

PELICAN



PATRIOT

A Semi-annual publication of the Louisiana Society Sons of the American Revolution Vol. 6, No. 2

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,

I greet you all and want you to know that it has been a real honor to serve as your Louisiana Society president and I hope to see you all at the annual meeting in West Monroe. The hotel is ready, the rooms are ready, and the program is ready ... all we need now is you. We will have a reception in the evening of April 5 at the Chenault museum at Selman Field in Monroe (701 Kansas Lane) and have the run of the museum which you really should see anyway. Our meeting will be held in the Hilton Garden Inn of West Monroe (400 Mane Street) with a memorial to follow not too far distant from the Hilton in West Monroe. In war, a nation can "comfortably" field about 10 percent of its population into its military forces. With our membership of over 600 we should comfortably see about 60 or more and I would like to see that and more in West Monroe. Again, Greetings from the pine hills and may this note find you and yours all safe and healthy.



In Patriotic Service,

T. H. Brode III

EDITORS NOTE: Registration form for State Meeting is on last page



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.



Andrew Menard, poster contest winner, from Attakapas Chapter is presented with a check for \$300.00 for being the winner of the National Sons of the American Revolution Poster Contest. 18 states entered this contest.

Attakapas Chapter News

Lafayette, Louisiana



Attakapas Member, Tom Angers was presented the Chapter Distinguished Service Award by Chapter President, Michael Lunsford.



Attakapas Chapter welcomes Ambassador Grover Rees, as a new members. He was also presented with a Speaker Award. Mr. Rees served as Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of East Timor. L-R: Tom Angers, Ambassador Rees, and Chapter President, Michael Lunsford

Battle of Baton Rouge
Wreath Laying Ceremony, commemorating the
239th Anniversary of the Battle, September 23, 2018
By the General Philemon Thomas Chapter .SAR, the
John James Audubon Chapter, DAR, and the
Canary Island Heritage Society



Christopher Achee, GPT Chapter President greeted our guest and talked on the terms of the British Surrender of the forts at Baton Rouge and



Members of the Canary Island Heritage Society laying their Cross are L to R are Stephen Estopinal (GPT & CIHS member), Scott Billington (CIHS), Johnette Downing (CiHS), Denise Lindsly (wife GPT member and CHIS) and Lynda Normand (wife GPT member and CHIS)



Members of GPT Faces left to right Clarence Lindsly, Terry Dupuy, Stephen Estopinal, Michael Marcantel, Greg Lindsly, Darrell McClung, Henry Grace, Clifford Normand, Christopher Achee.



*General Philemon Thomas Chapter held their
Annual Constitution Banquet, Friday September 21, 2018*

The Keynote speaker was the Honorable John Weadon DeGravelles, Judge, U.S. District Court Middle District of Louisiana. His spoke on "The Constitution: Protector of Our Democracy" and the importance of understanding of how the history of the development of the Constitution shapes the Law.



An excellent attendance of 60 guest attended the banquet.



Ladies of the Louisiana DAR - seated on the left side Zora McGuffee Olsson State Regent who brought greeting from the State DAR and to the right Bonnie Pepper Cook our Good Citizenship Award Recipient.

*General Philemon Thomas Chapter held their
Annual Constitution Banquet, Friday September 21, 2018
continued*



At the banquet, the SAR Good Citizenship Medal was presented to Bonnie Pepper Cook, member of the Louisiana Daughters of the American Revolution, Francois DeLery Chapter. She has held many State and National DAR offices and her work with children and a member of law enforcement more than qualified her for this award. Chancellor and Banquet Chairman, John McKay Presented the award.



. Christopher Achee, Chapter President and John McKay presented Judge DeGravelles a Certificate of Appreciation and book on Gov. General Benardo de Galvez for his thoughtful discussion on the Constitution.



Here are Compatriots Henry Grace and Ted Grant making sure no one ate more than they paid for

**Watts & Flower Plantation:
Before There Was a Fort, It Was Their Land**

By Yvonne Lewis Day

Published in Le Baton Rouge News & Notes, Baton Rouge Genealogical and Historical Society, August 2018, pp. 1 and 4.

The first real fortification at Baton Rouge was a dirt fort built by the British in 1778 called Fort Richmond. According to the British commander, **Lt. Col. Alexander Dickson**, the fort was built “at Messers Watts and Flowers’ plantation, [which is] well situated, with a large quantity of cleared ground.”¹

The American naturalist **William Bartram** described the “delightful and spacious plantation” with its “very delightful villa”² when he visited the site in 1775 before the fort was built with its parapets of packed earth and surrounding 18-foot-wide moat.

In 1763, Baton Rouge had become part of West Florida, ruled by the British Empire. The forlorn little town on the bluffs suddenly had strategic importance as the southwestern-most corner of British North America. From their headquarters in Pensacola, the British awarded land grants to attract European-American settlers to take up residence in what was formerly Spanish territory.

That is how **Dr. Samuel Flower**, a Quaker physician, came into possession of 1,750 acres of land occupying the highest elevation in Baton Rouge.

THE QUAKER PHYSICIAN

Flower was from the colony of Pennsylvania, “where he had resided for many years and possessed considerable property.” In 1773, when “the mutterings of the Revolution” flared into open rebellion, Flower remained loyal to the British king. As a result, “the Congress and their party” considered him “so obnoxious . . . that he felt it necessary to quit the country, leave the greatest part of his property behind him, and come to the Colony [British West Florida] as to an asylum.”³

According to the records of British West Florida, Flower arrived in Baton Rouge in January 1775. On October 1, 1777, he petitioned the British at Pensacola for a 1,750-acre tract, attesting:

“That he is now settled at Baton Rouge and is joint and equal proprietor with **Stephen Watts**, Esq., of a plantation, whereon they have 64 slaves. That he is well attached to His Majesty’s Government and wholly disapproves of the present Rebellion.

Therefore, [he] prays for 1750 acres of land on family right and such further quantity on bounty under the equity of your Excellency's Proclamation of the 11th November 1775, situated near the west bank of Thompson's Creek, to adjoin lands applied by **Stephen Watts**, Esq."⁴

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWYER

Stephen Watts was a Philadelphia lawyer who, like Flower, remained loyal to the British king. He fled Pennsylvania and came to Baton Rouge in 1775, obtained a land grant from the British, and was appointed recorder of deeds for the English on the Mississippi. He later became "a Justice of the Quorum and King's Attorney for the District of New Richmond,"⁵ serving until 1779 when Spanish forces under **Gov. Bernardo de Galvez** defeated the British at Baton Rouge.

When the Spanish seized the fort, disposition of the plantations surrounding the fort was governed by the rules of war. Dickson had surrendered the fort "as public property," thereby transferring ownership from British to Spanish control. The surrender stipulated that all lands "within reach of the cannons at the fort" were now considered the property of His Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain.

Just like that, Watts and Flower were dispossessed of their land. The irony is that, when the British decided to abandon their fort at Manchac, Commander Dickson had sent his engineer, **F.F. Graham**, with a letter to Watts and Flower asking their permission to build a redoubt on their land. The men gave their consent. Now, Watts had to move to New Orleans, where he died in 1788. Flower subsequently obtained a Spanish land grant for thousands of acres in West Feliciana Parish, including a plantation complex now known as Butler-Greenwood Bed & Breakfast (owned by **Anne Butler**, who has spoken twice to BRGHS). Flower died in 1813.

DEVALL'S CLAIM

After the Spanish gained control, the property passed to **Richard Devall** (1759-1823), a native of Liverpool, England. He later attested that he acquired the land in 1779. Laws passed by the U.S. Congress in December 1805 required that those claiming land in the American territory of Louisiana must prove that they had resided on and cultivated the land since before 1800.

On January 14, 1806, Devall placed the following advertisement in the *Louisiana Gazette* of New Orleans:

"FOR PUBLIC SALE – A number of lots situated on the high lands of Baton Rouge, near to the fort, and also to the River Mississippi, between the lands of **Doctor Louis Faure** southerly and **Mr. Antonio Gras** northerly. The sale will commence the 20th day of February next on the nearest plantation thereto. The

condition of sale is \$50 ready cash for each lot, and the remainder payable in equal sums, on one and two years. The plan of said lots is deposited with **Charles Norwood** in New Orleans, at Baton Rouge with **Mr. James Neilson**, and at Bayou Sarah with Messers **Ellis** and **Stewart**.”

CHALLENGE BY WATTS HEIR

Devall’s right to sell the land was immediately challenged by **James Stille** in a letter to the editor of the *Gazette* dated January 31, 1806. Stille was married to **Margaret Watts**, the youngest child of the original owner, **Stephen Watts**, and the widow of former Spanish governor (1797-1799) **Manuel Gayoso de Lemos**. He was acting on her behalf.

Stille was a captain of artillery and engineers and previously commanding officer at West Point. His interest, he said, was in the old fort, described as “tumbling to pieces.” He warned all persons from purchasing the land or any part of it from Devall because he planned “to take the necessary steps . . . in due time . . . to recover said property.”

COUNTER-CLAIM

Faced with such formidable opposition, Devall appealed to **Carlos de Grand-Pré**, Spanish governor of the District of Baton Rouge, in whose jurisdiction the disputed lands lay. Devall asserted that the property was his and that, from the conquest of the fort by the Spanish 26 years earlier, until the present time, no person except Stille had challenged his ownership.

FINAL DISPOSITION

Grand-Pré rendered his decision in support of Devall, in a document dated February 18, 1806:

“Let the supposed pretention of **Mrs. Watts**, widow, and of **Doct. Samuel Flower**, be declared to be unfounded . . . because the land alluded to was at the time of the conquest of the Fort by the army of His Majesty a dependent thereof, and afterward granted by the general government with a title in them.”⁶

Grand-Pré suggested that the only recourse for the Watts and Flower families was the British government. He said that perhaps the Royal Treasury of London might “pay the amount of the value of their lands, of which Documentation may possibly be found among the papers of the late **David Ross**.”⁷

After the ruling in his favor, Devall ran another advertisement in the New Orleans newspaper announcing that the sale of lots would take place on April 16, 1806. Some of these lots eventually became part of a “town” he developed in his own name. ■ ■ ■

Footnotes:

¹J.E. Uhler Jr., "179 Years Ago Today," *Morning Advocate*, Baton Rouge, September 21, 1950.

²William Bartram, *The Travels of William Bartram*, 1791; reprint edition, New York, 1955, p. 343.

³*British West Florida: Abstracts of Land Petitions, 1763-1781*, British Public Records Office, Colonial Office series 5:574-635 (West Florida).

⁴ Ibid.

⁵Stanley Clisby Arthur, *Old Families of Louisiana*, Pelican Publishing Co., 1999.

⁶*Court Records of East Baton Rouge Parish*, WPA Transcription, vol. 2, p. 216, LSU Archives.

⁷Ibid.

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FYI

Revolutionary War Animated Map

<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/maps/revolutionary-war-animated->

Buddy, Can You Spare a Picayune?
The Confusing Matter of Money in Colonial Louisiana

By Yvonne Lewis Day

***Published in Le Baton Rouge News & Notes, Baton Rouge Genealogical and
Historical Society, August 2018, p. 6.***

Until 1740, gold, silver, or copper money was extremely scarce in French colonial Louisiana. Between 1740 and 1750, hard money was more plentiful, but almost completely disappeared after that. What little could be found came from either Mexico or Cuba.

The first paper money used in Louisiana was bills of credit issued by ***Iberville***. They were similar to modern checks and continued in use until 1722. After that, other forms of paper money were used that could be passed from person to person and used as money. These included bills of exchange, French treasury notes and orders, and storehouse receipts and orders. Besides scarcity, the money supply was threatened by depreciation and rampant counterfeiting.

When Spanish governor ***Don Antonio de Ulloa*** landed at New Orleans in 1766, the French currency in use was circulating at 25% of its face value. He set about changing the monetary system by eliminating French influence altogether. He limited Louisiana trade to nine ports in Spain and prohibited the passage of vessels that did not have a crew that was at least two-thirds Spanish.

Then, he really did it. He banned the import of French wine. Rebellious town leaders met at the corner of present-day Carondelet and Common streets. By October 1768, the town was in open revolt. In November, just eight months after his arrival, Ulloa fled to Cuba

His successor, ***Lt. Gen. Don Alejandro O'Reilly***, arrived in 1769. By then, the West Florida parishes – including Baton Rouge – were under British control. In that portion remaining under Spanish control, O'Reilly did what Ulloa could not: He switched the currency from French to Spanish pieces, fixed food and other prices, and forced merchants to adopt them.

During the period of Spanish rule, the basic unit of money in Louisiana was the *piastre*, which was actually the Mexican peso. One *piastre* was equal to about \$1 in modern currency. Each *piastre* contained eight *escalins* (each worth about 12½ cents) and was therefore called a “piece of eight.” Another common Spanish coin was the *picayune*, worth 6¼ cents. Both coins were widely used throughout the American colonies as well.

(The Spanish silver dollar was made legal tender in the United States by an act of Congress in 1793 and remained so until 1857.)

During Spanish rule, French residents of Louisiana continued to use the *franc*, worth about 20 cents, and the lowly *sou*, which was not worth even 2 cents. Also, in use were the *écu*, a silver French coin worth about 60 cents, and the *ducat*, a gold coin used in European trade, worth around \$1.40.

During British control of Baton Rouge from 1763 to 1779, the British used money known as Continental currency, or Continentals. This currency was denominated in dollars ranging from \$ $\frac{1}{6}$ to \$80, including many odd denominations in between (see above).

By the end of 1778, when the British built Fort Richmond at Baton Rouge, Continentals were worth from only $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{7}$ of their face value, giving rise to the expression, "not worth a continental." By 1780, the bills were worth only $\frac{1}{40}$ of their face value. In the 1790s, after ratification of the U.S. Constitution, anyone still holding onto Continentals could exchange them for [treasury bonds](#) at 1% of face value.

By 1812, when Louisiana joined the Union, the dollar was the basic monetary unit in the U.S., having been established by the Coinage Act of 1792. Standardization of a national currency greatly facilitated trade, commerce, and ordinary daily transactions. When the first newspaper was published in Baton Rouge in 1819, the annual subscription rate was "6 U.S. dollars."

References:

C.C. Robin, *Voyages dans L'Interieur de la Louisi-ane*, Pelican Publishing Co., New Orleans, 1966; *Spanish Silver: General Introduction* (online), University of Notre Dame, 2016

Independence, Colonial, and Continental Currency: A New Nation's Currency, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

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Highlights from the 2018 Fall Board Meeting

Lafayette, LA September 22, 2018



Bradley Hayes presented Tom Angers with the Patriot for his work with the Orations Contest and other activities both at the Chapter and State level.



Receiving the Liberty medal for first line sponsors for 10 new members are L-R: Rogers Romero, Leonard Rorhough and Cliff Normand. Bradley Hayes, State Vice-President presented the



Bob Hess was presented a certificate in appreciation of his work as Vice Chairman of the Eagle Scout with the Arthur M. & Berdena King Eagle Scout Award

4 Ribbons were presented to the State Society @ the National Congress in July

They were for:

- 1) Participation in the Outstanding JROTC Cadet Contest
- 2) Participation in The Arthur M. King Eagle Scout Scholarship Contest
- 3) Participation in the Americanism Poster Contest &
- 4) The Officer Attendance Award

Photos from the 2019 January Board Meeting

Baton Rouge, LA January 12, 2019



Ted Brode, State President



Ladies Auxiliary

*Cheryl Morock,
President*



Revolutionary Soldiers Grave Threatened

From Compatriot Darrell McClung

Will the Comite River Diversion Canal disturb the grave site of American Revolution veteran James Penny?

James Penny served as a Private in the 3rd Bn Pennsylvania Militia during the American Revolution and is buried in the Penny-Newport-Nettles Cemetery in East Baton Rouge Parish near the city of Zachary. The cemetery is in a state of disrepair and few people are aware of its existence and the veteran buried there. The cemetery is on property owned by Mr. Adrian Decker and is located in a field next to his residence at 1057 Carney Road.

The concern is that the cemetery is in the area where the Comite River Diversion Canal will cross Old Scenic Highway at Carney Road and Baton Rouge Bayou. A pump station will also be constructed at the location. This could disturb the resting place of James Penny.

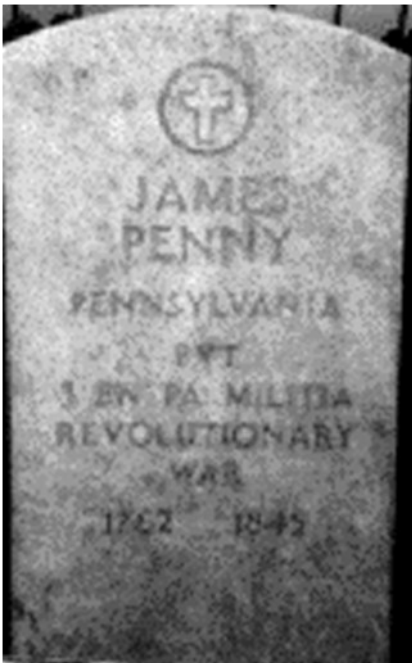
Editor's Note: Zula Penny Morgan of Ruston, LA was a granddaughter of James Penny and was a member of Long Leaf Pine Chapter, DAR in Ruston. Zula was born 30 December 1866 in Zachary, East Baton Parish, LA and died 15 March 1964 in Ruston, Lincoln Parish, LA at the age of 97. She is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Ruston,

A dedication service was held on Saturday, September 9, 1961 by the John James Audubon Chapter DAR (Baton Rouge, LA) and the Shreveport Chapter, DAR (Shreveport, LA) to place a marker in memory of James Penny. She was believed to be Louisiana's only living Revolutionary "Real granddaughter." Her grandfather, James Penny, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1762. He died in 1845.



Photo from 1961 Dedication Service

James Penny was 14 years and 5 months old when he enlisted in Capt. James Morrison's Company of the 3rd Battalion in the militia of Lancaster County, PA, commanded by Col. Thomas Porter. His name is found on a company muster roll for the period of December 17 to 26, 1776 (as per Adjutant General Washington).



In 1780, 18 year old Penny, as a veteran soldier, is found on the War roll as a private in Capt. James Clarke's Company, 6th Battalion, Chester County militia, under the command of Col. James Taylor (per the Pennsylvania State Library and Museum, Harrisonburg, PA, pg. 707 of vol. 5, Pennsylvania Archives).

American State Papers, v. 3, by Duff Green, show that James Penny was in Louisiana by 1785, four years after the surrender of General Charles Cornwallis. In Louisiana he received and worked land grants given him by 2 different Spanish governors.

Efforts to save the grave have been made and Mr. Chip McGimsey, State Archaeologist, Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, LA has informed interested parties that "The Penny-Newport cemetery is recorded in our files as a cemetery, and that information is available to all of the federal and state agencies involved in this project. As currently proposed, the project will not come closer than 300 feet to the cemetery and should not have any direct impact on it. We thank you for reminding all parties about this cemetery in case plans for the project should change. "

Galvez Strikes First
by
Joe Perez

In July of 1779, Gálvez received notice from the royal court that Spain officially declared war on England. With that declaration, Gálvez also received notice that he was being promoted to Governor of Louisiana. Until that time, he was only Acting Governor. One would think that Gálvez would make a public announcement of the declaration of war as well as his promotion since this was certainly very important news for Louisiana. He made no public announcement. He kept it a secret. The fact that he said nothing speaks volumes about how masterful a tactician and inspirational leader he was.

Gálvez had known that Spain was going to declare war on England and he had been preparing for it. While he had steadily increased the number of soldiers in Louisiana, it was still not enough to adequately defend New Orleans from superior British forces in the region. Therefore, Gálvez developed a strategy to strike first. The British would not expect that. His plan was to *“go and find our enemies in their own fortresses and posts, because if not taken one by one, I knew full well they are going to come find me.”*¹

Gálvez and his council of war began developing a full strategy to attack the British along the Gulf Coast. The plan was to strike at the nearest enemy outposts so as not to leave New Orleans vulnerable as he advanced to farther British forts. Since he did not announce that Spain had declared war on England, he had all preparations for war made under the pretense of defending New Orleans. Gálvez also entrusted his Commissary of War, Juan Antonio Gayarré, with the secret news and put him in charge of making preparations for going to war with the British. Gayarré was masterful in accumulating necessary fighting provisions while claiming this was merely for the protection of the city. He commandeered several boats for enlistment and coordinated the acquisition of supplies for these boats such as cannons, cannon balls, muskets and ammunition. Within a few weeks, Gálvez felt that the preparations made by Gayarré were sufficient to lead his army out of New Orleans. Gálvez established August 22nd as his date of departure, however, his plans were very quickly changed.....but not by choice.

On August 18th, a powerful hurricane struck New Orleans and devastated the city. In a matter of three hours, the storm had undone all of the preparations made in the previous weeks. Gálvez surveyed the damage and saw that nearly all of his ships had been sunk and supplies had been lost. Many of the houses in and around New Orleans had been destroyed and the fields were flooded. The city was in shock, its citizens wandering aimlessly through the wreckage, having lost their homes and possessions. While some leaders would have made excuses for delaying attacks on the British, Gálvez did just the opposite. Reasoning that the British, aware of his dire circumstances, would surely not expect an attack while New Orleans was in such disarray, Gálvez figured any attack at this point would catch the British off guard. It was somewhat of a gamble, but a calculated one.

The challenge for Gálvez was to convince the citizens of New Orleans to support him. But he also had to maintain his secrets. He debated in his mind what he should do. Should he tell the citizens that he has been appointed Governor? Should he tell them Spain has declared war on England? What if he revealed one of the secrets but not the other, for emotional and inspirational impact? He carefully calculated each option in his mind. Then he made his choice.

Gálvez called for a public assembly of the citizens of New Orleans. He spoke to them about the unfortunate state of affairs they found themselves in due to the horrific hurricane. He mentioned that they now found themselves vulnerable to attacks by the British and that he expected as much but vowed to defend their beloved city with his life. Then, with perfect timing, he announced, for the first time publicly, that their king had appointed him Governor of Louisiana. And with that, he came forth with an impassioned speech as only he could give. He stated that he would take his oath as their Governor only if they chose to support him. He spoke so eloquently in saying, *I cannot avail myself of my commission without previously swearing before the Cabildo that I shall defend the province; but although I am disposed to shed the last drop of my blood for Louisiana and for my king, I cannot take an oath which I may be exposed to violate, because I do not know whether you will help me in resisting the ambitious designs of the English. What do you say? Shall I take the oath of Governor? Shall I swear to defend Louisiana?*²

Gálvez got an immediate answer from the people of New Orleans. They exploded with resounding applause and thunderous cheers of support. This, he knew, was what they needed. In the depths of despair, they needed a hero to rise from the ruins and lead them to the glory they knew they could achieve once again. Their responses were recorded by Gayarré. *Fear not taking your oath of office for the defense of Louisiana and for the service of the king, we tender you our lives and we would say our fortunes if we had any remaining.*³

Gálvez had masterfully generated enthusiasm for his plan to attack the British under the pretense of defending Louisiana. He immediately ordered Spanish boats along the Mississippi that were spared from the hurricane to be sent to New Orleans. He ordered the ships to be fitted for war and troops to be provisioned. *On the 27th of August, these arrangements being completed, the Governor took his departure in the morning with over twelve hundred men.*⁴ But he still had one more secret.

Gálvez slowly marched his men toward the nearest British outpost. Up to this time, his army was still under the impression that they were fighting for the defense of New Orleans. *Only when they had come into sight of Fort Bute at Manchac on September 6th did Gálvez announce to his men that Spain had declared war against Great Britain and that he was ordered to attack their posts on the Mississippi.*⁵ After eleven days of marching, Gálvez inspired his men once again as the news was cheerfully received. They were informed that the British had plans to attack Louisiana. They then knew that they were part of a bigger plan. That emboldened them for their first battle.

There are several examples of Gálvez as a masterful tactician and inspirational leader. That he kept important information a secret until it could have the biggest impact says much about his inspirational leadership qualities. That he struck at the British before they could strike at him proves he was a consummate military tactician. He put the British on the defensive from the beginning and it paved the way for the rest of his successful Gulf Coast Campaign.

References:

- 1 Gonzalo Quintero Saravia, *Bernardo de Gálvez Spanish Hero of the American Revolution*, p.146, University of North Carolina Press, 2018
- 2 John Walton Caughey, *Bernardo de Gálvez in Louisiana 1776-1783*, pp.152-153, Pelican Publishing Co. 1934
- 3 John Walton Caughey, *Bernardo de Gálvez in Louisiana 1776-1783*, p.153, Pelican Publishing Co., 1934
- 4 Charles Robert Churchil, *Bernardo de Gálvez Services to the American Revolution*, p.365, Louisiana Society Sons of the American Revolution, 1925
- 5 Robert H. Thonhoff, *The Texas Connection with the American Revolution*, p.28, Eakin Press, 1981

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Normand's attend National Meeting of the Order of Granaderos y Damas de Gálvez in

Lynda and Clifford Normand attended the National Meeting of the Order of Granaderos y Damas de Gálvez in Pensacola on October 26-28, 2018. Friday evening the Pensacola Heritage Foundation sponsored a wreath laying memorial at the new life-size statue of Gálvez on Palafox Street that the foundation sponsored.

Saturday, during the meeting Lynda met Ginger Poffenberger, General Vice President of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Florida and, Mary Anthony Startz, First Vice Regent, Lady Washington Chapter in Houston, NSDAR. Mary Anthony Startz is a member of the DAR Spanish Task Force and shared some of the work the group is doing.

Following the morning meeting we had a tour of Fort George and the other areas where Gálvez and his troops were during the Siege of Pensacola in 1781. Sunday morning, we had a boat tour of Pensacola Bay and tossed a memorial wreath in memory of the landing of Gálvez on Santa Rosa Island while seeing the locations of the forts.





Grover Joseph Rees III of Breaux Bridge, the first U.S. Ambassador to East Timor (2002-06) was inducted into the Attakapas Chapter in October 2018. He has since served in many government posts, including that of Special Representative in Social Issues under the auspices of the U.S. State Department, and in the United Nations. He is shown with Attakapas president Michael Lunsford receiving his membership certificate into the LASSAR.



James Huey Chapter, SAR in West Monroe presented it's Essay contest winner, Lydia George, a Junior at Cedar Creek School in Ruston with a certificate, an American Flag, and \$100 check.

LASSAR Happenings 2019

Feb. 28-Mar.2, 2019	NSSAR Spring Leadership, Louisville, KY
March 15-16, 2019	Mississippi SAR Annual Meeting, Columbus, MS
March 22-23, 2019	Tennessee SAR Annual Meeting, Murfreesboro, TN
April 5-6, 2019	Louisiana SAR Annual Meeting, Hilton Garden Inn, West Monroe, LA
June 14, 2019	Flag Day
July 5-10, 2019	NSSAR 129th Annual Congress, Costa Mesa, CA

Did you know!

SAR approves future Congress locations:

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

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

Brief History on the Creation of the Order of the Purple Heart

“On this day in 1782, in Newburgh, New York, General **George Washington**, the commander in chief of the Continental Army, creates the ‘Badge for Military Merit,’ a decoration consisting of a purple, heart-shaped piece of silk, edged with a narrow binding of silver, with the word Merit stitched across the face in silver. The badge was to be presented to soldiers for ‘any singularly meritorious action’ and permitted its wearer to pass guards and sentinels without challenge. The honoree’s name and regiment were also to be inscribed in a ‘Book of Merit.’

Washington’s ‘Purple Heart’ was awarded to only three known soldiers during the Revolutionary War: **Elijah Churchill**, **William Brown** and **Daniel Bissell, Jr.** The ‘Book of Merit’ was lost, and the decoration was largely forgotten until 1927, when General **Charles P. Summerall**, the U.S. Army chief of staff, sent an unsuccessful draft bill to Congress to ‘revive the Badge of Military Merit.’ In 1931, Summerall’s successor, General **Douglas MacArthur**, took up the cause, hoping to reinstate the medal in time for the bicentennial of George Washington’s birth. On February 22, 1932, Washington’s 200th birthday, the U.S. War Department announced the creation of the ‘Order of the Purple Heart.’”

Churchill Paper’s Update

SAR and DAR Members with Louisiana Gálvez Patriots are familiar with C. Robert Churchill's Militia Lists that are the basis for many of our applications. Tony Vets has had this on the LASSAR website for several years thanks to the work of Bill Allerton and Tom Jacks in having this massive document scanned. Recently a new Compatriot, David Dalton, living in Virginia had his Patriot Guillaume Dupre Terrebonne recognized by the SAR. Having found the Churchill work, David had it converted to a searchable PDF format and offered to share it with the membership. Tony has recently placed the searchable version on the LASSAR website. This searchable feature has made the papers much easier to use to locate patriots.

Change in Fees For Memorial Memberships

As is reviewed for any changes to the membership fees and dues by the Trustees at Congress each year, this year at the Houston Congress the Trustees approved the following change to Memorial memberships as announced by Registrar General, Bruce Pickett last week on SAR Officer. If you don't get SAR Officer, here is his release:

Compatriots,

At the 128th Congress in Houston, the delegates passed motions dealing with Memorial applications. The first of these was to note that the fee and dues for Memorial memberships would be established by the National Society. The second approved motion was that National Society fees and dues remain the same for 2018-2019 as they were for the previous year, with the exception that the fee and dues for a Memorial application would be the same as for a Regular application. Thus, the cost of a Memorial application is now \$115 (\$80 application fee + \$35 dues), a significant reduction from the previous total cost of \$430. There is no "Family Plan" associated with Memorial applications. Each application "stands alone" and each costs the same amount. Further, there is no distinction between Memorial memberships for Junior (under 18) or Regular (over 18); i.e., all are Memorial members.

In patriotic service,

C. Bruce Pickett

Registrar General

I have been trying to put together a list of State Society Registrars, Genealogists and other PoCs who should receive periodic communications from the Genealogist General. If I have included outdated information or omitted someone who should receive this communications, please advise with the name and email address to be added, removed, or corrected.

Jim W. Faulkinbury, CG (R)

2017 LASSAR Officers

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
Chancellor:	John McKay (GPT)	jmckay@mckaylawfirm.net
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

(225) 229-0838

c.w.achee@gmail.com

Directors:

Michael O'Brien (ATT)	msobaal@aol.com
Jim Padgett (BT)	jamesjlab@comcast.net
Gervais Compton (EM)	bbq-man3@suddenlink.net
Michael Deeter (GAL)	mideeter@aol.com
A.D. Riley (GPT)	adriley71@bellsouth.net
Norm Bacon (GPT)	zodiacnfb@aol.com
John Grout (GW)	jgroutjr@gmail.com
Hamilton, Fred (JH)	fredh@suddenlink.net
Jeff Nolen (NAT)	jeffernolen624@yahoo.com
Andy Buckley (OP)	andybuckley1224@gmail.com
Leonard Rohrbough (PGR)	liontree@bellsouth.net

Past Presidents:

Leonard Rohrbough (PGR)	liontree@bellsouth.net
James Morock, MD (EM)	jamkma@aol.com
Tony Vets (NAT)	tonyvets@bellsouth.net
Steve Ray (JH)	Kermitt1141@aol.com
Bob Hess (ATT)	robert.hess@lusfiber.net
Jerry Haynes (OP)	jerrhayn@yahoo.com
Tony L. "Bo" Vets, II. (EM)	bogator1228@aol.com
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@jwhiteheadassociates.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

NATCHITOCHE – 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

**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.



CAR

Children of the American Revolution
LSCAR News

For LSCAR Project Day a Grave Cleaning was held at the American Cemetery, Natchitoches, LA October 6, 2018



Senior State President Katie Lombardino introduces Leah Swanstrom, L.S.C.A.R. State President, to the group for the instruction on how to properly clean gravestones.

More photos from the CAR Grave Cleaning



Local SAR members attending



Sandy McNeely Natchitoches Chapter LASSAR Member helping with the CAR Project



SAR Member
Mark Swanstrom,
father of the state
president, is
shown cleaning a
gravestone during
the L.S.C.A.R.
Project Day.



*Louisiana State CAR President
Leah Swanstrom
and Louisiana Senior State President
Mrs. Katie Lombardino
announce the
2019 State Conference
of the
Louisiana Society
Children of the American Revolution
Saturday, February 23, 2019
Fort Jesup State Historic Site
32 Geoghagan Road
Many Louisiana.*

*This years Program is "No Man's Land 1819-1821 Becoming
Louisiana" The Conference is from noon until 3 p.m.*



Dear Friend of C.A.R.

The 2019 Annual State Conference of the Louisiana Society Children of the American Revolution will be held at Fort Jesup State Historic Site on February 23, 2019.

We would like to offer gracious hospitality and seek your support as a Patron or Patrons. We ask for your assistance to ensure a successful State Conference. Please, complete the form below and mail it along with your check. We will acknowledge your donation in our Program, if received before February 19, 2019.

Your encouragement, interest, cooperation and financial support are greatly appreciated by the Members and Seniors of the Louisiana Society.

Sincerely,

Leah Swanstrom
State President

Katie A. Lombardino
Senior State President

I/We would like to be a Patron/Patrons for the State Conference:

_____ \$10.00 Individual

_____ \$100.00 Silver

_____ \$25.00 Family

_____ \$200.00 Platinum

_____ \$50.00 Bronze

Name: _____

Address: _____

Title/Affiliation: _____

Make checks payable to : **Louisiana Society, C.A. R.**

Mail to: Carolyn Brown, Senior State Treasurer

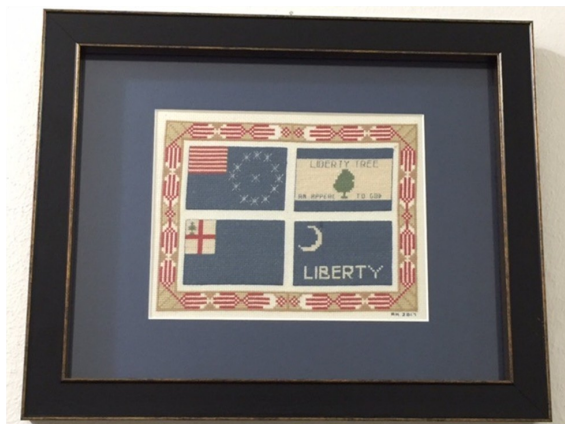
1966 Island Point Drive

Lake Providence, LA 71254



TWO OUTSTANDING COLONIAL FLAG SAMPLERS

CROSS STITCHED BY ANNE MITCHELL



TICKETS \$10 EACH (Red or Blue Sampler)

PROCEEDS BENEFIT YOUTH AWARDS
PROGRAMS

DRAWING APRIL 6, 2019



Ladies Auxiliary Meeting in Baton Rouge, January 2 2019g

**Left to Right: Karen Vets, Katherine Hess, Cheryl Morock,
Lynda Normand, Denise Lindsly**



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

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



Since the Ladies Auxiliary began in Louisiana in 2015, we have donated \$5634 to the State Society for the Youth Awards Programs. This money has been used for transportation and lodging costs to send our young people to compete for awards at the National level. We thank all of you who have supported our endeavors to raise funds for these very worthwhile programs.

Our main fundraising event is the **Silent Auction** which is held at the Annual State Meeting in April. You have been very generous in the past, and we encourage ALL chapters to donate items for auction or a cash donation as an alternative. This year we hope to have 100% chapter participation!

The second project we have is the **Colonial Flag Sampler Raffle**. Anne Mitchell, wife of Jim Mitchell (dual member of the James Huey Chapter LASSAR and of the Galvez Chapter TXSSAR) has expertly cross-stitched and generously donated two different samplers of colonial flags. Two winning tickets will be drawn at the Annual Meeting on April 6 in West Monroe. Chances are \$10 each for either the red one or the blue one. We hope that you will buy raffle tickets for both!

The third project is the **Hotel Room Raffle**. Once again we will be selling tickets for \$25 each at the April Meeting for a chance to win a two night stay at the host hotel in West Monroe.

The Ladies Auxiliary Board of Directors Meeting was recently held in Baton Rouge at the Capital Park Event Center. Nominations for Officers for the next two year term (2019-2021) were presented. The election of Officers will take place at the General Membership Meeting on April 6.



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



*Louisiana Society
Sons of the American Revolution
Annual Meeting Registration
April 5-6, 2019
West Monroe, LA*



The James Huey Chapter invites all compatriots and their guests to our LASSAR Annual Meeting. A reception will be held on Friday evening from 6:00 - 8:00 pm at The Chennault Aviation & Military Museum located at 701 Kansas Lane in Monroe.

Our official hotel for this event is the luxurious Hilton Garden Inn located at 400 Mane Street in West Monroe across from the Ike Hamilton Horse Arena **Call 318-398-0653 for reservations and mention "LASSAR" to get the special \$109 room rate.**

On the morning of Saturday April 6th, our Southern District Breakfast Meeting will begin at 8:00 am with our LASSAR Annual Meeting following at 9:00 am.

LASSAR memorial for Patriot Jean Baptiste Filhoil will be held following our Annual Meeting.

**REGISTRATION IS REQUIRED FOR ATTENDANCE AT ALL FUNCTIONS
(Price includes Friday evening reception and Saturday morning breakfast buffet)**

NAME: _____ CHAPTER: _____

OFFICE HELD: _____ NAME OF GUEST(S) _____

REGISTRATION FEE FOR SAR MEMBERS: _____ x \$45 \$ _____

SATURDAY NIGHT BANQUET:

(Black tie or uniform for head table and new officers. Others: black tie, uniform, or coat and tie; appropriate dress for ladies.)

7:00pm Saturday _____ x \$40 \$ _____

A Cash Bar will open at 6:00pm

PLEASE ENTER THE NUMBER FOR EACH ENTRÉE SELECTION(s)

Plated Pork Loin _____ Plated Red Snapper _____

TOTAL ENCLOSED: \$ _____

Mail your registration form along with your check payable to "James Huey Chapter LASSAR" to:

**Steve Ray
300 Hilbert Drive
West Monroe, LA 71291**

Please indicate how many in your party will attend the Friday night reception. _____

*****No Fooling, the Deadline is March ??, so act today*****