

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

Vol 5 : 2 October 2021

LaSalle &  
Gabriel Barber

Grand VC  
General

VCG  
Secretary

French Exploration  
of North America

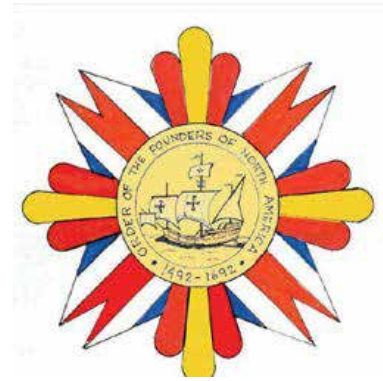
The Virginia  
Company

Colonization of  
North Virginia

Minutes



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LaSalle & Gabriel  
Barber

II

Grand OC General







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# OCG Secretary



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

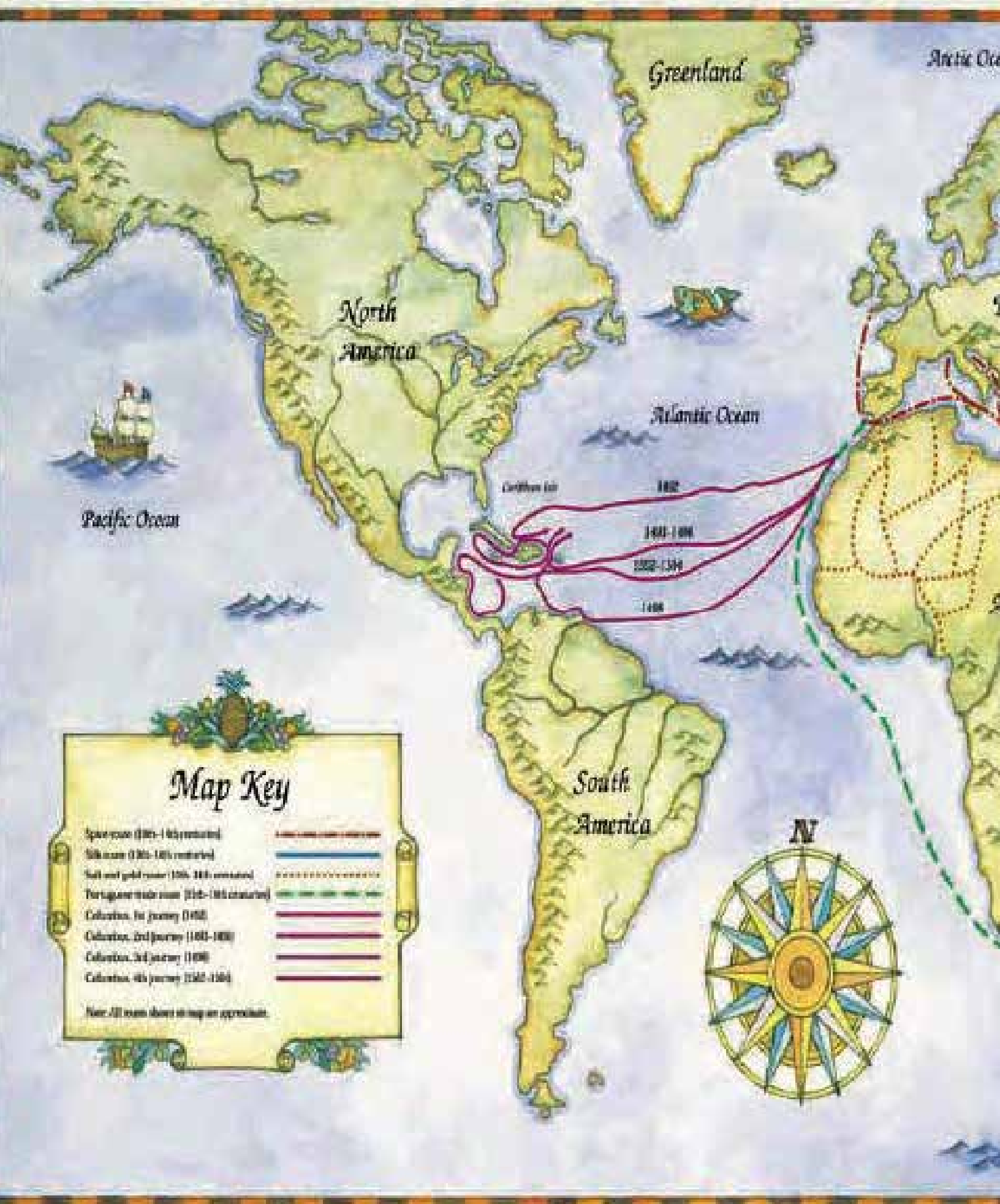
In the name of god Amen. We whose names are underwritten,  
 the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign Lord King James  
 by the grace of god, of great britaine, france, & ireland King:  
 defender of the faith, &c.

Having understood, for the glory of god, and advancement  
 of christianity, and honour of our King & country, a voyage to  
 plant a colony in the Northern parts of virginia. And  
 by this presents solemnly & mutually in the presence of god, and  
 one of another, covenant & combine our selves together into  
 a civil body politick; for the better ordering & preservation of our  
 liberties & of our rights; and by vertue hereof to enacte,  
 constitute, and frame such just & equall Lawes, Ordinances,  
 statutes, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought  
 most meete & convenient for the generall good of the Colony: unto  
 which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness  
 whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape  
 Codd the 11 of November in the year of the reign of our sovereign  
 Lord King James of England, France, & Ireland the eighteenth  
 and of Scotland the fiftie fourth, the 20th 1620.

After this they chose, or rather confirmed, John Rolfe for man  
 gently & well approved amongst them their Governour for that  
 year. And after they had provided a place for their gods, or  
 common house, (which was long in building for want of holt  
 houses of winter weather, and sickness of the woods) and began  
 some small cottages for their habitation, as time went forward  
 they met and consulted of Lawes, & orders, both for their  
 civil & military government, as the necessities of their condi-  
 tion did require, still adding therunto as urgent occasion  
 in severall times, and cases did require.

In these hard & desperate beginnings they found some discontent  
 & murmuring, amongst some, and mutinous speeches & carriage  
 in other; but they were soon quelled, & overcome, by the wis-  
 doms & patience, and by the equall carriage of things, by the god  
 and better part with cleave faithfully together in the maine:  
 but that which was most sadde & lamentable, was that in 2  
 or 3 moneths time parts of their company dyed, (which  
 in Jan. & February, being the worst of winter, and wanting  
 clothes & other comforts, being provided with few gunnes &

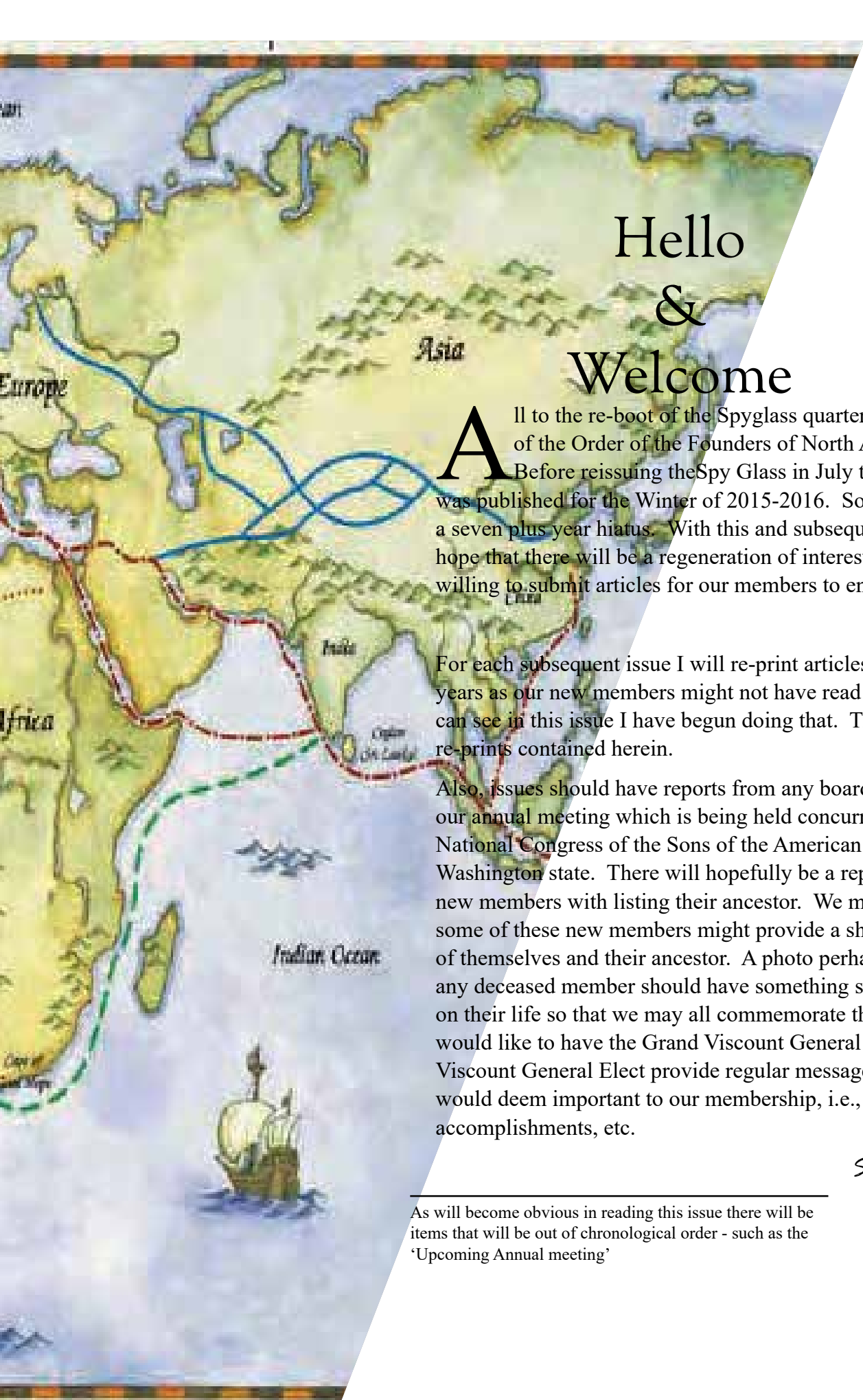
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### Map Key

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

Note: All routes shown on map are approximate.



# Hello & Welcome

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

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

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

*Steve Williams*

Editor

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As will become obvious in reading this issue there will be items that will be out of chronological order - such as the 'Upcoming Annual meeting'





# LA SALLE AND GABRIEL BARBIER

Re-printed from Vol.1 - Issue 4

While I was researching my ancestors Catherine Delavaux and Gilbert Barbier, I decided to research all their children, not just their daughter Barbe Barbier from whom I descend. That is how I discovered that their son Gabriel Barbier was on the last expedition of the explorer La Salle.

## A Little Bit of French History in Texas



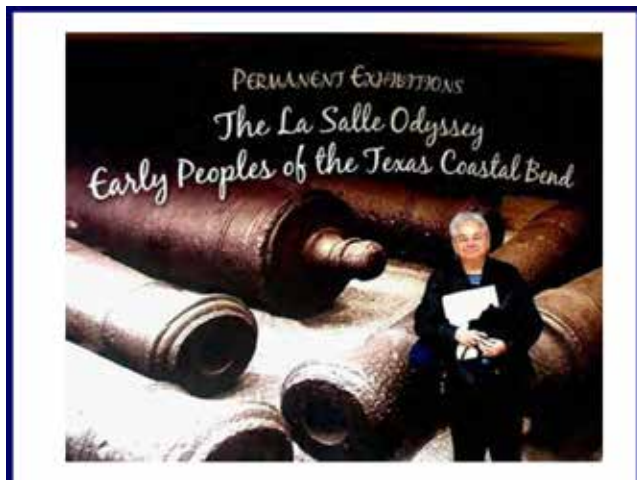
The Frenchman Robert Cavelier de LaSalle was a great explorer and fur trader. He had a fur trading monopoly in the area of the Mississippi River Valley with the right to establish trading posts there and to explore the river down to where it opened into the Gulf of Mexico. In 1682 LaSalle and his men traveled down the Mississippi River to its mouth.

There, on April 19, 1682, LaSalle claimed the whole area for France and named it Louisiana. LaSalle decided that he wanted to establish a French colony there. He went to France where he recruited settlers to accomplish his goal. On July 24, 1684 he set sail from La Rochelle with four vessels. Besides settlers, the ships also contained his trusty French Canadians. This was to be LaSalle's last voyage.

LaSalle wanted to make a settlement at the mouth of the Mississippi River where present-day New Orleans is located but he missed the site and ended up in present-day Texas. One of his ships was captured by the Spanish, another sailed back to France and the other two were lost to wind and waves, leaving him and his settlers stranded at a place he called Fort St. Louis, in Texas, at Matagorda Bay.

Life was hard there. Although there were oysters in the bay and buffalo to hunt which they called their "bread", the colonists faced many dangers such as alligators, rattlesnakes and hostile Indians. Joutel, LaSalle's second in command, wrote in his journal that by the end of the summer, 33 people had died. Buffalo were unknown to Canadians. They had to learn how to hunt them. They learned that when a buffalo was shot, he would not fall immediately, but would continue to move, eventually falling down to die. Newly slain animals were moved to the colony by canoe. The young French Canadian Gabriel Barbier was the main hunter for the group.

Gabriel Barbier was born on 6 Sep 1656 in Montreal, son of Catherine Delavaux and of Gilbert Barbier. He was one of eight children. His parents were born in France. But he was a native French Canadian, familiar with the forest and cold winters of French Canada, then called New France. He and other French Canadians had been hired by LaSalle to help on the settlement expedition. In Texas, Gabriel Barbier fell



Helen Maxson was born and raised in Connecticut. She received her M.S. in Bacteriology from Washington State, where she met her husband Ray. After marriage they spent two years in the Peace Corps in Manila. They have lived in Michigan, New York and LaVesinet, France, traveling with Ray's position with IBM. She and Ray have three children and two grandchildren. They have been married forty seven years and live in Charlotte, NC.

Helen began her genealogical research in 1978. She is a member of three genealogical societies. While husband Ray has joined many lineal organizations, based on help from Helen's research, this is Helen's first lineage society membership. Helen Maxson is a charter member of OFNA.

Thank you Helen for your wonderful article.

in love with a young lady who had come with the colonists. He married her there in 1688 or 1689. Parkman in his book, included Joutel's description of how Gabriel Barbier came to be married. Joutel wrote, "A gleam of hilarity shot for an instant out of the clouds. The young Canadian, Barbier, usually conducted the hunting parties; and some of the women and girls often went out with them, to aid in cutting up the meat. Barbier became enamored of one of the girls; and, as his devotion to her was the subject of comment, he asked Joutel for leave to marry her." He received approval and was married by one of the priests.

Eventually, LaSalle and some of his men decided to travel up the Mississippi River to reach New France to get help for the stranded settlers. Gabriel Barbier was left in charge of those who remained behind. The more experience soldiers went up the Mississippi with LaSalle. But some turned against their leader and assassinated him.

Back in Fort St. Louis, Gabriel, his wife and his baby along with most of the settlers were killed by the Indians. Only six French settlers survived the attack. They were mainly children carried off and saved by the squaws.

LaSalle's murderers survived by living with the Indians.

The Spanish had heard about the presence of the French in territory that they considered their own. They went in search of these French. When the men who had killed LaSalle saw the Spanish, they decided to surrender rather than live among the Indians. They told the Spanish what had happened to the settlement.

According to Parkman's book, the deserters reported that, "The month before, a large band of Indians had approached the Fort, the inmates of which had suffered severely from the ravages of smallpox. From fear of treachery, they refused to admit their visitors, but received them at a cabin without the Palisades. Here the French began to trade with them; when suddenly a band of warriors, yelling the war whoop, rushed from an ambush under the bank of the river, and butchered the greater number. The children of Talon, together with an Italian and a young man from Paris named Breman, were saved by the Indian women, who carried them off on their backs." The Frenchmen said that they had buried 14 bodies after the raid.

The Spanish searched for La Salle's fort and reached it on April 22, 1689. They burned the buildings and buried its cannons, obliterating all signs of the French settlement which caused it to be lost to history for many years.

The Spanish were able to retrieve the colonists who had been captured by the Indians. The two younger were children who, after they were grown, served on a Spanish galleon which was captured by the French. When these two were found to be French they were questioned and their story was finally known. These two French Canadians, Pierre and Jean Baptiste Talon, were questioned at Brest in Brittany, France on February 14, 1698. Thus it was only in 1698 that the fate of LaSalle's colony and of his French Canadians, including Gilbert Barbier, became known.

As for a French colony at the mouth of the Mississippi River, one was founded about 1718 by Jean Baptiste LeMoyne, Sieur de Bienville, who was a Canadian from Montreal and a son of the famous Charles LeMoyne of Montreal. It was named New Orleans.

Back in Canada, by 1698, Gabriel's parents had died without knowing what had happened to him. His mother died in 1688 and his father in 1693. In 1691 his last two remaining brothers died in the English and Iroquois Indian wars around Montreal. His sister Adrienne Barbier had married Etienne Trudeau while his sister Barbe Barbier had married Toussaint Beaudry. Both had many children and left many descendants. ( One was my ancestor Louis Beaudry). His sister Barbe died in 1682. But Adrienne was still alive in 1717. (Her death record has not been found.) His sister Marie had become a nun and died in 1739. Thus it was Gabriel's two sisters Adrienne and Marie, along with his nieces and nephews, who heard the sad news about his fate and the death of the colonists in far away Texas. The exact location of Fort St. Louis in Texas was lost for three centuries.

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Having uncovered the story of my distant relative, I decided that I would like to visit the places where the story unfolded. So in December 2012 my husband Ray and I took a trip to Texas, which I had never visited. Thanks to the Internet I learned that there were seven museums which were part of " the Odyssey of La Salle". We were able to visit three of them.

In the Museum of the Coastal Bend on the campus of Victoria College, in Victoria, TX, we learned more about LaSalle and saw artifacts from his Fort St. Louis. The settlement had lasted only from 1685 to 1688. After being lost for centuries, in 1996 it was rediscovered in Victoria County. The fort's cannons, buried by the Spanish, were found by the land owner. Now it is a site which has been called one of Texas's most important archaeological sites.

We visited Matagorda County Museum in Bay City, TX where we saw artifacts from LaSalle's last ship "La Belle" which had been shipwrecked in Matagorda Bay in 1686. It was discovered in 1995. Artifacts from it were retrieved by the Conservation Research Laboratory at Texas A & M University.

A third museum we visited was the Calhoun County Museum at Port Lavaca where we saw more artifacts of the LaSalle expedition and enjoyed beautiful Lavaca Bay. A map published by the Texas Historical Commission indicated that the area was close to the fort site which was located on Garcitas Creek. We were not able to see the actual site of Fort St. Louis since it was on private property and not open to the public.

Following LaSalle's odyssey was a great experience which we had all because I asked the question... "But what happened to the rest of the family?"

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N.Y. ( First published in the 19th century.) Volume one: p. 927, 967-979, 987, 990-997,1033-1039.

Texas Historical Commission, Pamphlet showed a map of the museums associated with LaSalle and indicated the site of his fort.

## WEBSITES:

Texas Beyond History is the virtual museum of Texas' Cultural History; website of the University of Texas at Austin, College of liberal Arts. [http:// www.texasbeyondhistory.net/stlouis/life.html](http://www.texasbeyondhistory.net/stlouis/life.html) [accessed on 8-23-2012]

Wikipedia [http:// en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ French\\_colonization\\_of\\_Texas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_colonization_of_Texas) [accessed on 9-2-2012]

This artist's concept of what Fort St Louis would have looked like on bluff overlooking Garcita Creek, in present day Victoria County, TX.

Joutel described it as "made of stakes driven into the ground and roofed with grass or reeds."



The map to the right shows the error of La Salle in locating the mouth of the Mississippi. The Mississippi offered a straight route from Canada down the river. (see red arrow). Instead he sailed to the west and landed in Matagorda Bay.



# Sherilyn Woodruff

October 30, 1946 - October 18, 2021

Sherilyn Haskins Woodruff, 74, wife of Grand Viscount General Daniel “Dan” Keith Woodruff, passed away Monday, October 18, 2021.



Born in Winter Haven, FL, she was the daughter of the late Gerald Gideon and Imogene Raiden Haskins. She owned Sherilyn H. Hill Insurance Agency, Inc. and began her career in insurance with State Farm, working in the Regional office in Florida. Prudential offered her a position as an agent in Orlando, FL, and she took it. Several years later, State Farm

began hiring female agents, and they offered her an agency in Orlando, making her the fifth female State Farm Agent in the state of Florida. When the old agent in Williamston retired from State Farm, they offered Sherilyn the agency in Williamston, which she has operated since 1996. She was an acclaimed agent for more than 50 years. Sherilyn was a member of the Eastern Orthodox Church in Orlando, the Nathanael Greene Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Greenville, a Dame Commandeur of the Sovereign Military Order of the Temple of Jerusalem, and a former exotic animal trainer for Tiger’s Eye Productions in Orlando where she worked with the big cats.

In addition to her husband, she is survived by son, Corey Woodruff (Jessica) and their children, Melvin and Austin of Buda, TX; sister, Susan Carter (Allen) of Tavares, FL; brother, Jerry Haskins (Opal) of Minneapolis, MN, and fourteen nieces and nephews.

She was preceded in death by her brother, Jesse M. Haddock, III.

Visitation was held Saturday, November 6, from 10:00 to 11:00 a.m., with the funeral to follow at 11:00 a.m. at Calvary Baptist Church in Williamston.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- Grand Viscount General - Roger Coursey
- Grand Viscount General Elect - Daniel Kieth Woodruff
- Immediate Past Grand Viscount General - Mike Tomme
- Deputy Viscount General Eastern - Robin Towns
- Deputy Viscount General Western - James M. Lindley
- Deputy Viscount General Europe - Duke Borwin of Mecklenburg
- Abogado General - John Linson Dodd
- Secretary General - Douglas Collins
- Exchequer General - Tom Jackson
- Mareschal General - Rev. James C. Taylor
- Genealogista General Applications - Jane Power
- Genealogista General Supplementals - Ken Roberts
- Registrar General - Jane Power
- Emissary General - James White
- Chronicler General - Steve Williams
- Vicar General - Randy Moody
- Adjutant General - Mark Anthony
- Parliamentarian General - Billie Brock
- Quartermaster General - Ken Roberts
- Chirurgien General - Col. Charles Lucas
- Librarian General - Margaret Anderson
- Marquis General of Publicity and Public Relations - Ken Roberts
- Deputy Viscount General for Spanish Colonists - Jack Cowan
- Deputy Viscount General for English Colonists - Lawrence Casey, Jr.
- Deputy Viscount General for French Colonists - Helen Maxon
- Deputy Viscount General for Scottish Colonists - James Hall
- Deputy Viscount General for German & Dutch Colonists - Dr. Robert J. Devine
- Deputy Viscount General for Scandinavian Colonists - Donald Stone
- Deputy Viscount General for Italian Colonists - Robert Devine
- Deputy Marquis General - Genealogy Society Liaison - Richard Wright
- Sergeant-at-Arms - Susan Ross
- Capitan de la Guardia - Robert Capps

## Membership Insignia

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

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

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



As shown on front of magazine

## Grand Viscount General

Roger Coursey, Grand Viscount General



I hope this finds everyone doing well and ready to move on beyond our COVID-19 nightmare of the last 18 months. At least we have been able to have a couple of in person meetings in the last several months.

It was indeed an honor and privilege to have been elected as your Grand Viscount General at our Annual Meeting in July at Renton, Washington. We had 16 members present at our meeting. It was

wonderful getting to see some faces at last after all these months. Then at our Regular meeting on 25 September 2021, we had 17 present in Louisville, KY. One member actually drove all the way from Birmingham to Louisville just to be at our meeting of the OFNA. That my friends is true dedication to our Society.

Our new slate of officers has been elected and are hard at work. Our new Secretary General, Douglas Collins, has worked extremely hard to get our Directory up to date and even added new things, like who our patriot ancestors are. Our new Exchequer General, Tom Jackson, has continued the outstanding job that Jim Jones was doing. And our new Genealogista General/Registrar General, Jane Power, is stepping right up and continuing to work with our new members on completing their applications. Our Chronicler General is doing a great job on our website, and is working hard to get our newsletter up and running again. Help him out by contributing articles that can be published in our newsletter. Our Quartermaster General, Ken Roberts, has found that we still have a number of Charter Bars available for any Charter Member who does not already have one. These can be attached to your large OFNA Society medal.

If you are a Charter Member, contact Ken to purchase one for \$15.00.

In addition to our Annual Meeting in July of each year and our two Regular Meetings held during NSSAR Leadership/Trustees meetings at Louisville, KY, we will be having probably two ZOOM meetings a year during my regime. Our next ZOMM meeting will be on Sunday, 9 January 2022 at 7:30 pm Eastern Time Zone. Our next in person meeting will be our Regular Meeting in Louisville on 5 Mar 2022. It was voted at our Regular meeting on 25 September 2021 to not participate in Lineage Week in Washington, DC during April of 2022. We can look at this again to decide if we would like to participate in 2023.

During our Annual Meeting in July and our Regular Meeting in September, we updated/amended our Bylaws. There was a total of five proposed changes to our Bylaws, which were all adopted at these two meetings. The updated/amended Bylaws are on our website for your perusal.

We are currently at 291 registered members since our inception. Of course, a few of those are now deceased and are no longer with us (they are noted as deceased in our Directory, if we are informed of their passing). We can always use new members. If you have family or friends who qualify, ask them to join our OFNA Society. We are recognized by The Hereditary Society Community (HSC) as one of the lineage/heritage societies. We were also recognized last year by The Gavel Society.

I hope that some of you will be able to join us at our next in person meeting in March. For those who cannot make it to Louisville, please plan on joining us for our ZOOM meeting in January. Until then, stay safe and God's Blessings.

Roger W. Coursey

Grand Viscount General, OFNA



# VISCOUNT SECRETARY GENERAL

Greetings OFNA Member,

I was elected to the role of Secretary General at the annual meeting in Renton. I am honored to serve the Society and will continue to uphold the high standards too which you have become accustomed.

I am a 12-year member of the Sons of the American Revolution, serving in a multitude of roles, most recently as the Vice-President of the SAR Foundation. I am also a member of: The General Society of the War of 1812, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Sons of the Revolution, Society of the Descendants of Washington's Army at Valley Forge where I serve as Quartermaster General and Kentucky Brigade Commander, National Order of the Blue and Gray and the National Society Descendants of American Farmers.

I feel like I know each of you after having worked extensively on the Membership Directory the last several months. I look forward to meeting all you during our upcoming meetings.

Regarding the Membership Directory, I hope that you find the recent enhancements helpful. As you may have seen, I have added each member's ancestor along with that ancestor's location in North America. Additionally, I added each member's application approval date. Lastly, I added a section behind all the listed members, that identified all the ancestors of Society members with their associated member descendants. The thought is, this will enable connections between members and/or prospective members and make a good reference point for further research.

Please be sure to let me know of any changes to your address, telephone, and/or email. When I assume these duties, I had over 50

emails that were incorrect. At present, the number is down to three. With your help, we can keep contact up-to-date so we have an unbroken communications chain.

In service,

Doug



Douglas Collins - Viscount Secretary General,

# French Exploration of North America

By Larry G. Stevens

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

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

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

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

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

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

ventured inland establishing trade with the American Indians.

Samuel de Champlain went on his first voyage to Canada in 1603 as a geographer on a fur trading expedition. Champlain drew very accurate maps of Hudson Bay, the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. Champlain returned to Canada in 1604 and spent three years exploring and looking for a place suitable for settlement. In 1608, he established the first permanent colony at Quebec, the oldest in Canada. The Website "Statistics Canada [www.statcan](http://www.statcan)", reports the following population number for both English and French settlements in Canada. The first reported population of forty-four in 1605 was at Port Royal on the Bay of Fundy. These were the survivors of the seventy-nine who settled at Ile Sainte-Croix in 1604 (today northern Maine). that were relocated to Port Royal by Champlain and Francois Grave.

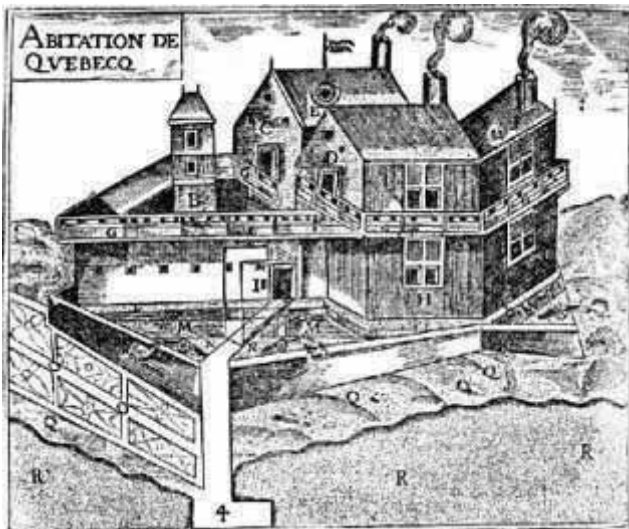
There were 28 in Quebec in 1608 that wintered with



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

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

Between 1641 and 1653, the population grew to 2,000. In 1663, there were 2,500 of which 800 were in



Quebec. The first census in what was "New France" was taken in 1666 by Jean Talon Comte d'Orsainville. Talon wanted to change New France from just fur trading to agriculture but lacked the population; so, he imported 1,000 women known as "filles du roi" or King's daughters. Tolan encouraged marriages with land bonuses and he offered more rewards for a birth of a child.

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



Gulf of Mexico and the first to enter the Mississippi river from the south in 1699.

The first major French settlement in the Caribbean was on the Island of Hispaniola

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

The Buccaneers, named using an Arawak word for smoking meat, survived by smoking meat, tanning hides of wild game, and pirating Spanish ships. In 1641 they spread to western Hispaniola. Unofficially, the French maintained a presence. Minister Jean-Baptiste Colbert, under Louis XIV, included these settlements under the jurisdiction of the officially sponsored Compagnie des Indes Occidentales. By 1659, French Huguenots had begun settling the north coast of Hispaniola. The French West India Company established in 1664 showed the seriousness of the French in commerce in the Indies. (See MongaBay.com – Haiti).

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

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

*Il arriva en Nouvelle-France en 1662. Rapidement, on lui donna le surnom de Laforest, sans doute à raison de ses occupations et de son attrait pour le bois. Il vécut céli bataire pendant quelques années jusqu'à ce qu'en 1669, le*



*12 août, il convole en justes noces avec Marie Jaudon veuve de François Pavagault. Sa première épouse étant décédée, il devait se remarier plus tard à Charlesbourg, le 15 juillet 1686, avec Marie Gagné, veuve d'Elie Jean, dit Godon.*

Another site with good information is located at the following url: [www.canada.gc.ca](http://www.canada.gc.ca).

The French Settlement of New Orleans Louisiana did not occur until around 1718 when settlers were sent from France. Although many of these had been prisoners, women from the prisons of Paris, slaves and bounded servants, what began a ribald town called Duc d'Orleans. During the 1700, New Orleans became a prosperous Crown Colony. However, for settlers in the Americas before 1692, one needs to look at the Acadians, who settled in what is now New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, parts of Quebec, and in northern Maine. These immigrants to New France began arriving by the 1630's. But the British conquered Acadia in



1710 and the Acadians were under British rule for the next 45 years. During the French and Indian War, 1753 to 1763, began what is known as the Great Expulsion where approximately 11,500 Acadians were deported. Some were sent to France but went to Louisiana. It is estimated that more than one third died for disease or drowning. Those settling in Louisiana came to be called Cajuns and brought the many and wonderful, colorful old traditions, culture, that we who have visited remember as New Orleans.

# The Virginia Company

## *The London Company, a Survival*

The fact Court Records of the London Company and the Colony of Virginia exist and can be read today is an amazing story of survival.

Many investors in the Company, including King James I, were not eager for the minutes of company meetings to become public fearing information in the minutes could be harmful to their reputations.

There are different accounts of how the manuscripts of the meetings survived. **Edward D. Neill** in the Preface of his book, *“History of the Virginia Company of London, with Letters Written to and from the First Colony Never Before Printed”*, published in 1869, tells one of the earliest stories.

Mr. Neill wrote that in 1624, after the King resolved to destroy the charter of the Virginia Company, an attempt was made to obtain the papers. The Secretary of the Company Edward Collingwood while visiting Sir John Danvers mentioned that three London Merchants had called upon him to obtain the information. A clerk of Collingwood was immediately summoned as a copyist, and to avoid discovery, was locked in a room in Danvers house, while he transcribed the minutes of the Company. *“After the translations were copied on folio paper, to prevent interpolation, each page carefully compared with the originals by Collingwood and then subscribed ‘Con. Collingwood,’ Danvers took them to the President of the Company, Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton. The Earl was highly gratified in the possession of a duplicate copy of the Company’s transactions, and expressed it by throwing his arms around the neck of Sir John and then turning to his brother, said: ‘Let them be kept at my house at Tichfield: they are the evidences of my honor, and I value them more than the evidences of my lands.’”*

Earl Southampton died that same year and his son as his heir and successor to his title became Lord High Treasurer

of England. He died in 1667 and shortly after his death, William Byrd of Virginia, purchased the manuscript records from the executors of the Earl’s estate. The records were passed to his son the Honorable William Byrd of Westover. In 1745, the Rev. William Stith, who became the President of William and Mary College obtained these manuscripts from the Byrd Library and Westover, and most of the material of his *“History of Virginia,”* completed in 1746, was drawn from these manuscripts.

Rev. Stith’s brother-in-law, Peyton Randolph, became President of the Continental Congress, and while visiting friends near Philadelphia in October 1775, suddenly died. When his library was sold it was purchased by Thomas Jefferson, and among the books were the manuscript records of the London Company that had been used by Stith.

When the United States purchased the Library of Books, some 6700, of President Jefferson in 1815, the manuscripts were not included.

However, they were obtained from his grandson Thomas Jefferson Randolph in 1829 and are now preserved in the Library of Congress. Mr. Neill wrote, *“They are bound in two volumes, and contain the Company’s transactions from April 28, 1619, until June 7, 1624. The first volume contains 354 pages and concludes with this statement: ‘Memorandu that wee, Edward Waterhouse and Edward Collingwood, secretaries of the Companies for Virginia and the Sumer Ilands, have examined and compared the Booke going before, conteyning one hundred seventy-seven leaues from Page 1 to Page 354 with the originall Booke of Courts itself. And doe finde this Booke to be a true and pfect copie of the said originall Courte Booke, sauinge that there is wanting in the copie, of the Court of the 20th May 1620, and the beginning of the Qr Court held 22nd; but as farre as is here entered in this copie doth truly agree with the original itself.*

*“And to every page I, Edward Collingwood, haue sett my hand and both of us do hereby testifie as above that it is a true copie.*

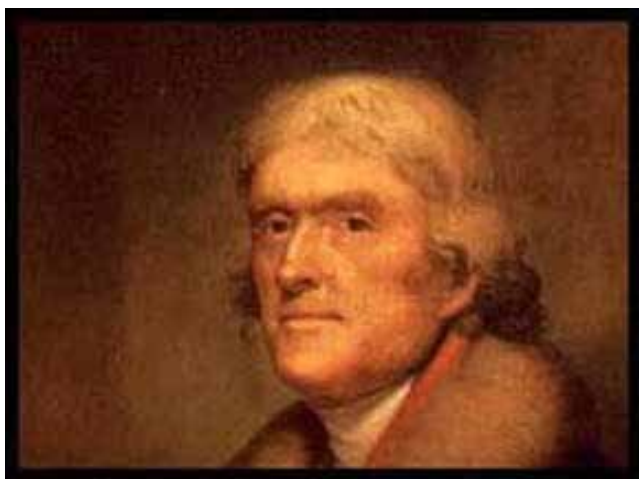
*“Jan. 28, 1623” “; and signed by Waterhouse and Collingwood.*

The second volume contains 387 pages and also has a note attesting to the authenticity of the copy; with a note that Collingwood would not “sett his hand” to pages 371; a “graunt of 880 acres to Mr. Maurice Berkley, (one of my cousins) and page 358 referencing “the Lord’s letter to Mr. Deputy Ferrer.....so that we could compare itt...”, and page 348, *“wee wanted the Gouenors and Counsell’s Letter from Virginia....”* This “Memorandu” was signed the 19th of June, 1624 by Waterhouse and Collingwood.

On July 15th, 1624, King James I ordered all papers of the company be given to a commission. This commission met weekly at the home of Sir Thomas Smith. Entries in the records were damaging to the reputations of Smith and others of the Commission, and it is presumed little effort was made to preserve the originals. Searches for the documents have been made in England but none have been discovered.

Court Minutes and Manuscripts from the meetings of the early years of the London Company, 1606 through 1618, have not been found and are presumed to be lost. I believe this makes the story of how the records were pre- served even more remarkable.

Found in the manuscripts is not only a history of the Virginia company from 1619 thru 1624, but lists of the investors and the travelers. I first ran across this several years ago while re- searching my Virginia Family, pre- electronic. At the Library I found a copy of Susan M. Kingsbury's book, "The Records of the Virginia Company of London", Albany, New York, 1906; and I made copies of London Company Investors on pages 363, 364, 365, 366 of her volume II. (Previous page 11; Kingsbury) I was researching "Huntley" and there are three listed. Also, there are many other Virginia names. Interesting to our organization; Order of the Founders of North America 1492 - 1692; is that anyone who descends from one or more of the investors, whether they traveled to Virginia or not, is eligible with proper documentation to join our organization.



**The Thomas Jefferson Papers Series 8. Virginia Records Manuscripts. 1606- 1737.**

Susan Myra Kingsbury, editor. Records of the Virginia Company, 1606-26, Volume IV: Miscellaneous Records -- Table of Contents <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.mss/mtj.mtjbib026606>



You can read both Susan Kingsbury and Edward Neill books on E-Books or go the digitalized Jefferson Files to find the records of the Virginia Company. This is history worth exploring.

lord the King would deign to grant to them a further enlargement and explanation of the aforesaid grant of privileges and liberties, and that such councillors and other officers should be appointed among them to order and direct their businesses as were prepared and willing to adventure with them and also whose dwellings were not so far distant from the city of London that they would not at convenient times be ready and prepared to afford counsel and help as occasions required, our same lord the King, cordially desiring the effective prosecution and happy success of the aforesaid plantation, and thinking worthy of praise their desires in the same business to progress more eagerly in the accomplishment of a work so excellent and pleasing to God and useful to the realm of our lord the King, of his special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, did for himself, his heirs and successors by his same letters patent give and grant and confirm to his faithful and beloved subjects Robert, earl of Salisbury, Thomas, earl of Suffolk, Henry, earl of Southampton, William, earl of Pembroke, Henry, earl of Lincoln, <sup>1</sup> earl of Dorset, Thomas, earl of Exeter, Philip, earl of Montgomery, Robert, lord viscount Lisle, Theophilus, lord Howard de Walden, James Mountague, bishop of Bath and Wells, Edward, lord Zouche, Thomas, lord Laware, William, lord Montague, Ralph, lord Eure, Edmund, lord Sheffield, Grey lord Chandois, <sup>2</sup> lord Compton, John, lord Peter, John, lord Stanhope, George, lord Carew, Sir Hundrey Weldé, lord mayor of the city of London, George Pearcey, esquire, Sir Edward Cecil, Sir George Wharton, Francis West, esquire, Sir William Wade, Sir Henry Nevill, Sir Thomas Smith, Sir Oliver Cromwell, Sir Peter Manwood, Sir Drue Drurye, Sir John Scott, Sir Thomas Challoner, Sir Robert Drurie, Sir Anthony Cope, Sir Horatio Vere, Sir Edward Conway, Sir William Browne, Sir Maurice Barkley, Sir Robert Mansell, Sir Amias Preston, Sir Thomas Bates, Sir Anthony Ashley, Sir Michael Sandys, Sir Henry Carey, Sir Stephen Soames, Sir Calistothenes Brooke, Sir Edward Michelborne, Sir John Ratcliffe, Sir Charles Wilmott, Sir George Moore, Sir Hugh Warrall, Sir Thomas Denys, Sir John Hollis, Sir William Godolphin, Sir Thomas Mounson, Sir Thomas Ridgeway, Sir John Brooke, Sir Robert Killigrew, Sir Henry Peyton, Sir Richard Williamson, Sir Ferdinand Wayman, Sir William St. John, Sir Thomas Holcroft, Sir John Mallory, Sir Roger Aston, Sir Walter Cope, Sir Richard Wigmore, Sir William Cooke, Sir Herbert Crofte, Sir Henry Fanshawe, Sir John Smyth, Sir Francis Wolley, Sir Edward Waterhouse, Sir Henry Sokeford, Sir Edwin Sandys, Sir Thomas Wenzman, Sir John Trevor, Sir Warwicke Hebe, Sir Robert Wrothe, Sir John Townsends, Sir Christopher Perkins, Sir Daniel Donne, Sir Henry Hubberte, Sir Francis Bacon, Sir Henry Mountague, Sir George Coppin, Sir Samuel Sandys, Sir Thomas Rowe, Sir George Sandys, Sir Thomas Freake, Sir Thomas Horwell, Sir Charles Kewe, Sir Baptist Hicks, Sir John Watts, Sir Robert Carey, Sir William Romney, Sir Thomas Middleton, Sir Hatton Cheeke, Sir John Ogle, Sir Cavalier Meacocke, Sir Stephen Biddleston, Sir Thomas Elmdar, Sir Anthony Aweber, Sir Robert Johnson, Sir Thomas Panton, Sir Charles Morgan, Sir Stephen Powle, Sir John Burlace, Sir Christopher Cleave, Sir George Hayward, Sir Thomas Danks, Sir Thomas Dutton, Sir Anthony Forest, Sir Robert Payne, Sir John Digby, Sir Dudley Digges, Sir Rowland Cotton, doctor, Doctor Mathew Sutcliffe, Doctor Medowes, Doctor Turner, Captain Poe, Captain Pagman, Captain Geoffrey Holcrofte, Captain Rains, Captain Henry Sprye, Captain Shelpton, Captain Sparke, Captain Thomas Wratt, Captain Brinsley, Captain William Courtney, Captain Herberta, Captain Clerke, Captain Dewhurst, Captain John Blandell, Captain Fryer, Captain Louis Orwell, Captain Edward Floydé, Captain Shusby, Captain Huntley, Captain Orme, Captain Woodhouse, Captain Mason, Captain Thomas Holcrofte, Captain John Cooke, Captain

<sup>1</sup> Blank in MS.

## Records of the Virginia Company, - Published Edition

Records of the Virginia Company. Edit- ed by Susan Myra Kingsbury. Wash- ington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, Volumes I and II, 1906; Vol- umes III and IV, 1933, 1935.

## Published Edition Volume I Published Edition Volume II

The Court Book. 1619-1622 The Court Book. 1622-1624

Volume I is a published edition of the manuscript volume 16, the Court Book, Part A, and volume II is of the manuscript volume 17, the Court Book, Part B.

## Correlating the Published Edition (volumes I & II) with the Virginia Records Manuscripts (volumes 16 & 17)

**Published Edition Volume III** Miscellaneous Records: Table of Con- tents | Page Images

**Published Edition Volume IV** Miscellaneous Records: Table of Con- tents | Page Images

Volumes III and IV publish documents from manuscript volume 20, Miscella- neous Records, 1606-26, and documents from many other repositories in the United States and Great Britain. "While the Court Book of the Virginia Company, published as Volumes I and II presents minutes of the meetings of the corporation," Volumes III and IV "vivify its decisions and decrees, explain the difficulties met and overcome by that redoubtable group of adventurers, reveal the petty jealousies of the administrators, and especially record the controversy between the company and Crown that resulted in the dissolution of the corporation and the creation of the first crown colony of

Great Britain" (Kingsbury, page vii).

### Manuscript Volume 6

Charters of the Virginia Company of London; Laws; Abstracts of Rolls in the Offices of State. 1606-92.

"The Bland Manuscript."

Jefferson acquired this volume of sev- enteenth-century transcripts of the charters and fundamental documents in the history of the Virginia Company and colony in 1776 when he pur- chased the extensive library of Richard Bland (1710-1776), a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses and avid collector of historical documents and books. (The Company's charters can also be found in volume 14.)

### Manuscript Volume 17

Virginia Company of London. Court Book. Part A. April 28, 1619 - May 8, 1622.



Map by John Smith 1609

# Colonization of North Virginia , *An English Experiment*

The lands between the Spanish Forts and Settlements in the Caribbean and Florida and Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and the St. Lawrence were known to the English as Virginia. In 1584, after Sir Walter Raleigh secured a permit from Queen Elizabeth to establish a colony in the New World, he named Virginia after Elizabeth the Virgin Queen. Raleigh privately financed an expedition with captains, seamen, and adventurers, and ships to explore the coast of North America. His Captains'



Phillip Amadas and Author Barlowe sailed for Virginia on April 27, 1584 and arrived at Roanoke on the 4th of July. After exploring the coast and noting the geography, the ship returned to England. Based on the glowing reports, Raleigh organized a second expedition commanded by Sir Richard Greenville which sailed in April 1585. At least three forts were constructed and colonist remained for more than a year. Roanoke became the first English Colony in the New World. However, when Grenville failed to arrive with supplies, the settlers returned to England with Sir Francis Drake when he stopped at Roanoke after a venture in the West Indies in June 1596. Colonists were settled at Roanoke on three different occasions by Raleigh. The last group that departed England with by Governor John White with 108 men, women, and children had different mission; to establish homes and farms. Their intended distention was the Chesapeake but instead White anchored at Roanoke Island. The colonist immediately began having problems with shortages of food and trouble with the local Indians, so on August 27, 1587, John White sailed back to England for more provisions. However, the out- break of another war with Spain kept White from obtaining suitable ships for a return voyage to Roanoke. Only after three years, 1590 (Some sources say 1591), could he and there was no trace of his settlers; only the word Croatan carved into a tree. The fate of the first English child to be born in Virginia, now North Carolina, Virginia Dare, remains a mystery. Many efforts were made to find the colonist and research continues today. Some researchers believe the colonists were assimilated into the native tribes in the area.

England continued on its course of privateering in the Caribbean, the coast of South America and the West Indies, attacking Spanish ships, raiding ports and exploring the coast of North America into the early 1600's, but there were no further attempts to colonize.

Bartholomew Gosnold was one to these explorers. He was a Lawyer, Explorer, and Privateer and instrumental in the founding of the London Company. Gosnold was born in Suffolk England in 1572, the son Anthony Gosnold and Dorothy Bacon, a well to do family, and friend of Richard Hakluyt. Hakluyt published many accounts of English exploration. Gosnold sailed with Admiral Sir Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of Essex, Sir Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, and Sir Walter Raleigh, on a raiding expedition to Spain and the Azores in June of 1597. Upon his return to Eng- land he conceived the idea of establishing a colony in North Virginia. After obtaining the necessary backing, he sailed from Falmouth, England on Adm Sir Robert Devereux March 26, 1602 on a "small Barke of Dartmouth called the Concord" with 32 men, including Cleric John Brereton and Captain Gabriel Archer (See Jamestown Colony). The small Barke Concord has been described as a three mast sailing vessel, fifty feet in length at water line. James W. Mavor Jr., in his work on

Adm Sir Robert Devereux





Gosnold published in the Spritsail in 2002 provides a sketch of how he envisioned the Concord.

*“May it please your Lordship therefore to understand, that upon the sixe and twentieth of March 1602, being Friday, we went from Falmouth, being in all two & thirty persons, in a small barke of Dartmouth, called the concord, holding a course for the North part of Virginia: and although by chance the wind favored us not at first as we wished, but inforced us to farre to the Southward, as we fell with S. Marie, one of the Islands of the Azores (which was not much out of our way) yet holding our course directly from hence, we made our journey shorter (than hitherto*



To the honourable, Sir WALTER RALEGH, Knight, Captaine of her Maiesties Guards, Lord Warden of the Stanneries, Lieutenoant of Cornwall, and Gouenour of the Isle of Iersey.

**H**onourable sir, being earnestly requested by a deere friend, to put doone in writing, some true relation of our late perfo:med voyage to the North parts of Virginia; at length I resolved to satisfie his request, who also imboldened me, to diree the same to your honourable consideration; to whom indeed of duetie it pertaineth.

*accustomed) by the better part of a thousand leagues, yet we were longer in our passage than we expected; which happened, for that our barke being weake, we were loathe to presse her with much saile; also our sailers being few, and they were none of the best, we bare (except in fair weather) but low saile; besides, our going upon unknown coast, made us not over bolde to stand with those, but in open weather; which caused us to be certaine daies in founding, before we discovered the coast, the weather being by chance, somewhat foggie. But on Friday the fouretheenth of May, early in the morning, we made land, being full of faire trees, the land somewhat low, certain Hummocks or hills lying into the land, ...” John Brereton, Cleric, Passenger, (Treatise titled “Relation” 1602).*

First sailing to the Azores, Gosnold proceeded due west landing at Cape Elizabeth in May 1602. Exploring the coastline for several days he anchored at York Harbor, Maine, on 14 May 1602. The next day he sailed to Provincetown Harbor and sailed around a cape he named Cape Cod because

of many large schools of fish just offshore. A few days later he discovered an Island south of Cape Cod and named it Martha’s Vineyard. Gosnold decided to colonize a site at Cuttyhunk Island, one of the Elizabeth Islands, with 20 men (Gabriel Archer); however, since there not enough provisions for a winter, he decided they would all return to England. With a large cargo of Sassafras and Tobacco, descriptions of “fit land for the sowing seeds”, animals and Indians, and the abundance of Cod and Mackerel just a mile off of Cape Cod.

John Brereton after returning to England published two accounts of the voyage both printed in 1602. This popularized the idea of colonizing the new world. Brereton described the land he saw, the flora and fauna, the native Indians in great detail.

*“...We came in Ankor, where five Indians, in a Barkeshollop with mast and saile, an iron grapple, and a kettle of copper, came aboard us, one of them appared with a waist- coat and breeches of blacke serdge, made after our sea fashion, hose and shoes on his feet; all the rest (saving one that had a paire of breeches of blue cloth) were all naked.*

*These people were of tall nature, broad and grim visage, of a blacke swart complexion, their eie-browes painted white; their weapons are bowes and arrows: it seemed by some words and signs they made, that some Basks or of S. John de Luz have fished or traded in this place.....”*



Gosnold was insistent that England colonize and explore Virginia. Popularizing this idea among his friends with two publications by his shipmate John Brereton, he soon found many supporters. What emerged from this were the foundations of The Virginia Company of London, with two charters; the Plymouth Company and the Virginia Company, granted by King James I in 1606. In 1607, Gosnold captained one of the three ships, the Godspeed, to the Chesapeake arriving on April 26, 1607. A party of twenty to thirty went ashore to look around and they were attacked by Indians at evening. Captain Gabriel Archer was wounded twice. They sailed up the James about 50 miles and planted a cross at what they named Cape Henry on a piece of marshy land that jutted out into the James. Here they established their settlement and named it Jamestown in honor of the King.

Bartholomew Gosnold opposed a settlement at Jamestown saying it was an unhealthy location. Apparently, the Powhatons and the other local natives agreed for the settlers were not challenged for this uninhabited bit of land. This probably accounted for the settlement last more than a few weeks. Gosnold's death only four months after landing on August 22, 1607, of fevers, is described in George Percy's "Discourse" printed in 1625.

L G Stevens June 2013

### References;

1 Roanoke Revisited; National Historic Site, North Carolina, National Park Service, Department of Interior.

2 "A brief and True Relation of the Discoverie of the North Part of Virginia", by John Brereton, Reproduced in Facsimile from the first Edition of 1602".; Luther Livingston; New York; Dodd, Mead & Company 1903 (Google Digital Library)

3 "The Relations of Captain Gosnold's Voyage to the North part of Virginia, began the six and twentieth of March, Anno 42 Elizabethae Reginae, 1602, and delivered by Gabriel

Archer, a gentleman in the said voyage", First Hand Accounts of Virginia, 1575-1705; From the Virtual Jamestown Project (Digital Library)

4 "The Monument" by Edward de Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford: London 1607"; Hank Whittemore and Alex McNeil; Meadow Geese Press 2005

5. "The return of the Armadas: The Last Years of the Elizabethan War Against Spain": Published to Oxford Online: October 2011

6 "Bartholomew Gosnold's 1602 Voyage to Cape Cod in Verazzano's Wake", by James W. Mavor Jr.; April 28 2002 For SpritSail June 2002 (On-Line PDF)

7 Article, "Bartholomew Gosnold: The Man Responsible for England's Settling the New World"; Dana Huntley: November 2006 Issue of British Heritage

8 "Master Bartholomew Gosnold's Letter to his Father, touching on his first voyage to Virginia", First Hand Accounts of Virginia, 1575-1705; From the Virtual Jamestown Project (Digital Library)

Dear Editor



## From the Editor

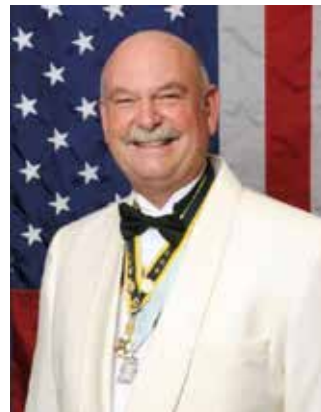
The re-start of the Newsletter/magazine for the Order of Founders of North America begins with this issue. It has yet to be decided how frequently the issue will be published. Quarterly? Semi-annually? Or once a year? Additionally, I will be re-printing some of the articles from prior issues to supplement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

Submit Content to [Sarahwilliamssa@gmail.com](mailto:Sarahwilliamssa@gmail.com)

# Past Grand Viscount Generals:

- J Michael Tomme
- Lindsey Brock
- Stephen Renouf
- Ed Butler

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





# ORDER OF THE FOUNDERS OF NORTH AMERICA

Minutes

25 September 2021 4:00 P.M.

The Brown Hotel, Broadway A Conference Room

## Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 4:01 P.M. by Grand Viscount General Roger W. Coursey.

## Invocation

GVG Coursey offered the invocation

## Pledge to the US Flag

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States was led by GVG Coursey

## Determination of a Quorum:

Secretary General Douglas T. Collins confirmed a quorum was present.

## Approval of Minutes

Secretary General Collins provided a copy of the 11 July 2021 minutes for review. GVG Coursey inquired whether there were any changes to be made to the minutes. There were none.

Immediate Past Grand Viscount General J. Michael Tomme, Sr. offered a Motion to approve the minutes as presented. Grand Viscount General Elect Daniel K. Woodruff Seconded the Motion.

The Motion passed unanimously.

A copy of the approved minutes will be forwarded to Chronicler General A. Steven Williams for publishing to the OFNA website.

Additionally Past Grand Viscount General J. Michael Tomme, Sr. gave "Thanks" to Billie Brock for her service as Secretary General Pro Tem.

## Officer Reports

Grand Viscount General GVG Coursey reported that all GVG Stars have been presented to past GVGs

Secretary General Douglas T. Collins discussed efforts to update the Member Directory. There

are six (6) member emails that appear to be incorrect. Updates to the Directory will be made as notification of approval is received from the Registrar General.

Quartermaster General Kenneth D. Roberts filed his report. He has reached out to all Charter Members (158 eligible) to offer the CHARTER MEMBER pin. A total of fifty (50) was originally procured, there are currently approximately thirty (30) still available. Supply of Society medals remains sufficient.

CG Steven Williams report was filed. GVG Coursey mentioned that the CG was working toward reviving the OFNA Essay Contest and the Society Newsletter.

Registrar General Report was filed. As of the date of the meeting, there are 291 persons who have had membership approved.

Genealogist General Reports for the dual role was filed by Jane R. Power.

## Old Business

There was discussion regarding charitable contributions made to the Tunnel to Towers Foundation and the Oscar Mike Foundation and the process to ensure acknowledgement of receipt is made

## New Business

GVG Coursey presented the Secretary General with the signed Conflict of Interest Statements (COI) from the members of the Executive Committee. It was noted that three (s) members of the ExCom are still outstanding. SG Collins will follow-up on the outstanding COI forms from ExCom Members.

Bylaw Amendments were brought before the attendees

## Proposal No. 1:

Article XII, Section 1:

Current

**Section 1.** The Grand Viscount General shall be authorized to present the following awards, with the majority approval of the Executive Committee:

Proposed

**Section 1.** The Grand Viscount General shall be authorized to present the following awards, ~~with the majority approval of the Executive Committee:~~ (this does not preclude the executive committee from recommending awards deemed appropriate).

Coming from Committee, no Second is required. After a discussion with clarified the rational for the amendment, the Amendment was passed unanimously

**Proposal No. 2:**

Article IX, Section 4:

Current

**Section 4. A By-Laws Committee** of at least three members in good standing shall be appointed by the GVG. This committee will elect its chairman. The committee will receive the proposed amendments to the by-laws from the members and committees and also correct any inconsistencies in the By-Laws by proposing changes. All proposed amendments will meet the criteria and deadlines established in the Bylaws. The committee will submit the proposed By- Laws to the SG who will distribute to the Executive Committee for their consideration. The Executive Committee may not make changes to the proposals but may make a vote for or against each amendment. This will be recorded by the SG. The SG will send a copy of the By- Laws to all approved members thirty days prior to the Annual Meeting.

Proposed

**Section 4. A By-Laws Committee** of at least three members in good standing shall be appointed by the GVG. This committee will elect its chairman. The committee will receive the proposed amendments to the by-laws from the members and committees and also correct any inconsistencies in the By-Laws by proposing changes. All proposed amendments will meet the criteria and deadlines established in the Bylaws. The committee will submit the proposed By- Laws **amendments** to the SG who will distribute to the Executive Committee for their consideration. The Executive Committee may not make changes to

the proposals but may make a vote for or against each amendment. This will be recorded by the SG. The SG will send a copy of the By-Laws **amendments** to all approved members thirty days prior to the Annual Meeting **or Regular Meeting in which they will be considered.**

Coming from Committee, no Second is required. After a brief discussion, the Amendment was passed unanimously

Utilization of ZOOM as a platform to hold additional meetings was discussed. Past Grand Viscount General Stephen R. Renouf was identified to be contacted by SG Collins to discuss the options for access. GVG Coursey will determine timing once a process has been identified.

Attendance at the 2022 Heritage Week program held in Washington D.C. was brought before the body. After extensive discussion, it was unanimously voted that OFNA would not participate as a Society during this event. Motion by Parliamentarian General Billie S. Brock, Seconded by past GVG Lindsey C. Brock.

GVG-Elect Daniel K. Woodruff inquired about the possibility of obtaining a table to present OFNA materials during the next meeting. It was noted that obtaining the room for our meetings was a challenge, however, GVG Coursey appointed GVG-Elect Woodruff to inquire about the possibility.

## **Announcements**

Next Meeting during the Sons of the American Revolution Spring Leadership Meeting at The Brown Hotel in Louisville, Kentucky on Saturday, 5 March 2022.

## **Benediction**

Offered by GVG Coursey

## **Adjournment**

Motion to Adjourn by GVG-Elect Woodruff; Seconded by Past GVG Tomme. Approved unanimously. The meeting adjourned at 5:03 P.M.

Submitted Douglas T. Collins Secretary General



FLAG OF THE CROSS OF BURGUNDY