



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

Vol 5 : 4 April 2022

Quartermaster

Grand VC  
General

European Coloniza-  
tion Conflict

Minutes Board  
Meeting March 5  
2022

The Acadians

New Members



# TABLE OF CONTENTS



6

Quartermaster  
General Report



7

Grand Viscount  
General





8

# EUROPEAN COLONIZATION CONFLICT IN SEVENTEENTH CENTURY NORTH AMERICA



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

That name of god given. In whose name are underwritten  
 the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign Lord King James  
 by Gods grace of god, of great britaine, france, & Ireland King  
 Defender of ffaith, &c

Having understood, for Gods glory, and advancement  
 of christianity, and honour of our King & country, a very good  
 plan, & first colony in the Northern parts of virginia. And  
 by their presents solemnly & mutually in presence of god, and  
 one of another, covenant & combine our selves together into  
 a civil body politick, full of power, ordering & preservation & suc-  
 cession of fends amongst; and by vertue hereof to execute  
 cōsults, and frame such just & equal laws, or ordinances,  
 acts, constitutions, & officers, from time to time, as shall be thought  
 most meet & convenient for the general good of f colonies unto  
 which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness  
 whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape  
 Codd f 11 of November in f year of f reign of our sovereign  
 Lord King James of England, France, & Ireland f eighteenth  
 and of Scotland f fifth fourth, full year (1620)

After this they came, or rather confirmed f John Carver, a man  
 godly & well approved amongst them their government for that  
 year. And after they had provided a place for their gods, or  
 common house, (which was long & suitable for most of both  
 parties of f winter weather, and sickness of business) and bygone  
 some small cottages for their habitation, as time might advise  
 they went and consulted of houses, & orders, both for their  
 civil & military government, as f necessities of their condi-  
 tion did require, with adding therunto as urgent occasions  
 in several times, and times did require.

In this hard & desperate beginning they found some discontent  
 & murmuring amongst some, and mutinous speeches & carriage  
 in other; but they were soon quashed, & overcome, by f wis-  
 doms patience, and just & equal carriage of things, by f god  
 and better part with cleave faithfull cooperation in f minds:  
 but that which was most sadde & lamentable, was that in 2  
 or 3 months time past of these company dyed, 20  
 in Jan & February, being f days of winter, and wanting  
 clothes & other comforts, being supplied with f goods &

- 9 Officers
- 12 The Acadians
- 15 Minutes Board Meeting March 5 2022
- 20 New Members





# 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 Prior issue I have re-printed articles from the first years as our new members might not have read them. As you can see in this issue I have finished doing that. There are two 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 Georgia (2022) state. There will hopefully be a continuing 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



## Membership Invitation

Compatriots - Brothers - and Sisters of various Lineage  
Societies - we welcome You

### Eligibility:

Any man - women - boy - girl of good moral character who lineally descends from a Founder of North America is eligible for membership in this Order - including the Caribbean and offshore North Atlantic Islands during the period of 1492-1692. Members may descend from Spanish - English - French - Dutch - Scottish - Swedish - German - Danish and Italian royalty - explorers - settlers - or seaman transporting and supplying these colonists

Many of you already may be eligible for membership in our organization as we accept documented and proven pedigrees from several different lineage societies that can be found on our website at: [foundersofna.org](http://foundersofna.org).

If you belong to a lineage society or societies that do not appear on our website list - please make sure to note them on your inquiry form - our list of approved lineage societies is modified from time-to-time.

Fill out inquire form and submit and you are on your way.

The Quartermaster General has recently ordered new supply of Regular and Miniature OFNA medals - they should in available in time for the July Convention. Hopefully we will see a large increase in our membership this coming year as members of various lineage societies have had extra time to spend at home working on their family histories and determining which other

lineage society or societies to join.

Please feel free to pass the attached flyer to your friends - I am distributing it to attendees at the combined Washington Oregon Societies Annual meeting on 8 and 9th of April. and at the SAR general congress in July

Kenneth Roberts, Quartermaster General

## 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

### From the Office of Grand Viscount General

Roger Coursey, Grand Viscount General



Spring is definitely in the air. I can tell because the pine pollen is getting to me. But it is a refreshing time of the year.

We had a good meeting on Saturday, 5 March 2022, during the National Society Sons of the American Revolution (NSSAR) Leadership/Trustee Meeting in Louisville, KY. We had a really good turnout with 16 members and 2 guests present. Our next meeting will be at the NSSAR Congress in Savannah, GA and is tentatively planned for Monday, 11 July 2022 at 5:00 pm. Since Savannah is basically my hometown (actually I live in Effingham County about 45 minutes outside of Savannah), I am looking forward to having our next meeting there. We will plan on having another Zoom meeting sometime in the late summer or fall.

We need to thank our Editor, Steve Williams, for the great effort and fantastic newsletter he puts out for our Society. We receive many compliments on the Spy Glass. It is not an easy task for him when he does not get input from the membership. Consider sending Steve an article to be included in the Spy Glass on some interesting subject. All of us had to have an ancestor (that we are proud of) who

helped found this country, to become members of this Society. Maybe you could write an article concerning your ancestor, or your ancestors who followed him.

At the meeting in Savannah, we will be voting on where to send our donation for a 501C(3) charity. If you have any ideas, just let me know. We have in the past sent donations to Tunnels for Towers and The Oscar Mike Foundation. Even if you are not going to be in Savannah, you can give your input to be considered when the vote is taken. It should be a charity that will respond to us and let us know that they have received our money, as this has been a problem in the past.

Help pass the word about our Society. We can always use new members to help grow our Society. As I said earlier, we had 2 guests at our meeting in March. I know one of them has already submitted an application. If you know of anyone who would qualify for membership, encourage them to join our organization.

Our Quartermaster General, Ken Roberts, still has 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.

Stay safe and God's Blessings.

Roger W. Coursey

Grand Viscount General, OFNA

## EUROPEAN COLONIZATION CONFLICT IN SEVENTEENTH CENTURY NORTH AMERICA

Re-printed from Vol.4 - Issue 3

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

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

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

### Conflict on the Atlantic Coast of America

Portuguese sailors were the first to map Florida and the Atlantic Coast of North America. The first known map was the "Cantino planisphere" of 1492, which was discovered in 1956. It was the first map to show the Southeastern Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Coast some 10 years before Columbus' first voyage.



It is believed the Ponce de Leon arrived in the



*Cantino Planisphere*  
*1502 Cantino Planisphere*

New World as a member of Columbus' second voyage. Sometime after 1512, Ponce de Leon heard rumors from the native Caribs of an Island to the north they called Bimini and there was found "miraculous waters" purported to be the "Fountain of Youth". (There is no evidence to support this and it is believed to refer to "The Garden of Eden"). In March 1513, Ponce sailed from Puerto Rico with three ships and 200 men. He did in fact make land fall and named it the Island of Florida after all of the flowering Plants. He did not realize he had landed on the North American Mainland. During this same period, Pedro de Quejo and Francisco Gordillo, Spanish slavers had been sailing to the small islands off of Florida and landing on the mainland capturing Indians to be sold as slaves in Puerto Rico and Cuba. In 1521 Pedro de Quejo and Francisco Gordillo enslaved 60 Indians at Winyah Bay, South Carolina. After receiving a land grant from King Charles V, Lucas Vazquez de Ayllon sent Quejo back to the region in 1525, where he stopped at several locations between Amelia Island and Chesapeake Bay. In 1526 de Ayllón led an expedition of some 600 people to the South Carolina coast. After scouting possible locations on the Florida coast to near Cape Fear, Ayllon founded a settlement he named San Miguel de Guadalupe on an island near Sapelo Sound, Georgia. Ayllon died after one month at the settlement; and hunger, cold and Indian attacks led to San Miguel being abandoned after only two months. About 150 of the original 600 returned. De Leon sailed with another expedition to Florida from Cuba in 1521. He sailed two ships with 200 men and landed on the southwest coast of Florida with the intent to establish a colony. The



location is believed to be Punta Gorda or Charlotte Harbor. The native Calusa attacked as he landed and drove the force away in July 1521. Ponce de León was wounded and died of his injuries after returning to Havana. This very well could have been the result of Spanish slavers in the area previously.

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

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

Wahunsonacook, called Powhatan by the settlers, headed up a loose confederation of around 30 Algonquian tribes from his village just north of Jamestown up the York River. In 1614, John Rolfe married Wahunsonacook's daughter, Pocohantas. Peace reigned until her death in 1617. About a year later Wahunsonacook died allowing the aggressive Opechancanough to become the leader of the confederacy. Feigning an interest in the colonist, the new leader allowed settlers to move further inland. On March 22, 1622 after celebrating the day before, Opechancanough launched a surprise attack killing nearly 350 settlers, about 1/3 of the Virginia Company settlers.

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

## Merchants of Virginia.



They thought they could easily trade tools and Christianity for food with willing natives. The Europeans thought this would be greatly beneficial to them and natives. However, the Europeans did not understand that the native population had little to trade because they lived near sustenance level by hunting and gathering only for their immediate needs.

## OFFICERS

- \*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
- \* = Executive Committee members

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

## New Amsterdam

The Dutch first explored America in about 1613-1614, it was not to settle but to explore. One ship of the expedition burned, stranding the crew for a winter. They explored the area, mapping the environs, and traded goods with the local Indians. The stories of the area and its vast resources caused interest in a group of merchants. They were awarded a charter for exclusive trade on the East Coast, to be called New Netherland. Unlike the British colonization model, the Dutch were more like the French, establishing trading outposts, "factorij." So in 1614, Fort Nassau was established on Block Island, south of Albany. This fort of soldiers and traders needed farmers and other tradesmen to support them. It was still a commercial endeavor, so the company brought over the needed tradesmen. In 1621, the Dutch West-India Company was formed from the original thirteen investors and other investors. A ship of settlers was brought to New Netherland in early 1624, Fort Orange was established to protect this settlement. Five farms were established to feed the burgeoning settlement. In 1624 Governor Minuit bought Manhattan Island from the local Indians for \$25 worth of merchandise.

In the **Northeast**, the Native Americans had suffered greatly as a result of pandemics of smallpox, spotted fever, typhoid, and measles, infectious diseases carried by European fishermen, starting in about 1618, two years before the first



colony at Plymouth had been settled. Shifting alliances among the different Algonquian peoples, represented by leaders such as Massasoit, Sassacus, Uncas and Ninigret, and the colonial politics negotiated a troubled peace for several decades.

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



Metacombet was brought before a public court, where court officials admitted they had no proof, but warned that if they had any further reports against him they would confiscate Wampanoag land and guns. Not long after, Sassamon's body

was found in the ice-covered Assawompset Pond. Whether his death was the result of accident, suicide or murder was



disputed at the time and since. Plymouth Colony officials arrested three Wampanoag, including one of Metacombet's counselors. On the testimony of a Native American, a jury that included six Indian elders convicted the men of Sassamon's murder. They were executed by hanging on June 8, 1675 (O.S.), at Plymouth. Some

Wampanoag believed that both the trial and the court's sentence infringed on Wampanoag sovereignty.

On February 10, 1675, the settlement of Lancaster, which included Bolton and Clinton, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, was attacked at dawn by Metacombet leading 1500

Wampanoag, Nipmuc and Narragansett warriors. The Native Americans burnt houses down and opened fire on the British settlers, killing several of them and wounding more. The Rev. Joseph Rowlandson's house was set on fire and most of the 30 or more in the house were slaughtered. The Indians took many of the survivor's captive, including Mary Rowlandson and her three children. Mary and her youngest child are among the injured while others of her family, like her brother-in-law, are killed. The Native Americans lead the captured survivors from their settlement into the wilderness. Rowlandson and her young-t, Sarah are allowed to stay together, but her two oldest, Joseph and Mary, are separated.

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

### Mrs. Mary White Rowlandson



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

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

"Now we must go away with these barbarous creatures, with our bodies wounded and bleeding and our hearts no less than our bodies.

About a mile we went that night, up upon a hill within



sight of the town, where we intended to lodge. There was hard by a vacant house (deserted by the English before, for fear of Indians,) I asked them whether I might not lodge

in the house that night to which they answered, What, will you love Englishmen still? This was the dolefullest night that my eyes ever saw. Of the roaring and dancing, and yelling of these black creatures in the of hell: And miserable was the waste that was there made, of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, calves, lambs, roasting pigs and fowls (which they plunderd in the town)....."

Along the Thames River in south east Connecticut lived the Pequot tribe, rivals of the Narragansett. As colonist began expansion into the area tensions arose when cattle destroyed Indian crops, unfair trading, the sale of liquor, and the whites invading Indians hunting grounds. In July 1636, war broke out when the Pequot killed a trader named John Oldham. Governor John Endicott called up the militia beginning what is called the first significant clash between the English colonist and the Indians of North America. In May 1637, the colonist allied with the Mohegan and the Narragansett and attacked a Pequot Village on the Mystic River (New London), they surrounded the Pequot during the night setting the village on fire. The natives were shot, men, women, children, as they fled their homes. Four hundred to seven hundred were killed; those that survived were sold into slavery in Bermuda.



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

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

# The Acadians

by Helen Morin Maxson

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

## Sources consulted or used in part.

Larry G. Stevens Editor/Historian

- Edward Potts Cheyney, "European Background of American History 1300-1600", (First Published) 1904, Frederick Ungar Pub. Co., NY
- Exploring Florida: A Social Studies Resource for Students and Teachers, Produced by the Florida Center of Instructional Technology, College of Education, University of Southern Florida, 2002
- Jerald T. Milanich, "Timucua", Blackwell Publishers Ltd., Oxford, UK, 1996
- John Gilmore Shea, "History of the Catholic Church in the United State; Colonial Days 1521- 1763", D. H. McBride and Dade, Akron, Ohio, 1886
- Our Ancestors in Jamestown, "Milk and Honey" Copyright 1997-2004, Genealogy Gleanings Caleb Johnson, "MayflowerHistory.Com" An On-line Resource
- Bicknell, Thomas Williams, "Sowams, with Ancient Records of Sowams and Parts Adjacent",
- New Haven: Associated Publishers of American Records 1908.
- "Mystic Voices: The History of the Pequot War", An On-line Resource, The documentary was awarded the Kodak/IDA Project Access Grant, which provided all 16-mm film used in the production. Mystic Voices was produced under the fiscal sponsorship programs of the International Documentary Association (IDA) and the Boston Film & Video Foundation. As a matter of policy, the documentary has been and continues to be distributed on a non-commercial, not-for-profit basis. Screening 2004.
- Yasuhide Kawasuma, "Igniting King Phillip's War: The John Sassawon Murder Trial", University of Kansas Press, 2002

Re-printed from Vol.4 - Issue 3

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



Statue of Evangeline (Emmeline Labiche) in St. Martinville, Louisiana

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

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



Bust of Pierre Du Gua de Mons in Quebec City by Hamilton MacCarthy; installed on July 3, 2007,[1] it is an exact copy of the one in Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia.

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

They tried to build a settlement at "Ile Sainte-Croix" (Dotchet Island). But success was not to be theirs. Thirty six of them died of scurvy, a disease caused by lack of vitamin

C. Today scurvy is not common. We prevent it by eating citrus fruits such as oranges, lemons, and limes. But in the sixteen hundreds no one knew what caused scurvy. Back in Europe not so many people died of scurvy because vitamin

C is found in a variety of plant foods. Evidently many Europeans ate enough plant varieties so that many did not get scurvy.



In 1605 the French settlement was moved to Port Royal (present day Annapolis Royal). Thus, Port Royal was founded 2 years before the English founded Jamestown in 1607. In 1607 Pontreincourt replaced de Monts

as the leader of the settlement. Samuel de Champlain went on to found Quebec City in 1608. Louis Hebert (one of my ancestors) went to live in Quebec City with his wife and children in 1617

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

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

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

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

The Acadians brought with them their own knowledge

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

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

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

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

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

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

I traced three of my Acadian ancestors during this time period. Two families were deported to Massachusetts while another family was deported to Connecticut. The French and Indian War started in 1756 and lasted seven years. After the war ended, my ancestors left the English American colonies and with permission of the new English

governor of Canada, were able to return to Canada where they settled near Montreal. They never again returned to Acadia, which was renamed Nova Scotia.

My ancestor Dominique Cloutre had been deported to Cape Cod, MA with his wife and children. When he returned to Canada he settled in Laprairie, near Montreal. Some of his children settled in the village of L'Acadie, a



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



town founded by exiled Acadians and named after their homeland. Dominique never saw his mother or younger siblings again since they had been deported to Maryland and at the end of the war, went to Louisiana where they settled. Dominique's mother, Marguerite Le Blanc Cloutre, died there in 1782 in the parish of St. Gabriel.

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

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

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

Descendants of Acadians are scattered throughout the US, Canada and the world. One of Jo Thornhill's Acadian ancestors, named Augustin Le Blanc was deported from Grand Pre to Massachusetts. After the war he returned to Canada and settled at Yamachiche. His son Joseph went on to settle in Nicolet.

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

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

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

### References:

Arsenault, Bona. 1978. "History of the Acadians", published by the *Bibliothèque Nationale du Québec, Canada*, p. 10-13, 37, 72, 147.

Arsenault, Bona. 1988. "Histoire et Genealogie des Acadiens", vol. 3, Published by the *Bibliothèque Nationale du Québec, Canada*, p. 1136. (Cloutre).

Arsenault, Bona. 1988. "Histoire et Genealogie des Acadiens", vol. 6, Published by the *Bibliothèque Nationale du Québec, Canada*, p. 2256 (Vigneau).

*Death Certificate of Marguerite Le Blanc Cloutre.*

*Environment Canada Parks, English text by James E. Condow.*

*“The Deportation of the Acadians”, a booklet. 1986, published by Authority of the Minister of the Environment in Canada.*

*Fortress of Louisbourg Volunteers Association. 1981. “Fortress of Louisbourg, Guide”, published by the College of Cape Breton Press in Sidney, N. S., Canada, p. 6.*

*Godbout, Archange. 1970 “Emigration Rochelaise en Nouvelle-France”, published by the Archives Nationales du Quebec, Canada, p. 185-186 ( Isaac Passeley); p. 41-42 (Bernard Bugare).*

*Herbin, John F. 1991. “The History of Grand Pre”, published by Barnes & Co., Limited in St. John, N.B., Canada, p. 26, 32.*

*Jehn, Janet. 1977. “Acadian Exiles in the Colonies”, published by Janet Jehn in Covington, KY, p. 137, 153.*

*Jette, Irene and Mme. Lucien Granger. 1970. “Mariages de L’Acadie (1784-1968) , Saint-Luc (1801-1968), Comte de St-Jean”, published by B. Pontbriand in Quebec, Canada, p. 41.*

*Johnston, A.J.B. and W.P. Kerr. 2004. “ Grand Pre, Heart of Acadie”, published by Nimbus Publishing Limited in Halifax, NS., Canada, p. 18, 26, 31.*

*Lust, J.B. 1987. “The Herb Book”, published by Bantam Books in New York, p. 363.*

*Tanguay, C. 1982. ( originally pub. in 1871) “Dictionnaire Genealogique Familles Canadiennes”, republished by Quintin Rock Publications in Pawtucket, R.I. , vol. 1, p. 301 (Hebert).*

*Whitehead, Ruth Holmes and Harold McGee. 1983. “The Micmac, How Their Ancestors Lived Five Hundred Years Ago”, published by Nimbus Publishing Limited in Halifax, Nova Scotia, p. 53.*

# ORDER of the Founders of North America

Minutes  
05 March 2022

The Brown Hotel, Broadway A Conference Room  
Louisville, Kentucky

## CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order promptly at 4:00 P.M.  
by Grand Viscount General Roger W. Coursey.

## PLEDGE

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States was led by Immediate Grand Viscount General Roger W. Coursey.

## INVOCATION

Quartermaster Kenneth D. Roberts offered the

invocation.

## ATTENDANCE SHEET

There were sixteen (16) members and two (2) guests present at the meeting, for a total of eighteen (18) attendees.

**DETERMINATION OF A QUORUM**  
(per Article VI, Section 3 of the Bylaws, six [6] members are required)

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

## APPROVAL OF MINUTES (attachment 2)

Secretary General Collins had previously emailed a copy of the minutes from the 09 January 2022 Zoom meeting to all members for review. GVG Coursey inquired whether there were any changes to be made to the minutes. Hearing none, the minutes are approved as distributed.

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

## OFFICER REPORTS:

### *Secretary General (Attachment 3)*

Secretary General Douglas T. Collins discussed efforts to update the Member Directory. There are still four (4) member emails that appear to be incorrect. Updates to the Directory continue to be made as notification of application approval is received from the Registrar General. Invitations have been issued to twenty-one (21) prospective members as of the date of the meeting. Seven (7) have been approved as members of the OFNA. A request was made by the Exchequer General to be advised as member deaths are reported.

### *Treasurer’s Report (Attachment 4)*

Exchequer General Thomas I. Jackson presented the Budget/Forecast for 2022. The report was filed.

It was discussed that the budget reflected a negative cash flow of \$1,675. Additionally, it was noted there was a negative cash flow realized for fiscal year 2022 (\$1,221). A Motion to approve the budget was offered by Exchequer General Jackson, Seconded by Grand Viscount General Elect Daniel K. Woodruff. The budget was approved unanimously.

### *Quartermaster General*

Quartermaster General Kenneth D. Roberts filed his report. He reported there was a replenishment order placed for member insignia medals. At the current pricing, the new items will be cost neutral as sales are

registered. It was determined that an analysis of cost versus sales should be performed to see if a price increase was warranted. QMG Robert reported that there are still twenty-one (21) charter bars in inventory. Remaining Charter Bars are available to those eligible for \$15.00 (including postage). Only Charter Members (those with members of 158 or below) are eligible to receive the Charter Bar.

### *Marquis General Publicity and Public Relations (Attachment 5)*

Marquis General Kenneth D. Roberts filed his report. A draft membership invitation was presented and discussed. Further adjustments are pending and will then be made available to all members for distribution. The goal is to provide information to potential members to encourage them to join the OFNA.

### *Genealogista General (Attachment 6)*

Genealogista General/Registrar General Jane R. Power filed her report as of February 28, 2022. At that time, three (3) new member applications had been approved since the prior meeting. There are no pending applications at present. Additionally, assistance has been provided with the creation of a new Order membership brochure. The list of accepted societies to be used as "record copies" for application to the Order has been updated for the website.

### *Chronicler General*

CG Steven Williams made an appeal for the submission of articles for the OFNA newsletter The SpyGlass.

New submissions should be made before April 1, 2022.

## UNFINISHED BUSINESS

GVG Coursey reported that after feedback from several members and potential members, that it was for the good of the Order to decline to offer of a sponsored membership for new member to OFNA with Front Sight as presented by Marquis General Publicity and Public Relations Kenneth D. Roberts.

There was discussion regarding the charitable contribution made to the Tunnel to Towers Foundation. Immediate Past GVG Tomme inquired as to whether

## ATTACHMENT 2

# ORDER of the Founders of North America

Minutes

09 January 2022

7:30 P.M. (EST) Via ZOOM

## CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order at 7:33 P.M. by Grand Viscount General Roger W. Coursey.

## PLEDGE

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States was led by Immediate Past Grand Viscount General J. Michael Tomme, Sr.

## INVOCATION

Vicar General Randy Moody offered the invocation.

## ATTENDANCE SHEET

There were forty (40) members and one (1) guest present at the meeting, for a total of forty-one (41) attendees.

**DETERMINATION OF A QUORUM**  
(per Article VI, Section 3 of the Bylaws, six [6] members are required)

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

## APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Secretary General Collins had emailed a copy of the 25 September 2021 minutes to all members for review. GVG Coursey inquired whether there were any changes to be made to the minutes. Hearing none, the minutes are approved as distributed.

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

## OFFICER REPORTS:

### Secretary General

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

(5) member emails that appear to be incorrect. Updates to the Directory continue to be made as notification of application approval is received from the Registrar General.



### Genealogist General

Report was filed by Jane R. Power. As of December 31, 2021, five (5) new member applications have been approved. One (1) pending application has been received since the date the Officer Report was submitted. The issue with duplicate member numbers has been resolved.

### Chronicles General

CG Steven Williams report was filed. GVG Coursey reported that the role of Webmaster and Newsletter was running smoothly. The SpyGlass Newsletter was revived and issued several days prior to the meeting. At present the Website has been updated.

### Quartermaster General

Quartermaster General Kenneth D. Roberts filed his report. He reported there are three (3) large insignia medals, two (2) miniature insignia medals, six (6) charm medals, zero (0) Officer neck ribbons, one (1) short Officer sash, two (2) long Officer sashes, thirteen (13) blazer patches and twenty-five (25) charter bars in inventory. Since the last meeting, fifteen (15) Charter Bars have been sold. It was reaffirmed that only Charter Members (those with members of 158 or below) are eligible to receive the Charter Bar. Remaining Charter Bars are available to those eligible for \$15.00 (including postage).

Quartermaster Roberts has reached out to the Exchequer General to initiate a re-order for several of the inventory items that are low and or out-of-stock.

### Treasurer's Report

Exchequer General Thomas I. Jackson presented the Treasurer's report. The report was filed.

The Statement of Financial Position as of December 31, 2021 was presented. Highlights noted were Net assets of \$24,538, cash of \$56,162, and deferred dues of \$35,817.

The Statement of Financial Activities for the year ending December 31, 2021 was presented. Highlights indicated application fees of \$1,600, reportable dues of \$4,652 and an increase in unrestricted net assets of \$2,795.

A brief discussion of internal controls ensued. The policy of the QG making direct deposits in lieu of routing deposits via mail to the EG will be continued.

### UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Directory is continuing to be updated. All information is private, for use within the OFNA

A 501 c 3 organization located in the Savannah, Georgia area needs to be identified to be the recipient of our annual donation.

There was discussion regarding the charitable contribution made to the Tunnel to Towers Foundation.

Immediate Past GVG Tomme inquired as to whether confirmation of the receipt had been made. GVG Coursey confirmed that it was acknowledged. It was discussed as to the best way to ensure timely acknowledgement of receipt of any donation. Follow-up with the Exchequer General will be needed.

Joseph Conger suggested that Folds of Honor be included for consideration of a charitable contribution. GVG Coursey requested this be brought forth at the Annual meeting at Savannah.

### NEW BUSINESS

Kenneth D. Roberts in this role of Marquis General Publicity and Public Relations offered that for any new member to OFNA in 2022, he would sponsor a membership with Front Sight. Front Sight is a private firearms association. Value is \$120,000 per membership. Includes a \$100 transfer fee and a 45 caliber pistol. This would have to be approved by the Executive Committee.

Discussion of placing advertisements in other heredity organization publications. SARMagazine and DAR Magazine were Identified as options. Tony Vets (LA) noted that 1/6 page one-time ad in DAR Magazine is \$600. One-time SARMagazine rates are: full-page ad - \$1,800, 1/2 page ad - \$1,100, 1/6 page ad - \$500. Former GVG Renouf suggested that the Idea should be explored, cost would be the only consideration. Discussion will continue during the Spring Meeting.

Ken Roberts suggested producing flyers to be distributed to other organizations. GVG Coursey asked Mr. Roberts to produce a sample and submit at the meeting held in March.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

Next meeting will be held in-person during the Sons of the American Revolution Spring Leadership Meeting at The Brown Hotel in Louisville, Kentucky at 4:00 PM on Saturday, 5 March 2022.

There will be an in-person meeting In conjunction with the SAR Congress in Savannah, Georgia in July. Details will be forthcoming.

An in-person meeting In conjunction with the SAR Fall Leadership Meeting will be held at The Brown Hotel in Louisville, Kentucky in September. Details will be forthcoming

A Zoom Meeting will be held during October/November. Details are TBD.

### ADJOURNMENT

With no further business, the meeting adjourned at 8:07 P.M.

Douglas T. Collins

ATTACHMENT 3

*Secretary General*

Reports, Activities, and Recommendations

I continue to update the membership rolls and updated the Membership Directory with current information. I ask the members to please review their information to ensure contact information is up-to-date.

Of the 299 members in our rolls, the following four (4) members have not been located:

- Thomas E. Chavez. PhD- NM COMMENTS left message, no response
- John Stalford Adms- RI, left message, no response
- John Matt Hilliard- NY, Left message, no response spouse is Roben

If anyone has information for these members, please

let me know.

Since July 2021, there have been twenty-one (21) invitations for membership issued. To date, seven (7) of these applications have been approved and added to the membership rolls. Once an applicant is approved and notification of approval is received from the Registrar General, the applicant information will be added to the membership directory.

There will be an in-person meeting in conjunction with the SAR Congress in Savannah, Georgia in July. Details will be forthcoming.

An in-person meeting in conjunction with the SAR Fall Leadership Meeting will be held at The Brown Hotel in Louisville, Kentucky. This is tentatively scheduled for Saturday, October 1, 2022. Details will be forthcoming.

Respectfully submitted.

Douglas T. Collins, Secretary General 2021-2023

ATTACHMENT 4

*Order of the Founders of North America Budget/Forecast for 2022*

	2021	2022
Actual		Budgeted
Gross	1,600	1600
Registrar expenses	(183)	-200
Net	\$ 1,417	\$ 1,400
 <i>Sale of inventory items, net</i>		
Merchandise Sales	2,180	2200
Shipping	99	100
Cost of Sales	-1,742	-1800
Quartermaster expenses	-100	-100
Net Inventory Sales	437	400
Net cash flow from activities	1,854	1,800
 <i>Cash administrative outflows</i>		
Medals & Awards	1,206	1200
Officer regalia cost		400

Officer incidental costs		
Annual Meeting	100	100
Insurance	446	450
Charitable Contribution	1,000	1000
Website	324	325
Total cash outflow	3,076	3,475
Net cash inflow	s (1,221)	\$ (1,675)
Non Cash adjustments		
Reportable dues	4,653	
Merchandise adjustment	(636)	
Net adjustments	4,017	

ATTACHMENT 5

*MEMBERSHIP INVITATION*

Compatriots - Brothers - Sisters of various Lineage Societies --

*ELIGIBILITY:*

Any man-women-boy-or girl of good moral character is eligible for membership in this Order who lineally descends from a Founder of North America-including the Caribbean and offshore North Atlantic Islands during the period of 1492-1692. Members may descend from Spanish English-French-Dutch-Scottish- Swedish-German- Danish and Italian royalty, explorers, settlers, or seaman transporting and supplying these colonists.

You may already be eligible for membership in our organization as we accept documented and proven pedigrees from following lineage societies;

- Sons of the American Revolution General Society of the War of 1812 Mayflower Society
- Children of the American Revolution Society of the Cincinnati
- Sons of the Revolution Colonial Dames of America
- General Society of Colonial Wars
- Daughters of the American Revolution
- National Society United States Daughters of 1812
- Society of the Descendants of Charlemagne Plantagenet Society
- Barons and Dames of Magna Carta

- Order of the Founders and Patriots of America Colonial Dames of the XVII Century Jamestown Society
- First Families of Maryland First Families of Connecticut
- First Families of Virginia First Families of Pennsylvania

This list will be expanded from time to time The Order may consider documents and proven pedigrees accepted by other societies on a case-by-case basis. Please check our website at [www:foundersofna.org](http://www:foundersofna.org) for further information or contact our Registrar General, Jane Power at:

2705 Country Valley Road Garland, TX 75043 972765-0076 [1anerpower@aol.com](mailto:1anerpower@aol.com) Kenneth Roberts, Marquis General - Publicity and Public Relations

ATTACHMENT 6

Jane Routt Power, FSA Scot Genealogist/Registrar, OFNA 28 February 2022 Report

This officer is pleased to report three (3) new member applications approved. There are no pending applications at this time.

Assistance has been given with the creation of a new Order membership brochure.

The list of accepted societies to be used as "record copies" for application to the Order has been updated for the website.

Thank you for the opportunity to serve,

Jane Power

# NEW MEMBERS

297 **Martin** Glenn David CA Martin  
Tichenor New Haven, CT 1644  
Approved 1/17/2022

298 **Gricar** Betty Irene McConnell  
OH William Vas-sall Scituate, MA  
1636 2/22/2022

299 **Reiffert** Yvonne Elise Gressett TX  
William King Lancaster Co, VA ca 1705  
2/22/2022

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. I have 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





FLAG OF THE CROSS OF BURGUNDY