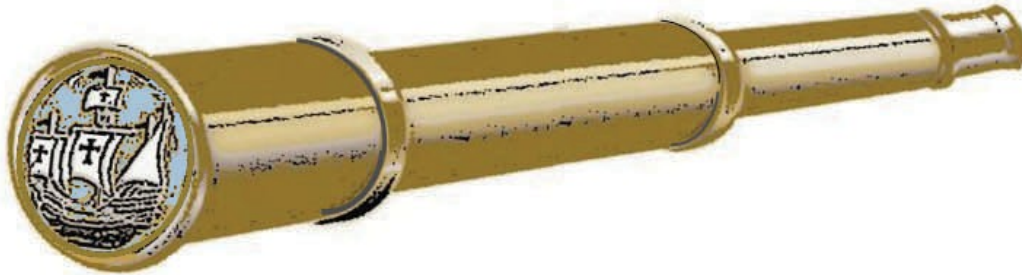


The Spy Glass



Newsletter of The Order of the Founders of North America—1492-1692
Volume 1, Issue 1, Winter 2012

Sea Fever

By John Masefield

*I must go down to the seas again, to the lonely sea and the sky,
And all I ask is a tall ship and a star to steer her by,
And the wheel's kick and the wind's song and the white sail's shak-
ing,
And a grey mist on the sea's face, and a grey dawn breaking.*

*I must go down to the seas again, for the call of the running tide
Is a wild call and a clear call that may not be denied;
And all I ask is a windy day with the white clouds flying,
And the flung spray and the blown spume, and the sea-gulls cry-
ing.*

*I must go down to the seas again, to the vagrant gypsy life,
To the gull's way and the whale's way, where the wind's like a
whetted knife;
And all I ask is a merry yarn from a laughing fellow-rover,
And quiet sleep and a sweet dream when the long trick's over.*



A Message from the Grand Viscount General

Executive Committee

Grand Viscount General
Judge Edward F. Butler

Adjutant General
Mark C. Anthony

Deputy Viscount General - Eastern USA
Lindsey Cook Brock

Deputy Viscount General – Western USA
Steve Renouf

Deputy Viscount General - Europe
Duke of Mecklenburg Borwin

Abogado General
David N. Appleby

Secretariat General
Barbara A. Stevens

Exchequer General, Acting
Thomas Jackson

Mareschal General
Peter Baron

Co-Genealogista General
Mike Radcliff

Co-Genealogista General
Gerald Irion

Registrar General
Martha Gee Barnhart

Emissary General
Robert Towns

Vicar General
Rt. Rev Louis V Carlson

Dear Founders and
pressed an interest in

First, I want to wish
holidays. This is a
on family. Becoming
respect to your ances-
years after Ferdinand
lumbus' discovery of
the groundwork for
membership certifi-
ancestor played a vi-

Our Order has been
in the Hereditary So-
United States, whose

http://www.hereditary.us/about_hsc.htm

I urge you to take a few minutes to review our Order's web site at www.O-F-N-A.org. Our Fall 2012 Newsletter, "The Spy Glass" is our first newsletter. Each newsletter will be archived on our web site. Please make a note of the events that interest you. There are several scheduled regional meetings in many parts of the country available for your participation.

I want to encourage you to attend our annual meeting in Washington, D.C. on April 15, 2013. We are sponsoring a wonderful trip to Spain in early October, 2013. (members receive a \$250.00 discount). No sooner do we return from our Tour of Spain, than we get down to studying our ancestors at a seminar in San Antonio, TX in late October sponsored by our Order.

Approved members are authorized to purchase the handsome membership badge of our Order once they are available in early spring of 2013. They are now in the manufacturing process. You will be notified when they become available. Soon, we hope to offer gift items such as ties, scarves, cuff links, earrings, coffee cups, etc. The first item available will be a handsome blazer patch.

The success of our Order depends on the recruitment of new members. Please seek new members among your family, friends and fellow genealogists. For those of you whose membership has already been approved, **welcome aboard**. For those of you who have not yet submitted your application, remember, if you get your application filed by Dec. 31, 2012 you save \$50.00 on your lifetime dues.

Avorum Honori,
Edward F. Butler, Sr.



those of you who have ex-
becoming a Founder,

that each of you have happy
time of year when we focus
a member of OFNA pays
tor who, within the first 200
and Isabella financed Co-
North America, helped lay
North America. Your
cate is evidence that your
tal role in our history.

approved for membership
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informative web site is

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Editor's Note4

Calendar of Events

- Dec. 31, 2012
Lifetime dues increase from \$250 to \$300.
- Mar. 2, 2013
Meeting in Louisville, KY in conjunction with SAR Leadership
- Apr 11, 2013
Organization meeting of California OFNA Society, in Ventura, CA, in Conjunction with California SAR Society
- Apr. 15, 2013
Annual Meeting at the Washington Club, Washington, D.C.
- Jul. 5, 2013
Meeting in Kansas City, Mo in conjunction with SAR Congress
- Aug. 10, 2013
Meeting in conjunction with the SAR Atlantic Middle States Conference. Venue to be announced
- Sep. 27, 2013
Meeting in Louisville, KY in conjunction with SAR Leadership
- Oct. 1-19, 2013
Oct. 1-4, 2013: OFNA Tour of Spain Pre Tour Excursion to the Isle of Majorca
Oct. 4- 15, 2013: OFNA Tour of Spain (members - \$250.00 discount)
Oct. 15-19, 2013 OFNA Tour of Spain Post Tour Excursion to Santiago de Compostella, Spain
- Oct. 25, 2013
OFNA Genealogy / History Seminar & book fair in San Antonio, TX with Private Twilight Tour of the Alamo and Texas Bar-b-que on the Alamo lawn.
- Oct. 26, 2013
Mid year meeting of OFNA in conjunction with the Texas Heritage Societies annual meeting, San Antonio, TX
- Dec. 31, 2013
Cut-off date to become a Charter Member

Plans for Annual Meeting Announced

The first annual meeting of the **Order of the Founders of North America 1492-1692 (OFNA)** will be held in Washington, D.C. on Monday April 15, 2013 at the historic Washington Club. Arrangements have been made to jointly meet with both the Hereditary **Order of the Descendants of Loyalists and Patriots of the American Revolution** and **The National Order of the Blue and Gray**.

Current plans are for OFNA to conduct its business meeting on the 2nd floor of the Washington Club at 5:00 p.m. At that time the report of the nominating committee will be announced, and officers for the ensuing year elected. Up to date information about the group tour of Spain in October will be discussed.

A joint cocktail reception is slated to start at 6:00 p.m. with a joint steak dinner at 7:00 p.m. The club will not set the prices for dinner until January, but costs are expected to range between \$115.00 - \$125.00 per person, which includes a nice favor for each attendee. Business attire is required.

For those planning to attend, it is strongly suggested that hotel reservations be made as soon as possible, as this event is in the midst of the annual meetings of member groups of the **Hereditary Society Community of the United States of America**. Dates, times and locations of meetings of the other groups are listed on their web site at www.hereditary.us/meetings.htm.

Editor's Note

It was exciting to be asked to produce the first newsletter, *The Spy Glass*, for the newly founded **Order of the Founders of North America**, OFNA. This organization explores an often forgotten frontier in genealogy research and renews interest in the first explorers and settlers in North America and the West Indies.

The Order not only includes those to venture into the unknown but also those who made it possible regardless of their motivation. Studying this period of History, as I did in college, you will unearth knowledge of explorations and settlements that have been glossed over by nearly all academics who seek the more sensual topics of our past history. It is also an association of both men and women which makes it stronger and more diverse.

This first *The Spy Glass* records not only our recent beginnings but calendar of events to come. It reports some of the history to the New Western World. To make it effective, this editor is requesting reports on OFNA activities and original articles on the exploration and settlement of the New World. Having reviewed the list of members and prospective members this editor is confident that there are talents and a depth of knowledge in this membership which would be invaluable.

Larry G. Stevens, Deputy Marquis General—Newsletter

Contact e-mail — wardtracker@aol.com

Larry Stevens earned a BA History California State University Stanislaus in 1971. He held many management positions with Pacific Telephone, Southwestern Bell Telephone, and Southwestern Bell Corporation where he spent the last thirteen years in Labor Relations and Human Resources retiring in March 1999. He is a past President of the Humble Genealogical Society, Member of the Sons of the Republic of Texas, the Sons of the American Revolution, and The Order and Founders of North America. And, he is the past Editor of the Texas Compatriot, Texas Society SAR, and his SAR Chapter Newsletter.

A Trip to Spain

Join us for the maiden voyage of the Order of the Founders of North America and experience a private, guided tour of Spain's richest heritage cities. Your one and a half weeks adventure takes you from one enchanting historical locale to the next while taking into account its relevance to the founding of North America.

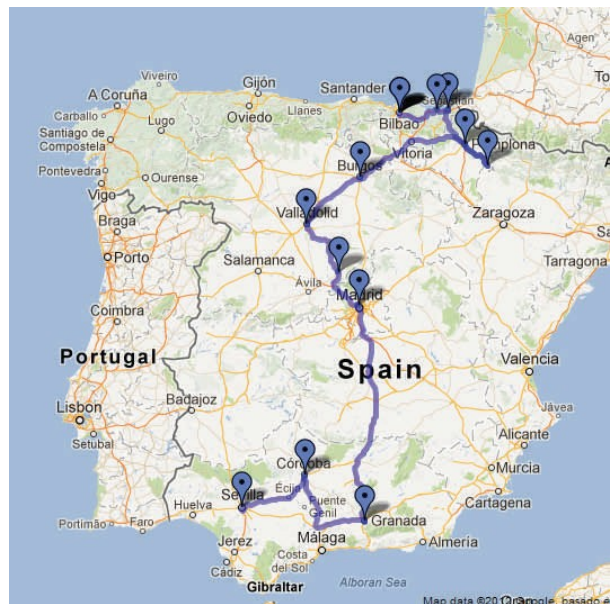


Your journey begins with your arrival in **Seville**; you will be transferred to your 4-Star Hotel Accommodations to freshen up for a late afternoon private walking tour of Seville followed later in the evening by a welcome dinner and reception. During your stay in Seville you will visit the Cathedral, Giralda, Alcazar and Santa Cruz Quarter. Our private guide will accompany us for the entirety of the trip as we begin to discover the beauty and cultural ties to North America. We will indulge in **Cordoba**'s rich culturally diverse fabric as private, local expert guides leads us through the city's Cathedral, Mosque, Synagogue, Sephardic Museum and old Quarter.

As we remain in the south of Spain we make our way to **Granada** to see the Cathedral, Royal Chapel, and Albaicin district in the Old Quarter followed by a wreath laying ceremony at the tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella. Once we have paid our respects we will move onward toward the historic and fervent capital of Spain, **Madrid**. As we embrace the beauty and magnitude of Spain's largest city, we will visit the statue of Ferdinand at Sabatini Gardens and Statue of Isabella on Castellana Avenue. This prepares us for a visit to the Royal Palace and the Old Quarter of Madrid on the following day. We are currently arranging for an audience with a member of the royal family.

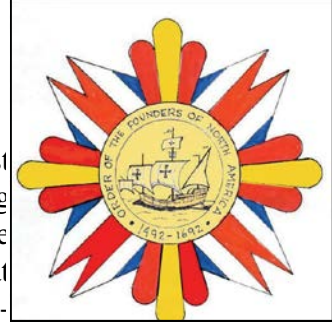
During our stay in **Madrid**, we will drink in the culture, the history, traditional meals, and of course beautiful Spanish wine. In Madrid, we will have private group dinners at many well-known Spanish restaurants. Madrid is an excellent launching point for our day trips to **Segovia** to visit the Cathedral, Alcazar, Roman Aqueduct and old Jewish Quarter as well as meet with local elected officials. The following day we trek to **Valladolid** by private coach visit Palacio de los Vivero, the Cathedral and the old Quarter. Upon returning to the capital there will be visits to the Naval Museum and the Valley of the Fallen taking us full circle in our experience of the Spanish cultural landscape.

This epic journey traces America's lineage to Spain while providing us an incredibly luxurious and memorable experience with old friends and new; please be among them.



Membership Insignia

Many will notice that the membership insignia has evolved slightly since the meeting in Phoenix. See preliminary design right. We trust that all will agree with the evolution which occurred while working with the vendor who will be producing our membership medals. The insignia, pictured below, has the same basic design but is somewhat simpler to help control costs associated with enamel work. It also features the spy glass with compass used to suspend the main emblem.



We are very grateful to Karl Jacobs of California for the excellent art work and design. The design clearly evokes the navigational history that was key to the establishment of settlements in the New World.

Our Grand Viscount General Ed Butler has been working with City Pride, Ltd, of Pennsylvania to commission production of the dies and both a regular and miniature version of the medal. A notice will be sent to members when the medals are available for order **and a final price has been established for each one.** At that time an order form will be distributed by e-mail and placed on the website. The target is to have these medals available before the April meeting in Washington, D.C. Given the information below, we were hoping to collect information on the kinds of medals members might order. This information will assist us in planning the original production run.

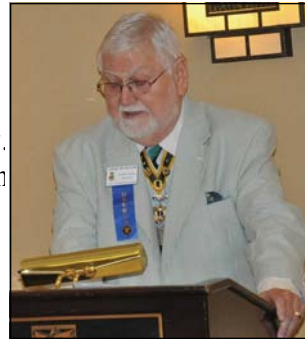
Please let Tom Jackson, know your wishes at e-mail longhorntij@yahoo.com.

Order of the Founders of North America – 1492-1692			
Inquiry Form / Preorder Form			
<i>We are interested in learning how many members are interested in ordering membership medals. The prices of these medals are not yet confirmed so they may increase. This does not constitute a firm order. If you fill out this form we will contact you immediately with the final costs and ordering information.</i>			
Regular Medal			
Full size, die struck, multi piece, approximately 1.375" x 2" overall suspended from ribbon drape			
Description	Estimated Cost	Interest?	
Gold plated over bronze	\$120		
Gold plated over sterling silver	\$280		
Miniature Medal			
Die struck, multi piece, .75" wide x 1" tall overall, suspended from ribbon drape			
Description	Estimated Cost	Interest?	
Gold plated over bronze	\$85		
Gold plated over sterling silver	\$105		
Name		Member No or Pending	

OFNA Organizing Meeting— Biltmore Hilton Hotel, Phoenix, Arizona July 8, 2012

Fifty-four prospective members were present at our organizing meeting in Phoenix. The meeting was chaired by Judge Ed Butler. Highlights of the meeting are given below. The full meeting minutes have been posted on the web-site.

- The Organization was formed and David Appleby, of Missouri, was charged with executing the incorporation.
- The Order’s website details were given by William Marrs. www.o-f-n-a.org
- Future meetings were discussed and April of each year in Washington, D.C. was established as the annual meeting date.
- A list of approximately 150 prospective members was adopted.
- Life time dues were established at \$250 until the end of the year and then \$300.
- A set of By-Laws was adopted.
- Organizing Officers of the Order were elected (see page 6 for a full list of the Organizing Officers)



E. F. Butler, GVG



M. Radcliff, Gen G



L. Patten, Chr G



D. Appleby, Ab G



Organizing Officers of the Order of Founders of North America

Grand Viscount General* Judge Edward F. Butler	Chirurgien General Dr. Charles Clements Lucas
Grand Viscount/Viscountess General Elect* Vacant	Chronicler General Lanny R. Patten
Immediate Past Grand Viscount General* Vacant	Librarian General Vacant
Adjutant General Mark C. Anthony	Deputy Viscount/Viscountess General – English Colonists LTC Lawrence King Casey
Deputy Viscount General - Eastern USA* Lindsey Cook Brock	Deputy Viscount General – Spanish Colonists Jack V. Cowan
Deputy Viscount General – Western USA* Steve Renouf	Deputy Viscount General – French Colonists John Linson Dodd
Deputy Viscount General - Europe* Duke Borwin of Mecklenburg	Deputy Viscount General – Italian Colonists Vacant
Abogado General* David N. Appleby	Deputy Viscount General - German/Dutch Colonists Robert Devine
Secretariat General* Barbara A. Stevens	Deputy Viscount General – Scottish/Irish Colonists Larry D. McClanahan
Exchequer General* Thomas Jackson, Acting	Deputy Viscount General – Scottish/Irish Colonists Larry D. McClanahan
Mareschal General* Peter Baron	Marquis General - Publicity/Public Relations Stephen Wayne Lee
Co-Genealogista General - Region I* Mike Radcliff	Deputy Marquis General - Newsletter Larry G. Stevens
Co-Genealogista General - Region II* Gerald Irion	Deputy Marquesa General - Lineage Society Liaison Corinne Staacke
Registrar General* Martha Gee Barnhart	Deputy Marquesa General – University Liaison Sylvia Sutton
Emissary General* Robert Towns	Deputy Marquis General - Web Site William M. Marrs
Vicar General* Rt. Rev Louis V Carlson	Parliamentarian General Nathan White
Quartermaster General John Thomas Manning	Deputy Marquesa General - IT Director Katherine Watson
	Deputy Emissary General Barbara Magerkurth

Deputy Secretariat General

Karen Carlson

Deputy Chronicler General

L. Raylene Appleby

Sergeant-at-Arms

Robert M. Wylie

Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms

Timothy E. Ward

Deputy Mareschal General

Larry John Magerkurth

Deputy Chronicler General

Donald Stone

Deputy Vicar General

James C. Taylor

Deputy Chirurgien General

Dr. Gary Philip Pettett

Capitan de la Guardia

James Lindley

Meeting—OFNA—September 27, 2012—Louisville, KY

A meeting was held in Louisville, Kentucky in conjunction with a Leadership meeting of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Grand Viscount General Butler explained the mission and goals of OFNA and summarized the details of the organizing meeting.

Attendees were encouraged to ask questions. There were thirty-nine in attendance.

GVG Butler also gave details of the first trip the organization had planned. It is a trip to Spain in October of 2013. Details of this trip are given elsewhere in this issue.

Meeting—OFNA—October 27, 2012 — Houston, TX

Members of the OFNA attended the Texas Heritage Societies annual meeting held in Houston. Dor Stone, of The Woodlands, TX, was instrumental in setting up this meeting. It was a chance to present the goals and missions of our order to like-minded individuals in the leadership of many of the Texas Heritage Societies, including many with some degree of overlap with our eligibility. There was also a meeting of the Texas members of the OFNA and their guest. Peter Baron, of

San Antonio, chaired this meeting. The Texas group expressed an interest in forming a State Society under the OFNA. Since the By-Laws do not have provisions for state organizations, this group will work to propose a framework for state organizations at the annual meeting in April of 2013. The group elected the following officers pending approval of the structure by the national organization:

Viscount/President/Governor: Rev James Taylor, 1st Deputy Viscount: Vacant, 2nd Deputy Viscount: Stephen Lee, Abogado: Tom Lawrence; Secretariat: Peter Baron, Exchequer: Larry Casey, Registrar: Tom Jackson, Historian: Ginger Davenport, Vicar: Don Stone, Inspector: Nathan White, and Sgt-At-Arms: Max Strozier



P. Barron , MG
E. F. Butler, GVG



The Spy Glass



Meet our Deputy Grand Viscount for Europe

His Highness Duke Borwin of Mecklenburg



(Georg Borwin Friedrich Franz Karl Stephan Konrad Hubertus Maria)
**Prince of Wenden, Schwerin and Ratzeburg
 Count of Schwerin, Lord of the Lands of
 Rostock and Stargard, Prince of
 Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Crown Prince of
 Montenegro**

Duke Borwin, is the current head of the formerly sovereign House of Mecklenburg. Mecklenburg (now included in the modern state of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern) is situated in extreme northern Germany, and was until 1918 comprised of two

Mecklenburg-Strelitz when Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Duke Alexander's great-great-great-great-great aunt) married King George III of Great Britain, and was crowned Queen. Many of today's European royal families descend from Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Queen of Great Britain, among them Queen Elizabeth II of England (who descends from Queen Charlotte twice).

Duke Borwin's line of the House of Mecklenburg stems from a younger son of Grand Duke George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1779-1860). Being a younger son of the reigning Mecklenburg-Strelitz Grand Duke, this Duke George (1824-1876) made his career elsewhere – at the Imperial Russian Court. In 1851 in St. Petersburg, Duke George married Grand Duchess Catherine Mikhailovna of Russia, niece of the reigning Tsar, Emperor Nicholas I. Duke George and Grand Duchess Catherine founded the Russian line of the Mecklenburg family, where they, their children and grandchildren lived, until the Russian Revolution, in the magnificent Oranienbaum Palace, near St. Petersburg.

Grand Duchies: Mecklenburg-Schwerin (senior line) and Mecklenburg-Strelitz (junior line, to which Dukes Borwin belongs.)

The ancient house of Mecklenburg - one of the oldest royal houses in Europe - is unique among German sovereign houses in its Slavic, rather than Germanic, origins. For the first seven generations, the Princes of Mecklenburg held sway, rarely making an appearance in the annals of early medieval European history. Finally, in 1348, greater prominence was achieved when the Holy Roman Emperor created Albert II the first Duke of Mecklenburg. From this point the House of Mecklenburg enjoyed equal sovereignty with other states in the Holy Roman Empire. Over the centuries, the duchy of Mecklenburg underwent numerous family partitions. This practice was finally ended in 1701, when the final partition occurred, creating the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (the senior line) and the duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (junior line).

In 1761, great prominence came to the duchy of

In 2001, with the death of Hereditary Grand Duke Friedrich Franz of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, without male heirs, Duke George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz's grandson, Duke Borwin was sole heir to both the Strelitz and the Schwerin branches, and he is now styled simply, "Duke of Mecklenburg".



Flag of Mecklenburg

Duke Borwin's ancestry is fascinating. Besides his male-line Mecklenburg descent, among current or formerly ruling families, he is descended from the houses of Hapsburg (Holy Roman and Austrian Emperors, Grand Dukes of Tuscany), Romanov, Bourbon (including Kings of France, Spain,

the Two Sicilies, and Dukes of Parma), Wittelbachs of Bavaria, Saxe-Coburg, Württemberg, Hesse-Cassel, and Nassau. Through his Russian grandmother and great grandmother, Duke Borwin descends from many noble Russian families, including Raevsky, Vanljarsky, Uvarov, Dmitriev-Mamonov, the Princes Gagarine, Dashkov, Lomonov, and the Princes Volkonsky.

Among the most recent monarchs from whom Duke Alexander descends are: the Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria; Grand Duke Ferdinand IV of Tuscany, Archduke of Austria; Louis Philippe, King of the French; Francesco I, King of the Two Sicilies; Emperor Paul I of Russia; Carlos III, King of Spain; Ludwig I, King of Bavaria; and Charles X, King of France .

In 2011, he became the Crown Prince of Montenegro.



Borwin, Duke of Mecklenburg – Direct Descendant of Ferdinand and Isabella, King and Queen of Spain in 1492

Ferdinand=Isabella

Juana La Loca

Carlos I (Holy Roman Emperor Charles V) Hapsburg

Felipe II Hapsburg

Felipe III Hapsburg

Felipe IV Hapsburg

Maria Teresa of Austria

Louis, the Grand Dauphin

Felipe V Borbon

Carlos III Borbon – Documented Descent of Borwin from Carlos, III

Charter Members

The following Charter Members have been approved as of the 17th of December 2012. If you are on the prospective member list and have not submitted your application, please hurry. Remember the dues increase after 31 December 2012.

Member	Ancestor	Location
Martha Gee Barnhart*	Thomas Upson	Hartford, CT
Campbell Bronner Baron	Jacques Baron	Quebec, Canada
Peter Thomas Baron, Jr*	Jacques Baron	Quebec, Canada
Michael Timothy Bates	John Chatfield	New Haven, CT
John Mackintosh Bourne	Richard Bourne	Plymouth, MA
Alyssia Gabrielle Butler	Thomas Butler	Kent Island, MD
Edward F "Rhett" Butler, II	Thomas Butler	Kent Island, MD
Jeffrey Darrell Butler	Thomas Butler	Kent Island, MD
Judge Edward F Butler, Sr*	Thomas Butler	Kent Island, MD
Barbara Hensley Carpenter	Thomas Rogers	Plymouth, MA
Lawrence King Casey, Jr*	Thomas Rogers	Plymouth, MA
Roger Warren Coursey	Daniel Boucher	Isle of Wight Co, VA
Dr Robert James Devine *	Thomas Trowbridge	Dorchester, MA
Lorraine Gaston Ennis	Thomas Warren	Surry Co, VA
Harold Douglas Ford	Thomas Ford	Maryland
James Francis Hall	John Hall John	Middlesex, MA
Gabrielle Smith Hadyka	Breed John	Lynn, Essex County, MA
Elizabeth Josephine Bandy Hill	Woodson	Virginia
David Albert Hockensmith	William Hoge	East New Jersey
Gerald Wayne Irion*	Col Thomas Ligon	Henrico Co, VA
Ronald Dean Jacobs	Capt George Symes	British West Indies
Patricia Lynette Lewis	John Lanier, Srq	Charles City Co, VA
James Morris Lindley*	Nicholas Pyle	Chester Co, PA
Col Charles C Lucas, Jr, MD*	Thomas Jordan	Isle of Wight Co, VA

Charter Members

Continued from previous page

Member	Ancestor	Location
John Thomas Manning*	Robert Quinby	Amesbury, MA
William M. Marrs*	Peter Brown	Plymouth, MA
Karen Elizabeth McClendon*	William Barker, Mariner	VA Colony
Frank Michael McGonigle	Vincent Rognion	Elizabethtown, NJ
Roberta Patton McMullen	Gilbert Wheeler	Bucks Co, PA
Teresa Carroll Grant Medlinsky	John Wilkins	VA
Carla L. Whitehurst Odom	Richard Whitehurst	VA
Charles Robert Odom	Thomas Powell	Isle of Wight Co, VA
Jane Routt Power	Cecily Jordan Farrar	Henrico Co, VA
Michael John Radcliff*	Rev Jean (John) Bertrand	Lancaster Co, VA
Stephen Robert Renouf*	Juan Diaz	St Augustine, FL
Judy Parker Richardson	William Smoot	Maryland
Marilyn Smith	John Breed	Lynn, Essex County, MA
Barbara Stuart Stevens*	Nicholas Perkins	Charles City Co, VA
Larry Gene Stevens*	Nicholas Smith	Westmoreland, VA
Donald Leslie Stone, Jr*	John Howland	Plymouth, MA
Max Starcke Strozier*	John Clay	Jamestown, VA
James Charles Taylor*	William Taylor	Concord, Massachusetts
Jackson Joseph Vets	Joseph Belt	Prince George's Co, MD
Tony Lee Vets	Joseph Belt	Prince George's Co, MD
Tony Lee Vets, II	Joseph Belt	Prince George's Co, MD
Frederick Arthur Walden	William Bridge	Plymouth, MA
Timothy Edward Ward*	Moses Cleveland	Middlesex, MA
Ona Marlene Rathbun Wilkinson	John Rathbun, Sr	Roxbury, MA
Daniel Keith Woodruff	Nathaniel Bonnell	New Haven, CT
Richard Morgan Wright, Jr	Edward Wright	Sudbury, MA

Exploration of the New World



Why 1492?

Historians lecture that there were several movements that began a historical period known as the “*Age of Exploration*” and Discovery in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Century. First, there was the curious nature of the Renaissance Men to learn more about their world. And, there is the religious aspect beginning with the Crusades and the Myth of Prester John to seek out Christians in the East and Africa. Economic and Political positions are presented. All of these combined contributed to this new age. But stronger yet was the desire to obtain the special spices of the far east, the peppers, cinnamon, cloves, ginger, nutmeg, just some of the more 250 varieties of spice found in southeast Asia. The “Silk Road” of Marco Polo had become more hazardous than ever when Constantinople fell to the Ottoman Turks 1453. Western adventurers, merchants and traders as well as the Monarchs of Europe began exploring new routes to China. Portuguese sailor Bartolomeo Dias sailed around the Cape of Storms or Good Hope to the East Coast of Africa in 1488. He was followed by Vasco de Gama who in 1497 sailed to the Indian Ocean returning in 1499 laden with spices.

In 1492, Spain became a unified country. After ten years of war against the last Moorish bastion in Spain, Ferdinand and Isabella rode triumphantly into the city of Granada. Shortly after, Isabella listened well to Columbus’ bold plan to sail to China. Not only spices and silk were sought, but also much needed Gold and Silver.

Although the Atlantic Ocean was not new to sailing ships, something changed in 1492 when Columbus sailed southwest from Palos de la Frontera on August 3rd, for the Canaries and then west. After nearly six weeks from the Canaries, at 2 AM, October 12, 1492, the lookout on the Pinta sighted land, a small Isle in the Bahamas, not Cathay, as Christopher hoped. The Isle was named San Salvador. Columbus sailed on past other Cays to the Northeast coast of Cuba and then southeast to the north coast of Hispaniola or the Dominican Republic. The Santa Maria ran aground and was abandoned. The ship was stripped of timbers, canvas and other goods and used for shelter. With only two small ships left, Columbus left 39 men at a place he called La Navidad telling them he would return. Columbus began his trip back to Spain, stopping at Lisbon on March 4, 1493 because of storms, and to Palos de la Frontera Spain March 15, 1493. Columbus brought back 15 to 20 kidnapped Islanders, only 6 or 7 survived. The captives caused a stir in Spain but Columbus’ accounts of the New World caused a greater stir. Columbus sailed again west on September 14, 1493 from Cadiz with a fleet of 17 ships and 1,200 men for his colony at Hispaniola. The new age had arrived; “*The Age of Exploration*”. *It also marked an age of settlement in the New World.*

Larry G. Stevens

Dutch Settlements in the New World

The Dutch contribution to the New World is perhaps one of the shortest of any of the world powers at the time, just about fifty years. The Dutch Golden Age began in 1581 when the Northern Netherlands provinces declared their independence from Spain and established The Republic of the Seven United Netherlands. The Dutch dominated world trade in the 17th Century.



Van Cortland are two of the most recognized names of the patroons. This system in the end did not prove effective.

The Dutch controlled the area which today consists of most of what today is New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania and western Connecticut. Dutch culture can still be seen in so many ways. Cities and towns with “wyks” in their names and rivers and streams that contain “kill” remain vestiges of the Dutch. Their influence went far beyond the years of their control which ended with a bloodless takeover by the English in 1664.

It was at this time that the Dutch Republic began to look at exploration – actually commercial expansion in the New World. They established the Dutch East India Company (EIC). Though there were other successful commercial interests in the New World, they had not considered exploration in North America until 1604 when the EIC commissioned English Explorer Henry Hudson to find the Northwest Passage to the Indies. Hudson landed at the Upper New York Bay and explored the river (later named for him), establishing the Dutch claim to the area. In 1614 a settlement was established at Fort Nassau on the Hudson. This settlement was fashioned after the French Canadian settlements, meant to establish the fur trade with the local Indian tribes. By 1614 the area was called New Netherlands.

In 1621 The Dutch West India Company (WIC) was formed mainly to conduct economic warfare against the Spanish and Portugal by striking their colonies in the West Indies, South American, and the west coast of Africa. The company established several colonies in the West Indies, Guyana and in North America along the Hudson River.

In 1623 the first Hudson River settlers were thirty French speaking Belgian families (Walloons) and slaves. The primary goal was still commerce and not colonization. To promote settlement, a feudal-like system was created in which “patrons” were granted large tracts of land (16 by 8 miles) for transporting fifty families to work this land as vassals or tenants to the patrons. Van Rensselaer and The Spy Glass

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The Dutch keep good records -- both civil records and church records. Many of their records were translated and published by the turn of the last century. The New York State Archives, which holds an estimated 12,000 pages of 17th century Dutch colonial records, established the New Netherlands Project in 1974. At this time it is estimated that about 65% of these records have translated, transcribed and published in a series of volumes entitled, *New Netherland Documents Series*. It is expected to be a set of 24 volumes when completed. The Project also collects copies of Dutch manuscripts held in other archives, both domestically and abroad, in order to provide a central repository for the documentation of this era of American history. The Holland Society of New York, founded in 1885, has worked for many years to preserve and publish these records. The New Netherland Project was their concept. Members of this society are direct male descendants of an ancestor who lived in New Netherlands before or during 1675. With the work of this and other lineal organizations many records are available to prove ones’ Dutch roots.

The Amsterdam Maritime Museum [Het Scheepvaartmuseum] has an incredible exhibit of the exploration of this era and the East and West India Companies.

Barbara Stevens

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French Exploration of North America



France was slow to become interested in the New World. French vessels had fished for Cod off but fish was not a motivator for exploration. Only when a French privateer captured a Spanish ship heavy with gold and silver did thoughts of the New World escape France. Francois I met with the citizens of Lyon and financed exploratory voyages to the New World seeking a passage to the Pacific Ocean and to Asia.

France was slow to become interested in the New World. French vessels had fished for Cod off Newfoundland since at least 1504 but fish was not a motivator for exploration. Only when a French privateer captured a Spanish ship heavy with gold and silver did thoughts of the New World escape France. Francois I met with the citizens of Lyon and financed exploratory voyages to the New World seeking a passage to the Pacific Ocean and to Asia.

Italian Giovanni da Verrazano was sent by Francis I in 1524 to explore between Florida and Newfoundland for a route to the Pacific. Giovanni named the land New Gallia between New Spain and English Newfoundland.

Francois sent Jacques Cartier on three voyages. The first in 1534 was to explore the coast of Newfoundland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. On his second voyage in 1535, Cartier sailed up and explored St. Lawrence River as far as present day Montreal. Members of his expedition established a short-lived settlement near Quebec. Cartier's explorations laid the foundation for France's later claim to Canada. Sieur de Robervall attempted a permanent settlement in 1541/2 by bringing 400 settlers to a camp previously used by Cartier near Quebec, but the settlers returned to France after a brutal winter.

In 1562, Jean Ribault explored the coast of Florida and the St. Johns River. The same year a small group of troops were left on Parris Island in what is now South Carolina to build Charlesfort but within a year due to lack of supplies from France. The following year, 1564, the French founded Fort Caroline at present day Jacksonville, Florida. Spanish forces from St. Augustine destroyed the fort a year later.

However, French exploration stopped in 1560's when The Wars of Religion tore France apart. Calvinism enjoyed widespread appeal in France over Lutheranism, and the French followers called themselves Huguenots. As Huguenots and Catholics vied for power, civil dispute led to fighting that could only be resolved by the sword. The struggle for power continued until 1589. Henry of Navarre, the Protestant leader, was crowned Henry IV, but only after he converted to Catholicism.

By 1600, France was once again looking west to the Americas and began establishing settlements. French explorations were very different than England. The English tended to stay near the coastlines where the French ventured inland establishing trade with the American Indians.

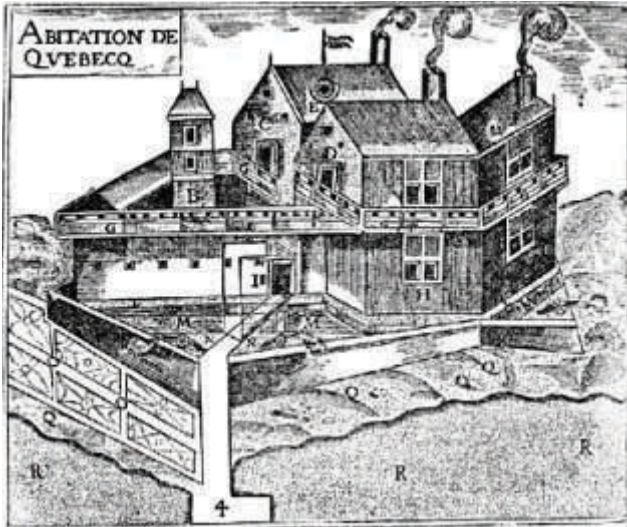
Samuel de Champlain went on his first voyage to Canada in 1603 as a geographer on a fur trading expedition. Champlain drew very accurate maps of Hudson Bay, the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. Champlain returned to Canada in 1604 and spent three years exploring and looking for a place suitable for settlement. In 1608, he established the first permanent colony at Quebec, the oldest in Canada. The Website "Statistics Canada www.statcan", reports the following population number

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for both English and French settlements in Canada. The first reported population of forty-four in 1605 was at Port Royal on the Bay of Fundy. These were the survivors of the seventy-nine who settled at Ile Sainte-Croix in 1604 (today northern Maine). that were relocated to Port Royal by Champlain and Francois Grave.

There were 28 in Quebec in 1608 that wintered with Champlain. St. John's, Newfoundland was founded in 1613 and 62 Englishmen under Sir Richard Whitburn wintered there. In 1620, Quebec had a population of 20. In 1622, there were 32 settlers at Newfoundland with Captain



Wynn. The population of New France was reported as 76 in 1628 which included 20 French and the missionary returning from the Herons'. In 1629 Quebec, there were 117, including 90 English from Kertk's expedition. The sedentary population of New France was still only about 240 in 1641.

Between 1641 and 1653, the population grew to 2,000. In 1663, there were 2,500 of which 800 were in Quebec. The first census in what was "New France" was taken in 1666 by Jean Talon Comte d'Orsainville. Talon wanted to change New France from just fur trading to agriculture but lacked the population; so, he imported 1,000 women known as "filles du roi" or King's daughters. Tolan encouraged

marriages with land bonuses and he offered more rewards for a birth of a child.

France was not just interested in Canada. Lois Joliet and Jacques Marquette explored the Mississippi Basin in 1673. Ft. St. Louis was founded in 1685 by Robert Cavalier de la Salle near Inez, Texas after failing to land at the mouth of the Mississippi. The settlement was short lived. La Salle was murdered by rivals in the group in 1687 and those who remained died in a Karankawa Indian raid in 1688. In **1698**, Sieur de Bienville **founded New Orleans** and explored the Mississippi. Sieur d'Iberville sailed the Gulf of Mexico and the first to enter the Mississippi river from the south in 1699.

The first major French settlement in the Caribbean was on the Island of Hispaniola in 1664 called Saint-Domingue. In 1625, small group of French Buccaneers reputedly expelled by the Spanish from Saint Christopher (now St. Kitts) established a colony on the Isle of Tortuga just the north of Port du Paix, Hispaniola. (Note: Do not confuse this island with the island of Tortuga 68 miles west of Key West, Florida).

The Buccaneers, named using an Arawak word for smoking meat, survived by smoking meat, tanning hides of wild game, and pirating Spanish ships. In 1641 they spread to western Hispaniola. Unofficially, the French maintained a presence. Minister Jean-Baptiste



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Colbert, under Louis XIV, included these settlements under the jurisdiction of the officially sponsored Compagnie des Indes Occidentales. By 1659, French Huguenots had begun settling the north coast of Hispaniola. The French West India Company established in 1664 showed the seriousness of the French in commerce in the Indies. (See MongaBay.com – Haiti).

Many research sites exist for discovering the immigrants to Canada before 1692. *Le Centre de genealogie francophone d'Amérique* can be searched for those arriving before 1692. [See <http://genealogie.org>] (The following short piece is from a larger work and is an example. This work is noted as *Le Centre de genealogie francophone d'Amérique*, 1997 C Tous droits réservés.)

André Barbeau venait de Fontenau-la-Comte en Vendée. Son père se nommait également André et sa mère, Clémence Sagot.

Il arriva en Nouvelle-France en 1662. Rapidement, on lui donna le surnom de Laforest, sans doute à raison de ses occupations et de son attrait pour le bois. Il vécut célibataire pendant quelques années jusqu'à ce qu'en 1669, le 12 août, il convole en juste noces avec Marie Jaudon, veuve de François Pavagault. Sa première épouse étant décédée, il devait se remarier plus tard à Charlesbourg, le 15 juillet 1686, avec Marie Gagné, veuve d'Elie Jean, dit Godon.



Another site with good information is located at the following url: www.canada.gc.ca.

The French Settlement of New Orleans Louisiana did not occur until around 1718 when settlers were sent from France. Although many of these had been prisoners, women from the prisons of Paris, slaves and bounded servants, what began a ribald town called Duc d'Orleans. During the 1700, New Orleans became a prosperous Crown Colony. However, for settlers in the Americas before 1692, one needs to look at the Acadians, who settled in what is now New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, parts of Quebec, and in northern Maine. These immigrants to New France began arriving by the 1630's. But the British conquered Acadia in 1710 and the Acadians were under British rule for the next 45 years. During the French and Indian War, 1753 to 1763, began what is known as the *Great Expulsion* where approximately 11,500 Acadians were deported. Some were sent to France but went to Louisiana. It is estimated that more than one third died for disease or drowning. Those settling in Louisiana came to be called Cajuns and brought the many and wonderful, colorful old traditions, culture, that we who have visited remember as New Orleans.

Larry G. Stevens

Editor and Historian

Prospective Member List

The following individuals have been approved to submit their application for membership to the Order of the Founders of North America. In order to add your name to this list please submit a Membership Inquiry Form. This form can be found on our website at the following url: <http://www.o-f-n-a.org/Membership%20Inquiry%20Form.pdf>

William T. Allgood of Seneca, SC
Mary Ellen Ahlstron of Crestview, FL
Cindy Anthony of Greer, SC
Mark C. Anthony of Greer, SC
David N. Appleby of Ozark, MO
L. Raylene Appleby of Ozark, MO
Thomas Scott Atkinson of San Antonio, TX
Michael Eugene Barger of Rio Rancho, NM
Patricia French Barger of Rio Rancho, NM
Timothy R. Bennet of Falls Church, VA
Ronald Edward Benson, Jr. of Naples, FL
Keith Bigbee of Applegate, CA
Larry Hollis Blackburn of Tomball, TX
James G. Blauer of Newport Beach, CA
Robert A. Bogardus of Eugene, OR
Duke of Mecklenburg Borwin of Mecklenburg
Tara Lampman Boulden of Middleton, MD
Billie Sheckler Brock of Jacksonville, FL
Lindsey Cook Brock of Jacksonville, FL
Derek Brown of Concord, CA
Janet Brown of Concord, CA
Richard T. Bryant of Kansas City, MO
Richard S. Burke of Phoenix, AZ
Edward Overton Cailleteau of Baton Rouge, LA
Robert N. Capps of Lees Summit, MO
Karen Carlson of Santa Ana, CA
Rt. Rev Louis V Carlson of Santa Ana, CA
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Robert F Carr of Alexandria, VA
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Jack V. Cowan of San Antonio, TX
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Ginger Davenport of San Antonio, TX
Virginia C. Davenport of San Antonio, TX
Rev Dr. Stan De Long of San Diego, CA
Peter A. Dixon of Alexandria, CA
John Linson Dodd of Santa Ann, CA
Joseph William Dooley of Falls Church, VA
John Dyrud of Wilmette, IL
Joel Escamella of San Antonio, TX
Oliver Giovanni Everette of Concord, CA
Patsy Joyce Everette of Concord, CA

Jim Faulkenbury of Sacramento, CA
Lawrence G. Fehrenbaker, Sr. of Bonita Springs, FL
James Clarence Fosdyck of Garden Grove, CA
George C. Garcia of Albuquerque, NM
Jonathan E Goebel of Nassau, NY
Peter K. Goebel of Nassau, NY
Peter Otto Grassel of Shawnee, KS
Allen Gray of Issaquah, WA
Ron Hamilton of Winter Park, FL
Gabrielle Marie Hadyka of Corpus Christi, TX
Scott White Holman, III of Houston, TX
Phillip C Huck of San Antonio, TX
Thomas Jackson of Houston, TX
John Wayland Knox of Austin, TX
Chuck Lampman of Middleton, MD
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Jay M. Lewallen of San Antonio, TX
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Daniel McLaughlin of San Diego, CA
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Patricia Louise Palfrey of Flintstone, GA
Ann H. Patten of Gradwyne, PA
Lanny R. Patten of Gladwyne, PA
Perkins LeFevre Patton of Las Cruces, NM
Dr. Gary Philip Pettett of Eagle, ID
Carol Radcliff of Plano, TX
Gayle Reay of Tuscon, AZ
Keith David Reeves of Arlington, VA
Mark Remington
Paul Reynolds
Janisue Rigel of The Woodlands, TX

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Cheryl Faye Rios of Haslet, TX	Mary Ann Thornton of Santa Fe, NM
Nancy Corwin Ritchie	Robert Towns of Athens, GA
Sarah C. Roach of Ringgold, GA	Robin Towns of Athens, GA
Richard W. Sage of Brooklyn, NY	Jesse Villarreal, Sr. of Austin, TX
Henry Shoenfelt, II of Austin, TX	John R. Wallace of Enterprise, AL
John T. Showler of Philadelphia, PA	John Wallard
Marilyn Ann Smith of Corpus Christi, TX	Col Joe M. Ware of San Antonio, TX
David Wayne Snodgrass of Greenwood Village, CO	J. Patrick Warner of Silver Spring, MD
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Corinne Staacke of San Antonio, TX	Marston Watson of Richmond, CA
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Sylvia Carvajal Sutton of San Antonio, TX	Philip Whitley of Houston, TX
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Robert Lee Taylor of Ventura, CA	Lynn White Wight of Turner, OR
	Robert M. Wylie of Moreland, GA

If your name is not on our prospective membership list please find the Membership Inquiry Form on the website, fill it out and submit it to our Secretariat General.

Membership Information Available

Membership information can be found on the Order of the Founders of North America Website. This information includes:

Documentation of Lineage	http://www.o-f-n-a.org/Docu_Lineage.pdf
Lineage Documentation Guidelines	http://www.o-f-n-a.org/guide_Lineage.pdf
Membership Application	http://www.o-f-n-a.org/Appl_Rev_122012.doc

Remember if you belong to one of many organization with well documented lineage you may use that record copy application to document all or part of your OFNA application. [See below] Please consult the website or one of our Genealogists General for further information.

Already a Member of an Organization with a Qualified Ancestor?

Article III Eligibility for Membership. Section 3 The Order will accept documented and proven pedigrees accepted by the following lineage societies. Society of the Cincinnati (1783), Sons of the American Revolution (1889), Sons of the Revolution (1889), Daughters of the American Revolution (1890), Colonial Dames of America (1890), National Society United States Daughters of 1812 (1892) General Society of Colonial Wars (1893), General Society of the War of 1812 (1894), Children of the American Revolution (1895), Order of the Founders and Patriots of America (1896), Mayflower Society (1897), Plantagenet Society (1902), Barons and Dames of Magna Charta (1909), First Families of Virginia (1912), Colonial Dames of the XVII Century (1915), Jamestown Society (1936), Society of the Descendants of Charlemagne (1984), First Families of Maryland (1999), First Families of Connecticut (2004), and First Families of Pennsylvania. ***The Order may accept documented and proven pedigrees accepted by other societies on a case-by-case basis.*** [emphasis added] The list will be expanded from time to time. For those applications that do not reach back before 1692, documentary evidence must be provided to connect to the applicant's Founder ancestor.