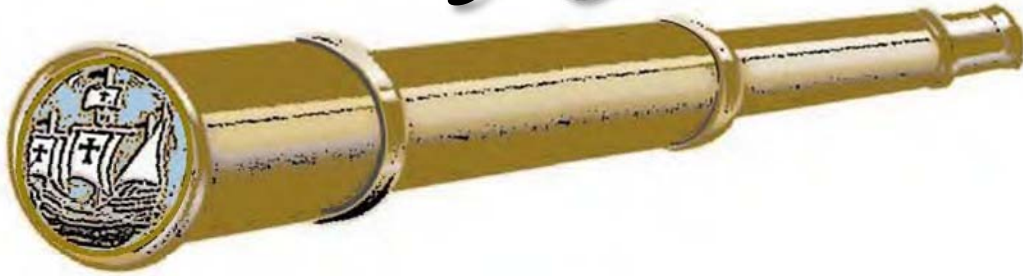


The Spy Glass



Newsletter of The Order of the Founders of North America—1492-1692

Evangeline

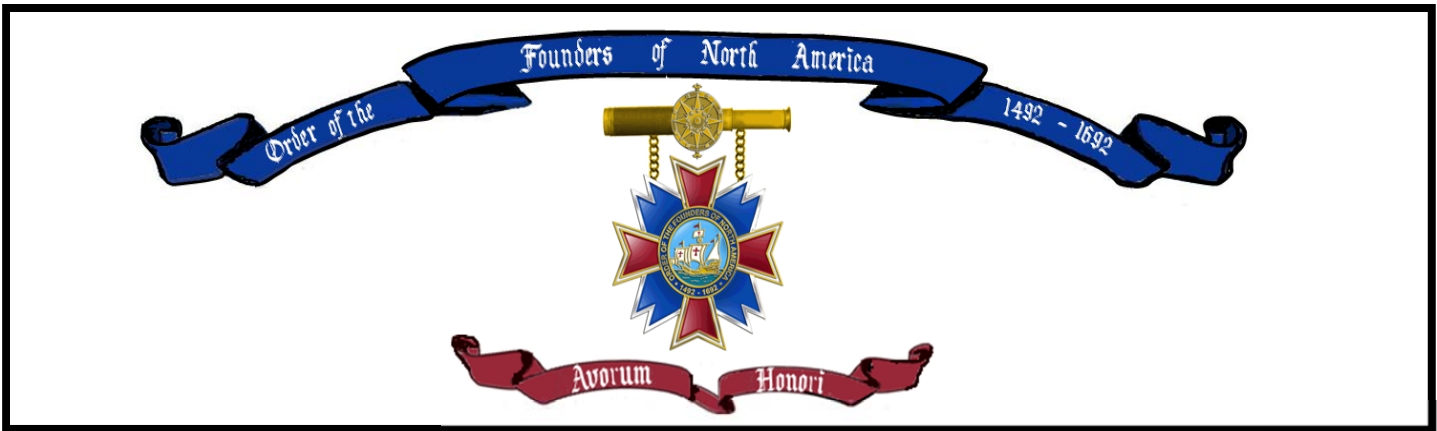
This is the forest primeval. The murmuring pines and the hemlocks,
Bearded with moss, and in garments green, indistinct in the twilight,
Stand like Druids of eld, with voices sad and prophetic,
Stand like harpers hoar, with beards that rest on their bosoms.
Loud from its rocky caverns, the deep-voiced neighboring ocean
Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the wail of the forest.

This is the forest primeval; but where are the hearts that beneath it
Leaped like the roe, when he hears in the woodland the voice of the huntsman?

Where is the thatch-roofed village, the home of Acadian farmers,
Men whose lives glided on like rivers that water the woodlands,
Darkened by shadows of earth, but reflecting an image of heaven?
Waste are those pleasant farms, and the farmers forever departed!
Scattered like dust and leaves, when the mighty blasts of October
Seize them, and whirl them aloft, and sprinkle them far o'er the ocean.
Naught but tradition remains of the beautiful village of Grand-Pré.

Ye who believe in affection that hopes, and endures, and is patient,
Ye who believe in the beauty and strength of woman's devotion,
List to the mournful tradition still sung by the pines of the forest;
List to a Tale of Love in Acadie, home of the happy.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow



Executive Committee

Grand Viscount General
Stephen Renouf

Immediate Past Grand Viscount General
Judge Edward F. Butler

Grand Viscount General Elect
Mike Radcliff

Deputy Viscount General Eastern U.S.
Lindsey Cook Brock

Deputy Viscount General Western U.S.
Cheryl Faye Rios

Deputy Viscount General Europe
Duke of Mecklenburg Borwin

Abogado General
John Dodd

Secretary General
Barbara A. Stevens

Exchequer General
James T. Jones, Jr.

Marechal General
Larry G. Stevens

Genealogista General
Peter Baron

Registrar General
Jane Powers

Emissary General
Karen E McClendon

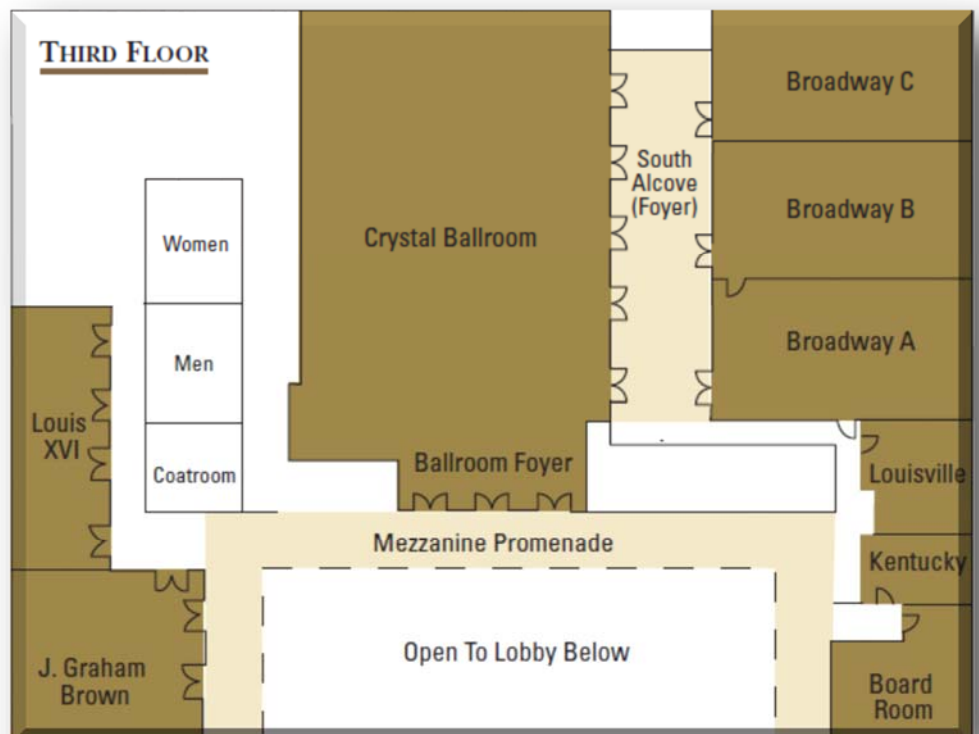
Chronicler General
Valerie Laskowski

Vicar General
James C. Taylor

Upcoming Events

Regular Meeting
Louisville, Kentucky
25 September, 2015

Brown Hotel, J. Graham Brown Room
4:30-5:30 p.m.



Order of the Founders of North America – 1492-1692

The Galt House, Louisville, Kentucky

June 28, 2015

The meeting was called to order by Grand Viscount General Stephen Renouf at 5:30 p.m. Un Hui Yi offered the invocation. Past GVG Edward Butler was appointed parliamentarian for the meeting. Twenty-three members, which included ten officers, were present. A quorum was declared.

The minutes from the May 19, 2015 meeting, as posted, were approved.

Exchequer General James T. Jones, Jr. presented the 2015-2016 Budget (attached.) This budget was approved as presented.

The cost of sales from medals is significant and our recovery of the cost of dies has not been realized. A committee of Jim Jones, Jack Manning and Michael Ratcliff was established to investigate the pricing and recommend future pricing.

The concept of a larger membership certificate which could be ordered by members was discussed. It was suggested that member John Bauer may be able to add calligraphy to the certificates when finalized.

John Dodd, of the Compliance Committee, reported on the 501(c)3 status for the State and District Societies. Preliminary research found that the cost of establishing these under the OFNA national designation was \$5,000 and therefore cost prohibitive given the nominal, \$400, fee for the organizations to establish their own 501(c)3 status. This will be confirmed and recommendations brought to the next meeting.

James T. Jones reported on his investigation of insurance. He identified a policy similar to the one adopted for SAR covering liability and medical. The cost of the policy was \$425/year from The Hartford. Discussion followed with questioned whether Directors and Officer Liability coverage was included. He was requested to investigate adding D&O to the policy.

The Charitable Contributions Committee was asked to further investigate opportunities and report at the next meeting. Tom Jackson was added to this committee.

The following business was discussed:

The name of the Scholarship Contest was changed to the Essay Contest to more accurately reflect the contest. We had one entry this year. The winner, Alex Habashi, a twelfth grade student from Bristow, Virginia, won with his essay, "How English Settlement of North America Changed and Benefitted World History." John Dodd was asked to prepare a Release for Publication to be added to the entry form so that the winning essay may be published in the Spyglass.

Charters for the two state societies, California and Texas, and the regional society, South Atlantic, were signed. These will be scanned for our records and sent to the societies.

While there is no indication that we have any tax liability in sales of our medals and supplies, it was decided that it would be prudent to move the sales from Massachusetts. Member John Barlow offered to take over the sales from his home in Rehoboth Beach, DE. Barbara Stevens will change the order form and provide to Valerie Laskowski when the inventory has been moved.

A motion was made by Edward Butler to approve "Charter Member," and "Charter Officer" pins to be worn on the large medal ribbon. This motion was defeated.

There was a short discussion about ordering member rosettes. This was not adopted.

(Continued on page 4)

The Galt House, Louisville, Kentucky—June 28, 2015

(Continued from page 3)

Certificates of Appreciation were presented by GVG Stephen Renouf to the following individuals:

Immediate Past Grand Viscount General - Judge Edward F. Butler
Grand Viscount General Elect - Mike Radcliff
Deputy Viscount General Eastern U.S.- Lindsey Cook Brock
Deputy Viscountess General Western U.S. - Cheryl Whitt Rios
Abogado General - John Linson Dodd
Secretary General - Barbara A. Stevens
Exchequer General - James T. Jones, Jr.
Marechal General - Larry G. Stevens
Genealogista General - Peter Baron
Registrar General - Jane Powers
Emissary General - Karen E McClendon
Chronicler General - Valerie Laskowski
Vicar General - James C. Taylor

GVG Stephen Renouf presented the slate of officers as proposed by the Nominating Committee.

Ed Butler moved that the slate be accepted by acclamation. The slate was adopted unanimously.

This slate of officers is on page 5.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:23 p.m.

Respectfully submitted
Barbara Stevens
Secretary General.



Essay Contest Winner

The winner, Alex Habashi, a twelfth grade student from Bristow, Virginia, won with his essay, “How English Settlement of North America Changed and Benefited World History.” Hopefully we can receive a release to print Mr. Habashi’s essay in a future copy of the Spyglass.

Pictured at left: Thadeus Hartman presenting the check for \$550 and the certificate for the 2015 Essay Contest Winner, Alex Habashi



OFNA 28 July 2015 Meeting



THE ORDER OF THE FOUNDERS OF NORTH AMERICA

Officers 2015- - 2017

| OFFICE | OFFICER |
|--|----------------------------|
| Grand Viscount General* | Stephen Renouf |
| Grand Viscount General Elect* | Mike Radcliff |
| Deputy Viscount General for Eastern U.S.* | Lindsey Cook Brock |
| Deputy Viscountess General for Western U.S.* | Cheryl Whitt Rios |
| Deputy Viscount General for Europe* | Duke of Mecklenburg Borwin |
| Abogado General* | John Linson Dodd |
| Secretary General* | Barbara A. Stevens |
| Exchequer General* | James T. Jones, Jr. |
| Marechal General* | Larry G. Stevens |
| Genealogista General - New Applications* | Peter Baron |
| Genealogista General - Supplementals* | David Lawrence Grinnell |
| Registrar General* | Jane Power |
| Emissary General* | Karen E McClendon |
| Chronicler General* | Valerie Laskowski |
| Vicar General* | James C. Taylor |
| Parliamentarian General | Billie Sheckler Brock |
| Quartermaster General | Matthew John Barlow, Jr. |
| Chirurgien General | Dr. Charles Clement Lucas |
| Librarian General | Corinne Staacke |
| Marquis General - Publicity/Public Relations | Stephen Wayne Lee |
| Deputy Viscount General -- Spanish Colonist | Jack V. Cowan |
| Deputy Viscount General - English Colonists | LTC Lawrence King Casey |
| Deputy Viscountess General - French Colonists | Helen Maxson |
| Adjutant General | Mark C. Anthony |
| Deputy Viscount General for Scottish Colonists | James Hall |
| Deputy Viscount General - Germany/The Netherlands | Robert Devine |
| Deputy Viscount General - Scandinavia | Donald Stone |
| Deputy Viscountess General - Italy | Carla Odom |
| Deputy Marquis General - Genealogy Society Liaison | Richard Morgan Wright, Jr. |
| Deputy Chronicler General | Charles Robert Odom |
| Capitan de la Guardia | Robert N. Capps |
| Sergeant-at-Arms | Timothy E. Ward |

European Colonialization Conflict in Seventeenth Century North America

European exploration and colonization had a devastating impact on the ingenious peoples of the Americas beginning with Columbus in 1492. After his first voyage, Columbus and other Portuguese and Spanish explorers returned bringing adventurers and settlers not only to the Islands but to mainland America from South in Brazil around to the Gulf of Mexico and Florida. The English, French and Dutch followed at the beginning to the seventeenth century.

At the time of the first contact the American peoples were much different than the mostly Christian immigrants. Many of the Northeastern and Southwestern native peoples were matrilineal and more of a collective society than Europeans. Hunting and agricultural areas had tribal boundaries and the land was equally shared among tribal members as compared to the Europeans with their patriarchal society where individuals owned land and their concept of property rights were extremely different. These cultural differences caused conflicts between to the two groups almost at first contact leading to ethnic violence and outright war for many years throughout the Americas. In North America this conflict lasted until the end of the nineteenth century.

There is some debate as to how great the impact was on the total indigenous population where in what is the area of United States today it is believe there was anywhere from 1 million to 18 million native people (“Native American” Encyclopaedia Britannica). However, losses were very great. The Native Americans had no immunity for Smallpox and other Europeans diseases and are thought to have killed up 90 percent of the indigenous population. In 1800, the Native American population was reported to be 600,000 and by the 1890’s 250,000.

Conflict on the Atlantic Coast of America

Portuguese sailors were the first to map Florida and the Atlantic Coast of North America. The first known map was the “Cantino planisphere” of 1502 documenting the Portugal had explored the Southeastern Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Coast some 10 years before Columbus’ first voyage.



*Cantino Planisphere
1502 Cantino Planisphere*



It is believed the Ponce de Leon arrived in the New World as a member of Columbus’ second voyage. Sometime after 1512, Ponce de Leon heard rumors from the native Caribs of an Island to the north they called Bimini and there was found “miraculous waters” purported to be the “Fountain of Youth”. (There is no evidence to support this and it is believed to refer to “The Garden of Eden”). In March 1513, Ponce sailed from Puerto Rico with three ships and 200 men. He did in fact make land fall and named it the Island of Florida after all of the flowering plants. He did not realize he had landed on the North American Mainland. During this same period, Pedro de Quejo and Francisco Gordillo, Spanish slavers had been sailing to the small islands off of Florida and landing on the mainland capturing Indians to be sold as slaves in Puerto Rico and Cuba. In 1521 Pedro de Quejo and Francisco Gordillo enslaved 60 Indians at Wynyah Bay, South Carolina.

After receiving a land grant from King Charles V, Lucas Vazquez de Ayllon sent Quejo back to the region in 1525, were he stopped at several locations between Amelia Island and Chesapeake Bay. In 1526 de Ayllón led an expedition of some 600 people to the South Carolina coast. After scouting possible locations on the Florida coast to near Cape Fear, Ayllon founded a settlement he named San Miguel de Guadalupe on an island near Sapelo Sound, Georgia. Ayllon died after one month at the settlement; and hunger, cold and Indian attacks led to San Miguel being abandoned after only two months. About 150 of the original 600 returned. De Leon sailed with another expedition to Florida from Cuba in 1521. He sailed two ships with 200 men and landed on the southwest coast of Florida with the intent to establish a colony. The location is believed to be Punta Gorda or Charlotte Harbor. The native Calusa attacked as he landed and drove the force away in July 1521. Ponce de León was wounded and died of his injuries after returning to Havana. This very well could have been the result of Spanish slavers in the area previously.

(Continued on page 8)

(Continued from page 7)

In 1549 Father Luis de Cancer (1500-June 26, 1549) and three other Dominicans Priests, Gregory de Beteta, Deigo de Tolosa, and John Garcia, attempted the first solely missionary expedition in la Florida. Following decades of native contact with Spanish laymen who had ignored a 1537 Papal Bull which condemned slavery in no uncertain terms, the religious order's effort was abandoned after only 6 weeks with de Cancer's brutal martyrdom by Tocobaga natives. His death sent shock waves through the Dominican missionary community in New Spain for many years.

Merchants of Virginia.



The **English Virginia Company** Adventures arrived on the James River and founded Jamestown in 1607. They thought they could easily trade tools and Christianity for food with willing natives. The Europeans thought this would be greatly beneficial to them and natives. However, the Europeans did not understand that the native population had little to trade because they lived near sustenance level by hunting and gathering only for their immediate needs. Suppling food to the Europeans would strain their own food supplies threatening them with starvation. Tensions arose when livestock was allowed into the Natives corn fields, and this coupled with colonist taking food supplies by force of arms brought constant conflict.

Wahunsonacock, called Powhatan by the settlers, headed up a loose confederation of around 30 Algonquian tribes from his village just north of Jamestown up the York River. In 1614, John Rolfe married Wahunsonacock's daughter, Pocohantas. Peace reigned until her death in 1617. About a year later Wahunsonacock died allowing the aggressive Opechancanough to become the leader of the confederacy. Feigning an interest in the colonist, the

new leader allowed settlers to move further inland. On March 22, 1622 after celebrating the day before, Opechancanough launched a surprise attack killing nearly 350 settlers, about 1/3 of the Virginia Company settlers.

"When the swift savage axe Flashed in the fire-light, treacherous, and fell, And all the far plantations shook with death."

And this was the end of the Virginia Company. Some tobacco planters had become wealthy, but the Company had never been profitable. In 1624, the English Crown made Virginia a crown colony. Warfare continued for the next few years. There was no decisive battles and the colonist's policy became one of extermination. In 1632, the natives were forced to concede lands in western Chesapeake area. Warfare broke out again in 1644, when more than 400 colonist were killed. Although, by now, the loss on 400 did not threaten the colony as a whole. In 1646, Opechancanough was captured and died, probably murdered.

New Amsterdam

The Dutch first explored America in about 1613-1614, it was not to settle but to explore. One ship of the expedition burned, stranding the crew for a winter. They explored the area, mapping the environs, and traded goods with the local Indians. The stories of the area and its vast resources caused interest in a group of merchants. They were awarded a charter for exclusive trade on the East Coast, to be called New Netherland. Unlike the British colonization model, the Dutch were more like the French, establishing trading outposts, "factorij." So in 1614, Fort Nassau was established on Block Island, south of Albany. This fort of soldiers and traders needed farmers and other tradesmen to support them. It was still a commercial endeavor, so the company brought



(Continued on page 9)

(Continued from page 8)

over the needed tradesmen. In 1621, the Dutch West-India Company was formed from the original thirteen investors and other investors. A ship of settlers was brought to New Netherland in early 1624, Fort Orange was established to protect this settlement. Five farms were established to feed the burgeoning settlement. In 1624 Governor Minuit bought Manhattan Island from the local Indians for \$25 worth of merchandise.

In the **Northeast**, the Native Americans had suffered greatly as a result of pandemics of smallpox, spotted fever, typhoid, and measles, infectious diseases carried by European fishermen, starting in about 1618, two years before the first colony at Plymouth had been settled. Shifting alliances among the different Algonquian peoples, represented by leaders such as Massasoit, Sassacus, Uncas and Ninigret, and the colonial politics negotiated a troubled peace for several decades.



The times after the arrival of the Pilgrims in 1620 were relatively peaceful for around fifty years. John Sassamon, a Native American convert to Christianity, so-called "praying Indian", played a key role as a "cultural mediator", negotiating with both sides while belonging to neither. An early graduate of Harvard College, he served as a translator and adviser to Metacomet. He reported to the governor of Plymouth Colony that Metacomet planned to gather allies for Native American attacks on widely dispersed colonial settlements.



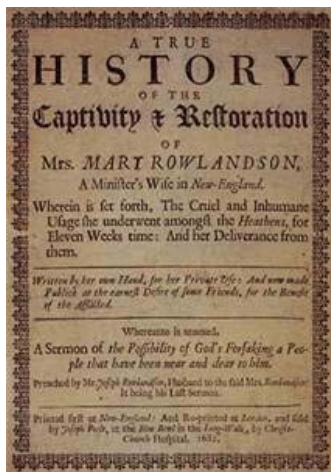
Metacomet was brought before a public court, where court officials admitted they had no proof, but warned that if they had any further reports against him they would confiscate Wampanoag land and guns. Not long after, Sassamon's body was found in the ice-covered Assawompset Pond. Whether his death was the result of accident, suicide or murder was disputed at the time and since. Plymouth Colony officials arrested three Wampanoag, including one of Metacomet's counselors. On the testimony of a Native American, a jury that included six Indian elders convicted the men of Sassamon's murder. They were executed by hanging on June 8, 1675 (O.S.), at Plymouth. Some Wampanoag believed that both the trial and the court's sentence infringed on Wampanoag sovereignty.

On February 10, 1675, the settlement of Lancaster, which included Bolton and Clinton, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, was attacked at dawn by Metacom leading 1500 Wampanoag, Nipmuc and Narragansett warriors. The Native Americans burnt houses down and opened fire on the British settlers, killing several of them and wounding more. The Rev. Joseph Rowlandson's house was set on fire and most of the 30 or more in the house were slaughtered. The Indians took many of the survivor's captive, including Mary Rowlandson and her three children. Mary and her



(Continued on page 10)

youngest child are among the injured while others of her family, like her brother-in-law, are killed. The Native Americans lead the captured survivors from their settlement into the wilderness. Rowlandson and her youngest, Sarah are allowed to stay together, but her two oldest, Joseph and Mary, are separated.



King Philip's War, which was extremely costly to the colonists of southern New England, ended the Native American presence in the region and inaugurated a period of unimpeded colonial expansion...

Mrs. Mary White Rowlandson

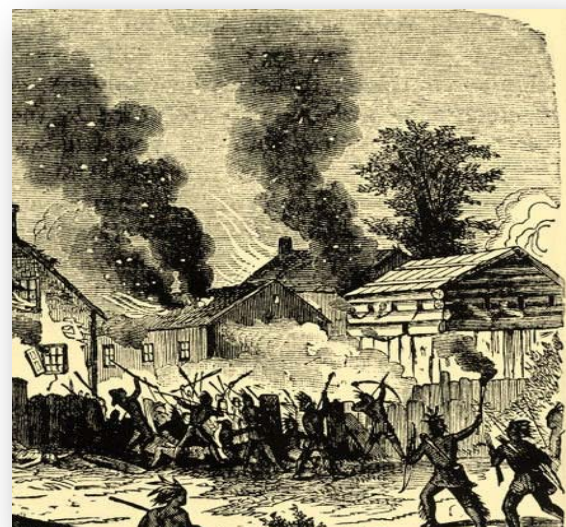
Mary was captured by Algonkian Indians during King Philips War 1675-1678. Her three month narrative of her captivity first appeared in 1682 was one of the first best-sellers in American Literature. Four additions of **'The Sovereignty and Goodness of GOD, together With the Faithfullness of His Promises Displayed; Being a Narrative of the Captivity and Restauration of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson'** were published in 1682. Since more than 30 Editions have been published under different titles. Today, you can read this story in a mid-nineteenth century by looking for E-Book.



"Captivity, sufferings and Removes, or Mrs. Mary Rowlandson" 1791 reprinted Boston 1856

Mary Rowlandson wrote, *" On the 10th of February 1675, came the Indians with great numbers upon Lancaster, their first coming about sun-rising; hearing the noise on some guns, we looked out; several houses were burning, and the smoke ascending to heaven. There were five persons taken in one house, the father and mother, and a sucking child they knocked on the head, the other two they took and carried away a live. "*

"Now we must go away with these barbarous creatures, with our bodies wounded and bleeding and our hearts no less than our bodies. About a mile we went that night, up upon a hill within sight of the town, where we intended to lodge. There was hard by a vacant house (deserted by the English before, for fear of Indians,) I asked them whether I might not lodge in the house that night to which they answered, What, will you love Englishmen still? This was the dolefullest night that my eyes ever saw. Of the roaring and dancing, and yelling of these black creatures in the night, which made the place a lively resemblance of hell: And miserable was the waste that was there made, of horses, catle, sheep, swine, calves, lambs, roasting pigs and fowls (which they plunderd in the town)..... "



Along the Thames River in south east **Connecticut** lived the Pequot tribe, rivals of the Narragansett. As colonist began expansion into the area tensions arose when cattle destroyed Indian corps, unfair trading, the sale of liquor, and the whites invading Indians hunting grounds. In July 1636, war broke out when the Pequot killed a trader named John Oldham. Governor John Endicott called up the militia beginning what is called the first significant clash between the English colonist and the Indians of North America. In May, 1637, the colonist allied with the Mohegan and the Narragansett and attacked a Pequot Village on the Mystic River (New

(Continued from page 10)

London), they surrounded the Pequot during the night setting the village on fire. The natives were shot, men, women, children, as they fled their homes. Four hundred to seven hundred were killed; those that survived were sold into slavery in Bermuda.

Captain John Underhill, one of the English commanders, documents the event in his journal, *Newes from America* :

“Down fell men, women, and children. Those that 'scaped us, fell into the hands of the Indians that were in the rear of us. Not above five of them 'scaped out of our hands. Our Indians came us and greatly admired the manner of Englishmen's fight, but cried "Mach it, mach it!" - that is, "It is naught, it is naught, because it is too furious, and slays too many men." Great and doleful was the bloody sight to the view of young soldiers that never had been in war, to see so many souls lie gasping on the ground, so thick, in some places, that you could hardly pass along”.

The Mohawks captured and killed Sassacus the Pequot Chief and his tribe was virtually exterminated. The colonist then allied their force with Uncas, the son in law of Sassacus in the war and helped defeat the Narragansett in 1643.

Sources consulted or used in part. Larry G. Stevens Editor/Historian

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“*Mystic Voices: The History of the Pequot War*”, An On-line Resource, The documentary was awarded the Kodak/IDA Project Access Grant, which provided all 16-mm film used in the production. Mystic Voices was produced under the fiscal sponsorship programs of the International Documentary Association (IDA) and the Boston Film & Video Foundation. As a matter of policy, the documentary has been and continues to be distributed on a non-commercial, not-for-profit basis. Screening 2004.

Yasuhide Kawasmaha, “*Igniting King Phillip’s War: The John Sasswamon Murder Trial*”, University of Kansas Press, 2002

Joint SAR-OFNA Cruise to the Bahamas



The Order of the Founders of North America joined the Sons of the American Revolution for a cruise to the Bahamas. The Order was represented by Grand Viscount General Stephen Renouf, Immediate Past Grand Viscount General Ed Butler, Deputy Viscount General-Eastern USA Lindsey Brock (also SAR President General), Parliamentarian General Billie Brock, and members John Barlow, Nancy Barlow, Joe Conger, Roger Coursey, and John Thornhill.

On Friday, May 15, 2015, we boarded the Royal Caribbean Ship *Grandeur of the Seas* in the port of Baltimore, Maryland, and settled into our cabins. We sailed in the afternoon, and all gathered with the SAR

for dinner in the dining room.

On Saturday, May 16, we spent the day at sea. In the morning, SAR President General Lindsey Brock convened a meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution. Following the SAR meeting, Grand Viscount General Stephen Renouf convened a meeting of the Order of the Founders of North America. He discussed the recent changes from the April Meeting in Washington, DC. The Annual Meeting has been changed to June/July to coincide with the NSSAR Annual Congress. We now allow supplemental applications, and David Grinnell is our new Genealogista General for Supplementals, so new member applications will not be impacted by Supplementals. We now have 2 year terms for our officers. We chartered the Texas Society, California Society, and South Atlantic District, and we will present the charters at the Annual Meeting in Louisville in June 2015. Next year we will have another joint meeting with the Descendants of Sheriffs & Constables in April in Washington, DC at the Army-Navy Club.

GVG Renouf related the history of the Bahamas - it was the first land discovered by Columbus in the New World. On October 12, 1492, Columbus discovered San Salvador (believed to be Watling Island). The native Lucayan Indians were friendly, and said that they regularly fought off slave raids by the fierce mainland Indians. The Spanish then discovered Cuba and Hispaniola, and lost interest in the Bahamas. The forcibly removed the Indians from the Bahamas and settled them on the other islands by 1520. French later made two abortive attempts to settle Abaco Island in 1565 and 1625. Puritan colonists from Bermuda settled Eleuthera Island in 1648, and named it after the Greek word *Eleutheria* meaning "freedom," but they struggled for many years. In 1666, colonists from Bermuda settled on New Providence Island, which became the first successful colony in the Bahamas. The Crown granted a patent to the Proprietors of Carolina in 1670 to rule the Bahamas, and they sent a governor, but the independent minded Bahamans proved impossible to rule. British and French pirates used the Bahamas to raid Spanish treasure fleets returning to Spain. The Spanish retaliated in 1684 by burning Eleuthera and New Providence colonies, and they were abandoned. In 1686, Jamaican colonists resettled New Providence, which led to the development of the British Bahamas. For the balance of the day, we availed ourselves of the many amenities of the ship.

On Sunday, May 17, we arrived in Port Canaveral, Florida, where we had an SAR ceremony at the Brevard

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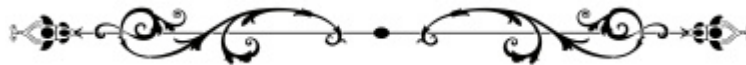


New Members



The following new members have been approved since our last publication.

| Member | Approval Date | Ancestor | Area Settled |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Brittany N. Kean | 7/24/2015 | John Rolfe | Virginia |
| David P. Schmidt | 7/30/2015 | Gage, Thomas | New York |
| Jo Marie Thornhill | 8/29/2015 | Toussaint Giroux | Quebec, Canada |
| Michael Tomme, Sr | 7/4/2015 | George Truitt, I | Accomack County, VA |



(Continued from page 12)

County Military Museum, honoring the last Naval Battle of the Revolutionary War. On March 10, 1783, Captain Barry defeated a British warship off Cape Canaveral.

On Monday, May 18, we arrived in Nassau on New Providence Island, and the SAR group had a driving tour of Nassau. We ended up at Fort Montagu, the oldest and smallest fortification on the island. We were met there by dignitaries from the Bahamas for a ceremony honoring the 1776 first amphibious landing of the U.S. Marines on foreign soil. Following the ceremony, the Order gathered for a picture in front of the historic Fort Montagu.

On Tuesday, May 19, the ship anchored off of Coco Cay. The island, originally named Little Stirrup Cay, is leased by Royal Caribbean as a private island. We enjoyed the nature walks and water sports, and had a great time. In the evening, we set sail for the return trip to Baltimore.

On Wednesday, May 20, we relaxed on the ship, and had a formal dinner on the ship.

On Thursday, we had another SAR meeting on this ship, and Judge Ed Butler spoke on the Spanish contribution to the American Revolution, and the contributions of Governor Bernardo de Gálvez of Louisiana. During the American Revolution, Spaniard Juan Manuel de Cagigal sailed to the Bahamas, and convinced the British to surrender without a fight. Spain traded the Bahamas for the return of West and East Florida in the Treaty of Paris of 1783. Loyalist who had fled the southern colonies for St. Augustine, were then offered land in the Bahamas if they left East Florida with the British. Thus, Tory families from the Carolinas, Georgia and East Florida ended up settling in the Bahamas.

On Friday, May 22, we returned to Baltimore, and left the ship after a great joint cruise with the Sons of the American Revolution.

The Acadians

by Helen Morin Maxson

Deputy Viscountess General - French Colonists Deputy Viscountess General - French Colonists

Most of you of the older generation probably had to read "Evangeline" by the poet Longfellow when you were in elementary school. I did. At that time I did not know that I was reading about an event which happened to some of my ancestors. I did know that I had French Canadian ancestors but I did not know that some were Acadians.

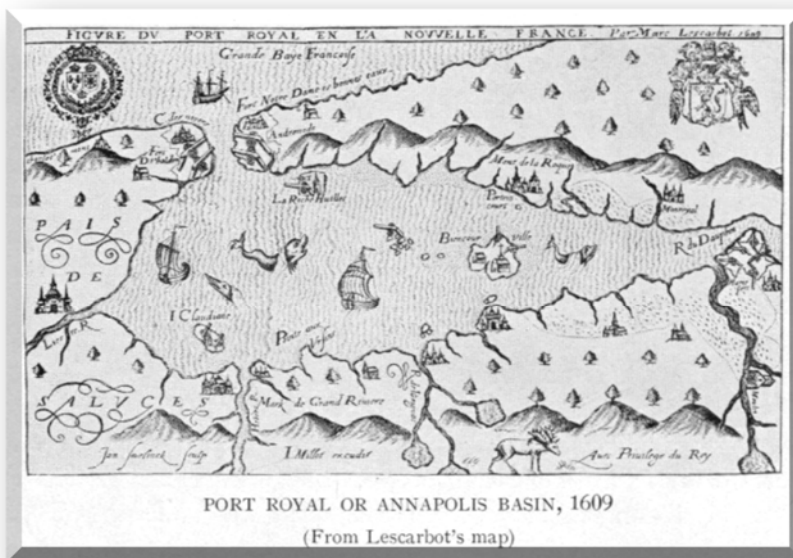
For those of you who did not read "Evangeline", Longfellow wrote about a fictional couple, based on a real incident which occurred in 1755 in Grand Pre, Acadia. The couple was married in the morning. That evening the English asked the men and older boys to gather at the church. When they did, they were made prisoners. The English deported them and their families to the American colonies. The new husband and wife were separated. The wife spent much of her life searching for her husband.

So, who were the Acadians? They were French colonists who left France for Canada, then called New France, to settle in Acadia, the region now called Nova Scotia. Their story is part of the history of the early settlement of the New World.

In 1604 the first group of Frenchmen lead by Pierre du Gast, de Monts, sailed to Acadia. With him were Jean de Biencourt, Sieur de Poutrincourt; Samuel de Champlain; Dupont-Grave; Louis Hebert and 120 others making up the crew and settlers. They probably were all men.

They tried to build a settlement at "Ile Sainte-Croix" (Dotchet Island). But success was not to be theirs. Thirty six of them died of scurvy, a disease caused by lack of vitamin C. Today scurvy is not common. We prevent it by eating citrus fruits such as oranges, lemons, and limes. But in the sixteen hundreds no one knew what caused scurvy. Back in Europe not so many people died of scurvy because vitamin C is found in a variety of plant foods. Evidently many Europeans ate enough plant varieties so that many did not get scurvy.

In 1605 the French settlement was moved to Port Royal (present day Annapolis Royal). Thus, Port Royal was founded 2 years before the English founded Jamestown in 1607. In 1607 Pontrincourt replaced de Monts as the leader of the settlement. Samuel de Champlain went on to found Quebec City in 1608. Louis Hebert (one of my ancestors) went to live in Quebec City with his wife and children in 1617.



The first group of French settlers who came with their families settled at Port Royal, Acadia in 1636. They sailed from La Rochelle, France on a ship called the Saint-Jehan which they boarded on April 1, 1636. The first census of Port Royal was taken in 1671. Several families from the Saint-Jehan ship appeared on that list: Pierre Martin and Guillaume Trahan, both of Bourgueil, Isaac Pesselin of Champagne, along with Bugaret (a Basque) and Blanchard, of La Rochelle. The 1671 census itself listed 59 family heads with a total of 320 persons in all. Passelin

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and Bugaret are among my ancestors.

The settlers survived, multiplied and prospered. They spread out from Port Royal to other parts of Acadia, forming new towns such as Grand Pre. Eventually they spread to Ile Saint Jean (Prince Edward Island) and to New Brunswick. Later, they spread to Ile Royale (Cape Breton) where the French built the fortress of Louisbourg in 1713.

The Acadians befriended the local Indians known as Micmacs. Some Frenchmen married Indian women. They probably learned to survive the cold winters of Canada with the help of their Indian friends. The Indians probably shared knowledge with them such as the fact that the bark and needles of black spruce can be made into a tea which will cure or prevent scurvy. The Micmac Indians knew plants useful as herbal medicine and knew how to set broken bones. They knew that Fir balsam could be used to cover a wound to stop the bleeding and seal the cut.

The Micmac Indians also showed the Acadians how to make birch bark canoes and snowshoes, two important means of transportation. Hunting large animals was actually easier to do during the winter because in snowshoes the Acadians could track a moose who would run, leave tracks, and rapidly become tired in the deep snow. The historian Arsenault stated that the friendship of the settlers with the Micmacs was a key factor in helping the colonists survive.

The Acadians brought with them their own knowledge from France. They knew how to reclaim the salt marshes from the sea, to make land suitable for growing crops. The process took several years. They built dikes to separate the land from the sea in which small doors were inserted which would open only in one direction. The Sieur de Dierville who visited Acadia in 1699 described this process. His description was published in 1708 and is included in the book by Herbin on page 32.

Dierville said " They set up five or six rows of large trees, quite entire, at the places by which the sea enters the marshes, and between the rows they lay other trees lengthwise, one upon another, and they fill all the empty spaces so well with soft clay, well packed, that the water can no longer pass through. They fit in the middle of these works a floodgate (un esseau) in such a manner that it allows, at low tide, the marsh water to flow out by its own pressure, and prevents the water of the sea from entering."

The French colonists brought plants and animals from France with them. Herbin, in his book on Grand Pre, described that village. He said that the Acadians grew wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, hemp, hay and peas as well as flax. They raised cattle, sheep, horses, pigs and poultry. In kitchen gardens they grew root crops, cabbage, herbs and vegetables. They also had orchards of apples and pears.

Life was good in Acadia except for the on again off again wars with England who wanted what the Acadians had... timber, codfish, and fur trade with the Indians.

Wars erupted over several years. Finally the English gained the upper hand. In 1713 the Treaty of Utrecht was signed which ended the War of the Spanish Succession in Europe and which ceded Acadia and Newfoundland to England. In the years that followed, the Acadians were forced to take an oath of allegiance to England, with the condition that they would not fight against other Frenchmen. They wanted to remain neutral in any fight between England and France. Although England had conquered much of Canada, they wanted more. They wanted all of Canada, not just part of it.

In 1755, on the eve of the last great war between the French and the English, called the French and Indian War, the English deported the Acadians to the American colonies because they feared that when the fighting started, the Acadians would join the French side. The English burned their villages and crops left in the fields so that the Acadians hiding in the forests would have no food or shelter and would be forced to surrender. The English did not want the Acadians to have any reason to return to their homes. The Acadians were Catholic. The English wanted to replace them with Protestant settlers who would take an unconditional oath of allegiance to the English King. At least 6,000 Acadians were rounded up and deported.

I traced three of my Acadian ancestors during this time period. Two families were deported to Massachu-

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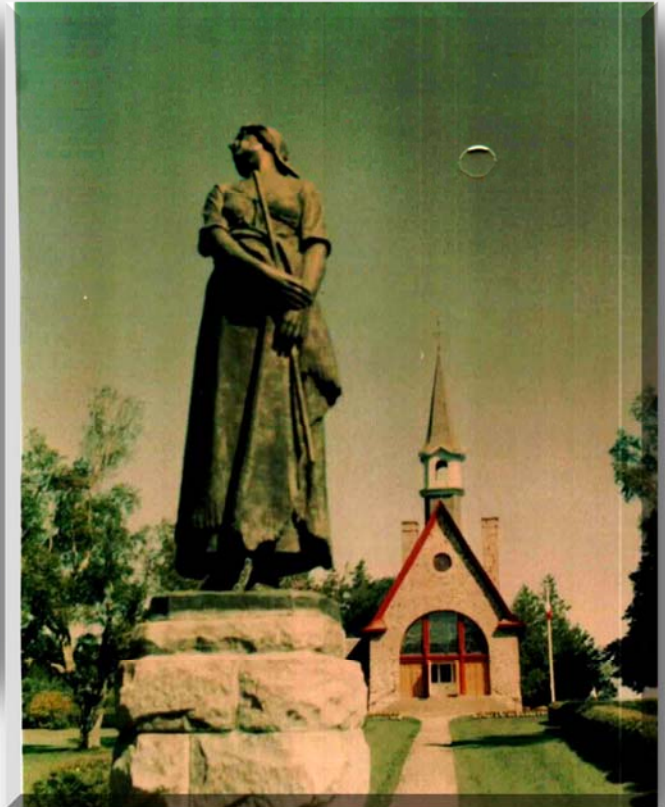
setts while another family was deported to Connecticut. The French and Indian War started in 1756 and lasted seven years. After the war ended, my ancestors left the English American colonies and with permission of the new English governor of Canada, were able to return to Canada where they settled near Montreal. They never again returned to Acadia, which was renamed Nova Scotia.

My ancestor Dominique Clouatre had been deported to Cape Cod, MA with his wife and children. When he returned to Canada he settled in Laprairie, near Montreal. Some of his children settled in the village of L'Acadie, a town founded by exiled Acadians and named after their homeland. Dominique never saw his mother or younger siblings again since they had been deported to Maryland and at the end of the war, went to Louisiana where they settled. Dominique's mother, Marguerite Le Blanc Clouatre, died there in 1782 in the parish of St. Gabriel.



PORT OF PORT ROYAL,
Reconstruction Nova Scotia

*Reconstruction of Fort Port Royal at Annapolis Royal,
Nova Scotia; Right—Statue of Evangeline*



My Acadian ancestors who settled near Montreal intermarried with other French Canadians of the area and in the eighteen hundreds some of them came down to the United States through Vermont, to Massachusetts and finally to Connecticut where I grew up.

In 1996 Ray and I took a trip to Nova Scotia where we visited Annapolis Royal (formerly Port Royal), the first settlement where my earliest Acadian ancestors had lived. We also visited Grand Pre, home of the fictional Evangeline and home of my Acadian ancestors who had been deported to Massachusetts. In Annapolis Royal we visited a reconstruction of Fort Port Royal. At Grand Pre we visited the reconstructed church where the Acadian men of Grand Pre had gathered in 1755. In front of the church there was a statue of the fictional Evangeline. Not far away was a bust of Longfellow. He was so honored because of his tale of Evangeline, which brought the story of the Acadians to many people.

I am a member of the Ladies Auxiliary of the North Carolina Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. There I met two other ladies, Jo and Katy, who like myself, are descendants of Acadians. All of us married men who do not have French names so it took us awhile to discover that all three of us had French maiden names.

Descendants of Acadians are scattered throughout the US, Canada and the world. One of Jo Thornhill's Acadian ancestors, named Augustin Le Blanc was deported from Grand Pre to Massachusetts. After the war he

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returned to Canada and settled at Yamachiche. His son Joseph went on to settle in Nicolet.

Joseph LeBlanc married his 2ed wife Louise Marie Vigneau in 1795. She was the daughter of Joseph Vigneau, an Acadian who had been forced to move many times. Vigneau and his family were deported from Beaubassin to Massachusetts in 1755. In 1763 when the war ended, he went to the island of Miquelon off the coast of Newfoundland. But when the English took that island, he was deported to La Rochelle, France in 1778. In 1784 he returned to Miquelon but could not remain there. He went on to mainland Canada where he settled in Nicolet. Eventually Jo's Acadian ancestors made their way to Illinois and on to North Dakota where Jo grew up.

The Acadian ancestor of Katy Hohmann has a unique history. According to Katy, her ancestor Joseph Guibeau was deported from Port Royal on the ship Pembroke but the Acadians took over the ship and sailed to New Brunswick where they hide in the forests and fought the English until they were starving. Then they surrendered. Joseph Guibeau and his family were imprisoned in Halifax until the war ended. After he was released, he earned money by teaching the newly arrived English settlers how to take care of the very important dikes that the Acadians had built. As soon as he had saved enough money, he sailed with his family to Louisiana where they settled. His descendants fought in the American Revolutionary War against the British, under the Spanish commander Bernardo de Galvez. Katy grew up in Louisiana and joined the DAR using her Acadian ancestor's service.

Katy, Jo and I all ended up in North Carolina. By one line or another, both Jo and Kathy are related to me by their Acadian ancestors. It is amazing to me that after about ten generations, we distant cousins found each other.

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