

SPRING 2021
Vol. 115, No. 4

THE
SAR
MAGAZINE
Sons of the American Revolution



See You in Seattle



The 2021
Congress
Convenes



Compatriot Stan Harrell donates
copy of *Rights of Man* to SAR >>>

<<< Country music star Ricky
Skaggs inducted into SAR



SPRING 2021
Vol. 115, No. 4

THE SAR MAGAZINE

Sons of the American Revolution



Young visitors view copy of the Rights of Man at SAR Genealogical Research Library

ON THE COVER Clockwise from top left, Pike Place Market; Chihuly Garden and Glass; LeMay: America's Car Museum; and Mount Rainier.

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The President General's Message

A Challenging Year

Compatriots:

When I wrote the letter for the Spring 2020 magazine, I thought that would be my final communication with you as President General. We all know the series of events that followed, resulting in those in elected to SAR offices serving an additional term due to the cancellation of 2020 Congress.

I want to take this opportunity to thank all who have remained in place and continued to work tirelessly to make sure that the business of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution continued without interruption. We all signed up for a one-year term, and this year brought many challenges, which created a great deal of time and effort.

What followed has been a busy year. Along with the Richmond Congress being canceled, both the in-person Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Leadership Meetings were canceled, and they were held virtually via Zoom. Additionally, the Executive Committee has met several times virtually throughout the year.

As many of you are aware, we held a Special Congress in Virginia on March 13, 2021, to vote on two changes to our bylaws and constitution to allow for a Virtual Congress should we ever find ourselves in similar circumstances in which a Congress could not be held in person.

Many of you may have watched this historic event on YouTube. My thanks to all who attended so that we had a quorum.

I want to take this opportunity to thank Compatriot Mike Elston of the VASSAR and his Special Congress Committee for their work in organizing the Special Congress; Eugene Moyer and Thomas Badamo, assistant chairs for registration; William Elston, assistant chair for information technology; Ernie Coggins, chair, Credentials Committee; and Timothy Dioquino and Thomas Roth III, members, Credentials Committee. Thanks go out to Color Guard Commander Lou Raborg and those Color Guardsmen who attended to present the colors. I owe a special thanks to Secretary General Davis Wright for presiding over this Special Congress. I intended to be there; however, recent knee surgery prevented any travel.

I continue to attend State and Chapter meetings virtually. They have enabled me to "drop in" on many more meetings than I ever would have been able to attend in person and introduce myself to many

Compatriots, whom I may not have met otherwise.

I know that we are all looking forward to Congress in Renton, Wash. Both the NSSAR Congress Planning and WASSAR Congress Planning committees are working to ensure an enjoyable and safe event. Compliance with COVID restrictions is, of course, the primary factor that will determine many of the usual Congress events. Those restrictions are subject to change, which makes planning a challenge. On the positive side, many of those who are attending will have been fully vaccinated.

This year has been challenging for our staff at Headquarters. I would like to recognize and thank our



Secretary General Davis Wright presided over a Special Congress live stream via YouTube on March 13.

staff for all their work either from their home or in the office to ensure our Society's smooth operation.

It has been an honor to serve as your President General.

Sheila and I are grateful for all the invitations to State and Chapter meetings and for the opportunity to meet each one of you. We sincerely appreciated the warm welcome we received everywhere we went. It has been a wonderful experience that we will not ever forget. Regrettably, our travels were cut short, but we are truly thankful for the time we had. Between now and July, I hope to be able to attend some in-person events.

John Thomas Manning
President General

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Summer 2020 edition of *The SAR Magazine* provided me the inspiration to write about my advocacy for the use of Geographic Information Systems in historical research, and especially for research on the American Revolution, à la my own. Thank you to J. David Symson for his piece (“George Thurberville McWhorter,” page 14).

I’ve put thousands of hours into my work, but outside of a few Southern California SAR and DAR chapters, not many in either organization know of its broader value.

I have other examples of maps on my website: <https://dutyinthecauseofliberty.com/maps-and-images>.

Charlie Frye, Redlands Chapter (and by day, chief cartographer at Esri)

☆☆☆

The canteen article for “Selections From the SAR Museum Collection” in the Summer 2020 issue (page 18) discussing the significance and problems of finding drinking water for many of our Patriot Ancestors was of particular interest for me, as the availability of water is paramount to all infantrymen of every war.

When SAR Curator [Zachary] Distel pointed out that the “wagon”-style canteen’s “water capacity of almost two gallons [made] it too heavy to carry,” I reminisced of my 1972 experiences as an infantryman with the 1st Cavalry Division in Vietnam. Having sufficient water was a problem. I carried a 5-quart “bladder” of water plus at least three or four 1-quart water canteens, and I had to make two gallons last until Huey choppers brought our company a resupply of food and water every three days. Earlier in the war, units were often resupplied less frequently.

One day, early on in the bush, I ran out of water. I began with a \$5 offer to my squad for a quart of water, eventually raising my offer to \$20 without success. A recon unit passed near my platoon, and when I offered one of the guys \$20 for a quart of water, he refused the \$20 but mercifully exchanged his full canteen for one of my empty ones.

Thereafter, no matter how dehydrated (and regardless of the danger of heat exhaustion), I made it a point to drink a swallow of water only every 30 minutes. I often checked my wristwatch to see how much longer I needed to wait. I never ran out again.

Allen S. Brown Jr., Major, USAR (Ret.), NSSAR #207115, Captain William Barron SAR Chapter #25, Tyler, Texas

☆☆☆

As an SAR member since 1975, I look forward to every issue of *The SAR Magazine*. I especially appreciated Chaplain General David Felts’ article in the Summer 2020 issue, “Chaplains in 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. Marshall (1706-1784) was 70 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



The American 250th SAR Committee QR Code

Compatriots can stay up to date on committee information and donate to the committee via the code below.

To access:

1. On your compatible Android or Apple phone or tablet, open the built-in camera app.
2. Point the camera at the QR code. Look for the brackets around the QR code.
3. Tap the webpage notice that appears on your phone or tablet. (An Android displays this on the bottom of the screen; Apple displays on the top.) This could be a website, app, or feature of your phone.



In those few steps, you’ve easily scanned a QR code on your phone.

** If the above steps do not work, download the “QR code reader” app from Google Play store or the Apple store. Install the app and scan the QR code.

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.

Compatriots Reunite for Congress

131st Annual SAR Congress

Renton, Washington

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

BY MAJ. GEN. RICHARD PAUL, USAF (RET.)

As the Washington State Society puts the finishing touches on the upcoming 2021 Congress in Renton, Wash., from Wednesday, July 7, through Thursday, July 15, 2021, optimism continues unabated. As of this writing, Washington State Gov. Jay Inslee moved the state to Phase 3, allowing for 50 percent occupancy indoors and 400 people for indoor/outdoor activities. By the time July arrives, we anticipate a situation even more improved. Most events remain as previously described, with a few changes and some new events added. Here is the latest rundown.

The Basics

All the foundational elements of Congress are still in place. Hotel bookings at our beautiful venue, the Hyatt Regency Lake Washington on the south shore of Lake Washington, continue to increase. The staff of this magnificent AAA Four-Diamond Hotel and Conference Center is eagerly awaiting the arrival of compatriots from across the nation. Washington State Society compatriots are primed and ready to greet you upon your arrival and assist you with registration, directions, and anything else you might need. With the days getting longer and Daylight Savings Time in place, majestic Mount Rainier will be visible from the hotel far into the evening. The Congress' agenda is set, conference rooms have been designated, and the traditional business meetings, awards ceremonies, and competitions are ready to commence. The Host Reception on Saturday evening at the Museum of Flight is entering the final planning stages. Other traditional events, such as the Ladies Luncheon at the Seattle Yacht Club on Lake Union, are coming together.

Tours

The COVID-19 pandemic challenged us to remain flexible in planning tours. Regrettably, the Tillicum Village salmon bakes are canceled for 2021. Additionally, the Alaska cruise is canceled, as Canada (a mandatory in-transit location to Alaska) has closed its ports to all cruise ships for 2021. However, two new tours are being investigated to augment the already planned Downtown Seattle Tour, which includes visits to Chihuly Garden and Glass and the iconic Pike Place Market.

First, we are looking into a dinner cruise on Seattle's Elliott Bay on state-of-the-art catamarans. Being on the water in July in the Pacific Northwest is an experience second to none. Viewing the Seattle skyline while dining on Northwest cuisine is an activity most visitors covet.

A trip to LeMay: America's Car Museum in Tacoma, just south of Seattle, is another tour possibility. This 165,000-square-foot chrome-and-glass structure houses a gallery of 350 cars sourced from the massive car collection of Harold LeMay, which was listed in *The Guinness Book of Records* as the largest privately held car collection in the world. An international

*Hyatt Regency Lake Washington
at Seattle's Southport*



destination for more than 400,000 car enthusiasts each year, the museum vividly recounts America's love affair with the automobile.

New News

Since the last edition of *The SAR Magazine*, the Washington Society has two exciting items to share. First, the keynote speaker at the President General's Banquet on Tuesday, July 13, will be retired four-star Gen. James N. Mattis, U.S. Marine Corps. Following his distinguished 40-year uniformed military career, Gen. Mattis served as the 26th Secretary of Defense of the United States of America. Gen. Mattis, who lives in eastern Washington, served in many combat and non-combat assignments, including Commander of U.S. Central Command, where he directed military operations of more than 200,000 soldiers, sailors, airmen, Coast Guardsmen, Marines and Allied Forces across the Middle East. Having Mattis as the keynote speaker is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to meet and hear from this legendary warrior and Patriot

whose biography, *Call Sign Chaos: Learning to Lead*, became a 2019 bestseller.

Second, the Cascade Centennial Chapter is excited to announce that it will host a compatriot grave-marking ceremony on Wednesday afternoon, July 14, in the Grand Army of the Republic Cemetery in Seattle. The grave of William Pike, a first-generation descendant of his Patriot Ancestor and a Civil War veteran, will be commemorated with a new marker affixed with the SAR emblem. President General Jack Manning will deliver remarks, and other past and current SAR national officers also will participate in the ceremony. Accordingly, the grave marking is designated as a national event for Color Guard medal points. All compatriots are invited to render honors and earn points toward the SAR grave-marking medal as we honor one of our own.



Congress Registration

As a reminder, registration will begin around May 15 via the annual Congress website (www.2021SARCongress.org), and hotel reservations can still be made by calling 1-800-233-1234 and asking for the NSSAR rate. Additionally, host society Congress merchandise is available and can be ordered via the online store at the annual Congress website.

All indications are that our compatriots are "champing at the bit" to meet again in person—and the 2021 Congress promises to provide a setting in which we can gather once again in unparalleled fashion. If you have not yet made plans to attend, it's not too late. We eagerly anticipate your arrival in Renton and the beautiful Pacific Northwest. See you soon!

2021 Minuteman Selections

President General Jack Manning has announced the 2021 Minuteman selections. Once again we had an outstanding group of nominees, and all those not selected are encouraged to seek selection again next year. In alphabetical order by last name, the 2021 Class of Minutemen is as follows:

- ☆ Peter Davenport, VASSAR
- ☆ Kent Gregory, CASSAR
- ☆ James Maples, ALSSAR
- ☆ David Perkins, CTSSAR
- ☆ Wayne Snodgrass, COSSAR
- ☆ James Wood, NCSSAR

Both the 2021 and 2020 Classes of Minutemen are scheduled to be inducted on Monday, July 12, at the annual Congress.

President General Manning has stated that due to the COVID-19 pandemic, if any of the 12 selectees cannot attend, their induction will be delayed to a later date approved by him.

Congratulations to the selectees!

— PRESIDENT GENERAL (2008-09) DAVID N. APPLEBY,
CHAIRMAN OF THE MINUTEMAN COMMITTEE



A Big Year for **RICKY SKAGGS**

BY STEPHEN M. VEST, EDITOR

While many people will remember 2020-21 for the COVID-19 pandemic and civil unrest, Ricky Skaggs' memories include:

- Accepting the National Medal of Arts from President Donald Trump.
- Receiving his long-awaited high-school diploma from Lawrence County High School in Louisa, Ky.
- His induction into the SAR.

"Awards and achievements are nice, but joining the SAR is more than that," said Skaggs, a resident of Hendersonville, Tenn., who was sponsored by President General (2000-01) Larry D. McClanahan. "It means so much more now than it would have 20 years ago." Why? "Because many of our ancestors fought and died for the freedoms we're currently trying to keep."

Compatriot Skaggs, a member of the Country Music Hall of Fame, is a 15-time Grammy Award-winning mandolin player, singer and songwriter, who played with music legends for more than 50 years, beginning with Bill Monroe, Earl Scruggs and Lester Flatt.

His first exposure to the SAR was through the Daughters of the American Revolution. "I've played at Constitution Hall in Washington, D.C., numerous times, so I always knew about them," Skaggs said. "About two years ago, I met some SAR members working on a time-travel movie that features a George Washington character.

That sparked my interest, and I started looking into my ancestor, Zechariah Skaggs, who fought in Lord Dunmore's War."

While that research continues, SAR Staff Genealogist Jesse Hagan found Skaggs another Patriot Ancestor, Phillip Williams, a private in the Virginia Militia, who died in Johnson County, Ky., after 1848.

"I was inducted April 15 into the Col. Anthony Bledsoe Chapter, which is doubly appropriate," Skaggs said. "First, April 15—tax day—is the anniversary of our peace with Great Britain, who we fought over taxes, and the Bledsoe brothers—Anthony and Ambrose—were hunting partners with the Skaggs brothers."

Skaggs was born July 18, 1954, in Cordell, Ky., and got his first mandolin when he was 5. Two weeks after his father taught him the G, C and D chords, he could make chord changes and sing along. Within a year, he joined Monroe on stage after the crowd called for "Little Ricky Skaggs" to play. A year later, he made his television debut with Flatt and Scruggs.

By the time Skaggs was in high school, he was touring nationally. During his senior year—one English credit shy of graduation—he and fellow Kentuckian Keith Whitley joined Ralph Stanley's band, The Clinch Mountain Boys. "It was the right decision because I went on to have a tremendous career, but I'm sure my momma—in heaven—is glad I'm a 2020 graduate of Lawrence County High School. She's also pleased that I'm doing my part to honor her ancestor, who fought to establish this country we all love."

Help Build the SAR Congress Medals Collection

We are pleased to announce the recent acquisition of a 1909 Congress medal. The medal was owned by William Lowery Marsh from the District of Columbia Society. In March 2018, the Library and Archives Committee budgeted \$500 to purchase medals for the NSSAR Congress and Membership Medals Institutional Archival Collection. Vice Chairman James H. Maples recently located, and the Library and Archives Committee funded, this rare Congress Medal purchase.

We ask you to check to see if you have Congress medals from these years: 1889-1902, 1904-1905, 1913, 1917, 1944, 1951, 1953-1985, 1987-2007, 2010, 2012 and 2016. If you do, please consider donating them to the NSSAR Congress and Membership Medals Institutional Archival Collection.

We are looking for full-size and/or miniature Congress medals. We will recognize your donations in the listing of Congress medals. While you may not have been a member during these years, think about your father or grandfather, who may have one of these medals.

If you have any Congress medals to contribute to the collection, please contact Rae Ann Sauer at rsauer@sar.org or (502) 589-1776. Before the committee can accept items, donors must complete a Library Deed of Gift.

— DR. J. FRED OLIVE III, CHAIRMAN,
LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES COMMITTEE



Military Order of the Stars and Bars



1861-1865

If you are a lineal or collateral male descendant of someone in the Confederate States of America Officer Corps or someone who was an elected or appointed government official in the Confederate States of America, consider joining the

Military Order of the Stars and Bars

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

(757) 656-MOSB

Or via U.S. Mail at:

MOSB Membership Inquiry

P.O. Box 18901

Raleigh, NC 27619-8901

www.militaryorderofthestarsandbars.org
E-mail: headquarters@militaryorderofthestarsandbars.org



COMPATRIOTS!

**YOU MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR
MEMBERSHIP IN A VERY
SELECT ORDER**

Numerous SAR members are already affiliated COMPATRIOTS!

Eligibility

Founding Ancestor prior to 1657 and a Revolutionary War Patriot in the same male line. Male line may be from: (1) Father's Father; (2) Mother's Father; (3) Father's Maternal Grandfather; (4) Maternal Grandfather of Mother's Father; (5) Maternal Grandfather of Father's Father.

For information, contact:

Daniel C. Warren
1512 Steuben Road
Gloucester Point, VA 23062 or

www.founderspatriots.org



1607-1776

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

NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN COLONISTS.

For information on its activities and eligibility requirements, contact:

Registrar General R.D. Pollock
P.O. Box 86
Urbana, OH 43078-0086

www.americancolonists.org

Selections

From the SAR Museum Collection



BY ZACHERY DISTEL, CURATOR AND
PROGRAM EXHIBIT DIRECTOR

"It is requested that the Troops may be supplied also with a large number of spears or lances for defending the breastworks. In the late action [Bunker Hill] spears might have saved the entrenchments."

— GEN. ARTEMAS WARD AT CAMBRIDGE TO MASSACHUSETTS
PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, JUNE 19, 1775

Settling into the siege of Boston, the Continental Army found itself with ample soldiers, but too few weapons and supplies to place in their hands with which to fight. Most palpable was the lack of powder and ammunition, followed by meager serviceable firearms and edged weapons. Further disadvantaging American troops was the disparity in firearms that could mount a bayonet, a crucial piece of equipment. In the transition from late-Medieval to 18th-century linear warfare, the development of the flintlock musket and socket-mounted bayonet merged the role of musketeer and pikeman. Now with only one type of infantryman, an 18th-century linear army would pour a steady stream of fire followed by a bayonet charge. As they watched their foes in Boston, most of whom had muskets and bayonets, those

American soldiers without such luxuries would revert to their Medieval predecessor: the pikeman.

Reacting to Gen. Ward's request, later that same day the Massachusetts Provincial Congress agreed "that a Committee be chosen immediately to procure from such as can most speedily and conveniently supply them, a sufficient number of good Spears, not exceeding fifteen hundred, either by purchase or hire ... as soon as possible." That the committee was ordered to "hire...as soon as possible" suggests that ready-made polearms of nearly any variety would do, including ceremonial halberds and spontoons. Thanks to generous donations by SAR color guardsmen to the Artifact Donor Program, the SAR Museum acquired a 1760s New England halberd that would have been welcome in the American lines at Cambridge.

Halberds were a mainstay of the Medieval era, but by the 18th century they were typically carried by sergeants to denote rank. Dr. Samuel C. Powell, North Carolina Society, donated a mid-18th-century American partizan-style spontoon. The primary difference between a halberd and a spontoon is that the latter lacks lateral blades. This simple American design is another remnant of the Medieval era. While Gen. George Washington preferred his pikemen besieging Boston to wield more utilitarian pikes or spears, a good weapon would not be rejected. Until the arrival of French firearms in 1777, many American troops remained dependent on whatever polearm they could obtain.

Although soldiers switched to a musket and bayonet as soon as possible, the Continental Army used spontoons to designate officers. Halberds were required for sergeants early in the conflict but were retired in favor of muskets. Washington strongly favored officers on foot to carry spontoons, ordering on Dec. 22, 1777:

"... every [officer] to provide himself with a half-pike or spear [spontoon], as soon as possible; firearms when made use of withdrawing [the officer's] attention too much from the men; and to be without either, has a very awkward and un officer-like appearance."



*Far left, 1760s New England halberd; left, first-quarter 18th-century French halberd with Louis XIV emblem. Opposite page from left, 1760-1785 Hesse-Kassel spontoon with Frederick II cypher; late-18th century American officer's spontoon; mid-18th century American spontoon.
[Photos by Zachary Distel]*



The SAR Museum Board purchased a late-18th-century American officer's spontoon of an appropriate style for a Continental officer. Spontoons not only made it easy to identify an officer on the battlefield but could signal troops, as described in Capt. George Smith's 1779 *Universal Military Dictionary*: "When the spontoon is planted, the regiment halts; when pointed forward, the regiment marches; and when pointed backwards, the regiment retreats." When needed, the spontoon was also a fighting weapon.

Officers of German units serving in the British Army also carried spontoons. PG (2013-14) Joseph W. Dooley, Virginia Society; Bruce Buehler, Alabama Society; John Bredenfoerder, Ohio Society; and Dr. Darryl Addington, Tennessee Society, donated a 1760-1785 spontoon bearing the "FL" cypher of Frederick II, Landgrave of Hesse-Kassel, who supplied the largest contingent of German troops to King George III. This spontoon is characteristically Germanic, with the base of the blade cut away to reveal a decorative silhouette. German officers carrying such a spontoon would have stood out without breaking protocol. The custom of carrying a polearm in the British Army waned in the 18th century, and they were seldom carried for field service during the American Revolution.

France's military took more aggressive steps following the Seven Years' War. Sergeants and officers were ordered to exchange halberds and spontoons for firearms in 1766. France's presence in North America, use of spontoons and halberds during the Seven Years' War, and sales of surplus armaments to the United States placed earlier French polearms in the hands of American troops and officers during the American Revolution. Dr. M. Kent Gregory, California Society, donated an early-18th-century French



halberd. One side bears the smiling sun emblem of King

Louis XIV, also known as the "Sun King." At more than 7 feet long, this halberd would have been valuable to any pikeman or officer.

The story of polearms in the American Revolution is rich and varied. This is largely due to the modest military stores American forces possessed at the beginning of hostilities and the need to rapidly arm soldiers, embracing outdated weaponry when necessary. This significant and growing collection of polearms in the SAR Museum Collection offers a striking glimpse into military order and culture in the era of the American Revolution.

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The Artifact Donor Program was created in 2019 to meet the goal of expanding the SAR Museum Collection. A curated wish list of artifacts that interpret the story of the American Revolution, from wig dusters to muskets, are sought and secured by reputable dealers and made available for purchase and donation to the SAR. When an artifact goes on public display, the exhibit text will credit the donor(s). To participate or request a "Museum Collection Highlights" presentation for your chapter or group, please contact Historian General William O. Stone at bstonealsar@gmail.com or Museum Board Chairman M. Kent Gregory, Ed.D., at drkentgregory@earthlink.net.

CECIL STANFORD HARRELL:

BUSINESSMAN, PATRIOT, PHILANTHROPIST

By PG JOSEPH W. DOOLEY, FOUNDATION PRESIDENT

Stan Harrell believes education is crucial. As do many SAR compatriots, Stan firmly believes it is imperative to tell the story of our country's founding to young people, and to tell this story in a way that will reach them and that will be accessible in a high-tech age.

Stan has always acted according to his convictions. In support of the SAR's educational initiatives, Stan recently made three donations to the SAR. He made a generous monetary donation to the SAR Education Center and Museum; he donated several copies of his book, *The Canebrake Planters of Alabama*; and he donated a copy of the seventh edition of Thomas Paine's *Rights of Man*, published in London in 1791.

Cecil Stanford Harrell was born in Thomaston, Ala., in 1934, the fifth son of a country doctor. He grew up in a family that valued education, hard work and independence. Stan attended high school at Marion Military Institute, graduated from Auburn University with a Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy, and served in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army in Europe. He is married to Frances "Frankie" (Garner) Harrell and has two children, Christopher Gaines and Whitney Elizabeth, and a grandson, Ellis Jackson McCarthy. Stan is a member of the Tampa Chapter of the Florida Society SAR. His grandson, Ellis, is also a member.



Stan Harrell

As a working pharmacist, Stan saw a need to contain the costs of health care for workers' compensation claimants, and so he founded Pharmacy Management Services, Inc., or PMSI, which was one of the first mail-order pharmacies and the first to focus on containing health-care costs. Stan grew PMSI from a single pharmacy to a multi-million-dollar company, with 1,700 employees. PMSI went public in 1990 and, the following year, was listed 21st in *Fortune* magazine's annual listing of the 200 best small companies in the United States.

After Stan sold PMSI, he focused his attention on serving the less fortunate in his community with his work with Metropolitan Ministries, for which he served as chairman of the board for 10 years. Metropolitan Ministries is designed to help homeless and at-risk children and families, no matter how serious their needs. Annually, Metropolitan Ministries provides nearly two million meals and almost 140,000 nights of shelter for homeless children and their parents. Metropolitan



Ministries helps people seeking education so they can get a job to support their families. Without the community collaboration Stan has inspired, Metropolitan Ministries would not be able to help the thousands of people who would be left out in the cold with no hope for a future.

Stan has served as director of National Health Care Resources and as director of Tampa General Hospital. He has served on the Board of PharMerica, NCNB, NationsBank South, NationsBank, Whitney Bank, Hancock Bank, the Fellows of the University of Tampa and the Auburn University Foundation. He was recognized as Entrepreneur of the Year by the Institute of American Entrepreneurs, received the Governor's Business Leadership Award from the State of Florida, and was inducted into the Tampa Bay Business Hall of Fame in 2012. Recently, Stan was presented with the 2021 Auburn University Lifetime Achievement Award.

Stan sets a sterling example of giving back to the community, and now, he has focused his generous spirit on the SAR's educational efforts.

His book, *The Canebrake Planters of Alabama*, is clearly dear to Stan's heart and is the result of several years of research. *The Canebrake Planters* recounts the history of Alabama's Canebrake region and examines more than 150 plantations. The book also offers genealogies of hundreds of the prominent families. For anyone who has roots in the Canebrake region, this book is indispensable. Stan has donated several copies of *The Canebrake Planters* to the SAR. These may be purchased for \$25, and proceeds from the sale of these books shall benefit the NSSAR Library Fund.

Rights of Man by Thomas Paine—also known by its full title, *Rights of Man: Being an Answer to Mr. Burke's Attack on the French Revolution*—is one of the major works of the late 18th century. Paine wrote this piece in response to Edmund Burke's *Reflections on the Revolution in France*. Paine dedicated

Rights of Man to George Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette, underscoring the significance of both the American and the French revolutions in Paine's understanding of the principles of modern democratic government. Thanks to Compatriot Harrell, the SAR now has a copy of this seminal work.

Rights of Man, donated by Stan Harrell, will be on display in the SAR Genealogical Research Library for the remainder of 2021.

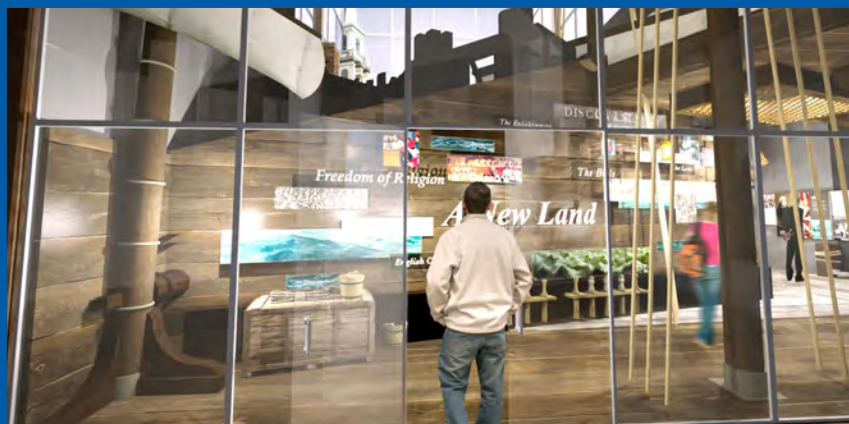
Name the Education Center and Museum

Some of the wealthiest men of the 20th century—Carnegie, Rockefeller, Wrigley and Chrysler—are known more today for the buildings that bear their names than any accomplishment they achieved on Wall Street or in their respective boardrooms.

Many of you know that we have naming rights within the SAR Education Center and Museum. Numerous members have already claimed their spot. We have just opened the opportunity to name the entire project! This would be an outstanding opportunity to honor someone that more than one million people will see each year, as 1.2 million drive past our building every year. More than 326,000 annually pay to visit the Louisville Slugger Museum directly across the street.

For decades, the SAR has presented awards named in honor of compatriots, so what would you think of the Warren Alter SAR Education Center and Museum? If not, then who? Your name here? There are not many naming opportunities within our country that would honor or leave a legacy and help educate and preserve history. Finding a signature sponsor for our Louisville-based headquarters is vital in the completion of our project before the 250th anniversary of the founding of the United States.

For more information, contact Development Manager Phil Bloyd at (502) 315-1777 or pbloyd@sar.org.



Please visit SARFoundation.org to see a video of the galleries, exhibits and proposed floor plan of the SAR Education Center and Museum.



To learn about naming opportunities or to make a gift, please call the SAR Foundation Office at 502-315-1777 or visit SARFoundation.org



Daniel Boone Base Camp

SAR Participates in the Seventh Annual Event

The Sons of the American Revolution recently participated in the seventh annual Daniel Boone Base Camp, organized by Trail Life USA under the leadership of volunteer North Central Regional Team Leader and Compatriot Kent Marks. Past VPG Tony Robinson of the Central District and Ohio

Society member, along with Scott Giltner, vice president of the Kentucky Society, provided presentations to a gathering of 731 boys ranging in age from 6 to 17. Compatriots Robinson, Giltner and Marks, and Junior SAR member Andrew Giltner, directed the Daniel Boone Base Camp from Trail Life

Troop KY 0413. Prospective SAR member Stephen Ashton, TLUSA photographer, attended as well. The event was hosted by the North Central Region TLUSA and was organized by the late, great Trailman James Ramey at the Johnstown Community Sportsmen's Club near Johnstown, Ohio, Oct. 16-18, 2020.

The Daniel Boone Base Camp is an annual Trail Life event where boys participate in activities and educational programs to learn about a given topic or theme. This year, the focus was on America's outdoor pioneer life, the founding of the United States, the lives of the Patriots, and the Patriots' beliefs during the American Revolution. The boys rotated through eight stations to learn about such topics as the Declaration of Independence and its context in the American Revolution, the American Revolution's causes, the American flag's history, and pioneers' lives and religion. Each presentation lasted 40 minutes, which allowed for an in-depth discussion of each topic.

VPG Robinson and Compatriot Giltner provided two of the





More than 700 young men learned about the SAR during the annual event northeast of Columbus, Ohio.

presentations. VPG Robinson provided a presentation on the citizen-soldier to Colonial soldier and how ordinary citizens came into service, trained at Valley Forge, and became the U.S. Army of today.

Compatriot Giltner discussed the history and development of the American long rifle and how this critical tool influenced the American style of fighting. A comparison between the American long rifle, American fowler and British Brown Bess showed how their usage influenced battle tactics. Replicas of each firearm were presented, along with the proper accoutrements. To demonstrate the advantages and disadvantages of a long rifle versus a musket in battle, the step-by-step process of loading and firing a flintlock firearm was shown.

Trail Life USA was founded in 2013 and has more than 800 troops, with a membership of more than 30,000. Trail Life USA's vision is to be a Christ-centered, boy-focused, outdoor-adventure, character-building and leadership organization that produces godly and responsible husbands, fathers and citizens.



For more than 125 years, the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution has trained good citizens, developed leaders, and promoted love of the United States of America and its heritage among young people. Our Star Supporters are ensuring the future of C.A.R. and America's youth with their monthly commitment. For more information, please visit our website: www.nscar.org.



250th Series

The Gaspee Affair – The Incident That United the Colonies



BY REAR ADMIRAL JAY A. DeLOACH, USN (RET.)

On June 9, 1772, an incident in the small colony of Rhode Island ignited a maelstrom of fury between Great Britain and her Colonial subjects in America. This incident in the shoal waters of Narragansett Bay was the destruction of the grounded His Majesty's Ship *Gaspee* by Rhode Island citizens. This "seditious" act against King George III set into motion several punitive actions by Great Britain and an equal number of reactions from her American subjects, compounding an already strained relationship. Its aftermath was significant, fanning the smoldering embers of rebellion and uniting the Colonies in unexpected ways.

The time leading up to "The Gaspee Affair" could be characterized as the "calm before the storm" in New England. The northern Colonies had settled down in relative quiet in the months after the Boston Massacre and its associated jury trial, made famous by John Adams as the defense attorney for the British soldiers. There were no riots in the streets of Boston, nor were any customs inspectors or tax collectors threatened or abused—until March of 1772, when the Commissioners of Customs deployed the Royal Navy schooner HMS *Gaspee* to Narragansett Bay to clamp down on the rampant smuggling in Rhode Island.

How were the Commissioners of Customs able to direct the operations of a Royal Navy vessel? Part of the answer lies with the significant war debt accrued by Great Britain on its way to victory in the Seven Years' War that ended in 1763. Parliament reasoned that the American Colonists should pay their fair share of the war via taxes for their theater of conflict called the French and Indian War. The Colonists, however, complained that the levying of taxes in this manner was entirely unfair because they were not represented in Parliament, hence the phrase, "no taxation without representation." As a result, American Colonists refused to pay taxes, harangued tax collectors, and resorted to smuggling.

The revenue cutter service in the Colonies was woefully inadequate in curtailing smuggling. The solution was to enlist the help of the peacetime Royal Navy to assist the customs service. During wartime, the Royal Navy's main mission was to destroy or capture enemy warships and shipping. Royal Navy crews would share in the prize money of captured enemy warships and merchant vessels. During peacetime, this source of income from prize money disappeared, so the new arrangement with the customs service filled that gap from the loss of wartime prize money. British officers were deputized by the customs service and essentially carried two commissions—one from the Admiralty and the other from the Treasury. British officers were highly incentivized by being allowed to keep

a certain percentage of "illegal" goods that they seized. As one can imagine, this monetary motivation led to certain behaviors of abuse, creating a significant friction point with a part of the Colonial population who depended on maritime trade and who also continued to deal with the impressment of American sailors and fishermen by the Royal Navy to meet their constant demand for seamen.

But many of the Royal Navy warships were just too big to pursue these Colonial smugglers into the hundreds of shallow bays, inlets, creeks and rivers. These types of waterways peppered the thousands of miles of Colonial America's coastline, providing safe passageways and hiding places for the lighter, shallower draft vessels favored by smugglers.

All that changed in Rhode Island in March 1772, upon the arrival of the schooner HMS *Gaspee*. Armed with four 3-pounder cannons and manned by a crew of roughly 30 men, the *Gaspee* was under the command of Lt. William Duddingston, "who was entirely too energetic and efficient in chasing smugglers." The *Gaspee* immediately began seizing and searching ships and cargoes belonging to the smuggling rings in Newport and Providence. Duddingston was determined to stamp out smuggling and enforce the Acts of Trade and Navigation without regard for American sensibilities. He soon found himself the center of the colony's ire. He was "haughty, insolent, and intolerant, personally ill treating every Master and Merchant of Vessels he boarded, stealing Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, etc. from the Farmers round the Bay, and cutting down their Fruit and other Trees for Fire-Wood." It was purported that Duddingston would be delighted to see Newport burn.

Rhode Island was ablaze with anger and distress—so much so that rumors began circulating that a merchant vessel was being armed in Newport to directly confront this interloper. Duddingston's high-handed actions and contempt for local authorities brought him a written rebuke and a threat of arrest from the Royal Gov. Joseph Wanton. These rumors and letters reached Duddingston's superior in Boston, Admiral Sir James Montagu. Montagu backed the tactics of his subordinate and warned the Rhode Islanders that those aboard any armed vessel attempting to interfere with or attack a Royal Navy ship in its mission would all be hung as pirates.

Then, on June 9, as the *Gaspee* was chasing the American vessel *Hannah* through shoal water, the *Gaspee* hit and stuck fast on a sandbar a few miles from Providence. Whether the *Hannah* had pre-arranged to lure the *Gaspee* onto the sandbar or if she was just using this smuggler's trick to escape capture is still debatable. In either case, news of the *Gaspee* on the sandbar reached the townsfolk of Providence. A drummer marched around town, calling out that the *Gaspee* was hard aground and that interested citizens



The destruction of the Gaspee

would meet at the house of James Sabin. The aroused citizens knew that the schooner would not be able to lift off the sandbar until high tide, late into the night, and they needed to act fast. A flotilla of eight boats, with 60 or more armed men, along with members of the Sons of Liberty from Providence and Bristol rowed out to the stranded vessel using muffled oars.

The flotilla was quietly able to approach the *Gaspee*'s bow before the sentry heard them and shouted a challenge. Alerted, Duddingston came on deck and called out: "Who comes there?" The flotilla's leader, Abraham Whipple, a highly successful privateer captain during the French and Indian War and who, years later would become a captain in the Continental Navy, replied to the challenge with an element of deception: "I am the sheriff of the County of Kent, God damn you, I have got a warrant to apprehend you, God damn you; so surrender, God damn you." Duddingston, standing his ground, replied: "I will admit no sheriff at this hour of the night." The deceptive exchange of words allowed enough time for the boats to close on the stranded vessel. The alarm was raised to repel boarders, but it was too late for the sleepy crew, and they were overwhelmed. During the scuffle, Duddingston would suffer serious injury to his arm and a bullet to his groin before surrendering his ship.

Duddingston's wounds were patched up temporarily before he and his crew, a little bruised and now with bound hands, were rowed out to the point of Pawtucket and were deposited on land. The *Gaspee* was set ablaze and burned to the waterline. Her assailants then disappeared into the night. Duddingston would survive his wounds, be acquitted at a court martial in England for losing his ship, live to fight in the American Revolution, and later become a rear admiral.

As for British reaction to the loss of the *Gaspee*, King George III and his ministers were furious. The act of capturing His Majesty's Ship and her crew, shooting a commissioned officer, and then destroying a Royal Navy vessel was tantamount to an act of war and was a direct assault on the king himself. Great Britain, at that time, was the greatest Colonial empire in the world and had secured and maintained her place through her maritime power, centered around the fleets of her Royal Navy. Since Henry VIII, the kings of England had developed close ties to the Royal Navy. Previous unrest in the Colonies exposed an erosion of her power there and dwindling respect for that power. The burning of the *Gaspee* elevated that threat to Britain's power to a new level, and it needed to be dealt with firmly.

One of Britain's first responses was to appoint a Commission of Inquiry, comprised of the chiefs of Supreme Courts of Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey, the judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Boston, and Rhode Island Governor Joseph Wanton. This commission would use a recently enacted law permitting persons suspected of committing crimes against the Royal Navy to be sent to England for trial. Thus, the commission's main task was to identify with sufficient evidence those persons who may have been involved in the assault on the *Gaspee* to then be sent to England for trial. To facilitate the identification of the culprits, a £500 reward was offered for their arrest, and a £1,000 reward was offered for the arrest of the leader and the man who shot Duddingston. Needless to say, citizens of Rhode Island kept their mouths shut, and the commission was not able to identify any of the assailants. In fact, Whipple took the advice of his father-in-law—Esek Hopkins, the future commander-in-chief of the Continental Navy—and

250th Series *Continued*

The Gaspee Affair – The Incident That United the Colonies

departed on a long seafaring trip and would not return until the furor had died down.

The American Colonists saw the commission and its power to send suspects to England for trial as an assault on the basic liberty of all British citizens: that is, man's right to trial by jury of his peers—men from their own community. This basic liberty had been handed down from old Anglo-Saxon laws and embedded in the Magna Carta. Any such persons charged with crimes would find it difficult to have witnesses present in order to help prove their innocence if such a trial were held in Britain.

The Colonial newspapers jumped on this civic liberty rift and, to stir up public resentment, crafted inflammatory articles about the impingement on their basic rights. The subject became one of the most influential and bestselling pamphlets of the Revolution, *An Oration Upon the Beauties of Liberty* by Reverend John Allen of Boston, as well as a central topic in sermons by ministers of all denominations throughout the Colonies.

Other Patriot leaders around the Colonies, like Samuel Adams in Boston, were further alarmed at this development. If the British could send offenders from the *Gaspee* incident to trial in Britain, then what would prevent them from sending *them* to Britain, as well? This clear threat to their wellbeing and its impact on the simmering resistance movement had a galvanizing effect on the Colonies and became the impetus for the creation of an expanded information network called the Committees of Correspondence.

Early Committees of Correspondence had appeared before in the Colonies, but their existence was short-lived, lasting only long enough to deal with a singular topic, such as the Currency Act or the Stamp Act. What was different now is that the reactions to the “The Gaspee Affair” rallied the Colonial legislatures to form permanent Committees of Correspondence, which then coordinated their actions, messaging and correspondence. The committees would pass along news of interest to other Colonies and collaborate on measures to defend their liberties. This coordinated approach among the Colonies was a huge step toward the “intercolonial unity essential to any successful resistance movement.”

Thomas Jefferson, a member of the Virginia Committee of Correspondence, recounted in his 1821 autobiography the impact of “The Gaspee Affair” on bringing clarity for the need of a unity of effort across all the Colonies when he wrote:

Nothing of particular excitement occurring for a considerable time; our countrymen seemed to fall into a state of insensibility to our situation. The duty on tea had not yet been repealed, and the Declaratory Act of a right in the British parliament to bind us by their laws in all cases whatsoever, still suspended over us. But a court of inquiry

held in Rhode Island in 1772, with a power to send persons to England to be tried for offences committed here was considered at our session of the spring of 1773 as demanding attention. ... We were all sensible that the most urgent of all measures was that of coming to an understanding with all the other colonies to consider the British claims as a common cause to all, and to produce a unity of action, and for this purpose that a committee of correspondence in each colony would be the best instrument for intercommunication, and that their first measure would probably be to propose a meeting of deputies from every colony at some central place, who should be charged with the direction of the measures which should be taken by all. We therefore drew up the resolutions ...

In 1776, “The Gaspee Affair” was to have one more lasting imprint on our quest for independence and unity when Thomas Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence. The list of grievances against King George III included three directly attributable to “The Gaspee Affair”: “He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation ... For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefit of Trial by Jury ... For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offenses ...” Thus, “The Gaspee Affair” was a defining event in our history, the ramifications of which directly contributed to uniting the thoughts and actions of 13 separate Colonies at a critical juncture on our path to independence.

About the Author

Rear Admiral Jay DeLoach graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy, served on submarines, and was the director of the Naval History and Heritage Command. Now retired, he is the immediate past president of the New Bern Chapter and is currently the state president of the North Carolina Society.

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Eleven Revolutions

Should our organization's name be National Society Sons of the American Revolutions?

By DANIEL L. HAULMAN

Was the war in which the United States won its independence from Britain a revolution? Compared with the French Revolution, the American Revolution was hardly revolutionary.

What happened in the United States between 1775 and 1783 was certainly not an economic or social revolution. In some ways, the states in 1783 were more like they were as Colonies than they are today.

New state constitutions did not generally replace one class with another in leadership positions, although many Loyalists fled to Canada during the war, and local governments confiscated their property.

Many Colonial leaders became state leaders. What changed was personnel more than institutions. More than replacing the persons who held power, the American Revolution redefined the positions of power. A modern U.S. federal election could conceivably replace the president, vice president, the cabinet, a third of the Senate, and all House of Representatives members. However, there would still be no revolution if the same constitution prevailed. Personnel change can occur without constitutional change because constitutions are not concerned with who is in office, how they are chosen, what they can and cannot do, or how they will be replaced.

When I composed my dissertation, "Abolishing the Forms to Which They Were Accustomed: Constitutional Changes as the Colonies Became States," I compared the first state constitutions with the Colonial frames of government they replaced in an attempt to answer the question: "How revolutionary, in an institutional sense, was the American Revolution?" I concluded that the states experienced true political revolutions during their war for independence. In reality, there was not a single revolution, but many, as each Colony became a state. In 11 of the 13 states, there was enough political change to justify the term, and some were more revolutionary than others.

Connecticut and Rhode Island were exceptions. They were the only Colonies that did not write new constitutions. They did not have to. They were virtually independent. They already elected both the lower and upper houses of their legislatures, and they even elected their governors, who served one-year terms.

Connecticut and Rhode Island also had the most frequent legislative elections. Before 1776, Rhode Island and Connecticut were practically independent, except for trade and foreign policy. Consequently, they merely adapted their Colonial charters as their first state constitutions.

In the other 11 Colonies, independence required revolution. Before the French and Indian War, British

imperial policy had allowed them more self-determination than contemporary French or Spanish colonies. Still, they were not at all like Connecticut and Rhode Island.

The voice of non-elected officials in 11 of the 13 Colonies was loud enough to drown out elected representatives' voices. In those Colonies, Americans were subject to officials, and even some upper-house legislators, who were in no way accountable to them.

Eight of the states drafted new constitutions in 1776, four of them even before the Declaration of Independence. Two of these rewrote their first constitutions by 1785. Two other states wrote their first constitutions in 1777.

Massachusetts was the last state to draft a constitution, which it completed in 1780, but that constitution lasted into the 20th century. Connecticut and Rhode Island did not write new constitutions until 1818 and 1842, respectively.

Most dramatic of all the institutional changes wrought by American independence was the conversion of partially representative governments into fully representative ones. Every state official was either elected or chosen by someone who was elected. Power before 1776 came from above and below, but after independence, it came only from the electorate over whom it was exercised. Self-government was the most important legacy of the American Revolution.

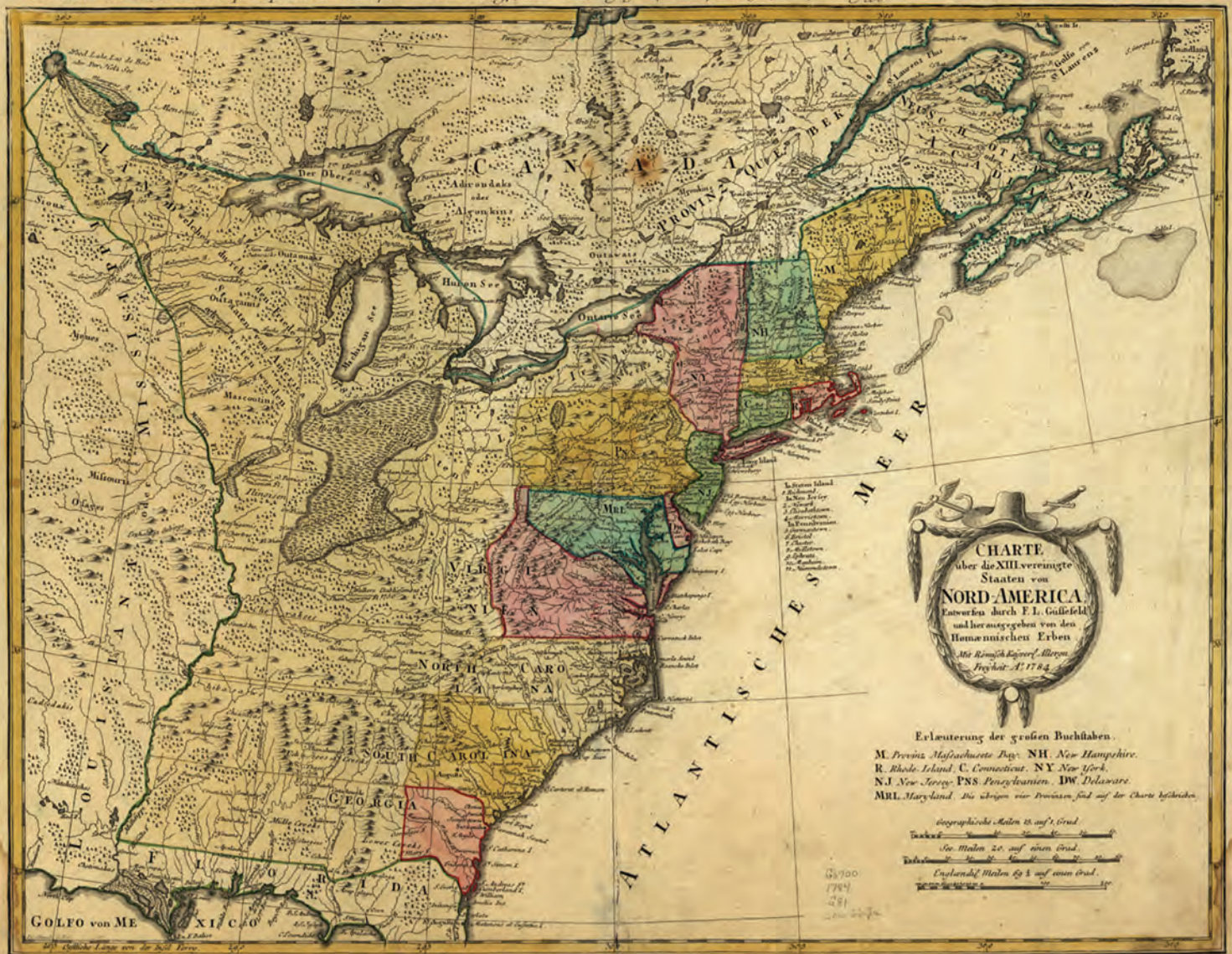
In most Colonial governments, beyond the local level, only the legislatures contained persons elected, and these were usually confined to the lower of two houses. In most states, the American Revolution made legislatures more representative, not only by making all legislatures subject to election, but by increasing the number of legislators, by shortening the terms of the legislators, by requiring legislators to have been and be residents of the districts they represented, and, in some cases, by reapportionment to increase representation for western regions that had gained population. Some of the new states also reduced voting qualifications so that more of the inhabitants could participate in the election process.

Behind all these changes was the idea that representatives should make taxes and laws for the people who would have to pay the taxes and obey the laws. In other words, there should be no taxation or legislation without representation.

For one man to tax another man without his consent was considered theft. For one man to pass a law for another man without his permission was considered slavery.

Before independence, only five of the 13 Colonies had fully elected legislatures. Besides Rhode Island and Connecticut, they were Pennsylvania, Delaware and Massachusetts.

The legislatures of Pennsylvania and Delaware were



unicameral, consisting of only one elected house. In Massachusetts, the lower house chose the members of the upper house. Eight of the 13 states had upper houses of their legislatures composed of members who were not elected by the people but chosen by non-elected leaders who inherited their authority. The king of Britain chose the members of the upper houses of seven of the Colonies, and a proprietor chose the members of the upper house of Maryland.

After independence, every state elected all members of the legislature, either directly or indirectly. The first state constitutions generally transformed semi-representative legislatures into fully representative ones. Every legislator would be elected by persons affected by his laws and taxes, and each legislator was subject to those same laws and taxes.

The first state constitutions also made the legislatures more representative by increasing the number of legislators, which reduced the number of persons per legislator, expanding the opportunity for constituents to be heard.

It also facilitated the expression of more points of view and expanded the opportunity for people to become

legislators. Every state except Connecticut and Rhode Island added more legislators, eight of them by significant amounts. In New York, for example, the number of legislators increased from 43 to 94. In Pennsylvania, the number of legislators increased from 58 to 72, in Delaware from 18 to 30, in Georgia from 37 to 60, and in North Carolina from 72 to 111. In South Carolina, the number of legislators increased from 62 to more than 200.

Before the Revolution, appointed members of the upper houses of eight Colonies had served indefinite terms, and many states had lower-house legislators who were elected for multi-year terms. Eight of the 13 new states shortened legislators' terms. More frequent elections kept lawmakers more responsive to voter opinion. New York and New Jersey reduced the duration for lower-house members from seven years to one.

After the new state constitutions, members of all the lower houses of the state legislatures, and the unicameral legislatures of Pennsylvania and Georgia, served no more than one year, except for those in South Carolina. The term there was two years. After independence, the maximum number of years a member of the upper house of a state legislature served was five years. In eight of the

Eleven Revolutions

continued

new states, the maximum number of years between legislative elections was only two.

Writers of the first state constitutions also helped make legislatures more representative by establishing residence requirements for legislators. By requiring lawmakers to come from the areas for which they would speak, the constitution drafters rejected the principle of virtual representation. Parliament had claimed the right to legislate for Americans who did not sit in it.

Eight of the 11 states that wrote new constitutions required that a legislator be a resident of the state and the district he represented. Residents of a region could be expected to be familiar with its problems and needs.

The American Revolution was most revolutionary in what it did to the office of governor. Governors of 11 of the 13 Colonies were not elected. They owed their positions not to the persons they governed but rather to the king or proprietor who appointed them. If they wanted to keep their jobs, they had to please the king or proprietor, not the people they exercised authority over.

Only Connecticut and Rhode Island elected their governors before 1776. The king appointed the governors of eight of the Colonies, and proprietors chose three others' governors. After the American Revolution, governors were all chosen either directly by voters or by legislators who themselves had been elected. The new state constitutions made all governors responsible to the people.

Seven of the new state constitutions allowed the

elected legislatures to choose the chief executives. The other six states let voters directly elect the governor, president or executive council who acted as chief executive. By making the governor's office representative, writers of the first state constitutions made sure that those who exercised power over others would be under their control as well. The first state constitutions took a significant step toward John Locke's ideal of government by consent of the governed when

they made governors subject to the authority of many of those over whom they exercised authority.

The new state constitutions also reduced the terms of the governors or chief executives. Before 1776, there was no limit of the terms of governors appointed by the king or proprietor in 11 of the 13 states. They served indefinitely or at the pleasure of the aristocrat who appointed them. Only Connecticut and Rhode Island limited the terms of their governors. After independence, every governor served a duration that ranged from one to three years. In nine of the new states, the chief executives served for a term of only one year.

Frequent elections kept governors mindful of their positions as servants rather than as masters of the governed.

Six of the new state constitutions established residency requirements for governors. Requiring them to have lived in their states for a certain number of years ensured that



Furthermore, laws affecting a region needed to be made by persons living in that region to make lawmakers subject to their work. South Carolina required a legislator to have a property in the district he represented.

The first state constitutions related representation for districts to their population. Nine of the 11 states that wrote new constitutions either expanded representation for western districts that increased in population or corresponded representation to population. The principle of equality was not yet a reality, but the states were moving toward it.

Seven of the 11 states that wrote new constitutions expanded suffrage by reducing property requirements to vote. Merely paying taxes met the property requirement in three states (Pennsylvania, New Hampshire and North Carolina), and New York cut property requirements for voting in half. In New Jersey, the 1776 constitution even allowed women to vote.

governors would be familiar with the problems and desires of the people over whom they exercised authority.

Independence increased the power of the legislatures over the governors. In Colonial times, appointed governors could veto acts of the legislatures and prorogue them or determine when and where they would be called into session. The first state constitutions, except in three states, denied the governor the power to veto an act. In eight of the 11 states that wrote new constitutions, governors could not prorogue the legislatures. The governor's power to prorogue was limited to no more than 90 days in the other three. Eleven of the 13 states gave legislatures the power to impeach executive officials, including the governor. Times of legislative sessions were clearly defined so that legislatures were less subject to a governor's will, elected or not. Not content with making the governor responsible to the people, the state constitutions took away much of his power. The constitution writers did not want to concentrate power in the hands of any one person, even if he were popular. The policy is not surprising, because nine of the state constitutions were written by the state legislatures, and royal or proprietary governors had often defied the Colonies' legislatures before their independence as states.

The separation of powers and checks and balances were written into the first state constitutions long before being incorporated into the federal constitution of 1787. Five of the 13 new states limited the number of offices that any one person could hold. Every state that wrote a new constitution forbid certain officials from sitting in the legislature or more than one branch of government at the same time.

Eight of the new constitutions allowed judges to serve during good behavior rather than at the pleasure of who appointed them, making those judges more impartial and independent. Seven of the first state constitutions forbid clergy members from sitting in the legislature, moving toward the idea of separation of church and state. Distributing power among different branches was a method that state Founding Fathers used to ensure that the new governments would limit the power of any one man or body of persons. The first American constitutions increased the number of political offices for which persons could vote or run. Some officials could not serve subsequent terms, allowing greater office rotation and more opportunity for others to hold authority positions. In seven states, officials had to leave an office for a certain number of years before holding that office again. The new constitutions encouraged transfers of power because the framers distrusted anyone who held much power for much time. Like Lord Acton, they believed that power was often corrupting.

The first state constitutions limited state governments' power by more than separation of powers and checks and balances. Seven of them also contained declarations of rights that defined individuals' rights that no government should violate. States that included declarations of rights in their new constitutions were Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. The place of the declarations of rights was usually at the beginning of the constitution, demonstrating that the government's purpose is to protect the people's rights. Lists of specific rights had not

generally been a part of the Colonial frames of government. What was revolutionary about the first state declarations of rights was not only the traditional rights of Englishmen they defined, but the fact that they were enumerated with unquestionable application to Americans and, by implication, to all mankind. The rights of Englishmen had become the rights of Americans, and the rights of Americans had become the rights of humanity.

The seven state declarations of rights were remarkably similar.

Some were copied almost word for word from the constitutions of neighboring states caught up in the common struggle, reflecting a consensus of political ideals. They included freedom of religion, or the idea that the government should neither dictate a particular religion nor forbid a specific religion; right to trial by a jury of peers; freedom from self-incrimination, which implied hostility to government-applied torture for confessions; freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures; and a host of other rights that later found their way into the first 10 amendments of the federal constitution.

In summary, 11 of the new states wrote new constitutions that revolutionized their governments. By making both houses of the legislature elective, by increasing the number of legislators, by shortening legislative terms, by relating representation to population, by increasing representation for the growing western districts, by establishing residency requirements for legislators, and by enabling a larger percentage of the population to vote, the new state constitutions generally made legislatures more representative and democratic. By making governors subject to direct or indirect election, by limiting their terms of office, and by requiring them to be residents, state constitution writers forced governors to be more sensitive to the needs and wants of those over whom they exercised authority. By separating the powers of government into branches that could check each other, by sharply reducing the governor's power, by making judges more independent of those who appointed them, and by enumerating individual rights, the new state constitutions limited the powers of government and its officials. These changes led to more elected offices, requirements for rotation in office, and prohibitions on multiple office-holding, which also increased people's opportunities to hold public office. In all of these ways, the new state constitutions took significant steps in the direction of greater liberty and democracy. The emerging state governments were not more progressive than later forms, because representation and office-holding were still mostly limited to white men with specific property and certain religious beliefs. Still, the new governments were significantly more democratic than the ones they replaced. They furnished models for the later federal constitution and new governments created in Europe by the French Revolution's convulsions and Napoleon's armies.



About the Author

Compatriot Daniel L. Haulman, who led a division of the Air Force Historical Research Agency, lives in Montgomery, Ala.

THE INSURRECTION ACT OF 1807:

A Military Perspective

BY FRED BOTHWELL III, USMA 1962, RVN '67
MILITARY LIAISON AND PAST 2ND VICE PRESIDENT,
SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER, SAR

ABSTRACT: Public attention has been drawn to the possibility that the Insurrection Act of 1807 might justify active military forces' deployment to subdue recent and widespread domestic civil disorders. It has become evident that some citizens may be unaware of historical precedents for using federal troops to subdue large-scale episodes of domestic lawlessness—or to enforce anti-discrimination laws when local authorities are unable or unwilling to do so. This article provides examples of how U.S. military forces have frequently been able to help resolve volatile situations and restore domestic tranquility during trying times in our nation's past.

Federal troops have intervened in American domestic affairs on scores of occasions in the past. Since the Republic's earliest days, American military organizations, including federalized militia units, have been deployed to engage with citizens in resolving domestic disturbances. On the order of the president, often (but not always) at the request of local authorities, military troop units have been used to quell civil disorders, "insure domestic Tranquility," enforce laws, or provide disaster relief on many occasions when local authorities were unable or unwilling to perform those missions beginning in the 18th century.

The first significant instance occurred in the earliest days of the Republic in 1794 when, under the terms of the Calling Forth Act of 1792, President George Washington



The 1794 Whiskey Rebellion was the first significant occurrence of federal forces intervening in a domestic revolt.

issued a proclamation and ordered a force of 10,000 federalized militiamen from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia (a force as large as the Continental Army that fought the Revolutionary War) to suppress a taxpayer revolt in western Pennsylvania.

Known as the Whiskey Rebellion, the revolt was in response to a vastly unpopular domestic tax on whiskey production enacted in March of 1791 at Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton's recommendation—to pay the American war debt. It was the first tax levied by the national government on a domestic product. Resistance to the tax was violent and widespread. Among the farmers in western Pennsylvania, the tax was hugely unpopular. Cash was in short supply, and whiskey was a medium of exchange.

Farmers complained the tax gave breaks to large distillers based in the East. Hamilton regarded this resistance as a severe threat to the rule of law and became a strong advocate for military action. The resistance collapsed as the militiamen marched into western Pennsylvania. Two of the leaders of the insurrection were hanged, and 24 were indicted for high treason. President

Washington's suppression of the rebellion demonstrated that the federal government had the willingness and ability to suppress violent domestic resistance to laws and maintain public order.

In 1807, the Insurrection Act replaced the earlier Calling Forth Act of 1792 with similar language that allowed the federalization of state militias and deployment of Regular armed forces in the case of rebellion against a state government. In 1861, it was updated to allow the federal



Top, the draft riots of July 1863 resulted in 120 dead, 2,000 injured, and millions of dollars in property damage; above, federal troops en route to Los Angeles to quell the May 1992 riots.

government to use the armed forces against the will of a state government in the case of rebellion against the authority of the federal government—essentially, in the controversial view of some historians, authorizing armed forces of the United States to engage in the Civil War without a declaration of war.

The Insurrection Act has since been invoked throughout American history. In the 19th century, it was invoked in the pacification of violent labor disputes and contested elections

A partial listing of representative invocations of the Insurrection Act of 1807

<i>DATE INVOKED</i>	<i>POTUS</i>	<i>STATE REQUEST</i>	<i>REPRESENTATIVE EVENTS*</i>
April 19, 1808	Thomas Jefferson	No	Smugglers on Lake Champlain violated Embargo Act, traded with Canada
Aug. 23, 1831	Andrew Jackson	Yes	Nat Turner slave rebellion, Norfolk, Virginia
Jan. 28, 1834	Andrew Jackson	Yes	Labor Dispute, C&O Canal, Maryland
July 13-16, 1863	Abraham Lincoln	Yes	New York, New York
Oct. 17, 1871	Ulysses S. Grant	No	South Carolina
Sept. 15, 1872	Ulysses S. Grant	No	Unrest following election in Louisiana
May 13, 1874	Ulysses S. Grant	Yes	Brooks-Baxter Election War, Arkansas
Oct. 7, 1878	Rutherford B. Hayes	Yes	Lincoln County War, New Mexico
July 7, 1894	Grover Cleveland	Yes	Chicago Pullman Strike
April 28, 1914	Woodrow Wilson	Yes	Colorado Coalfield War
July 22, 1943	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Yes	Detroit Riot
Sept. 24, 1957	Dwight D. Eisenhower	No	High school integration, Little Rock, Arkansas
Sept. 30, 1962	John F. Kennedy	No	Integration of Ole Miss University, Oxford, Mississippi
June 11, 1963	John F. Kennedy	No	Integration of University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama
Sept. 10, 1963	John F. Kennedy	No	Alabama school integration: Birmingham, Mobile, Tuskegee, Huntsville, Tuscaloosa
March 20, 1965	Lyndon B. Johnson	No	Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. led voter registration protest march: Selma to Montgomery, Alabama
July 24, 1967	Lyndon B. Johnson	Yes	Detroit, Michigan
April 5-7, 1968	Lyndon B. Johnson	Yes	Riots in reaction to Dr. King's death: Washington, D.C.; Baltimore, Maryland; and Chicago, Illinois
Sept. 20, 1989	George W. Bush	Yes	U.S. Virgin Islands
May 1, 1992	George W. Bush	Yes	Rodney King riots, Los Angeles, California

**Army records document more than 100 occasions when federal troops have been called upon to render assistance to civilian authorities attempting to cope with civil disturbances and domestic violence—127 in the years between 1878 and 1945 alone. Obviously, not all were done under the authority of the Insurrection Act of 1807.*

at the state level, conflicts with Native Americans and outlaws on the frontier, and draft riots and violence stemming from racial issues before, during and after the Civil War. In the 20th century, it again was invoked to restore order during violent labor conflicts and widespread “race riots,” and in the late 20th century, it was used with increasing frequency by presidents to contain domestic

upheavals associated with the Vietnam War and to enforce federally mandated desegregation in the face of extreme local resistance. Federal troops were deployed by Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson and George H.W. Bush invoking the act to achieve court-ordered desegregation of public schools and universities and/or to suppress

	NOTE
	President Jefferson requested authorization from Congress to raise 30,000 troops to supplement current standing army of 2,800 in order to enforce law. Congress refused. Enforcement failed. Act repealed.
	1,000+ black people killed; ~60 white people killed. Local militia, three federal companies of artillery, U.S. Navy detachments, and militias from Virginia and North Carolina killed/executed ~120 rebels.
	Workers organized to protest dangerous working conditions and low pay. Federal troops used to suppress protest.
	Nationwide resistance to draft law peaked among Irish in NYC. 28,000 troops deployed to suppress city-wide riots and vandalism. More than 100 citizens killed.
	Federal troops suppressed Ku Klux Klan.
	William Pitt Kellogg (Republican) elected governor. Federal troops enforced election resulting in racial violence across the state.
	Two companies of federal troops pacified thousands of armed citizens without bloodshed in confrontations between supporters of candidates for governor following contested election.
	Warring gangs, including Billy the Kid, disrupted citizens. Troops from 9th Cavalry act as sheriff's deputies enforcing law until notified of Posse Comitatus Act passage.
	Violent labor dispute, 10,000 protestors. Racial overtones. 3,500 Chicago police, 5,000 U.S. Marshals and deputies, 2,000 federal troops, and 4,000 Illinois National Guardsmen quelled strike.
	1,200 miners protested, 77 miners killed, National Guard unable to contain violence, 1,700 Federal Cavalrymen pacified the area.
	~5,000 federal and National Guard troops contained widespread fighting, arson and looting by black and white gangs. 675 citizens injured, 34 killed.
	2,000+ U.S. troops (from 101st Airborne Div.) and federalized National Guard troops enforced integration. Troops remained on site for eight months.
	30,000+ troops on alert. Largest force ever committed to a civil disturbance. 9,000 federal troops (82d Airborne Div.) and 3,000 National Guard deployed to Oxford to enable integration.
	Gov. George Wallace defied order to integrate University of Alabama. 20,000+ U.S. troops and 17,000 National Guardsmen placed on alert; 3,000 troops present when U.S. Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach escorted black students to university.
	Federal troop and National Guard presence enabled integration of public schools. Church bomb in Birmingham killed four black children. Dr. King said U.S. Army "should take over this city and run it."
	~2,000 federal troops and 2,000 Guardsmen escorted 300 marchers and protected crowd of 25,000 supporters of Dr. King in Montgomery. This was the last time in the 1960s that federal troops were used to maintain peace in the Southern U.S.
	Police raid and arrest of 82 patrons in after-hours drinking club incited riot. ~10,000 rioters burned 600 buildings. 3,500 federal troops and ~7,500 National Guardsmen restored order.
	20,000 rioters in D.C. looted and burned, 7,400 arrested. 13,000 federal troops and 2,000 National Guardsmen restored order. 12 people killed, two from gunfire. 1,200 injured. 8,000 troops deployed in Chicago, 11 deaths, 210 buildings burned. 11,000 troops deployed in Baltimore, seven deaths, 1,200 fires.
	Looting in wake of Hurricane Hugo stopped by presence of 1,100 MPs.
	4,000 U.S. Army and Marine troops dispatched to scene of rioting following a finding of not guilty in the trial of LAPD officers who had brutally beat a black citizen the year before.

interracial or anti-war violence nationwide.

In the years between 1957 and 1992, U.S. Army or Marine Corps units or federalized National Guard troops were deployed a dozen times to restore order following civil disturbances in Baltimore; Washington, D.C.; the Pentagon; Birmingham; Selma; Tuscaloosa; Oxford; Little Rock; Los Angeles; Chicago; and Detroit. State and federalized National Guard troops alone were dispatched to contain civil disturbances in New Haven, Conn.; Newark, N.J.; and Kent, Ohio, albeit with tragic results.

The most violent civil disturbance of the 20th century occurred in the black community of Los Angeles in April and May 1992, following the acquittal of white and Hispanic Los Angeles police officers who had severely beaten Rodney King, a black citizen in their custody, a year earlier. L.A. Police and 7,000 California National Guard troops could not contain widespread rioting and looting in 15 square miles, and Gov. Pete Wilson requested federal support. Army and Marine troops numbering 4,000 were dispatched to the scene, producing "an immediate,

sharp decrease in the levels of violence.”

Despite the riot’s slackening, the Regular and National Guard forces involved in quelling the disturbances became the targets of sometimes vicious attacks as rioters attempted to run them down with cars, and they received fire from both snipers and drive-by shooters. Altogether, 54 persons died during the five days of rioting, the highest death toll since the 1863 draft riot in New York City. More than 2,000 persons were treated for injuries, 862 buildings were burned, and property damage exceeded \$900 million, the greatest such loss in any U.S. riot to date.

In 2005, Brig. Gen. John S. Brown, USA (Ret.), Chief of Military History, wrote: “Our Army often undertakes assigned missions it would not have chosen for itself. Perhaps the most complex, demanding, and controversial of such missions features its intervention in domestic civil disturbances—upholding lawful government when the threat to law and government comes from our own American citizens. As unappealing as the image of American soldiers confronting American citizens may be, the military responsibility to assist in securing domestic tranquility has deep constitutional roots. For over two hundred years, our soldiers have often proved the instrument of last resort when chaos seemed imminent.”

With remarkable prescience, he forecast the current situation:

“If past is prologue, units from both the Army’s active and reserve components will be called upon to deal with domestic civil disturbances at some future date. The relevant lessons gleaned from our Army’s past include the value of highly disciplined soldiers, careful operational and logistical planning, flexibility, and the assumption of initiative at all levels of command. These hallmarks of a trained and ready force are invaluable not only during domestic civil support, but also during the full range of military operations the United States and its Army are likely to face in the twenty-first century.”

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INSURRECTION ACT OF 1807

Ch. 39, 2 Stat. 443:

[I]n all cases of insurrection, or obstruction to the laws, either of the United States, or of any individual state or territory, where it is lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ, for the same purposes, such part of the land or naval force of the United States, as shall be judged necessary, having first observed all the pre-requisites of the law in that respect.

INSURRECTION ACT AS AMENDED (1956)

10 U.S.C. 252:

Whenever the President considers that unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages, or rebellion against the authority of the United States, make it impracticable to enforce the laws of the United States in any State by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, he may call into Federal service such of the militia of any State, and use such of the armed forces, as he considers necessary to enforce those laws or to suppress the rebellion.

10 USC 253:

The President, by using the militia or the armed forces, or both, or by any other means, shall take such measures as he considers necessary to suppress, in a

State, any insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy, if it—

(1) so hinders the execution of the laws of that State, and of the United States within the State, that any part or class of its people is deprived of a right, privilege, immunity, or protection named in the Constitution and secured by law, and the constituted authorities of that State are unable, fail, or refuse to protect that right, privilege, or immunity, or to give that protection; or

(2) opposes or obstructs the execution of the laws of the United States or impedes the course of justice under those laws.

In any situation covered by clause (1), the State shall be considered to have denied the equal protection of the laws secured by the Constitution.

10 USC 254:

Whenever the President considers it necessary to use the militia or the armed forces under this chapter, he shall, by proclamation, immediately order the insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their abodes within a limited time.

POSSE COMITATUS ACT OF 1878

18 U.S.C. 1385:

“Whoever, except in cases and under circumstances expressly authorized by the Constitution or Act of Congress, willfully uses any part of the Army or Air Force as a posse comitatus or otherwise to execute the laws shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.”

The “Almost Battle” of Marshfield

BY KENT HATHAWAY

The town of Marshfield, Mass., was well known as a Tory town, with the lead Tory being Nathaniel Ray Thomas. Marshfield’s Loyalists wrote to Gen. Thomas Gage to send some of their finest troops for protection from the Patriots on Jan. 23, 1775. A detachment of 100 troops known as the Queen’s Guard, led by Capt. Nisbet Balfour, marched their way unnoticed to stay at Thomas’ mansion. These guards hunkered down for an extended stay.

On March 2, 1775, Gen. Gage replied to the citizens of Marshfield, “I have great satisfaction in having contributed to the safety and protection of a People so eminent for their loyalty to their King and Affection to their country, at a time when Treason and Rebellion is making such hasty strides to overturn our most excellent constitution and spread ruin and desolation thro’ the Province.”

Patriots were harassed, aggravated and bullied every day by these Redcoats. Mercy Otis Warren wrote to Abigail Adams from Plymouth, Mass., “You have doubtless heard that there is a detachment from headquarters stationed in the neighborhood of Plymouth. People here are much at a loss, what can be the design of this ridiculous movement; probably it is the intention to provoke, till some rashness shall give a pretext, to the beginning of hostilities.” The Patriots were ready for war! Local Col. Anthony Thomas sent word to his brother, Gen. John Thomas, in Boston, to dispatch two regiments to Marshfield. With tensions rising, the men of Plymouth County knew what they had to do. They would march to Marshfield and deal with Balfour’s Redcoats.

Two Patriot regiments were sent to Marshfield to attack the Redcoats. The two units arrived in Marshfield led by Colonels Theophilus Cotton and John Baily. The militia observed the Regulars in battle maneuvers, and they were frightened by rumors that there were cannons at the Thomas mansion. The Patriots did not march against the enemy, even though they outnumbered them. Had these two regiments proceeded to drive the Redcoats out of Marshfield, history would be slightly different.

On April 19, 1775, Lexington and Concord’s news had reached the Marshfield Whigs around noon. Even if the Militia and Minutemen of Plymouth County were to march toward Boston, they would have been too late to fight on the “Battle Road” alongside their fellow Patriots. On the morning of April 20, 1775, Capt. Willie Thomas climbed to Wards Hill’s summit and fired three shots to

alert the town that war had begun. Gen. Gage decided to ship Balfour’s regiment back to Boston immediately. As Balfour and his troops evacuated Marshfield, more Patriots from surrounding towns arrived, including Minuteman Samuel Savory Jr. of the Wareham Militia. These troops made and carried a coffin for the hated Nathaniel Ray Thomas, who had left for Boston with the British. One of the Patriot Regiments had gotten to the mansion and asked, “Where are the British?” Mrs. Thomas reported, “You just missed them.”

About the Author

Kent Hathaway (Gov. Isaac Shelby Chapter, Kentucky Society) is the ninth-generation grandson of Samuel Savory Jr., a Minuteman for the Wareham (Mass.) Militia whose first assignment was to march to Marshfield, Mass., to remove the hated Regulars. References: *Of Tea and Tories: The Story of Revolutionary Marshfield*, by Cynthia Hagar Krusell, and *A History of the Town of Duxbury, Massachusetts: With Genealogical Registers*, by Justin Winsor.



The final resting place of Col. Theophilus Cotton.

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

General Galvez Chapter

Edmon H. McKinley, General Galvez's Veteran committee chairman, delivered Christmas presents to the William F. Green State Veterans Home and Social Director David Roberts. Compatriots gave 30 bags stuffed with clock radios, candy, sweat suits, diabetic socks, neck pillows, large blankets/throws, paint, paintbrushes, aftershave, deodorant, etc.

An ongoing effort, compatriots look forward to this project every year, bringing great joy to everyone involved. Compatriot McKinley wishes to thank all of the members who donated so generously.

Tennessee Valley Chapter

On Presidents Day of 2021, the Tennessee Valley Chapter (TVCSAR) undertook an effort to remind the public in north Alabama that the holiday has its origins in 1885 as a commemoration of George Washington's birthday. It remains officially as a federal holiday to honor the commander of the Continental Army and first president. Some states have renamed the holiday and enacted state laws to include recognition of other presidents.

To keep the focus on the nation's first president, the chapter made mini loaves of Washington Gingerbread for distribution to select media outlets in the Huntsville area. Jim Maples, a compatriot of the TVCSAR and a descendant of Washington's Army at Valley Forge, was the guest of WAFF TV, the NBC affiliate in Huntsville. He appeared for

an extended interview on a midday show, *Tennessee Valley Living*, with host Payton Walker, below.

Washington Gingerbread is based on a recipe belonging to Washington's mother, Mary Ball Washington. It was discovered in 1922 when the home of Washington's sister, Betty Washington Lewis, was being extensively renovated. The recipe contains an interesting collection of spices, such as ground mace, and gets a lift from some brandy. Feedback indicates the bread was a "hit" in the newsroom.



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOCIETY

The 2021 membership meeting was held virtually on Feb. 21. DCSAR President Joel P. Hinzman called the meeting to order and welcomed all, including the SAR Atlantic Middle States Association (AMSA) Vice President General Ernest L. Sutton. Rev. John D. Stonesifer offered the invocation and, when the meeting concluded, provided the benediction. The nominating committee presented the slate of SAR officers for 2021-22. The membership approved the list, and the election meeting is scheduled for March 18.

Upon concluding the discussion of standard business reports, VPG Sutton offered words of appreciation to the DCSAR on the AMSA conference's virtual presentation last August. He also advised that the 2021 conference is tentatively scheduled to be held in Annapolis in August. It will be determined later if this conference will be live or virtual.

VPG Sutton administered the oath during the induction of two compatriots. Rev. Dr. Alyn Errick Waller, a resident of Penn Valley, Pa., is senior pastor of Enon Tabernacle Baptist Church in Philadelphia. Compatriot Waller's patriot is his sixth great-grandfather, William Parks, who was shot, killed and scalped by British-aligned Native Americans in May 1776 while defending the frontier. His sponsor is William Ritchie.



The DCSAR annual membership meeting was held via Zoom.

Compatriot Gregory Ronald Switzer lives in Arlington, Va. He's the sixth great-grandson of Abraham Kendrick, who served as a Private 1st Class, 4th Battalion, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania Militia. His sponsor is Fred Humphreys. Compatriots Waller and Switzer were welcomed virtually to the DCSAR.

GEORGIA SOCIETY

Georgia Society President Bill Dobbs traveled to Milledgeville, Ga., to make the \$2,000 presentation to the Military Officers Association to assist them with their "Together Again" project with the Georgia War Veterans Home. Jim Poyner, president of the John Milledge Chapter, joined Dobbs. Due to COVID-19 restrictions at the GWVH, only two attendees were allowed from the SAR.

Below, from left, are Russell Feagin, director, Health & Memorials Division, Georgia War Veterans Home; Col. Gerald A. Johnson, USAF Ret. and president of the Old Capitol Area Chapter, Military Officers Association of America; and Presidents Dobbs and Poyner.

The \$2,000 was approved at the October 2020 Georgia BOM meeting. The society also presented a Certificate of Appreciation to the MOAA.



☆☆☆

U.S. Representative Jody Hice, of Georgia's 10th congressional district, announced that the Kettle Creek Battlefield in Wilkes County, Ga., has been granted the affiliated area designation within the National Park Service.

The battlefield was the site of the Feb. 14, 1779, Patriot militia victory over the Loyalist militia. The success by Patriots was one early indicator that the British Southern Strategy would fail.

Congressman Hice was the originator of H.R. 306, the Kettle Creek Battlefield Study Act seeking to direct

the interior secretary to evaluate the battlefield site to determine its suitability as a designated National Park System unit. Hice supported the preservation process by introducing the bill into the House Natural Resources Committee.

Each year, except during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Georgia Society, the Washington-Wilkes SAR Chapter and the Kettle Creek Battlefield Association host a celebration of the Patriot victory at the battlefield in Washington, Ga., nine miles away.

Preservation of the site began in 1900 with the purchase of the first 10 acres of the battlefield. In 1930, the War Department dedicated a granite monument there, and in 2011, the Kettle Creek Battlefield Association was formed to seek protection and development of the entire battlefield. As of 2018, a total of 252 acres have been purchased and protected.



Marshes of Glynn Chapter

J. Steven Hinson Sr. had an unexpected encounter while working on the Patriot Research System (*The SAR Magazine*, Spring 2018, page 14).

"I needed to get a photo of the grave of William Macintosh, which is located on the Sinclair Plantation on St. Simons Island, Georgia," Hinson said. "The photographer needed an escort, who turned out to be none other than Golf Professional Davis Love III," above.

Love is not your typical club pro; he's a 21-time winner on the PGA Tour, including the 1997 PGA Championship. A member of the World Golf Hall of Fame, Love captained the U.S. Ryder Cup teams in 2021 and 2016.



IOWA SOCIETY

Compatriots Mike Rowley, Alan Wenger and Robert Niffenegger, on Veterans Day, read the names of the 1,000 veterans (from the War of 1812 through the Vietnam era) who are buried in the historic Woodland Cemetery in Des Moines, Iowa.

Coverage of the event by the local newspaper and television stations included the image above of Compatriots Rowley and Niffenegger from WOI-TV5. To see the coverage, visit www.weareiowa.com/article/news/local/woodland-cemetery-des-moines-names-read-aloud-2020-veterans-day/524-05c20f08-46bd-4654-a70b-4fc08aed47f2.

KENTUCKY SOCIETY

In a letter dated April 4, 1896, U.S. Rep. David Grant Colson (April 1, 1861-Sept. 27, 1904) of Kentucky's 11th congressional district wrote a letter, to a person I can only assume was a constituent, about a "Revolutionary War soldier named Samuel Hoard ('sometimes called Howard.')

In the letter, Colson, speaking of "Hoard" (Howard), states that "he made an application for a pension on June 10, 1834, at which time he was residing in Harlan County, Kentucky."

Howard had been born in Buckingham County



(Virginia), and Colson's letter states that "Hoard" had been drafted "in about March 1778" and "joined the Army of Gen. George Washington." Shortly after joining Washington's Army, he was inoculated for smallpox. Washington directed that any men who had not already had the disease be vaccinated, even though this was a new and sometimes dangerous practice.

Howard served several other enlistments, one of which was in a Virginia regiment commanded by Capt. (John) Vick. Among other engagements, this group participated in one skirmish during which a bullet pierced Howard's hat! His last enlistment was with a group of men in Yorktown, Va., under Capt. Silas Watkins. Colson states that he "was present at Lord Cornwallis' surrender." Some accounts say he was close enough to actually see the surrender.

Samuel married Chloe Osborn in 1784, and in 1796, their family moved to what is now Harlan County, Ky., living first under the rock ledge of a cliff near the confluence of the Clover and Martins Forks of the Cumberland River. They later built a log cabin at Ivy Hill's foot, which is, today, at the junction of Ivy Street and Marsee Drive, in an area that later became the City of Harlan.

When Harlan County was formed in 1819 from Knox County, it was named for Silas Harlan, a Revolutionary War soldier who was killed at the Battle of Blue Licks, Ky.

Gov. Gabriel Slaughter appointed Howard the newly formed county's coroner on Feb. 6, 1819. A deed in April 1820 was done between the newly formed county and John Howard, Samuel Howard, and their wives, for about 12 acres for \$5. This tract became the county seat.

On July 2, 2020, which was Samuel's 258th birthday, I met Jerry Phillips, a member of the Martin's Station Chapter, SAR. Jerry, my compatriot, was there when the Army Corps of Engineers moved the remains of Samuel Howard, wife Chloe, and an "infant Howard" from Wix Howard Cemetery, in Loyal (also in Harlan County), to Resthaven Cemetery in the City of Harlan. A flood abatement project had caused erosion, and a landslide, threatening several graves in the Wix Howard Cemetery, including the Howards' graves.

There is a section in Resthaven dedicated to the graves from Wix Howard Cemetery. Standing in this lovely area, one looks out over the surrounding hills and valleys of the county that Samuel helped settle and the country he helped forge. It was my privilege to visit my ancestors' resting places and pay tribute to one of our country's first veterans.

— SUBMITTED BY JOHN T. BUCKLER AND LORNA ATWATER

Lafayette Chapter

Our chapter has been invited to participate in an initiative to bring Marquis de Lafayette front and center before the American public, marking the 200th anniversary of Lafayette's return to the United States in 1824 at the invitation of President James Monroe. Considered the "Hero of Two Worlds," Lafayette visited each of the then-24 states, including Kentucky.

Hundreds of festivities are planned, including a commemoration of his visit to Lexington on May 16-17, 1825. The events in Lexington will be tied to these dates, if possible.

Events will also be held in Louisville, Frankfort and Great Crossing—identified stops on Lafayette's tour.

More information will be shared as it becomes available.



LOUISIANA SOCIETY

Pierre Georges Rousseau Chapter

On Nov. 21, the Pierre Georges Rousseau Chapter held a grave-marking ceremony for Pvt. John Bankston at the Dyson Family Cemetery in Kentwood, La., above.

Patriot Bankston was honored for his service as a private in the Georgia Troops during the Revolutionary War. His grave (1823-27?) is one of the oldest in Tangipahoa Parish, La. Attending were members of four of the families descended from Pvt. Bankston. The colors were presented by the color guard of the PGR Chapter, which included a member of the local Boy Scout troop.

MARYLAND SOCIETY

Col. John Eager Howard Chapter

The chapter inducted 4-month-old Guy Edward Almony III on the same day as its oldest member, 94-year-old William Edward Foulke. Neither could attend the chapter meeting due to concerns about the spread of COVID-19

(and well, Guy doesn't yet have his driver's license), so former Chapter and State President Christos Christou Jr. delivered their certificates to them.

The Col. John Eager Howard Chapter has Maryland's highest number of junior members. It promotes its youth programs and will help any applicant with the application process.

Compatriot Foulke has documented a 900-year unbroken male line from Rhirid Flaidd in the 1100s with the College of Arms in Ulster. Thomas Woodcock, the Ulster King of Arms, came to Foulke's family reunion to present a certificate.

MINNESOTA SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the Minnesota Society was held on Jan. 16 via Zoom, with 39 participants.

President Dennis Croonquist called the meeting to order and led the pledge to the United States flag and the pledge to the SAR. With a quorum established, business ensued. The minutes of the annual meeting of Jan. 11, 2020, were accepted.



The Col. John Eager Howard Chapter's youngest member, above left, and its oldest.

Vice President General Moberg reported and displayed a certificate and medal for the Lafayette Volunteer Medal awarded last year to Compatriot Ethan Read by the NSSAR. The Lafayette Medal honors 40 hours of volunteer service, and Read had completed more than 1,000. The Vice President General also awarded him a Meritorious Service Medal for his work for the North Central District. Compatriot Read

was in attendance and thanked the society for his award.

Col. Ronald McRoberts reported that membership is up 22, to 279. Registrations were recorded for 23 new members, with eight pending as of Dec. 31. Also, two reinstatements were recorded, but there were no transfers in. Losses included four deaths, one transfer out, and 12 drops due to non-payment of fees.

Treasurer Rick Smith presented the annual financial report, and Compatriot Swisher presented the report on the MNSAR Endowment Trust.

Compatriot James Hagen reported on the ROTC Medal program. Seven ROTC and nine Junior ROTC medals were presented in 2020. Letters have been sent to the 12 JROTC units and the seven ROTC units in Minnesota.

McRoberts presented the Nominating Committee report, which nominated the following: President Christopher Willard Moberg, Vice President Steven James Hyde, Corresponding Secretary Col. Ronald E. McRoberts, Recording Secretary Duane L.C.M. Galles and Treasurer Richard Eugene Smith.

Compatriot Jones installed Minnesota Society, Minneapolis Chapter and Saint Paul Chapter officers, and the meeting adjourned at 2:50 p.m.

NEW MEXICO SOCIETY

Gadsden Chapter

On Dec. 16, 2020, the Gadsden Chapter in Las Cruces, N.M., made chapter—if not SAR—history when Terry Henkle and his sons, Mike and Scott, were inducted into the Gadsden Chapter of the SAR at the same time. The father was inducted at Veteran's Park in Las Cruces, while Mike, in Colorado, and Scott, in Florida, observed via Zoom. Immediately after Terry was inducted, Mike, and then Scott, were inducted during the Zoom-facilitated meeting.

Past President Dave Curtiss presented the certificates and rosettes.

NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY

Gen. George Washington Chapter

The Gen. George Washington Chapter held a grave-marking ceremony honoring Revolutionary War Patriot Benjamin Sutton Sr. (1752-1837) and his beloved wife, Sarah Hardy Sutton (1759-1846), on Nov. 7, 2020, at the Hardy Sutton Cemetery in the Bucklesberry community of La Grange, N.C.

Touted as one of the largest-attended NCSSAR grave-marking ceremonies in state history, about 150 descendants and guests eagerly gathered for the midday event. The Honorable James E. Ragan III, Judge (Ret.), NC Superior Court, the fourth great-grandson of Benjamin and



Sarah Hardy Sutton, opened the ceremony by declaring, "Welcome ... good morning! Please rise for the posting of the colors." A regal procession by the NCSSAR Color Guard, pictured above, promptly commenced.

GGW Chapter President and National SAR Trustee George Strunk, SMSgt., USAF (Ret.), facilitated the ceremony by presenting the history and mission of the SAR. Music was performed by Robert J. White, professional bagpiper, retired Army veteran and Green Beret of Garner, N.C. Elected officials and dignitaries were in attendance, including Linda Rouse Sutton, chairman, Lenoir County Board of Commissioners, who provided brief remarks. The Honorable Imelda J. Pate, Judge, NC Superior Court, Bucklesberry, a fourth great-granddaughter of Benjamin and Sarah Hardy Sutton, also attended.

Leaders from companion lineage societies presented wreaths. Included were Valerie Howell, Moseley-Bright Chapter (NCSDAR), Mary Lee Howell, NSCAR, and LaRose Sutton Daniels, Thomas Sutton Chapter (NCSCAR). Accompanied by Strunk, Kathleen Benedict, state president (NCSCAR), offered congratulatory comments.

Representing NCSSAR state leadership were Jay DeLoach, RAdm, USN (Ret.), senior vice president. Fourth great-grandson and GGW Chapter Genealogist Dr. Joe Sutton delivered special remarks about his Patriot Ancestor. The ceremony culminated in the unveiling of the memorial marker. The shadow cast by a nearby color guardsman added rich symbolism.

Third great-grandson and firearms expert Dr. Mike Arnette of Kinston, N.C., and Broughton Goodson, of the New Bern Chapter (SAR), fired muskets to commemorate the event. Local descendants sponsored a complimentary barbecue/fried-chicken meal at the local Ruritan Building after the ceremony. Photographs and video are available at www.youtube.com/watch?t=1&v=CJFVmMz8lwc.



Mecklenburg Chapter

Jerry Goodnight, a social studies teacher at Harold E. Winkler Middle School, received the 2020-2021 Middle School American History Teacher Award from Jim Wood, chairman of the Mecklenburg Chapter SAR program. The school is located in Concord, N.C.

"An integral part of our Society's community work with youth is honoring American history teachers who teach the history of the American Revolution," said Wood. "We honor these extraordinary educators at private, public, and parochial institutions, who teach our children in an elementary, middle, or high school setting, for actively addressing the history of the American Revolutionary era."

Goodnight holds a bachelor's degree from Western Carolina University and a Master of Arts in Teaching from the University of North Carolina, Charlotte. He received a cash award for winning at the chapter level, and he advanced to the state-level contest, which he also won.

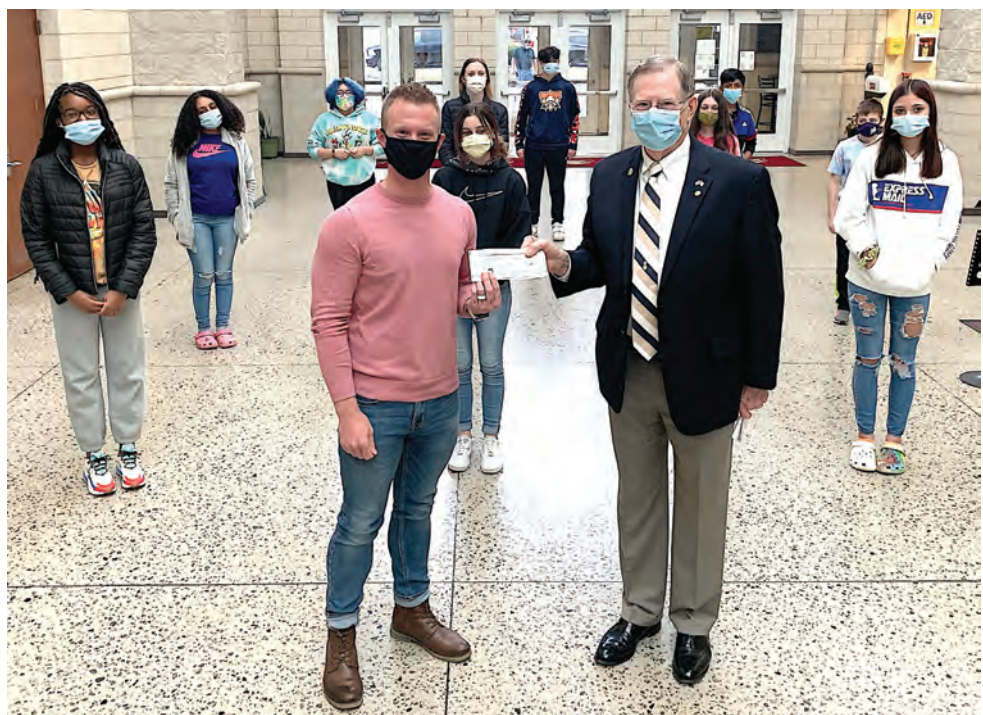
"We conduct this American History teacher award program at local chapters across the country," added Wood. "It all begins here at the local level, then the local winners advance to the state competition, and those winners advance to the national competition."

The contest seeks teachers with extraordinary teaching techniques or innovative projects to teach the American Revolution. The national contest winner will receive potential benefits worth up to \$5,000, including paid attendance at a teacher workshop or seminar on the American Revolution. "Mr. Goodnight submitted his application along with an essay discussing the importance of teaching the history of the American Revolutionary era," Wood added. "As a patriotic organization, we are delighted to work with schools and educators that continue to teach curriculum about the founding of our nation and the people and events that inspired American independence."

Below, social studies teacher Jerry Goodnight received the 2020-2021 Middle School American History Teacher Award from Jim Wood.

Catawba Valley Chapter

The Catawba Valley Chapter presented the Catawba Masonic Lodge #248 with a framed copy of the Declaration of Independence on Tuesday, Feb. 23, in honor of General George Washington's 289th birthday, above. President Ben Setser and Color Guardsmen Larry Anderson, Roy Lightfoot and Chris Stone presented the Declaration following a short educational speech about Washington's roles as Patriot, general and Mason by Chapter President Ben Setser. Lodge Master pro-tem David Brandon received the document on behalf of the Lodge.





PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY

Harris Ferry Chapter

On Jan. 30, Harris Ferry Chapter President Forrest Myers officiated the 2021 Bronze Good Citizenship Awards at the Captain Leon Lock Hampden Township Veterans Park. VFW Commander Jeffrey Puckett and Hampden Township Commissioner Nathan Silcox were honored for their ongoing support of veterans and their families.

OHIO SOCIETY

Highlanders Chapter

The Highlanders Chapter and members of the administration staff of the Ohio Veterans Home (OVH) held a Wreaths Across America (WAA) ceremony at 10 a.m. on Dec. 18, 2020, above. The following OVH and SAR members attended the ceremony: Melisa Ladd, Ohio Veterans Home activities administrator; Gary Duffield, Highlanders Chapter president; Gerold Wilkin, Highlanders Chapter SAR first vice president; Jack Bredenfoerder, Highlanders Chapter SAR treasurer; Linda Stone, Ohio Veterans Home superintendent; and Sarah Flint, Ohio Veterans Home administration assistant.

The Ohio Veterans Home, located in Georgetown, Ohio, is a 168-bed facility that cares for veterans in need of intermediate-level health care and provides memory care for veterans with Alzheimer's and other types of dementia. Men and women both are housed at OVH.

The OVH has had a rough year! Since March, the OVH has been in quarantine; starting in October, the facility has been in lockdown. The Highlanders Chapter has not been able to see or interact with our veterans. In March, OVH had 168 veterans. I hear now that around 104 veterans are at the home. With COVID-19, no new veterans are being accepted into the facility, sadly.

WAA at OVH was in jeopardy this year. Since the OVH has been in lockdown, only employees have been allowed on campus. The Highlanders Chapter has hosted WAA for the last five years. The chapter would have a formal ceremony in the OVH "Great Room" for the veterans. We would have dignitaries from the state, honor guard from the State Prison, Girl and Boy Scouts from the local area, and a keynote speaker. One of the OVH residents would be escorted by the Highlanders Chapter to make the WAA presentation to the home. After the WAA ceremony inside, our guests and chapter members would go outside to the OVH Veterans Memorial Walking Path to place WAA wreaths and replace the American flag on each of the 45 granite markers. Each marker contains the names of patients who have died at OVH since 2003.

This year, the Highlanders Chapter was granted special permission to present a ceremonial wreath at the entrance of the home. Please pray for our veterans!



From left, VFW Commander Jeffrey Puckett, Harris Ferry Chapter President Forrest Myers and Hampden Township Commissioner Nathan Silcox.

TENNESSEE SOCIETY

The Kings Mountain and State of Franklin chapters co-sponsored grave-marking ceremonies for Patriots Edward Watterson in Hawkins County and Capt. John Anderson and Peter Morison in nearby Sullivan County.

Watterson served as a private in the Pennsylvania Militia. He settled in Hawkins County, where he died in 1818. A large granite slab marked Edward's grave in the 19th century, but that location was lost over years of neglect and farming. The family searched for Edward's grave for more than five years after finding a reference to the large slab. They thought it should be easy but could not determine the location. A family member took a spade and, after many attempts, hit something she thought might be a



Above and top, the Kings Mountain and State of Franklin chapter co-sponsored grave-marking ceremonies for Patriots Edward Watterson and Capt. John Anderson and Peter Morison

rock, but digging revealed the slab. The SAR helped build a fence around the grave and installed an SAR ground marker. The TNSAR Color Guard participated in the ceremony.

The compatriots then moved nine miles up the road to Morrison Chapel Cemetery to mark Anderson and Morison's graves. Anderson is famous in East Tennessee for his landmark blockhouse, a refuge for the early settlers and travelers on the Wilderness Road.

Anderson was an officer in two state militias because he did not know which state he was in, and the surveys of the state line were not definitive. Anderson was a captain in the Virginia Militia and a colonel in the North Carolina Militia. He was a veteran of Kings Mountain and many skirmishes. The original blockhouse had been located about two miles up the road from the cemetery. A replica stands at the Natural Tunnel State Park in Duffield, Va., near the original Wilderness Road.

Morison was more low-key. He served as a private militiaman and was also a veteran of Kings Mountain and

skirmishes with Native Americans. His grave had been marked with only a fieldstone, and that location was lost over the generations.

A 1951 newspaper article from the *Kingsport Times-News* revealed the family's search for his grave. A lady in the family found a reference in a family Bible that Morison was buried near his friend, Capt. Anderson. The family marked Morison's grave and determined his wife is buried beside him. The SAR placed a ground marker on Morison's grave and an SAR

bronze medallion on Capt. Anderson's grave in a beautiful ceremony.

TEXAS SOCIETY

William Hightower Chapter

Youth Awards programs are so important in promoting the mission of the SAR. Each year, the state societies strive to find contestants to compete in the various competitions. Occasionally, a jewel is discovered, which was the case for the William Hightower Chapter of the Texas Society. One of the chapter members, Will Moravits, a teacher at Byron P. Steele II High School in Cibolo, encouraged the JROTC instructor to submit one of his top cadets as a JROTC competition candidate. Shortly after that submission, COVID-19 cloaked the various campuses in a "shut-down," during which each student was required to attend school from home via a virtual computer model.

Those applicants for the chapters were some of the best that the state has seen in a while, and the William Hightower contestant placed a very close second to a Dallas-area cadet. We were all looking forward to the awards ceremony at the state conference. When it was postponed, then canceled, due to the pandemic, everyone was disappointed. The winners had their awards mailed to them, and when the schools finally re-opened in the fall, the students were allowed to return but the restriction on visitors remained in full force. Even the chapters were encouraged to restrict their meetings to a virtual environment.

A window of opportunity opened in December for the chapter to allow a few members to make a surprise visit to the second-place winner's ROTC classroom to make the chapter level award presentation. Our winner, Amerie Hernandez, was a compact package of dynamite. Her performance is so outstanding that she was selected as Corps Commander. Her goal is to attend the University of Texas Business School, be accepted to in the ROTC program, and eventually be commissioned into the Air Force.



The William Hightower Chapter members presented her with a medal, a certificate and a check for her outstanding work. From left are Jim Clements, Texas SAR state secretary, a member of the Patrick Henry Chapter; Amerie Hernandez; Kris Krueger, William Hightower Chapter secretary; and Stu Hoyt, also of the William Hightower Chapter.

VIRGINIA SOCIETY

Col. James Wood II Chapter

On Jan. 16, the Col. James Wood II Chapter sponsored a commemoration of the Battle of Cowpens (S.C.) in the Mount Hebron Cemetery in Winchester, Va. A hybrid event was conducted both on-site and virtually. The Battle of Cowpens was the turning point in the Southern campaign during the Revolutionary War. Up to the fall of 1780, the British under Gen. Charles Cornwallis had been running over the Colonial militias with relative ease. In October, Gen. Nathanael Greene was given command of the Southern Department of the Continental forces. He determined that he was not ready to meet Cornwallis head-on at this time and divided his army. He gave Gen. Daniel Morgan command of a wing and was sent west to raise morale and find supplies. The British soon felt this army was a threat to their flank, and Cornwallis ordered cavalry Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton west to find and destroy Morgan's force.

Morgan went north to avoid being trapped between Tarleton and Cornwallis. Reaching the Broad River, he found it flooded and decided to stand and fight. Tarleton pushed his troops hard to catch Morgan, who knew Tarleton would be aggressive, with a headlong assault and developed tactics that are still taught at West Point today. Morgan's plan was to conduct a double envelopment of Tarleton's

forces. His army included 600 Continental and state soldiers and roughly 1,300 militiamen aligned against a force of 1,150 British. Many of the militiamen were inexperienced. The night of Jan. 16, 1781, he went among his men and spoke with them personally, encouraging them to do their best. The battle order was, "No burning, no flying; but face about and give battle to the enemy and acquit ourselves like men in defense of their baggage, their lives and the interest of the Country."

He deployed his army in three main lines. The first was comprised of 150 sharpshooters, and the second of militiamen. He asked that they fire two rounds and then retreat to the left side of the formation. Tarleton roused his men at 2 a.m. on Jan. 17 for a 12-mile march in adverse conditions. The British were exhausted after running out of food and having had only four hours of sleep when they were asked to attack in damp, cold, foggy weather. When Tarleton saw the Colonials retreating, he assumed the field was his and ordered his troops to charge, meeting the third line of Continentals and experienced militia who held their ground.

Morgan went on the offensive. The Continentals in the center mounted a bayonet charge. Tarleton's shocked force began to collapse; some surrendered on the spot, while others turned and ran. The American cavalry came around from behind the American left to hit the British on their right flank and rear. The militia, having now reorganized, charged from behind the hill to the British left flank. Morgan's men took 712 prisoners and affected 110 casualties. Tarleton's elite unit was decimated.

Fighting in the battle were several units from Virginia, including a company of Continentals, a detachment of Virginia State Troops, and four militia companies. After the battle, Morgan sent the Virginia Militia home but used them as guards, escorting the prisoners, who marched to Winchester prison camps.

Chip Daniel presided over a combined color guard from three SAR chapters. Included were Virginia SAR 1st Vice President Jeff Thomas and Col. James Wood II Compatriots



From left, Brett Osborn, Eric Robinson, Jim Simmons, Chip Daniel, Dave Cook, Sean Carrigan, Ken Bonner, Jeff Thomas, Paul Christensen and Pat Kelly. [Photo courtesy of Anita Bonner.]

David Carpenter, Sean Carrigan, Paul Christensen, Brett Osborn, Eric Robinson and Jim Simmons. From the Fairfax Resolves Chapter were Ken Bonner and Dave Cook, with Pat Kelly from the Thomas Jefferson Chapter. Marc Robinson of the Col. James Wood II Chapter conducted the online event, attended by Virginia SAR President Bill Schwetke and representatives from Virginia, Ohio, Texas and West Virginia societies.

Williamsburg Chapter

Men and women of patriotic organizations, the Williamsburg Chapter (SAR), the Williamsburg Chapter (DAR), and the American Friends of Lafayette participated in an official commemoration of Veterans Day in a virtual presentation by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation at the Powder Magazine on Nov. 11, 2020. It was remarked by George Washington, portrayed by Ron Carnegie, master of ceremony, that we are a free people today because of the service of citizen-soldiers, for which we as a nation are grateful.

Pictured below, from left, are saluting veterans of six services of the United States of America: Paul Higgins (Navy), April Martinez (Navy), Robert Schmidt (Coast Guard), David Westenberg (Marine Corps), Jeffrey Wooldridge (Space Force), Celia Adolphi (Army), Eleanor Hunter (Air Force), Roger Cross (Army) and Reginald Beane (Air Force). Beane is a World War II veteran, having served in the Army Air Corps. Adolphi is a major general, U.S. Army (Ret.).

Participating from the Williamsburg Chapter SAR were Past President Robert Schmidt, David Westenberg, Jeffrey Wooldridge, President Roger Cross and Past President Reginald Beane. Participating from the Williamsburg Chapter DAR were April Martinez, Regent Celia Adolphi and Eleanor Hunter. Participating from the American Friends of Lafayette was Paul Higgins.



WISCONSIN SOCIETY

The Wisconsin Society Color Guard and Wisconsin Society DAR celebrated George Washington's birthday at the Washington Statue in Oshkosh, Wis. The statue of Washington is a cast taken from the original Houdon life-size statue. Houdon used Washington's life mask and measurements for his depiction.

Pictured, top, are Wisconsin DAR Regent Brenda T. Majewski, WISSAR Color Guard

Commander Brian Barrett, Robert Haglund, Russ Buhr (reading Washington's prayer), David Grover, WISSAR President William Austin, Mike Nelson, DAR member Elizabeth Baker and Mark Nelson.

Regent Majewski joined with the color guard while Commander Barrett read Washington's rules.

You can find a video of the ceremony on the Wisconsin Society Daughters of the American Revolution Facebook page.

You can see the report from Fox 11 at <https://fox11online.com/news/local/george-washingtons-birthday-celebrated>.



Russ Buhr in front of Washington's statue. [Gena Selby photos.]

Nathan Ames Chapter

On Dec. 19, 2020, compatriots from the Nathan Ames Chapter braved the cold weather and dedicated wreaths to veterans at the Fort Winnebago Military Cemetery in Portage, Wis.

There are 75 gravesites in a 2-acre designated soldier's lot, which includes soldiers from the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Civil War, Spanish-American War and World War I.



David Elias Cooper, 218499, John Hounshell
 Robert Neill Cooper, 218498, John Hounshell
 James Douglas Crawford, 218741, Peter Meisenheimer
 Brian Keith Davis, 217919, William Ewing
 Edward William Few Sr., 218676, William Few Sr.
 Ralph Stillman Hare, 218496, Timothy Mix
 Christopher Chad Holland, 218427, John Drake
 Charles Randolph Olling, 217917, Francis Phelps
 Paul Eric Olson, 218495, Lawrence Shook
 Alexander Eric Owens, 218018, John Everitt/Everett
 Jay Robert Patty, 218735, Shadrack Stallings
 Matthew Wayne Patty, 218736, Shadrack Stallings
 Matthew William Patty, 218737, Shadrack Stallings
 James Ray Reese, 218014, Thomas Preston Jr.
 Howard Taft Reeves III, 218016, John Everitt/Everett
 Howard Taft Reeves IV, 218017, John Everitt
 Edward Street, 218675, Anthony Street
 Charles Harold Thornton, 218859, Josiah Thornton
 Kurt Emerson Weesner, 218739, Shadrack Stallings
 Jameson Ronald Weesner, 218738,
 Shadrack Stallings

Alabama (29)

Thomas Horace Allen, 218926, Jennens Hulsey
 Ronald John Beegle, 218013, Charles Beegle
 James Thomas Billings, 218740, John Billings
 Joseph Albert Breland, 218428, Asa Pierce

Ronald Frank Bridges, 218497, John Morrison
 Harrison Stone Byers, 218586, William Byers
 John Leslie Clay, 218015, John Lovejoy Sr.
 Nile Lee Clifton Jr., 217918, Henry Fulenwider
 Robert Thornton Comer III, 218429, Richard Adams

Alaska (1)

Robert Daniel Warren, 218500, William Stacy

Continued on next page



Berkeley Ide.....AK..... 197231
 Carl Quinton Black.....AL..... 192304
 John Evans BryanAL..... 160369
 John Ronald HallAL..... 151900
 Oscar Mert McKeithenAL..... 154100
 John Thomas McKenzie.....AL..... 157135
 Harold Floyd McMillan.....AL..... 185122
 Bradley Lamar Sanders.....AL..... 156702
 Clarence Eugene Shirah.....AL..... 171392
 Jack LeRoy Clark (Ret.).....AZ..... 163596
 Merwyn Allan Hedding.....AZ..... 185944
 Merle Raeburn Lackey.....AZ..... 152354
 James Norman LaursenAZ..... 207871
 David Frederick Theodore Rodier.....AZ..... 199647
 Michael A. Aquino.....CA..... 136893
 Russell Eldridge CableCA..... 193872
 Robert John ColbernCA..... 168199
 Bruce Robert Hauenstein.....CA..... 209145
 Gerard Owen Huegel.....CA..... 201103
 Harry Vaughn Hutton.....CA..... 175328
 Richard Hartshorn IngrahamCA..... 198934
 Ronald Mayo JohnsonCA..... 164771
 George Edward Key Sr.CA..... 147964
 Richard Carl Hoover.....CO..... 214359
 John Stephen Russell Jr.CO..... 118008
 George Ray Anderson.....DC..... 215679
 Kenneth David FullerDC..... 201363
 J. Phillip LondonDC..... 143342

Van Albert Stillely III.....DC..... 103065
 George Spoor Weart Jr.DC..... 99999
 Robert Dixon Bewick Jr.DE..... 181000
 William Henry Greenhalgh Jr.DE..... 209653
 Joseph Robert LakeDE..... 187684
 William Harrison Severns Jr.DE..... 142403
 Clarence Austin Barrett Jr.FL..... 161503
 Robert Harding Brotherton.....FL..... 207820
 Ronald Teats Dunwoodie.....FL..... 173264
 Lawrence Gene Fehrenbaker Sr.FL..... 176280
 Daniel Wood HansFL..... 168994
 Charles William Riegle.....FL..... 144660
 David Eugene Sullivan.....FL..... 206395
 Herman William Thieler Jr.FL..... 208676
 Edward L. Thomson.....FL..... 102826
 Wilburn Paul WilkinsFL..... 217131
 John Inman Bell Jr.GA..... 151307
 James Cecil Berrong.....GA..... 215691
 Jack Lane Caldwell.....GA..... 180558
 Burton Eugene Carter.....GA..... 209488
 James Earl Clark.....GA..... 137495
 Leroy Victor Crist Jr.GA..... 145690
 George Albert Gaines Jr.GA..... 148315
 Walter Louis Harris.....GA..... 180145
 Robert Knox HerndonGA..... 166059
 Julian Dantzler Kelly Jr.GA..... 129396
 Harold Lawrence McPheeters.....GA..... 147275
 William Joel McRayGA..... 212952
 Daniel Beryl OldsGA..... 164111
 Jason Dexter Quick.....GA..... 213400
 Louis Chandler Vreeland.....GA..... 185253
 Warren Murdock Horner.....IA..... 141511
 Larry Dean MageeIA..... 161541
 Robert Curtis Elder.....IL..... 186584
 David Lee FosterIL..... 199423
 James Nelson Grant.....IL..... 194602
 William Eugene Griggs.....IL..... 123509
 William Russell MillerIL..... 150895
 John Palmer Recktenwall.....IL..... 169631

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Archie Thomas Walters	IL.....	164213	Hubert Glenn Calloway	OK.....	179614
Robert Dale Howell Jr.,			Joseph A. Hogard	OK.....	106424
USNR-TAR (Ret.)	IN	166828	Louis Frederick Trost Jr.	OK.....	177474
Lyle Max Lovell.....	IN	142883	Barry W. Fisher	PA	97618
Rex C. Stiffler.....	IN	108823	Arthur H. Gilmore, USN (Ret.).....	PA	74454
John Lafayette Green Jr.	KS	191967	Robert David Huntzinger	PA	165149
Roy J. Kramer	KS	133363	Lloyd Eugene Lehman	PA	133520
Donald Herbert Linn	KS	209245	Edward Stephen McCauley	PA	203062
John Mack McCain	KS	157870	Malcolm Wallwork Moore.....	PA	146455
Elborn Eugene Mendenhall	KS	159326	James D. Seagers II	PA	151948
Harry O. Evans	KY	218877	Louis Edward Whitefield	PA	218835
Robert L. Capell III	LA.....	104120	William Kenneth Adams	RI	187908
Arthur Roderick Carmody Jr.	LA.....	128308	Thomas Clayton Johnson.....	SC	119423
Carroll Heard Goyne Jr.	LA.....	136797	Wayland Wright Lamar.....	SC	177206
John Bardy Mitchell Jr.	LA.....	139398	Daryl Edward McPherson.....	SC	200255
Edward Francis Parks Jr.	MA	161078	Bud William Willis III.....	SC	190651
William C.C. Barnes Esq.	MD	85423	Charles Henry Coolidge	TN.....	194104
William Emerson Brock III.....	MD	103141	A.T. Gillahan.....	TN.....	165636
Thomas Geary Fisher.....	MD	164272	Raymond Denton Herndon.....	TN.....	155338
Benjamin Preston Rich.....	MD	123463	Jefferson Davis Morelock III	TN.....	177803
William Ray Ward	MD	96324	William James Morgan.....	TN.....	135896
Herbert St. Clair Foster Jr.	ME.....	189998	Louis Albert Shone III	TN.....	209726
Robert M. Heydon.....	MI.....	111238	James T. Smith.....	TN.....	105802
Gary Richard Pike	MI.....	184885	Glenn Earl Baker	TX.....	119186
Leland Dean Swanson	MN.....	181747	Raymond Edward DeVries.....	TX.....	152760
George Edward Christopher.....	MO	189221	Wayne Vaught Horton	TX.....	183880
Gerald William Engesser.....	MO	141001	Stephen Wayne Johnson.....	TX.....	205123
Gordon Lee Fristoe.....	MO	168391	Thomas S. McCall	TX.....	100876
William Lenhart Groth Jr.	MO	156062	Albert C. Metts Jr., USA (Ret.).....	TX.....	118709
Donald Eugene Lee.....	MO	203760	David Howard Peterson.....	TX.....	121012
George Allen Morgan	MO	122687	Robert Franklin Pitts	TX.....	218128
Robert Eugene Quint.....	MO	183739	Richard Lee Robinett	TX.....	124721
Gregory Leroy Stone Sr.	MO	198191	Harry Marcus Sechrest	TX.....	122722
William Larry Bustin.....	MS.....	142337	James Curtis Shaw	TX.....	205853
Billy Barber Lyle	MS.....	121571	Gerald Edward Shearer	TX.....	206080
James Edward Hash	NC.....	179601	Shane Christopher Singleton	TX.....	217689
Thomas Edward Orr.....	NC.....	173379	Samuel William Smith.....	TX.....	161024
Timothy Lee Walden	NE.....	186507	Stanley Eugene Snipes	TX.....	211606
Donald Ivan Holmquist	NH	162216	Thomas Coleman Waldrop	TX.....	167930
Garrett Lear.....	NH	170123	Ben Alton Wallis Jr.	TX.....	183007
Paul Martin Havens.....	NJ	207666	Ronald Jack Wright.....	TX.....	141471
Gregory Charles Roush.....	NV.....	198823	Herbert Wesley Tuttle III	UT.....	196788
Robert William Evans	NY.....	200042	Stephen Elmer Bush	VA.....	162682
Norman Carey Jackson	NY.....	167687	Charles Webster Coale Jr.	VA.....	179019
Frederick Weed Morgan.....	NY.....	143135	Rush Cecil Jackson	VA.....	140539
William Frederick Schlomberg.....	NY.....	166324	Arthur D. Old	VA.....	102811
Mark Kyle Axe.....	OH.....	207430	John Warren Paulsen	VA.....	145265
David Franklin Barth.....	OH.....	137524	Lee Dudley Walker	VA.....	85570
Paul Herbert Dillard	OH.....	210775	Calvin Johnson Willis.....	VA.....	181231
Rex Allen Emrick.....	OH.....	200724	James Edwin Buswell	VT.....	188175
Earl William Fay	OH.....	206804	Benjamin Lee Goss	WA	207686
Robert Arthur Feters	OH.....	131183	Lawrence Wright Robinson.....	WA	209551
Stephen Ray Hill.....	OH.....	165883	Theodore Woodrow Slauson	WI.....	147179
Mark Dana Keller	OH.....	218085	H. Lynn Jamison.....	WV	187670
Rollin Steese Reiter	OH.....	186540	Murhl Clyde Turley Sr.	WV	218855
			Murhl Clyde Turley Jr.	WV	218856

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Arizona (30)

Dan Rogers Anderson, 218188, John Sitton
 Alexander Charles Barrow, 218863, Benjamin Bodge
 Donald Harry Dedrick, 217924, Gerhardt Dederich
 Dana Jon Frederick, 217921, Joseph Benton Jr.
 Walter Henry Frederick III, 218927, Joseph Benton Jr.

Randall Patrick Frederick, 217920, Joseph Benton Jr.
 Cole Douglas Frederick, 218928, Joseph Benton Jr.
 Caden Jon Frederick, 217922, Joseph Benton Jr.
 Chase Benton Frederick, 218929, Joseph Benton Jr.
 Charles Daniel Fritcher, 218276, Hugh Alexander Sr.
 Keith Alan Grindle, 217925, Richard Sebring
 Douglas Eldene Howard, 218277, Nehemiah Bosworth

Carroll William Lutz, 218595, Robert McClary
 Jonathan Kyle Lutz, 218594, Robert McClary
 Michael Todd Lutz, 218593, Robert McClary
 Aurick Raynier Lutz, 218592, Robert McClary
 Eric Anthony Lutz, 218591, Robert McClary
 Charles Joseph Miledi, 218278, William Boone
 Christopher Daniel Mott, 218678, Thomas Abel

Ryan Andrew Mott, 218677, Thomas Abel
 Douglas Eugene Rogers Jr., 217923, Barnabas Baker
 Jeffery David Sackmaster, 218589, Ebenezer Stevens
 Gregory Duke Saenz, 218590, David Mead
 John Harris Schannep, 218280, William Gooding Jr.
 Timothy Michael Schannep, 218279,
 William Gooding Jr.
 John Albert Whitehill Jr., 218019, James Clemson
 Charles Michael Woekener, 218275, William Chivvis
 Jesse Robert Woods, 218861, Patrick Grant Pemberton
 Theodore Nathaniel Woods III, 218860,
 Patrick Grant Pemberton
 Orion Dixon Woods, 218862, Patrick Grant Pemberton

Arkansas (14)

Craig Tyler Allison, 218501, Jonathan Mason Grover
 Joseph Timothy Allison, 218502, Jonathan Mason Grover
 Scott Douglas Anderson, 218505,
 Frederick William Wills
 Thomas Dent Burks, 218588, Benjamin Hart
 Stephen Wayne Caverly, 218864, John Caverly
 Kenneth Wayne Cook, 218129, James Wilson
 Samuel Tate Cushman, 218430, Joseph Wasson
 Eric Hudson Mason, 218504, Jarrett Wright
 David Alan Naylor, 218431, Christen Bower
 Jonathan Michael Naylor, 218432, Christen Bower
 Christopher Thomas Joyce Sawyer, 218503,
 John Manchester
 Bobby E. Shewmake, 218506, Henry Dellinger
 Gerald Wayne Shewmake, 218507, Henry Dellinger
 Michael Paul Wilmot, 218587, Benjamin Butterfield

California (47)

Paul Wayts Ayers, 218027, Andrew Wait
 Mark Alexander Blanton, 218291, Edward Wills
 Alexander Gabriel Bryant, 218294,
 Stephen Hempstead
 David Allen Butler, 218867, John George Butler
 Gregory Martin Campbell, 218297, Thomas Campbell
 Jonathan Dean Chase, 218189, Abel Chase
 Jason Edward Paul Chase, 218190, Abel Chase
 Michael Brian Collins, 218434, John Darrow
 Edward Gillette Comingore Jr, 218690,
 Henry Comingore
 Jacob Ray Comingore, 218687, Henry Comingore
 Michael John Crane, 218021, John Runyon
 Ian Michael Crane, 218024, John Runyon
 Lucas Kenderson Crane, 218022, John Runyon
 Robert Lamar Crane Jr., 218020, John Runyon
 Chandler Robert Crane, 218023, John Runyon
 Robert Michael Davis, 218296, William Gleaves
 Christopher Milner Enright, 218286, Christian Diehl
 Tyler Stephen Enright, 218287, Christian Diehl
 Anthony Joseph Ferman II, 218865,
 George McCandless
 William Frank Fernow, 218290, John Martin
 Mark Murray Hansson, 218025, Reuben Murray
 Jeffrey Thomas Hart, 218292, Moses Adams
 Ryan Adam Hart, 218293, Moses Adams
 Timothy Byron Hay, 218433, Solomon Blodgett
 Benjamin Jeremiah Hough, 218435, Jacob Hough
 Robert Louis Howe, 218298, Zadok Howe
 Ryan Paul Hubrich, 218686, Henry Comingore
 Carlyle Eugene Justus, 218679, Griffith Justice
 John Michael Matulich Jr., 218436, John Hasket
 Robert Michael McChesney Jr., 218784,
 Walter Whitney
 David Scott McGuffin, 218866, Robert McGuffin
 Scott Allan Menard, 218281, George Hellman Jr.
 Chip Scott Menard, 218282, George Hellman Jr.
 Ty Allan Menard, 218283, George Helman Jr.
 Daniel Louis Miller Jr., 218785, Elihu Tinker
 Douglas Edward Mitchell, 218688, Henry Comingore
 Brian Charles Mitchell, 218689, Henry Comingore
 William Richard Mitchell Sr., 218284,
 William Morris Jr.

Roger Scott Morris, 218786, Daniel Jenifer Adams
 William Joseph Roche, 218288, Christian Diehl
 Andrew James Roche, 218289, Christian Diehl
 Philip Hitchins Schwartz, 218026, John Williams
 Rick Dean Smith, 218742, Azariah Cooley
 Joshua Daniel Thomas, 218285, Philip Mallory
 Alfred Lawrence Vasquez, 218028,
 Francisco Xavier Alvarado
 Keith Richard Watts, 218783, Robert Creigh
 Justin Wiles, 218295, Abraham Wiles

Canada (4)

Henry Mrzlack Beighley, 218743, Conrad Beighley
 Paul Racine, 218029, Charles Racine
 Gary Racine Jr., 218030, Charles Racine
 Timothy Owen Searcy, 218031, Reuben Searcy

Colorado (16)

Collin Monroe Blanchard, 218299, Jacob Stalnacker
 Christopher James Brady, 218789, David Shepard
 Michael Edward Bradys, 218788, David Shepard
 Clifton Richard Ekkert, 218787, Lazarus Gatlin
 Robert Dale Estes, 218744, Munson Hart
 Daniel David Ambrose Gapter, 218130, Sharp Spencer
 Michael David Harkins, 218132, Thomas Talmage
 Gregory Alan Hayes, 218508, Titus Merriman
 Zachary Forrest Hayes, 218509, Titus Merriman
 James Oscar Hiltenbrand, 218437, John Clark
 Jerry Edward Julian, 218745, David Riley
 Michael David Kilman, 218131, Thomas Talmage
 Philip Wayne McDaniel, 218510, John Redmond
 Sean Philip McDaniel, 218511, John Redmond
 Matthew Robert Miller, 218133, Isaac Morris
 Alexander Michael Spear, 218191, Samuel Tufts

Connecticut (4)

William Andrew Cunningham, 218192,
 William Harrington
 Leighton Schneider, 218514, Joseph McClellan
 Thomas Parke Schneider, 218513, Joseph McClellan
 Donn Edward Smith, 218512, Josiah Searl

Dakota (3)

Perry E. DePoy, 218438, Isaac Depue
 Patrick William Frise, 218515, John Hoyle
 Skylor William Hanson, 218596, Nathaniel Templeton

Delaware (1)

James L. Gray, 218868, Robert Lawrence

District of Columbia (10)

Buchanan Merryman Dugan, 218135,
 Daniel Carroll II
 Charles Petersen Meachum, 218032, Davidson Dudley
 William Chester Meachum, 218033, Davidson Dudley
 Gregory Ronald Switzer, 217926, Abraham Kendrick
 Alyn Errick Waller, 218134, William Parks
 Alexander Lehmann Weng, 218781, John Blount
 Oliver Lehmann Weng, 218780, John Blount
 Sebastian Lehmann Weng, 218782, John Blount
 Adam Jesse Wise, 218439, Michael Wise
 Daniel Joseph Wise, 218440, Michael Wise

Florida (70)

Robert Noel Baker, 218616, James Reynolds
 David Wilford Kriz Baldree, 218797, Peter Rust
 David Darrell Bird, 218043, Daniel Woodruff
 Peter Mark Boll, 218307, Daniel Bray
 Matthew B. Bratton, 218608, Nathan Culver
 Charles Edward Brinkerhoff, 218793, Joris Brinkerhoff
 Robert Christopher Brock, 218441, Reuben Weaver
 Stephen Byers, 218796, Jesse Dunham
 Douglas Byers, 218795, Jesse Dunham
 David Wood Chandler, 218310, William Morris Sr.
 Jeremy Nicholas Chandler, 218311, William Morris Sr.
 Carl Frank Clark III, 218308, Robert Cook Jr.

Kyle Michael Cope, 218317, Isaac Morris
 Jeffrey Dale Cox, 218140, Thomas Cox
 Robert Paul Curtis, 218613, Jonathan Wadsworth Sr.
 Barry D. Denton, 218444, Ebenezer Porter
 Ryne Charles Eggstaff, 218315, Comfort Wilcox
 Braden William Eggstaff, 218316, Comfort Wilcox
 William Randolph Ellis, 218685, Benjamin Latimer
 Dillon Timothy Eversole, 218794, Joseph Benton Sr.
 Larry O. Fletcher, 218791, Benjamin Ray
 Barry Lynn Freeman, 218309, James Kirkpatrick
 Brett William Freese, 218137, John Ryder
 Anthony Allen Geyelin, 218314, Seth Reed
 Bruce Allen Gillham, 218792, Garret Applegate
 Bryce Aaron Gioia, 218617, James Reynolds
 Connor Demarco Gioia, 218618, James Reynolds
 Charles Wayne Grant, 218304, James Grant
 Malcolm Edward Gresham, 218041, William Gresham
 Terry Lee Grieve, 218305, Roderick Messenger
 Kyle Hans Hansen, 218442, Reuben Weaver
 Christopher Winslow Harper, 217952, Scotto Clark
 Glenn Michael Humphreys, 218790, John Bushong
 Lawrence Melvo MacFarland, 218612,
 Elijah MacFarland Jr.
 Harold Charles MacFarland Sr., 218680,
 Elijah MacFarland Jr.
 William Armistead Martin, 218042, John Means
 Roger Keith Mayes, 218615, James Reynolds
 Rodger Alden Mayes Jr., 218614, James Reynolds
 James Todd Nunley, 218609, Peter Staats
 William Harold Overbay, USAF, 218197,
 William Lockhart
 Thomas Morgan Rankin, 218136, James Prather
 Christopher Kevin Rasmussen, 218139,
 David Blackman
 Christopher Alan Ratzel, 218040, Frederick Mattice
 Robert J. Reifsnider, 218443, George Frederick Sheffy
 Albert Paul Ridley, 218682, William Ridley
 Ashley Broc Rosser, 218141, Arthur Goodson
 Arthur Clark Rushlow, 218301, Francis Houchins Jr.
 Joel David Sorensen, 218037, Joseph Strickler
 John Robert Spangler, 218684, John Hughes
 Michael Andrew Stevenson, 218521, Ezra Eames
 Peter Andrew Stevenson, 218520, Ezra Eames
 James P. Stuckey Jr., 218303, John Taliaferro
 James Philip Stuckey Sr., 218302, John Taliaferro
 Paul Vincent Sweeney, 218138, Ezekiel Leonard
 Miles Robert Tateosian, 218524, Manasseh Dickerman
 Donald David Todd, 217954, Peter Todd
 Joseph Edmund Ulrich, 218683, Philip Rover
 Lawrence Walters, 218318, Robert Walters
 Robert Thomas Weisensee, 218522,
 Manasseh Dickerman
 Stephen Joseph Weisensee, 218523,
 Manasseh Dickerman
 Joshua Barry Welcker, 218038, Solomon Yeomans
 Robert Arthur Welker, 218039, James Simpson
 Cortright Wetherill Jr., 218300, Jacob Morgan
 Dennis Larry Wind, 217953, Ulrich Fullenwider
 Timothy John Yoch, 218306, Roderick Messenger
 Alfonso Nicolas Zavalia, 218312, John Oakley
 Lucas Rafael Zavalia, 218313, John Oakley
 Zachary Burch Zehner, 218681, Joseph Bowen
 Mark Cyrus Zeigler, 218610, John Barnett
 Kent Andrews Zeigler, 218611, John Barnett

France (9)

Claude Challeil, 218319, Jean Francois Guste (Gusse)
 Christophe Le Court de Beru, 217959, Nicholas Fish
 Bertrand de Saint-Exupery de Castillon, 217955,
 Andre' Jerome de La Myre Mory
 Diego Barbier du Mans de Chalais, 217958,
 Georges A.C. de Saint-Exupery
 Florian de Rous, 218322, Thomas Jacques de Cotton
 Renaud Marquis de Roux, 218321,
 Thomas Jacques de Cotton
 Jean Mas, 218320, Jean Francois Guste (Gusse)

Florent Le Prado, 217957,
Charles-Rene Ague de La Voute
Didier Le Prado, 217956,
Charles-Rene Ague de La Voute

Georgia (50)

Jeffrey Michael Baker, 218528, Nicholas Darter/Tarter
Mark Jerome Johnson Blount, 218530, Isaac Blount
Henry Patrick Bonds, 218333, Jeremiah Burns
William Wheeler Bryan Jr., 218329, Thomas Dupree
Freeman Taylor Cagle Jr., 218533, Henry Cagle
Freeman Taylor Cagle Sr., 218534, Henry Cagle
Alexander Grant Canacci, 218873, John Moore
Hanes Christopher Carver, 218545, Casper Bolick
Giles McLees Chapman, 218871, William Chapman
Glen Jerome Cheatham, 218619, Samuel King
Jesse Ellis Clark, 218531, Timothy Ellis Sr.
Robert Charles Ehrhart Jr., 218874, Jacob Thrash
Glenn Thomas Eskew, 218541, Joseph Bonner
William Robert LeRoy Eskew, 218542, Joseph Bonner
John Thomas Lafayette Eskew, 218543, Joseph Bonner
John Watson Godwin, 218335, Amos Stewart
Norman Jeffrey Grant, 218044, Walter Hanson
Christopher Robert Green, 218337, Robert Dunwoody
Dale Eugene Hamilton, 218539, David Ellington
Stuart Lee Hamilton, 218536, David Ellington
Daniel Taylor Hamilton, 218537, David Ellington
Luke Layne Hamilton, 218538, David Ellington
Austin Jasper Hamilton, 218539, David Ellington
Larkin Taylor Hamilton, 218540, David Ellington
Douglas Richard Jamison, 217967, Nicholas Altimus
Scott Matthew LaVelle, 218336, John Hearne
Charles C. (Sunny) Lee, 218334, William Suttles
Ellis Martin Ogden, 218544, Casper Bolick
Anthony Jerome Olson, 217964, William Hansard
William Jerome Olson, 217966, William Hansard
Erik Callison Olson, 217965, William Hansard
Scott Kearns Olson, 217963, William Hansard
Jack Latimer Owens, 218331, John Beagle
Thomas Leon Panter, 218045, Claiborne Davenport
Edward J. Reimbold, 218332, Stephen Crane
Michael William Ross, 218872, Thaddeus Bennett
Jared James Sanner, 218529, Thomas Cresap
Brett Lamar Scanlon, 218338, Samuel Bristol
Zane Edwin Schauer, 218525, Nicholas Shower
William Robert Schilling Jr., 218546, Seth Kellam
Michael Winford Southern, 218526, Gipson Southern
Dale Lee Sumner, 218532, Peter Cummings
Robert Reeves Turbyfill Sr., 218330, John Turbyfill
Edward Newton Upchurch, 217968, William Walker
Christopher Allen Waters, 217961, William Cale
Anthony Wayne Waters, 217960, William Cale
Lucas Owen Waters, 217962, William Cale
Thomas A. Weierick Jr., 218527, Samuel Pool
Craig Newbon Wester, 218339, John Adam Treutlen
William Glenn Yarborough III, 218875, Aquila Miles

Idaho (2)

Wesley Kenneth Curtis, 218046, David Hedges
David Orlynn Jensen, 218547, Sylvanus Hulet

Illinois (27)

John Clayton Almos, 218127, John Fouché Garner
Rodney Dennis Almos, 218047, John Fouché Garner
Thomas Rodney Harold Almos, 218126,
John Fouché Garner
Jacob Bradley Ambuel, 218048, Jacob Caulk
Carter Joseph Burnett, 218143, Elias Jaudon
John Edmund Dummer III, 218144, Issac Lawrence
Jourdan William Greene, 218200, Samuel Washington
Christopher Norman Gunn, 218199, Nathaniel Gunn
Dale Kent Hastings, 218752, Zacharias Lyerly
Richard Fleetwood Herndon IV, 218142, Jared Rundle
Glenn Junior Holler, 217969, Peter Spangler
Eric John Holler, 218620, Peter Spangler
Bode William Holler, 217971, Peter Spangler

Douglas Paul Holler, 217970, Peter Spangler
Richard Edward Jones, 218747, Josiah Crosby
Mark Wyane Leesman, 218750, Peter Pinnell
Robert Thomas More Kellam, 218746, Howson Kellam
Jonathan Robert Parker, 217974, George Yoakum
Rodney Ray Parker, 217973, George Yoakum
Don Parker, 217972, George Yoakum
Dillion Robert Roche, 218198, Aaron Harlan
Andrew Paul Rudolph, 217977, Archibald Woods
Timothy James Rudolph, 217976, Archibald Woods
Thomas James Rudolph, 217975, Archibald Woods
Eugene Van Winkle Jr., 218751, Little Page Proctor
Austin David Vern Zalar, 218748, John Hibbard
Aaron Floyd Zalar, 218749, John Hibbard

Indiana (31)

Jerry Larsene Bitterling, 218754,
John George Overmyer
Kyle Larsene Bitterling, 218755,
John George Overmyer Sr.
Kaleb Larsene Bitterling, 218756,
John George Overmyer
Charles Edward Clements Jr., 218691, Joseph Hinds
Arthur Coyle Garceau, 218145, Oliver Wickes
Stephen Lee Ingram, 218340, Achilles Crafts
Joseph M. Justice, 218050, Jesse Justice
Terry Joe Lancaster, 218876, Thomas Weakley
Caelum Andrew Latko, 218622, Nathaniel White
Cavan Bradley Latko, 218623, Nathaniel White
Maddox James Latko, 218621, Nathaniel White
Gene Michael Ledgerwood, 218753, John Ledgerwood
John Booher Lindsey, 218147, Nicholas Schleasman
Carl Andrew Loesch, 218146, Moses Allen
Miles Bruce Miller, 218049,
Abraham Gormley/Ghormley
Jack Wayne Minick, 218445, Timothy Sexton
Ryan Michael Prusator, 218798, Michael Yohe
Glenn Matthew Schlesser, 218201, John Bovard
Mason James Schlesser, 218202, John Bovard
James Robert Steckley, 217978, Dennis Bice
Alan Lee Steckley, 217979, Dennis Bice
Richard Allan Steckley Jr., 217982, Dennis Bice
James William Steckley, 217983, Dennis Bice
Andrew Robert Steckley, 217980, Dennis Bice
Keith Michael Turpin, 218148, Michael Shultz
Townsend Ambrose Wright, 217981, Dennis Bice
Daniel James Yohe, 218800, Johann Michael Yohe
Oliver Benjamin Yohe, 218801, Michael Yohe
Mark David Yohe, 218799, Michael Yohe
Micah David Yohe, 218802, Michael Yohe
Andrew Christopher Yohe, 218803, Michael Yohe

International (2)

David Allan Morse, 218011, Prince Rogers
Gregory Brian Seel, 218012, Henry Holland

Iowa (8)

Merrill Allen Angell, 218342, Nehemiah Angell
Joshua Harold Benson, 218624, Benoni Benson Jr.
Randy James Breese, 218341, Timothy Brees
Thomas Allen Stanley, 218149, John Piper
Timothy John Stanley, 218150, John Piper
David Ralph Ure, 218446, William Barrick
Henry Dylan Wojno, 218204, Charles Geiger
Gabriel Francis Wójno, 218203, Charles Geiger

Kansas (21)

David Burton Bonnell, 218343, John Bunnell
Stanley Lynn Bray, 217984, Johannes/John Ringer
Gregory Joseph Burris, 218152, Vincent Tapp
Burton Randall Cummings, 218054, Daniel Doolittle
Ryan Wesley Day, 218805, Richard Leadbetter
Bruce Lee Flanders, 218052, Enoch Flanders
David William Grossnickle, 218056, John Wagensailer
Christopher Galen Grossnickle, 218055,
John Wagensailer

John Allan Grothusen, 218051, Giles Davidson
Collin Frederick Hulse, 218806, Richard Hulse
Michael William Hulse, 218807, Richard Hulse
Brandon Michael Hulse, 218808, Richard Hulse
Joseph Conrad Leroux III, 217985, William Lockwood
Gregory Allen McCune, 217986, Samuel Seward
Paxton Ledger Musselwhite, 217987, Robert Reed
Jacob Ryan Posson, 218345, Peter Borst
Craig Anthony Posson, 218344, Peter Borst
Joseph Michael Reed Jr., 218057, William Brown
Alan Daniel Ross, 218053, Stephen Smith
Orville Owen Sparks, 218151, Adam Bolender
Robert Lewis Walzel Jr., 218804, George Zumwalt

Kentucky (23)

Darren Gregory Barnard, 217994, Thomas Paxton
Justin Patrick Barnard, 217993, Thomas Paxton
Chadwick Ryan Canine, 218348, Peter Canine
David McCord Cobb, 218347, George Phelps
Kevin Clay Cockrell, 218809, Jeremiah Cockrell
Oliver Keith Evans, 217992, Christopher Hight/Hite
Kenneth Robert Evans, 217991,
Christopher Hight/Hite
Harry O. Evans, 218877, Christopher Hight/Hite
Joseph Thomas Hood, 218346, Jacob Borah
Jeffrey Todd Jennings, 218810, John Shaffer
Stuart Robb Martin, 218625, William Sparkman
Kent Allen McClanahan, 218350, Benjamin Wages
Ernest R. Nickell, 218451, Joseph Nichols
Brady Makoto Page, 218450, Elias Page
Michael Stephen Page, 218449, Elias Page
Parker Stuart Page, 218448, Elias Page
Matthew Keeney Page, 218447, Elias Page
Kevin Boyd Saunders, 218153, William Porter
Thomas Eugene Strouse, 217989, Lewis Richards
Jeffrey Melton Strouse, 217990, Lewis Richards
Thomas Gregory Strouse, 217988, Lewis Richards
Kevin Tudor, 218349, John Tudor
John Ross Webster, 218058, Peyton Brown

Louisiana (9)

Hayes Joseph Bailly, 218059, Juan de Torres
Tyler Benjamin Denman, 218693, George Stocker
Devin Merlin Dickey, 218815, Samuel Palmer
David Paul Dickey, 218812, Samuel Palmer
James Rundell Dickey, 218813, Samuel Palmer
Corwin Alexander Dickey, 218814, Samuel Palmer
Jeffrey James Dickey, 218811, Samuel Palmer
Raymond Dale Nolan, 218692, George Stocker
Lawrence Joseph Villere, 218351,
Jean Baptiste Bienvenu

Maine (2)

James Gray Cataldo, 217927, Randal Rice
Robert Putnam Coro II, 218548, Benjamin Cilley

Maryland (15)

David Marque Adamson, 218353, Benjamin Beeson
Charles Gregory Butters, 218549, Samuel Butters Jr.
Mark Joseph Fedeli, 218354, Nathan Libby
Bruce Gardner Fusselbaugh, 218061, Abraham Cole
Matthew William Fusselbaugh, 218060,
Abraham Cole
Cooper Aaron Joseph, 218550, Samuel Butters Jr.
Craig W. Miller, 218551, John Simpson
Alexander W. Miller, 218552, John Simpson
Patrick Robert O'Donnell, 218352, Daniel Seymour
Joseph Fleming Simmons, 218553, Jacob Prilliman
Vincent Paul Turner II, 218355, Francis Dunnington
Milton Glenn Williams, 218694, Edward Barrett
Seth Michael Williams, 218697, Edward Barrett
Lawrence Terrell Williams, 218695, Edward Barrett
Ethan Alecander Williams, 218696, Edward Barrett

Massachusetts (4)

Arlo Miguel Duff, 218930, James Duff

Timothy John Martin, 218878, Medad Huggins
Philip Leavitt McEnany, 218357, Jacob Leavitt
Ralph Eldredge Wadleigh Jr., 218356, Josiah Hart

Michigan (31)

Richard H. Arnold, 218456, Aaron Horton
Robert Vincent Barnes, 218882, John Redmond
James Richard Bedient, 218555, Mordecai Bedient
Richard Roland Berndt, 218883, Aaron Stebbins
James Dale Blair, 218360, William Milliken Sr.
Chris Brinks, 218458, Thomas Bennett
Jakob Vance Brown, 218062, John Fassett Sr.
Ralph Lawrance Campbell, 218460, Cornelius Hopper
Stephen Webster Collins, 218457, Oliver Davenport
Paul Joseph Fricke, 218556, Isaac Tewksbury
Francis Luke Frye, 218885, John Lewis
Charles Alan Heath, 218884, Asael Disbrow
Ryan Zachary Higbie, 218699, Flemming Higbee
Danny Evan Hilliker, 217928, Reuben Martin
Aaron Martin Hilliker, 217929, Reuben Martin
Danny L. Karnes, 218205, Elisha Ransom
Thomas Holloway Knapp, 218880, Henry Downs
Marshall David Knapp, 218879, Henry Downs
Kirk Lars Lindquist, 218359, Peter Norton
Richard John Maguire, 218881, Matthias Rittenhouse
James A. Porenta, 218459, Lewis Ely
Jason Bradley Ray, 218362, John Vickery
Glenn Edward Ray, 218361, John Vickery
Jeffrey Lance Roloff, 218453, Richard Williams
Liam Jeffrey Roloff, 218454, Richard Williams
Peter Clark Tilden, 218358, Josiah Tilden
Andrew Charles Trapuzzano, 218698,
John Latshaw/Latschar
Daniel Jon Uitvlugt, 218455, Oliver Powers
Steven Matthew Vorpapel, 218452, Zelah Rude/Rood
Thomas Dale Westgate, 218816, John Nye
Jerry Frank Williams, 218554, David Powers Jr.

Minnesota (9)

Robert Alexander, 218364, Abraham Goss
Bryan William Evarts, 218363, Rueben Evarts
John M. Glendenning Jr., 218155, Levi Carter
Kenneth Paul Hoffmann, 218817, Edward Green
Robert Francis Kemp, 218206, Jonathan Adams
Nicholas Robert Kemp, 218207, Jonathan Adams
William Martin Landherr, 218154, Charles Greene
Robert Nelson, 218208, William Abbott
David Smith Zempel, 218886, Asa Wells

Mississippi (11)

Barry Keith Cockrell, 218365, James Phillips
John Alan Holleman, 218627, Thomas Tedder
Griffin Legendre Hootsell, 218820, Samuel McCormick
Finley Walton Hootsell, 218819, Samuel McCormick
Dwight Gene Johnson, 218887, Charles Carter
Steven Keith Johnson, 218888, Charles Carter
Bradley Johnson, 218889, Charles Carter
Thomas Micheal Little, 218818, Samuel Maddox
Matthew Paul Montgomery, 218626, David Craig
Gary Richard Smith, 218064, William Cloyd
Allan H. Teague, 218065, William Teague

Missouri (21)

George Hutchinson Arnold, 217932, Samuel Arnold
John Clifford Awdal, 218464, Elisha Faxon
Reginald Ward Bowerman, 218463, Samuel Lothrop
Ben Lewis Crouch III, 218067, William Painter
Shane Robin Doyle, 218821, Israel Lyon Sr.
Terry Linn Duckett Sr., 218461, Jacob Duckett
Lon Eugene Edwards, 217933, Joseph Morehead
Brad Edgar Frazier, 218066, John Frazier
John D. Hathcock, USA, 217931, Abraham Musick
Gregory R. Hilton, 218366, James Hilton
Griffin Neal Jasin, 218701, Asahel Stiles
Christopher P. Kelle, 217930, James Riker
Glenn Anton Koehler, 218367, Jacob Stephens

Dean Edward Lasater, 218211, Benjamin Long Jr.
David Lee Lasater, 218212, Benjamin Long Jr.
Robert Michael Moore, 218462, Benjamin Moore
Wendell Lee Reagles, 218890, Joseph Tremau Sippy
Dean Alexander Theissen, 218210, Thomas Breedlove
Michael T. Theissen, 218209, Thomas Breedlove
Mark Merrill Whiteaker, 218156, Hancrist Carlock
Paul Franklin Wilkerson Jr., 218700,
William Wilkerson Jr.

Montana (1)

Charles Thomas Roe, 217934, Casper Writer

Nebraska (2)

Mark Allen Balcom, 217935, Samuel Balcom
Andrew L. Sullivan, 217936, Adam Brown

Nevada (2)

Caleb Parker Schroder, 218628, James Beasley
Braden Allen Schroder, 218629, James Beasley

New Hampshire (5)

Justin Christopher Gandia, 218558, Alvin Burt
David Norman Gandia, 218557, Alvin Burt
David Paul Kuwayama, 218931, Smith Emerson
Christopher James Loisel, 218466, John Stark
Fumer Howard Souther Jr., 218465, John Stark

New Jersey (48)

Nicholas Anthony Allen, 218893, John Knauer
Joshua Andrew Allen, 218891, John Knauer
Lucas Tyler Allen, 218894, John Knauer
Dustin Keith Allen, 218892, John Knauer
Christian J. Angelillo, 218374, Jacob Jemison
James Angelo Basch, 218468, Joshua Hathaway
Scott Arnold Beale, 218213, Jabez Arnold
Vincent M. Blythe, 218822, Matthew Newkirk
Joseph Gilbert Brower, 218467, John Twining
Gregory William Cheney, 218704, Thomas Cheyney
Stephen Alexander Cheney, 218705, Thomas Cheyney
Andrew William Cheney, 218706, Thomas Cheyney
Bruce Dwight Cook, 218374, David Beach
Bradford W. Dorman, 218896, Abraham Waglom
William R. Dorman Jr., 218895, Abraham Waglom
Jason Michael Eitner, 218702, Arnold Hunt
Jared V. Grobels, 218215, Samuel Wyckoff
Joseph Frederic Hagan, 218069, Proctor Ballard
Stephen Gary Harlan, 218560,
Eppenetus/Epinetus Guerin
William Charles Harris, 218214, William Henshaw
Robert Owen Hartshorn, 218070, Chester Chaffee
Christopher L. Hawke, 218369, Daniel Gage
John Frederick Hester, 218216, John Blakeney
Evan Arda Hutchens, 218068, Jacob Chapman
William C. Ingalsbe, 217942, Ebenezer Ingalsbe Sr.
Christopher Penrose Kent, 218217, Philemon Monroe
Jonathan Evan Kurlansk, 218370, Abel Shedd
Kai Patrick McGraw, 218703, Samuel Worthington
Mark Eugene Miller, 218897, Isaac Ryals
Brian David Hope Minish-Malinconico, 218712,
Charles Polk
Brian Andrew Molnar, 217937, William Paine
William Paine Murray, 218559, William Paine
Timothy Michael O Hare, 218071, Walter Karr
William Hubbard Parkhurst III, 218157,
Ephraim Parkhurst
George Garrett Ashbridge Perkins, 218373,
Elisha Perkins
Thomas T. Pinero, 218713, Thomas Bradshaw
Scott Voorhees Plant, 218710, John C. Van Voorhees
George Augustus Roff Jr., 218372, John Lewis
John Leslie Sawyer, 218709, Daniel Osborne
Andrew Hall Spencer, 218371, Benadum Gallup
Roger Edward Tuttle, 218708, Aaron Kitchell
Marc D. Viscomi, 218707, Adam Sands
Brian Scott Welsh Jr., 217938, Frederick Lutz

Brian Scott Welsh, 217939, Frederick Lutz
Roman Bryce Welsh, 217941, Frederick Lutz
Silas Alexander Welsh, 217940, Frederick Lutz
Brendon G. Williams, 218711, Peter Swartwood
Andrew P. Wilson, 217943, John Wilson

New Mexico (4)

Joseph M. Dorn, 218376, Isaac Varian
Anthony Michael Kosters, 218561, Hugh Reese
Jacob Hunter Rigby, 218562, Jesse White
Matthew Hiram Rigby, 218375, Jesse White

New York (32)

Gregory DeFrancisco, 218518, Daniel Requa
Garrett DeFrancisco, 218519, Daniel Requa
Michael G. Draper, 218516, David Henderson
Thomas William Elwood, 218869, Peter Elwood
Peter Anthony Fountaine, 217950, David Weeks
Harlan Lavern Gage, 218194, Asa Gage
Daniel Patrick Harvey, 218325, Henry Charlock
Elmer Clarence Honeywell, 218602, Rice Honeywell
George Oscar Kerstetter Sr., 218597, Jacobus Personius
William James Kerstetter, 218601, Jacobus Personius
Timothy Alex Kerstetter, 218600, Jacobus Personius
Daniel Murray Kerstetter, 218599, Jacobus Personius
George Oscar Kerstetter Jr., 218598, Jacobus Personius
Lawrence Smith Kirschner, 217951, Nathan Doane
Thomas J. Magg, 218603, Hezekiah Ward
Donald Wayne Martenson, 218607, Henrik Berrien
George Brewster Martin, 218034, Thomas Brooks
Robert Fulton Mason, 218036, David Coe
Leo Robert Mason-Cioce, 218193, David Coe
Thomas J. Melody III, 218195, Isaac Lent
Patrick Morris, 218517, John Cronkhitte
Jonathan D. Phillips, 218327, Ezra Keyes
John Herbert Roosa Jr., 218035, Isaac Roosa
William M. Roosa IV, 218323, Isaac Roosa
Jerold James Roosa, 218324, Isaac Roosa
John W. Sengelaub, 218606, Samuel Low
Gary W. Smithing, 218326, Stephen Gardner
Frederick Robinson Stewart, 218870,
Johann Ernst Spangenberg
Michael J. Sullivan III, 218605, Samuel Fuller
Zachary John Taylor, 218196, Samuel Gregg
Albert J. Wilkinson, 218604, Hezekiah Ward
Guy Richard Zoller, 218328, Joseph Wakefield

North Carolina (68)

Ronald Eugene Allred, 218898, James Dicks
J.S. Peter Beck III, 218828, Jeffrey Beck
Michael Taylor Bradbury, 218716, David Bradbury
James William Brock, 218473, Henry Countryman
Clark Wayne Cable, 218164, Adam Wetzel
Thomas Wayne Castellow, 218899, Jesse Aycock
Michael Anthony Charles, 218635, Amos King
Henry Van Dickens, 218469, Joseph Dickens
Heber Dodgson Felix II, 218470, John Peter Klock
Edward John Florentino Jr., 218932,
Christian Hollinger
Hayden Alexander Fogle, 218079, John Miller
Joshua Sean Fogleman, 218631, John Tuck
Wheeler Compton Green, 218717, Benjamin Greene
James Alvis Greeson, 218163, Michael Shofner
Robert Luke Hodges, 218219, John McCown
Ryan Reaves Hutchinson, 218829, John McAdams
William Robert Jameson Jr., 218474, Robert Hannah
Joseph Andrew Jasper III, 218072, William Asher
Nathan Powers Jasper, 218073, William Asher
Benjamin Hewitt Jasper, 218074, William Asher
Matthew Douglas Johnson, 217946, Ashford Napier
Isaac Andrew Johnston, 218077, Montfort Stokes
Andrew Daniel Johnston, 218078, Montfort Stokes
Olin Michael Jones, 218935, William Hardin
Charles Lawrence Jones, 218076, Joshua Lee
Riley Collins Jones, 218934, William Hardin
Michael Collins Jones, 218933, William Hardin

William Robert Koprowski, 218824, Edward Jones Henry Harrison Lafferty, 218636, Matthew McClure David Emory Lanier, 218564, John Nunnally Larry Charles Lapple, 218823, Thomas Segner Allen Lewis LeHew, 218827, Jephtha/John Putnam David Wayne Light, 218162, Alexander Lemon David Lemley Light, 218161, Alexander Lemon Charles Gerald Garry Linton Jr., 218758, Jedediah Garrison David Preston Long, 218826, John Harris John Parkhurst Love, 218637, Nathaniel Cushman Mark Stephen Love, 218638, Nathaniel Cushman Nicholas Campbell Love, 218640, Nathaniel Cushman Paul Ernest Love, 218639, Nathaniel Cushman Michael Walter Loveland, 218160, Pelatiah Loveland John Carner Lowe Jr., 217945, Ashford Napier Jeremy Kent McNabb, 218472, Leodwick Clapp Glen Manning Mowrey, 218714, Thomas Blitch Victoriano Alejandro Ochoa, 218757, William Dodd John Keith Pinnix, 217944, Overton Penix Robert Miller Pittenger, 218159, Samuel Osborn Samuel Thomas Rhodes Jr., 218475, Lott Rich Ernest Christopher Richardson III, 218218, Adam Stonebraker William Truman Rietschel, 218381, James Masterman Carl Henry Rietschel Jr., 218380, James Masterman Richard Martin Roberson, 218901, Henry Robertson Gary Chandler Spencer, 218630, Neil Morrison James Lester Stanley Jr., 218080, John Stanley William Clifford Stokes, 218718, Philip Miller John Howard Talley III, 218719, Daniel Alderman John Howard Talley IV, 218720, Daniel Alderman Robert Gentry Taylor Jr., 218563, John Taylor Sr. Renny Harold Taylor, 217947, Rowland Williams David Alan Thomas, 218715, Thomas Blitch Jacob Wesley Thomas, 218075, George Getman Jr. Richard Alvin Turner, 218377, John Oberly Scott Gary VanHatten, 218471, John Van Buren William Alfred Walker, 218900, Jonathan Spalding Carleton Wayne Webster, 218825, Jacob Reed Sr. Thomas Windle Webster, 218158, George Taylor Brian Michael Wilson, 218379, Gideon Bradford Jr. Brian Kent Wilson, 218378, Gideon Bradford Jr.

Ohio (44)

Hal Kevin Alguire, 218088, Peter Steigerwalt Craig Eric Alguire, 218087, Peter Steigerwalt Patrick Ryan Bailey, 218221, William Tanner Robert W. Bean, 218223, George Dickinson Daniel Henry Demmerle II, 218902, George Nicholas Michael Albert Doersam, 218222, Thomas Charlton Benjamin Isaac Feller, 218903, Eliakim Howe/How Elijah Dean Feller, 218904, Eliakim Howe/How Ray Wendell Futrell, 218907, James Thomas Aaron Brooks Futrell, 218908, James Thomas William Charles Brooks Futrell, 218909, James Thomas Michael James Gettings, 218906, Simon Fobes Walter Jerome Gorzelle, 218224, Aaron Holden Robert William Hardman, 218634, Thomas Cunningham William Bedford Hardman, 218633, Thomas Cunningham Mark Anthony Hensler, 218092, Edward Pedigo Mark Anthony Hensler Jr., 218093, Edward Pedigo Edgar Henry Hirshouer III, 218166, Benjamin Humphrey Charles Franklin Hollis III, 218090, Amos Hollis Ian Jacob Hollis, 218091, Amos Hollis Timothy Blaine Holmes, 218910, Moses Holmes Paul Alan Keller, 218084, Henry/Heinrich Keller Mark Dana Keller, 218085, Henry/Heinrich Keller Larry Scott Keller, 218086, Henry/Heinrich Keller Eric Richard Keller, 218089, Henry/Heinrich Keller Bruce Carl Keller, 218083, Henry/Heinrich Keller Darl Emerson Keller, 218082, Henry/Heinrich Keller Alexander Franklin Lewis, 218225, William Bordner

Lowell Ray Mast, 218905, Jacob Mast Conlan Scott Mayberry, 218230, William Throckmorton Eric William Mayberry, 218228, William Throckmorton Scott Charles Mayberry, 218227, William Throckmorton Evan Charles Mayberry, 218229, William Throckmorton Robert Louis McClelland, 218165, Cary McClelland Geoffrey Scott McDonough, 218226, Mary Barbara Teter Hinkle Christopher Shawn Nickell, 218760, Joseph Nickell Michael Frank Quintus, 218759, Alexander Arskine Benjamin Kenneth Harold Rhoades, 218094, Peter Trexler Sr. Jordan Michael Sandy, 218911, Archillis/Archelous Craft Robert Mark Snider, 218632, John McFeely Ryan David Squire, 218761, Johnathan Holton James Lee Thompson, 218220, Thomas Thompson Charles Lee Upole, 218081, Philip Burbach Gerald James Wuchter, 218382, Martin Wuchter

Oklahoma (6)

Larry Dwain Copley, 217948, Josiah Markham Ralph Gragg, 218830, Henry Gragg Albert Paul Johns, 218231, Benjamin Wilson Michael Paul Kunze, 218383, William Bates Charles Edmond McGee, 218167, Michael Goodknight Ronald Miles Reber, 218095, Valentine Reber

Oregon (11)

John Jeffrey Cimral, 218234, Stephen Thompson Nathaniel Allen Cimral, 218235, Stephen Thompson James Douglas Rusty Currie, 218936, Francis Fergus David Lars Rasmussen II, 218476, Michael Comer Jr. Christopher Aaron Rasmussen, 218477, Michael Comer Jr. John Barton Rich, 218233, Lawrence Maley/Mealy Gerald Barton Rich, 218232, Lawrence Maley/Mealy George Donald Weathers, 218762, Joseph Sterling Callan James Weathers, 218764, Joseph Sterling Blake Powell Weathers, 218763, Joseph Sterling Allan Clark Woodley, 218565, Christian Sinsabaugh

Pennsylvania (35)

Cameron Conrad Ray Bailey, 218568, Peter Seip George Harley Siems Bernhard, 218722, William Faris Scott Keith Blackledge, 218389, Ichabod Blackledge Alan Keith Blackledge, 218388, Ichabod Blackledge James Morton Blackman, 218570, David Blackman Christopher Bradlee, 218831, Nathaniel Bradlee/Bradley Gordon Rodney Calvert, 218242, John Walters Stephen VanBiel Cassel Sr., 218097, Silas Wilson Cameron Jan Cummins, 218566, Richard Caswell Glen Lawrence Dunbar, 218236, Seth Snow John Howard Frantz, 218096, Nicholas Frantz Grayson Joseph Gatial, 218240, John Ickes Kenneth Keith Gowton, 218098, Peter Geary Clark John Hagan, 218912, James McCoy David B Harper, 218386, Abel Lanham Matthew Vaughan Kerns, 218170, Gideon Hotchkiss Paul Daniel Larson, 218169, Auris Remsen William Oliver Leonard Jr., 218567, Daniel Poffenberger John Alexander Marencic, 218239, Paul Bowersox Jason Pierce Marencic, 218238, Paul Bowersox Donald Scott Marencic, 218237, Paul Bowersox James Edward Miller, 218721, Christian Frederick Martin Jack Minnier, 218387, Samuel Auchmuty Matthew Chad Mosholder, 218241, John Mosholder Matthew Karl Seibert, 217949, Christian Seybert William Conrad Seibert, 218569, Christian Seybert Matthew Richard Senkow, 218168, Philip Gangwer Kevin Scott Shaw, 218723, Timothy Meeker

Steven Michael Simpson, 218833, Robert Cardwell Christian Keith Simpson, 218832, Robert Cardwell Julian Bennett Lombardi Thomas, 218834, Jacob Thomas Louis E. Thomassy Jr., USN (Ret.), 218171, John Bebout Jr. Alexander James Versfeld Jr., 218384, Christopher Fennell Grant Douglas Versfeld, 218385, Christopher Fennell Louis Edward Whitefield, 218835, Abraham Shoemaker

Rhode Island (1)

Paul Russell Conti, 218913, Abner Adams

South Carolina (20)

Billy Joe Blu de Golyer, 218175, James de Golyer Gilbert Bowman Bradham Jr., 218243, William Richardson Josuha Dane Call, 218244, Thomas Taylor James Preston Cox, 218572, David Clinton Cocke/Cox David L. DeVane Esq., 218724, John DeVane Danny Thomas Ferguson, 218245, George Sowers Michael Steven Gillis, 218641, Charles Burckmeier David Richard Grable, 218176, Isaac Dunn Raymond Scott Hanling, 218177, Isaac Atkinson Jesse Clyde Howell, 218247, Van Swearingen Sr. Brent Wheeler Little, 218178, Michael Bates Phillip Eugene Love Jr., 218725, William Love David Bryan Maust, 218571, Jacob Walker Philip McDaniel, 218390, Jonas Holmes Jack Conrad Meadows Jr., 218179, Joshua Whitaker Christopher Marion Orman, 218726, Zachariah Lee Christopher Marion Orman, 218172, Zachariah Lee William Bryan Smith Jr., 218173, Ripley Copeland George Timothy Unsinger, 218174, Isaac Goodrich Stanley Blanton Walker Jr., 218246, John Walker

Tennessee (35)

Stephen Lee Bates, 217997, John Morrison James Harrell Blanks, 218099, William Watford James Dean Blanks, 218100, William Watford Robert Burl Bolyard, 218915, John McKay Randall Lofton Brown, 218253, Adam Loving Mark Weston Chapman, 218643, Nathaniel Chapman Terry Alan Davenport, 218254, George Davenport Chase Hamilton Davis, 218391, Levi Phillips Joshua Michael Fields, 218839, Daniel Boone Meredith Ezell Harper, 218837, James Dooley Arlen Leopold Hynes, 218260, Richard Hamlin Stephen Phillip Hynes, 218259, Richard Hamlin Bobby Arnold Ingram, 218255, William Lester William Scott Irwin, 218917, James Bristow Benjamin Thomas Jones, 218838, Richard Winn Ronald Glynn Joyner, 218914, Moses Joyner Gerald Allen Kueczynski, 218765, Israel Angell H. Daniel Laidlaw, 218258, Nathan Barber Sr. Kyle Lee Mingle, 218257, Jeremiah Stiles Shaun Wayne Mingle, 218256, Jeremiah Stiles Glenn Gordon Nief, 218646, Walter Hatch Joseph William Park, 218393, William Lee Davidson Jason Derek Petty, 218392, Thomas Petty John Ray Pollard, 218573, William Searcy Robert Reed Richmond, 218644, Frederick Sowers/Sauers Robert Andrew Simpson, USMC, 218642, Andrew Simpson Billy John Smallwood III, 218252, Jacob Cagle James Thomas Springfield, 218645, Laodicea Langston Springfield James Carson Thoma, 218250, Johann Michael Fry Eldon Bracton Thoma IV, 218251, Johann Michael Fry Eldon Bracton Thoma III, 218249, Johann Michael Fry James Edward Tracy, 218916, Philip Earp Weston David Watts, 217996, Thomas Lewis David Terry Watts, 217995, Thomas Lewis Johnnie Melvin Williams, 218836, James Sawyer

Texas (106)

Ryan Wesley Anderson, 218112, John Sutton Sr.
Donald Lee Andress, 218108, Uriah Squires
Michael Brandon Barber, 218111, John Sawyer
William Ray Belcher, 218768, Isham Belcher
Michael Jerome Bell Jr., 218841, Randolph Slack
Michael Jerome Bell, 218840, Randolph Slack
Richard Wayne Blackwood, 218658, Abraham Tanner
Jason Blaine Blackwood, 218659, Abraham Tanner
Charles E. Brennaman, 218654, Peter Armantrout
Michael Alva Bryan, 218396, William Anderson
Harrison Cooley Burks, 218489, Joseph Burke
John Cade Burks IV, 218487, Joseph Burke
John Cade Burks V, 218488, Joseph Burke
Rodney Dale Burrow, 218657, William Tatum
Edward Ammon Butcher, 218578, William Tousley Jr.
John Jeffery Cain, 218777, James Trice
Joshua Allen Carpio, 218400, Aaron Stebbins
William Daniel Cornelius III, 218398, Josiah Gale Sr.
William Arthur Cox, 218772, Walter Davis
Jerry Justin Davis, 218770, George Mayberry
Wesley Carpenter Dickens, 218667, Michael Whatley
John Bradley Dickens, 218666, Michael Whatley
Robert Charles Dowling Jr., 218403, James McCloskey
Logan Lee Fellencer, 218582, John Fellencer
Paul Barrett Fellencer II, 218580, John Fellencer
Lincoln James Fellencer, 218581, John Fellencer
Michael E. Fussell, 218579, Charles Moale Croxall
Ronald Gene Gentzler, 218395, Conrad Gentzler
Brad Eugene Gersten, 218181, Stephen Lingel
John David Gillespie, 218767, Robert Colfax
Charles C. Grady, 218394, Alexander Grady
Thomas Jason Henderson, 218107, William Pullen
Arden Cyril Hill IV, 218103, Isham Belcher
Jason Lee Hinkle, 218660, Caleb Farabee
Michael Ty Hobbs, 218182, Jesse Glasscock
Robert Anthony Jacobs, 218481, Samuel Jacobs
Scott Warren Johnson, 217999, John Mallard
Daryl Allan Johnson, 218779, Jacob Brumback
Sampson Kenneth Jordan, 218769, Giles Connell
Stafford Gerard Juneau III, 218482, Augustin Juneau
Conrad James Kimble, 218649, Isaac Booth
Joseph Grayson Kohn, 218478, Samuel Walker
Brian Knox Lamb, 218664, Joseph Knox
Alan Knox Lamb, 218665, Joseph Knox
James Huggins Leach, 218000, Henry Wilson
John Douglas Leitch Jr., 218001, James Robb
Stephen Thomas Lushbaugh, 218651, Henry Lushbaugh
Remmer Thorolf Machamer, 218771, Richard Crosby
John William McAdams, 218775, Thomas Bonner
Harold Leslie Millard, 218401, Joseph Mendenhall
Michael Alan Millard, 218402, Joseph Mendenhall
Richard Hartle Mitchell, 218773, Isaac Mitchell I
William Desmond Myers Jr., 218101, John Kelsey
Micah Nathaniel Olachia, 218405, James McCloskey
Joshua Caleb Olachia, 218404, James McCloskey
William James Oliver, 218480, John Oliver
William Laurence Oliver, 218479, John Oliver
Philip Edward Osborne, 218006, James Irish
John Clement Osborne, 218007, James Irish
Thomas Michael Osborne III, 218004, James Irish
James Francis Osborne, 218005, James Irish
Thomas Michael Osborne Jr., 218003, James Irish
Joel David Owen, 218102, Adonijah Peacock
James Cochran Phelps IV, 218577, William Whitfield Sr.
Robert Franklin Pitts, 218128, Joshua Hazelrigg
Robert Dempsey Planck, 218399, Robert Harper
Mario David Pocoroba, 218002, Robert Wadsworth
Charles Milton Pope, 218778, Amos Wright
Kevin Robert Ramsey, 218652, George Jacob Miller
Storey William Record, 218655, Lyman Jackson
Patrick James Robinson, 218650, Isaac Booth
Clay Tolbert Robinson, 218648, Isaac Booth
Cullen Bradshaw Robinson, 218647, Isaac Booth
Benjamin Ross Roper, 218656, David Perry
Harry Jefferson Salisbury III, 218844, John Chenoweth

Steven Craig Sanders, 218485, George Fluker
Douglas Dee Sanders, 218484, George Fluker
Blake Alton Schwartzkopf, 218113, John Sutton Sr.
Jeremy Joseph Searls, 218774, Lot Drake
Samuel Burgess Shepherd, 218408, Nathan Glenn
Eugene Byron Shepherd III, 218407, Nathan Glenn
Eugene Byron Shepherd Jr., 218406, Nathan Glenn
John Cameron Shepherd Jr., 218411, Nathan Glenn
James Leman Shepherd, 218410, Nathan Glenn
Benjamin Edwards Shepherd, 218409, Nathan Glenn
Leland Bourdeaux Slough, 218486, Daniel Bourdeaux
Robert J. Smith, 218575, Elijah Smith
Timothy Ray Soyars, 218183, James Soyars
Thomas Jefferson Stewart, 218663, John Inzer
William Stanley Taylor, 218483, Charles Hamilton
Jack Thomason Tripple, 218105, Abram/Abraham Penn
Peter Maddox Tripple, 218104, Abram/Abraham Penn
Samuel Evan Tripple, 218106, Abram/Abraham Penn
Kelly Dewayne Troublefield, 218110,

John Carroll Adams
Stephen Charles Veigel, 218842, Daniel Barnes
Cooper Charles Veigel, 218843, Daniel Barnes
Michael Lance Walker, 218662, Sanders Walker
George Randell Walker, 218661, Sanders Walker
Louis Kevin Weber, 217998, John Pirkle
Brian Eric Wedgeworth, 218766, William Wedgeworth
Peter N. Weeks, 218180, Samuel Woodward
Don Lee Weese, 218397, Adriel Simmons
Samuel Perry Williams, 218576, Turner Hunt
James R. Williams, 218574, William Bethell
E. James Wilson, 218776, Jacob Snuff
William Richard Wimbish Jr., 218109,
Andrew Gatewood

Utah (1)

Royce H. Veater, 218668, John Fouché Garner

Vermont (2)

William Elliott Flower Jr., 218008, Archibald Dick
Edward Joseph Sawyer, 218412, Abraham Harrington

Virginia (47)

Thomas A. Apple, 218414, Hugh Robertson
Robert P. Bratton, 218266, Charles Bickley
Jerry D. Cohen, 218490, Elijah Martin
Michael P. Cohen, 218491, Elijah Martin
John William Coyle, 218413, Reuben Stivers
J. Daniel Cullers, 218848, John Culler
Robert Miller Cullers Jr., 218922, John Culler
Parry Malcolm Davenport, 218727,
Cornelius Davenport
Larry Micah Dicks, 218583, John Peter Corn
Daryl K. Dove, 218919, Johann Adam Bible Sr.
Matthew James Dove, 218263, Patrick Logan
Paxton John Duncan, 218920, George Helm
James Gregory Eanes, 218268, Edward Eanes
Patrick Steven Edrington, 218850, Augustin Simms
Strother Talbert Fulcher Jr., 218415,
Eliphaz Shelton
Alexander Prodomos Gilbert, 218186,
Richard Stubblefield

George Oscar Glavis, 218669, Isaac Smith
John Hall Griffith III, 218185, John Langdon
Ronald Bruce Hall, 218265, Shadrack Turner
John Roland Harvin Jr., 218924, Richard Harvin
Charles Chaz Willard Haywood, 218261,
George Adam Lonas
Dillon Scott Hess, 218267, David Morgan
Gannon David Irons, 218925, John Webster
Curtis Thomas Jackson, 218184, Augustine Leftwich
Daryl N. Jacobs, 218846, Jeremiah Jacobs
Adam Ebner Kelinsky, 218584, William Rolfe
Mark Ward Leviner, 218941, James Cain
Joseph Judson Leviner, 218940, James Cain
Thayer Long, 218854, John Maull
Roderick Campbell Mackler, 218923, John Curd

Robert James Murden, 218264, Jacob Lamb
Paul R. Nisson, 218847, John Bowles
Stephen Hugh Nugent, 218845, Edward Storey/Story
David Ellis Pendleton, 218416, James Johnston
James Roswell Poplar III, 218262, Tyler Baldwin
Craig Paul Shirley, 218849, Henry Cone
Dylan Wade Sparks, 218269, Ambrose Tomlinson
John McRae Stuckey Jr., 218921, John Taliaferro
Matthew Robert Van Horn, 218852, Thomas Mullikin
Thomas Hillary Van Horn, 218851, Thomas Mullikin
Michael Lawrence Van Horn, 218853, Thomas Mullikin
Benjamin Alexander Weimer Jr., 218115,
William Watkins

Daniel Lee Cain West, 218114, Thomas Stephens
Thomas Moore Wetsel, 218918, William Goode
Jonathan Michael Wyble, 218937, Henry Lohra/Lorah
David William Wyble Jr., 218939, Henry Lohra/Lorah
Brett Fredrick Wyble, 218938, Henry Lohra/Lorah

Washington (23)

Harvey Raymond Crowder, DVM, 218418,
Ebenezer Burnham
John Michael Emrick, 218187, David Gass
Richard Gennaro Evans, 218118,
Thomas Osborne/Osburn
Robert Carlton Franz, 218417, Henry Nearhoof
Peter Joseph Hale, 218119, Ivory Simmons
Stanley Scott James, 218120, Christian Shockey
Darwin Eugene Kampman, 218010, Samuel White
Daniel Eugene Kampman, 218009, Samuel White
John Harvey Klippert, 218121, George E. Dodson
Zachary Dean Klippert, 218124, George E. Dodson
Bryan Douglas Klippert, 218123, George E. Dodson
Andrew John Klippert, 218122, George E. Dodson
James Norman Mattis, 218426, Aaron Whitaker
Lewis Mariner Maudsley Jr., 218731, Moses Wallace
Ariah Robin McKee, 218730, Henry Harsh
Gregory Steven McKee, 218728, Henry Harsh
Jonah Orion McKee, 218729, Henry Harsh
Brian Eric McReynolds, 218419, James Lindsey
Robert Carl Wall, 218672, Thomas Reeves
Walter Paul Whittaker, 218117, William Ball
James Edward Whittaker, 218116, William Ball
August David Kastigar Zenk, 218671, Amos Thatcher
Jason Thomas Zenk, 218670, Amos Thatcher

West Virginia (13)

William Aaron Cross, USA, 218734, Richard Pendleton
Joshua Michael DeBolt, 218270, Philip Peter Baker
William Spencer Hill, 218733, Spencer Hill
Claude Renick Hill III, 218732, Spencer Hill
John Karl Miller, 218125, James Mahan
Kevin Andrew Pruitt, 218673, Richard Bailey
Michael McClellan Queen, 218674, Sotha Hickman
Richard Beall Snowden Jr., 218585, Francis Silver
Murhl Clyde Turley Sr., 218855, Samuel Henry
Murhl Clyde Turley Jr., 218856, Samuel Henry
Christopher Andrew Vincent, 218857, William Frum
Paul Joseph White, 218273, Peter McCune
George Harmon White, 218274, Peter McCune

Wisconsin (11)

Mark Tyler Bamman, 218424, Eleazer Fisk Sr.
George Alan Bamman, 218420, Eleazer Fisk Sr.
Christopher Jay Bamman, 218421, Eleazer Fisk Sr.
Alexander Grayson Bamman, 218422,
Eleazer Fisk Sr.
Paul Dean Bamman, 218423, Eleazer Fisk Sr.
Steven Lee Bultman, 218492,
Abial/Abiel Byall Easterbrooks
Charles Chester McCafferty Jr., 218272,
Nathaniel Barlow
Alexander William Michalski, 218493, Job Alvord
Joseph Michael Michalski, 218494, Job Alvord
Robert Welles Millett, 218271, Jonathan Millet
Donald Edward Parkinson, 218425, Peter Parkinson



Due to COVID-19, please call or email the contact prior to attending to ensure that the meeting is taking place.

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

ARIZONA

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

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

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

FLORIDA

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

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

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

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

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

☆ **Miami Chapter**, luncheon meetings at noon the 3rd Friday, South/Coral Gables Elks Lodge, 6304 S.W. 78th Street, South Miami. Special observances on Washington's birthday, 4th of July and Constitution Week. Visiting SARs and spouses welcome. Call Douglas H. Bridges, (305) 248-8996 or dougbridges@bellsouth.net.

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

☆ **Saramana Chapter** (Sarasota), 11:30 a.m. lunch meeting, third Saturday, October to May except fourth Saturday in April. All visitors welcome. Contact Doug, (941) 302-4746 or dougerbpro@gmail.com.

☆ **St. Lucie River Chapter**, 11 a.m. lunch, first Saturday, Oct.-May, Southern Pie and Cattle, 2583 S.E. Federal Highway (U.S. Route 1), Stuart, Fla. Call (772) 324-3141.

☆ **Villages Chapter** meets at 10 a.m. on the second Saturday of every month at the Captiva Recreation Center, 658 Pinellas Place, The Villages, Fla. 32162. For information, contact Jim Simpson at (772) 475-8925 or jim.simpson.sar@gmail.com.

☆ **Withlacoochee Chapter** meets at the Citrus Hills Golf and Country Club, 505 E. Hartford St., Hernando, Fla., at 10:30 a.m. on the second Saturday of each month, except June through August. Guests are

welcome. Contact David Hitchcock, (352) 428-0147, or visit www.withsar.org.

GEORGIA

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

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

ILLINOIS

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

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

KENTUCKY

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

MICHIGAN

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

NEBRASKA

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

OHIO

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

PENNSYLVANIA

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

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

TEXAS

☆ **Alexander Hamilton Chapter** meets on the 2nd Saturday every month at 11 a.m. at Mel's Lone Star Lanes, 1010 N. Austin Ave., Georgetown, TX. www.txssar.org/AlexanderHamilton. Frank Elrod,

President, (512) 931-2484. We meet at the Austin Women's Club in February and September.

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

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

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

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

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

☆ **Plano Chapter** meets monthly, first Tuesday at 6:45 p.m. at Outback Steakhouse, 1509 N. Central Expressway (northwest corner of 15th Street and State Hwy. 75.) Plano, TX. Visit www.planosar.org or call (972) 608-0082.

VIRGINIA

☆ **George Washington Chapter** meets at 11:30 a.m. on the second Saturday of every month (except June-August) at the Belle Haven Country Club, Alexandria. Lunch is \$35. Details and future speakers can be found at www.gwsar.org or by emailing Dave Thomas, drthomas2@comcast.net.

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

WASHINGTON

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

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

☆ **Seattle Chapter** 9 a.m. breakfast meeting at Robbs' 125th St. Grill, 12255 Aurora Ave. N., Seattle. Buffet \$25. Monthly, second Saturday except June, July and August. December WAA at Lakeview Cemetery, Seattle. Contact stuart.g.webber@gmail.com

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