



The Patriot Post

VOL. VII
MAY 2021



A Message from President General Denise Doring VanBuren

Dear Daughters,

I'm so proud of the work that you are doing to raise appreciation for the men and women who achieved American independence! Thank you for embracing the challenge and excitement of this new subcommittee within our America 250! Committee efforts – it's been wonderfully exciting to see your Patriot snapshots, read of your Patriot Memorial Services and enjoy your programs about the accomplishments and lives of your Patriot ancestors. Well done, ladies.

It's a pleasure to share that the forthcoming National Information Packet will provide an additional opportunity for you to help raise students' awareness of the Revolutionary War generation. Watch for details about our new high school-level essay contest that will have a focus on figures from the Revolutionary War era. Students will select the Patriot of their choice as the subject of their individual essay, providing them the freedom to choose a man or woman whom they find of interest (and hopefully of inspiration).

Full details will arrive with the 2021 NIP, to be released following the close of the 130th Continental Congress on the Members' Website, within the American History Committee section. This new competition replaces the Christopher Columbus Essay Contest, which DAR had run for 25 years on behalf of the Italian American Association. Given the approaching 250th anniversary of the United States and the purpose of our National Society, our administration felt that it was important that we concentrate our focus on the men and women who made the bold and brave choice to fight for independence. We hope you agree that this is an excellent platform to help young Americans better understand the sacrifice and courage of our nation's founders. I ask that you embrace this new contest with enthusiasm in order to make its launch a resounding success.

I'm also delighted to share that approximately 15 America 250! Patriot markers have already been ordered/installed across the nation. We hope that each state will erect one of these beautiful memorials before the nation's Semiquincentennial so that they may stretch from sea to shining sea in a salute to the ordinary citizens who achieved extraordinary things in order to establish our united, free and independent nation. I encourage all state and chapter regents to consider placing these magnificent memorials in local communities.

Continues on page 3

Revolutionary War Patriots

This marker commemorates the men and women who achieved American independence. These Patriots, believing in the noble cause of liberty, fought valiantly to found a new nation.

1775 - 1783

Presented by
New York State Organization
Daughters of the American Revolution
in honor of the 250th anniversary of the United States.





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Honoring Our Patriots—On the Masthead for this Issue

Deborah Sampson Gannett

DAR #A043501

Deborah, the daughter of Jonathan and Deborah (Bradford) Sampson, was born in Plympton, Massachusetts, on December 17, 1760. When 10 years old, Deborah was bound out in the home of Deacon Jeremiah Thomas. By the time she was eighteen, her indenture ended; she had learned enough to teach school in Middleboro for two six-month summer terms between 1779 and 1780.

She enlisted on May 20, 1782, in the 4th Massachusetts Regiment of the Continental Army for three years using the name "Robert Shurtliff." In appearance, she was five feet seven inches in height, taller than most women, with an erect carriage and strong features. When wounded at Tarrytown, New York, Deborah treated herself and did not seek medical attention. Her sex was discovered by Doctor Barnabus Binney in Philadelphia where she was hospitalized with a fever. He did not reveal her secret, but quietly made arrangements ending her military service. Private Robert Shurtliff was honorably discharged from the army by General Henry Knox at West Point on October 23, 1783.

While living in Stoughton with her uncle and aunt following her discharge, Deborah met Benjamin Gannett, a farmer. They married early in 1785. Three children were born to them in five years: Earl Bradford, Patience, and Mary (Polly).

Massachusetts, acting on Deborah's petition in 1792 for pay never received for her military service, passed a resolve. This resolve, approved by John Hancock, reads in part "that the said Deborah Sampson exhibited an extraordinary instance of feminine heroism by discharging the duties of a faithful, gallant soldier, and at the same time preserving the virtue and chastity of her sex unsuspected and unblemished and was discharged from the service with a fair and honorable character."

The report from the Congressional Committee on Revolutionary Pensions reads, in part: "The Committee believe . . . they are warranted in saying that the whole history of the American Revolution records no case like this, and furnishes no other similar example of female heroism, fidelity and courage . . . and there cannot be a parallel case in all time to come."

Deborah Sampson Gannett was granted a full pension by the United States in 1818; she died April 29, 1827. After her death, her husband also received a pension for her service.

Thanks to the Deborah Sampson Chapter, Brockton, MA, website for this historical information .

**Tell us what your chapter or state is doing to promote Our Patriots.
We want to share your good ideas and success stories with others.**

Please let us hear from you!

A Message from the President General —continued from page 1

Why does this work matter? Because modern demands and curriculum requirements frequently force the chapters of our American story off the priority list of educators. Because busy adults seem to have often forgotten the lessons of our nation's birth. Because modern media rarely celebrate the lives of the early statesmen, Patriots and settlers.

It is up to us to take up the important work begun by our National Society's Founders in 1890 to honor the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence. They knew it was important then – and we know it is even more important today.

Rise and Shine
for America

Steuie Young VanBuren

A Message from Lynn Forney Young Honorary President General National Chair, America 250!

This Chair is so encouraged by the many ways in which our chapters have emphasized Our Patriots and their service and sacrifice. Please share their stories on social media or in your local communities so that others may learn of their service and sacrifice. Inspire others to research their family history and honor their ancestors by becoming a member of DAR.

The United States Semiquincentennial Commission (tagged America 250) plans a major media launch beginning July 4, 2021. To date, 12 states have enacted legislation or created entities to plan for the biggest milestones in our lives and other states have legislation pending. In many states, the legislation was initiated at the request of DAR members. Please visit www.America250.org and read about the activities of the Federal Commission and contact this Chair if you are willing to help with the efforts in your state.

The eight Commission members who serve in Congress have established the America 250 Caucus to promote a bi-partisan effort to engage in the commemoration. The purpose is to assist in the planning of congressional activities surrounding the commemoration, act as a communications vehicle to enable the elected members of the Commission to keep colleagues in Congress — as well as partners and public officials in their respective districts and states — informed about the activities of the Commission; encourage input from Members of Congress regarding activities and programs for America's 250th anniversary observance and further the relationship of the Commission to the entire Congress. To date 25 members of Congress have joined the Caucus. Please contact this Chair if you are interested in encouraging your elected representatives and/or your state legislators to take an active role in the 250th anniversary of the founding of this nation.

Thank you for your dedication and enthusiasm as we fulfill our mission to honor the men and women who achieved American independence as we Rise and Shine for America!



Lynn Forney Young

A Message from Cynthia Parnell – Reporter General America 250! Executive Liaison



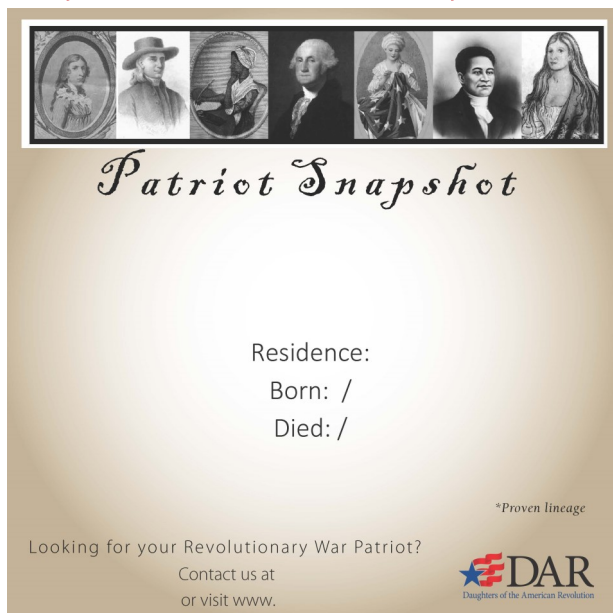
How many of you have found and *proven* a female Patriot ancestor in your line? If you have yet to do so it is past time to start looking! Half of your direct ancestors are, in fact, women, right?

Most of us know the names of some of our country's most famous female Revolutionary War era Patriots; Martha Custis Washington, Abigail Adams, Lucy Flucker Knox, Deborah Sampson, Phyllis Wheatley, and Margaret Cochran Corbin to name a few. We know that recognized female patriots can be acknowledged for their service as soldiers, camp followers, nurses, and spies. But they also served on the home front in a variety of ways. For example, women worked as individuals, or in groups, to make bullets, sew

and repair uniforms, make troop blankets, and donate provisions. They also learned to spin yarn and weave homespun cloth when the boycott of British goods created an overwhelming need. The Daughters of Liberty in Newport, Rhode Island, for example, even held a public spinning demonstration to teach others how to make their own non-British goods.

It can be hard to find documentation of a woman's patriotic service, but you can often locate letters or proof-of-aid within the many volumes of pre-state Colonial Papers. I remember helping one member "prove" her female Patriot ancestor using the colonial section of the *Maryland State Papers*. The Papers contained a thank-you letter from a Continental Army officer to the woman for allowing his soldiers to use her home as a temporary hospital. That letter was accepted as proof of patriotic service by DAR. More and more such colonial records are now available on both free and subscription on-line web sites, so you, too, can be creative and look beyond soldier rolls and pension records for evidence of your own female Patriot.

NEW Templates for Patriot Snapshots & Stories



Join the
America 250!
Committee on
Facebook!

Share ideas,
ask questions, make
suggestions—this is your
opportunity to visit with
other members, chapters,
and states. Here's the link:

[https://
www.facebook.com/
groups/DARAmerica250/](https://www.facebook.com/groups/DARAmerica250/)

Please replace old templates with these new ones featuring images of our diverse Patriots who served in the Revolution! You'll find them on the Our Patriots webpage on the America 250! Website.

Find a Grave—Revised Guidelines April 2021!

Last year we reported on the Kennesaw Mountain Chapter in Georgia and their unique and innovative way to celebrate “Our Patriots” by creating an icon to post on *Find a Grave* with the DAR logo stating “Here lies an American Patriot.” Since then, we have learned that *Find a Grave* has new requirements which do not allow us to use the DAR logo for posting “Our Patriots” information on their website. Please remove any that have already been posted and replace those with the information included below. We have created new DAR-endorsed templates for all chapters to use in marking DAR Patriots in *Find a Grave*.

Here are the revised how-to's for honoring your Patriots on the *Find a Grave* website.

1. Create an excel spreadsheet of chapter member Patriots, using the verified information in the GRS.
2. Register for a free account on *Find a Grave*. Contributors must register as members to submit photos, “flowers,” and memorials on the site.
3. Search for the name of each chapter Patriot in the *Find A Grave* database. Record which Patriots have memorials and which do not.
4. Enter the memorial number in the spreadsheet for each Patriot memorial found on *Find A Grave*.
5. Add a column to identify whether the graves show they are officially marked by DAR.
6. Challenge the chapter to mark those graves which have not been marked.
7. Using “A Patriot’s Legacy” template, fill in the verified information exactly as it appears in the GRS, save it and convert it to a jpg; then in the “Add Photos” section of the *Find a Grave* memorial page, upload the image as an “other” type and include the date of the DAR grave marking, if available, in the photo caption.
8. In accordance with the America 250! mission, DAR has selected a new image featuring Betsy Ross with the American flag to use with your chapter name for identifying your Patriots, and it may be added as a “flower” in “My Scrapbook” on the *Find a Grave* website.
9. When placing a “flower” on a Patriot’s memorial, be sure to add your chapter information and the Ancestor number in “Leave a note” – we suggest something like “Here Lies an American Patriot! #A123456 Honored by the XYZ Chapter, NSDAR”
10. For Patriots without a *Find a Grave* memorial, enter information about each to create a memorial. Add the new *Find a Grave* memorial number to the Patriots spreadsheet. As a member of *Find a Grave*, this task can be accomplished quickly. The process can involve an online search for verified DAR data about each Patriot and photos of tombstones and individual portraits. Once the verified information is compiled, the sources can be included in the memorial postings.

Remember that *Find a Grave* memorials are created and/or maintained by a Memorial Manager, who may make changes to what is posted on the site. Please read the FAQ section on the *Find a Grave* website [FAQ](#), and comply with the information and instructions there. They have helpful tutorials for those who would like to participate in the *Find a Grave* website.

A Patriot's Legacy
As proven in DAR records

Patriot Name: Moses Yell Patriot # 203663

Service: Patriotic Service MD

Residence: Talbot Co, MD

Born: c 1755 / not proven

Died: a 9/17/1817 / Bedford Co, TN

Service Source: Arch of MD, vol 12, pp151-156

Spouse #1: Sarah Works

Spouse #2: Jane Curry

Proven Children: Archibald Anna

[“A Patriot's Legacy” Fillable Template](#)



[Find A Grave Patriot Project jpeg](#)

News from Division Vice Chairs, States and Chapters

Southeast Division: AL, FL, GA, MS, NC, SC, TN

Colleen Spears, DVC

Spring is here, and the ideas are blooming in the Southeastern Division. Chapters are busy connecting with their communities and planting seeds of interest in Our Patriots.

Southern ladies love to share cuttings of their beautiful plants. These ideas from our states are cuttings you may want to use to bring about blooms in your state.

Alabama's Chief Tuskaloosa Chapter held a cemetery preservation workshop and work day for the community. It was a great opportunity for hands-on learning.

Georgia's James Stewart Chapter started a Patriot Teddy Bear Project, collecting teddy bears for officers to give children they encounter in the community, with each teddy bear having a birth certificate and connection to a Patriot.

Mississippi's Rosalie Mansion is a jewel in Natchez; Mississippi Daughters share its story with a broad community – visitors from across the country. Enjoy the article that shares its connection to the Revolution, and plan to visit the next time you are in Natchez.

North Carolina's District VI has formed a District America 250! group that will have Zoom meetings every few months, with a closed Facebook page for reporting progress. The state chair is also sharing new ideas gleaned from this year's CMRs.

Tennessee's funding for a video at the Andrew Jackson's Hermitage will highlight Lafayette's visit to the Hermitage, and it will share another Patriot story to a larger audience.

Having a beautiful flower in your backyard is nice, but sharing a vase of flowers with a friend is better. What does your chapter have in the backyard that you could be sharing? Don't keep Our Patriots to yourselves; share them with your community!



*The next Patriot Post will be published in **August**. To be included, send **articles of 475 words or fewer with good quality pictures** (at least 4x6, 300 dpi) to your Division Vice Chair no later than **July 10th**.*

Patriot Post Publication Pointers

1. **Article information**—include at least a paragraph telling the important points of your submitted article
2. **Photo, Image size, resolution**—jpg format at least 4"x 6" image, 300 dpi or greater
3. **Article Size**—475 words or fewer, include information about included photos
4. **Format of information**— Word documents are preferred, please do not send pdfs
5. **Chapter Name, State**—include the name of the chapter and state
6. **Name of Submitter**—include the name of the submitter
7. **Patriot Stories**—always include the DAR Ancestor # and GRS information verified by NSDAR and an image related to the Patriot story

News from Division Vice Chairs, States and Chapters

Send your ideas and success stories to us — we'll share them!

POSING WITH A PATRIOT

Southeast Division Vice Chair, Colleen Spears, suggested a new feature for upcoming issues of *The Patriot Post* – Posing with a Patriot. In each *Patriot Post* we'll include photos of Daughters posing with a Patriot. Look for statues or busts of Revolutionary War Patriots in your hometown or when you travel. Submit a photo of you (a DAR member) with a statue or bust of a Revolutionary War Patriot. Include your name, chapter and state, and the patriot's name, along with the location of the statue, for the caption. A brief description of the Patriot's service during the Revolution may be included and will be appreciated, especially for lesser known Patriots. **Have fun with this!**



Jane Randolph Jefferson Daughter Penny Gottschalk with Daniel Boone in the first floor gallery of the Missouri State Capitol



Georgia Daughter Carol Pangle with George Washington above, and Thomas Jefferson, right



Far Left: Jane Randolph Jefferson Daughter Esther Rosner with Thomas Jefferson at the State Capitol in Jefferson City, Missouri. Cole County celebrated its Bicentennial in 2020 and Missouri celebrates its Bicentennial this year, having completed a \$49.3 million renovation and preservation project of the capitol building and statues including this of Thomas Jefferson in front of the Capitol Building.



Near Left: Esther Rosner with Thomas Jefferson at HIS home in Monticello.

News from Division Vice Chairs, States and Chapters

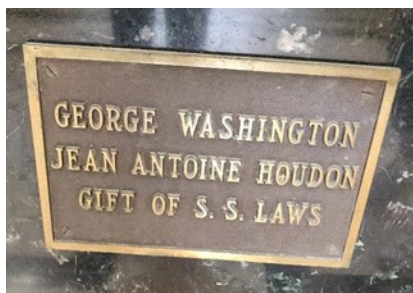
Send your ideas and success stories to us — we'll share them!

POSING WITH A PATRIOT

Fort Greeneville, Ohio Chapter members Caroline Petitjean and Chris Nehring are proudly standing at the Patriot George Washington bronze statue made by William James Hubbard of Richmond, Virginia. It is a copy of the original marble statue made by French sculptor, Jean Antoine Houdon.

Samuel S. Laws, class of 1848 alumnus, donated the statue to Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, on Graduation Day in 1920. It is located in Alumni Hall, now home of the Architecture Department. Laws hoped the students would have patriotic feelings as they passed by the statue.

Submitted by:
Debbie Nisonger,
America 250 Chapter Chair



California Daughters Posing with a Patriot!



We are encouraging our Daughters to consider "posing with a patriot" when they feel comfortable traveling again. Pictured far left with George Washington is Staci Kendrick, Chapter Historian, Chief Solano Chapter.

Susan Bartel, Fresno-Yosemite Librarian is pictured near left with Thomas Jefferson at Monticello.

Which patriot will you pose with this summer?

News from Division Vice Chairs, States and Chapters

Send your ideas and success stories to us — we'll share them!

POSING WITH A PATRIOT



Jane Cohen, La Villita, Texas Daughter is pictured with a living gilded golden statue of Benjamin Franklin at the Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) reception in Boston. Left is Jane's husband, Bob Cohen - former Texas SAR President, and right is Joe Dooley, former Sons of the American Revolution President General.

Ancestor #: A041702

Service: PENNSYLVANIA

Rank(s): PATRIOTIC SERVICE, SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Birth: 1-17-1706 BOSTON SUFFOLK CO MASSACHUSETTS

Death: 4-17-1790 PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA CO PENNSYLVANIA

Service Description:

1) SIGNER OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE; MINISTER TO FRANCE; MINISTER TO SWEDEN;

2) COMMISSIONER APPOINTED TO CONCLUDE THE TREATY OF PARIS

Service Source: BARTHELMAS, THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, PP 71-73; BUTLER, INDEX OF THE PAPERS OF THE CONT CONGRESS 1774-1789, VOL 2, PP 1736-1773

Benjamin Franklin was one of the leading figures of early American history, a statesman, author, publisher, scientist, inventor and diplomat. During the American Revolution, he served in the Second Continental Congress and helped draft the Declaration of Independence in 1776. He also negotiated the 1783 Treaty of Paris that ended the Revolutionary War (1775-83). In 1787, in his final significant act of public service, he was a delegate to the convention that produced the U.S. Constitution.

Benjamin Franklin is the only founding father to have signed all four of the key documents establishing the United States: the Declaration of Independence (1776), the Treaty of Alliance with France (1778), the Treaty of Paris establishing peace with Great Britain (1783) and the U.S. Constitution (1787).

Jane Cohen, La Villita Chapter, Texas

America 250 Committee Chair

News from Division Vice Chairs, States and Chapters

Send your ideas and success stories to us — we'll share them!

Alabama State Society

Submitted by: Connie Grund, AL Chair, America 250!

Cemetery Preservation Workshop

The Chief Tuskaloosa chapter in Alabama held a Community Cemetery Preservation Workshop inviting DAR and community members to come together to help clean and repair graves in the Greenwood Cemetery, along with the other two sponsors, the Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society and the Alabama Cemetery Preservation Alliance.

The day started with a workshop, presented by Jonathan Appell of Atlas Preservation, based in CT. Jonathan is known for his “48 States in 48 Days National Tour” holding workshops to teach the correct way to clean and repair headstones. Alice Jones, chapter regent, and Becky Davenport, historic preservation chapter chair, were delighted the combination workshop and workday were a huge success. There were 81 people in attendance including DAR members, local residents, students, museum curators, and a “Find-A-Grave” photographer.



The work is being done with support by the city officials in the oldest surviving city cemetery to prepare for a Fall Dedication Ceremony for the graves of several approved NSDAR Revolutionary Patriot ancestors and the wife of a patriot. Three of the patriots' service and burials have been approved with two more still being researched. The three approved are Robert Cunningham, Richard Inge and Reuben Jones. The earliest known grave is from 1821 and the cemetery has many of the graves of area pioneers that settled Tuscaloosa.

A second workshop and workday are being planned for April 15th to continue cleaning the more than 1,500 known graves.



News from Division Vice Chairs, States and Chapters

Send your ideas and success stories to us — we'll share them!

California State Society



California Daughters continue to Rise and Shine for America through their America 250! activities! Co-chairs shared our projects at our recent Virtual California State Conference, which provided an opportunity to announce our exciting initiative to install a **Revolutionary War Patriot marker** and a patriotic themed floral garden at our beautiful CSSDAR headquarters.

We are funding the marker and garden project with donations for this exquisite, specially designed, limited edition pin! The pin was envisioned to reflect the shape and colors of the historical marker and includes two colonial silhouettes, a man and a woman. The intended impression is that they have each other's back! Only 250 pins were created and they are selling fast! We have already received approval for

the marker from the Historian General so this project is on right on track!

Another project is to create **digital scrapbooks** of our California Daughter's patriots. Several dozen chapters and Daughters have already submitted more than a 1,000 Patriot Snapshots and we hope to display them at our Fall Councils, if we are able to meet in person. A sample cover page is pictured here.



Lastly, we have prepared a letter for our state leaders encouraging them to **join the America 250! National effort**. With our unique state history, we hope California will participate in a meaningful way in this momentous occasion.



Submitted by: Rebecca Malmo & Penny Sander, America 250! Co-chairs

A TRUE STORY: How to Find New DAR Members on Ancestry.com

Hello ladies,

I don't have any special words, but this is how I found out about DAR on Ancestry:

A 4th cousin (who we didn't know at the time) messaged my dad on Ancestry about common ancestors in our family trees. Some of you may know her: she was from the San Andreas Lake Chapter. Actually, she asked if he would like some help with his family tree. She informed him/us that our common grandfather, Nathan Gould, was a Revolutionary War Patriot from MA who traveled to WV on an ox-cart. And... this qualified his daughters and granddaughter to join DAR! Our jaws dropped!

So, my sister, my niece, and I set out to join the illustrious Daughters of the American Revolution. We all became members in the summer of 2020; they became members of the Daniel Cooper Chapter in the Dayton area.

For those of you who may be DAR veterans, I wonder if you can imagine how excited and bewildered we were. I mean, jumping up and down excited! We had heard of DAR, even worked with them as a teacher! but had no clue that our grandfather was a patriot!

Looks like there are at least two ways to reach out on Ancestry:

1. Go looking for patriot ancestors in public trees.
2. Use the suggested marker on the patriot's profile in your public tree.

It really was that simple, we just never knew!

Sincerely,
Heather Pakala

[Ancestry Patriot Logo Jpeg image](#)



News from Division Vice Chairs, States and Chapters

Send your ideas and success stories to us — we'll share them!

California State Society

Submitted by Donna M. Santistevan, District VI Chair, America 250!
and Sue Fitzpatrick, District VI Director

Using Technology to Streamline the Making and Creativity of our Patriot Spotlights!

The District VI America 250! committee of the California State Society has simplified Patriot Snapshots! Our 2021 goals are to socialize DAR, America 250!, and our patriots; and to gain members showcasing our Patriot Spotlights using Facebook, Instagram, and The Patch – an online newspaper.

We streamlined the data gathering process. Instead of copying/pasting from Genealogical Research System (GRS), we downloaded all our patriots and supplementals by using the YEARBOOK export in eMembership. The Excel file includes the patriot, birth date & location, death date & location, service, state, spouses, and children. We now have a basic template that all our chapters can utilize as their foundation for creating their Patriot Spotlight.

Here is how we did it!

Step 1: Exported yearbook into xls/csv file.



D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
Last_Pat_First	Pat_Middle	Pat_Last	Pat_Suffix	Pat_Maid	Pat_Rank	Pat_State	Pat_State	Pat_State	Patriot_Ni	Birth_Date	Birth_Loc	Death_Dat	Death_Loc	Service_Si	Spouses	Know_Children
teva Jose		Campos Ri			PS	SA			A135286	(c) 1753	MEXICO C	4-30-1811	SANTA FE	MCCALLUM FELICIANA ANA MARIA DE		
teva Hanchrist		Carlock			Pvt	VA			A019241	(a) 1727				1803 WASHING SUMMERS SUSAN WI ABRAHAM CAR		
teva Josiah		Flournoy			PS	VA			A039820	9-3-1741	HENRICO	7-15-1819	CHESTERF	ABERCROFT ANN X		SAMUEL FLOU
teva Justus		Hubbell			Pvt CS PS	NY	VA		A059482	1744	CT			(b) 1793 WASHING NARA, MBSI, COMP		ELIPHALET HUB
teva Curtis		Johnston			CS	VA			A070856	(c) 1753				(a) 10-15- WASHINGTON CO VJ ELIZABETH ELIZABETH JOH		
teva William		McMurray			Sol CS PS	VA			A078426	(c) 1730	IR			(a) 11-29-1 BOTETOU STONER, SEEDBED OF JAMES MCMUR		
teva Joseph		Meek			PS	VA			A077084	(c) 1744	IR			12-15-180 WASHING VA TREASURY WARR HANNAH MECK		
teva Antonio	Jose	Ortiz			PS	SA			A134229	(bp) 9-6-17	NAMBE	S (a) 8-13-16	SANTA FE	NM STATE ROSA BUS ANA GERTRUD		
					Pvt	VA			A112885	1764	PRINCE EC	1-21-1843	RAY CO	M *S17138	BLANCHE EDMOND B. TA	
									A088455	13-15-175	CHILSOB			1838 EVETAN K EODRIGMANNNY GEORGE WARE		

Patriot Spotlight

Patriot Name: «Pat_First_Name»«Pat_Middle_Name»«Pat_Maiden_Name» «Pat_Last_Name»
«Pat_Suffix»

Revolutionary War Details

Rank: «Pat_Rank» State(s) Served:
«Pat_State_Served1»«Pat_State_Served2»«Pat_State_Served3»

DAR Patriot Number: «Patriot_Num»

DAR Sources: «Service_Source»

Birth Date and Location: «Birth_Date» «Birth_Location»

Death Date and Location: «Death_Date» «Death_Location»

Family Information

Spouses: «Spouses»

Known Children: «Know_Children»

Proud Descendant: «Proud_Descendant»

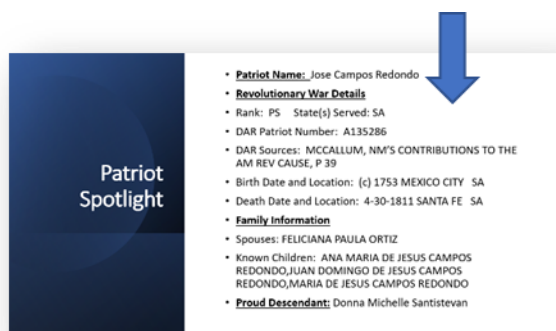
Step 2: Created a template using mail merge in Word.



Step 3 – Merged into PowerPoint.



Step 4 - Enhanced the Patriot Snapshot using the Design Template.



*We took it a
step further and
used Canva for
more creativity.*



Our chapters are extremely excited about this streamlined process! We have already posted Patriot Snapshots in Facebook, Instagram and in our local online newspapers several times a month. Contact us at district6america250ca@gmail.com if you would like further information.

News from Division Vice Chairs, States and Chapters

Send your ideas and success stories to us — we'll share them!

District of Columbia State Society

Submitted by: Annie John, America 250! State Chair

The District of Columbia Daughters have celebrated America 250! in multitude of ways! We are so thankful for the inspiration and creative ideas that come from the Patriot Post! We regularly post "This Day in American History" posts to Facebook and Instagram. Many Daughters regularly write cards to veterans with milestone birthdays and to seniors in nursing homes to help them feel loved and appreciated. District Daughters supported military in many ways during the holidays by baking cookies, sending care packages, donating gift cards and sponsoring homeless veterans.

The Manor House Chapter, Regent Katie Hortenstine, celebrated with a January book club read of "You Never Forget Your First: A Biography of George Washington" by Alexis Coe. They also honored Patriots of chapter members through Our Patriots posts on social media, and by sharing important historic events in their chapter newsletter.



GRAVE, ST. MICHAEL CEMETERY, CAMBRIA Co, PA



MCGUIRE HOMESTEAD, LORETTO, PA, BUILT 1794



CAMBRIA Co, PA

News from Division Vice Chairs, States and Chapters

Send your ideas and success stories to us — we'll share them!

Georgia State Society

Submitted by: Lydia McGill, GA State Chair America 250!

The Liberty Tree

In accordance with the National Society's plans to celebrate our country's 250 anniversary with events associated with our nation's founding, the Hightower Trail Chapter, Canton, Georgia planted a Liberty Tree at Cherokee Veterans Park. The program presented explained the significance of the Liberty Tree and it's importance to the Patriots who fought for independence.

The project was sponsored by Hightower Trail Chapter NSDAR, Cherokee Chapter GSSAR and Cherokee Parks and Recreation. Chapter members dressed in colonial dress and participated in ceremonial shoveling of dirt around the tree.

The plaque placed at the base of the tree reads:

LIBERTY TREE:
Recognizing the 250th Anniversary
American Independence 1779-2026
Cherokee GA Society SAR
Hightower Trail Chapter NSDAR
Overcup Oak – *Quercus lyrata*
November 14, 2020



Liberty Tree Planting Nov. 14, 2020



Liberty Tree Planting Nov. 14, 2020



News from Division Vice Chairs, States and Chapters

Send your ideas and success stories to us — we'll share them!

Mississippi State Society

Submitted by: Michelle Lee, State Co-Chair, America 250!



“How a Revolutionary Fort became a Beautiful Mansion”

Rosalie Mansion, Natchez Mississippi

Owned and Operated by the Mississippi State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

In 1716, the French under Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville had the Natchez Tribe provide the materials and labor to construct Fort Rosalie adjacent to the Grand Village of the Natchez per the terms of their peace treaty. Fort Rosalie would serve as the primary French stronghold and trading post with the Natchez. French settlements and tobacco plantations were established in the Natchez Territory making it a vital economic and strategic location along the Mississippi River. The fort had to be rebuilt in 1730 following its destruction in a revolt by the Natchez tribe the previous year.

The 1763 Treaty of Paris, ending the Seven Years War also known in America as the French and Indian War, required the French to cede the fort and part of Louisiana to Britain. The rest of Louisiana was ceded to Spain. The British renamed the fort Panmure after William Maule the Earl of Panmure. The British controlled the fort until 1779 when General Bernardo Galvez secured the area on behalf of Spain in its support to the American Revolution. The Spanish put down a rebellion by British Loyalists in Natchez in 1781 and would continue to control the area until 1798 when the United States established the Mississippi Territory with Natchez as the territorial capital. The United States abandoned the fort in 1804.

In 1820, Peter Little purchased a portion of the fort property to build his home. He decided to name the home Rosalie in honor of the fort and its French settlers. Rosalie was completed in 1823 and became the home of Peter and his wife Eliza. The Littles had no children of their own but provided a home for numerous orphans. The property was acquired by Mr. and Mrs. Wilson in 1857. The Wilsons also never had children of their own and provided homes to many orphans. They would adopt Fannie McCurdy and raise her as their own child. She would marry Captain Stephen Rumble at Rosalie in 1866. Rosalie would remain in their family until 1938 when the Mississippi State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution acquired the property. Descendants continued to live at Rosalie and conduct tours until 1958 when the last descendant passed away.

“There is nothing ordinary about Rosalie... from its fascinating history to its abundance of original furnishings and decorative objects.” Besides offering daily tours by the Daughters of the house and gardens, the MSSDAR maintains an excellent Genealogical Library on site.

News from Division Vice Chairs, States and Chapters

Send your ideas and success stories to us — we'll share them!

Tennessee State Society

Submitted by: Holly Matthews, TN State Vice Chair, America 250!

Follow the Frenchmen



From left: TN First Vice Regent Emily Robinson, NSDAR Vice President General Charlotte Reynolds, The Lafayette Trail Founder and President Julian Icher, TN Organizing Secretary MerryAnne Pierson, TN Second Vice Regent and America 250! Chair Carol Teeters with the newly unveiled Lafayette Trail marker at The Hermitage.

Monday, March 15th marked the 254th birthday of Andrew Jackson. The Hermitage offered a full day of activities including the Lafayette Trail Marker Dedication in the Andrew Jackson Center. This marker is one of many that commemorate General Lafayette's path during his Farewell Tour of the United States in 1824-1825. The TSDAR Executive Board voted to fund the filming and production of a video of the dedication and information about Lafayette's visit to the Hermitage to be placed on The Lafayette Trail website as a part of the *Follow the Frenchmen* video series.

News from Division Vice Chairs, States and Chapters

Send your ideas and success stories to us — we'll share them!

Virginia State Society

Submitted by: Beth VanDoren Boswell, VA State Vice Chair, America 250!

Fort Lewis Chapter Regent, Cynthia “Ricki” McKinney and her HODAR decided to get out of the house as cabin fever was overpowering in what seemed like an eternity of being trapped inside the house due to COVID. Driving down the road a sign appeared which read, “Wilderness Road Regional Museum” (located in Newbern, VA). Well, you had to go in!

There they met April Danner, Director of the museum who, it was discovered, is a member of the Alleghany Chapter! She gave them a private tour. During the tour, April mentioned that her chapter would be cleaning tombstones at the Pine Creek Primitive Church Cemetery which contained the graves of nine Revolutionary War Soldiers along with five graves of soldiers from the War of 1812. Asking April if she would mind if the Fort Lewis Chapter could join in and also invite all of District VII Regents and their chapter members to help, April’s response, “the more the merrier.

Members from Fort Lewis, Alleghany, Peaks of Otter, Colonel William Preston, and Floyd Courthouse Chapters planned to clean the tombstones on 11 October but that turned out to be a rainy day and the project was rescheduled for October 15. The 15th turned out to be a beautiful day for outdoor work. April gave instructions on how to clean the tombstones and we were off to work.



DAR Marker placed by Floyd Courthouse Chapter listing the name of nine Revolutionary War Soldiers and five War of 1812 soldiers.



Chapter Regent “Ricki” McKinney and member Seyward McKinney work on a large tombstone

One Fort Lewis member, SSG Seyward McKinney (ret.), a Veteran of Iraq, was proud to be a part of the event. She said, “I was very proud to service these heroes from the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 who sacrificed their all for our freedom”. All the tombstones were cleaned and many spent time reading other tombstones and exploring the old Pine Creek Primitive Church. It was exciting not only to have the opportunity to learn how to clean the tombstones, but to collaborate with five other chapters, and it was perfect timing for the DAR Day of Service! Newspaper articles appeared in the Salem Times Register and the Floyd Beacon.

Those members of the Fort Lewis Chapter who did not feel comfortable getting out but wanted to contribute to the DAR Day of Service made over 100 masks for the Navajo Nation.

Great Ideas for Honoring Our Patriots

Send your ideas and success stories to us — we'll share them!

Patriots Try to Delay Cornwallis: The Battle of Shallow Ford

Submitted by: Jane Thomas, NC State Chair, America 250!



The Battle of Shallow Ford was actually a skirmish that took place on October 14, 1780 in Huntsville, North Carolina. A company of 600 Loyalist militia, led by Colonel Gideon Wright and his brother Captain Hezekiah Wright, were attempting to cross the Yadkin River to join General Cornwallis in Charlotte, which the British forces had captured two weeks earlier. Colonel Joseph Williams gathered 300 Patriot militia and laid an ambush at the ford.

A short battle followed, with the Patriot forces winning decisively. The Loyalist militia became scattered and fled. Fifteen casualties were reported, fourteen Loyalists and one Patriot, Henry Francis, a captain in the Virginia militia. A tombstone at the site of the skirmish honors Francis. The Big Poplar Tree, a landmark at the site, is believed to have been shot out during the battle.

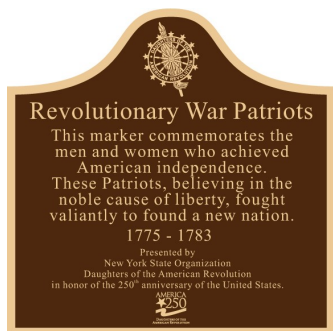
The Battle of Shallow Ford was one of several successful attempts to delay British reinforcements to Charlotte, along with the largest Battle of King's Mountain and other small skirmishes throughout the Carolinas. Facing constant harassment from Patriot militias and unable to secure reinforcement, Cornwallis was forced to retreat south in November.

America 250! Patriot Grave Commemorative

ONLY \$25

NOW IN STOCK!!!

These beautiful DAR Patriot Commemoratives have been created for placement at Revolutionary War Patriot Gravesites. The medallion is attached to a pointed tube which will accommodate an American flag and easily can be placed at Revolutionary Patriot gravesites by chapters and members. Flags are also available to use with the commemoratives and are sold separately. Available at the DAR Store.



America 250! Patriots Marker

States, chapters and clubs are encouraged to purchase and erect the standardized markers, which will be customized with the name of the sponsoring organization.

The markers must be purchased through the DAR-approved vendor that has been chosen to create the plaques (information will be provided to successful applicants). The markers are available either as a 30" by 30" post and cap mounted bronze plaque (\$4,800) or a 24" by 24" bronze plaque (\$2,400) for mounting on walls or stone.

[DAR America 250! Patriots Marker form](#)

Great Ideas for Honoring Our Patriots

Send your ideas and success stories to us — we'll share them!

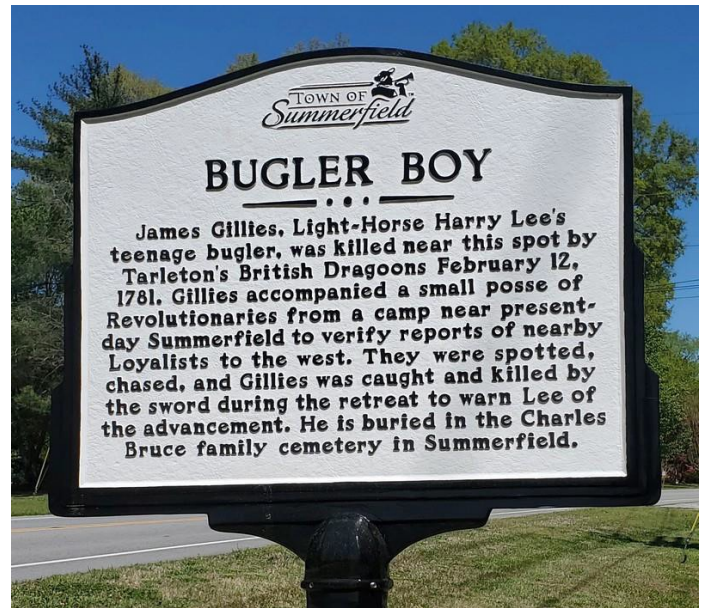
Bugler Gillies, Bugler Boy to Light Horse Harry Lee

Submitted by: Jane Thomas, Editor of the Rachel Caldwell Gazette

A portion of Mrs. E. D. Hundley's poem printed in the "Greensboro Telegraph" on Friday, May 6, 1898 at the dedication of the Bugler Gillies Monument at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse National Military Park:

The Bugler Boy

'Tis as sad a story as ever was told
of the "Bugler Boy," with a heart of gold,
a beardless youth, so fair to see,
who rode with "Light-Horse Harry" Lee.
'Twas chill and murk in the wintry sky,
where the bitter winds, with a moan went by –
but the Bugler Boy with his shining horn,
was blithe and gay as a summer morn.
With Harry Lee through forest and field,
with never a sword, with never a shield,
only a bugle, whose mellow note,
was sweet as a strain from the wild bird's throat.
Where the grand old oaks, like sentinels stand,
their giant branches o'er shading the land;
they made him a grave, 'neath the dewy sod
and left him alone, sweetly sleeping with God.
A hundred years have passed since then,
a century and more, in the lives of men,
but acts like these, and deeds sublime
are not effaced by the tide of time.
So we come today, with hearts beating high,
to rear a shaft, 'neath the blue, arching sky,
where the proud name of Gillies, dazzlingly bright,
shall shine through the ages, a beacon of light,
telling the world this story of old
of the Bugler Boy with a heart of gold,
the bonnie lad so fair to see
who rode with Light-Horse Harry Lee.



Bugler Gillies was killed by Tarleton's dragoons near Oakridge, NC, on the morning of February 12, 1781 during General Greene's famous retreat to the north side of the Dan River before the Battle of Guilford Courthouse.

Mrs. Ellen Dowdell Hundley of Greensboro, NC, wrote over 100 poems about events in her family's life – thank you notes, obituaries, local activities, and famous people in her lifetime. She also wrote a poem for the Maryland monument found in the Battle of Guilford Courthouse National Military Park. She was the editor of the "North Carolina Women's Christian Temperance Union" magazine. She wrote from 1880 until her death in 1905.

The Greensboro, North Carolina, Bugler Gillies Chapter, Children of the American Revolution is named for this famous bugler.

This paver was purchased for Bugler Gillies at the new Carolina Field of Honor in Kernersville, which honors veterans of all Wars. Former mayor Bill Knight always tells audiences that the oldest veteran in the Field of Honor is James Gillies, Bugler Boy to Light Horse Harry Lee, Feb. 12, 1781.

[illegible]

A special thank you to the chapters which used the months of February and March to "Honor Our Patriots." Please continue to find ways to highlight American Revolutionary Patriots and events within your chapter and community. NY Daughters love our Patriots!



DAR
Daughters of the American Revolution

New York State Organization



HONORING *our* PATRIOTS

Patriot Honor Wall

To Benefit the NY State Regent's Project

UNITED STATES SEMIQUINCENTENNIAL
COMMISSION

Lynn Forney Young
Commissioner
Honorary President General, NSDAR

Pat_Last_Name	Pat_Suffix	Pat_Maiden_Name	Pat_Rank	Pat_State_Served
ADAMS			Pvt	MA
ALLEN			Cpl	MA
ALLEN			Cpl	MA
ANNIS			Pvt	MA
ARMSTRONG			Pvt	PA
BAKER			Pvt	PA
BALDWIN			Pvt	NJ
BASSETT			Pvt	MA

 Schenectady Irish Chapter, Schenectady, New York
February 25 at 10:00 am @
February 25th - Period of Janet Floride

 *Patriot
Snapshot*

ELIJAH KENYON

Service: Rhode Island Rank: Private
Residence: Rhode Island
Born: May 15, 1759 Charlestown, Wash, RI
Died: December 13, 1806 Charlestown, Wash, RI
(DUE & RUSSELL)

Thomas Hays

Looking for your Revolutionary War Partner?
Contact us at www.SchenectadyIrish.com/usa

 DAR

Great Ideas for Honoring Our Patriots

Send your ideas and success stories to us — we'll share them!

Submitted by: Sharon Snowden, Catherine Richards Chapter, Green, Summit County, Ohio



John Benjamin Richards - #A095892 – Frederick County, Maryland

Private John Richards served in the Revolutionary War in the German Regiment under Lt Col Weltner in Maryland from May 24, 1778 to July 1, 1779, when he became sick and mustered out. He married a widow, Catharine McClary Arnold, 22 November 1781 in Maryland.

John and Catharine arrived in Green Township, Ohio sometime after 1809 but before 1815, with their children John, Benjamin, Daniel, Joshua, Catherine, Samuel, and William. Two children by the widow Arnold also accompanied them. The family lived on what is now Mayfair Road, which is included in the City of Green.

John Richards died on 26 October 1823; his wife, Catherine died two days later on 28 October 1823; both died of dysentery. He and his wife were buried on their land, but in 1903, relatives removed the graves and reinterred them in Woods Cemetery, which is located in Uniontown, OH. His grave is marked with a Revolutionary War marker, and the Catherine Richards Chapter laid a wreath at his grave in 2019.

John Richards was considered well-to-do for the times, buying large tracts of land in Green Township, and giving to each of his children 160 acres, which was deeded for the sum of \$1 from 1815-1820. John Richards maintained a large farm, with a sawmill, which was occupied later by Peter Heckman Mill. What was the original Richards' property is now located in the City of Green, Summit County, Ohio. John Richards laid out the second road in the township from his farm to Canton, which remains today.

His only daughter, Catherine Richards, married John Buchtel, and their son, John Richards Butchel was instrumental in founding Buchtel College, The University of Akron. The DAR chapter in the City of Green is named for his daughter, Catherine Richards, and her gravesite in Akron was marked by the chapter as a Daughter of a Revolutionary War Soldier.



Great Ideas for Honoring Our Patriots

Send your ideas and success stories to us — we'll share them!

New Horizons Capstone Project!

Submitted by: **Mary Frierson, Historian, General William Lenoir Chapter, Tennessee**



On March 6, 2021, the General William Lenoir Chapter simultaneously placed commemorative markers on the graves of six Revolutionary War Patriots buried in Loudon County. Chapter Historian Mary Frierson, chose this as her New Horizons project, and she researched and found the graves of the six Patriots, then enlisted the Chapter Daughters to join one of six teams to mark them. At noon on March 6th, all six teams, including members of the General William Lenoir Society, C.A.R. SIMULTANEOUSLY marked the six Loudon County patriot graves with the new DAR marker! The Patriots honored were:

Benjamin J. Bingham	#A200376	Private, VA	buried: Bingham/Islee Cemetery, Greenback, TN
John Bowman	#A012918	Private, VA	buried: Fooshee/Stockton Cemetery, Paint Rock, TN
Jared Hotchkiss	#A058896	Private, CT	buried: New Providence Church Cemetery, Loudon, TN
William Humphrey	#A059992	Private, VA	buried: Unitia Cemetery, Lenoir City, TN
William Mead	#A076820	Private, VA	buried: Mead Burial, Eaton's Cross Rd, Lenoir City, TN
James Wylie	#A129040	Private, VA	buried: Wyly Cemetery, Wind River, Lenoir City, TN



Patriot Stories from Chapters and States



George Adams

#A000494

Service: Soldier, PA

Born: 26 Oct. 1767 VA

Died: 29 Nov 1832 Greenville, Darke Co,
OH

Buried: Martin Cemetery, Greenville
Township, Darke Co, OH

Spouse: Elizabeth Ellis

Proven Children: George, Cynthia Ann,
Elizabeth

George Adams served under Capt. Finley and General Brodhead with the 8th Pennsylvania Line. Later he was commissioned Major in the War of 1812. Adams also served as an Indian spy under St. Clair.



REMINDER: Chapters are cautioned to be certain that all information published about the Patriot and his/her family has been verified by the NSDAR Genealogy department and is not currently from a closed line. It is very important that the chapter registrar reviews and approves the content of the Patriot information before it is published by the chapter.

Whether submitting articles for the public, for chapter use, or for an article in this newsletter, be sure that all names, dates, and places are the same as found in the GRS. All Patriot data cited must be for a DAR proven Patriot, the Ancestor number must be included in the article, and names, dates and places must be cited as verified on the most recent application or supplemental. No articles will be published in the *Patriot Post* if they are not in compliance with these standards. DAR genealogical standards should be applied to all publications.

Under no circumstances shall DAR national member numbers or Genealogical Research System information be shared with the public. This is NSDAR proprietary information.

Patriot Stories from Chapters and States

JACOB SMITH

#A203177

Private - VA

Born: Circa 1759

Died: 18 Aug 1836, Page Co., VA

Married: Winifred Smith

Children: James, William

Jacob Smith was about 17 years old when he enlisted from Rockingham County into the Continental Army in 1776. He served in Gabriel Long's 11th Virginia Regiment of Riflemen. Less than four months into service, Jacob was one of the 2400 men under command of General George Washington where he participated in the Battle of Trenton and Battle of Princeton, defeating British hired Hessian soldiers at Trenton, NJ. Within six months, Jacob was in northern New York state helping General Horatio Gates defeat the British at Saratoga, another landmark battle of the War.

Based on his military service, Jacob received 100 acres of land in what is now Kentucky. He married Winna Smith and had a family of six children on farmland in Rockingham and Page County, Virginia.



Massanutton and Shenandoah River Chapters, NSDAR and Ft. Harrison Chapter SAR held a dedication on June 19, 2010 and marked Jacob's new tombstone.

Jacob was politically active after the War, signing several petitions to the General Assembly. One petition included a 1794 request for a road through Swift Run Gap to promote commerce. He also signed a petition in 1797 for the government to print laws in German as well as English because of the large number of people in the area who spoke the German language.



1851 painting by Emanuel Leutze commemorating General George Washington's crossing of the Delaware River.

Jacob died 18 August 1836 in Page County, Virginia and was buried on his property. His tombstone, which mysteriously disappeared in the 1960's, was replaced by Smith's descendants along with one for Winna at a ceremony held on June 19, 2010.

Submitted by: Maureen Hudson,
Monserate Chapter, CO

Patriot Stories from Chapters and States

Nicholas Gulick

Ancestor #: A048312

Service: New Jersey Rank: Private

Born: 26 May 1758, Hunterdon Co, New Jersey

Married: Elizabeth Gano 20 Feb 1783, Hunterdon Co, New Jersey

Died: 23 April 1846, Lodi Seneca Co, New York

Proven Children: Samuel, William Gano, Hiram Gano



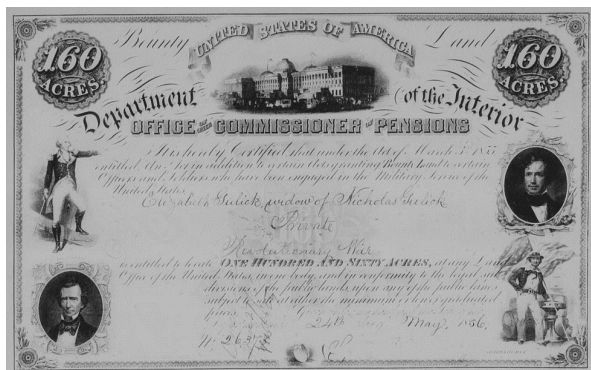
Nicholas Gulick was sixteen years old when he mustered in with the New Jersey Militia for the first time in 1775. He was a private, two months away from his seventeenth birthday. As tension grew between the crown and the colonies, the Gulick family found themselves living in the crossroads of the revolution. There were four militia regiments in New Jersey, and one was led by Nicholas' father, Captain Henry Gulick. The militia chose their own officers which spoke highly of those selected. Nicholas knew his father left big footsteps for him to follow.

Fortunately for the descendants of Nicholas Gulick there is a verbatim account of his service during the revolution from his application for a pension in 1842. It is a fascinating look into his war experience, quoted below:

Nicholas was at the Battle of Millstone in March 1776 where they "forged the stream and took 70 loaded wagons and a number of horses" from the British. Faced with 500 British soldiers in their brilliant red coats, guns at the ready, must have been daunting for a young farm boy. He and the outnumbered 400 militia wearing homespun clothing forged undaunted into the icy stream and overwhelmed the British regulars in a pitched battle. Afterward the British refused to acknowledge they were defeated by militia; such was their humiliation.

In the winter of 1776 Nicholas was at Bethlehem and Alexandria, New Jersey, "ransacking and searching from place to place among the Tories taking from them all their arms and implements of war." Under his father, Captain Henry Gulick, he was at the "skirmish at Springfield when the meeting house was burned, and the minister's wife was killed; two spies were found guilty and executed." He "went out at various times with Captain Henry Gulick serving in the militia in various places and served a total of more than two years in defense of his country in the war of the revolution."

I'd like to pay tribute to my fourth great-grandfather, Nicholas Gulick, my DAR Patriot, and also my fifth great-grandfather, Henry Gulick, and all the citizen soldiers for their essential role in securing America's independence during the Revolutionary War. The war would not have been won without them.

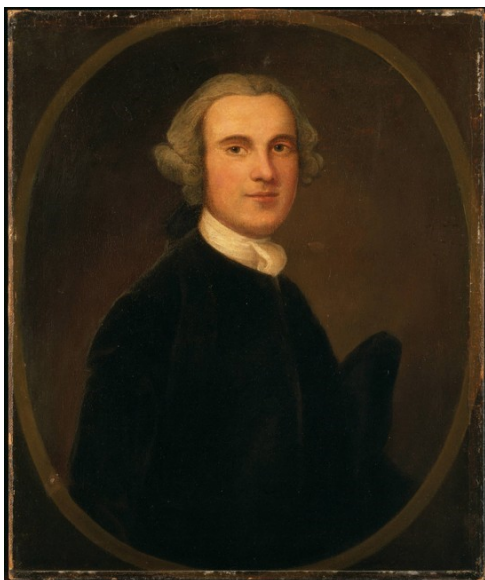


Land Grant of 160 acres given to Elizabeth Gulick as a widow of Nicholas Gulick in May 1856

A special note: When I joined DAR in May 2019, beside me was another new member, Sonya Crane, whose DAR patriot was the same Henry Gulick mentioned above. What are the odds that two DAR members would join in the same month of the same year, at the same local chapter, in the same state, across the centuries through the same family? It gives me chills. And now I have a new cousin, Sonya.

Submitted by: Jane Perry, Olathe Chapter, Olathe, KS

Patriot Stories from Chapters and States



Richard Stockton

#A110432

Service: New Jersey, PS, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Member of Continental Congress, Prisoner of War

Birth: 1 Oct 1730, Princeton, Middlesex Co, NJ

Death: 28 Feb 1781, Princeton, Middlesex Co, NJ

Spouse: Annis Boudinot

Proven Children: Richard, Abigail, Mary, Julia



Annis Boudinot Stockton

#A204628

Service: New Jersey, Patriotic Service, Composed Patriotic Poetry

Birth: 1 Jul 1736, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co, PA

Death: 6 Feb 1801, Burlington Co, NJ

Spouse: Richard Stockton

Proven Child: Abigail

Let me introduce Richard and Annis Boudinot Stockton. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey and she was a noted poet of patriotic verse. In 1776, he was a Continental Congress member and became the first person from New Jersey to sign the Declaration of Independence. Along with a fellow signer he went on a two-month journey of forts in New York. Upon return, his home was in the path of Cornwallis and the British Army. Trying to take his family to safety he was instead captured by loyalists in the middle of the night, marched to Perth Amboy and turned over to the British. Because he was a signer and a person of importance, he was treated very harshly, being intentionally starved and subjected to freezing cold weather. His health never recovered.

As if all this was not enough, his furniture, belongings, crops, livestock, and his fine library were taken, burned, or otherwise destroyed by the British. Efforts were made to release him from prison and he was paroled in 1777. The terms of the parole were that he was not to meddle in American affairs during the war. He taught students and tried to revive his law practice. Having lost home, hearth, health and wealth due to his support of the war, he died in 1781. A marble statue of him was placed in the National Statuary Hall Collection at the United States Capitol and in 1969 New Jersey established what became Stockton University in his honor.

He married Annis Boudinot Stockton around 1757 and they had six children. She is noted as one of the first women in the 13 colonies to have her poems published. Twenty-one of her poems which addressed political and social issues appeared in prestigious newspapers and magazines. During the Revolutionary War, she hid the papers of the American Whig Society which was a secret society committed to the revolution. After the war, the Society honored her as an honorary member for her services, the only woman to be so recognized. DAR recognizes her for her patriotic poetry and being a member of the Women's Relief Society.

Descendants of these Patriots married into the William Dunbar family, for whom a DAR chapter in Natchez was named, thus bringing together Patriotic family lines and a legacy of historic homes.

Submitted by: Leslie Bruning, William Dunbar Chapter, Natchez, MS

Patriot Stories from Chapters and States



Joseph Dobson

Ancestor # A032691

Patriotic Service: Captain

Residence: Rowan Co, NC

Born: 15 June 1756,

Lunenburg Co, NC

Married: Mary Mackie, 18 March 1779

Died: 21 Nov 1836, Burke Co., NC

Proven Children: John, Polly,
Rebecca, Ann

Joseph Dobson was born in Virginia in June of 1756 before the family moved to North Carolina eight years later to where his tavern-owning older brother lived in Burke County. His father was a doctor who had been educated in Wales and Scotland and had the distinction of being the first university-trained doctor in Western North Carolina. Joseph started out as a surveyor before becoming a wealthy plantation owner near the North Fork on the Catawba River. He married Mary Mackie in 1778 and they had a large family.

He joined the Revolution in March of 1776 as a volunteer militiaman in Rowan County, taking part in the Cross Creek Campaign near Fayetteville, NC and later marching with his regiment to Wilmington. Also in 1776, the Dobson family had suffered loss from Cherokee raiders where Joseph's niece was one of the children the Cherokees killed in the raid. Afterward, he took part in Griffith Rutherford's campaign that burned 11 Cherokee towns west of Asheville.

By 1779 Dobson was part of the American defeat at Brier Creek and continued fighting in the battle of Stono Ferry. He was wounded in the hip and right knee while serving under Major Joseph McDowell at the battle of Ramseur's Mill, where his brother John was killed in June of 1780. The soldiers then fought through Cane Creek and Allen's Place before crossing the mountains meeting up with others who would fight in the battle at King's Mountain in South Carolina. Dobson was given the dangerous job of being the courier sent to tell Benjamin Cleveland about the impending battle.

At the Battle of King's Mountain Dobson was wounded in his right shoulder. Ironically, it was a loyalist doctor who treated his wound rather than his father who was also seeing to the wounded. Captain William Johnston took Joseph by wagon to his friend George Wilfong's home in Lincoln County where he recuperated. Dobson was elevated to the rank of Captain and served out his time on another expedition against the Cherokee and as commander of the frontier forts in the Turkey Cove and North Cove regions of present-day McDowell County. He died in 1836 at age 80.

Joseph Dobson is noted in the history of the state for the Toe River Valley because he owned approximately one hundred thousand acres of property in present-day Yancey County, Mitchell County, and the surrounding region. Dobson's Knob, which is the mountain that can be seen at the intersection of U.S. Highway 221 and NC Highway 226, is named for his family. Their original land grant was near the mountain and may have included it.

Patriot Stories from Chapters and States

Nicholas Heviner

#A211055

Service: Private, NC

Birth: c 1756 Anson Co, NC

Death: 31 Jul 1847 Lincoln Co, NC

Residence: Lincoln Co, NC

Spouse: Christiana Shitle

Proven Child: Teeter



1781 Battle of Eutaw Springs, SC

Nicholas Heafner (Heviner) was born in 1756 in what was then Tryon County. Nicholas was married in 1789 and had 6 children. He owned and sold land as evidenced by court records. Records also indicate he was held in contempt of court several times and charged with rioting and misbehavior. He was evidently a tough character, who maybe drank too much (records show he bought his father's still at the estate sale). However in order to survive the wilderness of this area, he was who he needed to be. (Another great hero of the N.C. area, Daniel Boone also was in and out of court many times throughout his life). Nicholas died near penniless at the age of 91 in 1847, not leaving a will. He was probably buried on the family land of his father, who owned a mill in western Lincoln County, however the graves are lost. His parents, Detrich & Elizabetha arrived in the new world by the ship, Phoenix from Germany in 1744. They lived for 10 years or so in Pennsylvania before settling south into what is now Lincoln County, NC, about 3 miles west of the town of Lincolnton.

Family lore has it that Nicholas was at the Battle of Ramseur's mill. That he was a neighbor of Adam Reep and that he probably helped supply intelligence to the Patriot force of Colonel Locke who fought there. However there is no proof with his name listed in that battle in any records.

In 1832, 50 years after the Revolutionary War, the U.S. government finally recognized those patriots who served less than a year during the conflict. Nicholas appeared in court and was granted a pension for his participation in the Patriot army for two separate stints totaling 9 months. He fought bravely at the battle of Camden, S. C. in August of 1780 and the Battle of Kings Mountain in November 1780. He returned home and was commissioned again in summer of 1781 to fight in the battle of Eutaw Springs in September 1781. Though the last battle was pretty much a stalemate between forces, it served to weaken the British forces so that Col. Stewart was not able to provide reinforcements to Gen. Cornwallis at Yorktown, thereby insuring the surrender and American independence.

For many years our family tried to establish proof of lineage to the Revolutionary War. It was not until recently that a newspaper article printed in the Lincoln County News back in 1927 was discovered, telling of the death of my great grandfather, George Washington Heafner who was a grandson of a soldier of the Revolution, Nicholas Heafner (Heviner).

Patriot Stories from Chapters and States

Joseph Winston

#A128899

Service: PS, Major NC

Birth: 17 Jun 1746 Louisa Co VA

Death: 21 Apr 1815 Stokes Co NC

Residence: Surry Co, NC

Spouse: Elizabeth Lanier

Proven Children: Joseph West, Samuel Lanier, Thomas,
Martha, Sarah



Joseph Winston, namesake of the Joseph Winston Chapter in Winston-Salem, NC, Revolutionary War patriot, militia officer, legislator, and congressman, was born in Virginia. Famous and influential Virginia members of his family included his father Samuel, his aunt Sarah Winston Henry who was Patrick Henry's mother, and his uncle Anthony who was a mentor and benefactor of the giant Revolutionary soldier, Peter Francisco. As a youth Winston fought with the Virginia militia and was wounded during a skirmish with border Indians in 1763 before moving to North Carolina.

In 1775 Winston was elected a delegate to the Hillsborough Provincial Congress and was a member of the Surry County Committee of Safety. The next year he represented the county at the Halifax Provincial Congress and voted to instruct the state's delegation to the Continental Congress to vote for independence. In 1778 he was made register of deeds, bringing him into close contact with the Moravians of Salem. He assisted them in acquiring deeds to the Wachovia settlement and was on friendly terms with them for the remainder of his life. This gave him a substantial base for a lengthy political career.

Joseph Winston became a major in the Surry County militia and led them in the Battle of Moore's Creek. He also aided General Griffith Rutherford in subduing the Cherokees. During the remainder of the Revolution, he had several opportunities to protect the peace-loving Moravians from marauding militia groups from both sides and to lead Patriot groups against Tory forces in the Surry County region. In September of 1780 Major Winston and sixty Surry County militiamen joined Colonel Benjamin Cleveland, defeating Ferguson and his forces at King's Mountain in October. Later in 1781, his troops served under Andrew Pickens in the Battle of Guilford Courthouse. In 1812 the North Carolina legislature presented him an "elegant sword" for his military services.

Winston represented Surry County in the House of Commons four different times. He also served a six-year term as a trustee of the University of NC. In 1788 he was a delegate to the Hillsborough Convention to consider the ratification of the proposed U.S. Constitution. He voted with the majority neither to ratify nor to reject the Constitution, apparently in hopes of forcing either a new convention or the addition of a bill of rights to the proposed document. Winston was also a delegate to the convention that finally ratified the Constitution. He served in the North Carolina Senate and as a hardworking state senator. A statue of Winston was erected on the Guilford Court House Battlefield, and in 1906 his remains were moved to the battlefield, now a part of the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park.



Patriot Stories from Chapters and States

NATHANIEL JONES

#A062498

Service: PS, NC

Birth: 13 Jan 1749 NC

Death: 8 Feb 1815, Raleigh, Near Wake Co, NC

Residence: Wake Co, NC

Spouse(s): 1) Amelia Millicent Blanchard

2) Rachel Perry

Proven Children: Sarah Elizabeth, Ann Nancy, Seth



Do you have a Revolutionary War Cemetery next door to you? If you live on Tolliver Court in Cary, NC, you do. That is where you will find the resting place of the Nathaniel Jones family.

Nathaniel Jones was born in 1749 when settlers were purchasing land grants from Lord Carteret, one of the eight Lord Proprietors. He was a Revolutionary War patriot, served as a Wake County Commissioner, Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, Clerk of Court, and delegate to the Constitutional Convention in Hillsborough in 1788. He was married to Milleson Blanchard and owned between 10,000 and 11,000 acres of land becoming one of the largest land owners that ever lived in Cary. He even offered to give part of his acreage to the state for the state capitol, but his offer was declined.

Their federal style house in Cary was named "White Plains" because of the many cotton fields surrounding the house. In his will, Nathaniel Jones freed his slaves, but the state's laws at the time prevented the heirs from doing this.



"White Plains"



The Nancy Jones House

Another wealthy Nathaniel Jones lived in the Crabtree Creek area. Nancy, the daughter of the White Plains Jones married Henry, the son of the Crabtree Creek Jones. Henry inherited a house built by his father in the early 1800s that is called the Nancy Jones house today as she outlived Henry by 35 years.

The two Nathaniel Joneses were political rivals. Both were candidates for the House of Commons during the late 18th century, and their efforts to win a seat was contentious. Recorded in Raleigh's *The Morning Post*, Nathaniel Jones of White Plains told his opponent, Nathaniel Jones of Crabtree, "I am going to beat you because your constituents have not any shoes and it is too cold to walk barefooted to Raleigh." Nathaniel Jones of Crabtree informed his constituents about these comments and "when election day come, streams of men could be seen on every road, with corn whiskey in their stomachs and shoes and sticks over their shoulders, their feet naked.

The Town of Cary now owns the property and the local historical society, the Friends of the Page Walker Hotel, care for it. The Yates Mill Chapter, NSDAR has honored the site.

Submitted by Carla Michaels, Regent of Asbury Station Chapter

Patriot Stories from Chapters and States

Francis Tufts

#A116791

Service: Private, MA

Residence: Lincoln Co, Massachusetts

Born: 21 July 1744, Boston, Near Massachusetts

Died: 2 Oct 1833, Mainville, Ohio

Spouse(s): Sarah L. Blunt

Lydia Blunt Blackstone

Proven Children: Francis, Ebenezer, John, William
Benjamin, Sarah



Members of the Turtle Creek Chapter began to research and prepare our application for a Revolutionary War Patriot Marker for Rev. Francis Tufts in 2019. The application was completed in February 2020, and we started to plan for a Patriot Marking for the Fall. Rev. Tuft's Pension Records had provided the information necessary to secure permission for the ceremony, but we had more work to do.



We obtained the approved marker and worked with local township officials to have it mounted on Rev. Tuft's headstone. We contacted our local U.S. Representative and Senators and arranged for an American flag to be flown over the U.S. Capital Building. Invitations were sent to Rev. Tufts' descendants and local and state officials. Our research provided information and a great deal of history on Francis Tufts, which was shared in a program for all attendees.

Francis Tufts was drafted as a Militia soldier to serve a term of six months and mustered into the service under Captain Bracket. His company was attached to Colonel North's regiment. Rev. Tufts remembered that his regiment marched to Tivertown, where he remained for six months. He served out his term and was regularly discharged. Soon after, however, he was ordered to go to Boston, which was being held by General Howell. He was attached to General Washington's camp in the rear of Boston where they assisted in the creation of works on Dorchester Heights under the command of Captain Plummer. After serving at least three months, and after the evacuation of Boston by the British troops, he and the rest of the company were discharged.

Francis married Sarah Blunt in Medford, Maine in 1767 and moved his family to Farmington, Maine in 1780. Sarah died in May 1789. In November 1790, Francis married her sister, Lydia Blunt Blackstone, who was a widow. The family prospered and Francis was soon considered one of the most prominent men in the township. He built a brick home in Franklin County, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Monuments. He was ordained a minister of the Free Will Baptist Church and was held to be above reproach. After the death of Lydia, his wife of forty years, he joined a group of pioneers and left Maine on September 5th, 1831 to travel to Warren County, Ohio to visit two of his sons and his daughter. He was 87 years of age. The thousand mile trip was completed on October 13th, 1831. Rev. Tufts made the journey on horseback. Rev. Tufts remained in the Village of Mainville in Warren County, Ohio until his death in October 1833.

Patriot Stories from Chapters and States



Zaccheus Tobey

#A206317

Patriotic Service: Private, MA

Residence: Dartmouth, Bristol Co, MA

Born: 7 July 1757, Dartmouth, Bristol Co, MA

Married: Mary Gifford

Died: 2 August 1839 Wormly, Steuben Co, NY

Proven Children: Christopher, Levi

Zaccheus (Zacheus) Tobey was born July 7, 1757 at Dartmouth, Massachusetts to Elnathan and Deborah (Taber) Tobey. He enlisted September 27, 1777 as a private in Captain Manasseh Kempton's Co. in Col. Freeman's Regiment. He was discharged on October 29, 1777 after serving a month and 4 days at Rhode Island on a Secret Expedition. This Secret Expedition does not appear in many history books, but research of this piece of history gives one an idea of the struggles our armies encountered as they tried to gain independence from Britain.

In April of 1777, British troops were occupying Newport Island. On April 16th, Congress recommended to the General Assembly of Rhode Island that, with the assistance of both Massachusetts and Connecticut, they were to use all their power to rid the island of the British troops. General Joseph Spencer was selected by General George Washington to take command. For the attack to be effective, it was agreed that it must be kept secret; thus, it was known as the "secret expedition." Soldiers for the expedition were called up on September 22, 1777, from militia of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. They amassed 10,000 men, trained them, and stationed them at Rowlands Ferry near Tiverton, Rhode Island. Zaccheus, age 20, responded, along with his three cousins and brother-in-law.

The plan was to attack the British by boat, but there was a long delay getting the boats ready. It was nearly October before the expedition was finally ready to begin boarding the boats to cross over from Tiverton to Newport Island. However, heavy winds arrived dashing hopes of the boats making it to Newport safely. The attack was postponed. The next attempt was again delayed because of stormy weather. By now the British had heard of the plan and fired on some of the boats; the surprise attack would never happen. General Spencer's "secret expedition" was abandoned and the troops were discharged October 29, 1777.

Zaccheus married Mary Gifford in 1778 at Dartmouth and soon after, moved to Conway, Massachusetts along with his parents, brothers and Mary's parents. Zaccheus and Mary had fourteen children, all born in Conway. The families' farms bordered on Ashfield and includes Toby Hill and Toby Brook which still runs through the property. About 1803 Zaccheus moved to Butternuts, New York where he continued farming. He died while visiting his son Levi, August 2, 1839 at Caton (Wormly), New York.

Zaccheus is my 5th great grandfather. We have been fortunate to handle old documents he saved, including promissory notes, receipts, letters, and his handwritten application for a pension. A few years ago, my cousin and I traveled to Conway and found the property. It was a thrill to be there. Toby Hill looks like any other grown-over hill farm, but it was significant to us to walk the ground where Zaccheus and his family lived. There is nothing better.

Patriot Stories from Chapters and States

John Bell

A008737

PS, NH

Residence: Bedford, Hillsborough Co,
NH

Born: 1732 Ireland

Died: 1778, Bedford, Hillsborough Co,
NH

Spouse(s): Jane Carr

Sarah Bell

Proven Children: Joseph



The Battle of Bennington

The John Bell Chapter of Madison, Wisconsin, is named for the great great grandfather of our founding Regent, Mary Louisa Atwood. John Bell came to America with his mother and 3 siblings in the late 1730's to join his father, who had left Ireland a few years earlier. The Bell family settled in a new community in New Hampshire known as Narragansett, No. 5, which was incorporated as Bedford in 1750. The early inhabitants of the town were mainly Scotch-Irish immigrants from the north of Ireland.

The Bells first lived in a log cabin by an orchard before building their home in an area that became to be known as Bell's Hill. They produced large amounts of butter, selling to or trading with neighbors and markets as far away as Boston. In 1756, John married Sarah Bell of Londonderry and they had 11 children. Sadly, only three of these children lived to adulthood, married and had children.

During the French and Indian War (1754-1763), John was a sutler at Ft. Number Four and other locations in New Hampshire. Sutlers were civilian merchants who sold provisions to the soldiers. After the war, the Bell family was known for selling molasses and rum to their neighbors.

John was a Selectman on the Bedford City Council when the council voted, on January 16, 1775, to adopt the measures of the First Continental Congress. A committee was quickly formed to execute the measures. Next, a deputy was appointed to attend the Provincial Congress, where a Delegate would be chosen to represent the Province at the Second Continental Congress on May 10. However, before Congress met, the war had begun. When the Bedford townspeople learned that the British were firing on Americans in Concord, John Bell was one of the first Bedford men to join the army in Cambridge and march to defend Concord. John was back in Bedford by May 11 and became a member of the Committee of Safety.

The New Hampshire Committee of Safety passed a resolution requiring Selectmen of each town obtain the signature of all males over the age of 21 on the Association Test. Among those who signed the Association Test on March 14, 1776, were John and his son, Joseph.

Private John Bell served under General Stark at the Battle of Bennington in August of 1777. The battle caused major casualties to Major-General John Burgoyne's British Army that could not be replaced. This proved the Americans could hold their own against regular European troops.

John's son, Joseph, and 2 of his nephews all served with bravery during the American Revolution. The last records to be found on John Bell are from the Battle of Bennington. He died in 1778 and his wife, Sarah, passed away 8 years later, in 1786. Their burial site and graves are unknown.

Patriot Stories from Chapters and States

DAVID WEEMS

A121600

Service: PS, MD

Birth: 1706 Scotland

Death: 5 May 1779, Marshes Seat, Anne Arundel Co, MD

Residence: Anne Arundel Co, MD

Spouse(s): Elizabeth Lane, Ester Hill

Proven Children: James, Richard,

Mason Locke

David Hamilton Weems immigrated as a child from Wemyss Parish, Fife, Scotland in 1720 with his mother and siblings. He was the son of Sir James William Wemyss (1673-1716) who was a Baronet and died in battle in Preston, England, and Lady Elizabeth Loch (1682-1722). David married twice, to Elizabeth and to Ester Hill, and had a total of 19 children between 1725 and 1759, of which Mason Locke Weems was the youngest. David died in 1779 and is buried in St. Mary's Cemetery (Episcopal) in Anne Arundel County.

David earned his Patriot status by his Oath of Allegiance on 17 March 1778 and by being the financier/owner of the Privateer ship Williamanta and the Sloop Washington. Privateers only operated in wartime against a defined enemy and were licensed and under the authority of the government. The captured ships and cargo were judged under the Admiralty Court. He was a very wealthy tobacco farmer as evidenced in his 1779 will. This plaque was placed by the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter NSDAR of Annapolis, MD in 2009.



JESSE EWELL

#A038004

Service: PS, Colonel, VA

Birth: 4 Sep 1743 Prince William Co, VA

Death: 30 Sep 1805 Prince William Co, VA

Residence: Prince William Co, VA

Spouse Charlotte Ewell

Proven Children: Jesse, Frances, Bertrand

Colonel Jesse Ewell (1743-1805) was born 4 September 1743 in Prince William County, VA to Charles Ewell (1713-1760) and Sarah Ball (1711-unk). His mother, Sarah Ball, was a second cousin of George Washington whose mother was Mary Ball. Jesse married his cousin Charlotte Ewell in 1767; they had 18 children and lived on the Bel Air Plantation in Woodbridge, Prince William, VA. The home (pictured below) was built in 1740 by the Ewell family.

Colonel Jesse Ewell served in the Prince William County Militia and was a member of the Committee of Safety for that county. Colonel Ewell was a tobacco farmer.



Now for the connection between these two Patriots. Parson Mason Locke Weems, son of David Hamilton Weems, was an Anglican/Episcopal priest trained in England and ordained by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1785; he served two parishes in Maryland. He gave up his calling to become a popular author and book seller with largely fictional, but entertaining, biographies of George Washington (1800) General Francis Marion (1809) Benjamin Franklin (1818) and William Penn (1822). He married Frances Ewell, daughter of Colonel Jesse Ewell, and they had 10 children. They moved into Bel Air in 1806 after Jesse's death. Mason and his wife are buried in the Bel Air Cemetery as is Colonel Ewell.

Patriot Stories from Chapters and States

John Walker

A119467

Service: Private, VA

Residence: Botetourt Co, VA

Birth: 5 Oct 1753, Augusta Co (later Rockbridge Co), VA

Death: 2 Feb 1830, Roane Co, TN

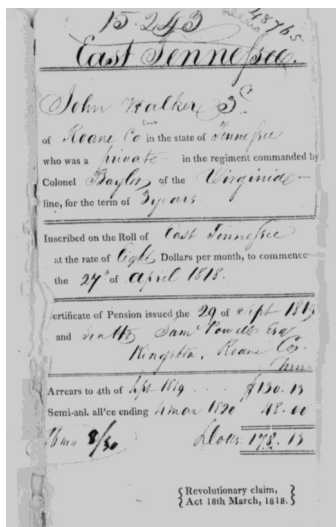
Spouse: Margaret Paul

Proven Children: John Blackburn, Nancy A., Catherine, Elizabeth M.

John Walker first enlisted for the term of one year, 1775-1776, in the Botetourt Co. Militia, commanded by intrepid Captain Matthew Arbuckle, the first European to travel the length of the Great Kanawa Valley. With the beginning of the Revolutionary War in 1776, John Walker reenlisted, from 1777-1780, in Capt. Cadwallader Jones' Co., Col. George Baylor's 3rd Virginia Cavalry Regiment of Light Dragoons. Col. Baylor was George Washington's first aide-de-camp and the 3rd Virginia Cavalry often escorted Martha Washington. John Walker served in New Jersey at the north of the Great Kenaway and was in both the Virginia Line and the Continental Line. He fought at the Battle of Monmouth and the Siege of Charleston, both under the overall command of Gen. George Washington, who had brought his Virginia Continentals from New Jersey in a forced 28-day march to help protect Charleston. He received Pension Number *S48765 for his service.

John Walker, a 2nd generation colonial, defended the land he knew as his own, his Irish father having received a land grant for colonial service. The Walker's were early settlers of Old Augusta, Virginia Colony. John married Margaret Paul. Their children were Audley, Jane, Margaret, Elizabeth, Barbara, Nancy, Catharine, and John. John Walker died in 1830 and is buried in the Post Oak Springs Burial Ground in Roane Co., Tennessee.

Submitted by: Richie Starnes Wright, Eleanor Wilson Chapter, DC



Daniel Mifflin

#A078757

Service: PS, VA

Birth: 1722, Accomac Co, VA

Death: 31 Dec 1795, Accomac Co, VA

Spouse(s): Mary Warner,

Ann Walker, Mary Pusey

Proven Children: Daniel, Warner

Daniel Mifflin was the son of Edward Mifflin and Mary Eyre of Mansion Plantation, Virginia. Daniel grew up to be an active Quaker and a prosperous Eastern Shore farmer in Accomac, an early colonial English settlement named for the Powhatan Confederacy's "place across the water" and what we now know as Chincoteague. Daniel Mifflin was a follower of William Penn's Quaker pacifist doctrine, called the "Holy Experiment." By April of 1775, the Deed of Manumissions Book of the Duck Creek Monthly Meeting records the name of Daniel Mifflin as formally and legally manumitting plantation slaves 85 years before Abraham Lincoln did so for the nation. During the Revolutionary War Daniel found a non-military way to help his fledgling country. His farm on Mifflin's Mill Branch contained both a sawmill and a gristmill. Daniel had corn available from his mill and when it was needed he stepped up and furnished it for the Militia on November 1, 1782. He was reimbursed by the Court of Accomac County under a warrant from the Militia. Given the date, the Militia may have been on the way to the Siege of Fort Henry.

Daniel was the father of Warner, Edward, Ann, Sarah, Daniel, Joshua, Patience, Rebecca, Eyre, Walker, Mary, Elizabeth, and Ayres. His eldest son Warner, child of Daniel's first wife Mary Warner, was noted as an unflinching Quaker abolitionist. In 1767, he freed his own slaves and paid them for their labor while in bondage. Warner passed through British lines to meet with General Washington during the Battle of Germantown and met with Washington again after he became President to promote abolition. Daniel Mifflin and his son Warner believed slavery betrayed the religious principle of the nature and inalienable rights of man, on which our Constitution and our nation was founded. Early emigrants from Wiltshire, England, the Mifflin family produced two honored sons of American liberty.

Submitted by: Beverly Tomb, Eleanor Wilson Chapter, DC

Patriot Stories from Chapters and States



Battle of Fort Washington



Nicholas Bedinger

A010566

Service: PS, Captain, PA

Residence : Hanover, York Co, PA

Birth: 26 Jun 1725, Germany

Death: 2 May 1804, Abbottstown, near Adams Co, PA

Spouse: Maria Christina Reinboldt

Proven Children: Magdalene, Joseph, Mary, Susanna, Maria Christina, Catherine

Nicholas Bittinger came to America as a child with his German Lutheran parents and they settled in Pennsylvania. As an adult Nicholas was naturalized there on April 10, 1760, committing himself to the fortunes of America. Nicholas Bittinger served on the York Co. Committee of Observation. York County was a revolutionary hotbed where the Articles of Confederation were drafted.

As the Revolutionary War began, Nicholas raised and funded a Company of the York County Militia and served as its Captain. When the Continental Congress established a Flying Camp on June 3, 1776, Nicholas joined, for which he was paid 300 shillings a month, and saw service in the 2nd Reg., led by Col. McAllister, at the Battle of Fort Mifflin on Nov. 16, 1776. The Flying Camp, consisted of militiamen from PA, MD and DEL and was created to give Gen. Washington a reserve of troops to use across the vast territory of the war. Washington subsequently deployed it to defend New Jersey. Gen. Washington had ordered Fort Mifflin, on the banks of the Hudson River in Manhattan, evacuated but its commander decided to defend it. Watching from across the river, Washington wept as a tragedy unfolded. When the fort finally surrendered, 59 men had died and 1,837 were taken prisoner, including a severely wounded Capt. Bittinger. Only 800 survived their 18 months in captivity. Upon his release, Nicholas was so physically debilitated that he was denied permission to return to his military post in spite of his earnest desire to do so.

Nicholas Bittinger returned to private life and to his family. A prosperous landowner, he was reputed to be a person of great energy and force of character. He married Maria Christina Reinbolt in 1747 and was the father of at least nine children. In 1804 at 79, an honored patriot, he died in Abbottstown and is buried in Saint John's Lutheran Cemetery. In later years, one of his DAR descendants placed a memorial bronze marker there with the inscription: CPT 2nd BN PA Flying Camp Revolutionary War. At the Fort Mifflin battle site there rests a commemorative plaque in Bennett Park, just north of the George Washington Bridge, honoring the patriots who fought there so bravely in November of 1776.

Submitted by June Miller, Eleanor Wilson Chapter, DC

This Day in Revolutionary War History

May

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May 10, 1775 - American forces led by Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold capture Fort Ticonderoga in New York. The fort contains a much needed supply of military equipment including cannons which are then hauled to Boston by ox teams. The Second Continental Congress convenes in Philadelphia, with John Hancock elected as its president. The Congress places the colonies in a state of defense.

May 12, 1780: British capture Charleston, SC

May 15, 1781: British Major Andrew Maxwell cedes Fort Granby, SC to Lieutenant Colonel Henry Lee

May 20, 1774: "Intolerable Acts" - Administration of Justice Act and Massachusetts Government Act.

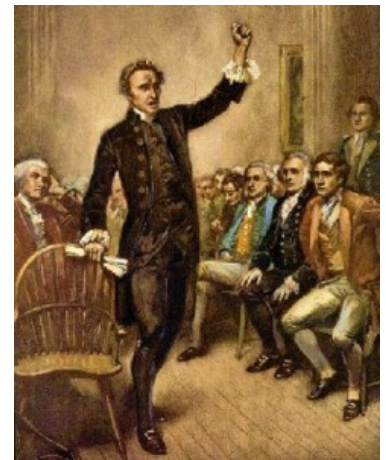
1777: Treaty of DeWitt's Corner, SC: Cherokees lose most of their land east of the mountains

1778: Battle of Barren Hill, Pennsylvania. Lafayette with 500 men and about 50 Oneida Indians successfully evade British onslaught

May 29, 1780: British crush Americans at Waxhaw Creek, SC

May 29 Birthday - American revolutionary leader Patrick Henry (1736-1799) was born in Studley, Virginia. He is best remembered for his speech in 1775 declaring: "I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death."

May 30, 1783 - The Pennsylvania Evening Post became the first daily newspaper published in America.



June

June 2, 1774: Quartering Act of 1774, one of the "Intolerable Acts"

June 6, 1781: Americans recapture Augusta, GA



June 6 Birthday - American patriot Nathan Hale (1755-1776) was born in Coventry, Connecticut. During the American Revolution, he volunteered for a dangerous spy mission in Long Island and was captured by the British on the night of September 21, 1776. Brought before British General William Howe, Hale admitted he was an American officer. Howe ordered him to be hanged the following morning. As Hale mounted the gallows he uttered, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

June 8, 1776: Revolutionaries fail to take Three Rivers, Quebec

June 12, 1776: The Virginia Declaration of Rights

June 14, 1775 - The first U.S. Military service, the Continental Army consisting of six companies of riflemen, was established by the Second Continental Congress. The next day, George Washington was appointed by a unanimous vote to command the army.

This Day in Revolutionary War History

June (cont.)

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June 14, 1777: John Adams introduced a resolution before Congress mandating a United States flag, stating, "...that the flag of the thirteen United States shall be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white on a blue field, representing a new constellation." This anniversary is celebrated each year in the U.S. as Flag Day.



June 15: George Washington named Commander-in-Chief

June 17, 1775 - The first major fight between British and American troops occurs at Boston in the Battle of Bunker Hill. American troops are dug in along the high ground and are attacked by a frontal assault of over 2000 British soldiers who storm up the hill. The Americans are ordered not to fire until they can see "the whites of their eyes." As the British get within 15 paces, the Americans let loose a deadly volley of musket fire and halt the British advance. The Americans run

out of ammunition and are left only with bayonets and stones to defend themselves. The British succeed in taking the hill, but at a loss of half their force, over a thousand casualties, with the Americans losing about 400, including important colonial leader, General Joseph Warren.

June 18, 1778: British abandon Philadelphia and return to New York

1781: British hold off Americans at Ninety Six, SC

June 19, 1778: Washington's army leaves Valley Forge

June 20, 1779: Stono River, SC, Major General Lincoln inflicts extensive British casualties in indecisive battle

1780: Patriots rout Tories at Ramseur's Mill, NC

1782 - The U.S. Congress officially adopted the Great Seal of the United States of America.



June 21, 1779: Spain declares war on Great Britain

June 22, 1774: Quebec Act, one of the "Intolerable Acts"



June 28, 1776: American forces decisively defeat the British Navy at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina

1778: The Battle of Monmouth Court House ends in a draw

June 29, 1776: The First Virginia Constitution

July

July 1, 1776: At the instigation of British agents, the Cherokee attack along the entire southern frontier

July 1-4, 1776: Congress debates and revises the Declaration of Independence.



This Day in Revolutionary War History

July (cont.)

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July 2, 1776 - The Continental Congress in Philadelphia adopted the following resolution, originally introduced on June 7, by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia: "Resolved, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved. That it is expedient forthwith to take the most effectual measures for forming foreign Alliances. That a plan of confederation be prepared and transmitted to the respective Colonies for their consideration and approbation."



July 3, 1775 - George Washington took command of the Continental Army at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

July 4, 1776 - The Declaration of Independence was approved by the Continental Congress and was sent to the printer

1778: George Rogers Clark captures Kaskaskia, a French village south of St. Louis

July 5, 1777: St. Clair surrenders Fort Ticonderoga to the British

July 6, 1781: "Mad" Anthony Wayne repulsed at Green

Springs Farm, VA

July 6 Birthday - Naval Officer John Paul Jones (1747-1792) was born in Kirkbean, Scotland. He is best remembered for responding "I have not yet begun to fight!" to British opponents seeking his surrender during a naval battle.

July 8, 1776 - The first public reading of the Declaration of Independence occurred as Colonel John Nixon read it to an assembled crowd in Philadelphia.

1779: Fairfield, CT, burned by British

July 11, 1779: Norwalk, CT, burned by British

1780: French troops arrive at Newport, RI, to aid the American cause

1782: British evacuate Savannah, GA

July 11 Birthday - John Quincy Adams (1767-1848) the 6th U.S. President, and son of the 2nd President, John Adams, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts. After serving just one term as President, he served 17 years as a member of Congress. He died in 1848 while in the House of Representatives in the same room in which he had taken the presidential Oath of Office. He was the first president whose father had also been president.



July 15, 1776: Lyndley's Fort, SC, Patriots fend off attack by Indians and Tories dressed as Indians

1779: American "Mad" Anthony Wayne captures Stony Point, NY

July 27, 1777: Lafayette arrives in Philadelphia

July 31, 1776 - Francis Salvador became the first Jew to die in the Revolutionary War. He had also been the first Jew elected to office in Colonial America, voted a member of the South Carolina Provincial Congress in January 1775.

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Updated 30 April 2021

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