

PELICAN



PATRIOT

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Celebrating 128 years

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



*Louisiana Society
Sons of the American Revolution*

President's Message



Compatriots,

It is a great honor to serve the membership of the Louisiana Society as its president and I promise my best effort at this endeavor. Our Society was formed in the late 19th century and as of this writing we have 10 chapters located at all points of the compass in Louisiana. Our membership of 600 members come from every background - but in our case have that special Louisiana flavor - from the nationally well known French Cajun and Creole to the less well known who performed their service to the freedom of the United States under the flag of Spain. Our chapters are located in what we call "South" Louisiana where reside the descendants of those French and Spanish settlers and in "North" Louisiana (from which I hail,) perhaps better known as the "hill country" and home to the "American" settlers who came from the original 13 States in the westward migration. We all have in common a fierce love for our country's history and the blood, sweat and tears of our patriot ancestors.

The purpose of the SAR as stated in the constitution of the National organization (the NASSAR) is "... to promote and conduct educational, patriotic, historical, and civic activities, and to conduct programs that relate to the American Revolution and foster patriotism. We enjoy recognizing our veterans and other men and women who serve our communities. We are proud to recognize those individuals who properly fly the flag of the United States of America. We are pleased to recognize students in elementary, middle, and high school who make posters, do research and write essays relating to the American Revolution. Outstanding ROTC and JROTC cadets receive medals and certificates and Eagle Scouts can compete for scholarships." ...NASSAR

In Patriotic Service,

T. H. Brode III

LASSAR Fall Board Meeting, Sept. 22nd at the Wyndham Garden Hotel, 1801 W. Pinhook, Lafayette, LA

Richard Mc Allister, Col. Battalion of Minute Men chosen 29 Jul 1775,
for York County, Pennsylvania with David Grier as Maj.; SAR Patriot #:
P-245361 and DAR Ancestor #: A074412

Submitted by James E. Mitchell
February 24, 2018

Richard Mc Allister was born 5 Sep 1725 in West Pennsboro, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania (PA). His parents were Jean Mc Clure and Archibald Mc Allister, who died in 1768. His father, an early settler and farmer was buried in the Presbyterian Meeting House at Springs Graveyard mapped northwest of Carlisle, Cumberland County, PA.

Richard's physical build was athletic and his height was recorded as six feet three inches. **He married Mary Dill in 1748** and they settled prior to 1750 on an early sizable tract, considered to be within the jurisdiction of neighboring Maryland. Richard opened a general store that was enlarged with a family operated Inn that still stands, today, known as the *Richard McAllister Home*, Hanover, PA. [In 1763 Richard Mc Allister founded Hanover which, after the Mason and Dixon Survey of the boundaries, established the family land patent within Pennsylvania.] Richard became eminent within York County from his farming and business investment. He was commissioned a County Lieutenant for York during 1775.

Mary *Dill* Mc Allister and Richard's daughter **Elizabeth Mc Allister** born in 1761 married a cousin, John. She became noted locally for her work as a copyist but, regrettably died at age 35 on 27 Oct 1796. Her slab grave marker appears online at Mount Olivet Cemetery in York Co., PA. Also, a daughter was **Jean Mc Allister**, 1750 - 1834; **Nancy Mc Allister Hays**, 1760 – 1824; ***Sarah Mc Allister Orme**, 1765 – 1806; and, **Margaret Mc Allister**, 1767 – 1773.

Mc Allister sons were **Abdiel** born, 1752, a Revolutionary War Lieut., captured in the 1776 Quebec expedition and later, paroled. He returned home and to became a merchant and iron foundry owner and speculator in Continental Certificates. Abdiel died during 1792. **Archibald** born, 1756 was commissioned a Captain in the 8th Pennsylvania Rgt., and a successful farmer and storekeeper at York county; Londonderry Township, Lancaster; and, Fort Hunter on the Susquehanna River in Dauphin county, PA. **Matthew** born in 1758, re-settled as a merchant in Georgia at Savannah. He was grandfather to the renown (Samuel) Ward Mc Allister (1827-1895), arbiter of New York "Society" and the "Four Hundred." **Richard Mc Allister Jr.**, born in 1763. He re-settled to Baltimore, Maryland where his death was recorded during 1802. The youngest son was **Jesse Mc Allister**, born 1768 and, died on 15 Oct 1850.

During 1775, York County men were raised for defense purposes into militia companies, and these companies were consolidated into 5 bttns., to form a regt. of Minute Men. On 29 Jul 1775 the rgt. chose their Major, David Grier and Colonel. Col. Mc Allister was designated that same year as Colonel of the York County Association. He was a member of the General Committee (Cmte.) of Safety, 30 Mar 1776, and a member of the Cmte. of York Co. for the Provincial Conference held in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia on 18 Jun 1775.

Col. Richard Mc Allister's rgt. was ordered to join Gen'l. George Washington's Continental Army at Long Island as an **Independent Command** attached with **Brig Gen'l. James Ewing's Bgde. of Pennsylvania Flying Camp. After the battle of Long Island and the loss of Fort Washington at New York, N.Y., Col. Mc Allister's rgt., was noted as an Independent Command in the Orders of Battles at Trenton, 22 Dec 1776 and Princeton, 3 Jan 1777**; source, book entitled: *Trenton And Princeton 1776-77 Washington crosses the Delaware* by David Bonk for Osprey Publishing, Great Britain, Midland House, Oxford, UK and 443 Park Ave South, New York, NY 10016, USA, pgs 21 -22.

The Pennsylvania Archives, Series 2, Vol XIX (19) documented the Returns of Col. Richard McAllister's bttn. at Perth Amboy on 8 Oct 1776 and Trenton, NJ, on 1 Dec 1776.

A search of *Find A Grave Memorial# 20273462* revealed a color picture of the granite slab grave marker inscribed, "Richard Mc Allister, Esq. Founder of the Town of Hanover, who departed this Life on 7th of Sept 1795 Aged 70 Years." **The colonel's remains are interred at Mount Olivet Cemetery, 725 Baltimore St., Hanover, York Co., PA, 17331.**

An important side story to this biography exists! As the writer of the above biography, viewed the televised appraisal event of PBS "**Antiques Roadshow, Season 22, New Orleans, Louisiana, summer 2017, season 22**, an anonymous, male, a direct descendant was televised in possession of two, small, separate portraits approx., seven inches by five inches. Both portraits were identified upon the reverse of their painted Mahogany panels at Georgetown, Kentucky by the artist, E. F. Goddard dated after 1840.

Upon the reverse of one of the rare, beautiful portrait panels was a male identified as **Henry James Osborne born 19 Nov 1820 at Coosawhatchie, (koos-uh-HATCH-ee) Jasper Co., South Carolina (SC). The matching painted panel was identified as Osborne's wife, Susan Garrett born 7 Feb 1824 at Georgetown, KY.** An appraiser advised observers that both portrait panels given their provenance and

and history, particularly by Kentucky appraisers familiar with the 1840s artist, estimated the value of both inscribed portraits, over \$30,000.00 for insurance purposes.

A separate online search of SAR Approved Applications located, **Henry James Osborne**, 1820 – 1881, 2nd Generation ancestor for **grandson, Charles Dunlap Osbourne, SAR (Nat'l. Number) 50498 and Missouri Society (State Number) 623 approved** for membership on 7 Mar 1934. Charles' direct blood-line 3rd Generation ancestor was identified as **James Gunn Henry Osborne** 1796 – 1820, died at Savannah, Georgia. He married **Eliza Mc Allister Orme** at Hanover, PA at age 22 during 1817. Their marriage produced **Henry James Osborne** in 1820 at Coosawhatchie, SC prior to Eliza's death in 1873.

John Orme born 1763, died 1824, married **Sarah Mc Allister Orme** in 1785. She was a 4th Generation ancestor born in 1765, died 1806. **Sarah's parents, as the reader might guess, were Colonel Richard Mc Allister and his wife, Jean McClure.**

Hurricane and Hardship The Taking of Fort Charlotte

By Joe Perez

By 1780, well into the American Revolution, the British were becoming increasingly fearful of a young Spanish upstart by the name of Bernardo de Gálvez. In the previous year, Gálvez had forced the surrender of three British forts....all in one month! After capturing forts at Manchac, Baton Rouge and Natchez, his troops were filled with confidence. However, Gálvez would soon find out that his campaign to rout the British completely out of the Gulf Coast was not going to be so easy.

His next target was mighty Fort Charlotte at Mobile. Gálvez knew he could not take it with the complement of soldiers he had at the time. He would need reinforcements from Havana. Gálvez requested seven thousand troops for his plan to capture Mobile and subsequently Pensacola. *But further modifications of the plan were necessary almost at once.*¹ On August 17, 1779, Gálvez had written his letter to Havana requesting additional troops. He and his men were eager to continue their campaign against the British and celebrate more victories. But Gálvez' plan was altered by the forces of nature. On August 18th, the day after sending his letter to Havana, a devastating hurricane slammed into New Orleans prompting Gálvez to write another letter to Havana, on the 19th, asking for even more troops than the number in his original request. However, officials were reluctant to send the necessary number of troops so as not to deplete the soldiers needed to guard the numerous prisoners in Havana.

Gálvez had to deal with the setback of a hurricane and now his request for more troops was being refused. He knew he had a solid plan to fight the British but now he was having to also fight his superiors in Cuba. The reluctance of Havana to send troops was finally overcome when officials there agreed to send 567 soldiers of the Navarra Regiment to aid Gálvez. In January of 1780, just three years after assuming the position of Governor of Louisiana, Gálvez sailed from New Orleans with a contingent of 754 men including Spanish soldiers, militia, free blacks, slaves and others. About a week later, they were joined by Continental (American) Marines under the command of Captain William Pickles with a crew of 58 men.

Gálvez was finally on his way toward Mobile to execute the capture of Fort Charlotte. But bad fortune cast its ugly shadow upon him once again. On February 6th, a violent storm scattered his contingent of ships. Fortunately, by the ninth, the fleet was able to join together at the mouth of Mobile Bay.



Fort Charlotte

However, things did not get any easier. While attempting to enter the bay, seven ships went aground and suffered the loss of supplies and artillery. In a rare moment of doubtfulness, Gálvez considered abandoning his plan and retreating with his nearly 800 men back to New Orleans by land. But in customary Gálvez fashion, he stayed the course and had his men using wood from the wrecked ships to make ladders so they could scale the walls of Fort Charlotte. The Spaniard's good fortune continued when the promised reinforcements from Havana arrived at the mouth of the bay on February twentieth, bringing his fighting force to about 1,200 men. From then until the end of the month, Gálvez fired cannons upon the British as cover while establishing a camp a mile from the fort.

On March 1st, Gálvez and Captain Elias Durnford, the British Commander of Fort Charlotte, began corresponding in a manner that is lost to the ages among adversaries. Officers and gentlemen both, they extended cordialities and exchanged gifts. Gálvez pleaded with Durnford to surrender to his superior force and Durnford refused to do so out of a sense of honor. Durnford sent Gálvez wine, mutton and fresh bread while Gálvez returned the favor by sending Durnford wine, fruit, corn cakes and Havana cigars. So cordial was their correspondence that Gálvez offered to attack the fort from a side that would spare the nearby town from the ravages of war if the British would not burn houses near the fort to establish batteries. While their messages were polite and honorable, even in their disagreements, both men knew that, ultimately, they must achieve their goals of victory at all costs.

Even before Gálvez had entered the bay, Durnford had sent a letter to General Campbell in Pensacola to send reinforcements and Campbell responded with a compromise to send help. Thus, Durnford's plan was simply to hold off Gálvez until additional British forces arrived from Pensacola. Gálvez was aware of this and planned to hasten the capture of the fort. The race was on. After all of the struggles to get this far,

could Gálvez force the surrender of Fort Charlotte before General Campbell arrived with his British troops from Pensacola?

Gálvez had a frigate anchored outside the bay on the lookout for any British ships coming from Pensacola and he sent parties to scout the territory for any British land troops. The Spanish soldiers immediately began building fascines, digging trenches and erecting a battery in preparation for the storming of the fort. This work was done under heavy bombardment from the British

On March 11th, scouting parties returned to let Gálvez know that about 500 British soldiers from Pensacola were in the region and closing in. Gálvez had to hurry if he was to be victorious in this battle. By March 12th, the Spaniards commanded a battery with nine cannons, ready to release a barrage of firepower upon the fort. Gálvez unleashed the cannons, which were effective, however, the British responded with their cannons in equal measure. Throughout a lively exchange, Gálvez could see that his cannons were hitting their target and inflicting heavy damages to the fort. However, Fort Charlotte was heavily equipped and whenever a British cannon was taken out of service, it was immediately replaced with another cannon. The battle continued throughout the day and the Spanish were slowly pounding the fort into submission. There was simply far too much damage done to the walls and it appeared that British reinforcements would not arrive in time to save the day. *At sundown, the British sent out a white flag of truce asking for a cease-fire until terms of surrender might be arranged.*² Durnford tried to delay discussion on the terms of surrender, hoping that reinforcements would arrive and the capitulation could be reversed. Gálvez was well aware of the tactic and gave the British commander only four hours to finalize the terms. General Campbell from Pensacola had gotten within thirty miles of Mobile with over a thousand troops and heavy artillery but quick decisions by Gálvez and the perseverance of the Spanish troops resulted in another victory for Gálvez against the British during the American Revolution. As a result of this victory, Gálvez was promoted to Field Marshal and placed in command of all Spanish military operations in America.



U.S. postage stamp, 1980

¹ John Walton Caughey, 1991, *Bernardo de Gálvez in Louisiana 1776-1783*, Third Printing, Pelican Publishing Company, p. 172

² Robert H. Thonhoff, 1981, *The Texas Connection with the American Revolution*, Eakin Press, p.33

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RECOVERED MEMORIES: SPAIN, NEW ORLEANS AND THE SUPPORT FOR THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Louisiana State Museum in New Orleans April 20 – July 8, 2018

By Robert Gray Freeland



The exhibit showcases Spain's support for the American colonies prior to and during the Revolutionary War, as well as notable Spanish figures whose lives impacted the emerging new country. New Orleans and Louisiana were part of the Spanish Empire from 1762 to 1803. Under Bernardo de Galvez, the 4th Spanish Governor, Louisiana troops defeated the British troops in the Mississippi River Valley and the Gulf of Mexico, effectively eliminating their threat from the flanks of the 13 American Colonies. Louisiana militias comprised of French and Spanish Creoles, the Islenos from the Canary Islands and the Free People of Color all served under Governor Galvez during the battles of Baton Rouge, Mobile and Pensacola.

The exhibit takes the visitor on a chronological journey of Spanish-American relations, beginning with Spain's own Age of Enlightenment during the reign of Charles III through the times of European and American revolutions to the technological advancements at the turn of the 20th century. In addition to historical documents and works of art, also on display will be clothing of the period, musical instruments, maps of colonial America, among many other historical pieces. The exhibit has been organized by Iberdrola of Spain in association with the Louisiana State Museum.

Highlights from Spain include important works from noted Spanish painters such as Francisco de Goya, Luis Paret, Joaquín Sorolla and Ignacio Zuloaga; original portraits of Spanish colonial Louisiana governors Antonio de Ulloa and Bernardo de Gálvez, that have never before been shown out of the country; the original British flag captured upon their defeat at the Battle of Baton Rouge in 1779; period clothing including an ensemble worn by 18th century Spanish diplomat Diego de Gardoqui; naval models; and other historic artifacts and documents

Entrance fees for this special exhibit will be \$12 per person for adults, \$10 per person for students (age 7-18), seniors (age 62 and over), military personnel, and free for children age six and under.

The Friends of the Cabildo, the volunteer organization of the Louisiana State Museum, have developed a series of programs to support the exhibit. For ongoing details, please see the website. www.friendsofthecabildo.org

These include a Member Opening; Sunday April 22 3:00-6:00pm; Lectures at The New Orleans Jazz Museum in the Old US Mint Building, 400 Esplanade Av.: April 5: Spanish Colonial Louisiana, May 9: Spanish Colonial Music, June 25 Spanish Colonial Fashion. Other themes will be developed during the life of the exhibit.

The Friends of the Cabildo's "Speakers Bureau Program" will include presentations at schools and association membership meetings. In addition, Walking Tours in the "Spanish" French Quarter as well as docent led tours of the exhibit. If your organization is interested these can be arranged by calling the Friends directly at 504-524-9118. The 1850 House Museum Store at 523 At. Ann St. in the LowerPontalba Building will sell catalogues on the exhibit as well as books and other items related to Louisiana's Spanish heritage.

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THE SPANISH MILLED DOLLAR

BY JOE PEREZ

1775, the Continental Congress issued paper currency to finance the Revolutionary War. However, this currency quickly lost its value due to a lack of solid backing and because it was susceptible to counterfeiting. This currency's devaluation gave rise to the term "not worth a Continental". While the Continental Dollar was not worth much, one could still use a Spanish Silver Dollar, which became the most widely used coin in the American colonies. These coins were minted in Mexico and Peru where there were many silver mines.



In 1789, the United States Treasury Department was founded to issue currency for our country, still in its infancy. Prior to that time, the Continental Congress had rejected the British Sterling as our national currency and instead adopted Spanish currency as the

basis of our monetary system. Although American paper currency was printed in the United States, it was backed up by the Spanish Milled Dollar. The United States one dollar bill shown above has the wording, *“This bill entitles the bearer to receive one Spanish Milled Dollar or the value thereof in gold or silver according to a resolution of Congress passed at Philadelphia November 29, 1775.”*

So, exactly what was a Spanish Milled Dollar? It was a one-ounce silver coin worth eight reales and it had a grooved, or milled edge, instead of a smooth edge. If a silver coin had a smooth edge, people could shave the edge just enough to be unnoticeable. After enough shavings, one could have enough silver to trade for goods and services. Milled (or grooved) edges made this dishonest act noticeable and rendered the shaved coin undesirable.



The Spanish Milled Dollar was often cut into pieces. It was cut in half to create two fifty-cent pieces; cut into four pieces to create four quarters and cut into eight pieces, which became known as Pieces of Eight. That term has been widely used in movies about pirates, since much of their plunder was from Spanish galleons carrying the silver dollars. Each one of the eight pieces was valued at twelve and a half cents and each piece was also called a bit. If something cost twenty-five cents, it was said to be worth two bits. Since all eight pieces equaled a dollar, one can see where the old cheer came from: “Two bits, four bits, six bits a dollar”. These are just a few interesting facts about the Spanish Milled Dollar and its role in the United States of America.

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Highlights from the 2018 State Meeting Baton Rouge, Louisiana April 21st



Winner of the Louisiana Society Sons of the American Revolution Enhanced JROTC Award is Imani Jefferson, a student at Bogalusa High School. Here with her mother is Rodney McKelroy of Pierre Georges Rousseau Chapter presenting her award.



Winner of the Louisiana Society Sons of the American Revolution George S. & Stella M. Knight Essay Contest is Mary Elizabeth Barrow, a student at West Feliciana High School. Her speech entitled "The Pen and the Press". Presenting her award is John McKay of General Philemon Thomas Chapter and State President, Henry Grace.



The State Society had 2 entries for the American Elementary School Poster Contest. The Winner was from the Attakapas Chapter with his poster entitled "The Battle of Saratoga". His poster will be taken to the National meeting in Houston, TX in July. Second place went to George Washington Chapter. Our state poster winner won NATIONAL!! More information about this in the next issue of the Pelican Patriot.



Austin Wayne Shelby, of Troop 49 from Emmanuel Baptist Church, Alexandria, LA was the winner of the Arthur M. & Berdena King Eagle Scout Award. Presenting the award is Bob Hess of the Attakapas Chapter.

*Highlights from the Banquet
at the State Meeting in Baton Rouge, April 21, 2018*





*Grave Marking of Jean Marie Batiste Armant Sr. (1755-1829)
at the St. James Cemetery , St. James, Louisiana
held 21 Apr 2018.*



Clifford Normand reading the special proclamation of St. James for Parish President Timmy Russell making 21 April 2018 Jean Baptiste Marie Armant Day to those assembled.



Lynda Normand John James Audubon DAR member and wife of State Resistor Clifford Normand. Henry Grace, LaSSAR outgoing President and the LaSSAR Color Guard.



Wreath laid by Lynda Normand (see above) and Denise Lindsly the wife of Greg Lindsly General Philemon Thomas Chapter both representing the John James Audubon Chapter of DAR and the LaSSAR Ladies Aux.



Wreath laid by George Washington Chapter



John E. McCutchen TNSSAR James Madison Chapter and President 2011-2012



Wreath laid by General Philemon Thomas Chapter



Wreath laid by James Huey Chapter



Southern District Wreath laid by Tony Vets



Wreath laid by Tennessee State Society



Members of the Louisiana Society Sons of the American Revolution at the Wreath Laying Ceremony and the Color Guard retiring the colors.



Jean Marie Baptiste Armant 1755-1828

My 5th great-uncle

Biography by: Glen Armand

Jean's story begins in Acadia (Nova Scotia). His father Joseph Marie Armant, a French soldier stationed at Port Royal in 1748-49, met and married Cecile Normand of Quebec July 3rd 1749 in Quebec at the Basilique Notre Dame.

Jean Baptiste, the fifth child of Joseph and Cecile was born and baptized September 22, 1755 in Louisbourg. His god parents were Jean Lessene and Marguerite Lessene.

Joseph Marie Armant, Cecile Normand and their seven children born in Louisbourg were expelled with other Acadians during the French and Indian War around 1758-59. The route of their journey to Louisiana is unclear however they are chronicled as residents of Point Coupee Post in early April of 1766.

Jean's family settled here at Point Coupee Post. His father Joseph formed a partnership with Jean Baptiste Tournoir as a Negociant or Trader.

In late December 1768 or early January of 1769, Jean's mother Cecile Normand died. She was interred at Point Coupee Post. His sister Angelique married Jean Louis Riche and his sister Magdelene married Gabriel Lamathe both on the same day, January 31, 1769. His oldest sister Marie Josephthe married Joseph Lamathe (brother of Gabriel) on May 12, 1769.

Jean's father Joseph Marie, a well-known and respected Merchant repositioned himself to Natchitoches Post around 1773-74. Joseph's four sons Louis Laurent, Gabriel, Jean Baptiste and Joseph Henry followed him to Natchitoches Post.

On September 14, 1775 Jean's widowed father Joseph Marie Armant married Marie Therese Legros at Point Coupee and moved her to his new home in Natchitoches.

Joseph Marie and second wife Marie Therese Legros would have seven children in Natchitoches.

In 1777 Jean Baptiste Armant met Natchitoches native Marie Felicite Dupain. Their first child Jean Baptiste Jr. was born February 18, 1778. Jean and Felicite were married June 30, 1778 in Natchitoches. (*Marriage of Jean Baptiste Armant, a native of Louisburg, bishopric of Quebec, legitimate son of Joseph Marie Armant and Cecelia Normand ... and ... Maria Felicity Dupain, native of this parish, legitimate daughter of Pierre Manuel Victor Dupain and Jeanne Catherine Algorge. 3 bans. Witnesses: Senor Dartigaux, Senor Pavie, Senor Metoyer, Senor St. Anne, Senor Prudhomme, Pierre Dupain.*)

Jean's second child Marie Therese Armant was born February 10, 1779 and lived twelve days.

Jean Baptiste and his brother Louis both served in the Natchitoches Militia and are listed in the Revolutionary War roster of September 1, 1780, Jean as an infantryman and Louis as Under Brigadier.

Jean Baptiste is again listed in the January 1, 1782 roll call of Natchitoches Militia and is listed as Infantryman.

Around 1790 Jean Baptiste, his wife Felicite, his son Jean Baptiste Jr. and his recently widowed Father-in-law Pierre Emmanuel Victor Dupain left Natchitoches and traveled back to Point Coupee for a short stay eventually stopping at Les Cote Des Allemandes (Vacherie, La.) starting a new life here as a planter. In 1803 when Louisiana claimed Statehood, Jean Baptiste Armant and his Father-in-law Pierre Dupain filed the 21st and 22nd land claims in the Eastern District of the Orleans territory for several thousand acres.

On September 27, 1797 Jean Baptiste Armant, Jr. married Rose Carmelite Cantrelle, daughter of Michel Cantrelle, Commandant of the St. James Post.

Jean Baptiste Armant Sr. was a well-respected member of the community and served on the first Grand Jury impaneled in St. James Parish on July 8, 1805.

On October 19, 1808 Jean Baptiste Armant, Sr. transferred his entire estate valued at 50,000 dollars (12,000 acres, equipment and personnel) to his son Jean Baptiste, Jr., Colonel of the Sixth Regiment, St. James Parish Militia.



Armant Plantation was located just north of present day Laura Plantation in Vacherie. The main house was built in 1793 and survived until being razed in 1969.



Glenn Armand, 5th Great Nephew of Jean Baptiste Armant and author of this biography

In 1814 Jean Baptiste, Sr. was appointed sub-tutor to Michel Cantrelle, Jr. and his son Jean Baptiste Jr. was appointed administrator for the estate of Michel Cantrelle (his father-in-law).

Jean's father Joseph Marie Armant of Metz, France died February 19, 1815 at his home in Natchitoches. He was buried February 20, 1815. It is thought he lies in the family cemetery on the Old River plantation of his first-born son in Natchitoches, Jean Baptiste Armant (Feb.19,1788-Oct. 9, 1851).

Marie Felicite Dupain, Jean Baptiste Armant Sr.'s wife died sometime before August 1818. Jean Marie Baptist Armant, Sr. died October 6, 1828. He was buried at St. James Cemetery, St. James, La. (*Jean Marie Armant, age 73 native of Louisbourg in Isle royal buried 7 October 1828.*)



Sons of the American Revolution Grave Marker placed at the grave of Jean Baptiste Armant on April 21, 2018 as part of their Annual State Meeting in Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Family Notes:

Jean Baptiste Armant's older brother Joseph Henry is listed as a soldier in the War of 1812. He evidently survived the war as he married Julienne Holoway in 1833 fathering one child Suzette in Avoyelles Parish.

His oldest sister Marie Josephte Armant died November 19, 1769 six months after her marriage to Gabriel Lamathe at Point Coupee Post.

His older sister Angelique Armant who married Jean Louis Riche of Point Coupee died May 17, 1793.

His older Sister Marie Magdalene Armant widow of decd. Gabriel Lamathe, married second Nicolas Colin Lacour. They had twelve children living at Point Coupee Post. She was widowed a second time in 1797 and lived until her death in 1812.

His brother Louis Gabriel is thought to have died around or before 1815.

His brother Louis Laurent died in October 1828 at Point Coupee Post.



Jean Baptiste Armant Sr.'s grandson Jean Seraphin, third child of Jean Baptiste Armant, Jr. and Rose Carmelite Cantrelle served in the Louisiana House of Representatives from St. Jacques Parish 1834-36 and was appointed State Senator for the St. James District serving under Governor Isaac Johnson in 1841-42. In 1844 Jean Seraphin Armant was appointed to Adjutant General of the Louisiana National Guard by Governor Alexandre Mouton serving in this capacity until 1859. His home, Crescent Plantation was located three miles south of Laura Plantation. General Jean S. Armant died August 5, 1859.

The seventh child of Jean S. Armant and Marie Louise Amelie Fuselier of St. Martin Parish was Ludger Leopold born June 10, 1853. Leopold at age fourteen, attended and graduated from the prestigious Georgetown University in Washington, DC in 1855. He returned to enroll in the University of New Orleans to study Law graduating in 1858. He opened a Law Practice with his brother-in-law Pierre Emile Legendre in 1858.

Leopold Armant served in the Louisiana Legislature 1859-63.

In 1862 Leopold organized the "*Chasseurs St. Jacques*" St. James Rifles and was elected Lieutenant. They would soon join the newly formed 18th Regiment participating in the Battle of Shiloh.

Léopold L. Armant, Soldier and Gentleman:

June 10, 1835-April 08, 1864

*Biography by:
Silas T. Grisamore, fellow soldier*

Léopold Armant was a native of St. James Parish and had all the advantages of education and culture that wealth could bestow upon him. He was one of the most efficient lieutenants in the 18th Regiment and soon became popular in the command both as an accomplished officer and as an agreeable, social gentleman. The young lieutenant first became conspicuous in March 1862. Our regiment was stationed on picket duty in front of Corinth, at which point the army that fought the battle of Shiloh was then in process of organization, and encamped near Monterey, some five miles from Pittsburg Landing. Federal forces were being debarked at this landing and placed in position in the forests between that point and Shiloh Church. Col. Alfred Mouton desired to obtain some accurate information of the movement of the Federal forces, their position, and probable strength. He summoned Lt. Armant, requested him to make an investigation and to procure and requisite information.

Although their mission was fraught with danger requiring boldness, tact, and audacity to accomplish, the young officer accepted the duty assigned him without a moment's hesitation. The following night, using the screen that darkness afforded him in the dense woods amid which the hostile troops were encamped, he approached sufficiently near the Federal lines to hear the soldiers talking, and by climbing in the trees, obtained, by the dim light of camp fires that were visible, a fair enumeration of the number of regiments that had debarked at Pittsburg Landing and had been placed in position, and at the dawn of day stood at the door of the tent of his commander ready to render to his chief a satisfactory report of his nocturnal feat. For this gallant, daring, and successful deed, he was officially thanked in special orders read to the regiment at dress parade.

This at once gave prestige to the youthful lieutenant as a bold, reliable, and gallant officer. Lieutenant Armant passed unhurt through two day's fighting at Shiloh which proved so disastrous to the 18th Regiment. He was at all times in his position gallantly leading his men through those bloody days and faithfully performing all duties incumbent upon him as an officer and soldier.

At Corinth in April 1862, a reorganization of the companies took place under the government at Richmond. Lieutenant Armant was elected captain of his company and in May 1862, at the reorganization of the field officers, Roman was elected colonel, Bush Lieutenant colonel, and Armant major. For gallant services at Shiloh, Col. Mouton had been appointed brigadier general and was at home in Attakapas, chafing under the sufferings of disease that kept him in the rear. The sufferings of the Confederate army

at Corinth in 1862, the sick mess and privation to which they were subject, require no repetition here. They are incredibly impressed upon the memory of the half and embash; sick and scantily clothed troops who remained to the end and made the long, weary, and hungry retreat to Tupelo. Ill health had forced Col. Roman to offer his resignation, and having the same accepted, he bid farewell to the soldiers to whom he had endeared himself by his urbanity, dignity, and kindness amid and left the command regretted by both rank and file. On July 15, 1862, Lieutenant Col. Bush received the acceptance of his resignation, which he had forwarded to army headquarters for reasons similar to those given by Col. Roman. He immediately left the command at Tupelo and came over to the Trans and Embash; Mississippi Department. These resignations it was supposed, made by promotion, Major Armant a colonel, and Capt. William Mouton major.

In August 1862 the 18th Regiment received orders to remove to Pollard, Alabama. My duties require me to travel across the mountains of Alabama to Chattanooga at which point General Bragg was organizing his army and putting it on the march into Kentucky. On my arrival at Pollard in September 1862, I learned that the Confederate government refused to sanction the promotion of field officers as above mentioned and had directed that an election should be held to fill the vacancies, the election then taking place. Absent for more than a month, I was surprised at this order. An effort was being made to elect Major William Mouton in place of Armant. I, at once, visited the colonel to ascertain the facts. I inquired whether he was aware that he had opposition. He replied he was. I then asked if he was a candidate for the colonelcy. His answer was " that he was not; that if his brother officers saw proper to select him as their colonel he would accept the position with thanks and gratitude, but that he had not sought the vote of any officer nor did he propose to do so." His manner and his language impressed me very favorably. Leaving his tent, I went to the polling booth and cast my vote for him. He was elected by a handsome majority. In October, orders required us to move the Trans-Mississippi, our first halt being in New Iberia. The regiment was delighted to find themselves once more under the immediate command of their beloved colonel... now brigadier general... Alfred Mouton, who was commander in chief of all the forces in the Attakapas country. On his staff were our former lieutenant colonel, Bush, as chief of staff and Lieutenant Watts as aide de camp. Headquarters were soon removed to Thibodaux. The Federal forces were reported to be moving down the bayou from Donaldsonville. Colonel Mouton was afflicted with rheumatism and was compelled to place the troops on the west side of the Lafourche under the command of Colonel Armant.

The Confederates, consisting of the 18th Louisiana and Crescent regiments of infantry, badly armed, less than 400 men, and Ralston's Battery were in the woods at Georgia Landing awaiting an attack on October 27. The Federals were descending on the opposite side of the bayou but crossed three or four regiments over about two miles above. The Confederates were placed in line behind the fence along Winn's road, which led to the Texas Brusly. Bayou Lafourche was on the flank and an impenetrable swamp on the other, so that the impending battle would be a square one, face to face, no room being found for strategy.

The Federal regiments moved down in echelon, partly concealed by fences and high roads, exercising great caution, deferring their attack for some time. The engagement lasted about six hours. The ammunition of the battery was finally exhausted and Captain Ralston wounded, when order was given to retreat. Colonel McPheeters, of the Crescent Regiment, was killed and some 10 or 12 men fell in the engagement, while about 100 men were held prisoners. Weitzel was in command of the Federal troops. When he ascertained that such a small force had kept him in check almost an entire day, he complimented the prisoners on their gallantry and paroled all on file on their own parole of honor.

Colonel Armant was conspicuous throughout the engagement, encouraging the men and leading them into the fight. Falling back to Labadieville, he collected his scattered forces, and, in charge of the rear, he kept the enemy at bay until they had safely reached Morgan City and encamped on the opposite bank of Berwick Bay. In the campaign on the Teche which followed and the fights at Bisland, the colonel always was found at the head of his regiment and bore himself gallantly whenever occasion presented. In the long marches which the 18th Regiment made in northern Louisiana, Colonel Armant accompanied his men, sharing with them the privations and sufferings to which were subject.

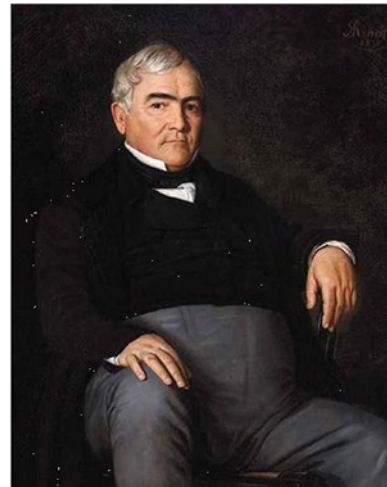
Finally, the retreat toward Shreveport before Bank's army was made. At Mansfield, on April 8, 1864, the collision took place which sent the Federals to the rear covered in defeat and disgrace. On this morning, Colonel Armant's Regiment was placed on the extreme left of the infantry forces. He was ordered to hold back one half of his regiment as a reserve. When the command to charge rang out along the Confederate line, instead of remaining with his reserve troops, he left them in the command of Lt. Col. Collins and went into the fight with that vim and soldierly pride that he never exhibited when in danger was to be encountered. The gallantry of that heroic charge and the tenacity with which he held their position formed one of the brightest places of the War of Secession. Like leaves before the chilling blasts of the autumn winds, the men on both sides fell before the prowess of their adversaries. The Federals finally yielded and abandoned their position to their victorious foes. But the victory, however brilliant, was gained at a fearful sacrifice. Mouton, Beard, Clack, Walker, Armant, Canfield, Beaty, Lavery, Martin, and many other heroes went down that fearful charge, adding another wreath to the Confederate escutcheon and sealed it with their life's blood. In the thickest of the fight, Armant's horse was shot from under him. At the same moment, his color bearer went down; Armant rushed forward and, seizing the flag, received his death wound while gallantly waving the flag in the shower of bullets in which he was placed. When last seen alive, he was prostrate, trying to hold up his flag and bidding defiance to his destroyers, thus closed the life of a true patriot, a heroic soldier, and a noble man.

Colonel Armant was generally a strict disciplinarian, although there were occasions in which he did not enforce all his orders with the promptness a superior officer should exhibit. One of his peculiarities was that of those who were his most intimate friends socially, were subjected to the most rigid discipline. He was ambitious

and yearned to win honor and fame upon the field. No danger was shirked; no opportunity of meeting the enemy was lost. He could have remained honorably with his reserves in Mansfield but declined to do so and accompanied his soldiers into that bloody battle action with a hero's martial spirit and a heart bounding with a laudable desire to win renown. Socially, Colonel Armant was pleasant, genial, and agreeable. He was possessed of good conversational powers that had been polished by study and travel afforded him by his grandfather, Jean Baptiste Armant, a very successful sugar cane planter and plantation owner in St. James Parish, his father, General Jean Seraphin Armant's success in business and life, and an education at the prestigious Georgetown University, and later at the University of Louisiana. To all he was affable and kind, firm in his decisions, honest in his dealings with other men. He occupied his leisure with any literature that could be had. During the afternoon before the Battle of Mansfield was fought, I called upon the colonel to get some papers signed in his tent, in which I found him reading. After my business had been conducted we conversed together for some time speculating upon the probable prospect of a fight before the army reached Shreveport, which would be in a few days. As I rose to leave, the colonel said to me, "Major, we are going to have a bloody battle for many days; I owe one of my officers... naming him... \$800 dollars. There is several months' salary due me. If I should fall, I desire you to collect that amount of money and pay it over to him.

His looks and language impressed me deeply, and the idea that he had a presentiment of his fate was firmly fixed in my mind. Colonel Armant's remains were interred on the topmost height of the Mansfield Cemetery, side by side with Mouton, Martin, Beatty, Walker, and others who gave up their lives on that fatal day. Subsequently, loving family friends have transported the remains of Colonel Léopold Armant to his family cemetery in St. James Parish to rest beside his ancestors, as well as the family of General Alfred Mouton, placing him to rest by his family in Lafayette Louisiana.

Léopold's picture below and his sword were proudly displayed in the Louisiana State Museum, The Cabildo in New Orleans, until they were tragically lost in the 1988 fire that destroyed most of the museum. At the time of his death Colonel Léopold Armant was engaged to marry the granddaughter of Valcour Aime (his neighbor). Léopold's fiancée (Anna Fortier) never fully recovered from her loss expiring in New Orleans unmarried on January 21, 1930 age eighty-eight.



LASSAR Happenings 2018

Sept; 17, 2018	Constitution Day
Sept . 22, 2018	LASSAR Fall Board Meeting, Wyndham Garden Hotel, 1801 W. Pinhook, Lafayette, LA
Fall 2018	Grave Marking of Revolutionary War Soldier Francois Paul Bossier, American Cemetery, Natchitoches, LA
Nov. 11, 2018	Veteran's Day
January 2018	LASSAR Winter Board Meeting, Baton Rouge, LA
April 5-6, 2019	LASSAR State Meeting, Hilton Garden Inn, West Monroe, LA
June 14, 2019	Flag Day

Did you know!

SAR approves future Congress locations:

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

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

Note: National dues increased \$5 for 2016

RECENT ARTICLES ON THE INTERNET FROM VALLEY STAR

Spanish Soldiers Helped Too — From June 21, 2018

https://www.valleymorningstar.com/news/letters_to_the_editor/spanish-soldiers-helpedtoo/article_940ee838-7631-11e8-9fc6-a3c53948e9b1.html

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

Email #41 to State Points of Contact.

4 July 2018

This day let us remember the contributions of our ancestors to the creation of this nation, and resolve what we will do to sustain the principles upon which it was established.

Genealogy Training Material Posted. There is now a section on the SAR website, Portable Digital Materials (<https://sar.org/portable-digital-materials>), with over a dozen links to files for genealogy and application-preparation training are located. I strongly encourage you to forward this information to all of your chapter registrars and anyone in your state society who is active in recruiting new members and preparing applications. You may even consider posting the link on your state society website. Many of the documents were prepared by Staff Genealogist Denise Hall and include talking points from seminars presented at Leadership Meetings. The newest file is a tutorial for correctly printing SAR electronic applications. I strongly recommend that those who prepare electronic applications take advantage of this tutorial.

Graves Registration Corrections. To correct graves registrations, the information should be sent to the Patriot Records Committee by email at patriotgraves@sar.org . Please click on the link Patriot Grave and Biographies Report and complete the attached Word document as a cover for the documentation. Staff genealogists are responsible for corrections that involve SAR applications, not graves registrations.

Revolutionary Service and Religious Convictions. Religious convictions prevented some from supporting the Revolution in ways that many others did. One of the most common was a conviction against bearing arms. Some could not swear an oath and as consequence would not swear allegiance to their state. The Revolutionary law makers were surprisingly sympathetic to religious convictions they did not personally share. In Maryland, Quakers, Dunkers, and Mennonites could and some did affirm, rather than swear, allegiance to the state. Justices, by law, recorded their names on lists distinct from lists of those who swore allegiance. Of course, some truly did not support the Revolution for religious reasons and would not affirm allegiance. There are several kinds of service that were performed by some members of these denominations.

Providing supplies. Supplies were often pressed into service. Even a person who could not with good conscience provide supplies voluntarily to support the war would receive a voucher paying for supplies that were seized. SAR typically recognizes that an action as evidence of service rather than speculate about the motive for the action.

Affirming or swearing allegiance. Some who would not bear arms would none the less swear allegiance. As noted above, Maryland permitted to be affirmed rather than sworn.

Caring for the sick and wounded soldiers.

Payment of taxes. Although some would not pay taxes that supported the War, others did, especially if the tax also supported non-military activities.

The queue. New applications are being reviewed about 6 weeks after they are received and supplemental applications about 12 ½ weeks after they are received.

I have very much enjoyed serving as Genealogist General for the last four years. During this time the SAR has moved forward in recognizing additional Revolutionary services based on well-established past precedents and has provided members with information about where evidence of service can be found. It has been exciting and rewarding to be part of this. Thank you for the opportunity.

Information from our State Registrar

Listing of Sacramental Records for each parish in the Archdiocese.

<https://archives.arch-no.org/holdings>

Address and contact information for each parish.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

[List of churches in the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New Orleans](#)

List of churches in the Roman
Catholic Archdiocese of New ...

Catholic Arch-



This is a list of churches in the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New Orleans. The archdiocese encompasses 8 civil parishes in Louisiana: Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. Tammany, and Washington.

en.wikipedia.org

[Sacramental Register Holdings | Archdiocese of New Orleans](#)

Sacramental Registers Located at the Archdiocesan Archives .

The following is a list of the Office of Archives

archives.arch-no.org

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President:	Ted Brode (JH)	tbrode@comcast.net
1st VP:	Bradley Hayes (GW)	bthayesesq@gmail.com
2nd VP:	Ted Roberts (GAL)	
3rd VP:	John Francois (ATT)	jfrancois1@earthlink.net
Secretary:	Tony Vets (NAT)	tonyvets@bellsouth.net
Asst. Sec:	Chris Achee (GPT)	c.w.achee@gmail.com
Treasurer:	James Schneider (GW)	jamestschneider@gmail.com
Chaplain:	Rev. Ken Domingue (ATT)	kendom70515y@uahool.com
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Surgeon:	James Morock, Sr. M.D. (EM)	jamkma@aol.com
Registrar:	Clifford Normand (GPT)	CNormand2181@yahoo.com
Historian:	Allen Ebard (GAL)	
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:

Christopher Achee

38244 Mindi Ct.

Gonzales, LA. 70737-6086

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c.w.achee@gmail.com

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Bob Hess (ATT)	robert.hess@lusfiber.net
Jerry Haynes (OP)	jerrhayn@yahoo.com
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Henry Grace (GPT)	hgrace3566@aol.com

National Trustees from the Southern District:

Trustee: Tony L Vets, II (EM)	bogator1228@aol.com
Alt. Trustee : Ted Brode (JH)	tbrode@comcast.net

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
K. Michael Sawrie, Pres. – mike.sawrie@yahoo.com
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
Christopher W. Achee, Pres. – c.w.achee@gmail.com
Greg Lindsly, Sec. – greglindsly@yahoo.com
Website - www.sarbr.com
1st Thursday of each month at noon at Baton Rouge Country
Club, Baton Rouge, except July.

MANDEVILLE/COVINGTON -
Pierre Georges Rousseau Chapter
Joel R. Whitehead, Pres. – joel@jwhiteheadassociaes.com
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 Lunsford, Pres.. – michaellunsford@me.com
Art Schafer, Sec. – aschafer7@aol.com
Meet Monthly, except March, May, June, & July on 3rd
Wednesday @ the Petroleum Club, Lafayette

LASSAR's Pelican Patriot
William F. "Fred" Hamilton, Editor
1711 Broadway Ave
Ruston LA 71270
Email: fredh@suddenlink.net
Phone: 318-255-1946 (home)

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. – bthayesesq@gmail.com
Pat Dye, Sec. – bthayesesq@gmail.com
Meets monthly @ 11:30 a.m. on 2nd ^t Wednesday at
Porter & Luke's Restaurant in Old Metairie. Facebook:
<https://www.facebook.com/georgewashingtonchapterLASAR/>

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.)

&

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)

Visit the LASSAR WEBSITE @ www.lassar.org



The Annual Meeting of the Ladies Auxiliary was held on April 21, 2018, in Baton Rouge. We welcomed four new members: Alayne Bonnette (Enemund Meullion), Phyllis Brode (James Huey), Louise Ganucheau (Attakapas - not present) and Beth O'Brien (Attakapas). The present membership count stands at 52.

We set the details for marketing the two beautiful Colonial Flag Samplers, cross-stitched by Anne Mitchell (James Huey). It was decided to raffle the red and the blue separately at \$10 per chance. Tickets will be sold at the September and January Board Meetings and at the Annual Meeting in April. Tickets may also be purchased from the following Chapter Representatives:

Alexandria --- Cheryl Morock

Baton Rouge --- Sarah Grace Brooks, Denise Lindsly, Lynda Normand

Covington --- Martha Whitehead

Lafayette --- John Francois

Natchitoches --- Karen Vets

West Monroe --- Phyllis Brode

The drawing for both samplers will be held at the LASSAR Annual State Meeting in April, 2019. All proceeds will go to the Youth Awards Programs. We need your support to make this raffle a success!

The Hotel Room Raffle was won by Lynda Normand (General Philemon Thomas). Congratulations, Lynda! Ticket Sales at \$25 each brought in \$375.

The 2018 Silent Auction proceeds were \$1280. Thank you to those of you who donated something for the auction and to those of you who collected cash (\$506). We once again presented a check in the amount of \$2000 to LASSAR for the Youth Awards Programs.

The Fall Board of Directors Meeting will be on Saturday, September 22, 2018. The meeting will be held at the Wyndham Garden Lafayette, 1801 W. Pinhook Rd., Lafayette 70508. We will convene at 10:00 AM in a suite that has been reserved for us.

At this meeting, we will evaluate the Hotel Room Raffle and the Silent Auction and discuss ways to improve them. Same song, different verse?

The present Board of Directors will have served two consecutive terms, ending in April, 2019. If you would like to serve on the Board or to nominate someone to serve, please contact Cheryl Morock (cgmrock@aol.com). We will be announcing the Nominating Committee at this meeting. Nominations for President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer will be presented at the January BOD Meeting. Elections will take place at the April General Membership Meeting.



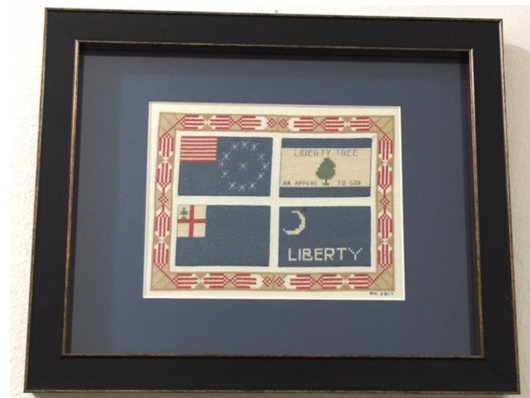
Ladies Auxiliary Meeting April, 2018

Seated: Lynda Normand, Cheryl Morock, Marlene Sawrie, Karen Vets
Standing: Nancy Billings, Diane Seales, Alayne Bonnette, Teresa Compton, Denise Lindsly, Martha Whitehead, Beth O'Brien, Phyllis Brode, Rachel Grace, Katherine Hess, Sarah Grace Brooks



TWO OUTSTANDING COLONIAL FLAG SAMPLERS

**CROSS STITCHED BY ANNE MITCHELL
(TXSSAR)**



TICKETS \$10 EACH

**PROCEEDS BENEFIT YOUTH AWARDS
PROGRAMS**

DRAWING APRIL, 2019



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

CAR

Children of the American Revolution
LSCAR News



2018-2019 L.S.C.A.R. State President Leah Swanstrom
2018-2019 L.S.C.A.R. Senior State President Katie Lombardino

**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.

