

THE GLASS

NEWSLETTER OF THE ORDER OF THE FOUNDERS OF NORTH AMERICA—1492-1692

Vol 5 : 1

Mayflower Compact

The Mayflower Compact, originally titled Agreement Between the Settlers of New Plymouth, was the first governing document of Plymouth Colony.

Dutch Settlements

Dutch settlement in the Americas started in 1613 with New Amsterdam, which was exchanged with the English for Suriname at the Treaty of Breda (1667)

Marie Rollet

Marie Rollet was a French woman and early settler in Quebec.

Scholarship Contest

The essay contest is for an original researched paper written in English. The topic of the essay shall be on a "Benefit to History Stemming from the European Colonization of North America."

Board Minutes

Spring Meeting by Zoom
Saturday, 13 March 2021
1:00 P.M. (EST)

Executive Committee

As composed for Summer 2021



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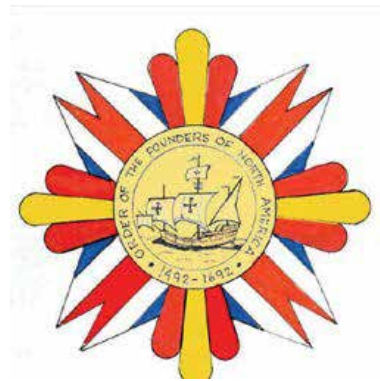
SA
 fido by them done (this their condition considered) might
 be as firme as any patent; and in some respects more just
 the forme was as followeth.

In the name of god Amen: We whose names are underwritten,
 the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign Lord King James
 by the grace of god, of great britaine, france, & Ireland King:
 defender of the faith, &c.

Having undertaken, for the glory of god, and advancement
 of the Christian religion, and honour of our King & Country, a voyage to
 plant a free Colonie in the Northern parts of Virginia: Do by
 these presents solemnly & mutually in the presence of god, and
 one of another, covenant & combine our selves together into a
 civill body politick; for the better ordering, & preservation & fur-
 therance of the ends aforesaid; and by vertue hereof to enacte,
 constitute, and frame such just & equall Lawes, Ordinances,
 Acts, Constitutions, & Offices, from time to time, as shall be thought
 most meete & convenient for the general good of the Colonie: Under
 which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness
 whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names at Cape
 Codd the 11 of November in the 7 year of the reign of our sovereign
 Lord King James of England, France, & Ireland the eighteenth
 and of Scotland the fiftie fourth, Anno Domini 1620.

After this they chose, or rather confirmed John Carver a man
 godly & well approved amongst them their Governour for that
 year. And after they had provided a place for their gods or
 common house, (which was long in building for want of better
 materials at that winter weather, and sickness of divers) and began
 some small cottages for their habitation; as time would advaunce
 they met and consulted of Lawes, & orders, both for their
 civill & military governments; as if necessitie of their condi-
 tion did require, till adding therunto as urgent occasion
 in severall times, and times did require.

In this hard & tedious beginning they found some dissenters
 & murmuring amongst some, and mutinous speeches & carriage
 in other; but they were soon quelled, & overcome by the
 Lords patience, and equal carriage of things; by the god
 and better part with cleave faithfully together in the way:
 but that which was most sad & lamentable, was that in 2
 or 3 moneths time past of these company dyed, & perished
 in Jan & February, being the depth of winter, and wanting
 clothes & other comforts; being provided with few gunnes &



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Mayflower Compact

The Mayflower Compact, originally titled Agreement Between the Settlers of New Plymouth, was the first governing document of Plymouth Colony. It was written by the male passengers of the Mayflower, consisting of separatist Puritans, adventurers, and tradesmen. The Puritans were fleeing from religious persecution by King James I of England..

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Dutch Settlements

Dutch settlement in the Americas started in 1613 with New Amsterdam, which was exchanged with the English for Suriname at the Treaty of Breda (1667) and renamed to New York City. The English split the Dutch colony of New Netherland into two pieces, and named them New York and New Jersey.





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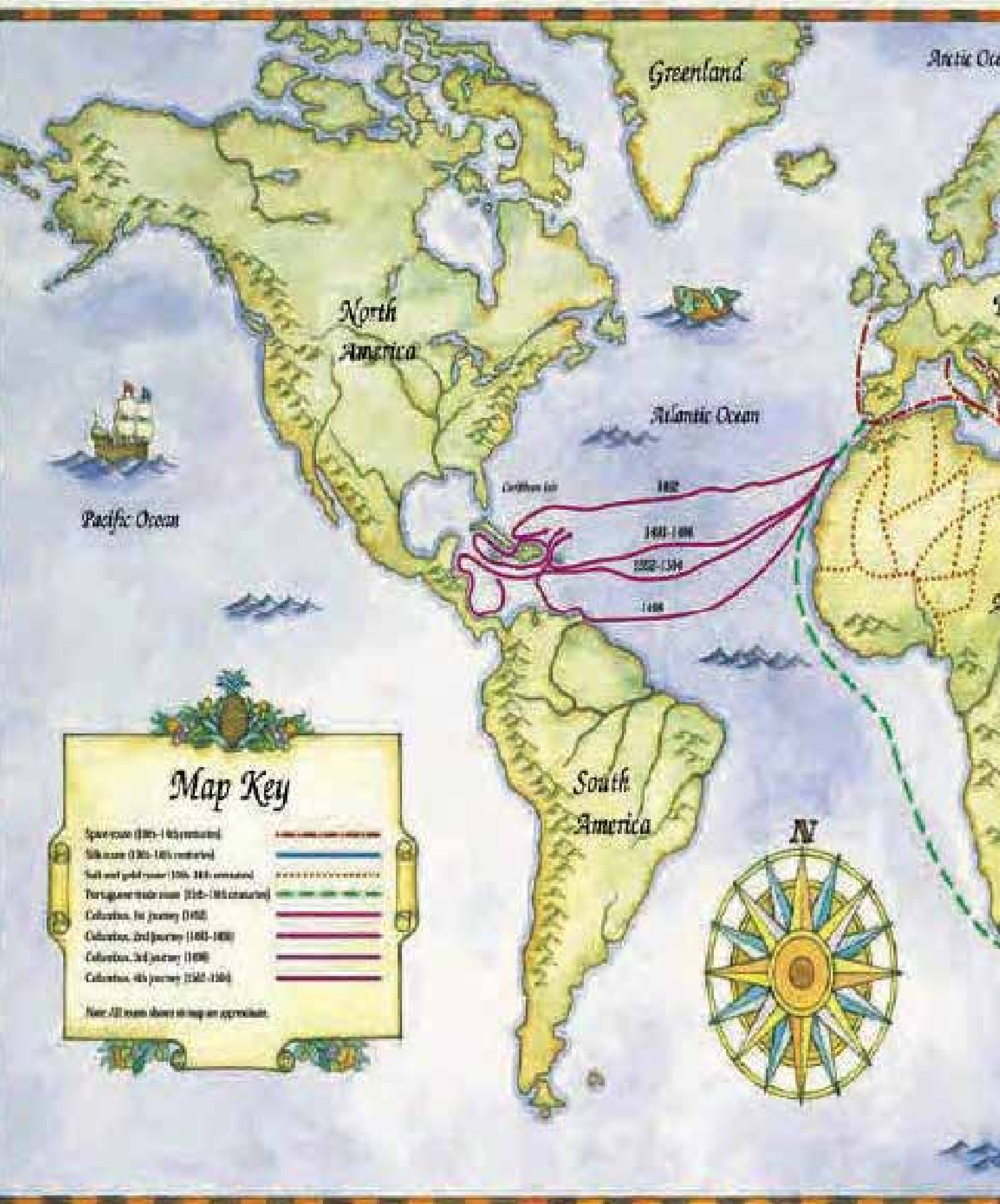
Marie Rollet

Marie Rollet was a French woman and early settler in Quebec. Her second husband, Louis Hébert, was apothecary to Samuel Champlain's expeditions to Acadia and Quebec on 1606 and 1610–13. When she and her three surviving children traveled with her husband to Quebec in 1616, she became the first European woman to settle in Quebec.



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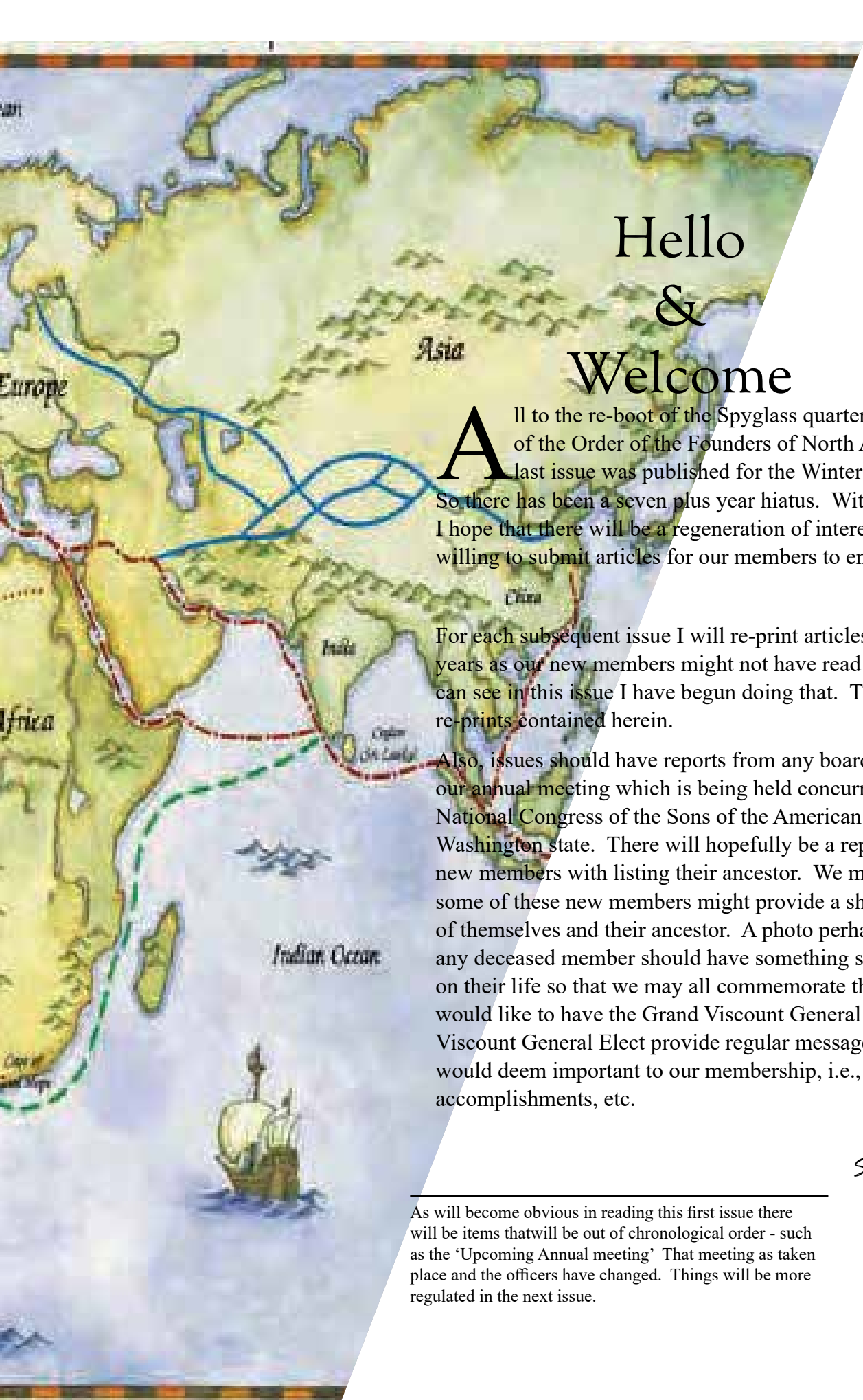
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Map Key

- Spanish route (1492-1498) —————
- Spanish route (1502-1508) —————
- Spanish and gold route (1509-1519) —————
- Portuguese trade route (1498-1500)
- Columbus, 1st journey (1492) —————
- Columbus, 2nd journey (1493-1494) —————
- Columbus, 3rd journey (1498) —————
- Columbus, 4th journey (1502-1504) —————

Note: All routes shown on map are approximate.



Hello & Welcome

All to the re-boot of the Spyglass quarterly newsletter of the Order of the Founders of North America. The last issue was published for the Winter of 2015-2016. So there has been a seven plus year hiatus. With this issue I hope that there will be a regeneration of interested parties willing to submit articles for our members to enjoy reading.

For each subsequent issue I will re-print articles from the first years as our new members might not have read them. As you can see in this issue I have begun doing that. There are a few re-prints contained herein.

Also, issues should have reports from any board meetings, our annual meeting which is being held concurrent with the National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution in Washington state. There will hopefully be a report welcoming new members with listing their ancestor. We might hope that some of these new members might provide a short biography of themselves and their ancestor. A photo perhaps. Likewise, any deceased member should have something submitted on their life so that we may all commemorate them. I would like to have the Grand Viscount General and Grand Viscount General Elect provide regular messages that they would deem important to our membership, i.e., plans, goals, accomplishments, etc.

Steve Williams

Editor

As will become obvious in reading this first issue there will be items that will be out of chronological order - such as the 'Upcoming Annual meeting' That meeting as taken place and the officers have changed. Things will be more regulated in the next issue.



THE MAYFLOWER COMPACT

Agreement Between the Settlers at New Plymouth : 1620

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN. We, whose names are underwritten, the Loyal Subjects of our dread Sovereign Lord King James, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. Having undertaken for the Glory of God, and Advancement of the Christian Faith, and the Honour of our King and Country, a Voyage to plant the first Colony in the northern Parts of Virginia; Do by these Presents, solemnly and mutually, in the Presence of God and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil Body Politick, for our better Ordering and Preservation, and Furtherance of the Ends aforesaid: And by Virtue hereof do enact, constitute, and frame, such just and equal Laws, Ordinances, Acts, Constitutions, and Officers, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general Good of the Colony; unto which we promise all due Submission and Obedience.

IN WITNESS whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names at Cape-Cod the eleventh of November, in the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King James, of England, France, and Ireland, the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth, Anno Domini; 1620.

Mr. John Carver,
Mr. William Bradford,
Mr Edward Winslow,
Mr. William Brewster.
Isaac Allerton,
Myles Standish,
John Alden,
John Turner,
Francis Eaton,
James Chilton,
John Craxton,
John Billington,

Joses Fletcher,
John Goodman,
Mr. Samuel Fuller,
Mr. Christopher Martin,
Mr. William Mullins,
Mr. William White,
Mr. Richard Warren,
John Howland,
Mr. Steven Hopkins,
Digery Priest,
Thomas Williams,
Gilbert Winslow,
Edmund Margesson,
Peter Brown,
Richard Britteridge
George Soule,
Edward Tilly,
John Tilly,
Francis Cooke,
Thomas Rogers,
Thomas Tinker,
John Ridgdale
Edward Fuller,
Richard Clark,
Richard Gardiner,
Mr. John Allerton,
Thomas English,
Edward Doten,
Edward Liester

EXPLORATION OF THE NEW WORLD

Don Juan Ponce de León, and the Discovery of Florida

By Stephen Renouf Spain.

This April 2013 marks the 500th anniversary of the European discovery of Florida. The Florida peninsula was discovered by Spanish explorer Don Juan Ponce de León.

Juan Ponce de León was born about 1474 in Santervás de Campos, Castilla, between León and Valladolid. The names of his parents are not known with certainty, but the Ponce de León family was of Basque origin. The family descends from Ponce Vélaz, a nobleman of León, who in turn descended from the dukes of Vasconia.

As a youth, Juan Ponce de León served as squire to his relative Pedro Núñez de Guzmán, a Knight Commander of the Order of Calatrava. Later, Ponce served as a soldier during the campaigns of King Fernando II of Aragón and Queen Isabel of Castilla against the Moors of Granada, which led to the liberation of the last territory occupied by the Moors in the Iberian Peninsula on January 2, 1492.

With the successful ending of the Reconquista, and the excitement of the discovery of the New World by Cristóbal Colón on October 12, 1492, Ponce may have joined Colón's second voyage to America in September 1493 as a captain of infantry.

The fleet arrived in the Caribbean in November 1493, and en route to Hispaniola, anchored off the coast of the island of Borikén – Ponce's first sighting of what would later be named Puerto Rico.

If Ponce did accompany Cristóbal Colón on the second voyage, he evidently returned to

In 1502, King Fernando II of Aragón sent Nicolás de Ovando y Cáceres to replace Francisco de Bobadilla as the third governor of the Indies. Ovando was sent to increase gold mining in the Indies, and he brutally exploited the local Indians for mining and farming. Ponce likely accompanied Ovando on his voyage from Spain to Hispaniola.

In 1504, the Taíno Indians of Higüey on Hispaniola attacked a Spanish garrison on the island, and Ponce served in the suppression of the rebellion. Ponce distinguished himself in the fighting – Governor Ovando made Ponce governor of the new province of Higüey, and gave him a large land grant.

Ponce became a successful planter and rancher, and supplied produce and livestock to the port of Boca de Yuma, the last stop for Spanish ships making the voyage back to Spain. He married Leonora and had four children - Juana, Isabel, María and Luis.

In his contact with the Taíno Indians once heard tales of the rich neighboring island of Borikén (now called Puerto Rico). He received permission from Governor Ovando to explore the island. In 1508, he received permission from King Fernando II of Aragón for the first official exploration of island – called San Juan Bautista by its discoverer, Cristóbal Colón.

Ponce landed in San Juan Bay, and established the first settlement at Caparra. In 1509, Ponce returned to Hispaniola with gold discovered on

the island. Governor Ovando appointed



JUAN PONCE DE LEON



Secatibe runtum earum sincilla velenimus autā nobit raecus di omniet

Ponce as the first governor of San Juan Bautista (Puerto Rico), which was later confirmed by King Fernando II of Aragón.

As governor, Ponce set up an *encomienda* system, dividing the local Taíno Indians among the Spanish settlers for use as laborers growing crops and mining for gold. In 1509, Diego Colón, son of Cristóbal Colón, replaced Ovando as Governor of the Indies.

Diego Colón replaced Ponce as governor with

location, so Ponce started to fortify San Juan Bay, named San Juan de Puerto Rico, which eventually replaced Caparra as the capital. In 1511, King Fernando II of Aragón decided that the Crown had unfairly infringed on the Colón family's rights, and officially appointed Juan Ceron to replace Ponce as governor of San Juan Bautista. However, the king also cautioned Diego Colón not to deprive Ponce of any of his land, gold or Indians.

Rumors of the rich island of Bimini and surrounding islands to the northwest of Hispaniola



led to a new venture for Ponce. King Fernando II of Aragón, eager to prevent the spread of the privileges of the Colón family in the New World, contracted with Juan Ponce de León on February 23, 1512, to discover and explore the new islands outside the authority of Diego Colón. Ponce was required to completely finance the expedition, but he would be governor for life of all lands he discovered. Ponce started recruiting sailors and soldiers to the chagrin of Governor Colón, but the governor was unable to prevent it. On March 3, 1513, Ponce and his expedition set sail from Puerto Rico on three ships – Santiago, San Cristóbal

and Santa María de la Consolación. Ponce's pilot was Antón de Alaminos, who was the pilot for the fourth voyage of Cristóbal Colón. Ponce sailed northwest along the chain of the Lucayos islands (the Bahama islands). On March 14, 1513, they stopped at San Salvador (now Semana Cay), the first land discovered by Cristóbal Colón in 1492. Leaving the Lucayos, they crossed open water and, on March 27, 1513, they sighted a new island

Juan Ceron. King Fernando II of Aragón sent a royal order confirming Ponce as governor of San Juan, so Diego Colón was forced to remove Ceron and make Ponce governor again.

In 1510, the Taíno Indians of San Juan Bautista rebelled and besieged Caparra. Once reinforcements arrived from Hispaniola, Ponce was able to suppress the rebellion. Caparra was situated near the gold mines, but it was a poor

(actually the Florida peninsula).

On April 2, 1513, Ponce landed on the North American Continent somewhere between present day St. Augustine and Jacksonville, and took possession of the “island” in the name of King Fernando II of Aragón. Ponce named the new territory La Florida – after Pascua Florida (“flowery Easter”) since it was Easter season. On April 8, 1513, they continued to sail south in search of new islands, when they discovered the powerful Gulf Stream in the strait between Florida and the Bahamas – which would become the primary route to return to Europe. They sailed close to shore to avoid the Gulf Stream, and discovered the Florida Keys – which Ponce named Los Mártires (“the Martyrs”) because they looked to Ponce like a series of crucified figures from a distance. In the keys, he found herons, flamingoes, pelicans, and egrets. Ponce sailed northeast through the keys, and found the west coast of Florida on May 23, 1513. They landed at present day Charlotte Harbor to repair the ships, and encountered fierce Indians. They fought several skirmishes with the Indians, and took a few prisoners. The captives described islands to the west, so they sailed on June 14, discovering the Dry Tortugas, named after the plentiful turtles found there, on June 21, 1513. They then retraced their route, reaching Bahama Island on July 8, 1513. Ponce ordered the captain of the Santa Maria to continue exploring, while he returned to Puerto Rico with his other two ships, arriving on October 19, 1513.

Ponce left Puerto Rico in April 1514 and returned to Spain to report on his discoveries. When he reported to King Fernando II of Aragón in Valladolid, he was knighted and given a coat of arms. He was confirmed as governor of all the islands that he had discovered, and named Adelantado of Bimini and Florida. Per the agreement, the King would construct fortifications in the new lands, sent agents to divide the Indians among the settlers, and receive 10% of the gold discovered there.

In December 1515, Ponce returned to the Caribbean to help subdue the fierce Carib Indians,

who continued to attack Spanish settlements in the Caribbean (as they had attacked other Indian settlements in the Caribbean for hundreds of years).

In 1521, Ponce depleted much of his fortune to finance an expedition of 200 men to colonize Florida. They sailed to the southwest coast of Florida, and landed near Charlotte Harbor. When they landed, they were attacked by Calusa Indians, and Ponce was wounded in the thigh by a poisoned Calusa arrow while leading his troops in the skirmish. With their leader wounded, his men decided to retreat to Cuba. Shortly after his arrival in La Habana, Don Juan Ponce de León died of his wound in July 1521. Spain would not again try to colonize Florida until Adelantado Pedro Menéndez de Avilés founded St. Augustine in 1565.

In 1559, the remains of Juan Ponce de León were returned to Puerto Rico, and he was interred in the crypt of San Jose Church, where they remained until they were transferred in 1863 to his final resting place beneath the high altar in the Cathedral of San Juan Bautista, in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Sources

Ober, Frederick. Juan Ponce de Leon, 1908. Otfinoski, Steven. Great Explorers. Juan Ponce de Leon, Discoverer of Florida, 2005.

Illustrations

Juan Ponce de Leon portrait – from Frederick Ober’s Juan Ponce de Leon, 1908.
Juan Ponce de Leon signature – from http://bellsouthpwp.net/r/u/ruiz_b/PuertoRico/juan_ponce_de_leon.htm
Map of La Florida – from the Naval Museum in Madrid, Spain

Re-print Vol 1, Issue2



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 Netherland provinces declared their independence from Spain and established The Republic of the Seven United Netherlands. The Dutch dominated world trade in the 17th Century.

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 Van Cortland are two of the most recognized names of the patrons. 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.

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 MaritimeMuseum [Het Scheepvaartmuseum] has an incredible exhibit of the exploration of this era and the East and West India Companies.

Barbara Stevens

Re-print Vol 1, Issue 1



Photo of a General Membership Meeting

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Grand Viscount General - Mike Tomme

Grand Viscount General Elect - Roger Coursey

Immediate Past Grand Viscount General -
Lindsey Cook Brock

Deputy Viscount General Eastern - Robin
Towns

Deputy Viscount General Western - James M.
Lindley

Deputy Viscount General Europe - Duke
Borwin of Mecklenburg

Abogado General - John Linson Dodd

Secretary General - Mike Tomme (Temp)

Exchequer General - Tom Jackson

Mareschal General - Rev. James C. Taylor

Genealogista General Applications - Peter
Baron

Genealogista General Supplementals - Ken
Roberts

Registrar General - Peter Baron

Emissary General - Jared Nathan

Chronicler General - Steve Williams

Vicar General - Randy Moody

Adjutant General - Mark Anthony

Parliamentarian General - Billie Brock

Quartermaster General - Ken Roberts

Chirurgien General - Col. Charles Lucas

Librarian General - Corinne Staacke

Marquis General of Publicity and Public
Relations - Steven Steinberg

Deputy Viscount General for Spanish Colonists
- Jack Cowan

Deputy Viscount General for English Colonists
- Lawrence Casey, Jr.

Deputy Viscount General for French Colonists
- Helen Maxon

Deputy Viscount General for Scottish Colonists
- James Hall

2016 Deputy Viscount General for German & Dutch
Colonists - Dr. Robert J. Devine

Deputy Viscount General for Scandinavian
Colonists - Donald Stone

Deputy Viscount General for Italian Colonists
- OPEN

Deputy Marquis General - Genealogy Society
Liaison - Richard Wright

Sergeant-at-Arms - Timothy Ward

Capitan de la Guardia - Robert Capps



Renton Washington

UPCOMING EVENTS

Annual Meeting of the O.F.N.A.

We will be holding our Annual meeting of the O.F.N.A. on 11 July 2021, in Renton, WA. The meeting will start at 5:00 PM and will be held in my room. Please come and join us for a short meeting as we do the business of the society. We have Bylaw changes that need to be voted on and approved. We have minutes that need to be approved and the election of new officers for the term of 2021-2023.

Membership Insignia

Our Grand Viscount General Ed Butler worked with City Pride, Ltd, of Pennsylvania to commission production of the dies and both a regular and miniature version of the medal.

The first production run of the medals did not meet expectations and GVG Butler worked with City Pride to correct the issues.

A production run of the medals was made available at the Annual Meeting of the OFNA. Members received an e-mail update when the medals become available. At that time an order form was distributed by e-mail and placed on the website.



As shown on front of magazine

Grand Viscount General



It has been a pleasure to serve the members of the Order of the Founders of North America, 1492-1692 for the last two (2) years as Grand Viscount General. We have seen more people to start to join our organization. We have achieved a lot, but we have much more work to be done. I would like to thank Steve Renouf for his mentorship and work along with Steve Williams and Lindsey Brock and others. We have updated our membership directory with the help of Grand Viscount General Elect, Roger Coursey.

We have had three (3) general officers to step down this

year. They are Jim Jones, Treasurer General (Exchequer General) replaced by (and elected) Tom Jackson, our Registrar General and Genealogist General, Peter Baron, replaced by (and elected) Mrs. Jane Power, and our Secretary Generals (Nancy Barlow and Dorothy Thompson) replaced by Cheryl Rios for a short period of time. She was replaced and Doug Collins was Elected at the Annual meeting as Secretary General. I will be assisting him as he learns the flow and duties of Secretary General. I would like to thank Billie Brock for also stepping in as Secretary Pro Tem and also taking the minutes. All in all, it was a wonderful two (2) years. I would like to thank all of you for your support and your dedication to this organization.

Our organization has been accepted as a qualifying society into the National Gavel Society right before our Annual meeting. I would like to thank National Gavel Society President, Robin Towns for her assistance in helping us achieve this honor. I would like to thank Steve Renouf and Roger Coursey, Jane Power and Cheryl Rios with their help on this mission as well.

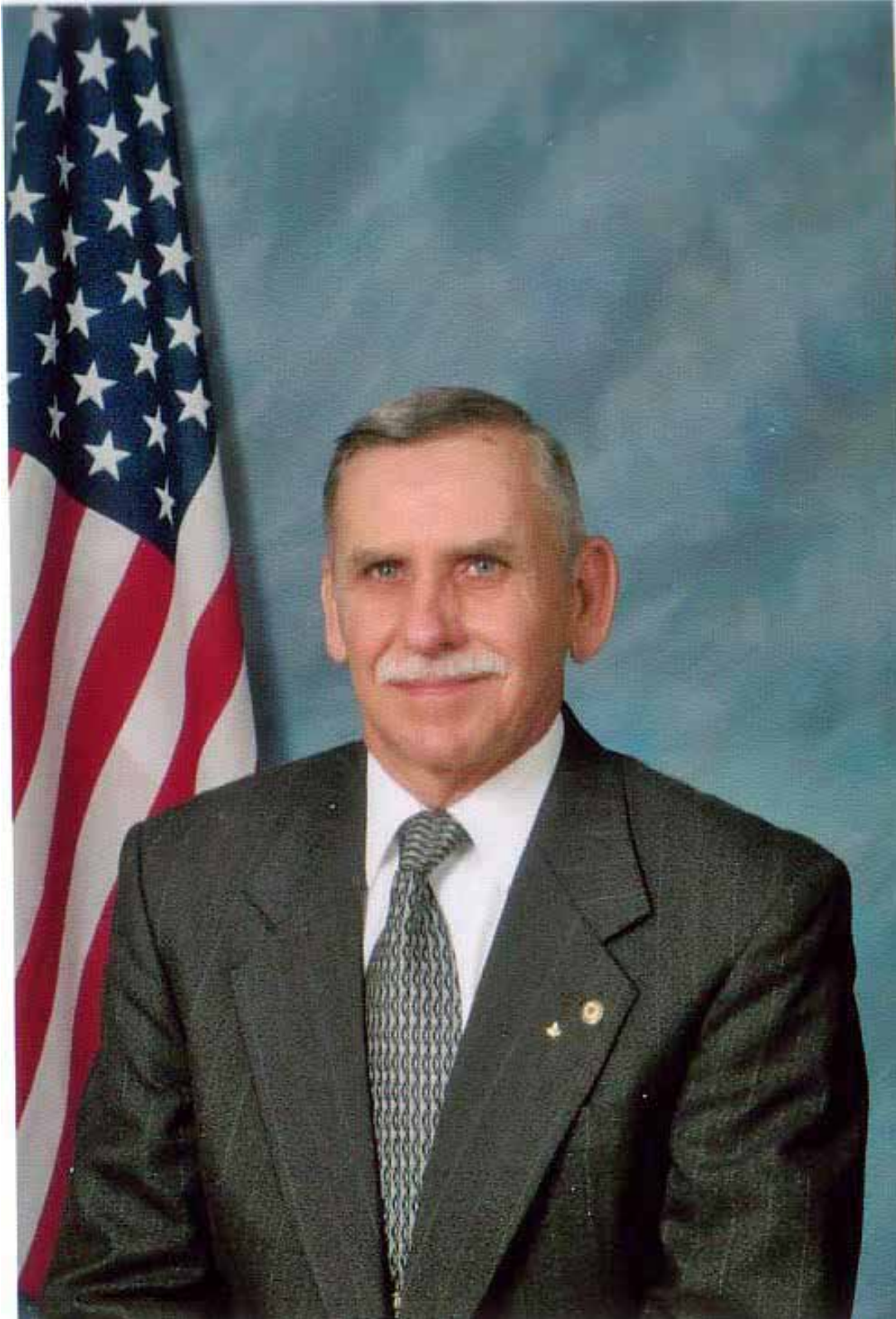
Our Bylaws changes were voted on at the 131st SAR Congress in Renton, WA and approved. We now have in place with the approval of the Bylaws, the mechanism to hold and vote on Bylaws and other items that may arise by Zoom or whatever electronic means now in case of another pandemic. Thank you Bylaws Committee members and John Dodd for taking care of this. Also, we have decided to hold at least two (2) or maybe more Zoom meetings so that more can attend our meetings who have never attended one before.

Also, we need to make sure we have everyone's correct email addresses and a phone number for our membership directory. We have a lot of email addresses that bounce back. This is our mechanism to send out notices, Bylaw changes, and other items to our members.

Again, thank you so much for all of the support and hope to see all of you at a future meeting.

J Michael Tomme, Grand Viscount General

GRAND VISCOUNT GENERAL ELECT



Roger Coursey - Grand Viscount General, Elect

It has been an honor to serve as the Grand Viscount General Elect for the past 2 years. By the time this is published, I should have been elected as your Grand Viscount General at our Annual Meeting in Renton, WA for the 2021-2023 term. Hopefully the next 2 years will prove to be more conducive to having our meetings and enjoying each other's fellowship than the past 2 years have been.

Many of you probably have no idea who I am, so I thought that I would give you a little of my background to give you more insight into who your leader is. I have been very active my entire life, and very much enjoy our lineage societies. I will begin with a bio of my military history.

Captain Roger W. Coursey is a native of Port Wentworth, Georgia, and graduated with honors from the United States Coast Guard Academy in 1971. He earned his Masters in Business Administration in 1980 from the University of West Florida.

Captain Coursey's first assignment was aboard the Coast Guard Cutter Boutwell in Boston. Subsequently, he was assigned to the Naval Flight Training Command in Pensacola, where he received his naval aviator wings in 1973. His first aviation assignment was as a Search and Rescue pilot at Air Station Elizabeth City, North Carolina. Tours at the Polar Operations Division at Aviation Training Center Mobile, Alabama, where he deployed to the Arctic and Antarctic; and as an Instructor Pilot and Operations Officer at Training Squadron Two, NAS Whiting Field, Florida followed. He then was assigned to Air Station Detroit; after which he returned to Aviation Training Center Mobile to serve as Chief, HH-52A Training Branch and later as the Chief of the Aviation Training Division. Next he served as the Deputy Group Commander and Executive Officer at Group/Air Station North Bend, Oregon. He was selected for and assumed command of Coast Guard Air Station Houston in July 1991. Captain Coursey was assigned as the Chief of the Search and Rescue Branch, Fifth Coast Guard District in Portsmouth, Virginia in June 1993. Captain Coursey retired after over 23 years commissioned service on September 1, 1994.

Captain Coursey's awards include three Coast Guard Commendations Medals, three Coast Guard Unit Commendation Awards with Operational Device, five Coast Guard Meritorious Unit Commendation Awards with Operational Device, Navy Meritorious Unit Commendation, two National Defense Service Medals, Antarctic Service Medal, Coast Guard Arctic Service Medal, two Humanitarian Service Medals, Coast Guard Special Operations Ribbon, and the Coast Guard Sea Service Ribbon.

Captain Coursey taught Navy Junior ROTC at Aiken HS, Aiken SC from Feb 1995-Jun 1995. He then taught at Sol C. Johnson HS, Savannah, GA from Jul 1995-Jun 1996. He was selected to start a new NJROTC unit at South Effingham HS, Guyton, GA in Jul 1996 and retired from there in 2005. Captain Coursey was selected as Teacher of the Year for 2003-2004 at South Effingham HS. South Effingham HS NJROTC Unit was selected as Most Improved Unit and Distinguished Unit in 2004.

Captain Coursey was a Probation Officer for Effingham County, GA from Sep 2005-Nov 2007.

I am a member of a number of other lineage societies. I am a Life Member of The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. I have served as Vice President General of the International District, National Trustee for the Georgia Society, President of the Georgia Society and President of the Edward Telfair Chapter. I am also a member of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Georgia, having served as State President in the Society and as General Vice President of Region 3.

Other hereditary organizations that I belong to are: Society of the Descendants of Washington's Army at Valley Forge, The Georgia Salzburger Society, National Society Sons of the American Colonists, Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Georgia, First Families of Georgia, The National Huguenot Society (The Huguenot Society of Georgia), Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Georgia, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Military Order of Stars and Bars, St. Andrews Society of Savannah (Graham Clan), The St David's Society of Savannah-Welsh Society, and The German Heritage Society of Savannah.

Hopefully, you have not fallen asleep with learning some of who I am. Hopefully, others will provide some interesting articles for our newsletter. I am looking forward to our next 2 years. I know I have some big shoes to fill following Michael Tomme as our Grand Viscount General.

Roger W. Coursey
Grand Viscount General, Elect

ALMIRANTE DE LA MAR OCEANO CRIS- TÓBAL COLÓN SCHOLARSHIP CONTEST

Sponsored by the Order of the Founders of North America



Secatibe runtum earum sincilla velenimus aut nobit raecus di omniet

ELIGIBILITY

This contest is open to all students who are US citizens or permanent residents, and who are in their junior (11th grade) or senior year (12th grade) attending public, parochial, or private (including accredited home schools) high school during the contest year. Only one entry per student is permitted per contest year. The contest winner is prohibited from participating in following years' contests.

RULES

The essay contest is for an original researched paper written in English. The topic of the essay shall be on a "Benefit to History Stemming from the European Colonization of North America."

The essay must have five parts: A) a title page, B) essay pages, C) bibliography, and D) contestant's biography. These four parts must be on separate pages. The contestant's name may only appear on the title page. No reference

to the contestant's name may be part of the essay pages, bibliography or biography. Submissions that do not conform to the rules may be immediately disqualified.

The title page must include the title of the essay, contestant's name, address, telephone number, email address, and word count. In addition, the title page must include the name, address, and telephone number of the high school in which the contestant is enrolled, and the contestant's grade level.

The essay pages must have a minimum of 500 words and not exceed 700 words (excluding title page, footnotes, bibliography, and biography). The first page of the essay must include the title of the essay. (The contestant name must NOT appear on these pages as they are separated from the title page and distributed to the judges for grading to prevent possible grading bias). The essay must conform to the MLA style guidelines, be typed double-spaced, and no bindings, special covers or graphics are permitted. The essay must be written entirely by the contestant, and no part may be plagiarized, or the essay will be immediately disqualified. The bibliography may contain references from the Internet, but must contain at least three non- Internet references.

The contestant's biography is limited to one page. Topics to be included in the biography are academic awards and achievements, school activities, community activities, hobbies, and plans for college.

NOTE: The contest committee requires the electronic submission of the essay. The submission must be in Portable Document Format (.pdf).

JUDGING

The Grand Viscount General of the Order of the Founders of North America shall appoint three judges from the membership of the Order of the Founders of North America. The Essay Committee Chairman shall provide the essays (NOT including the title page) to the judges, and shall not disclose the names of the contestants to the judges until the winner is selected by the judges.

Essays which meet the requirements above will be accepted and judged equally on the following criteria:

- Content supporting the mission of the Order of the Founders of North America (40%)
- Clarity of thought (20%)
- Organization (20%)
- Grammar and spelling (20%)

In the event of a tie, the biography page will be judged to break the tie.

Participants in this contest agree that the interpretation of rules and decisions of the Order of the Founders of North America and its judges must govern without reservation, and that the decision of the judges is final.

TIMELINE

All submissions must be in the hands of the Essay Contest Chairman by June 1st. E-mail submissions must be received by the chairman by the deadline.

The Essay Contest Chairman will notify the winner by early July, and will send an acknowledgement of participation for the other contestants. The winning essay will be published in the Order of the Founders of North America newsletter.

WINNER

The winner of the essay contest will receive \$1,000.

PUBLICATION

The winning essay will be submitted for publication in the Order of the Founders of North America newsletter. Participants in this contest agree that their essay may be published in the Order of the Founders of North America newsletter, in a newspaper, and on the Order of the Founders of North America website.

CONTACT

Questions regarding specific rules, and essay submissions may be directed to the Essay Contest Chair:

Mrs. Karen Dodd E-mail: kdodd@appellate-law.com



GVG Elect Roger Coursey - GVG J Michael Tomme, Sr. - Minuteman Ceremony Congress 2021

Marie Rollet

FIRST FRENCH WOMAN SETTLER OF QUEBEC

By Helen Morin Maxson

Here is the story of Marie. Most tales about early settlers are the stories of men. Most records are about them. Luckily, there are several references to Marie Rollet. I wrote about what happened to her from a woman's point of view. Marie is one of my ancestors.

Marie Rollet, born about 1580 in Paris, France, was destined to become the first French woman settler of New France (Canada). Nothing is known of her childhood. But her life took an interesting turn when she married Louis Hebert on 19 Feb 1601 in the parish of Saint Sulpice in Paris. At that time she was listed as the widow of deceased Francois Dufeu, merchant of "Compiègne". (According to Jacques Mathieu, researcher Gilles Brassard discovered that fact in the National Archives of France).



Louis Hebert, born about 1575 in Paris, was the son of Nicolas Hebert and of Jacqueline Pajot. Nicolas earned his living as the apothecary to the Queen and as a grocer. Louis like his father, also became an apothecary and a grocer. With this background, he knew herbs and other plants that could be used for medicinal purposes.

Leaving his wife and children in France, Louis, filled with the spirit of adventure, sailed on several voyages to the New World. He sailed to Port Royal, Acadia (present day Nova Scotia) in 1606-1607 and also in 1611-1613 with his cousin Sieur de Poutricourt who headed the expedition. Those early settlements failed.

And what did Louis's wife Marie do during the time he was away in the New World? Most likely she did what most wives do. She worried, hoped and prayed... prayed that he would not disappear beneath the sea in a doomed ship or be killed by hostile Indians or die of some unnamed disease. Louis did survive his adventures and returned home safely.



Back in France, Louis spoke with his friend Samuel de Champlain who asked him to go to Quebec to

become the resident surgeon and physician for “la Compagnie de traite des fourrures”, which he accepted.

No doubt Louis wanted to settle in the New World to see new horizons, meet new people and find new herbal medicines that New France might hold. No doubt Marie knew the hopes of her husband. At home, Marie and her three children...Anne (born about 1602), Guillemette (born about 1607) and Guillaume Hebert (born about 1613) , waited to learn what the future held for them. Finally they knew. They too would see the New World. Louis sold his property and shop in Paris and took his family to settle with him in Quebec, a settlement which had been founded by Champlain in 1608.

When the Hebert family arrived in Quebec on July 15, 1617, they found a small settlement populated by sailors, soldiers, merchants or fur traders along with some Indians. The Heberts were the first family of settlers in Quebec. Soon, another French family arrived there... the Desportes family. In 1620 the Desportes family welcomed the birth of their daughter Helene, said to be the first European child born in New France. She would grow up to become Marie Rollet’s daughter-in-law.

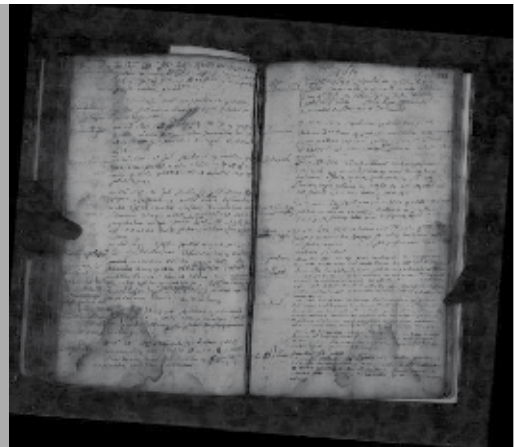
Marie Rollet Hebert found life hard but she knew how to work hard. She welcomed everyone including Indians. She and her husband were the only source of medical help available to the inhabitants. She learned about medicinal plants from her husband. Together the Hebert family built a house, planted their garden and even raised cattle. However, the other Frenchmen there did not follow their example of growing crops for food. Only the fur trade called to them.

The Hebert home welcomed many. The Jesuits used the Hebert home to celebrate the first baptism of an American Indian. Mme. Hebert provided the banquet for the celebration. It consisted of: 56 wild geese, 30 ducks, and 20 teal as well as some other game.

.....

Family Life in Quebec

About a year after they arrived, Marie’s daughter Anne Hebert, age 16, married Etienne Jonquest in the summer of 1618 in Quebec. She became pregnant. Great sadness came to the family when Anne died in childbirth about 1619-1620. Her baby also died. Marie and Louis’s knowledge of medicine did not save their daughter.



Perhaps this terrible event caused Marie to learn all she could about childbirth. She had one more daughter to worry about.

On 26 Aug. 1621 in Quebec, the Herbert's next daughter Guillemette, born about 1608, only 13 years old, married Guillaume Couillard, (born about 1591). Couillard had arrived in Quebec before the Hebert family, in 1613 and earned his living as a carpenter and sailor for the Company of Merchants. It was the first marriage celebrated and recorded in New France. Governor Samuel de Champlain and his brother-in-law Eustache Boullay served as witnesses. The original record can be seen on Ancestry, listed as marriage 1 in the church of Notre Dame in Quebec. Evidently by then, Quebec had its first church.

Guillemette Hebert soon became pregnant. This probably threw her mother Marie into a panic. She had lost one daughter in childbirth and did not want to loose another to the same fate.

After the lost of her daughter Anne, Marie probably had collected information on childbirth, possibly from local Indian women and from other European women such as Marguerite Langlois wife of Abraham Martin. Marguerite was a midwife. The Martin family had arrived in Quebec in 1619 along with the Desportes family.

Marie prayed and used what herbal knowledge she had accumulated to help her daughter Guillemette who did not die in childbirth. Perhaps Marguerite Langlois Martin was a midwife by then and also had helped Guillemette survive. Marie Rollet herself became a midwife. These early women settlers learned that women helping other women saved lives.

Guillemette's first child was Louise Couillard, born in Quebec and baptized on 30 January, 1625. Emery de Caen and her grandmother Marie Rollet became her godparents. Guillemette's second daughter was Marguerite Couillard, baptized on 10 October 1626 and whose godparents were Samuel de Champlain himself and Marguerite Langlois.

In the year 1627, only 64 people lived in all of New France. Everyone knew each other. That year was not happy year for the Hebert family because Louis Hebert fell on ice and died in Quebec on 23 Jan 1627. Over the years he had been given several land grants, one of which gave him the title of Sieur d'Épinay and he had lived long enough to welcomed two grandchildren into the world.

No doubt Marie Rollet felt loss, grief and then panic. B

ut soon remembered that she had a good son-in-law...

Guillaume Couillard. She would have to depend on him for work that she could not do. Her son Guillaume Hebert was only about 14 when his father died.

Less than 2 years later, the widow Marie found a new husband. On 16 May 1629 she married Guillaume Hubou who had arrived in Quebec in 1627. Their witnesses were Samuel de Champlain and Olivier LeTardif. Only a few days later, Marie's daughter Guillemette gave birth to her third child, Louis Couillard who was baptized on 18 May 1629. (The marriage record of Marie Rollet and Guillaume Hubou can be seen on Ancestry.)

The English Capture of Quebec

The wedding and new child were joyous events. That year, 1629, should have been a joyous year. It was not. It was a starving year, a year of high stress. Champlain daily looked to the horizon for supply ships to arrive from France. But they did not come. France and England were at war. English ships blocked the St. Lawrence Seaway... the pathway to Quebec.

People raided the garden of the Hebert-Couillard family. When it was empty they searched fields and woods for roots, acorns and anything edible. Sonneborn states that the people survived on corn, peas, nuts, berries, roots, fish and wild animal meat. But by the spring of 1629 they were starving.

The colonists probably learned how to eat acorns from their friendly Algonquin Indians. Acorns can be made edible by shelling them, grinding them and boiling them in many changes of water until the water is no longer darkish. Then their bitter taste is gone.

Champlain continued to hope that the French supply ships would come. But the Kirke brothers came instead. The three Kirke brothers, Admiral David and his brothers Lewis and Thomas, were Huguenots (French Protestants, followers of Calvin) who had been born in Dieppe , Normandy, France of a French mother and an English father.

They had lived years in Dieppe until they fled to England because of their religion. Now they sailed for England. In their first attack on Quebec, Champlain fooled them into thinking that they could withstand the English attack. They sailed away but later returned to attack again.

The Kirke brothers returned with 3 ships and 200

men. By this time the people were so starved that Champlain surrendered. The Kirke brothers took over Quebec on 19 July 1629 . The terms of surrender stated that the French were to be conveyed to France and each soldier could take his own clothes and one coat of beaver skin. Louis Kirke urged Marie Hebert Hubou and her family to stay on under the English since they had nothing to return to in France. They accepted.

Most of the French, including the Desportes and Martin families, returned to France. Only 20 persons chose to remain in Quebec under the English occupation which lasted 3 long years, from 19 July 1629 until 6 July 1632.

The English Occupation of Quebec

What happened to Marie and her family under the English? A record shows us a strange baptism. Marie's daughter Guillemette had a daughter named Elisabeth Couillard born under the English occupation. She was a Catholic child, baptized on 9 Feb. 1631 by a Lutheran minister and had a Calvinist godfather... Louis Kirke. When Quebec was once more in French hands, her baptism was entered into the Catholic registry on 20 Dec 1633.

(Guillemette Hebert would go on to have a total of 10 children and outlive her husband Guillaume Couillard who died in 1663. Guillemette Hebert died in 1684, leaving behind many descendants.)

Champlain was taken to England where he learned that the war between France and England had ended. He worked to have Quebec returned to France. The English king agreed to return Quebec to the French if the French king paid England a debt that he owned. He did. A Treaty signed on 29 Mar 1632 returned Quebec to the French.

On 5 July 1632, Emery de Caen returned to Canada to reclaim Quebec. He landed with the Jesuit Paul le Jeune and Anne de la Noue. Parkman wrote that they climbed the steep path to the rock upon which the fort of Quebec had been built. Everything was in bad shape except for the stone cottage of the Heberts which remained, surrounded by its vegetable garden. Caen produced his order to the English commander Kirke from the English king to give up Quebec to the French.

A vivid description of the French return to Quebec was written by Jesuits who were there and recorded the event in their "Jesuit Relations", vol. 5.

A Jesuit wrote that they arrived at Quebec on 5 July after being at sea 2 months and 18 days. "Monsieur Emery de Caen had already sent a boat from Tadoussac with an extract from the Commissions and Letters Patent of the Kings of France and of England, by which the English Captain was commanded to surrender the fort in 8 days. Having seen the letter, he answered that he would obey when he had seen the original." When Caen arrived at Quebec he showed Kirke the original and he complied. On the 13th of July Emery de Caen and his lieutenant Monsieur du Plessis Bochart received command of the fort. On that same day Kirke sailed away with his two ships.

The Jesuit Relations papers also described how happy the French were to see them and how mass was celebrated in the home of Mme. Hebert (Hubou). Talking about the family of Marie Rollet Hebert (Hubou), the Jesuit Relations papers stated " When they saw our ships coming in with the white upon the masts, they knew not how to express their joy. But when they saw us in their home, celebrate the holy Mass, which they had not heard for three years, good God! What joy! Tears fell from the eyes of nearly all, so great was their happiness. Oh, with what fullness of heart we sang the Te Deum Laudamus". They said that the savages had helped them to survive during most of the time.

Champlain arrived at a later date... 23 May, 1633 and was once again in charge of Quebec. But he would not command for long. On Christmas day Dec. 25, 1635 Champlain died in Quebec at the age of 68.

The French Return to Quebec

Soon the population of Quebec expanded under a new effort to settle the land. With the return of Canada to France, some of the previous settlers as well as new settlers came. Among those returning was Helene Desportes, who probably came with her Aunt Marguerite Langlois, and Marguerite's husband Abraham Martin. Helen Desportes is said to have been the first child of European descent born in Canada. She was born in 1620 and baptized on 7 Jul 1620 in Quebec, daughter of Pierre Desportes and of Francois Langlois.

Helene Desportes soon became a member of Marie Rollet's family. She married Guillaume Hebert, son of Louis Hebert and of Marie Rollet on 1 Oct 1634 in Quebec. They had three children, Joseph born in 1636; Françoise in 1638 and Angelique in 1639. But tragedy always seemed to be waiting in the shadows of time. Helene became a widow when her husband Guillaume Hebert died on 23 Sept 1639 in Quebec. And Helene lost her daughter Angelique

who died at a young age, before the 1666 census.

Helene Desportes' son Joseph Hebert married Marie-Charlotte de Portiers on 12 Nov 1660. They had a child born in October of 1661 named Joseph Hebert jr. but he died young, before the 1666 census. Joseph Hebert jr. never knew his father. Iroquois Indians captured Joseph Hebert Sr. in June of 1661 and killed him. The surname of Hebert, from Louis Hebert, died with Joseph Hebert jr.

From her first marriage, it was only Helene Desportes' daughter Françoise Hebert who lived to married and have many children. She married Guillaume Fournier in 1651 in Quebec and had fifteen children.

Helene Desportes, after she lost her husband Guillaume Hebert, married a second time. On 9 Jan 1640 in Quebec, she married Noël Morin, son of Claude Morin and Jeanne Moreau and had 12 children with him. This marriage lasted a long time. Helene died in 1675 in Quebec and Noël Morin in 1680.

Like her former mother-in-law Marie Rollet, when Helene died she was listed as a "sage-femme" (a midwife). Not only that, her daughter Françoise Hebert Fournier also became a "sage-femme". With death during childbirth being common in the colony, it is not surprising that these ladies sought knowledge about childbirth and passed on what they had learned to others.

Marie Rollet did not have any children with her last husband Guillaume Hubou. However, she and her previous husband Louis Hebert left many descendants but none with the name of Hebert. Their COUILLARD grandchildren left many descendants as well as their FOURNIER great-grandchildren. Marie died in 1649 in Quebec while her husband Guillaume Hubou died in 1653.

Marie Rollet Dufeu Hebert Hubou had led an interesting life and had survived the hardships of the New World...freezing winters, near starvation and sorrow in the death of loved ones. She had faced the unknown world of Quebec where the fur trade was king, where she and her daughters were the only European females there when they arrived in 1617 and where she learned survival skills that led her to become a midwife who helped other women who came in later years.

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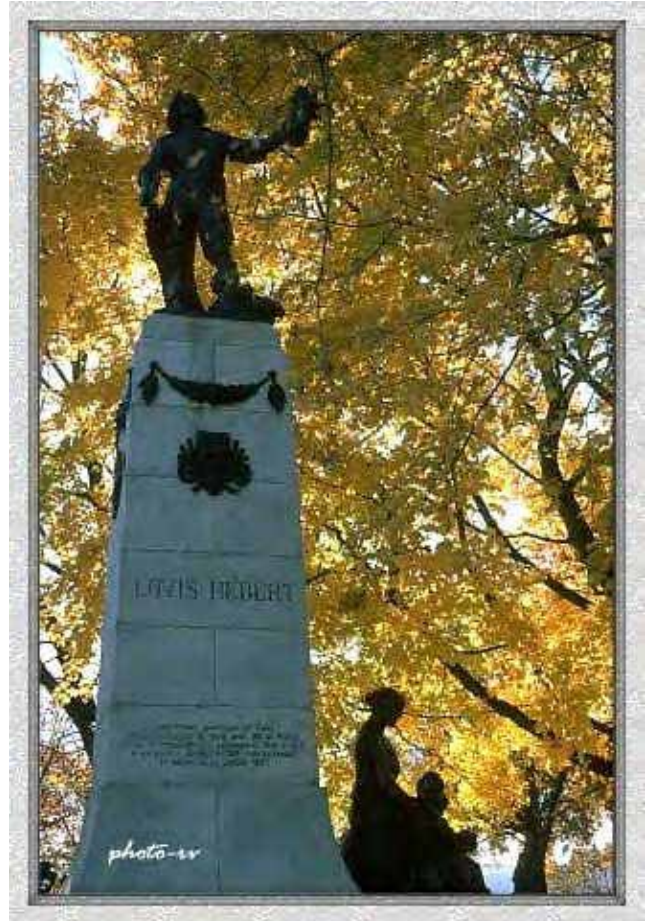
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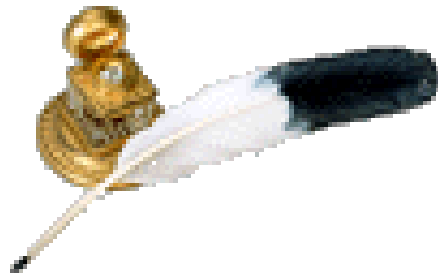
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From the Editor

The re-start of the Newsletter/magazine for the Order of Founders of North America begins with this issue. It has yet to be decided how frequently the issue will be published. Quarterly? Semi-annually? Or once a year? Additionally, I will be re-printing some of the articles from prior issues to supplement the reading experience of the membership until I get new articles. Members who joined after Winter 2016 will most likely not have been able to read these articles.

Submit Content to Sarahwilliamssa@gmail.com

Past Grand Viscount Generals:

- Lindsey Brock
- Stephen Renouf
- Ed Butler

Left to right: PGVG Ed Butler, PGVG Renouf, PGVG Brock





Christopher Columbus

EXPLORATION OF THE NEW WORLD

Why 1492?



Re-printed from Vol.1 - Issue 1

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 Palo 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 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



Ferdinand Magellan



Vasco da Gama



ABOVE - Santa Maria

ORDER OF THE FOUNDERS OF NORTH AMERICA

Minutes

Spring Meeting by Zoom Saturday, 13 March 2021 1:00 P.M. (EST)

was not present

Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 1:00 P.M. (EST) by Grand Viscount General J. Michael Tomme.

Invocation

Vicar General Rev. Dr. Randy Moody gave the invocation.

Pledge to the US Flag

Grand Viscount General, Elect, Roger Coursey gave the Pledge to the US Flag

Determination of a Quorum:

Secretary General, Dorothy Thompson reports there are more than 6 members present; therefore, there is a quorum. Screenshots of participants attached.

Approval of Minutes

The February 28, 2020 Regular Meeting in Louisville, KY minutes were approved as printed.

Officer Reports

Secretary General reports all inquiries have been processed.

Exchequer General James T. Jones, Jr. provided the 2020 Financial Statements attached. He reported the 990-N has been filed.

Genealogist General Applications and Registrar General Peter Baron was not present

Chronicler General Steven A. Williams suggested the Newsletter once again be published. A topic of interest for one issue might be a biography of the officers.

Quartermaster General Ken Roberts

Old Business

GVG Elect Roger Coursey stated the need to order or reimburse for the four past GVG medals Motion was made by Roger Coursey and seconded by Jim Jones so these medals could be purchased or members reimbursed. Motion passed unanimously 18-0.

New Business

Exchequer General James Jones stated the need to distribute some of our excess funds. Steve Williams suggested we give \$500.00 to Tunnels To Towers Foundation, and the Essay Contest be reinstated in order to give prizes of \$1,000, \$500. and \$300. for next year. John Dodd so moved and Gary Neal seconded. The motion passed unanimously 21-0

GVG Michael Tomme appointed the following to fill the unexpired term of these offices until the Annual meeting.

Cheryl Rios, Secretary General Tom Jackson, Exchequer General

Jane Power, Genealogist General Applications and Registrar General.

Information on Bylaws changes was provided. These will be voted at the next in person meeting.

Announcements

The next meeting will be in Washington State in July.

Benediction

Vicar General Rev. Dr. Randy Moody gave the Benediction.

Adjournment

There being no further business and hearing no objection Grand Viscount General J. Michael Tomme adjourned the meeting.

Thompson Secretary General

Date 13 March 2021

Submitted , Approved by Dorothy

March 13 2021 ZOOM Meeting Attendees



OFNA March Meeting Via ZOOM

Marquis General of Publicity and Public Relations Report

Steven Steinberg

SOCIAL MEDIA

At the direction of Past GVG Renouf, I created a public-facing OFNA Facebook page, located here: <https://www.facebook.com/OrderoftheFoundersofNorthAmerica>

To date, the following is small but increasing as the page gains visibility among those in the Hereditary Society Community. This site mirrors our OFNA website in content. I would welcome any interesting articles, essays or tidbits from our members to share with the audience.

What will also be of help is to make our members aware of this page, so they can share, comment and post. Note, this page is separate from the internal OFNA Facebook group page, which is private.

I manage seven Society pages, and I've observed them grow organically when members are passionate about interacting with it. Non-members take interest, and submit membership inquiries from these Facebook sites.

PR

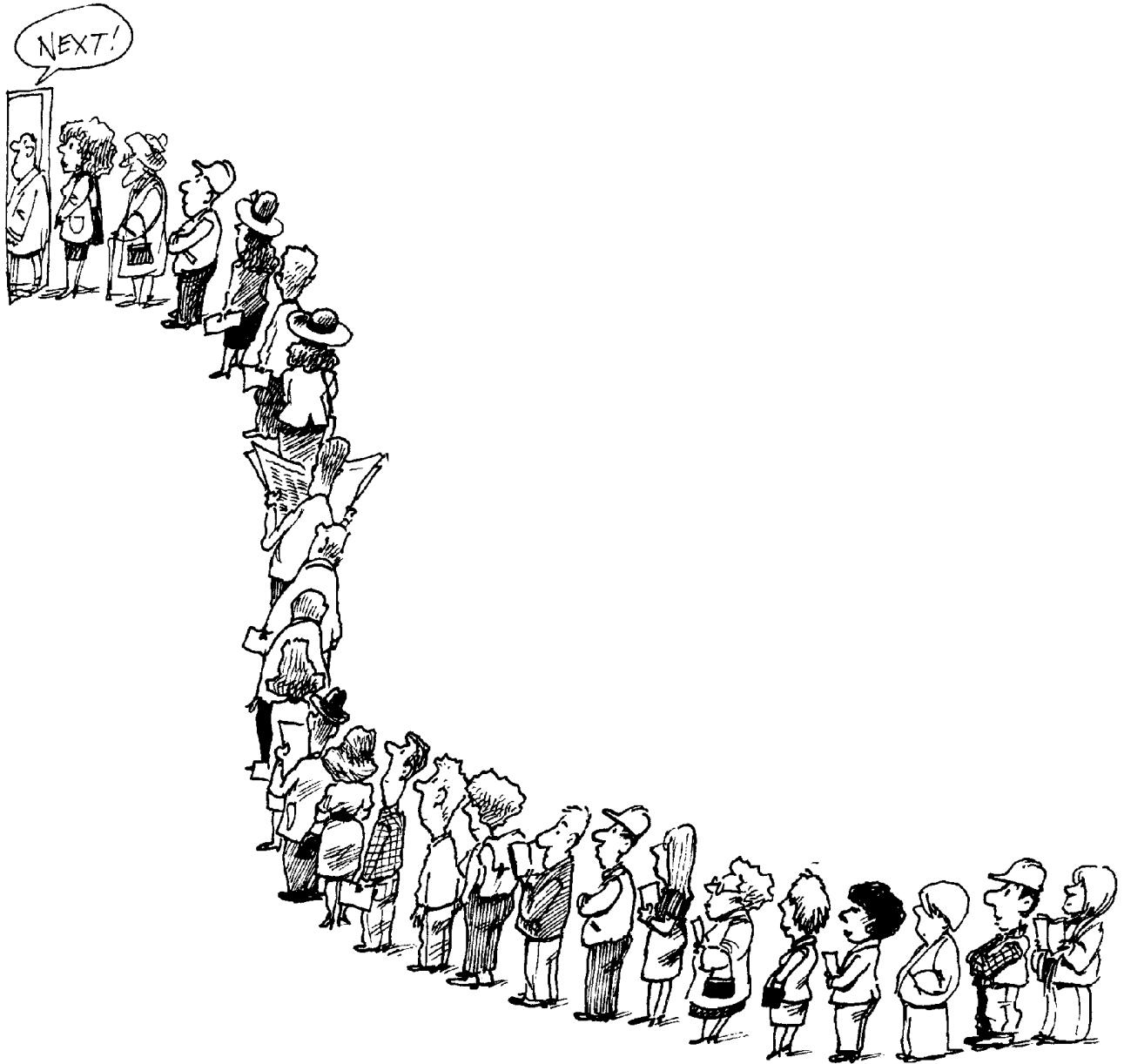
Like many of our members, I belong to several other Orders and Societies. I have already begun discussing OFNA with my peers, and have it on schedule to attend meetings with members from the following groups through 2020: SAR, DAR, SCV, UDC, SUCVW, DUVCW, CDA, GSCW, GS1812, SR, MOS&B, SOC, GSMD, OFPA, MOFW, OIWUS, Jamestowne Society, Aztec Club of 1847, MS1812, OCC (and all the related royal groups) and many more.

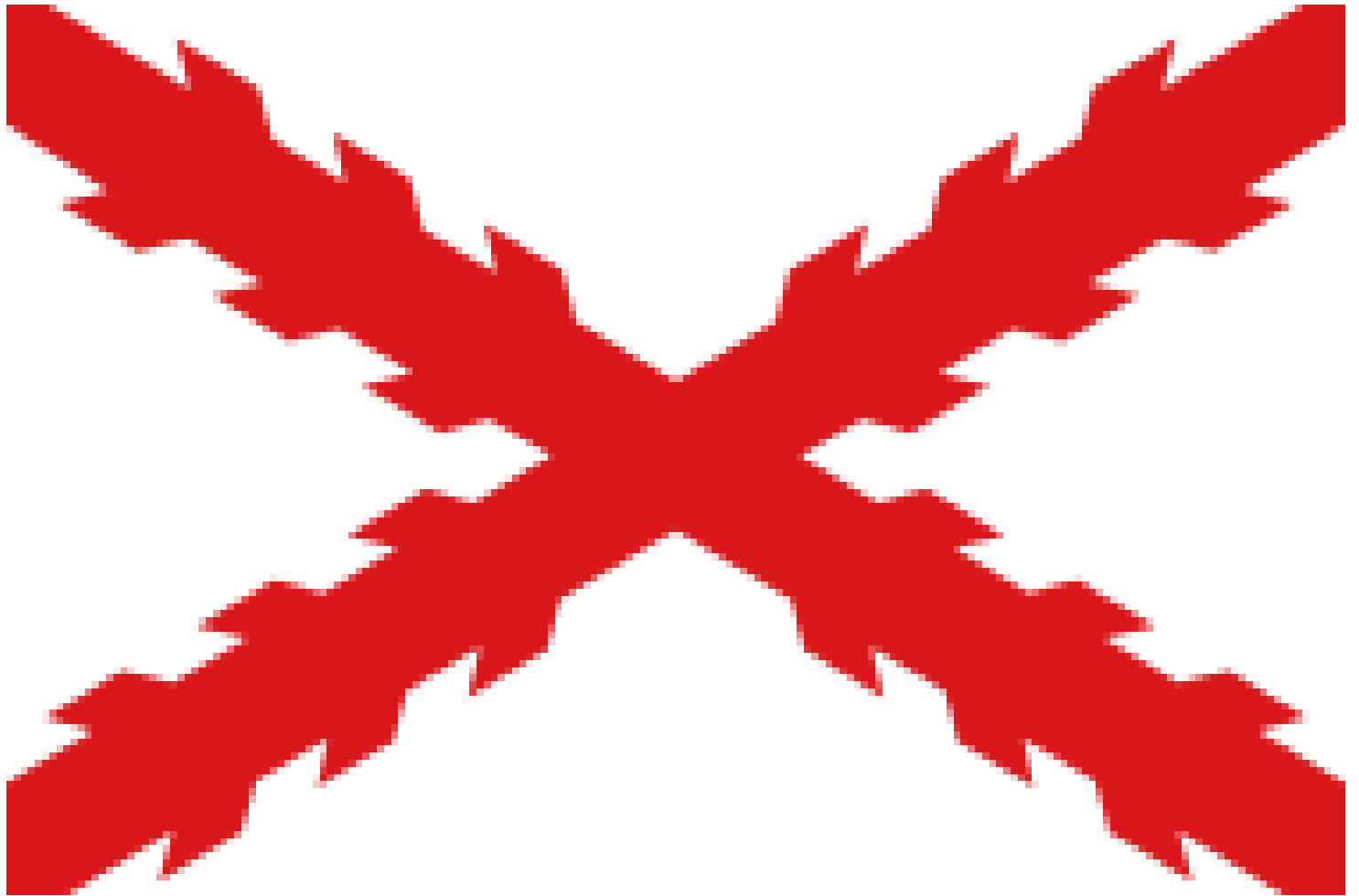
I look forward to raising interest in OFNA among reputable members of these various organizations.



Spread the WORD

NEW MEMBERS WANTED





FLAG OF THE CROSS OF BURGUNDY