

PELICAN



PATRIOT

A Semi-annual publication of the Louisiana Society Sons of the American Revolution Vol. 5, No. 1

Celebrating 127 years

Louisiana Society Sons of the American Revolution organized May 15, 1890



*Louisiana Society
Sons of the American Revolution*

President's Message

Compatriots,

Look forward to seeing you at the September 16th Board Meeting.

*LSSAR September 16, 2017
Agenda*

- 8:00-9:00 -- Registration and refreshments
- 9:00-12:00 -- Board of Directors business meeting
- 12:30-1:30 -- Lunch on your own, with suggested restaurants provided at meeting
- 2:00-3:00 -- Grave marking at St. Louis #1

Meeting will be held at the Round Table Club, 6330 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, LA

Registration fee \$35.00 —See Registration form next page.

Hope to see you there!

In Patriotic Service,
Henry Grace





George Washington and Pierre Georges Rousseau Chapters Louisiana Society Sons of the American Revolution

Registration for LASSAR Board of Directors Meeting Saturday September 16th, 2017

Compatriot's Name: _____

Spouse: _____

Ladies Auxiliary Member: Yes ___ No ___

Chapter Name: _____

Current Office: _____

\$35 Registration Fee to cover meeting room and refreshment expenses and Ice Breaker at the Whitney Hotel (610 Poydras St.) at 5:30 p.m. on Friday, Sept. 15th .

Send checks to LASSAR/Geo. Washington Chapter Treasurer, Jim Schneider at the following address:

Compatriot Jim Schneider
6930 Orleans Ave.
New Orleans, LA 70124

Paid: Date: Check # _____ Cash: _____

(Don't send cash through USPO system)

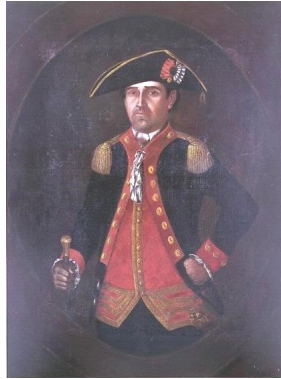
Need to make Hotel reservations by August 25th

To make your reservation at the Whitney Hotel click here:

<http://bookings.ihotelier.com/bookings.jsp?groupID=2017433&hotelID=96256>

Grave Marking Ceremony for Captain Pierre Georges Rousseau, Continental Navy

**b. June 3rd, 1751 in La Tremblade, France
d. August 8th, 1810 in New Orleans, LA**



**Sponsored by the Pierre Georges Rousseau
and George Washington Chapters,
Louisiana Sons of the American Revolution**

When: 2:00 PM on Saturday, 16 September 2017

**Where: At the St. Louis Cemetery, No. 1
425 Basin Street
New Orleans, LA**

Directions and Parking:

From I-10: Take Exit 235A from either I-10 E or I-10W. This will put you on Basin Street. Pass the Basin Street Station on the right and immediately take a right turn on St. Louis Street and follow it to the Basin Street Parking Lot. Parking is \$5 for 10 hours. The entrance to St. Louis Cemetery No. 1 is directly across St. Louis Street. There is only one entrance and the tomb is straight ahead and almost in the far right corner as you enter the cemetery.

From Downtown New Orleans (St. Charles Avenue): Take St. Charles Ave. west to Napoleon Avenue and turn right on it. Continue on Napoleon Avenue for .9 miles, then take a right on S. Claiborne Avenue. Continue on S. Claiborne Avenue (Rt. 90) for 1.1 miles. Keep left to continue on US-90 E/S Claiborne Ave. Use the left lane to merge onto I-10 E via the ramp to Slidell. Take exit 235A for Orleans Ave toward Vieux Carre. This will put you on Basin Street. Pass the Basin Street Station on the right and immediately take a right turn on St. Louis Street and follow it to the Basin Street Parking Lot. Parking is \$5 for 10 hours. The entrance to St. Louis Cemetery No. 1 is directly across St. Louis Street. There is only one entrance and the tomb is straight ahead and almost in the far right corner as you enter the cemetery. See Map on next page.

Map with Directions to St. Louis Cemetery #1



The Taking of Fort George

By Joe Perez

The taking of Fort George in British Pensacola was envisioned by Bernardo de Gálvez from the offset of his Gulf Coast Campaign. After capturing English forts at Manchac, Baton Rouge, Natchez and Mobile, Gálvez advanced to the Bay of Pensacola in 1781. "On the morning of March 18th, he boarded the *Gálveztown*, ran up a big rear-admiral's ensign, ordered a departing fifteen-gun salute, and set sail."¹ He sent a note to Captain Calvo, in charge of the rest of the fleet, that "whoever had honor and valor would follow him (Gálvez), for he was going in advance with the *Gálveztown* and remove fear"². Gálvez boldly declared that "I alone" (Yo Solo) will make the decision to go in. Gálvez ran the gauntlet and successfully entered the Bay of Pensacola. With the Spanish ships inside Pensacola Bay, and nearly 1,400 troops assembled, Gálvez then concentrated on his strategy for taking Fort George.



Map of the Bay of Pensacola, 1781

The town of Pensacola fronted the bay with Fort George nearby and more inland to the north. Gálvez could not attack Fort George from the bay without inflicting harm to the town, so he had to lay siege to the fort by land.

The issue of not harming the town was important to Gálvez as there were many noncombatant women, children and infirm in the town. In correspondence to British General Campbell, Gálvez demanded that non-military structures be spared from destruction. General Campbell agreed but, just as quickly, ordered the burning of a storehouse near the town. Gálvez was so infuriated at General Campbell's actions that he wrote to Campbell, "*I shall look on the burning of Pensacola with as much indifference as to see afterward its cruel incendiaries perish on its ashes.*"³ Gálvez said that if Pensacola is destroyed, it will be the fault of the British.

Fort George was a mighty structure near Pensacola. There were two smaller supplementary fortifications, called redoubts, that protected the fort. The smaller redoubt was three hundred yards north of the fort and was named the Prince of Wales Redoubt with the larger Queen Anne's Redoubt another three hundred yards north of that. The redoubts were armed with heavy artillery and Spanish troops would somehow have to get past the redoubts in order to take Fort George.



Painting by Augusto Ferrer-Dalmau

On the morning of March 22nd, Gálvez was pleased to see Colonel Ezpleta arriving with 925 troops, having marched all the way from Mobile. Gálvez had so much faith in Ezpleta that he ordered 500 additional troops, including all of the Grenadiers, to join Ezpleta's contingent. Gálvez also promoted Ezpleta to Major General. On March 23rd, sixteen ships from New Orleans arrived and entered the harbor. The forces of Gálvez kept increasing by the day and harbor. The forces of Galvez kept increasing by the day and had grown to 4,000 troops by the end of March. British troops were getting so nervous by the overwhelming number of Spanish troops that desertion began to be a problem for General Campbell.

In the course of the siege, the Spanish experienced a series of gains interspersed with setbacks. Gradually, Gálvez kept gaining ground and moving his troops closer to the redoubts. On April 12th, a fierce engagement took place. Gálvez had run to the most advanced battery to survey the scene and order a counterattack. In the process, "*a bullet struck him which pierced one of the fingers of his left hand and furrowed his abdomen.*"⁴ Gálvez was immediately taken away for medical treatment, leaving Ezpleta temporarily in charge of the Spanish forces. "*The British withdrew not realizing how close they had come to killing Gálvez.*"⁵

A 21-ship joint Spanish-French fleet arrived with reinforcements from Havana and Gálvez' army swelled to over 7,500 troops. The siege of Pensacola was getting drawn out and the French soldiers threatened to leave if progress was not made by May 8th. As fortune would have it, it was on that date, May 8th, that a shot from a Spanish howitzer landed near the powder magazine of the Queen's Redoubt resulting in a powerful explosion that immediately killed over 70 British soldiers. With a drummer's call to arms, Spanish troops furiously rushed in under heavy fire from the other British redoubt. The Spanish took the Queen's Redoubt and reinforced it, placing them too close for the British to defend Fort George. General Campbell had a drummer atop one of the fort's ramparts beat a chamade, which was the tune to request a cease fire and discuss the terms of surrender. Gálvez had finalized the taking of Fort George at Pensacola, the capital of British West Florida and sealed his fate as a hero of the American Revolution.

References:

- ¹ Robert H. Thonhoff, *The Texas Connection With The American Revolution*, Eakin Press 1981, p.36
- ² John Walton Caughey, *Bernardo de Gálvez in Louisiana 1776-1783*, Pelican Press 1991 edition, p.203, citing "Diario de Panzacola", p. 143.
- ³ N. Orwin Rush, *Battle of Pensacola*, Florida Classics Library 1981 (Reprint), p.63, citing Carlton Papers 30/55
- ⁴ Col. E.A. Montemayor, *Yo Solo*, Polyanthos Inc., 1978, p.20
- ⁵ Wesley S. Odom, *The Longest Siege of the American Revolution: Pensacola*, Wesley S. Odom 2009, p.77

Biographies of some Patriots of the American Revolution

Brief Introduction to American Revolution Patriot

Hans Jean Michel Jacob

(1734-1789)

By: Lewis Gregory Lindsly

Michel Jacob was a member of the Louisiana German Coast Militia under Captain Don Carlos Brazcauc (Brosseaux) and the overall command of Governor General Bernardo de Galvez during the American Revolution. It is well documented in Churchill's book and others that the German Coast Militia participated in the Battles of Baton Rouge and Bayou Manchac and the recently discovered 1778 Germ. Coast Militia list found by Judy Riffel provided the proof for individual patriots including "Miguel" Jacob.

Michel, as he appears in most records, was born in Schillersdorf, Alsace, Bas Rhin, France 09 Feb 1734 to Christian Jacob, who was also born in Alsace and Marguerite Mehl who was born in Alsace, France as well. The parents of Michel were married in Alsace 25 Sep 1732. He was their first child.

Michel married Eve Bridget Montz ca. 1760 in LA. She was born in Alsace, France. Michel and Bridget had at least five children, four girls and one boy. Marie, their second child, was born in Sep 1772. She is our lineal ancestor

Michel was our 6th Great Grandfather on our grandmother's maternal side.

Michel died at age 54 on 14 Jan 1789 in St. John the Baptist Parish. The St. John Parish court records indicate, at his death, he owned property consisting of a tract of land eight by forty arpents about 11.5 Leagues (35 miles) up the Mississippi from New Orleans on the Right Ascending bank, at that location on the River, south of and across the river from Edgard. He was likely buried at the St. John the Baptist Church, but his grave was likely taken by the Mississippi River

with the Poché Crevasse in 1821.

Edgard and the St. John the Baptist Church History

Edgard is a census-designated place (CDP) in and the parish seat of St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana, United States. The population was 2,637 at the 2000 census. It is part of the New Orleans–Metairie–Kenner Metropolitan Statistical Area. Edgard is part of the German Coast of Louisiana.

One of the parish's first communities and a social haunt of the privateer Jean Lafitte, Edgard has been the parish seat since 1848. Originally named St. John the Baptist for the church at its heart, Edgard was renamed in 1850 for its postmaster, Edgar Perret. Edgard's first St. John the Baptist Catholic Church (1772) was destroyed by the Poché Crevasse in 1821. Another church was soon erected. Unfortunately, in 1918 fire gutted the sacred building. A testament to the church's place in the community, the parishioners gave generously, and when the new church opened its doors, all debts had been paid.

Brief Introduction to American Revolution Patriot

George Kerner (1735-1795)

By: Lewis Gregory Lindsly

George Kerner was a member of the Louisiana German Coast Militia under Captain Don Carlos Brazcauc (Brosseaux) and the overall command of Governor General Bernardo de Galvez during the American Revolution. It is well documented in Churchill's book and others that the German Coast Militia participated in the Battles of Baton Rouge and Bayou Manchac and the recently discovered 1778 Germ. Coast Militia list found by Judy Riffel provided the proof for individual patriots including "Jorge Kenner".

George was born ca. 1735 in Konstanz, Baden-Wuerttemberg (wilt-end-beck), Germany. George married Marie Eve Jacob 15 Apr 1767 in Saint Charles Parish, LA. She was born in Ingwiller, Bas-Rhin, Alsace, France to Christian Jacob and Marguerite Mehl who were also born in Alsace. She was the sister of

another of our patriots, Michel Jacob.

George and Eve had at least ten children, seven girls and three boys. Their third daughter named after her mother, Marie Eve, was our lineal ancestor.

The patriot George Kerner was our sixth Great Grandfather on our grandmother's maternal side.

George was buried 07 Feb 1795 at age 60 at the St. John the Baptist Catholic Cemetery in Edgard. His grave was likely take by Mississippi River Poché Crevasse in 1821.

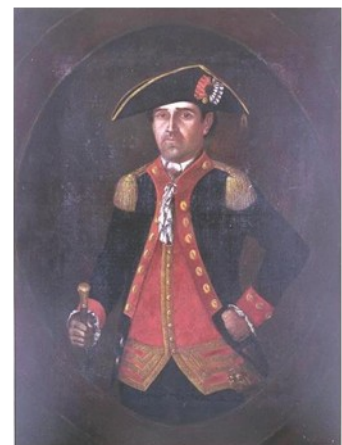
A property map of St. John Parish dated 1804-1812 indicates the widow Kerner owned property consisting of a tract of land in the area just south of Leonard Perilloux and directly south of Christian Jacob, Jr. her brother near Lions which is up the Mississippi from New Orleans on the Right Ascending bank at a location on the River across and up river of the St. John the Baptist church.

**Pierre George(s) Rousseau, Captain (LA)
1779 2nd in command aboard
Continental navy frigate: Morris & in early 1780 placed in com-
mand of the Spanish brigantine: Galvez-Town**

Submitted by James Edward Mitchell
Apr 30, 2017

Pierre George(s) Rousseau was recorded born on 3 June 1751, to a maritime family in La Tremblade province of Saintonge, France. His father, Pierre Georges Rousseau married Marie Eustelle Daniaud. Pierre George had two brothers, Pierre who died shortly following his birth in 1747 and Nicholas Pierre (1752-1824). Among his siblings were several recorded sisters, including Elizabeth Rousseau (1749- _) and Marie Anne (1754- _).

Source: *Rousseau: The Last Days of Spanish New Orleans* by Rayond J. Martinez published (2003) Pelican Publ. Co., Gretna, Louisiana (LA). The author, noted that researching letters and reports from the archives of Seville, and published by the American Historical Association (especially in the volume identified as *Spain in the Mississippi R. Valley*) produced a portrait of Pierre George Rousseau's valuable service rendered during the brilliant and successful Spanish Pensacola Campaign with allied American agent representatives, Irish born Oliver Pollock (1737-1823) and French native, Pierre George Rousseau.



An online search of Cemetery records at Saint Louis Cemetery Number 1, New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana produced a brief narrative about our subject's maritime father sailing to colonial American ports from (Philadelphia) Pennsylvania (PA), Charleston, South Carolina (SC) and the mouth of the Mississippi R. (1769) to New Orleans with his son, an early teen; source, <https://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=26134181>

Background: Following the (1763) *Treaty of Paris* the British with their navy, occupied Pensacola and Mobile after the defeat of France. Spanish Louisiana Governors –Alejandro O'Reilly and Colonel Don Luis de Unzaga (Dec 1769- Aug 1772) had before Gov. Galvez, permitted illicit trade for smuggled European goods with the British of West Florida.

[The census reflected that the population had more than doubled since Spain acquired the colony (France) in 1762 however, they did not officially take over the colony until 1766.] For the purpose of gaining strategic insight (and military intelligence) at West Florida relating to British occupational forces *east of the Mississippi River* at Bayou Manchac, Baton Rouge, Natchez and Mobile; Galvez ordered the Louisiana export duty be reduced to increase trade with British; source, *Louisiana: A Narrative History* by Edwin Adams Davis published (1960) printed by Morgan Industries, Inc., 3rd Edition Baton Rouge, Sep., 1970, see: Chapter 10 i.e., Campaigns -Baton Rouge, Bayou Manchac, Natchez, Mobile and Pensacola, pgs 109-119.

Logically, Oliver Pollock the Irish-American commercial shipping agent posted from PA to New Orleans and Havana between 1776-84 was introduced to young **Pierre George Rousseau** after **Don Bernardo de Galvez**, age 28 was ordered to Louisiana as the **Colonel of the Louisiana Rgt.** before being designated by King Carlos III as the 4th Spanish Governor. Gov. Galvez ordered census be completed within Louisiana before May, 1777. Galvez immediately utilized the Louisiana militia presence to scout West Florida and to exploit commercial ties with the British. Gov. Galvez by May, 1776 bargained and approved travel by American agents - *George Gibson and William Linn down the Mississippi R. to New Orleans, where, with the aid and support of Robert Morris and American revolutionary financier, **Oliver Pollock**, a New Orleans merchant, they purchased ten thousand (10,000) pounds of gunpowder from the New Orleans armory. The Virginia (VA) *Cmte of Safety authorized approval and payment for travel of Gibson and Linn, wrote, Edward F. Butler in his (2014) book: *GÁLVEZ: Spain – Our Forgotten Alley in the American Revolutionary War* printed by Southwest Historic Press, San Antonio, TX, pgs 29, 55, 63-65 and 195.

Raymond J. Martinez's *Rousseau: The Last Days of Spanish New Orleans*, see: pgs 8 – 9, above, produced a (translated, English language) *letter of accommodation* addressed and received by **Pierre George Rousseau** signed by Governor Bernardo de Galvez's uncle, **Joseph (José) de Galvez** a great favorite of King Carlos III of Spain, was Secretary of State and President of the Council of the Indies dated on 18 Aug 1781. The letter characterized Rousseau's zeal, bravery and distinguished naval military conduct during the course of his royal service from the period that Gen'l. Bdo de Galvez placed Rousseau in command of the brigantine "Galvez-Town", a part of the Spanish fleet that early 1780 –attacked Mobile, waging war as American allies against Great Britain.

After Rousseau's official discharge from royal service with Spain at Pensacola ending British control there, he returned to New Orleans to continue his mercantile business. On 2 Sep 1783, Rousseau married (**Marie Marguerite**) **Catherine Milhet** (1767-1829) at New Orleans, within the Holy Roman Catholic Orleans Parish Archdiocese. During 1790, Marie Marguerite Catherine and Pierre George(s) Rousseau became parents to a male heir, **Lawrence Rousseau**, (U.S. Naval) Commodore (1790-1866) see: Find A Grave Memorial# 110222424.

Pierre George(s) Rousseau died on Aug 8, 1810 -two (2) months after his 59th birthday, see: Find A Grave Memorial# 26134181 recorded 10 Apr 2008 by Thomas Edward Jacks, Pres. Gen'l. for the Gen'l. Society of the War of 1812. Rousseau's crypt is located near the French Quarter, aka Vieux Carré at Saint Louis Cemetery Number 1 at 400 Basin Street, New Orleans, LA; GPS Coordinates –Latitude: 29.95940 and Longitude: -90.07140. // Caveat: walk-in's are not permitted! // Visitors may only gain access through cemetery's locked gates accompanied by a licensed guide who has successfully applied with the Archdiocese.

Did you know!

SAR approves future Congress locations:

Houston, TX in 2018

Costa Mesa, CA in 2019

Norfolk or Richmond, VA in 2020

Washington State (possibly Seattle) in 2021

And, the 2026 Congress, honoring our nation's 250 birthday, will be in Philadelphia, PA

In case you can't remember:

New Applications: \$115.00 to NASSAR & \$19.00 to LASSAR; Family Plan (additional applications submitted at the same time and within three generations) NASSAR \$65, LASSAR \$19. NASSAR dues went up \$5 for 2016 and will apply for any applications submitted to national after Nov. 1, 2015

Supplemental: \$60.00 to NASSAR & \$7.00 to LASSAR – Family plan for supplemental: \$60.00 for first member and \$30.00 for other family member to NASSAR & \$7.00 to LASSAR

Note: National dues increased \$5 for 2016

FOR YOUR INFORMATION
SOME CHANGES IN THE SAR GENEALOGY POLICIES

There have been many changes in the SAR Genealogy Policies in the last couple of years. Some of these changes are noted below. The complete genealogy policies are located on the SAR website. C. Normand, LASSAR Registrar, December, 2016.

E-mail from Patty Riemann, SAR Genealogist, December 13, 2016:

Good morning, all,

This email is going out to all state point of contacts in an effort to address the challenges we have been facing, particularly this past year, with the processing of your Supplementals largely because of a decline in the quality of documentation received with the applications sent in for review.

First, I want to thank each and every one of you for your hard work in the field. It is not easy being in the 'middle' and being a volunteer position, it can be quite thankless at times, as well. However, rest assured we appreciate, so much, the effort you put into working with us and also with your local chapters and members. Much can be accomplished when we all work together.

Please feel free to share this information with your leadership, including chapter registrars, and most importantly, please disseminate this information to your local memberships so that all understand what is needed for us in headquarters, with limited staff, (one full-time, being myself, and one part time genealogist, Leslie Miller) to efficiently process your applications in a timely manner.

First, all of the Supplementals we receive are piggy-backing off of previous applications which have been approved through the years. An important policy to please review with your member base is SAR Policy #3.5004 entitled 'Documents Inadmissible in Evidence' as follows (located on our website):

Policy #3.5004 DOCUMENTS INADMISSIBLE IN EVIDENCE

"3.5004 Documents Inadmissible in Evidence. Documents that state beliefs or conclusions, but for which acceptable sources of the information cannot be determined, cannot be considered as evidence for establishing Revolutionary service, lineage or dates and places of birth, death, and marriage. Such documents include, but are not limited to:

* *Newspaper accounts* published well after lifetimes of the persons or events that are subjects of the account, unless sources that are admissible can be determined.

* ***Information added to transcripts*** or abstracts of vital records or tombstone inscriptions. This includes narrative added to or in lieu of posted tombstone photographs.

* ***Published accounts***, including family histories, local histories, biographical dictionaries, and newspaper articles which are not contemporary with the persons or events being reported, unless sources that are admissible can be determined. This includes, but is not limited to, accounts which relate family tradition or conclusions without presentation or citation of admissible evidence.

* ***Undocumented family trees*** and Genealogical Data Communications (GEDCOMS).

* ***Compilations of vital statistics drawing from inadmissible sources***, such as the International Genealogical Index (IGI) and the U.S. and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900.

* ***Pages printed from the SAR Patriot and Grave Search and DAR Genealogical Research System and similar summaries.***

* ***Unpublished transcriptions*** or abstracts of wills or other legal documents posted online.

* ***Unsupported information from prior applications.***

Please pay particular attention to the last bullet point above, 'Unsupported information from prior applications'.

What this means is that if we do not have a currently acceptable document per SAR policies somewhere onsite (either in our record files or sent with the supplemental for review) then we must stop the processing and a) 'look' for the documentation to try to assist the application and b) 'pend' the application if what is needed cannot be located.

A reminder: Prior to the mid 1970's when SAR headquarters moved from Washington D.C. to Louisville, Kentucky, little to 'no' documentation survived the move. In these cases, we are in a 'creation' mode as if the application is being submitted for the first time, needing proof of lineage and service.

Policy #5.4000 ADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE FOR PROOF OF LINEAGE

"5.4000 Admissible Evidence for Proof of Lineage. Lineage and dates and places of birth, death, and marriage must be proven by providing documentation that traces the source of information back to a person who had personal knowledge of the relationship or event, or an institutional source keeping records at the time, such as a government, church, or funeral home. Personal knowledge does not require that a person have been an eyewitness. For example, an ancestor did not remember his or her own birth, but usually had personal knowledge of the identity of his parents and siblings. Admissible sources can include, but are not limited to:

o ***Government records***, such as vital records, probate records, land records, sworn testimony.

- o **Church records**, including birth, baptism, death, marriage, and burial records. Pages which identify the clergy officiating at or recording the event should be included.
- o **Other institutional records**, such as records of hospitals, funeral homes, cemeteries, and other institutions contemporary with the event
- o **Newspaper accounts that are contemporary** with persons, relationships, and events reported, including obituaries, wedding announcements, birth notices, articles that are derived from personal knowledge or admissible sources can be determined. The name, location, and date of the newspaper must be provided, preferably with a copy of a page bearing that information in addition to a copy of the page bearing the pertinent information.
- o **Family records, including Bibles** and letters containing names, relationships, and dates of births, deaths, and marriages, provided that the author was in a position to have knowledge of the information in question. Copies of original records provide stronger evidence than transcripts or abstracts. For records from Bibles or other books, the title page bearing the date of publication should be provided. All pages of a letter or a record of relationships and dates and places of birth, death, and marriage should be provided, even those which pertain to people not the ancestors of the applicant. If information is available, the applicant should provide evidence and a written analysis as part of the documentation of who wrote the record, when it was written, and the provenance (of) the original record.
- o **Tombstone inscriptions**. Copies of inscriptions from tombstones erected in the time period of the death of the ancestor, with notation of the name and location of the cemetery, shall be accepted as evidence. Readable photographs are strongly preferred to transcriptions and abstracts.
- o **Affidavits of people having personal knowledge** of relationships or dates and places of birth, death, and marriage, or which provide such information and identify the sources who had such personal knowledge. Affidavits should not be submitted by an applicant to prove information about himself unless that information is unavailable in other admissible records, such as a discrepancy between the name of the applicant and a birth father in cases of adoption when records are sealed. In such cases written details about the unavailability are required and should be included in the sworn statement.
- o **Published books that provide transcripts**, abstracts, summaries or quotations of the above records, or information personally known to the author are admissible as evidence. The applicant is to provide a copy of the title page and date of publication, and any pages with pertinent information about sources, and headings that are relevant to understanding the evidence such as the title of a list that is transcribed. However, an applicant must submit copies of the source material rather than pages from a book that he or a member of his immediate family authored,
- o **DNA evidence can only be used as one element** of a genealogical proof argument that includes additional conventional proof of the lineage. Neither autosomal nor Y-DNA tests alone prove a descent from a specific individual. A DNA test can show with high probability that two individuals are related, but fail to determine whether the father was a particular individual, a sibling of that individual, or a cousin. In some cases, some parts of a document may be admissible while other parts are not."

The above documentation stated is what we, as genealogists, are in need of, either sent in with the applications or onsite, in order to process your applications in a timely manner. Both of these policies can be found on our website under the Genealogy heading.

Lastly, in our **APPLICATION PREPARATION MANUAL** on **page 23**, we find the following:

"SAR RECORD COPY - Provide the SAR number and the name of the patriot. Note: a copy of the SAR Record Copy is not needed (but largely appreciated) since the GenealogyStaff has access to it already. However, it may be required for use by the State and Chapter Registrars in the verification process."

"SAR RC 156801 - Samuel Hoard"

What we are receiving, for the most part, is the SAR member number with no patriot name listed (which requires us leafing through multiple supplementals either online or physically in our record file room, depending on the 'age' of the previous application/s, to ascertain which application to use - a huge time factor here just to prepare to review the application.)

As an FYI... We file by Patriot Name and Member number. I would ask for everyone to please adhere to the above instruction, even though this has not yet made its way into our policy manual. You can well imagine the time it takes to peruse every application to see which is most appropriate for use. Some of our members have scores of applications, a most timely endeavor.

In closing, I would like to say that we are here to serve you and please do not hesitate to contact us if we may be of any service to your or your membership. The processing of applications takes a team effort with all of us working together to ensure that our SAR policies are adhered to so that we may leave a quality and lasting legacy to those who will, undoubtedly, come after us.

Thank you for your attention and for your assistance and have a very Merry Christmas!

Best regards,
Patty

Patty Riemann
Supplemental Staff Genealogist
NSSAR
809 W. Main Street
Louisville, KY 40202
(502) 588-6137
<priemann@sar.org>

"It is indeed a desirable thing to be well descended but the glory belongs to our ancestors." - Plutarch

**HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE LASSAR STATE MEETING
APRIL 8, 2017**



Presentation of Colors



Winner of the State Essay Contest
Morgan Boggs
Attakapas Chapter



Winner of the State Orations Contest
Christiana Hubbell
Attakapas Chapter

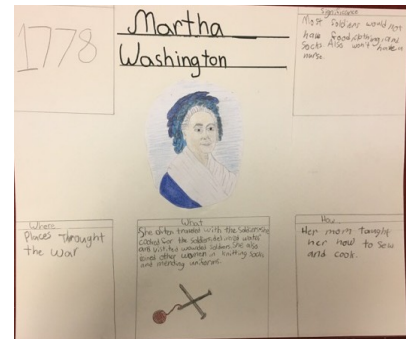


James Huey Chapter SAR placed a banner at the corner of Cypress Street (US Hwy 80) and Downing Pines Road in West Monroe to advertise the chapter. Shown L-R: Jim Miller, Ted Brode, Steve Ray, and Fred Hamilton.



James Huey Chapter Poster Contest

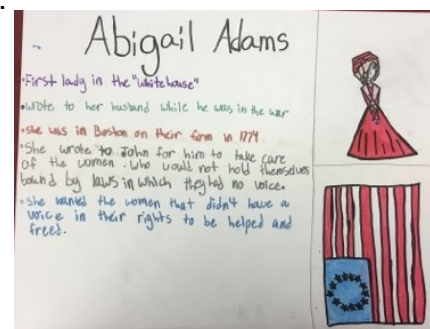
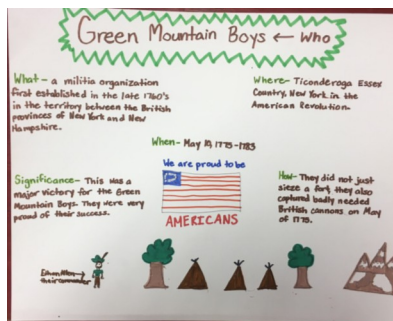
Awards were given to the 1st, & two 2nd place winners: L-R: Haley Lancaster, Ilena Sumrall, & Kendall Parker, students at Central Elementary School, Calhoun, LA.



Our two 2nd place winners

Our 1st place winner: Haley Lancaster won our state competition in April and her poster on the Green Mountain Boys will compete at the National Convention in July.

1st place winner





Members of the General Philemon Thomas Chapter, Baton Rouge, with new State President, Henry Grace and past State President, Bo Vets. Standing L-R: Henry Grace, A.D/ Riley, Director, Chris Aichee, State Secretary, Greg Lindsly,, Chapter President, Bo Vets, and Chris Normand, State Registrar.



James Huey Chapter members celebrated Memorial Day by placing a wreath and firing a salute in honor of James Huey. L-R: Jim Miller, Fred Hamilton, and Tec Brode.



The LASSAR approved the Silver Good Citizenship Medal for Richard Whynot of San Antonio at the January board meeting for his activities promoting Galvez and the Spanish Contributions to the American Revolution. Richard was scheduled to attend the GPT meeting in February; however, a medical problem developed and he had to cancel. He has been under treatment and was finally able to attend a Granaderos de Galvez meeting on June 7. At the meeting, Richard was planning to give a talk to the membership on his activities to promote Galvez. Stephen Rohrbough and Judge Butler then presented the SGCM to Richard which was a surprise.

*Patriot Grave Marking
of
Capt. Benjamin Kitchen
April 8, 2017
Rapides Cemetery, Rapides Parish, Pineville, Louisiana*

Biography by James E. "Jim" Mitchell

Benjamin Franklin Kitchen was born during 1763 at **Southampton County, Virginia (VA)**. His father was recorded as **James Kitchen**. A record search of www.fold3.com, proved his **Revolutionary War Pension Claim No. S31797**, filed at Allen Parish, Louisiana (LA); source, A. D. Hiller, Executive Asst. to the Administrator for the US Pension Office, WDC. The petitioner served at various intervals from his home within North Carolina (NC) until British Gen'l. Charles Earl Cornwallis surrendered his trenches and soldiers at the American Yorktown Victory on 19 Oct 1781.

Robert Hunter Pierson residence, 1927 Albert Street, Alexandria, LA submitted an inquiry on 17 Mar 1938 with the US Pension Office, WDC and was furnished Benjamin F. Kitchen's Pension Claim No. **S31797**. At age 13, Benjamin Kitchen mustered initially during Jan and/or Feb 1776 as a Whig militia Pvt. at **Edgecombe County / Halifax** (County formed 1758) in Capt. Wm. Brinkley's company of Col. Wm. Alston's 10th (NC) Rgt. Kitchen was elevated in rank from Lieut. to Captain during 1 Jul 1780, while enrolled in a [Nash County (formed 1777 from Edgecombe) (NC)] Militia Rgt., Troop of Horse commanded by Col Thomas Hunter.



In Apr 1776, the NC Provincial Congress appointed Thomas Hunter as a Major in the Edgecombe County (NC) Militia Rgt. He was promoted as a Lieut Col under Col James Clinch in Dec. 1777 in the newly formed Nash County Militia Rgt. Prior to the conclusion of the RevWar (1780) he was promoted to Second Colonel in the Nash County Militia Rgt. Thomas Hunter was a delegate to the Third Provincial Congress of Aug 1775 in Hillsborough and he died in 1788; source, http://www.carolana.com/NC/Revolution/patriot_leaders_nc_thomas_hunter.html

A review of Applications for Membership records of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) determined that **Robert Hunter Pierson**, born 25 Mar 1923, received an approved SAR National Member Number 60776 at the District of Columbia, and State Number 2308 on 5 Nov 1941, based upon his direct lineage bloodline to **Benjamin F. Kitchen (1763-1849)**. Pierson's approved, typed SAR Application for Membership dated in Nov 1941, furnished his Revolutionary War Soldier/Ancestor as (Capt) Benjamin Kitchen [1763-1857 (*sic*)] and his wife, **Mason Daniel**, no further information.

Pierson furnished Benjamin Kitchen and wife's children's names as follows: daughters, **Martha Kitchen** born 1794, who married **Pleasant Hunter**; and, **Harriet Kitchen**, no date of birth given, who married **Caesar Curry**; sons, **William Kitchen**, **Mason Kitchen**, and daughters, **Ann** and **Maria Kitchen**, and a son, **Benjamin (Franklin) Kitchen (Jr.)** [Pierson wrote] died of consumption contacted at (the battle of) New Orleans under Gen'l. (Andrew) Jackson, who served in the (Redstick) Creek War of 1813-1814.



Brent Morock, genealogist and a member of Enemund Meullion Central Louisiana (Cenla) Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) furnished two (2) separate Xeroxed copies for **War of 1812 Muster Cards** bearing the name, Benjamin F. Kitchen, (Jr.) Sergeant, **Hind's Bttn., Cavalry Mississippi (MS) Territory Volunteer Militia, Company Pay Roll for 5 months and 27 days between 2 Oct 1814 and 28 Mar, 1815 mustered in Capt James Kempes' (sic) Company of Dragoons, of the Mississippi Squadron commanded by Col Thomas Hinds.** The 2nd Muster Card with the name, Benjamin F. Kitchen, Sergeant was a **War of 1812** Company Muster Roll dated at New Orleans, LA on 28 Feb 1815 for a term of enlistment for 6 months within Hinds Bttn., Mississippi (MS) Territory Volunteer Militia Rgt.

Robert Hunter Pierson, the approved SAR applicant, listed a 2nd great-grandmother as **Martha Kitchen** born in 1794, above, a daughter of the Revolutionary War veteran **Benjamin (Franklin) Kitchen, Sr.**, and his wife, **Mason Daniel(s)**.



The applicant wrote that in 1809, **Martha Kitchen** married his 2nd great-grandfather, **Pleasant H. Hunter**, who was born in 1785 and died, 2 Nov 1830 (Alexandria, Rapides Parish, LA). Pleasant H. Hunter and his wife, Martha Kitchen's marriage produced the applicant's great-grandfather, **R. A. Hunter** born in 20 Dec 1812. He married **Sarah Jane Ford** on 10 Mar 1831, she was born on 9 Dec 1815 and their marriage produced the applicant's grandfather, **Robert P. Hunter** born on 18 May 1847. R. A. Hunter died on 5 Jul 1882. **Robert P. Hunter** married **Martha Louise Ran(s)dell** on 7 Jul 1870. She was born on 14 Sep 1846 and their marriage produced the applicant's mother, **Martha Louise Hunter**, born 3 Nov 1886, who married on 7 Jul 1903, **Clarence Pierson**, born on 16 July 1868. The applicant, **Robert Hunter Pierson** was born on 25 Mar 192, at Alexandria, Rapides Parish, LA, a son of **Clarence Pierson**,

born on 16 July 1868. The applicant, **Robert Hunter Pierson** was born on 25 Mar 192, at Alexandria, Rapides Parish, LA, a son of **Clarence Pierson**, and wife, **Martha Louise Hunter**.

Separately on Saturday, 8 Apr 2017 at the Grave Marking Ceremony hosted by the Enemund Meullion Chapter, SAR member Brent Morock furnished a paper entitled, *The Hunters of Bedford County, VA: Notes on the family of James Hunter, Regulator leader of NC, including fore bearers in PA, VA, NC, LA and TX*, by Walter Marvin Hunter and publ. by Polyanthos at Cottonport, Louisiana and Xeroxed at Alexandria Historical & Genealogical Library 503 Washington Street, Alexandria, LA 71301. *The Hunters*, page 206, identified Benjamin F. Kitchen's the first wife, as **Mason Daniel, whose will dated 1791, was on file at Halifax County, NC, formed from Edgecombe, 1758**) naming a daughter, Mason Kitchen. Page 209 of this work stated that **Benjamin's first wife, Mason Daniel** did not survive long after the couple re-located to LA. The "Mississippi Republican," 14 Nov **1820**, noted her **passing** with a notice: Departed this life on Thurs., 2nd (Nov) instant, at the family residence on Bayou Robert, Mrs. Mason Kitchen, consort of Maj. Benjamin Kitchen, in the **54th year of her age**.



A physical survey of the Rapides Cemetery, Pineville, Rapides Parish, LA was conducted by the writer, following a biographical presentation that was completed during the 2:00 PM Patriot Grave Marking Ceremony. Benjamin Franklin Kitchen, Sr.'s (1763-1849) table, stone crypt appeared inscribed, undecipherable, adjacent to three family table, stone crypts for "Sacred" -*Martha (Kitchen) Gray*, Benjamin Franklin Kitchen, Jr. and *Sacred To the Memory of Pleasant H. Hunter*. Several other Kitchen Family burial markers also were set within the family plot in a *straight line-of-sight*, 75 yards from the hand carved, lumber, sign entryway off, Hatti Street. This entryway sign is inscribed, "Rapides Cemetery, National Register of Historic Places." An ornate, iron fence, plot appears immediately to the rear of the Cemetery sign entryway, and in the distant view, *straight line-of-sight* appear two 150 year old Red Oak trees at the Benjamin Franklin Kitchen Family plot. The small, pillow style granite marker appeared inscribed, "*In Memory of Benjamin Kitchen 1763 – 22 April 1849 Revolutionary War Soldier Placed by Enemund Meullion Chapter Louisiana Sons of the American Revolution Dedicated 8 April 2017.*"

Kitchen's newly dedicated granite pillow marker appears photographed online at Find A Grave Memorial # 22613742, recorded 1 Nov 2007, at Latitude: 31.316068 and Longitude: -92.442083.

Biography published with permission of author



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Historian:	VACANT	
Genealogist:	James Jones (GAL)	jimjones09@gmail.com

LASSAR Chairman appointed for SAR Library.

Chris Achee of the General Philemon Thomas Chapter, LASSAR as our state point of contact for the NSSAR Genealogical Library. He will keep us informed of items of interest to our state society as well as being our advocate for the NSSAR Genealogical Library.

His contact is:

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If you have any news you'd like to have included in the next PELICAN PATRIOT, send it to Fred Hamilton at fredh@suddenlink.net .

Thanks!

ALEXANDRIA - Enemund Meullion Chapter
Patrick Ryan, Pres. – bunkie44@bellsouth.net
Brent Morock, Sec. – tegrecon@gmail.com
Website - <http://sites.google.com/site/emclassar>
Meets every other monthly at noon on 3rd Saturday, plus
October @ Copeland's Restaurant, Alexandria

BATON ROUGE - General Philemon Thomas Chapter
Greg Lindsly, Pres. – greglindsly@yahoo.com
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Monthly at noon at Baton Rouge Country Club, Baton Rouge

MANDEVILLE/COVINGTON -
Pierre Georges Rousseau Chapter
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Richard Dickey, MD, Sec./Treas. – finooo@charter.net
Meets April, September & December

Contact Chapter for more information

LAKE CHARLES - Oliver Pollock Chapter
Samuel Manuel, Pres. – sammanuel@peoplepc.com
Steve Carnahan, Sec. – Steve@carnahan.com
No regular meetings – Memorial Day Avenue of Flags
Contact Chapter for more information

LAFAYETTE – Attakapas Chapter
Michael S. O'Brien, Pres.. – msobaal@aol.com
Michael Lunsford, Sec. – michaellunsford@me.com
Meet Monthly, except March, June, July, & August on 3rd
Thursday @ Don's Seafood, Lafayette 6pm

MONROE - Benjamin Tennille Chapter
King Scott, MD, Pres. – kingscot@bayou.com
Marcel H. Bloch, Sec. – marcbud@comcast.net
Meets monthly at noon on 2nd Monday
@ Jade Garden Restaurant, Monroe

NATCHITOCHEs – Natchitoches Chapter
Charles "Sandy" McNeely, Pres. – colgrampaw@aol.com
Truman Maynard, Sec. – trumaynard@suddenlink.net
Monthly at noon on 3rd Saturday
@ Merci-Beaucoup Restaurant, Natchitoches

NEW ORLEANS - George Washington Chapter
Bradley T. Hayes, Pres. – bradley.t.hayes@usace.army.mil
Bradley Hayes, Jr, Sec. – bradley.t.hayes@usace.army.mil
Meets monthly @ 11:30 a.m. on 2nd ^t Wednesday at
two-tonys.com at 8536 Pontchartrain Blvd.
New Orleans, La phone 504-282-0801.

SHREVEPORT- Galvez Chapter
Richard Corbett, Pres. - riichard.corbett@caddosheriff.org
Thomas N. Williams, Sec. – tnewtwms@gmail.com
Meets monthly at 11:30 am on 3rd Tuesday
@ Shreveport Club, Shreveport

WEST MONROE - James Huey Chapter
Theodore H. Brode, Pres. – tbrode@comcast.net
Steve Ray, Sec.— Kermitt1141@aol.com
Meets monthly on 4th Tuesday (Except Dec. & Feb.)
@ BBQ West, West Monroe 7:00PM

&

Did You Know?

Louisiana Society Sons of the American
Revolution is in the NSSAR Southern District.
Other states in this District are: Alabama,
Mississippi, and Tennessee. Check out the
Southern District Webpage at [http://
www.tnssar.org/sd-sar.htm](http://www.tnssar.org/sd-sar.htm)

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Visit the LASSAR WEBSITE @ www.lassar.org



(Submitted by Various Sources)

He is engraved in stone in the National War Memorial in Washington , DC- back in a small alcove where very few people have seen it. For the WWII generation, this will bring back memories. For you younger folks, it's a bit of trivia that is a part of American history. Anyone born in 1913 to about 1950, is familiar with Kilroy. No one knew why he was so well known but everybody seemed to get into it. So who was Kilroy?

In 1946 the American Transit Association, through its radio program, "Speak to America ," sponsored a nationwide contest to find the real Kilroy, offering a prize of a real trolley car to the person who could prove himself to be the genuine article. Almost 40 men stepped forward to make that claim, but only James Kilroy from Halifax , Massachusetts , had evidence of his identity. "Kilroy" was a 46-year old shipyard worker during the war who worked as a checker at the Fore River Shipyard in Quincy. His job was to go around and check on the number of rivets completed. Riveters were on piecework and got paid by the rivet. He would count a block of rivets and put a check mark in semi-waxed lumber chalk, so the rivets wouldn't be counted twice. When Kilroy went off duty, the riveters would erase the mark. Later on, an off-shift inspector would come through and count the rivets a second time, resulting in double pay for the riveters.



One day Kilroy's boss called him into his office. The foreman was upset about all the wages being paid to riveters, and asked him to investigate. It was then he realized what had been going on. The tight spaces he had to crawl in to check the rivets didn't lend themselves to lugging around a paint can and brush, so Kilroy decided to stick with the waxy chalk. He continued to put his check mark on each job he inspected, but added 'KILROY WAS HERE' in king-sized letters next to the check, and eventually added the sketch of the chap with the long nose peering over the fence and that became part of the Kilroy message.

Once he did that, the riveters stopped trying to wipe away his marks. Ordinarily the rivets and chalk marks would have been covered up with paint. With the war on, however, ships were leaving the Quincy Yard so fast that there wasn't time to paint them. As a result, Kilroy's inspection "trademark" was seen by thousands of servicemen who boarded the troopships the yard produced.

His message apparently rang a bell with the servicemen, because they picked it up and spread it all over Europe and the South Pacific. Before war's end, "Kilroy" had been here, there, and everywhere on the long hauls to Berlin and Tokyo. To the troops outbound in those ships, however, he was a complete mystery; all they knew for sure was that someone named Kilroy had "been there first."



As a joke, U.S. servicemen began placing the graffiti wherever they landed, claiming it was already there when they arrived. Kilroy became the U.S. super-GI who had always "already been" wherever GIs went. It became a challenge to place the logo in the most unlikely places imaginable (it is said to be atop Mt. Everest, the Statue of Liberty, the underside of the Arc de Triomphe, and even scrawled in the dust on the moon).

As the war went on, the legend grew. Underwater demolition teams routinely sneaked ashore on Japanese-held islands in the Pacific to map the terrain for coming invasions by U.S. troops (and thus, presumably, were the first GI's there). On one occasion, however, they reported seeing enemy troops painting over the Kilroy logo! In 1945, an outhouse was built for the exclusive use of Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill at the Potsdam conference. Its' first occupant was Stalin, who emerged and asked his aide (in Russian), "Who is Kilroy?"



To help prove his authenticity in 1946, James Kilroy brought along officials from the shipyard and some of the riveters. He won the trolley car, which he gave to his nine children as a Christmas gift and set it up as a playhouse in the Kilroy yard in Halifax, Massachusetts.

And The Tradition Continues...EVEN Outside Osama Bin Laden's House!!!



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The 2017
Annual
Conference
of the
Sons of the
American
Revolution
held July
9-11, 2017
in
Louisville,
Kentucky.

Our
Louisiana
Delegates:
Jim Morock,
Tony Vets,
& Tony "Bo"
Vets, Jr.



During his 2014-2015 term of office, President General Lindsey Brock's goal was to collect biographies of the ancestors of SAR members. All of our patriot ancestors have rich histories and stories to tell. By compiling these biographies, SAR members are helping to honor their ancestors' contributions to the American Revolution. Over a thousand biographies have been collected to date.

To see an index of the biographies submitted:

Enter the [SAR Patriot & Grave Index](http://patriot.sar.org/fmi/iwp/cgi?-db=Grave%20Registry&-loadframes) (<http://patriot.sar.org/fmi/iwp/cgi?-db=Grave%20Registry&-loadframes>) and input "Index" in the box labeled "Full or Partial Surname" and then click the "Search" box.

A Patriot Index result with Ancestor #P-334038 will be displayed. Click on the "Read Biography" box in the lower left corner of the page to access the full listing of biographies to date in the database.

The available biographies are listed alphabetically by last name, with the P-xxxxxx number in the leftmost column. Users can then scroll through the listing of biographies entered.

To submit a biography of your patriot ancestor to the President General's project at SAR Headquarters, please contact [Mr. Doug Collins](mailto:Mr.DougCollins) or LASSAR Registrar Clifford Normand <CNormand2181@yahoo.com>.

Recent Articles on the Internet

This is an article by John Appleyard in the Pensacola News Journal published on April 29, 2017. Pensacola, Florida has as a slogan, "The City of Five Flags". Find out why at the address below. Spanish influence still part of City of Five Flags

<http://www.pnj.com/story/life/2017/04/29/appleyard-spanish-influence-still-part-city-five-flags/100999150/>

Bernardo de Galvez, a Spanish sailor?

This is an article about the city of Pensacola allotting from its budget "\$100,000 to build a statue of a Spanish sailor —Bernardo de Galvez — who defeated the British in 1781 in a battle in that city." What an interesting reference to our Spanish hero of the American Revolution. You can read the article at the following address: <http://www.tampabay.com/news/politics/stateroundup/state-budget-stuffed-with-local-projectsusf-center-water-taxis/2323010>

Evolution of Army uniforms woven into San Antonio history By Vincent T. Davis, Staff Writer May 10, 2017

This is an article about military uniforms at the museum in the Quadrangle at Fort Sam Houston. Museum Director Jaqueline Davis mentions our group in the interview. The article can be found at the address below. <http://www.expressnews>

Elizabeth [(Van Bergen) aka Bergan] an American spy

Submitted by James Edward Mitchell

January 25, 2017



James E. "Jim" Mitchell
Author

Background: Elizabeth [(Van Bergen) aka Bergan] an American Spy, a New York visitor to British prison ships in New York Harbor plotted and successfully freed (1778) hundreds of POWs. Her parents were Pieter (Petrus) van Bergen and wife, Christina recorded in the Baptism of their daughter Elisabetha, born on 13 Jan in the year 1734 within the Dutch Reformed Church Records; see, http://interactive.ancestry.com/6961/42037_647350_0322-00014?pid=199448&backurl=http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?_phsrc%3DUjA2366%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource%26usePUBJs%3Dtrue%26new%3D1%26rank%3D1%26msT%3D1%26gsfn%3Delizabeth%2

The above born female is also known as Elizabeth *Van Bergen* Cuyler, born on 8 Jan 1734 in New York. Her parents, above, were Pieter Van Bergen (1693-1778) and Christina Antonisse Costar/Koster (1700-1772).

A genealogical Van Bergen family history may be viewed attached herewith: http://interactive.ancestry.com/23632/dvm_GenMono005776-00568-0/891?backurl=http%3a%2f%2fsearch.ancestry.com%2fcgi-bin%2fsse.dll%3fgst%3d-6&ssrc=&backlabel=ReturnSearchResults&rc=1355,160,1533,214;1497,164,1802,225;583,445,938,508;928,452,1182,520

At age 38, Elizabeth *Van Bergen* married Hermanus Cuyler (1730-1794) on 22 Nov 1771 in New York. A search of New York (NY) Colonial (1767) Militia Muster Rolls determined Harmanus Cuyler enlisted 7 May 1767 in Capt Hendrick Roseboom's (NY) Militia company raised for Albany. The Cuyler family had a son John H. (aka Hermanus) Cuyler (1773-1821). His name was recorded at Court on 29 Dec 1814 in the Will and Probate Administration for Elizabeth Cuyler of the Town of Coxsackie in the County of Greene, New York. See: *New York, Wills and Probate Records, 1659-1999 for Elizabeth Cuyler, Greene County, New York, Letters of Administration, Vol A-F, 1804-48*; see, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8800/005512777_00090/4819505?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/83591200/person/30557782772/facts/citation/163658794801/edit/record

A historical nexus logically existed between the subject above, and a female only identified as 'Elizabeth Bergan' after the New York Campaign (1776-77) who volunteered to row over to the east bank of the East River near New York Harbor where British prison ship fleet was *shored* in the shallow waters from Hallets Point to the Long Island City mudflats and tidal bays (Wallabout Bay) now the site of the Brooklyn Navel Yard. After the Aug 27, 1776 defeat of Gen'l. George Washington's Continental army at Bushwick in Brooklyn and the British successful invasion of Lower Manhattan by mid - September, thousands of American prisoners were forced aboard derelict prison ships that were sunk in the East River meadowlands.

After, Gen'l Washington's forces were defeated at the battle of White Plains, Americans made their escape to Hackensack and later Princeton, New Jersey. British forces would occupy New York City with a uniformed British army for the remainder of the Revolutionary War, with their troops leaving only during Nov 1783.

For months at a time 'Elizabeth Bergan' with a small party were permitted access by a few British guards to administer the 'Faith' and to offer healing for sick and wounded American prisoners.

Bergan organized hundreds of hours of delivery of potable water, salt, even limited food stores shared by local donors and tavern owners to a number of prison ships in the vicinity of Wallabout Bay. Bergan's bible stories may have concealed her mission to assist the escape of American prisoners. By 1781 a British 200 Pound Sterling bounty was offered as a reward for Elizabeth Bergan as an accomplice in the escape of prisoners kept aboard the prison ship fleet.

For 7 years the British flattered themselves believing only they might maintain order in New York City..., America's 2nd largest city with a population of 30,000 with 400 taverns. During the final days of British evacuation; only 500 American prisoners were surrendered. This in part attested to a large number already freed in exchanges and the appalling number who died in captivity; most aboard British prison ships in the East River; see, *Washington: A Life by Ron Chernow, The Penguin Press, NY, Copyright 2010, pgs 450, 564-5*

Following Oct 1786, *Elizabeth Bergan's mystery* continued. An ink & quill statement (page 313) in Fold 3 states "that the Committees were informed reports of the Board of War of the 10th & 15th respecting the cases of *Elizabeth Bergan and Andrew Pepin report that until the further Order of Congress, the Treasurer of the United States be authorized and directed to pay to Elizabeth Bergan, by quarterly payments the sum of Twenty Pounds per annum from the 13th day of Jul last. That a Warrant issue on the Treasurer for Thirty pounds in favor of Andrew Pepin in part of his account.*" Approved 4 Aug (17)87. Source: www.fold3.com, see: <https://www.fold3.com/image/397274>

.U.S. President Wm. Taft in 1908 dedicated the Prison Ship Martyrs Monument called the Soldiers and Sailors Monument, an obelisk that stands 150 feet above Fort Greene Park on the former location of Fort Putnam. Buried beneath the monument was a crypt with bone fragments from all those excavated from Wallabout Bay, when the Revolutionary War ended and the American Navy Yard at Brooklyn was expanded.

Elizabeth [*Van Bergen* (aka Bergan)] Cuyler died on 4 Sep 1814 at Coxsackie Village, Greene County, New York.

Biography published with permission of author

Paul Revere makes his famous midnight ride

On this day in history, April 18, 1775, Paul Revere makes his famous midnight ride to warn the countryside that the British Regulars were coming. Revere was one of the most well-connected and trusted patriots of the inner circle of patriot leaders in Boston.

Patriots in Boston were constantly watching British movements and listening to their conversations surreptitiously. In the days leading up to the Battles of Lexington and Concord, the patriots became aware that a major movement was being planned. They did not know the exact date of the movement, or the target, but common sense told them that the patriot leaders, John Hancock and Samuel Adams, might be the target, as well as a large cache of weapons and ammunition being stored in Concord.

Two days before the 18th, Paul Revere was sent into the countryside to share the latest intelligence with rural patriot leaders. One stop he made was in Lexington, where Hancock and Adams were staying with the Reverend Jonas Clark, having fled Boston for their own safety. Revere warned them that a major action was planned for the near future and that they may be the target. After this, he went on to Concord and warned the citizens that the arms cache might be the target. The citizens quickly went about moving the supplies to other locations.

On the evening of April 18, Paul Revere received a message from Dr. Joseph Warren that his inside spy had informed him the action would take place the following day and the target was the arms at Concord. Revere immediately instructed Robert Newman to place a prearranged signal in the steeple of the Old North Church to inform the inhabitants of Charlestown that the British would be making their trek by sea and not by land – hence the phrase, "One if by land, two if by sea." Revere then crossed the Charles River in a boat, arrived in Charlestown and set off for Lexington on a borrowed horse.

On the way, Revere was discovered by a British patrol, but he escaped to the north and made a round-about ride to Lexington. He arrived in Lexington around 12:30 that night and informed Hancock, Adams and the local militia the British were coming. Revere was joined by William Dawes, another rider sent by Warren and Dr. Samuel Prescott as they rode on to Concord. Along the way, however, they ran into another British patrol that scattered the group. Prescott got away and rode on to Concord. Dawes got away, but fell off his horse and walked back to Lexington.

Revere was captured, a fact unknown to most Americans. He was ordered to divulge any information he had at gunpoint. He calmly told them that 500 Americans would be there with guns shortly. Just then, shots were heard from Lexington (it was actually the militia congregating). The shots spooked the soldiers and they rode off, leaving Revere behind with no horse. Revere then went back to Lexington, and helped get some belongings of Hancock out of the town and joined the Revolution.

On the morning of the 19th, the American Revolution would break out when the British soldiers marched into Lexington. Through the rest of the war, Revere would frequently be called on to deliver messages as far as New York and Philadelphia. He would also serve as a lieutenant colonel of artillery in the Massachusetts Militia and as Commander of Fort Independence in Boston Harbor.

<http://www.revolutionary-war-and-beyond.com>

Jack Manning
Historian General
National Society Sons of the American Revolution
www.sar.org

"War, like most other things, is a science to be acquired and perfected by diligence, by perseverance, by time, and by practice." —Alexander Hamilton (1787)

LASSAR Happenings 2017-2018

9/16/2017	LSSAR Board Meeting —New Orleans, LA
9/22/2017	General Philemon Thomas Constitution Week Banquet
9/24/2017 p.m.	Re-enactment of the Battle of Baton Rouge. Galvez Plaza, 2 Sponsored by Sons of the American Revolution & East Baton Rouge Public Library
9/28/2017	National Fall Leadership Meeting—Information TBA
January 2018	LSSAR Board Meeting, TBA
2/22/2018	National Spring Leadership Meeting—Information TBA
April 2018	LSSAR State Meeting, Baton Rouge, LA TBA



LSCAR News

Robert Lombardino, State President of LSCAR was elected to the office of National Vice President for the South Central Region.

He along with Cagle and Caroline Kaough served as representatives from the Louisiana Society.



Newly installed officers of LSCAR

Back Row: Caroline Kaough, 2nd Vice President; Cagle Kaough, State President Elect, Robert Lombardino, Honorary State President; Leah Swanstorm, 1st Vice President

Front Row: Allie Tarver, State Historian, Nicholas Tarver, State Registrar, and Olivia Foreman, State Treasurer



**APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP
AS A DIPLOMATE FELLOW of the
TEXAS GENEALOGICAL COLLEGE (Members receive a distinctive Certificate as a TGC Diplomatic Fellow)**

I, _____, hereby apply for membership as a **DIPLOMATE FELLOW** of the Texas Genealogical College. My contact information is as follows:

street address: _____

City: _____; **State** _____, **Zip**

Home phone: _____ **Cell phone** _____ **E-mail**

Face Book Page _____ **Web site**

I hereby certify that I have served for a minimum period of one year as the president or principal officer of

_____ **from** _____ **to** _____.

I certify that I also served as a national officer /trustee of

_____ **from** _____ **to** _____. **My title during that period was** _____.

As proof of my eligibility as at Diplomatic Fellow, I submit copies of the following:

Proof of service as State President/Governor/Regent:

Proof of service as a National Officer/Trustee:

Signature of Applicant: _____

Attached is my check for \$15.00 to cover administrative & certificate costs

Mail to

**Texas Genealogical College
PO Box 170
24165 IH-10
Suite 217-170
San Antonio, TX 78257**

**APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP
AS A Member of the
TEXAS GENEALOGICAL COLLEGE (TGC)**

I, _____, hereby apply for membership in the Texas Genealogical College. My contact information is as follows:

street address: _____

City: _____; State
_____, Zip _____

Home phone: _____ Cell phone _____ E
-mail _____

Face Book Page _____ Web site

I understand that there are no requirements for membership in the TGC except for payment of dues.

I belong to the following genealogical societies:

I am a member of the following lineage societies:

Attached is my check for my 2017 dues in the amount of \$25.00

Mail to
Texas Genealogical College
Private Mail Box 170
24165 IH-10
Suite 217-170
San Antonio, TX 78257



The Louisiana Society Sons of the American Revolution proudly presents the Louisiana Society State Medal, honoring cherished Patriot and esteemed leader, General Bernardo de Galvez, and his vital contributions, as well as those of Spain, to the War for Independence. The reverse side of the medal features one of General Galvez's victories at the Battle of Baton Rouge. Among other victories are those at Manchac, Natchez, Mobile, Pensacola and St. Louis. The medal may be purchased and worn by any active member of the SAR, not limited to the members of LASSAR, nor to the descendents of the Galvez Patriots. Only medal sets (large and mini medals) are being produced (after pre-order sales) @ \$40 per set (postage included).

Large Medal



(Shown in full color)

Mini Medal



*Note: Actual medal is **not** in color. Ribbon drape is the red Cross of Burgundy on white background. The medal is bronze-colored with 3-D figures and inscriptions.*

Note: Medals may be worn by pin mount or by bar mount.

(Detach bottom portion and mail with payment. **Please print clearly.**)

LASSAR Galvez Medal Order Form (pre-order sale)

Name: _____

NSSAR Member No.: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Phone: Home (____) _____

Work (____) _____ Cell (____) _____

Email Address: _____

Number of Medal Sets ordered: _____ (\$40 per set)

Total payment enclosed (postage included): _____

Please make check or money order payable to:

Enemund Meullion Chapter SAR

Mail order form with payment to:

James A. Morock, Sr. MD

3915 Maywood St.

Alexandria, LA 71302-2526

For more info call: (318) 442-5776

or email: jamkma@aol.com

SAR BERNARDO DE GALVEZ LARGE Medal

W/REGISTRATION MARKS ©



Medal Specifications

32 mm x 32 mm x 3 mm, Soft Enamel, 3-sides Polishing, and 3-sides Brushing

Ribbon Specifications

37 mm x 35 mm, Attachment - 2 long posts on metal plate

The dimension and size of both ribbon and medals to comply with the regulations prescribed by the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

SAR BERNARDO DE GALVEZ MINI Medal

W/REGISTRATION MARKS ®



Medal specifications

18 mm x 18 mm x 2 mm, Soft Enamel, 3 –sides Polishing, and 3-sides Brushing

Ribbon Specifications

17 mm x 35 mm, Attachment – 2 long posts on medal plate

The dimension and size of both ribbon and medals to comply with the regulations prescribed by the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT SAR MEMBERSHIP MEDAL



The Southern District SAR Membership Medal was approved, as submitted, by the 2015 SAR Medals and Awards committee at the Spring Leadership meeting in Louisville. The VPG will have medals for sale.

The Medal is available, without restriction, to any member of the Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and/or Tennessee societies. As planned, 100 medals were presold and ordered for production. Distribution will begin at the Southern District SAR Meeting at Congress. A new District Logo is a residual benefit.

Proceeds from the sale of the medal will support the Walter Buchanan “Buck” Meek Award Fund that recognizes the state society with the largest numerical increase of George Washington Endowment Fund members. Special thanks are extended to the District Logo/Emblem Committee who made this possible – Michael P. Schenk (MS), Chair, Thomas E. Jacks (LA), James K. Stone (TN), James (Jim) J. Thweatt (TN), Thomas Robert (Bob) Thomas (AL), and Michael (Mike) C. Wells (AL). Also, I am especially appreciative that the Valentine Sevier SAR Chapter and its Treasurer Cleo G. Hogan agreed to serve the Treasury role during initial medals sales.





*The Ladies Auxiliary of the
Louisiana Society Sons of the American*

For any additional information, please contact: Cheryl G. Morock 3915

As the Ladies Auxiliary enters its third year, I want to express my appreciation to all of you for your support. Together we have increased our membership, raised some serious funds for the LASSAR Youth Programs, and even had some fun along the way! I am very proud of our Ladies Auxiliary.

We currently have 54 members, 24 of whom have Lifetime Memberships. We have Chapter Representatives who will be responsible for communicating with the LASSAR Chapter President to identify new SAR members and to obtain their contact information so that we may invite their wives to join. Please continue your efforts to bring in new members.

The annual General Membership Meeting of the Ladies Auxiliary was held at the Hotel Bentley in Alexandria, LA on April 8. (see photo below) Thank you to those of you who were able to join us and share in the discussion. We appreciate your interest.

Elections were held for the 2017-2019 term. All four officers agreed to continue for another two years.

President Cheryl Morock
Vice-President Lynda Normand
Secretary Marlene Sawrie
Treasurer Karen Vets

The Silent Auction was bigger and better and quite a success! Thank you to all who procured something for the auction and to all who bid on the nice variety of items. We collected \$1244 from the auction alone! Thank you also to those who collected cash in lieu of an auction item. Chapter donations totaled \$505. Split the Pot brought in \$223.

It is never too early to start scouting auction items for next year. Please remember to ask your chapter to collect funds or to write a check from the budget to cover the cost of the auction items. You should not be expected to use personal funds for this.

We were able to present a check to LASSAR in the amount of \$2000 to supplement funding for Youth Programs at the state level. We are privileged to be a part of this worthwhile project. We are proud to support our young people as they become the leaders of tomorrow.

All are invited to attend the next Board of Directors Meeting in September. Stay tuned for details.

Yours in Patriotic Service,

Cheryl G. Morock
President, Ladies Auxiliary of the Louisiana Society Sons of the American Revolution



Front Row, Left to Right: Sarah Hayes, Mary Umholtz, Charlotte Romero, Karen Vets (Treasurer), Cheryl Morock (President), Rita Grant, Rachel Grace **Back Row:** Anne Mitchell, Martha Whitehead, Rosie Finical, Lynda Normand (Vice-President)), Katherine Hess, Marlene Sawrie (Secretary), Teresa Compton, Denise Lindsly, Jane Winston (Mississippi), Sandy Brent (Mississippi)



Ladies Auxiliary

of the

Louisiana Society

Sons of the American Revolution

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP



Name: _____

Street Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Telephone: _____

E-Mail: _____

Husbands Name: _____

SAR Member: _____

NSSAR Membership #: _____

Chapter: _____

Relationship: _____

Annual Dues - \$10.00

Life Member Dues - \$100.00

Amount Paid _____

Date: _____

Mail to:

Karen B. Vets

504 Oak St.

Colfax, LA 71417

Make checks payable to : Ladies Auxiliary - LASSAR