful for what has been bequeathed to us. We are in mortal danger of losing our past, and without it we will lose our anchor—our understanding of where we came from, where we are, who we are, and where we need to go as individuals and as a society. As I often tell my students, all of us are inextricably linked to the past, present and future. We are the children of the past, we are living in the present, and therefore we are the parents of the future. Our ancestors left us a set of values giving us a pathway to the future. Will we do the same for our descendants? The men of Brier Creek are part of that story, and their example is calling us to do our duty.

Please support us in our efforts to preserve, protect and enhance the Brier Creek battlefield. I believe this is our calling.

About the Author

Dr. John Derden is a history professor at East Georgia State College, Swainsboro.

THE MIDNIGHT RIDE OF SERGEANT JOHN WEIR

BY RYAN JAMES CORKER, STEPHEN HOLSTON CHAPTER,
TENNESSEE SOCIETY SAR

PREFATORY REMARKS

Late summer, 1777, found the Patriot cause in great peril. British Gen. John Burgoyne was marching south from Canada through upstate New York, en route to rendezvous with Gen. William Howe in a maneuver designed to cut off New England from the other Colonies. Had Burgoyne succeeded, the war may well have ended, and the American rebellion would have been crushed in its nascent state. Yet, it pleased Providence to grant a tide-turning victory at Saratoga, which inspired the French to send aid to Gen. George Washington in the form of troops, ships and supplies. Saratoga, however, was the second act of a victorious play whose opening scene was at Bennington, Vt., the locale of the battle that made Saratoga possible.

Listen, my children, and you shall hear
Of the midnight right of Sergeant John Weir.
For many years, his story was told
Around hearths that have long since grown cold.
Yet, the annals of history show
This New England son we all should know.
A brave scout in the Seven Years' War,
John Weir had known combat before.
Sir William Johnson declared him to be
The finest shot in the Mohawk Valley.

Seventy-seven held New York in fear,
As the army of Burgoyne drew near.
A pincer move was well on its way,
Our Liberty to check, our freedom to stay.
August found John Weir at his farm
In Cambridge, a hamlet full of charm.
Arriving on leave from the militia renown,
His wife, Deborah, met him with visage down.
Her brother, whose loyalties did lie
With King George III had begged her to fly.
The British, Hessians and Iroquois
Marched on General Stark in secret ploy
To ambush his troops 'ere they could fight
And force Washington's army to flight.

A soldier in the Pontiac War,
John saw Iroquois violence afore.
He resolved Stark's army must be told
Of the ambush about to unfold.
Taking his rifle down from the wall,
He beheld his wife, his child, his earthly all.
Holding them closely to his breast,
He flew out the door on his great quest.
The hooves of his horse, Black Warren, did pound
The Duel Hollow Road, night's only sound.
O'er hill and dale of Bennington's woods,
Black Warren ran as fast as he could.
Rousing Patriots along the way,
He sped through the night without delay.
While the lesser light yet shown its lamp,
John Weir lighted on General Stark's camp.
A few words shared from the noble scout
Caused General Stark to stave off a rout.
Stark then sounded the loud klaxon call,

Militia to muster, arms and all.
Minutemen from New Hampshire and Mass.
Arrived with guns, prepared for the clash.
"They are ours," the general did bellow,
"Or, this night, Molly Stark sleeps a widow!"

When Colonel Baum, the Hessian captain,
Arrived, he found Stark's troops dug in.
A deluge then pinned both armies down,
Mud thick on the Walloomsac ground.
As soon as there was a break from rain,
Stark sent a flanking force to obtain
Control of the field 'ere the first shot
Fired to start liberty's onslaught.
Stark's first volley levied a toll.
The Iroquois then left as a whole.
Knowing the danger of woodmen's guns,
Skulked they away, their service thus done.
Colonel Baum's troops then took a drubbing
From rifles that never ceased firing.
Baum, himself, fell headlong on the field,
His army lost, Burgoyne's eastern shield.

Just when we thought the battle was won,
More Hessians came with the setting sun.
Yet, hark! What is that thundering shrill?
The Green Mountain Boys came from the hills!
'Twas Colonel Safford's Vermont boys
That took the field to rout and destroy.
American troops carried the day.
The British threat thus turned away.
All told, Burgoyne lost 1,000 men,
His army not to strengthen again.
With fewer troops and supply chain weak,
A desperate win, the British did seek.
At Saratoga, they fought our fold,
But they could not best Gates and Arnold.

Saratoga was the victory
That brought the French to aid the Yankee.
Lafayette arrived with ships and men,
The British to face their arch foes again.
Then Yorktown in Virginia would be
The battle that set Americans free.
In the words of a writer of yore,
Yorktown's win was from Saratoga's score,
And Saratoga could not be won
Without General Stark's win at Bennington.
Victory there could not be held dear
Without the ride of Sergeant John Weir.

The guns are silent, the barrels cold.
No souls remain of those brave and bold,
Who willingly took to those fields to fight
For life and liberty, our dear rights.
The Bennington plain is now at rest,
A symbol of us, peaceful and blessed.
My children, now when of freedom you hear,
Think on the ride of Sergeant John Weir.

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The Untold Story of the Wabash

By R.W. DICK PHILLIPS
AUTHOR, HISTORIAN

Some of those who remember the name Arthur St. Clair only remember him as the major general whose 918 troops were massacred by American Indians at the battle at the Wabash near the Ohio-Indiana border in 1791.

The unknown part of the story is that St. Clair was found innocent of any wrongdoing by a congressional investigating committee. The committee found others to be most culpable for the tragedy. No one shared the findings with the media, the public or the historians of the early 1800s.

Found most culpable were Secretary of War Henry Knox, Congress, and, as unintentional as it was, even President George Washington. Then there was Gen. Richard Butler, St. Clair's second in command, who made the fatal mistake of not posting pickets the night before the attack, thus allowing the American Indians to make a surprise attack during breakfast.

The federal investigating committee found Knox most culpable—Knox, who extorted a significant part of St. Clair's campaign budget to pay his land investment debts. Knox then instructed his quartermaster to buy the cheapest supplies for St. Clair's troops. Just consider: powder so weak that the musket balls bounced off the Indians! Knox avoided two requests to appear before the federal investigating committee, choosing to send written reports. He was never held accountable and even kept his job.

Before the Battle of Wabash, Washington had dispatched an expedition led by Brig. Gen. Josiah Harmar to quell the Miami raids, which were led by the Miami chief, Little Turtle. Faced with supply shortages and poor planning, Harmar was soundly defeated by the Miamis and was forced to withdraw.

Congress itself was culpable (try proving that!), first for underestimating the threat of the British-backed Indian army for nearly a decade and then insisting on an immediate retaliation after the massacre of Harmar's force. Instead of allowing the Indians time to cool down and using that time to recruit and train an army, Congress pushed President Washington to choose a general and retaliate.

Washington chose St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory, who had been retired from the military for eight years.

Washington put the recruiting and battle challenges in St. Clair's hands with the advice, "Don't get ambushed."

Perhaps Washington remembered St. Clair as having recruited four armies for him during the Revolution. St. Clair built an "army" of six-month volunteers

(inexperienced street people and prisoners), two regiments of levies and Kentucky militia, which brought the strength of the force to 1,400 men.

St. Clair, plagued by illness, set out with his force from Fort Washington, near present-day Cincinnati, in September 1791. He ordered his army to build a series of forts along the advance route through hostile Miami country, which slowed the army's progress. By November, St. Clair's force was only 90 miles from where it had started. The volunteer militia experienced desertions from the onset. Faced with frigid temperatures, despite it being early fall, and despite

constant supply trouble, the men were weakened and demoralized by the time they reached the banks of the Wabash River.

St. Clair further weakened his army by detaching the First American Regiment to look for their late supply wagons.

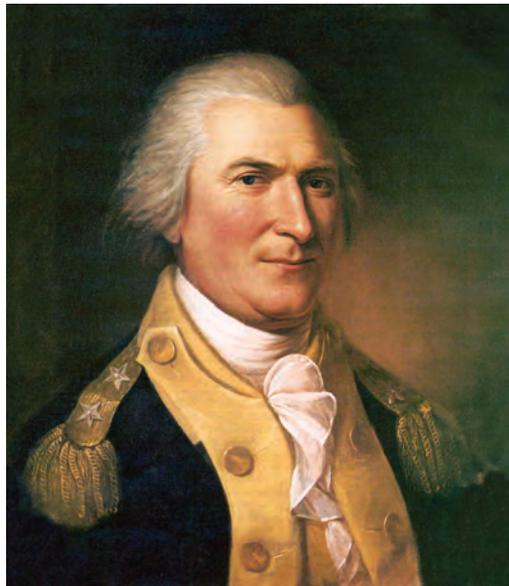
On the morning of Nov. 4, Little Turtle led his warriors across the river. The militiamen immediately fled, running through the main camp. The Indians charged the front, which held with musketry and bayonets. St. Clair led the regulars in a bayonet charge and had two horses shot out from under him. He received several bullet holes in his clothing, and a shot clipped a lock of his hair. The artillery fired its cannons but had little effect due to the guns being aimed too high. As a

result, the artillerymen fought hand-to-hand with the Indians until most of them were dead. Butler, who was in command of the levy regiments, was shot twice and died in his tent, the first of four American generals killed in the Indian Wars.

The battle raged for four hours. Women who accompanied the army fought desperately alongside the men and were slaughtered. St. Clair finally ordered the camp abandoned, leaving behind the severely wounded and any supplies, and led a breakout charge. Those who survived headed for Fort Jefferson in present-day Ohio. The rest were scalped, tortured and murdered, including women and children. Of the 1,400 regulars, levies and militia, 918 died and 276 were wounded. Nearly half of the entire U.S. Army was either dead or wounded in the aftermath of St. Clair's defeat.

St. Clair sent news of the defeat to Knox and Washington, who demanded St. Clair's resignation. Congress was in a state of shock and ordered the investigation.

The House eventually found St. Clair's defeat was due to inadequate forces, gross mismanagement by the quartermaster and contractors, and the lack of discipline and experience in the troops. St. Clair received no blame for the disaster and was permitted to continue as governor of the Northwest Territory until 1802.



Gen. Arthur St. Clair

St. Clair was a poor choice for the command. Better options, both 12 years younger, would have been Brigadier Gen. “Mad Anthony” Wayne or Butler. Wayne, known for his dislike of St. Clair, had lost his seat as Georgia congressman and should have been available. However, history is vague about Wayne’s whereabouts. Butler, who had headed the Bureau of Indian Affairs, was appointed St. Clair’s executive officer.

The truth behind this tragedy, had it been reported accurately, would have been an inconvenient truth for many above St. Clair. It would have been better for them that St. Clair be the sole focus of all the public vitriol—and he was!

Having fought British-incited Indian raids in the 1760s, St. Clair had repeatedly warned Congress about the British at Fort Detroit. When he built an army of 500 volunteers, asking only for the power to remove them, Congress turned him down.

In 1788, the Indians, prompted by the British, began refusing to sign treaties. Congress did not consider the

Native Americans a threat. After all, the British had surrendered, and Congress had allowed them to keep Fort Detroit! However, the British in Detroit had been helping the Indians organize into a confederated army of tribes, supported by the British in Canada and Great Britain, a clear breach of the surrender treaty of 1783, although the British denied any involvement. Thus, St. Clair’s early concerns proved correct, and he found himself in the middle of growing Indian resistance.

Weeks after the massacre, Wayne visited Washington. He secured a four-year commitment to recruit and train an army to remove the British from Fort Detroit and negotiate treaties with the Indian tribes, which he did, finally earning his major-general stars.

Note:

A more detailed account of this story is in Chapter 17 of Phillip’s book, *Arthur St. Clair, The Invisible Patriot*, available at Amazon and Barnes & Noble.

Book for Consideration

As young men, many of Kentucky’s iconic frontiersmen and statesmen fought for American independence. Isaac Shelby took part in the 1774 Battle of Point Pleasant, led troops in the 1780 Battle of King’s Mountain, and later became Kentucky’s first and fifth governor. George Rogers Clark, buried in Louisville, led the surprise 1779 winter attack that took Fort Sackville from the British in Vincennes, securing America’s post-independence claims to the region.

Shelby, Clark, and other iconic Revolutionary War fighters like Simon Kenton and Green Clay (cousin of statesman Henry Clay) are profiled in *Into the Bluegrass: Art and Artistry of Kentucky’s Historic Icons*, by Dr. Mel Stewart Hankla, a historian who has served on the museum board of the National SAR.

Hankla holds a doctorate in education administration and is the founder of American Historic Services LLC. He is a noted collector, researcher, writer and speaker.

Into the Bluegrass offers rich photography of Revolutionary War-era weaponry—like long rifles, powder horns, sabers, daggers and tomahawks—along with the stories of those who crafted, owned and used them. The book also showcases examples of the early frontier culture that was allowed to flourish under the security provided by the Kentucky long rifle: silver ladles and teapots, stoneware and case clocks, furniture and fine paintings—always with Hankla’s finely wrought stories of the Kentuckians whose lives these items served.

To establish the relationship between arms and culture, Hankla enlists Dr. Richard Taylor, former poet laureate of Kentucky, who writes in the book’s introduction: “Central to this evolution of western artistic culture on a rough-and-tumble frontier is the long rifle. To paraphrase John Adams in his May 1780 letter to his wife Abigail: we must study politics and war, so that our children may study geography and agriculture, to give their children the right to study painting, poetry, and tapestry.”

Throughout the pages of *Into the Bluegrass*, Hankla weaves this tapestry of frontier arms and culture together with

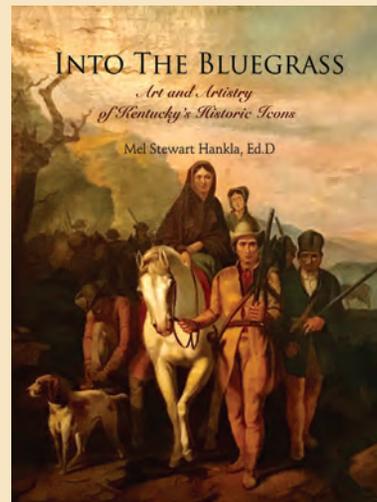
stories of the men and women of Kain-tuc-ke before, during and after the Revolution. In the chapter “The Women of Bryan’s Station,” Hankla features the story of Polly Hawkins Craig and the other women who helped the frontier outpost ride out a siege by British Loyalists and their allied Wyandots, Delaware and Shawnee in 1782.

Hankla highlights both a long rifle present at the siege and the octagonal limestone monument built on the site in 1896 by the Daughters of the American Revolution, “In honor of the women of Bryan’s Station” and their “heroic courage and sublime self-sacrifice.”

The chapter on the Battle of King’s Mountain features crisp photography of a British officer’s saber, finely crafted by William Kinman, one of London’s foremost sword cutlers of the late 18th century. The sword carried by slain British Major Patrick Ferguson was surrendered to Evan Shelby after the Kentuckians’ victory at King’s Mountain in 1780.

The book’s Signature Edition appears in a fine, leather-bound hardcover and a slipcase, and contains a bonus chapter from noted Kentucky collector J. Macklin Cox. The book has garnered several awards, including the 2020 Clay Lancaster Heritage Education Award, presented by the Bluegrass Trust for Historic Preservation, and the 2020 Kentucky History Award, presented by the Kentucky Historical Society.

Into the Bluegrass: Art and Artistry of Kentucky’s Historic Icons can be found at www.IntoTheBluegrass.net.



REVIEW BY JOE JANSEN

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

Tennessee Valley Chapter

The Huntsville, Alabama-based chapter undertook a special effort to promote the SAR and its chapter on the Fourth of July. With the outstanding cooperation of LAMAR Advertising, the chapter produced a display that was shown on four of the company's large digital billboards on Huntsville's major thoroughfares.

The display cycled frequently (basically once per minute for eight seconds) during a seven-day period beginning on June 28 and concluding on July 4. The digital boards, each measuring 11 feet high and 36 feet wide, produced a powerful visual effect, especially at night. The display emphasized the theme of "America's First Veterans."

ARKANSAS SOCIETY

The DeSoto Trace Chapter recently met with members of the DAR to make plans for celebrating Constitution Week



in area schools. Attending in period dress were Chapter President Gene Rasure, Arkansas Society Vice President Charles McLemore, Compatriot Bob Bass and Chapter Secretary Jimmie Weber.



CONNECTICUT SOCIETY

General David Humphreys Branch

On July 13, the General David Humphreys Branch recognized Eagle Scout Jason Luciani of Troop 907, Woodbridge, as its local Arthur M. and Berdena King Eagle Scout Contest winner, above.

A recognition ceremony was held in the East Side Cemetery in Woodbridge, Conn., next to one of the three large placards Jason created depicting map locations of veterans interred in the cemetery from various wars—from the French and Indian War through the Vietnam War and the Peacetime/Unknown Era. This extraordinary work was repeated in two other cemeteries in the town. Jason spent more than 400 working hours on this project, learning a graphic software language to create the cemetery veteran map and data-mine the information to create a database of the veterans interred in the three cemeteries.

These veteran map placards will continue to assist the troop when they place new flags on the veterans' graves

every spring. In addition to the signs, secure flag holders were installed as part of Jason's Eagle project. More than 400 veteran markers were identified.

Approximately 50 compatriots, the Eagle Scout and his family, and the Troop 907 community attended.

Current CTSSAR 2nd VP/Eagle Scout Program Chairman and Former Troop 907 Scoutmaster Timothy C.R. Wilkins was instrumental in coordinating this event and provided Jason with a signed recognition certificate, an NSSAR Eagle Scout Patch, and an engraved NSSAR Eagle Scout Medal Patch. CTSSAR President Ethan Steward presented a cash award from the branch. Jason also was presented with a CTSSAR Historic Preservation pin to recognize his Eagle Scout project.

Gov. Oliver Wolcott Sr. Branch

The Gov. Oliver Wolcott Sr. Branch awarded the SAR Flag Certificate to John Mastrocola of Torrington, Conn., on July 2.

Weather permitting, John can be found sitting alongside the busy street outside his home, waving the American flag. Most motorists passing by wave and toot their horns to show their patriotic appreciation.

John is a 95-year-old World War II Navy veteran.

The SAR Flag Certificate is awarded in recognition of exemplary patriotism in the display of the flag of the United States of America.

Photograph courtesy of Ken Buckbee, past president, Connecticut Society SAR (2003-2006).



DELAWARE SOCIETY

Appropriate Revolutionary War-style artillery is needed for the old ca. 1900 monument on Cooch's Bridge Battlefield near Newark, Del. The monument, below, presently has four well-preserved and nice, but completely inappropriate, Civil War artillery pieces.



District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department Chief of Police Peter Newsham, left, accepted the awards for Third District Officers Kfir Gamliel and Joseph Young from DCSAR Senior Vice President William Ritchie.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOCIETY

The Metropolitan Police Department held a socially distanced awards ceremony on Sept. 22 at the Tactical Training Center. DCSAR Senior Vice President William Ritchie presented the SAR Law Enforcement Commendation and Medal to Third District Officers Kfir Gamliel and Joseph Young, who were unable to attend. Chief of Police Peter Newsham accepted the awards on their behalf.

On July 14, officers responded to an accident in the rear of 1301 U Street, NW. Upon arriving on the scene, they observed a pedestrian, unconscious, under a vehicle. The officers called for DC Fire and Emergency Medical Services (DCFEMS). While awaiting their arrival, Officer Young used a jack to lift the vehicle and pulled the pedestrian out from underneath.

Gamliel arrived shortly thereafter and realized that the pedestrian was not breathing. He inserted a nasal device and applied a mouth cover before administering CPR. He resuscitated the victim and kept him breathing until DCFEMS arrived and took over. Based on their quick action, Officers Young and Gamliel removed a victim from harm and kept him alive until further help arrived.

FLORIDA SOCIETY

Panama City Chapter

Compatriot Rodney Louis Herring, a dual member of the Panama City Chapter, received the SAR War Service Medal with the Vietnam Bar on Sept. 9 during the Florida Society Veterans Battalion recognition ceremony.

Chapter Registrar DeCody Brad Marble made the presentation at the Honor Walk at Veterans Memorial Park at Beacon Hill.

On Sept. 9, 1776, the United States officially came into existence when the Continental Congress changed the name of the new American nation from the "United Colonies." On Sept. 26, 2017, the Gulf County, Fla., Board of County Commissioners appointed a committee of patriotic citizens

and local veterans to direct an effort to build the Honor Walk at the Gulf County Veterans Memorial Park. Compatriot Herring was one of the initial volunteers and still serves on the committee. In the photo, Rodney is standing by the “Battlefield Cross,” or “Fallen Soldier Memorial,” which he recommended.

The Gulf County Veterans Memorial Park at Beacon Hill, 8750 West Hwy. 98, Port St. Joe, Fla., is located just outside the city limits of Mexico Beach, Fla. For more information, visit www.facebook.com/VeteransParkHonorWalk.



Compatriot Rodney Louis Herring

GEORGIA SOCIETY

Joseph Habersham Chapter

On Feb. 5, the Georgia General Assembly adopted in the Senate a resolution recognizing and commending William “Bill” Hughes Raper, who has demonstrated his talents to genealogy research for others throughout most of his adult life, acting as leader, teacher, mentor and friend.

Compatriot Raper was born March 13, 1944, in Cornelia, Ga. He and his wife, Linda Gail Meeks, have two children, Bradley Raymond and Julie Ann. Bill worked in retail sales for more than 56 years; attends church regularly, serving as treasurer of adult Sunday-school class; and has participated in various community activities, including more than 23 years of continuous service as registrar, genealogist and historian of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, and also served one year as genealogist of the Georgia Society.

His boundless volunteer time spans more than 30 years and resulted in the Clarkesville-Habersham County Library housing a genealogy collection in the new William H. Raper Heritage Room, which contains a wealth of resources for patrons who are researching their family histories. The Heritage Room’s collection includes a complete assembly of marriage, birth and death certificates; obituaries; the federal census index; cemetery directories; and property records from Habersham and surrounding counties dating to antebellum times, available through a variety of media ranging from newspapers and maps to Cherokee registration rolls and family history books.

His volunteer genealogy service to others is a hallmark of the American character and is central to how local research challenges are met. He served as a research historian for the Habersham County Bicentennial Committee, ensuring that the 200th anniversary of Habersham County celebrates the history and future of the county.

Raper has sponsored an unprecedented number of SAR applicants. He was the first to be awarded the Addie Bass Service Award from the Tomichichi Chapter of the DAR for his active membership of more than 23 years in the

Joseph Habersham Chapter, Georgia Society, SAR, and his participation in SAR Youth Award and JROTC recognition programs.

Piedmont Chapter

Bob Sapp of Marietta, Ga., received the Gold Color Guard Medal for his service in the National SAR Color Guard. Sapp, a member of the Piedmont Chapter, is a member of the award-winning Georgia Society Color Guard and was selected by his peers as SAR Color Guardsman of the Year. To qualify, a color guardsman must have completed three years of service at the national level.



Compatriot Bob Sapp, center, with Paul Prescott, left, and George Thurmond.

The award recognizes the compatriot who best exemplifies both the spirit of the SAR and the use of color guards to display that spirit.

IOWA SOCIETY

DAR Bagpiper Dawn Baldwin, Vietnam veterans Mike Quance and John Vandehaar, and Iowa SAR Color Guardsman Mike Rowley, below, attended an Aug. 28 service to honor and lay to rest the remains of Pvt. Roy Brown Jr. at Lowman Cemetery in Runnells, Iowa.

Pvt. Brown went missing in action in Papua, New Guinea, in 1942. In May 2019, the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency was able to identify his remains utilizing dental, anthropological, DNA and circumstantial evidence, allowing his remains to be returned home to be buried with his family.





KENTUCKY SOCIETY

Compatriots from several chapters participated in a series of monument dedications, culminating in the dedication of the Kentucky Gold Star Families Memorial on the grounds of the Kentucky State Capitol, above.

Members of the Colonel Daniel Boone, Lafayette and Governor Isaac Shelby chapters, along with the Kentucky Army National Guard, supported the Compatriot Woody Williams Foundation in the ceremony.

Kentucky Governor Andy Beasher participated, along with Miss America 2000 Heather French Henry, below, who formerly served as commissioner of the Kentucky Department of Veterans Affairs.



Lafayette Chapter

The SAR has established numerous student programs, the objectives of which are to perpetuate the memory and contributions of patriotic and courageous women and men who helped win America's independence. At the high school level, these programs include the George S. and Stella M. Knight Essay Contest, the Joseph S. Rumbaugh National Historical Oration Contest and the Outstanding JROTC Cadet Award.

In 2020, the Lafayette Chapter sponsored the state winners in all three awards. Jane Hall, of North Laurel High School, was the state essay winner, and Joseph South, of Montgomery County High School, was the oration and citizen soldier winner.

MARYLAND SOCIETY

Sgt. Lawrence Everhart Chapter

On Sunday, Sept. 27, with the assistance of members of the Flagler Chapter, and not deterred by rain showers, Maryland Society President Eugene "Gene" Moyer conducted the SAR induction ceremony for his grandson, Cayden Lee Moyer, into the Maryland Society. Eight-month-old Cayden, mother Michelle, father Corey, and sisters Lina and Miranda are residents of Flagler County, Fla.

Chapter President Charlie Hayes, Secretary David Kelsey and Registrar Randall



Morris were pleased to assist the Moyer family in welcoming their newest compatriot.

This was an unusual induction ceremony, as Cayden's sponsor is his father, Corey; his co-sponsor is Uncle Matthew; and Maryland Society President is "Pop-Pop" Gene. All are members of the Sgt. Lawrence Everhart Chapter, Frederick, Md. Grandma Becky is the Maryland DAR state chairman for the Americanism Committee and the Pennsylvania Society's (PASSAR) Ladies Auxiliary president. Cayden's Patriot, Sgt. Joseph Brace (Connecticut Militia), served with the Main Army near Peekskill, N.Y., in September 1778.



MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY

Bunker Hill Day 2020

The Col. Henry Knox Regimental Color Guard of MASSAR commemorated the 245th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill in Charlestown on June 17. On what turned out to be a warm day, the color guard flew the Betsy Ross, Bunker Hill and Moultrie Liberty flags, shouldered their muskets and, led by KCG Commander Jack Cunningham, donned their new black face masks, courtesy of Patty Hubbell, wife of KCG Paymaster Brad Bittenbender.

The march around the battlefield made its first stop at the Massachusetts Gate on Monument Avenue, just below the statue of William Prescott, above. There, MASSAR President and Guardsman Ed Hoak placed a wreath to memorialize those Patriots from Massachusetts who fought to secure liberty for the American Colonies.



After President Hoak read a citation dedicated to the Massachusetts soldiers, the color guard continued marching north along the square to the Connecticut Gate.

Arriving at the Connecticut Gate opposite Chestnut Street, Commander Cunningham memorialized the brave soldiers from Connecticut led by Gen. Israel Putnam. He, with Capt. Thomas Knowlton's company, held the rail fence and helped to cover the Colonial retreat from the redoubt.

The next stop along the procession was the New Hampshire Gate. The New Hampshire Militia was led by Col. John Stark of the 1st New Hampshire Regiment and Col. James Reed and his 3rd New Hampshire Regiment. Again, Commander Cunningham recited a prayer to honor these men.

The memorial here reads: "Col. John Stark commanded 900 New Hampshire men at the rail fence and at the stone wall on the Mystic River shore against the British advances. This was the largest contingent of men from any of the Colonies. They later assisted in covering the Colonial retreat in the last minutes of the battle."

The Bunker Hill Monument was commissioned in 1823 for the 50th anniversary of the battle in 1825. On June 17, 1825, the Marquis de Lafayette himself laid the cornerstone of the monument. He was touring the United States at the invitation of President James Monroe for the nation's 50th anniversary celebration. To build the monument, 6,700 tons of granite were transported from the quarries in Quincy via the nation's first commercial railway. The obelisk, which stands 221 feet tall, it took 18 years to complete.



MICHIGAN SOCIETY

On July 2, at the Utica Cemetery, honors were given to Revolutionary War Patriot Nathaniel Squire in Shelby Township, Mich., by the Michigan Color Guard, complete with its cannon crew.

MISSAR Color Guard Vice Commander Norman Palmer (eastern division) was awarded the NSSAR Color Guard Bronze Medal for his service, above. He was presented this medal by Michigan SAR State President David VanHoof and MISSAR Color Guard Commander Gerald Burkland.



Huron Valley Chapter

On Aug. 8, Zachary Fortune, a 15-year-old C.A.R. member, celebrated his birthday by being inducted into the SAR.

State President David VanHoof conducted his swearing-in and

presented him with his member certificate in the Huron Valley Chapter. Fortune's sponsor, Great Lakes District Vice President General Jim Petres, pinned him with his member rosette.



On Aug. 8, the chapter held a father-and-son grave dedication. Claudius Britton II was a scout in the Vermont Rangers Militia in the Revolutionary War. He was a prisoner of war for more than three years in Canada. His pension was denied due to having less than six months of service because his time as a war prisoner didn't count. His son, Claudius Britton III, served in the Vermont Militia for nine days in 1814 in Col. William B. Sumner's Regiment, Capt. Wales' Company, Vermont Militia. Among the speakers at the grave dedication were Linda Lavey, president of the Village of Pinckney, and Michigan State Rep. Ann Bollin. The Brittons' living descendants were present, and their next of kin, Muriel Read McGuire, accepted both flags.

On March 12, 1835, Claudius Britton II, then a resident of Pittsfield Township, Mich., applied for a Revolutionary War pension. He served from Vermont as a scout for Capt. Zadoc Averis under Major Israel Smith.

On Nov. 6, 1778, in Weybridge, Vt., he and about 40 other neighbors were taken prisoner by a Canadian scouting party commanded by Major Christopher Carleton and were taken to Quebec, where he was imprisoned for three years. Britton was put in the dungeon for trying to escape once. In July 1783, during preparations for a prisoner exchange of 350 people, Britton signed the Exchange Bill at St. Johns on July 14, 1783, and was marched into Vermont and discharged.

He then moved to Tinmouth, Vt., until 1812, when he moved to Batavia, N.Y., and then to Ann Arbor in 1825. His grave was marked with a Veterans Administration headstone in 1950.

MINNESOTA SOCIETY

The Minnesota Society gathered for the annual Washington Day Luncheon on Feb. 15 at Jax Café in Minneapolis. The attendance was 68. The color guard presented the colors. State President Dennis Garvin Croonquist led the Pledge of Allegiance, and Michael Swisher delivered the invocation.

Color Guard Commander Steve Hyde introduced the speaker, Col. Ronald McRoberts. The latter presented an illustrated address, "The Colonial Wars: Lessons Learned and Lessons Not Learned," about North America's Colonial conflicts contributing to (or hampering) victory in the American Revolution. His address received great applause.

NEW MEXICO SOCIETY

Andrés Armijo was recently inducted into the New Mexico Society based on the service of Don Manuel de Arteaga, his fifth great-grandfather, who was born in Mexico City ca. 1737 to Don Luis de Arteaga and Doña María Manuel Pérez of Mexico City. Shortly after his arrival in the New Spain province called New Mexico, he married Doña María Isabel López on March 29, 1761, at Santa Cruz de la Cañada, N.M. He had one son, Don Manuel de Arteaga Jr., who survived to adulthood. Don Manuel de Arteaga died in New Mexico sometime before Sept. 13, 1808. The site of his death and burial is unknown due to nonextant records, though it is safe to say that he most likely died in New Mexico.

The Arteagas are the ancestors of today's population in New Mexico who still carry the surname Arteaga/Artiaga.

As cited in *New Mexico's Contributions to the American Revolutionary Cause* by Harriet McCallum, soldiers of the Santa Fe presidio, *Alcaldes Mayores*, settlers and Pueblos rendered aid to the American Revolutionary cause. This was a *donativo* (donation), and some sources cite Don Manuel de Arteaga's donation to the cause as 40 Spanish pesos.

Don Manuel de Arteaga arrived in New Mexico by March 1761, the month in which his marriage is recorded at the royal villa of Santa Cruz de la Cañada, just north of Santa Fe. He is found in numerous civil and non-secular documents as a witness, civil notary and, of particular interest, as *alcalde mayor y capitán a guerra*. The many civil transactions that he conducted included legal ones. He conducted and signed the 1790 Spanish Census at San Agustín de la Isleta, which was a mission founded ca. 1612. He also made a report about the smallpox epidemic to the governor.

NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY

The Catawba Valley and Mecklenburg Chapter (SAR), the Tryon County Militia, the Greenlee and John Hoyle chapters (DAR), and Thunder Over Carolina participated in the 131st Old Soldiers Parade in Newton, N.C., on Aug. 20.

Due to the COVID-19 restrictions, the weeklong Old Soldiers Reunion celebration was truncated to a parade around the Historic Courthouse Museum, which was held to keep the nation's oldest veterans parade alive.

The event was hosted by American Legion Post 544.



Blue Ridge Chapter

Connecting with Western North Carolina communities is a priority of the Blue Ridge Chapter. Making the SAR visible through the SAR Flag Recognition Program is spearheaded by Compatriot Tom Long. Locations that have received the SAR Flag Recognition award in Western North Carolina have included many public facilities.

Most recently, the Blue Ridge Color Guard assisted in presenting the SAR Flag Recognition Award to the Henderson County, N.C., Board of Commissioners. The award was merited by the presentation of Old Glory at the historic Henderson County Courthouse. Presenting the

award to Commissioner J. Michael Edney was Tom Long and Color Guard Captain Larry Chapman. The balance of the color guard included Compatriots Craig Isaacson, Ron Chapman and Lance Dickinson.



LTC Felix Walker Chapter

The LTC Felix Walker Chapter has a cooperative relationship with the Ruth Davidson Chapter of the DAR, both in Asheville, N.C., in activities that support our respective missions in education, patriotism and honoring the Patriots who made sacrifices for our independence. On July 2, the chapters, represented by President Michael Arnott and Regent Sharon Connor, placed a wreath at the Revolutionary War monument in downtown Asheville, above. We then traveled to 13 cemeteries in Buncombe County and placed Betsy Ross flags on the graves of 25 known Revolutionary War Patriots. Mike’s wife, Betty, assisted in locating gravesites and placing the flags.

LTC Felix Walker Chapter supports and maintains the family cemetery of Patriot Capt. Moore in Candler, N.C. Compatriots removed brush from Patriot Michael Israel’s gravesite.

The DAR chapter invited our chapter to their Feb. 14 meeting and a Valentine’s Day luncheon. Several spouses joined the Valentine Day’s meeting and luncheon. Local educator Don McMahan made a presentation on “The Mysterious Melungeons,” an intriguing demographic group, with Portuguese (or Middle Eastern) origins, living in the southern Appalachian Mountains prior to the 1600s. We have plans for more joint projects in keeping with the NCSSAR’s initiative to further SAR and DAR relationships.



Patriot Isaac Carter Chapter

Jeffrey R. Midgett of New Bern, N.C., pictured above with genealogist Cynthia Marlowe, has traced his heritage back to Patriot William Dove, making him the newest member of the Patriot Isaac Carter Chapter, the first chapter comprised

primarily of descendants from a free man of color.

Patriot Isaac Carter was one of the “14 forgotten men” of the war. In the early 18th century, a group of families of “free men of color” from Maryland and Virginia migrated to eastern North Carolina in search of farmland—a place to live in peace where they would not be subjected to oppressive laws due to their race. They settled in the area of Harlowe, in what is now Carteret and Craven counties. As the Revolutionary War began, the settlers of Harlowe, mostly farmers, chose 14 men to represent their community in the conflict. These Patriots returned to Harlowe after the war and faded into obscurity.

On March 16, 2014, the NCSSAR dedicated a marker to “the 14” and, on Sept. 3, 2016, chartered the Patriot Isaac Carter Chapter, the majority of its charter members being descendants of William Dove. The 14 were; Martin Black, Simeon Moore, Isaac Carter, George Perkins, John Carter, Isaac Perkins, Joshua Carter, Aaron Spelman Spelmore, William Dove, Asa Spelman Spelmore, John Gregory, Hezekiah Stringer, Absalom Martin and Mingo Stringer.

Sandhills Chapter

William L. Rose, a World War II veteran of the Pacific Theatre, checked an item off his bucket list when, at 95, he became a member, and the oldest member, of the Sandhills Chapter.

Compatriot Rose, who lives in a senior community, received his membership certificate in an outdoor, off-site ceremony and removed his mask only for the photo.

Rose thanked those who helped him reach his goal, something he said he wanted to do for his sons, grandsons and great-grandsons.



OREGON SOCIETY

Michael Tieman, local artist and president of the Oregon Society, is working on three additional life-sized bronze sculptures for the Oregon Revolutionary War Memorial. With the original three sculptures depicting a Minuteman, a Militia soldier and a Continental soldier, the new ones will be of a Colonial woman, a Black soldier and a Native American warrior.

“One of the nice things about the Oregon Revolutionary War Memorial is that I can make changes. With the tenor of America today, it has made me think about three other groups that helped in the Revolution but have taken a back seat in the history of the War,” Tieman said. “The Colonial Woman [is] to honor the ladies who were left at home to keep the family, farms, businesses and towns going during the War. They volunteered to carry messages, spy and worked behind the scenes for the cause.”

To honor the Black soldiers’ contributions, Tieman decided to make the memorial figure represent a soldier of the 1st Rhode Island Regiment, the first Black military regiment, and for the Native American nations, he chose a warrior of the Oneida Nation. Members of the Oneida Indian Nation became the first allies of America when they joined the Colonists in their fight for independence during the American Revolution.

“Research is the key to accuracy,” Tieman said. “When I start a sculpture, my drawings always begin with the faces; that sets the right attitude I am looking for and that attitude sets the pose. The heart is the first thing I sculpt, and then

[I] build the clay figure around it. Even though it is hidden, the heart gives the sculpture its soul. Attitude and soul make a sculpture alive.”

For the complete story of the ORWM and the sculptures, please read the ORWM blog at www.orevwarmem.blogspot.com.

While the memorial will continue to be spearheaded by the Lewis & Clark Chapter of the Oregon Sons of the American Revolution, it also boasts patriotic materials and stories from partner organizations like the American Legion, the City of Beaverton, the Beaverton City Library, the Beaverton School District, historical and genealogical societies, local chapters of the DAR and many other local service organizations.

Tieman has sketched and painted since childhood and has spent almost six decades as a working artist, as both a graphic designer and a fine artist. Following the encouragement of a friend and gallery owner, Tieman expanded his talents into sculptures cast in bronze. His sculptures are unique in that they are a combination of traditional figurative sculpture and his Impressionistic painting style.

For more information, please visit www.ORWM.org.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY

Continental Congress Chapter

The Continental Congress Chapter held its annual picnic on Sept. 20 at the Bass Pavilion, William Kain Park on Lake Redman, in York County. The picnic was spearheaded by SAR Trustee Joe McMullen and his wife, DAR Vice President General Bobbi McMullen. The picnic attendees were a diverse group from numerous local DAR and SAR chapters. The guest of honor was DAR Regent Beth Watkins of the Pennsylvania State Society for 2019-22.

One of the initiatives of the Watkins administration is to raise funds for the restoration of the Robert Morris stained-glass window in the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge National Park. After receipt of her award, Beth told those in attendance that she supports and encourages the DAR and SAR partnership in fulfilling their similar mission. Watkins oversees more than 6,500 DAR members in 95 chapters in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.



Bob Gosner (second from right), president of the Continental Congress Chapter and District No. 3 deputy PASSAR, awarded Regent Beth Watkins the SAR/DAR Martha Washington Medal. Accompanying Gosner in the presentation were Andrew Lick (left), first vice president of the PASSAR, and Mike Seibert, second vice president of the PASSAR.



Pittsburgh Chapter

For more than a century, the SAR has worked closely with the Boy Scouts of America, actively supporting Scouting programs that build character and good citizens. In the spirit of this “partnership for good citizenship,” the Gen. Anthony Wayne and Pittsburgh chapters began their collaborated effort with Sam Everson, Troop 400, on his Eagle Scout Project, above.

Everson, an Aquinas Academy junior, Life Scout, and member of Troop 400, Mars, Pa., began his Eagle project approximately 15 months ago when he met with Compatriot John Carroll. Everson approached Carroll, his high school coach, with an idea for the construction of a monument dedicated to a Revolutionary War veteran.

Everson, who aspires to attend a service academy, wanted to honor veterans’ service and thought his project would be a good way to accomplish that recognition. The meeting started Everson on a complex journey that evolved into a much larger project, which included recognizing veterans from all wars and culminated in a dedication ceremony encompassing a wide range of community participants. Compatriot Carroll, who acted as Everson’s project advisor, said, “At the outset, I don’t think anyone recognized the breadth of the project and the number of challenges that Sam would face putting this together.”

The proposed monument was constructed in Valencia’s Glade Run Cemetery, which was established in 1812, yet there was no marker dedicated to veterans. Everson knew that he would be fundraising, designing the monument, and then constructing the project on-site, but he would have to do far more. The cemetery board was enthusiastic about his proposal, but after his initial meeting, he discovered the first of several challenges. There was no comprehensive list of veterans interred at the cemetery. Everson met over the summer with his SAR advisor and representatives of the cemetery board to develop an accurate list. Finally, a month before the August construction, the plan was finalized with 125 names—30 previously unknown—to be memorialized. During his research, Everson uncovered Glade Run Church’s history and included it on the monument’s reverse side.

From the outset, Everson thought that the actual construction of the monument would be the easiest; however, as the scope of the project grew, so did the design and construction. Carroll said, “I knew that Sam and his brother, Ben, were highly skilled in woodworking and carpentry, but as the project grew, so did the cost. I don’t

think they expected that turn of events.” During the early stages of the project, Everson solicited donations, and both the SAR and DAR stepped up, making substantial contributions. Still, Everson had to make project modifications, and the Mars VFW and other outside sources responded.

Finally, in late August, the monument was built on-site, with Everson overseeing Troop 400 and his SAR advisor looking on. The monument is approximately 10 feet high with a 3-by-5-foot display. The display’s front is inscribed with the veterans’ names, categorized by conflict and entitled “Freedom Is Not Free”; the reverse of the display contains a graphic depiction of the church along with a brief history.

The project’s final stage, the dedication, represented the partnership between the SAR and BSA. Everyone agreed that although the monument would represent a lasting tribute to veterans, it was important that community attention be focused on an awareness of those who had served. The combined Pittsburgh-General Anthony Wayne Color Guard was explicitly established to perform ceremonial honors. Boy Scout Troop 400 had its own honor detail that practiced regularly. Putting the two units together was natural. The units were integrated and practiced together. Two Boy Scouts carrying the national colors and the organizational troop colors marched with two guardsmen with fixed bayonets. An SAR Colonial drummer would lead the group, with Troop 400 marching and the remainder of the SAR color guard carrying Colonial battle flags. Congressman Mike Kelly was the guest speaker; however, Everson made the dedication speech. Two Scouts stood ceremonial guard over the monument. The SAR/DAR and BSA Troop 400 each presented wreaths. Following the ceremony, the SAR-BSA Partnership for Good Citizenship patch was given to each of the 22 participating Scouts.



RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY

A Life Membership Certificate was presented to Compatriot Wendell Borden Presbrey Jr. (National No. 94117) by Rhode Island Society Treasurer Robert Stetson Butler, above left, and Rhode Island Society Secretary Joseph Daniel Brennan. The presentation took place on July 9 at Connemara Senior Living Facility in Brockton, Mass.

Compatriot Presbrey joined the Rhode Island Society 53 years ago, on April 6, 1967.

One of his fondest SAR memories is that of being a uniformed re-enactor in the 1988 movie *April Morning*, starring Tommy Lee Jones, which recreated the events around April 19, 1775, in Lexington and Concord.

SOUTH CAROLINA SOCIETY

Battle of Eutaw Springs Chapter

The Battle of Eutaw Springs Chapter hosted a mixed live and virtual commemoration of the 1781 Battle of Eutaw Springs on Sept. 5 at the battle monument park.

Twenty-three wreaths were presented in person. Five wreaths were submitted virtually. Among the attendees were the local C.A.R. chapter; SAR chapters from South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, Maryland and Florida; and DAR chapters from South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Florida. The Sons of the Revolution, the Calhoun County Museum and Cultural Center, and the family of Patriot Elijah Ivey sent representatives.

Health issues kept SCSSAR State President James Wyrosdick away. Senior Vice President David Smith, along with Battle of Eutaw Springs Chapter President Ewart Irick, presided over the event. A color guard detail composed of compatriots from South Carolina and Georgia—and including the SAR National Color Guard Commander, Louis Raborg Jr.—posted and retired the colors.

David Reuwer, Battle of Eutaw Springs historian, delivered a powerful address on the battle’s importance. The South Carolina Battleground Preservation Trust cannon team opened and closed the commemoration with a cannon volley, much to the crowd’s enjoyment.

After editing, including all virtual submissions, the commemoration was recorded, and a video of the program was scheduled to be posted on the SCSSAR website (SCSSAR.org) and Facebook.

Godfrey Dreher Chapter

The chapter conducted its first virtual meeting via Zoom.

Of interest is that this meeting had a slightly different technology infrastructure than a “purely” virtual meeting. In addition to incorporating Zoom, Keith Maddox, the chapter’s vice president of technology, connected a video camera/recorder and screen-projection system, giving the chapter the ability to broadcast and record the meeting.

With this technology, the chapter can conduct hybrid meetings in the future, and all meetings will include both on-site and distant members.

This will allow those who are medically incapacitated or homebound to attend meetings, which could prove an asset to future chapter growth and attendance.

Gov. Paul Hamilton Chapter

The chapter held its first Zoom meeting in June and followed up with another Zoom meeting in September, during Constitution Week. Vice President Mike Monahan introduced Compatriot Steven Guy and new members Brian McCay and John Augustine Washington. They gave well-prepared presentations on their Patriot Ancestors for the 15 compatriots in attendance.

This technical advancement in the meeting is still a mystery for some of our members. Attendance did increase over the first attempt by President Joe Riddle and Treasurer Randy Atkins. Col. Steven Guy, military awards chairman, reported that schools with JRTOC programs the chapter



Keith Maddox monitoring a hybrid Zoom meeting.

supports did not hold ceremonies this year; however, they provided names of deserving cadets for the SAR JROTC medals as the school year ended. Medals, certificates and stipends were mailed to each of the following Beaufort County High School JROTC cadets: Air Force Cadet Lt. Col. Andrea Molina, Beaufort High School; Marine Cadet First Lt. Emily Hatchett, Whale Branch High School; Army Cadet Ryan Bostanci, Bluffton High School; Navy Cadet Ensign Ryan Vincent, Hampton County Wade Hampton High School; Army Cadet Elizabeth Gonzales, Estill High School; and Navy Cadet Keane Hickman, Colleton County High School.

Secretary Peter Somerville recognized several compatriots with service awards: Maj. John Simpson, 30 years; Doug Jones, 25 years; Dr. Andy Bell, Sam Chesnutt, Tom Mikel, Bill Sammons and Col. John Smith, 10 years; and Ted Carothers, Steve Melvin and Capt. Matthew Simmons, with five years each. President Joe Riddle awarded Compatriot Don Starkey the Bronze Good Citizenship Medal for his many contributions to Beaufort County Schools, the City of Beaufort, the Beaufort County Sheriff's Office and the 14th Judicial District Office as a volunteer extraordinaire.

Before the end of the meeting, Historian Tom Burnett gave an interesting discussion on Gen. Andrew Pickens, known by the Cherokee as Skyagunsta, "Wizard Owl," concerning his creative military tactics at the Battle of Cowpens. President Riddle closed with the benediction.



Henry Laurens Chapter

The Henry Laurens Chapter proudly sponsored Christian Anderson, the 2020 awardee of the SCSSAR State Scholarship, above.

Christian graduated magna cum laude from Aiken High School this year and is active in his school and community. In addition to his academic accolades, Christian served on the National Honor Society as president, the Student Council as vice president and the Navy JROTC as the battalion commander. He served as a member of Interaction, Serteens, Key Club and Beta Club and in leadership positions in the Boy Scouts.

Christian has earned scholarships from multiple organizations. He frequently volunteers for numerous worthy causes, and he is a priceless asset to his community and an example of the next generation's best.

TEXAS SOCIETY

The Texas Spring Board of Managers Meeting was delayed due to COVID-19 restrictions on group meetings' size. The BOM was rescheduled for July 30-Aug. 2 in The Woodlands, outside Houston. As the governor attempted to relax rules, the number of cases skyrocketed. The restrictions imposed did not allow the Society to meet and conduct business as required. A "virtual" meeting was planned for Aug. 8, with most committee meetings having been held via Zoom the week prior.

The TXSSAR Color Guard, in the Austin area, provided a three-minute segment on the Posting and Retrieving of the Colors for this virtual conference. The color guard met at the Texas State Cemetery on July 22 to record this event, which included a musician, Ron Moulton, with drum accompaniment and Taps.



Gabriel Bonin, left, and his grandfather, Scott Dismukes, simultaneously sign applications for membership in the Brazos Valley Chapter, SAR.

Brazos Valley Chapter

Scott Dismukes, of Stephenville, Texas, and his grandson, Gabriel Bonin, are among the newest members of the Brazos Valley Chapter, Granbury, having signed their membership applications simultaneously, shortly after Gabriel's recent return from overseas military deployment.

Bonin joined the U.S. Army Reserve as a Military Police Officer (MP) in March 2017. After completing basic training, he was deployed with his unit to the Middle East, where they guarded the capital of Saudi Arabia.

Both men are proud descendants of a prominent Colonial family of Old Virginia, with links to several notable attorneys, politicians and military officers. Their Patriot Ancestor is Col. Martin Pickett, who served in the French and Indian War, the Virginia Militia and the 3rd Virginia Regiment of the Continental Army and represented Fauquier County, Va., in the Continental Conventions of 1776 and 1787. He also served as the high-sheriff of Fauquier County in 1785.

Among their list of distinguished ancestors is Sen. John Scott (1781-1850). He participated in the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1829-1830, drafting the state's second constitution with former U.S. Presidents James Madison and James Monroe.



Walling (USN-Ret.) and his wife, Grace, at their home in Ogden. With arrangements made by Secretary/Treasurer Larry Florence, an NSSAR Certificate and Service Pin for 60 years were presented to Compatriot Walling.

Both Simpson and McGregor were delighted to hear Compatriot Walling talk about his military career, which started with World War II. He rose from a galley cook to the captain of his ship. What an honor and delight to spend time with the Wallings and learn of their travels and many exciting adventures! Thank you, Compatriot Walling, for your faithful membership.

VIRGINIA SOCIETY

The 2020 Semi-Annual Meeting of the Virginia Society was held at Berry Hill Plantation on Sept. 18-19, hosted by the Dan River and Culpeper Minutemen chapters. Fifty-three compatriots from 19 chapters participated, joined by 20 wives.

Five Virginia C.A.R. dignitaries joined us, including this year's and last year's presidents and senior presidents. Participants opened the meeting with a grand ceremony, starting with 30 compatriots parading historic Revolutionary flags behind the color guard around the circular drive in front of the mansion and placing them around the circle, where they remained for the duration.

Society President Bill Schwetke declared the meeting in session, which was followed by the discharge of a cannon by Chancellor Eric Monday. After an invocation and pledges, the cry was heard to "Follow the Colors," and the participants followed the color guard up the front steps of the mansion, through the doors and down the halls to the Grand Ballroom.

The first day was filled with various committee-led workshops, an awards ceremony, a ladies tour of the mansion and a backyard barbecue. The awards were highlighted by the national recognition of Virginia as the best state society (of 1,000 or more members), with the Allene Wilson Groves Award, and the recognition of the Col. James Wood II and Fairfax Resolves chapters as the nation's best of their size, with the Liberty Bell Americanism Award and President General's Cup. The evening ended with the President's Reception in the Mansion Library Bar. As soon as glasses were filled, compatriots gathered on the portico for a magnificent display of fireworks to celebrate the anniversaries of victory at Saratoga and our Constitution. The fireworks started with an intense barrage, similar to the ending of usual fireworks displays but one that continued for the full 10-minute program.

Masks and social distancing were enforced, along with the use of much hand sanitizer and the work of cleaning crews that prepared meeting rooms and wiped down microphones after each use.

The second day began with breakfast in the mansion before the general membership meeting, which accomplished much—most importantly, significant changes to the constitution and bylaws, as part of an extensive

UTAH SOCIETY

With Fourth of July parades canceled throughout the state due to COVID-19, the question was asked, what, if anything, can the Utah SAR do to commemorate our nation's independence? Members of the color guard mustered at the state capitol and gave an outdoor performance, above, including a reading of the Declaration of Independence by Gary Van Dolzer, portraying George Washington. Color Guard Commander Jesse Black and his son, Noah; Josh Elliott; Gregg Hansen; Trent Grandy; and Doug McGregor all wore custom-made patriotic masks for their performance. The small crowd included a family who had emigrated from Ukraine. The Ukrainian man told us that his grandmother's dying words were, "Breathe the free air! It's better to live and die in America!"

☆☆☆



Before the COVID-19 outbreak, President Bill Simpson and First Vice President Doug McGregor, above, had the distinct pleasure of meeting with Capt. Eugene Kirtley



The Virginia Society held its 2020 Semi-Annual Meeting at Berry Hill Plantation in South Boston, Va.

American victory at the Battle of Saratoga. In 1781, he led his men against the British Light Troops in South Carolina with a three-tiered plan. The first row would fire two shots and retire; the second row of 150 yards would do the same. The third row and a reserve force were his battle-hardened

veterans. On the

update of our handbook led by 1st Vice President Jeff Thomas. At special meetings in July, the bylaws were amended to permit virtual meetings for all business.

The meeting ended with a luncheon in the Mansion Ballroom, featuring special awards to the Virginia C.A.R. for pioneering virtual meetings with its annual meeting in March.

Col. James Wood II Chapter

On Sept. 12, the Col. James Wood II Chapter sponsored a commemorative celebration of Daniel Morgan, Revolutionary War hero, at Mount Hebron Cemetery.

Dale Corey emceed the ceremony, with greetings presented by Chapter President Marc Robinson and VASSAR 1st Vice President Jeff Thomas. Rev. Jim Simmons provided an invocation in front of a color guard consisting of members of the Col. James Wood II, Col. William Grayson, Culpeper Minutemen, Fairfax Resolves, George Mason and Gen. Adam Stephens chapters and a troop from the Trail Life USA, a Christian youth organization, from the Chelsea Academy in Front Royal. Virginia State Color Guard Commander Ken Bonner led the color guard.

Brett Osborn gave a presentation on Daniel Morgan, who was born in New Jersey in about 1735 and ran away from home to Pennsylvania and western Virginia. He became a teamster, hauling freight between remote frontier settlements. In 1755, he was hired as a wagoner for the Braddock expedition against Fort Duquesne. Three years later, he was an ensign with the Virginia Militia. In 1763, he served as a lieutenant in Pontiac's War and, in 1774, was fighting Native Americans in the Ohio Valley.

When the Revolutionary War began, Morgan raised a company of marksmen in Virginia. He marched north to meet Gen. George Washington's Army at a pace of more than 28 miles a day, known as the Beeline March. He was part of the assault on Quebec. When Benedict Arnold was wounded, Morgan took command and led his men into the Lower Town's narrow streets. While waiting for reinforcements, the unit was surrounded and captured and was held prisoner until late 1776. Morgan rejoined Washington's Army in April 1777 after raising a new corps of sharpshooters. He was sent to join Horatio Gates in New York. His leadership was a significant factor in the decisive

right flank was his cavalry. The plan went off to perfection, almost destroying the larger, more experienced British force, inflicting more than 300 casualties and taking 600 prisoners out of the 1,100 troops engaged. The Americans suffered 72 losses in this battle, known as the Battle of Cowpens. After the war, Morgan operated a gristmill, speculated in Western lands, took the field briefly during the Whiskey Rebellions as commander of a Virginia Militia outfit and, in 1797, won a seat in the House of Representatives. He died in 1802.

Wreaths were presented to honor the memory of Daniel Morgan. These included wreaths from VASSAR by Jeff Thomas. The SAR chapters were represented by Will Reynolds (Col. James Wood II), Mike Weyler (Col. William Grayson), Mike Dennis (Culpeper Minutemen), Dave Cook (Fairfax Resolves), Ken Morris (George Mason) and Allan Phillips (Gen. Adam Stephens). Anita Bonner (Lanes Mill), Michelle Phillips (West Virginia State) and Marlyn Keesecker (Pack Horse) represented the DAR.

A musket squad comprised of Bonner, Osborn, Paul Christensen, Sean Carrigan, Cook, Marty Keesecker, Art LaFlam, Eric Robinson and Barry Schwoerer fired three rounds before Marc Robinson played Taps.

George Washington Chapter

Compatriot Gen. Frederick James Kroesen Jr., U.S. Army (Ret.), died on April 30 at age 97. His membership was derived from his Patriot Ancestor, Jan Kroesen, of Dutch ancestry, who served as a lieutenant in the Pennsylvania militia during the Revolution. Gen. Kroesen took great pride in his SAR membership, regularly attending and participating in chapter meetings. In January 2013, the Virginia Society presented him the SAR Gold Good Citizenship Medal. At this ceremony, he also was presented the SAR War Service Medal.

Kroesen served for 40 years, retiring in 1983 as a four-star general. Among his military awards and decorations were two Silver Stars, a Distinguished Flying Cross, three Bronze Stars with Valor devices, two Purple Hearts and 29 Air Medals.

He experienced combat in World War II and the conflicts in Korea and Vietnam. Because of this, he was one of a few soldiers to earn the Combat Infantry Badge with two stars denoting infantry combat service in three wars.



Gen. Frederick James Kroesen Jr. receiving the SAR Gold Good Citizenship Medal on Jan. 26, 2013, at the Belle Haven Country Club in Alexandria, Va. From left, Gen. Kroesen; Virginia Society President Phil Williams; President General Steve Leishman; and George Washington Chapter President Mike Elston.

Kroesen is survived by his wife of 76 years, Rowene; a son; two daughters; 10 grandchildren; 23 great-grandchildren; and a great-great-grandson.

Williamsburg Chapter

Rev. Jan M. Brown, a deacon of Bruton Parish Episcopal Church, was awarded a Bronze Good Citizenship Medal by the Williamsburg Chapter at a church ceremony on July 22. Chapter President Roger Cross and Chaplain James Morford presented the award in recognition of

her noteworthy contributions to the community and in officiating at the chapter's annual Service of Prayer and Thanksgiving on July 4.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY George Rogers Clark Chapter

The George Rogers Clark Chapter, Washington State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, received notification that it was officially on the NSSAR Register on July 20, the 244th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. We are a proud new chapter.

On Aug. 20, members of the new chapter conducted their first 20-minute meeting on the Capitol Campus in Olympia, Wash., and gathered for a chapter photo shoot. Compatriots traveled from Gig Harbor, Tacoma, Olympia and Hoquiam. Those dedicated members traveled more than 100 miles to attend.

The chapter's first photo, below, included both officers and the color guard.

Because the photo was taken on the Capitol Campus, it had to be cleared with security, which is the Washington State Patrol, the official security of the governor of Washington. During these times of protest around the country, the State Patrol was delighted to have us on campus with non-firing muskets. The Patrol inspected our "weapons," and we proudly passed muster.

The chapter is looking forward to the 2021 NSSAR Congress in Seattle.



Welcome New Members

NSSAR membership as of Nov. 2, 2020, is 37,447. Numbers indicate total new members since last issue. Patriot ancestor is identified after new member's name.

Alabama (14)

Michael J. Acosta, 216910, Joshua Timmons
 James Harvey Ambrose, 216459, Thomas Stanford
 Steven M. Brouse, U.S. Army (Ret.), 216978, Adam Braus
 Thomas Russell Byrne, 216540, Edward Herndon
 Andrew Peabody Cotten, 216799, David Larkin
 Ronald Norman Dains, 216460, Joseph Warder
 Sid Harden, 216542, Isaac Jackson
 David Michael Martin Jr., 216462, John Rogers
 Robert Malcolm McMillian Jr., 216979, John Watson
 Richard J.R. Raleigh III, 216541, Timothy Rich
 Thomas Young Russell, 216461, John Mahan
 Jake Patrick Smith, 216980, Zachariah Glass
 Terry Henry Waters, 216909, Samuel Wear
 Daniel Matthew Wilson, 216543, Leonard Taylor

Arizona (28)

Andrew Kent Bell, 217109, Abraham Kittle/Kettell
 Driscoll Kent Bell II, 217108, Abraham Kittle/Kettell
 Driscoll Kent Bell, 217107, Abraham Kittle/Kettell
 Martin James Bennett, 216911, Micajah Bennett

Jason William De La Font, 216982, Edmund Welch
 Shawn William De La Font, 216983, Edmund Welch
 Joshua Miles De La Font, 216981, Edmund Welch
 Samuel Allen Edmondson, 216984, Andrew Edmondson

Ryland James Gibson, 216550, Elisha Marks
 Eric Christopher Gordon, 216544, Andrew Kennedy
 Raymond Allen Lackey, 216721, Charles Tracy
 Barrett Alistair Marks, 216549, Elisha Marks
 Christopher Barrett Marks, 216548, Elisha Marks
 Robert Henry Marks, 216547, Elisha Marks
 Robert Stanley Marks, 216546, Elisha Marks
 Robert C. Marsett, 216719, Job Boynton
 William Walter Mott Jr., 217113, Thomas Abel
 Joel Joseph Normand, 216463, Reuben Rice
 James Leslie Nutting, 216990, Samuel Tracy
 William Francis Nutting Jr., 216989, Samuel Tracy
 Jonathan Anthony Nutting, 216988, Samuel Tracy
 William Francis Nutting Sr., 216987, Samuel Tracy
 Myron Hampton Simmons, 216985, Philip Peter Baker
 Delford Edgar Simmons, 217115, Philip Peter Baker
 Scott C. Somers, 216986, William Williamson

Robert Ian Walker, 216545, William Cabell Jr.
 Robert E. Welch, 216720, Daniel Brenneman
 Patrick Hamilton Welch, 217114, Bartholomew S. Calvin

Arkansas (1)

Audie Wellman Waterson, 217180, Nathaniel McCarroll

California (64)

Brandon Alexander Allen, 217268, Jarathmell/Jerahmeel Bryant
 Dayne Adam Allen, 217267, Jarathmell/Jerahmeel Bryant
 Michael Anthony Allen, 217266, Jarathmell/Jerahmeel Bryant
 Robert Mitchell Awalt, 216560, Benjamin Neal
 Charles Francis Baldwin, 217261, Josiah Rogers
 Charles Duane Baldwin, 217262, Josiah Rogers
 Joseph Charles Baldwin, 217263, Josiah Rogers
 David Roger Basham, 217272, Terry McHaney
 Laurence Anthony Basham, 217271, Terry McHaney
 Erik Allen Berg, 216992, Henry Umbarger
 Dustin Randall Call, 217254, Joseph Call
 Adam Benjamin Chaplin, 216551, Nehemiah Angell
 Gary Raymond Clarke, 216465, Robert Colfax
 David Michael Close, 217269, Benjamin Close
 Caleb Irving Cockcroft, 217265, Comfort Chaffee
 Stewart Arthur Dalie III, 217264, Rowland Stafford
 Robyn Adrian Dunbar, 216556, Thomas Dunbar
 Shozo Fukushima Dunbar, 216557, Thomas Dunbar
 Kevin Scott Erwin, 216724, Sabeers Maine
 Norm Edward Fox, 216914, Joshua Abston
 Paul Travis Friedman, 216464, Adam Miser
 James Richard Fruitt, 216553, John Henry Bottorff
 Terrence Joseph Gatsby, 216917, Michael Getz
 Dylan Charles Glatfelter, 217253, Henry Glatfelter
 Timothy Charles Glatfelter, 217252, Henry Glatfelter
 Louis Fletcher Goodmon, 216466, Starling Gunn
 Michael Francis Guarino, 217270, Israel Shreve
 David Ellis Hale, 216558, Oliver Barrett

Continued on page 42



Charles Dyer Bendall.....	AL	.....185085
Carlos Everett Lee.....	AL	.....141291
Carl Lanier Ware.....	AL	.....188905
Michael Charles Wells.....	AL	.....118595
Robert Ford Whipple.....	AR	.....210896
Ronald Dee Busse.....	AZ	.....177938
Richard Dix Ceyler.....	AZ	.....173525
Delford Edgar Simmons.....	AZ	.....217115
Myron Hampton Simmons.....	AZ	.....216985
Robert Wakelee Sjolin.....	AZ	.....128036
James Freeman Blauer.....	CA	.....118472
James Edward Hansen.....	CA	.....197884
George William Kridner.....	CA	.....194741

Bishop Robert Atwell III.....	CT	.....194187
George Mills.....	CT	.....193140
Daniel Pierson Redmond.....	DC	.....217118
John Owen Gardiner Jr.	DE	.....181505
Harold Edwin McCabe.....	DE	.....141301
Jay Kendall Andrews.....	FL	.....195493
John Pratt Battin Jr.	FL	.....153310
Allen Jesse Breckenridge.....	FL	.....216579
James Allen Drew.....	FL	.....206396
Charles Ray Earnest.....	FL	.....79946
Richard Edward Friberg.....	FL	.....106006
Robert Edward Gearing.....	FL	.....212950
Michael Smyth Johnson.....	FL	.....164051
John Frederick Kelly.....	FL	.....200001
Weymouth Warren Reed.....	FL	.....169567
David Christian Sander.....	FL	.....216864
William Alexander Segraves.....	FL	.....146250
Jerry Lawrence Tillman Sr.	FL	.....144896
Woodrow Walter Wilson.....	FL	.....216928
Robert Eugene Davis, DDS.....	GA	.....116829
Hubert Holder Howard Sr.	GA	.....138524
Michael Joseph Ilhardt.....	GA215435
Donald Henry McCarty Jr.	GA216748
Loyd Norris Puckett Jr.	GA159289

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Allen Edward Randall	GA	216471	Donald Lee Cone	OK	189079
Albert Jackson Tomme	GA	165200	Vernice Pear DeVilbiss	OK	216776
Gary Lee Nelson	IA	175367	Edson DeVilbiss	OK	216777
David Kenly Ashbrook	IL	163506	Melvin Wayne Specht	PA	155161
Martinus John Dyrud	IL	141603	Dean Jeffrey Stellwagon	PA	138722
Eugene Lee Newman	IL	216881	Paul Vernon Whitefield	PA	216896
Jerry Wendell Oglesby	IL	197656	William Aaron Whitefield	PA	217327
Earl LeRoy Wendt Jr.	IL	196304	Roy Melvin Whitefield	PA	217328
Everett G. Ballou	IN	211408	Francis Thomas Brown	SC	171356
James Arthur Hankins	IN	183597	John Richard Burckhalter	SC	209359
Paul Edgar Trejo, USNR (Ret.)	IN	153086	Fred Weston Caswell	SC	196642
Daniel Willis Bagby III	KS	191265	Clisby Harrell Krell Jr.	SC	164836
Kenneth Hubert Brackney	KS	206774	Bruton Attaway Langley	SC	186552
Sheldon Maurice Crossette	KS	175529	Frank Opie Meade	SC	169150
Charles Francis Romans	KS	217146	Charles E. Montgomery	SC	85953
Frank W. Romans	KS	217147	Donald Wayne Beck	TN	217333
Roger Leason Kellner	KY	138082	Jack B. Crutcher	TN	117464
Bowling Read Miller	KY	177952	Buell Edward Davenport	TN	216672
James Curtis Powers	KY	189515	John Charles Echerd	TN	142271
Dennis Scott Turner	KY	139118	Denver Dan Horton	TN	158557
Julian Carter Wills	KY	193477	Frank E. Jones III	TN	170780
John Lloyd Eubanks	LA	209781	John Simmons Morelock	TN	216670
Eugene Joseph LeBlanc	LA	172163	William Kenneth Ousley	TN	173313
Thomas Newton Williams	LA	123884	Morris Frank Schwartz Jr.	TN	65946
Richard K. Thorndike III	MA	95467	H. Charles Baker	TX	151890
Robert Walter Abel	MD	145691	Hoyt Newton Berryman Jr.	TX	159060
Henry Edward Miller	MD	200007	Kermit Lewis Breed Jr.	TX	216846
Charles Edward Wolfe	MD	179855	James Cage Cantrell II	TX	160503
Lewis Austin Beal Sr.	ME	180493	Eugene A. Cook III	TX	103490
Boyd A. Lunney	ME	125195	Allan John Husch	TX	202310
Harry Crossman Whelden Jr.	ME	193853	James Andrew Jones	TX	216692
James Delancy Kramer	MN	179423	Milton Ray Lentz	TX	163380
David Leslie Treadway	MN	199143	Ralph William Manning	TX	216686
Larry Larson Warren	MN	132814	Richard Norman Nelson	TX	216531
Theo Erwin Lipscomb III	MO	202258	Larry James Peik	TX	171843
Thomas Eugene Bennett	MS	149589	Merwin Denton Wagner	TX	216904
Robert Chase Brackett	NC	150213	Donald Joseph Brannon	VA	188226
Thomas Upton Sisson Jr.	NC	164244	Alex Lucien Gamble	VA	199963
Christopher Harold Fox	NJ	214798	James Russell Henry	VA	171042
Robert L. Crowell, USN	NV	110833	James Neil MacDonald	VA	211458
Brian Irwin Worcester	NV	109854	Allan Dodge Robb	VA	207792
Walter S Baumann Jr.	NY	75467	Alpheus Lee White	VA	161254
John Bruce McKinley	NY	210547	Joseph Watson Kane	WA	217348
William James Barthelmas Jr.	OH	216843	Warren Francis Kanzelberger	WI	130697
Wilbur H. Black	OH	209421	Donald Keith Cliff	WV	183124
James Stuart Cooke	OH	142968	Jack Lynn Fowler	WV	148723
Kenneth Leon Dague	OH	148073	Warren Settle Frank	WV	147119
William Arlington Hawkins	OH	216653	James Jefferson Goode	WV	133291
Raymond Dennis Hoon	OH	192499	Charles Irvine Shelton	WV	148922
Patrick Norman Kelly	OH	128933	Thomas Clyde Smith	WV	191312

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Daniel Raymond Ellis Hale, 216559, Oliver Barrett
Dennis Gregory Hawes, 217349, John Dick
Timothy Scott Hawes, 217350, John Dick
Connor Christopher Hiatt, 217356, David Wharry
Taylor James Hiatt, 217355, David Wharry
Bradford Robert Hinrichs, 217183, John Garrard
Kian Douglas Jesse, 216723, Gideon Richmond
David Joel Mapes, 216722, John Holt

John Thompson Merritt, 217357, Bayley Hyatt
Travis Wayne Meyers, 216915, John Ramsay
Howard Arthur Miller, 217273, John De Carteret
Mark Leigh Moore, 216561, Stephen Ashby
Adam Walker Morrill, 217255, Joseph Martin
Fred H. Mossman, 216991, Thomas Milwain/Mulwane
Cole Trevor Mostert, 217274, Roger Sherman
Howard Paul Nevison, 217251, Adam Brandt
Howard Frederic Nott Jr., 216725, Epaphras Nott

Lang William Ortman, 216555, Caleb Buswell
Avery Jay Parsegian, 217259, Daniel Winchell
Jay William Parsegian, 217260, Daniel Winchell
Rino Aoki Parsegian, 217257, Daniel Winchell
James Clyde Parsegian, 217256, Daniel Winchell
Anthony Richard Parsegian, 217258, Daniel Winchell
Scott Randolph Parsons, 217354, James Bullock Sr.
Mark Randolph Parsons, 217353, James Bullock Sr.
Wayne Robert Scott, 216918, Moses Scott

Thomas Michael Sedgwick, 216913, Joshua Hazen Michael Bruce Sedgwick, 216912, Joshua Hazen Erik Sean Smith, 216554, John Craig Paul Delaware Smith Jr., 216916, Daniel Merrill Guy Phillip St. Clair, 217184, Silas Shipman Andrew John Van Diver, 217352, Peter Van Der Veer John Edward Van Diver Jr., 217351, Peter Van Der Veer Raymond Earl Webb, 217275, William Cloud Bradford Alexander Welsh, 216993, John Frost Rolf Frederick Ziesing, 216552, Jacob Livingston

Canada (2)

Jonathan David Hatt, 216563, William Runyon Gary Racine, 216562, Charles Racine

Colorado (39)

Robert Charles Brown, 216564, Jabez Cleveland Joel Isaiah Carson, 216800, John Mossholder Niklaus Christopher Ryan Carson, 216801, John Mossholder Scott Allen Cavey, 217276, Edward Thurston Sloan Strazzella Dixon, 217117, Christopher Olinger Sawyer Strazzella Dixon, 217116, Christopher Olinger Bobby Clayton Espinoza, 216565, David Kilgore Robert Raymond Guy, 216569, Jacob Miller Jeffrey Donald Hegstrom, 216570, John Pott William Ernest Kellett, 216922, Daniel McJunkin Lester Lloyd Limon II, 216919, John Hardesty Christopher Alexander Lowe, 217280, Nathaniel Little Jonathan Andrew Lowe, 217279, Nathaniel Little Theodore Michael Lowe, 217281, Nathaniel Little Michael Edward Lowe, 217277, Nathaniel Little Michael Sean Lowe, 217278, Nathaniel Little Andrew A. McCreight, 216566, Andrew Sharp Christopher Lee Pangburn, 216726, William Pangburn Tanner Christian Pangburn, 216727, William Pangburn Stephen Randolph Pangburn, 216728, William Pangburn Robert Lee Pangburn, 216729, William Pangburn Roland Jay Rexroth, 216994, Roger Rathbun Sean Thomas Sackinger, 216802, Nathaniel Perkins Cole Thomas Sackinger, 216805, Nathaniel Perkins Scott Thomas Sackinger, 216804, Nathaniel Perkins Jonathan Thomas Sackinger, 216803, Nathaniel Perkins Stephen Chris Schultz, 216920, Jacob Reasoner Austin Taylor Stark, 217360, Thomas Holmes Evan Howard Stark, 217359, Thomas Holmes William Taylor Stark, 217358, Thomas Holmes James Paul Streich, 216921, Abiel Harding Kenton Nicholas Tallant, 216924, Alexander Quarrier Nicholas Steven Tallant, 216923, Alexander Quarrier Blake William Tallant, 216925, Alexander Quarrier Franklin Wesley Thompson, 216806, Zacquill Morgan Trenton Anthony Thompson, 216807, Zacquill Morgan Darin Lee Williams, 216567, John Hamilton Zachary Makoto Williams, 216568, John Hamilton John Dylan Wright, 216857, George Birdwell

Connecticut (13)

Stephen P. Archer, 217181, Benjamin Archer Bradley Demmons, 216731, Gamaliel Damon David Matthew Finch, Ph.D., 217361, Joshua Williams James Turner Franco, 216730, Lemuel Clark Thomas Miller Harmon, 217182, Abiathar Lyman Timothy Scott Hill, 216571, Daniel Hooker George Edward Kiesel, 216732, Oliver Allen Laurent C. Madeux Sr., 216859, Ezekiel Jewett Robert Howland Moody Jr., 216996, William Pepperell Moody Gavin Eugen Seymour, 216995, Joash Seymour Peter Greene Snyder, 216733, Job Greene William Henry Spring, 216860, Seymour Tallmadge James Vance Whittemore, 216858, Jonathan Whittemore Jr.

District of Columbia (6)

Billy Cornelius Elliott, 217119, William Richardson Michael Timothy Garland, 217120, Zachariah Williams William Bernard Nunnally III, 216808, Valentine Cunningham Alan Carey Porter, 216572, William Porter Daniel Pierson Redmond, 217118, Moses Felt James Francis Sommers, 217110, Moses Stanford

Florida (60)

Gil Joseph Abernathy, 217365, William Abernathy John William Keelin Annan, 217127, Richard Richardson Matthew Thomas Assenmacher, 217284, Romain dit Sanscrainte Joseph John Austin, 216577, Nathan Austin John Joseph Austin, 216578, Nathan Austin Allen Jesse Breckenridge, 216579, Robert Brackenridge Christopher E. Brunson, 216866, Josiah Bronson Benjamin W. Brunson, 216867, Josiah Bronson Robert E. Brunson, 216865, Josiah Bronson Gene Barry Burwood, 216930, Jabez Holden Briah K. Callahan, 216584, David Arnold John Albert Castle, 216868, Samuel Auxier Cody Tyler Castle, 216869, Samuel Auxier Brock Garrett Castle, 216870, Samuel Auxier Marvin Gregory Choate, 216746, William Derington Charles Marius Coles, 217132, Gilbert Lyon Clifford Germond Duch, 216470, Samuel Chamberlain Paul Fahle, 217005, Robert Casey Edwin Alfred Ferree, 217185, Dennis Smith Jack Gary Gable, 217364, Lewis Hall Troy Allison Gallant, 216863, James Gallant Robert Hunter Gant, 216469, Abraham Van Horne Clay Dunavant Gresham, 217283, Reuben Massey Richard Hamernik, 217130, Benjamin Coddington John Robert Hassell, 216747, Jason Hassell Jeffrey James Higbie, 216927, Flemming Higby Patrick McKewin Horton, 217368, Thomas Ritter John Michael Parker Horton, 217366, Thomas Ritter Harrison Taylor Horton, 217367, Thomas Ritter Harold David Hudspeth II, 217285, James Lawson Terry Vernon Jackson, 216581, Benjamin Latimer Nolan Alexander Konold, 216873, Ebenezer Williams Jason Erik Konold, 216872, Ebenezer Williams Erik Jason Konold, 216871, Ebenezer Williams Timothy J. Maher, 217194, Nathaniel Stowell Jason Douglas Martin, 216585, John Keyes Micheal Lee Mathews, 216926, Joel Etheridge John William McClane III, 217187, William Bush Jackson Lloyd Mills Mielke, 217189, Samuel Wylie Evan Allen Newkirk-Zern, 217126, Abraham Newkirk Max Clare O'Neil, 217193, Hezekiah Johnson C. Andrew Peterson, 216580, John Orr Grant Shaun Putnam, 217282, John Curry Jeffrey Fisher Rhue Jr., 217369, Thomas Ritter David Christian Sander, 216864, Elliott Williamson Brian Douglas Saylor, 217129, Richard Seabury Howard John L. Stephens Jr., 217186, Robert Stephens Scott Thomas Stinger, 216745, Andrew Morton Shawn Patrick Stoffer, 217133, Benjamin Bourne William Kelley Story, 217188, Charles Smith Mitchell Harold Strong, 217128, Joseph B. Allison Andrew Davis Trinidad, 216582, Daniel Osborn Matthew Ryan Trinidad, 216583, Daniel Osborn Wilburn Paul Wilkins, 217131, James Wilkins Rodney J. Wilson, 217190, Gabriel Wright Jack Pearson Wilson, 217192, Gabriel Wright Woodrow Walter Wilson, 216928, Jacob Biesecker Brian Parks Wilson, 216929, Jacob Parkinson Ronald Jesse Wilson, 217191, Gabriel Wright George Everett Youngblood, 217363, Moses Matthews

France (2)

Ilmo. Sr. Don Armand de Vial, 217370, Auguste de M. de Saint-Pierre Romain Goldenberg, 217371, Rene Adrien Le S. du Chevalier

Georgia (58)

David Craig Anderson Sr., 217006, John Robinson Richard George Bauer, 217198, Hugh McNamee John W. Brinsfield, 217135, John Lawrence Richard Kenneth Brown, 216880, John Howard David Linden Buck, 216877, Jonathan Buck Nicholas James Cammaroto, 217136, William McKenney Daniel Frank Carter, 216591, Edward Carter John Charles Carter, 216590, Edward Carter William Buford Cole, 216931, Drury Cade Michael Lee Critchet, 217374, Samuel Breese Daniel Lee Crowden, 216587, Lodowick Jones Major Lamar Whitworth Davis Jr., 216876, Francis Dover Winburn Jackson Dickens, 216594, James Malcolm Dwight Fletcher Dover, 217138, Laodicea Dicey Langston Springfield Nathan Frank Eads, 217376, James Pittman Matthew Scott Eads, 217375, James Pittman Ryan M. Fletcher, 216932, Paul Pratt Neal Douglas Trey Hobson III, 216592, Andrew Bryan Taylor Mattox Johnson, 217112, Thomas Fortson Kevin John Kenny, 216874, Moses Harris Micah Harrison Kilgore, 217286, James Richie Jr. Neil Robinson Kumar, 217197, Glass Caston John Robert Lyons, 216817, Samuel Gilmore Michael David Mallary, 216879, Calvin Mallory Boddiford Brooks Marchant, 217013, Randolph Newsum Kaleb Blakke Marchant, 217012, Randolph Newsum Benard Thomas Martin Sr., 217019, Jacob Ammons Ken Martin, 217018, Isaac Horton Donald Henry McCarty Jr., 216748, Michael McCarty Stacey Gerald McCarver, 216933, Richard Warren Raine Ascott Miller, 216593, Judah Ferry David Lee Patrick, 216878, Isham Berry Harold Jackson Peacock, 216589, Abishai Horn Charles Mills Perry, 216815, Edward Jackson Charles Henry Perry Jr., 216813, Edward Jackson Charles Henry Perry III, 216814, Edward Jackson Allen Edward Randall, 216471, Hopestill Randall Paul DuBose Ray, 217134, Andrew Dubose Jr. Jack Lee Rich Jr., 217015, Benjamin Lacy Jack Lee Rich, 217014, Benjamin Lacy Spenser Greer Rich, 217017, Benjamin Lacy Jerry Timothy Rich, 217016, Benjamin Lacy Britton Alvah Smith, 217007, Young Booker Gary Lee Smith Sr., 216588, David Smith Christopher Joseph Thompson, 216586, George Thompson James Willard Trott Jr., 217377, Joseph Inslee Anderson Robert Page Ufford, 216816, Phineas Page James Ryan Walter, 217137, Benjamin Spalding Kevin Ryan Warren, 217373, Juan Vives Adam Brandon Warren, 217372, Juan Vives George Norman Waters, 217009, Micah Mixon Ross Mixon Waters, 217010, Micah Mixon Scott Norman Waters, 217011, Micah Mixon Charles Russell Wright, 217008, Stephen Moore Camden Joseph Young, 217196, John Young Walter Ross Young II, 217139, John Young Adam Preston Young, 216875, Nimrod Mitchell Walter Ross Young III, 217195, John Young

Germany (1)

Anson Lee Seebeck, 217199, Roswell Franklin Sr.

Idaho (4)

Nicholas Alvin Matkin, 217140, Abraham Crow Robert Gordon Scott, 216596, Matthew Riddell Erik Joseph Scott, 216595, Matthew Riddell Victor Burnell Watson, 216749, Thomas Hadaway

Illinois (29)

Gary Lee Biolchini, 217145, Benjamin Greer
Robert Gene Bradbury, 217143, Sanders Bradbury
Brent Jay Dodson, 217201, Basil Prather
Bradford Max Doerr, 216884,
William Thomas Easterling
Richard Lee Eilers, 216472, Jacob Caulk
Lynn Alexander Gipson, 216886, Solomon Trower
Dan William Leonard, 216819, John Nall
Larry Edward Malone, 217141, William Gaston
Eugene Lee Newman, 216881, Isaac Newman
Elliott Michael Noden, 216889, John Bowman
Wesley Alan Pinks, 216885, Edward Salmon
Jean-Claude William Radovanovitch, 216887,
Benjamin Woodruff
Clyde Ray Ruble Jr., 217144, Peter Ruble/Robel
Charles Lawrence Rudder, 216882, Alexander Rudder
William Scogland, 216473, Christian Shank
Brian Neil Slack, 216935, James Slack Sr.
Jacob Craig Slack, 216936, James Slack Sr.
Joel Vincent Slack, 216937, James Slack Sr.
Herbert Joseph Slack, 216934, James Slack Sr.
Dennis J. Smith, 217020, Margaret Stocker
Aaron Robert Smith, 217021, Margaret Stocker
Joseph Wiley-Edward Snyder, 217203, Basil Prather
Judd Andrew Snyder, 217202, Basil Prather
Wiley Ray Snyder, 217200, Basil Prather
Cheslea Charles Taylor II, 217204, Issachar Rickard
Harrison Guy Walker, 217142, Abraham Hiley
Layton Douglas Weiler, 216888, John Bowman
Glenn Allen Wenzel, 216818, Nehemiah Butler
Glenn Richard Weronko, 216883, Archibald Glenn Sr.

Indiana (19)

Robert James Aldering Jr, 216476, Martin Tucker
Daniel Mark Barlow, 217205, Ambrose Barlow
Garrett Todd Beatty, 216597, Valentine Sevier Jr.
James Austin Brown, 216820, William Ward
Michael Bret Deckert, 217206, John Short
Seth Adam Fledderman, 217287, John Holmes
Adam Daniel Fledderman, 217288, John Holmes
Nicholas Alan Fullmer, 216938, Adam Zerfass
Douglas Warren Garlinger, 217022, Hugh Hassan
Lloyd Duane Hull, 216941, George Hull
Cameron Clarke Hull, 216942, George Hull
Joseph Barton Johanneman, 216944, Joseph Brigham
Thomas Barton Johanneman, 216943, Joseph Brigham
Thomas M. Montgomery, 216940, Belfield Wood
Michael Jarvis Nave, 216475, John Wilcoxson
Barry Stephen Simich, 216474, Paul Abney
Richard Cameron Wathen, 216939, Barton Wathen
Thomas James Wright, 216945, John Conger
John Laurence Wright II, 217207, Peter Rothrock

International (2)

Mark Edwin Douglas, 216478, Richard Davis
Samuel George Shirley, 216477, Daniel Martin

Iowa (9)

Patrick Francis Arts, 216821, Robert Peebles
Shon Patrick Brakey, 217208, John Mangam
Joshua Alan Brewer, 216599, Edward Jackson
Kyle Thomas Brewer, 216479, Edward Jackson
John Kenneth Cosby, 216890, David Chaffe
Gerald Wayne Hidy, 216600, John Hidy
Philip John Koch, 217378, George Brion
Ryan Christian Koch, 217379, George Brion
Ian Michael McLeod, 216598, Abraham Merrifield

Kansas (26)

Matthew Todd Archambault, 217380, John Loomis
Brandon Joseph Benke, 217293, William Cunningham
Tyce Allen Bruns, 217149, Henry Weiss
Michael Duane Fields, 217148, Richard Field
Robert Allen Fredrickson, 217294, John Cessna
Kim Michael Gardner, 217295, John Minnis
Hayden Michael Gardner, 217296, John Minnis

Allen Jack Grothusen, 216480, Andreas Shade
Gregory Richard Hoffman, 217381,
Benjamin Worcester
Patrick Gregory Hoffman, 217382, Benjamin Worcester
Michael Allen Johnson, 217211, Samuel Gray
Arlo James Lenox, 217026, William Iddings
Lucas Steven Lenox, 217027, William Iddings
Verl Lee Manwarren, 217289, John T. Viele
Tyler Graham Nelson, 217025, William Iddings
Kyle William Nelson, 217024, William Iddings
David Robert Parks, 217290, William Cunningham
Kyle Mason Parks, 217291, William Cunningham
Russell Aaron Parks, 217292, William Cunningham
Mark Philip Parsons, 217210, Abijah Houghton
Jared Thomas Rider, 216481, Jabez Osborn
Charles Francis Romans, 217146, Jacob Borah
Frank W. Romans, 217147, Jacob Borah
Samuel James Root, 217023, Peter Gilstrap
Benjamin Josiah Weeks, 217209, William Ricks
James Lee Whittington, 217150, Peter Harley

Kentucky (19)

Philip Dean Bloyd, 216948, Randall Noe
Stephen Palmer Brown Sr., 217212, Ephraim Oakes
Joshua M. Burkeen, 217028, James Freeland Sr.
Christopher Allen Canine, 216827, Peter Canine
Jonathan Albert Canine, 216826, Peter Canine
John Michael Flynn, 216824, Zachariah Beall
Donald Lee Gossler, 217029, Asher Rude
David Brett Graves, 217297, Prescott Bush
Thomas Hood, 217383, Jacob Borah
Louis Robert Kelley Jr., 216603, Robert Acock
John Howard Kelley, 216604, Robert Acock
Dennie A. Mahan, U.S. Army (Ret.), 216602,
James Mahan
Ricky Dean Mills, 216601, Nasby Mills
David R. Rainey, 216825, Stephen Jones
Joshua Aaron Satterly, 216946,
Samuel Satterly/Satterly
John A. Simonetta, 216482, Benjamin Ensley
George G. Voorhees III, 216947, Nathaniel Hayden
Reuben Thompson Walize III, 216822,
Michael Wallizer
Reuben Thompson Walize IV, 216823,
Michael Wallizer

Louisiana (12)

David Soniat Barberot, 216605,
Gui de Saunhac du Fossat
Joseph Penn Childress, 217031, Abram Penn
Hugh Russell Grimes Jr., 216484, Elizabeth Grimes
Eric Michael Hokkanen, 216607, Frederick Rivers
Gregory Milo Hokkanen, 216606, Frederick Rivers
Jerry Wayne Madden, 216608, George Wright
Killian Blaze Culliton Minch, 216611,
William Onthank
John Arthur Ortis, 216483, Amable Bertrand
Benjamin Wayne Simmons, 217030,
James Huey/Hughey
Lance Cody Stockman, 217032, Billington Taylor
John Walter Thompson, 216609, Jean Baptiste Cormier
Stephen Joseph Thompson, 216610,
Jean Baptiste Cormier

Maryland (17)

Charles William Clark Jr., 217299, Joseph Israel
Robert Mitchell Ellington Jr., 217151, George Harper
Joseph Floyd Garrett, 216486, Jonathan Dollar
Andrew Davis Hance, 217384, Thomas Woolford
John Holt Harman, 217033,
Mary Barbara Teter Hinkle
Timothy Russell Harman, 217037,
Mary Barbara Teter Hinkle
Nathaniel Holt Harman, 217036,
Mary Barbara Teter Hinkle
John William Harman, 217035,
Mary Barbara Teter Hinkle

Adam David Harman, 217034,
Mary Barbara Teter Hinkle
Dean Henry, 216750, John Dean
Christopher Edward Hopkins, 216828,
Euclides Scarborough
Robert Franklin Hopkins, 216830,
Euclides Scarborough
Daniel Mark Hopkins, 216829, Euclides Scarborough
Cayden Lee Moyer, 216891, Joseph Brace
Charles Henry Price III, 217298, Joseph Israel
Darryl Kenneth Stewart, 216485, George Elliot
Nicholas Samuel Townsley, 216831, William Allender

Massachusetts (18)

Joshua Andrew Baker, 216951, John Reigel/Riggie
Zachary Michael Baker, 216952, John Reigel/Riggie
Christopher Joseph Baker, 216950, John Reigel/Riggie
Matthew Bell, 217214, Benjamin Chamberlain
Russell Carleton Brown, 216487, Isaac Davis
William Anthony Brummette, 217152, Thomas Brummet
Arthur John Bueche, 216949, John Conrad Weiser
Stephen Mark Cochran, 217038, Elijah Cochran
Scott Patrick Cooper, 216892, Moses Cooper
Jack Ensins Cooper, 216894, Moses Cooper
Dylan Ensins Cooper, 216893, Moses Cooper
Jonathan Treadwell Croft, 216491, Joseph Welch
Bruce Treadwell Croft, 216490, Joseph Welch
Michael Pusey Jones, 217385, William Jones
Curtis Allen Mathot, 217213, Richard Wells
Sean Matthew O'Brien, 216489, Jean Dube
Gavin Eastwood O'Brien, 216488, Jean Dube
Dick Gordon Taylor, 216751, Peter Hammer

Michigan (23)

Robert Jack Barrons, 216752, Moses Fellows
Sean Michael Brady, 216956, Peter Crispin
James Joseph Curtis, 216613, Ithuriel Flower
Michael DeWitt Disher Sr., 216612, Hans George Mock
Charles James Flake, 216754, Adam Flake
Paul William Harris, 217390, Rufus Barney
Ronald Daniel Higgerson, 217040, William Henderson
George Thomas Huber, 216492,
John Barndt/Berndt/Barnhart
Scott Robert Lindsay, 217386, Josiah Monroe Sr.
Michael Richard Madden, 217300, Jotham Horton
Gary Lee Nayh, 217215, John Tipton
Joseph Martin Paczkowski, 216493, Michael Weaver
Robert Laurence Parker, 216953, Zebulon White
John Ryan Parker, 216954, Zebulon White
Lance Robert Riddle, 217387, Joseph Riddell
Laurence Dominic Riddle, 217388, Joseph Riddell
William Doyle Root, 216753, Joel Hannum
Robert Ramon Rouse Jr., 217039, Jacques Rouse
Donald Richard Stewart, 216955,
John Keesling/Kesling
Nikolaas Rem Vermeulen, 216958, Thomas Cox
Vincent Maas Vermeulen, 216959, Thomas Cox
Alexey Aaron Vermeulen, 216957, Thomas Cox
John Joseph Wroblewski, 217389, Mathias Ringle

Minnesota (12)

Howard Kent Bell, 216617, Thomas Kent
Jacob Lawrence Caywood, 216616, John Stewart
Mitchell Douglas Caywood, 216614, John Stewart
Bradon Ross Caywood, 216615, John Stewart
Philip Regan Christiansen, 216620, Elisha Alden
Erik Emmett Davis, 216756, George Grant
Brian James Davis, 216755, George Grant
Lance L. Garrick, 216618, Reuben Wellman
Gregory David Kupp, 216619, Jacob Kupp
Mike Paulus, 216757, James Yarborough
Michael John Stainbrook, 216621, Asa Wells
Garrick Rhett Van Buren, 216622, Frederick Cramer

Mississippi (10)

Lawrence Bryant Austin Jr., 217397, James Baskin
Lawrence Bryant Austin Sr., 217396, James Baskin

Timothy Blake Barrett, 217154, Reuben Blankenship
John Martin Flynt, 217391, Alexander Pagan Sr.
Clayton Douglas Hale, 217153, Reuben Blankenship
Jonathan Shane Jones, 217393, James Taylor
Donald Roman Newcomb, 217394, Peter Newcomb
Daniel Ray Roaten, 217395, Francis Clinkscales
Allen James Steele, 217392, William Davis
Charles A. Weiss Jr., 217041, William Smith

Missouri (31)

James Douglas Anderson, 216495, Thomas Anderson
Raymond Curtis Ballenger, 216497,
James Ballinger/Ballenger
Brandon Christopher Bethel, 216625, John Hart
Lynn Chipperfield, 217042, Elisha Glover
Charles Leslie Clark, 217310, Henry Clark
Danny Ray Creason, 217309, Jacob Stephens
Jeffrey Willison Donaldson, 216499, Philip Long
John Michael Flowers, 217398, Rowland Flowers
John David Franklin, 217399, Lewis Franklin
Lucas Aiden Georger, 216832, Jacob Ford
Travis Dewayne Gilbert, 217302, Pierce Dant Hamblin
Kristopher Scott Gilbert, 217304, Pierce Dant Hamblin
Gabriel Heath Gilbert, 217303, Pierce Dant Hamblin
William Thomas Gilbert, 217305, Pierce Dant Hamblin
Jimmy Clarence Golden, 216758, Thomas Shifflett
Jesse William Haggard Jr., 217306, Nathaniel Haggard
Peter William Hahn, 216833, Samuel FitzRandolph
Christopher Scott Hammann, 217307, Jonathan Eddy
Gary Dane Hansen, 216496, Gabriel Hangary
John D. Jehle, 216498, Benjamin Darling
Roderick Rees Landers II, 217043, Johannes Veeder
Keith Daniel Landers, 217044, Johannes Veeder
Jack Edward Lasater, 217301, Benjamin Long Jr.
Ronald Wesley Parker, 217111, Charles Eure
Daniel J. Piedlow, 217308, John White Sr.
Jay Jack Quint, 216759, John Crozier
Bernard William Steele Jr., 216494, Henry Steele
George Bernard Van Antwerp Jr., 216623,
Daniel Gerritse Van Antwerp
Britt Aaron Van Antwerp, 216624,
Daniel Gerritse Van Antwerp
Sammy Harman Wade, 216834, William Bradshaw
Kevin Gary Walleman, 216960, Philip Muterspaw

Montana (4)

James Arthur Gustafson, 216961, William Petrie
Stacey Lee Henry, 216626, Thomas Rockhill
Nathan Delbert Hunt, 216628, William Hill Sr.
Marvin Dean Hunt, 216627, William Hill Sr.

Nevada (2)

David Joseph Bradfield, 217311, James Gladding
David Perdue, 216500, Abraham Tourtellotte

New Hampshire (4)

Curtis W. Hermann, 216629, Nicholas Mosher
Gregory Alan Hobaugh, 216501, Samuel Huntley
Justin Leon Holt, 217045, Isaac Mayo
Sean Robert Lamson, 217400, Thomas Lamson

New Jersey (22)

Louis Hans Aron, 216633, Henry Stults
William M. Bragg, 217312, Michael Brown
Anthony Brigagliano, 216638, Joshua Goodrich
Jake Parker Browning, 216963, Edward Williams
Ty Robert Browning, 216965, Edward Williams
Max Edward Browning, 216964, Edward Williams
William C. Coffee, 216835, Michael Spangler
Thomas Patrick Convery, 217157, Jonas Cattell
Richard M. Golden II, 216637, Isaac Halsey
Joshua Thomas Guerin, 216636, Joseph Guerin
Steven Erik Guerin, 216635, Joseph Guerin
Greggory Glenn Guerin, 216634, Joseph Guerin
Robert Daniel Jones, 216966, Thomas West
Scott Patrick McGraw, 217156, Samuel Worthington
Ryan Evan Newman, 216632, Abraham Hazen

Wayne Elliot Paulter Esq., 217046, Isaac Callaway
Floyd Mathew Poling, 216631, Matthew Fairchild
Alexander Mathew Poling, 216630, Matthew Fairchild
Shane Charles Porter, 216962, George Loomis
Sean David Sharkey, 217155, Robert Hamilton
Kenneth Lynn Temby, 216502, Theodore Gilbert
Christopher T. Wiggins, 217313, John Fulghum

New Mexico (11)

Fred John Berl, 216643, Simeon Dodge
John R. Colehour, 216639, Joseph Stebbins
David Allen Drake, 217047, Daniel Dike Sr.
Jason Bradley Gordon Sr., 216640, Benjamin Lincoln
Jeramis J. McFadden, 216642, Benjamin Morgan
Robert Gary Miller, 217314, Joshua Council
Tommy Harold Rigsby, 216760, Jesse White
Bernard Joseph Steinlage, 216967, Isaac Alexander
William B. Tefft, 217316, Stephen Willcox
James Robert Williams, 217315, Christopher Gewin
Donald Michael Williams, 216641, Christopher Gewin

New York (39)

Curtis W. Applegate, 216574, William Applegate
Donald A. Applegate, 216575, William Applegate
Christopher Emerson Babcock Sr., 217003,
Charles Sias
Christopher Emerson Babcock Jr., 217004,
Charles Sias
Robert D. Ballard, 216467, Jesse Harris
Sam H. Ballard Jr, 216576, Jesse Harris
Ronald E. Berry, 217362, John Daggett
Mathew Jay Billings, 217002, John Billings
Thomas C. Bruckner, 216999, Phinehas Davis
Steele Douglas Burgeson, 217419, John Spanogle
Mark L. Burgeson, 217418, John Spanogle
Joseph F. Buzzell, 216862, Jonathan Bunker Sr.
Michael John Canary, 216809, Frederick Britt
Christopher John Conklin, 216741, Nicholas Conklin
Kenneth Gerald Dapson, 216810,
Nicholas Quackenbush
Edwin James Davis, 216861, William Newkirk
Nicholas Peter John Dephtereos, 216737,
Reuben Hildreth
John Francis Dolan, 217000, Elisha Gallaudet
William Irving Fradin, 217123, William DeMott
Christopher James Grammar, 216997,
Jonathan Whitney
Brian Hunt, 216740, Jacob Constantine
Johannes Leip, 216744, Christopher Fox
Gary Harland Leip, 216743, Christopher Fox
David Gary Leip, 216742, Christopher Fox
Jacob Thomas Love, 217001, John Gearhart
Grant Asher Olson Hanna, 216812, John Hanna
Blake Abram Olson Hanna, 216811, John Hanna
Edward William Richardson, 216573, James Greene
Matthew Evans Ridgeway, 216738, William Hicks
Brett Andrew Ridgeway, 216739, William Hicks
Kyle Ryan Roosa, 216734, Isaac Roosa
Jerrold David Roosa, 216735, Isaac Roosa
William Minard Roosa 3rd, 216736, Isaac Roosa
Aaron C. F. Salerno, 217124, Aaron Marshall
Christopher S. Salzman, 216468, Richard Crum
Casey Mitchell Sykes, 217122, Elijah Benjamin
Leon Ira VanWie, 216998, Samuel Gregg
James Cornell Welch Jr., 217121, Samuel Howard
Charles Allen Wood, 217125, Daniel Schermerhorn

North Carolina (65)

Jack Hufford Albert Jr., 216507, Jacob Albert
Danny Lee Alexander, 217218, Robert Steen
Gerald N. Beattie, 217065, Martin Elliott
Justin Claude Brown, 216512, John Tuttle
James Kenneth Brown, 216511, John Tuttle
Charles Barnes Brunson, 216774, Josiah Hannon
Anthony Domenico Charles, 216644, John Hoke
William Reid Dalton III, 216769, Abram Penn
John Wilson Dorward, 216836, Achilles Tandy

Keith Ward Eudy, 217216, William Curlee
Jonathan Daniel Gaskins, 217317,
Armond/Harmon Gaskins
Alvis Owen George III, 217049, Jacob Shook
James Rylan Holland George, 217050, Jacob Shook
Michael Patrick Halley, 216508, James Halley Sr.
Leslie Pat Harrison, 217219, Obadiah Taylor
Leonard Keith Hines, 216645, John George Rinker
Jeremy Kord Hodges, 216509, John McCown
Rodney Frederick Jackson Jr., 216648, Samuel Flake
Richard Lee Lawson Jr., 216761, Samuel Fordyce
Roy Charles Lightfoot, 216768, Jacob Parkinson
Daren Rexford Liner, 216652, John Massey
Brent Steven Liner, 216651, John Massey
Rives Dean McCrummen, 216767, Gustavus Scott
Mark Allen Mortensen, 216770, Hezekiah Cole
Eric John Moyer, 216510,
Benjamin Hendricks/Hendricks
Donald Alan Narup, 216968, Thomas Clark
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