CENTENNIAL REGISTER
OF THE
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY



The Hon. Thomas Kennedy Helm, Jr.
Governor General, General Society of Colonial Wars
1990-1993

Governor, The Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Kent.
1976-1978

THE REGISTER

OF THE

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS

IN THE COMMONWEALTH

OF KENTUCKY

(1895-1995)

CENTENNIAL EDITION

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
1995

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PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

James Robert Bentley
George Richard Day
Lewis Jefferson Gorin, Jr.
Downey Milliken Gray III
Peyton Harrison Hoge III, Chairman
William Thompson Tyrrell
Ernest Brown Walker, Jr.

HONORED SERVICE

This Register is published fifty years after America's four years of World War II ended September 2, 1945. That war was the most momentous event of the past century. Below is an alphabetical list of members mentioned in the Roll of Members beginning on page 28 herein who served in our Armed Forces at some time during that war or in World War I or during the Korean or Vietnam wars. An asterisk designates those who served during World War II. "WW I", "Korea", and "Vietnam" means service during World War I or the Korean or Vietnam wars.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Willis Allen, Jr. - Army *
Major General Philip Pendleton Ardery - Air Force * & Korea
Colonel Donald Leigh Armstrong - Air Force * & Korea
Thomas Ira Ball - Marine Corps
First Lieutenant Wilbur Scott Ball, Jr. - Air Force *

Dixon A. Barr - Army
Lieutenant Colonel James Houston Barr, III - Army and Navy Vietnam
Lieutenant Colonel Robert Bruce Bass - Air Force *
Colonel John Throckmorton Bate II, M.D. - Army Medical Corps WW I & *
Thomas Jeremiah Beam - Army WW I

Captain Courtney Ward Bell - Air Force
Major Neville Blakemore - Air Force *
Crawford Hoyt Bleakley - Air Force Vietnam
James Frederick Bleakley - Air Force
Robert Gordon Bleakley - Navy Vietnam

Lieutenant Junior Grade Robert Gordon Bleakley - Navy
Brigadier General Bodley Booker, Jr. - Army *
Charles Ballard Breaux, Jr. - Navy (Grad., U. S. Naval Aca.)
Ronald Wesley Brennan - Army
First Lieutenant William Oliver Brittain - Air Force

Captain Edwin Logan Brown - Air Force *
Lieutenant Martin Shallenberger Brown - Army
Lieutenant Owsley Brown II - Army
Lieutenant Colonel Randolph Alexander Brown - Air Corps *
Captain Robinson Swearingen Brown, Jr. - Air Force *

Lieutenant William Lee Lyons Brown, Jr. - Army
William Allen Buckaway, Jr. - Navy
Maj Neville Steele Bullitt - Army WW I
Lieutenant Colonel Harry Weissinger Castleman - Army *
William Anderson Chenault - Army cryptographer *

First Lieutenant Donald Andrew Clark - Army Vietnam
Captain William Robert Cory - Army * & Korea
Colonel Millard Cox III - Marine Corps Vietnam
Phillip Speed Crutcher, Jr. - Navy WW I
George Washington Davidson, Jr. - Army *

Major William Burford Davis - Army Medical Corps *
Frank Fowler Davis - Air Corps *
Colonel George Richard Day - Army *
Major Anderson Chenault Dearing, Jr. Marine Corps *
Second Lieutenant Addison Dimmitt, Jr. - Army

First Lieutenant Charles Hunter Dishman III - Air Force Korea
Joseph Anthony Dishman - Army *
John Loomis Dugan, Jr. - Navy *
Lieutenant Commander Joseph Hartwell Durham, Jr. - Navy *
Charles Hayden Edwards - Army *

Lieutenant Junior Grade Fletcher Leigh Elmore, Jr. - Navy (Air) *
Second Lieutenant Joseph A. Englehard - Marines (Air) WW I
Colonel James William Ewing - Army *
Lieutenant Colonel Sam Rudy Ewing, Jr. - Air Force * & Korea
Captain Jo McCown Ferguson - Army *

William Karl Allen Ferguson - Navy WW I
William Barrow Floyd - Army
James Campbell Foster - Army *
Asa Warren Fuller, Jr. - Army
Dr. William Claude Gist, Jr. - Navy Reserve

William Edgar Golderman - Army WW I
Major George Danforth Gorin - Army *
Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Jefferson Gorin, Jr. - Army *
Edward Sloane Graff, Jr. - Army *
George Keene Graves III - Navy *

Ranger Cecil Embry Gray - Army *
Lieutenant Commander Downey Milliken Gray, Jr. - Navy *
Major Bruce Haldeman II - Air Force *
Lieutenant Colonel James Pryor Hancock - Army *
John Henry Harralson, Jr. - Army *

Lieutenant Commander Paul Stewart Harris - Navy *
Lieutenant Colonel Marshall Burwell Hardy, Jr. - Army *
Lieutenant Colonel Robert Philip Hare III - Air Corps *
ENG John Henry Harralson, Jr. - Army *
James Stone Harriman - Marine Corps * & Korea

John Larue Helm IV - Air Force *
Captain Thomas Kennedy Helm, Jr. - Army *
Thomas Oliver Helm - Navy WW I
Lieutenant Colonel John Smith Herrick - Army *
Colonel Kenneth Frank Herrington III - Marine Corps

William Heyburn II - Air Force *
Lieutenant, Junior Grade, Eugene Dubose Hill, Jr. Navy *
Lieutenant Colonel Peyton Harrison Hoge III - Army *
Alonson Bigelow Houghton II - Army & Marine Corps
William Pierce Hoagland, Sr. - Navy *

Dr. Robert Sherley Howell - Medical Corps, Navy *
Colonel Laban Phelps Jackson - Army *
Laban Phelps Jackson, Jr. Graduate, U.S. Military Academy
Second Lieutenant James Baird Jacob - Air Force WW I
Lieutenant Colonel Robert Clifford Jobson - Army *

Major Preston Pope Joyes, Jr. - Army *
Lieutenant Junior Grade James Booth Kalmbach - Navy
Harry Robertson King, Jr. - Air Force *
Robert Reynolds Logan - Army
Major Nathan Lord - Air Force *

Captain Thomas Dade Luckett II - Army *
Robert Fairleigh Lussky - Army
Major Charles Herbert Randolph Lyon - Army *
Major Reed Ammerman Martin - Air Force
Captain Vernon Edward Masters, M.D. - Army *

Robert Briggs McDowell - Navy WW I
Lieutenant Colonel Douglas Howard McKellar - Air Force *
James Francis Miller - Army *
Captain Shackelford Miller, Jr. - Army WW I
Colonel Phillip Michael Mitchell - Marine Corps

Rodman Wister Moorhead, Jr. - Navy *
Colonel Benjamin Hume Morris - Air Force *
Lieutenant Clay Lyons Morton - Army
Thruston Ballard Morton, Jr. - Army Korea
Colonel Harry Sheppard Musson, Jr. - Army *

First Lieutenant Robert McLean Nash - Army *
Phillip Barbour Newman III - Navy Korea
John Colgan Norman - Army WW I
Ensign John Carter Ogden - Naval Reserve
Chief Warrant Officer Samuel Tilford Payne, Jr. - Marine Corps *

Lieutenant Commander James Royden Peabody, Jr. - Navy *
Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Peter III - Army
Helm Bruce Price - Army & Air Corps *
Major General Dillman Atkinson Rash - Army *
Captain Edsel Sherwood Reed, M.D. - Army Medical Corps *

Captain William McClintock Reid, Jr. - Army *
Dr. Thomas Leslie Riley - Marine Corps *
Commander David Leslie Riley - Navy
Captain John Alexander Roberts - Army *
Lieutenant Walter Stewart Roberts - Navy & Army *

Major John Wesley Rodman IV - Army
John Boswell Sanderlin - Navy *
Robert Marshall Shepherd - Army *
H. Hanford Smith, Jr. - Navy
Second Lieutenant Hunt Chouteau Smith - Army *

Lawrence Lithgow Smith - Army
Reed Embry Smith - Air Force
Gordon Attwood Snyder - Coast Guard *
Dr. John Stricklin Spratt - Navy
Jefferson Davis Stewart, Jr. - Navy *

John Sackett Speed - Navy *
Edward Pendleton Strater - Marine Corps *
Llewellyn Powell Spears III, Reserve Officers Training Corps
Captain Medical Corps John Stricklin Spratt - Navy
Lieutenant Commander Lee Duncan Stokes - Navy *

Dr. Frank Pierce Strickler, Jr. Army Medical Corps *
Major Bowmer Preston Thomas, M.D. - Army Medical Corps
Major Charles Preston Thomas - Army *
Robert Berry Trabue - Navy
Charles William Elsey Tucker - Coast Guard *

Colonel Elon Bramble Tucker - Army *, Korea, Vietnam
Thomas Speed Tuley, Jr. - Air Force *
Captain Gerald Gettys Tyrrell - Army Vietnam
William Thompson Tyrrell - Army Vietnam
Lieutenant Colonel George Irvin Uhde, M.D. - Army Medical Corps *

Lieutenant Robert Thorne Vail - Navy
Robert Thorne Vail, Jr. - Navy
William Camp Vail - Army Vietnam
Colonel Ledereich Stuart Vance - Air Force WW I & *
Charles Lyman Vogt - Navy *

First Lieutenant Ernest Brown Walker, Jr. - Army *
Lieutenant Commander John Hardin Ward III - Navy *
Commander Richard Bernard Wathen - Navy *
Captain Robert McDowell Willett - Marine Corps
Dr. Hugh Cartledge Williams - Army Medical Corps * & Korea

The commemoration in this and the preceding pages is an amplification of the list of members who participated in World War II provided by Colonel Laban Phelps Jackson which he read at the end of his address to this Society's Winter Court and Banquet on December 2, 1993. In that address he described, based on his personal observation, three of the greatest Army Commanders in World War II: Generals Patton, Clark, and Truscott. Colonel Jackson has the remarkable distinction of having served in combat in turn for each of these three as their Headquarters Commander, in the course of which Patton seized Morroco, Clark seized Rome, and Truscott secured the surrender of the German army on his Fifth Army front in Northern Italy.

NOTE: On information furnished by Major Neville Blakemore who served on the staff of General Arnold, head of the Air Force in Washington during World War II: the branch of the American Armed Forces now known as the Air Force adopted that name and status on July 26, 1947. Up until May 1, 1942, it bore the name Army Air Corps. From May 1, 1942, to July 26, 1947, it was Army Air Force. Wherever "Air Force" appears in the above list it is to be understood that the historically correct branch name for any particular time depends upon the date.

CHARTER

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY

New York, December 20, 1895.

To MESSRS THOMAS PAGE GRANT, ALEXANDER MACOMB WETHERILL, DAVID MAY JONES, WILLIAM LAFON HALSEY, BENJAMIN LaBREE, JOHN FRANKLIN LEWIS, CHARLES JULIAN CLARKE GRANT, CARY HARRISON BACON, AND CHARLES HENRY TODD.

Gentlemen - I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the General Council of this Society, held at the office of the New York Society, December 19th, your petition to organize the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Kentucky, in accordance with the provisions of the General Constitution, was granted.

I am, sirs, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HOWLAND PELL,

Secretary General.

Attest:

FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER,

Governor General.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

OFFICERS AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL 1995

OFFICERS
(Elected December 1, 1994 for one year terms.)

GOVERNOR	Lewis Jefferson Gorin, Jr.
DEPUTY GOVERNOR	Robert Helm Dobbins
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR	Wilbur Scott Ball, Jr.
SECRETARY	Downey Milliken Gray III
TREASURER	William Thompson Tyrrell
REGISTRAR	James Robert Bentley
CHAPLAIN	The Rev. Harry Sheppard Musson, Jr.
HISTORIAN	George Richard Day
SURGEON	Dr. Vernon Edward Masters
CAPTAIN OF THE COLOR GUARD	Col. Kenneth Frank Herrington III

DEPUTY GOVERNOR GENERAL — Peyton Harrison Hoge III
(Three year term expiring 1995.)

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL

TERMS EXPIRING 1995

William Lewis Brown
Harry Weissinger Castleman
James Pryor Hancock
Marshall Burwell Hardy, Jr.
Robert McLean Nash
Samuel Tilford Payne, Jr.

TERMS EXPIRING 1996

Edward Sloane Graff III
Downey Milliken Gray, Jr.
Robert Robinson Gray
The Honorable Thomas Kennedy Helm, Jr.
Benjamin Hume Morris
Ernest Brown Walker, Jr.

TERMS EXPIRING 1997

Fletcher Leigh Elmore, Jr.
Preston Pope Joyes, Jr.
Douglas Howard McKellar
John Sackett Speed
Lee Duncan Stokes
John Hardin Ward III

Officers of the Society of Colonial Wars
In the Commonwealth of Kentucky
1951-1995

Governors

Willard Rouse Jillson	(1950) - 1953
Preston Pope Joyes	1952-1955
Garland Pollard Cox	1955-1957
Walter Newman Haldeman	1957-1959
William Bartley Pirtle	1959-1961
Nelson Helm	1961-1963
Preston Pope Joyes, Jr.	1963-1964
Robinson Swearingen Brown, Jr.	1964-1965
John Sackett Speed	1965-1966
Phillip Barbour Newman, Jr.	1966-1968
Richard Cowling Peter	1968-1970
Thomas Jeremiah Beam	1971-1973
Joseph Alexander Stewart	1973-1979
Garland Pollard Cox	1974-1975
Thomas Kennedy Helm, Jr.	1975-1978
Samuel Tilford Payne, Jr.	1978-1981
Peyton Harrison Hoge III	1981-1984
Samuel Tilford Payne, Jr.	1984-1989
Douglas Howard McKellar	1989-1991
Lewis Jefferson Gorin, Jr.	1992-1995

Deputy Governors

Preston Pope Joyes	1951-1952
Garland Pollard Cox	1953-1954
Thomas J Wood	1955-1956
Nelson Helm	1957-1960
Preston Pope Joyes, Jr.	1961-1962
Robinson Swearingen Brown, Jr.	1963-1965
John Sackett Speed	1964
Phillip Barbour Newman, Jr.	1965
Richard Cowling Peter	1966-1967
Hubbard George Buckner	1967
Alexander Jones Cheek, Jr.	1968
Thomas Kennedy Helm, Jr.	1974
Joseph Anthony Dishman	1978-1986
Douglas Howard McKellar	1987-1988
Philip Pendleton Ardery	1989-1990
Lewis Jefferson Gorin, Jr.	1991
Robert Helm Dobbins	1992-1995

Lieutenant Governors

Garland Pollard Cox	1951
Thomas J Wood	1952-1953

Lieutenant Governors (Continued)

Walter Newman Haldeman	1954-1956
George K. Graves	1957-1958
Preston Pope Joyes, Jr.	1959-1960
Robinson Swearingen Brown, Jr.	1961-1962
John Sackett Speed	1963-1964
George Danforth Gorin	1965
Richard Cowling Peter	1966
Hubbard George Buckner	1967
Alexander Jones Cheek, Jr.	1968
Garland Pollard Cox	1970-1973
William McClintock Reid, Jr.	1974-1975
Asa Warren Fuller, Jr.	1976-1977
William Anderson Chenault	1978-1983
Frank Pierce Strickler III	1964-1988
Wilbur Scott Ball, Jr.	1989-1995

Secretaries

Richard Harrison Hill	1951-1970
Ernest Brown Walker, Jr.	1971-1986
Downey Milliken Gray III	1987-1995

Treasurers

Robinson Swearingen Brown, Sr.	(1950)-1952
Asa Warren Fuller	1953-1958
Anderson Chenault Dearing, Jr.	1959-1963 *
John Neville Blakemore	1963-1969
Gerald Gettys Tyrrell	1970-1989
William Thompson Tyrrell	1990-1995

Assistant Treasurers

Asa Warren Fuller	1952

Registrars

Paul Stewart Harris	1951-1960
Thomas Kennedy Helm, Jr.	1961-1968
Benjamin Hume Morris	1969-1977
James Robert Bentley	1978-1995

Historians

Joseph Adger Stewart	1951
Willard Rouse Jillson	1952 -
Charles H. R. Lyon	1968-1986
Robert Reynolds Logan	1987-1988
George Richard Day	1989-1995

Surgeons

Frank Pierce Strickler, M.D.	(1950)-1974
John Throckmorton Bate II, M.D.	1976-1988
Robert Sherley Howell, M.D.	1989-1994
Vernon Edward Masters, M.D.	1995

Chaplains

The Rev. Charles Ewell Craik, Jr.	(1947)-1967 *
Ernest Brown Walker, Jr.	1968-1969
Richard Harrison Hill	1970-1973 *
The Rev. Harry Sheppard Musson, Jr.	1987-1995

Captain of the Color Guard

Kenneth Frank Herrington III	1989-1995

Deputy Governors General

Joseph Alexander Stewart	(1948)-1977
Thomas Kennedy Helm, Jr.	1978-1986
Peyton Harrison Hogue III	1987-1995

OFFICERS

OF THE

GENERAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS

Elected for a three year term at the Thirty-third General Assembly
New Orleans, Louisiana, June 3-6, 1993
Yearbook, General Society of Colonial Wars, August 24, 1994

Governor General	The Hon. Russell Cecil Scott
Vice Governor General	Dr. Halcott Mebane Turner
Lieutenant Governor General	Arthur Kent Howell, Jr., Esquire
Secretary General	Howard Kemp Soper, Esquire
Treasurer General	Thomas Clifton Etter, Jr., Esquire
Registrar General	Percy Hamilton Goodsell, Jr., Esquire
Historian General	John de Navarre Macomb, Jr., Esquire
Chaplain General	The Rev. Robert Girard Carroon
Surgeon General	Harry Heriot Kerrison, M.D.
Chancellor General	Paul Whitcomb Williams, Esquire
Dept. Secretrary General	Pickett Magruder Greig, Esquire
Dept. Treasurer General	Robert Vincent Martin III, Esquire
Dept. Registrar General	Timothy Field Beard, Esquire
Dept. Historian General	Thomas Francis Bresnehen,Jr.,Lt. Col. USAF Ret.
Dept. Chancellor General	Lewis Castleman Strudwick, Esquire

HONORARY GOVERNORS GENERAL

The Hon. Asa E. Philips, Jr., 1969-1972
The Hon. Robert Vincent Martin, Jr., 1981-1984
The Hon. Edward Holloway, Jr., 1984-1987
The Hon. Gustave Adolph Heckscher, II, 1987-1990
The Hon. T. Kennedy Helm, Jr., 1990-1993

LIFE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL

Lt. Col. Donald Macy Littell, Jr.
Captain Elmo Caruthers, Jr., USNR (Retired)
Royall Eubank Cabell, Jr., Esquire
John Frederick Dorman III, Esquire
William Denmead Groff, Jr., Esquire
Henry Haskins Ferrell, Jr., M.D.
Edward Magruder Passano, Esquire
Andrew Jackson Young III, Esquire
Lawson Ewing Whitesides, Esquire
James Philip Bradford, Esquire

DEPUTY GOVERNORS GENERAL

Alabama	Capt. Thomas Stanley Sims, USNR (Retired)
California	William Julian Taylor, Jr., Esquire
Connecticut	Timothy Field Beard
Delaware	Willis Fleming Harrington, Jr., Esquire
Dist. of Columbia	Joseph Wright Stanley, Col. USA, Retired
Florida	Edward Augustus Gillespie, Esquire
Georgia	Lorton Stoy Livingston, Esquire
Illinois	Philip Newton Jones, M.D.
Indiana	Hugh B. Lee, Jr., Esquire
Kentucky	Peyton Harrison Hoge III, Esquire
Louisiana	John Dart, Jr., Esquire
Maine	Alexander Hamilton, Esquire
Maryland	Carlyle Barton, Jr., Esquire
Massachusetts	Franklin Wyman, Jr., Esquire
Michigan	Col. Howard Raymond Trenkle, Jr.
Mississippi	Singleton L. Johnson, Jr., Esquire
Missouri	Allan A. Gilbert, Esquire
New Hampshire	Dean Stanwood Mattice, Esquire
New Jersey	Louis Sanford Rice II
New York	Henry Darlington, Jr.
North Carolina	William A. Smith, Jr.
Ohio	Richard Sill Crane, Esquire
Pennsylvania	Alvan Markle III, Esquire
Rhode Island	Pickett Magruder Greig, Esquire
South Carolina	Charles Edwin Menefee, Jr., Esquire
Tennessee	James W. Hofstead
Texas	Clovis Hunter Brakebill, Esquire
Vermont	Richard W. Amidon, M.D.
Virginia	Cannon Hobson Goddin, Esquire
Wisconsin	Thomas Pelham Curtis, Esquire

HISTORY

The General Society of Colonial Wars was organized on May 9 and 10th, 1893, in the Governor's Room, City Hall, New York, by delegates from five states and the District of Columbia. A Constitution was adopted on May 10, 1893, subject to the approval of a majority of the delegates present at an adjourned meeting of the General Assembly, and the General Officers were then elected. An adjourned meeting of the General Assembly was held at the Hotel New Netherlands, New York, on December 19, 1893, and the Constitution unanimously adopted. The final session of the First General Assembly was held in Congress Hall, Philadelphia, May 7 and 8, 1896. Since this time the General Assembly has met in various localities throughout the country. The latest General Assembly was convened to meet in 1995 in Newport, Rhode Island. The Kentucky Society has been host to the General Society meetings in Louisville in 1908, 1949, and 1988.

The Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Kentucky was chartered by the General Society on December 19, 1895. Charter members were Dr. Thomas Page Grant, Captain Alexander Macomb Wetherill, Mr. David May Jones, Mr. William Lafon Halsey, Colonel Benjamin LaBree, Mr. John Franklin Lewis, Mr. Charles Julian Clarke Grant, Mr. Cary Harrison Bacon, and Dr. Charles Henry Todd. On December 23, 1895, the members met at the residence of Dr. Thomas Page Grant, the first Governor, formed an organization, adopted a Constitution, and elected part of the officers, and after a social session, adjourned to hold a Court on January 8, 1896. The time for holding the annual Court was fixed for May 13, the anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown, Virginia. At this final session of the first Court the remainder of the officers were elected.

The Kentucky Society has issued two registers and one "Addenda and Errata." The first of these was called a "Year Book" which was issued in 1917. The "Addenda and Errata" to this 1917 volume was included in 1922 in a reissue of the 1917 'Year Book." The second, called a "Register" was issued in 1951. In addition the Society published a booklet (not hard bound) consisting of 38 pages entitled "Indian Captivities of the Early West", written and copyrighted by its member and former Governor, Dr. Willard Rouse Jillson, which included as an addendum the Officers, Members of the Council, and Active Membership in December, 1953, and a list of four Life Members of the council: J. Adger Stewart, Alex Galt Robinson, Credo Fitch Harris, and Alexander Mackensie Watson.

In the late Twentieth Century it has been customary for the Kentucky Society to hold a combined Court and Banquet twice a year, in June and in December.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

ARTICLE I

Name of the Society

This Society shall be known by the name of the "Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Kentucky." It recognizes the authority of the "General Society of Colonial Wars", and all its proceedings shall be subject to the Articles of Incorporation, Bylaws and regulations of said General Society.

ARTICLE II

Objects of the Society

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS is instituted to perpetuate the memory of the events of American Colonial history, and the men who, in military and naval service, and in civil positions of trust and responsibility, by their acts or counsel, assisted in the establishment, defense, and preservation of the American Colonies, and were in truth the founders of the Nation. To this end it seeks to collect and preserve manuscripts, rolls, relics and records; to provide suitable commemorations or memorials of events in Colonial history, and to inspire in its members the fraternal and patrotic spirit of their forefathers, and in the community respect and reverence for those whose public services made our freedom and unity possible.

ARTICLE III

Membership

ANY MALE PERSON above the age of eighteen years, of good moral character and reputation in the community, shall be eligible for membership in this Society, provided that he is lineally descended in either male or female line from an ancestor

(1) Who served as a military of naval officer, or as a soldier, sailor or marine, or as a privateersman under authority of any of the Colonies which afterwards formed the United States; or in the forces of Great Britain which participated with those of the said colonies in any wars in which the said colonies were engaged, or in which they enrolled men during the period from the settlement of Jamestown, May 13, 1607, to the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775; or

(2) Who held office in any of the Colonies between the dates above mentioned, as

(a) Director General, Vice Director General, or member of the Council, or legislative body, in the Colony of New Netherland;

(b) Governor, Lieutenant or Deputy Governor, Lord Proprietor, member of the King's or Governor's Council, or of the legislative body, in the Colony of New York, the Jerseys, Virginia, Pennsylvania, or Deleware:

(c) Lord Proprietor, Governor, Deputy Governor, or member of the Council, or of the legislative body, in Maryland, the Carolinas, or Georgia;

(d) Governor, Deputy Governor, Governor's Assistant, or Commissioner to the United Colonies of New England, or member of the Council, body of Assistants, or legislative body in any of the New England Colonies;

(e) a Justice, Judge, Justice of the Peace, or other judicial officer.

ARTICLE IV

Officers, Gentlemen of the Council, and Committees

(1) THE OFFICERS of the Society shall be a Governor, a Deputy Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, a Deputy Governor General, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Registrar, an Historian, a Chaplain and a Surgeon, all of whom shall be elected annually at the General Court, and they shall be ex-officio members of the Council.

(2) There shall be in addition to the officers, eighteen Gentlemen of the Council, who shall serve for three years each. They shall be divided into three classes of six each. The terms of one class of six shall expire at each General Court.

(3) The Officers above named, with the eighteen Gentlemen of the Council of this Society, shall have the direction, control and management of the funds, property, estate and business of the Society, and shall fill any vacancies that may occur in any of its officers until the next General Court of the Society.

(4) The Officers above named, together with six Gentleman of the Council (to serve for three years) shall be elected at the General Court. A plurality vote shall elect, and the said officers and Gentlemen of the Council shall hold their several positions for the terms prescribed in this Constitution, or until their successors shall have been elected.

(5) A quorum of the Council shall consist of eight members, and all actions of the Council shall be by majority of those present, unless a greater vote is required by this Constitution or the Bylaws for specific actions.

(6) Standing Committees shall be established in the Bylaws, and there shall be such further committees, standing or ad hoc, as may be appointed from time to time by the Governor or the Council. The chairman and members of all committees shall be appointed by the Governor.

ARTICLE V

Delegates to the General Assembly

At the General Court, there shall be appointed by the Governor, five delegates to the General Assembly, and five alternates to the same. Any vacancies in their number shall be filled as directed for other officers. The Governor, if able to attend such meetings, shall automatically be among the five delegates.

ARTICLE VI

Election of Members

(1) MEMBERSHIP is by invitation only. An invitation shall be given by the Council, who shall vote on each name by ballot, one adverse vote in five to cause rejection of the candidate. The procedure for nomination and election shall be established in the Bylaws.

(2) Every member shall declare upon honor that he will use his best efforts to promote the purposes of the Society, and will observe the Constitution and Bylaws of the same; and shall sign a declaration that he will support the Constitution of the United States.

ARTICLE VII

Purposes

AT EVERY MEETING of the Council, the purposes and general welfare of the Society shall be considered, and measures taken to promote and secure them. No party political question of the day or existing controversial religious subject shall be discussed or considered at any meeting of the Society.

ARTICLE VIII

Commemorations

THE SOCIETY shall celebrate yearly some martial event in Colonial history as a festival day, and its members shall dine together at least once a year.

ARTICLE IX

Insignia, Diploma, Seal and Flag

THE INSIGNIA shall be set forth in the Bylaws, but in any event the Insignia and Diploma shall conform to those of the General Society.

Flag

The flag of this Society shall consist of the red cross of St George on a white field, bearing in the center the seal of the Society in Kentucky.

Seal

The Seal of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Kentucky shall bear the following arms:

Per Chevron, first, Argent, a cross gules between four escutcheons each regally crowned, proper, the first and fourth escutcheons quarterly England and France, the second escutcheon Scotland, the third escutcheon Ireland, being the arms of Virginia; second, argent, two friends embracing each other, proper, being the arms of Kentucky; third, or, an Indian's head, proper, emblamatic of the wars our ancestors fought with the Indians. The whole surmounted of the Royal Crown and inclosed within a garter bearing the legend, "Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Kentucky."

ARTICLE X

Alterations and Amendments

ALTERATIONS OR AMENDMENTS of this Constitution may be adopted at any meeting or Court of the Society, provided that the Secretary shall have given all members in good standing notice that an amendment or amendments will be presented at such meeting, and the general purpose thereof.

BYLAWS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

ARTICLE 1

COMMITTEES

(1) There shall be appointed by the Governor, a Membership Committee, the composition of which shall be known only to the Governor and the members of the Committee.

(2) There shall be such other standing ad hoc committees as shall be established from time to time by the Governor.

ARTICLE II

VACANCIES AND TERMS OF OFFICE

Whenever an Officer of this Society shall die, resign, neglect to serve, or be unable to perform his duties by reason of absence, sickness, or other cause, and whenever an office shall be vacant which the Society shall not have filled by an election, the Council shall have power to appoint a member to such office pro tempore, who shall act in such capacity until the Society shall elect a member to the vacant office, or until the inability due to said cause shall cease; provided, however, that the office of Governor shall not be filled by the Council when there shall be a Deputy or Lieutenant Governor to enter on these duties. The Council may supply vacancies among its members under the same conditions, and should any member of the Council, other than an Officer, be absent from three consecutive meetings of the Council, without sufficient excuse, his place may be declared vacant by the Council, and filled by appointment until the election of a successor. Subject to these provisions, all Officers and Gentlemen of the Council shall, from the time of election, continue in their respective offices until the next General Court, or until their successors are chosen.

ARTICLE III

(1) The GOVERNOR, or in his absence the Deputy Governor or lieutenant Governor, or Chairman pro tem, shall preside at all Courts of the Society, and shall

exercise the duties of a presiding officer, under parliamentary rules, subject to an appeal to the Society. The Governor shall be a member ex-officio of all Committees. He shall have the power to convene the Council or the Society at his discretion and must do so upon the written request of five members of the Society, or upon like request of three members of the Council.

(2) The DEPUTY GOVERNOR shall perform the duties of the Governor in case of death, absence from the country, or inability of the Governor to act, and shall assist the Governor in the performance of his duties.

(3) The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR shall assist the Governor in the performance of his duties, and in case of absence, death, or disability of both Governor and Deputy Governor, shall perform the duties of the Governor.

(4) The DEPUTY GOVERNOR GENERAL shall be an officer of the General Society, and shall represent this Society, to the extent appropriate and not exercised by others, in its relations to the General Society. In the event the Deputy Governor General is unable to attend a meeting of the General Council of the General Society, or a General Assembly, the Governor may appoint a proxy for the Deputy Governor General for the purpose of such meeting or Assembly.

(5) The SECRETARY shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and keep a record thereof. He shall perform such other duties as the Society or his office shall require. He shall have charge of the Seal, certificate of incorporation (if any), Constitution, Bylaws, minutes, historical and other documents and records of the Society other than those required to be deposited with the Registrar, and shall affix the Seal to all properly authenticated certificates of membership, and transmit the same to the members to whom they are issued. He shall notify the Registar of all admissions to membership. He shall certify all acts of the Society, and, when required, authenticate them under seal. He shall have charge of the printing and of publications issued by the Society. He shall give due notice of the time and place of the holding of all Courts of the Society and meetings of the Council. He must call a meeting of the Council on the written request of three members thereof, and of the Society on the written request of five members of the same. He shall keep fair and accurate records of all the proceedings and orders of the Society and the Council, and shall give notice to each Officer or member who may be affected by them, of all votes, resolutions and proceedings of the Society or Council. At the General Court, or more often, he shall read the names of those members whose resignations have been accepted or who have been expelled for cause. In his absence from any meeting, a Secretary pro tem may be designated by the presiding Officer.

(6) The TREASURER shall collect and keep the funds and securities of the Society. They shall be deposited in a bank in the city of residence of the Treasurer, to the credit of the "Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Kentucky", and such funds shall be drawn thence on the order of the Treasurer for the purposes of the Society only. Out of these funds he shall pay such sums only as may be ordered by the Society or the Council, or as his office may require. He shall keep a true account of his receipts and payments, and at each General Court render the same to the Society.

For the faithful performance of his duties, he may be required to give such security as the Society may deem proper.

(7) The REGISTRAR shall receive and file all the proofs upon which membership or supplmental ancestral record has been granted, with a list of all diplomas countersigned by him, and all documents which the Society may obtain, and he, under the direction of the Council, shall make copies of such papers as the owners may not be willing to leave in the keeping of the Society.

(8) The HISTORIAN shall keep a detailed record of all historical and commemorative celebrations of the Society, and, in conjunction with the Secretary, shall edit and prepare for publication such historical addresses, papers and other documents as the Council may see fit to publish. He shall also prepare a necrological list for each year, with or without biographies of the deceased members, which he shall report at the last General Court of the Society each year.

(9) The CHAPLAIN shall be an ordained minister of the Christian church (if a member of the Society is so ordained), and it shall be his duty to officiate when called upon by the proper Officer.

(1) The SURGEON shall be a practicing physician.

ARTICLE IV

COURTS

(1) The GENERAL COURTS of the Society shall be held in December, at such time and place as may be agreed on by the Council, and not less than ten days written notice thereof shall be mailed to the members in good standing.

(2) SPECIAL COURTS may be called by the Governor at such times as in his opinion the interest of the Society may demand, and must be called by the Secretary at the request of five members. All notices of meetings of Special Courts shall be mailed at least five days before the date of the meeting.

(3) Ten members of the Society shall constitute a quorum at any Court, provided that every member shall have been notified as required by these Bylaws; and when a quorum is once present at any Court, it cannot be broken by withdrawal of any member or members.

ARTICLE V

THE COUNCIL

The COUNCIL shall meet as often as required at the call of the Governor, or at the call of the Secretary, or at the request of three of its members. Eight members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and when a quorum is present at the opening of a meeting, it shall not be broken by the withdrawal of any member or members. It shall perform the duties prescribed by the Constitution of the Society and these Bylaws, shall have general control and management of the affairs and funds of the Society, and shall cause a report of its proceedings to be made annually to the Society. The Council may for cause suspend any Officer, and its action must be reported to the Society for approval or the reverse within thirty days.

ARTICLE VI

ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP

(1) NOMINATIONS for membership may be made by any member in good standing, and must be seconded by a member in good standing. Such nominations and seconds shall be in writing, and mailed or delivered to the Secretary.

(2) The SECRETARY shall deliver all nominations to the Governor, who shall promptly refer them to the MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE. The Committee shall review the qualifications of each nominee (other than his line of descent), and shall report its recommendations with regard to the extension of an invitation to membership to the Governor. The Governor shall advise the Council of the recommendations of the Membership Committee, and the Council shall, at a duly called meeting, vote, in accordance with the constituion of the Society and by secret ballot, whether to extend an invitation to membership. Upon an affirmative vote of the council (one adverse vote in five to cause rejection), the Secretary shall promptly advise the Registrar of the name and address of each person invited to membership, and the Registrar shall extend a written invitation to membership on behalf of the Society, with which he shall enclose a form for accepting or declining the invitation, and information regarding current charges for membership in the Society. If the acceptance form is not returned within sixty days, the invitation shall be deemed to have been declined, and the Registrar shall so report to the Council.

(3) Upon RECEIPT of acceptance of the invitation to membership, the Registrar shall furnish application papers in the form prescribed by the General Society to the invitee, and upon their return shall review the same for apparent conformity to the requirements of the General Society, and if they appear to conform and bear all necessary signatures, shall forward them to the Registrar general. When the application has been approved by the Registrar General, and all charges due the Society have been paid, the nominee shall become a member in good standing and shall be assigned a Kentucky Society membership number by the Registrar, he shall be notified of his membership by the Registrar.

(4) IF ANY NOMINEE shall fail to file proper application papers within one year from receipt of invitation to membership, the Registrar shall advise the nominee that unless such papers are filed within six additional months, the nominee shall be considered as having declined membership. The Registrar shall advise the Council, at any meeting held during such six month period, of the names of nominees who have been so notified. If application papers have been received by the end of the six months period, the invitation to membership shall automatically stand rescinded, unless the Council shall, for good cause shown, extend the period for filing application papers.

(5) A member may, on his written request, be given a letter of demit to another State Society. The Registrar shall attach the written request of the member to his application papers for preservation, and shall notify the Registrar General of the action taken by the member.

(6) A member of another State Society may be elected to membership in this Society by vote of the Council in accordance with the Constitution, but only after attending at least one Court of this Society. Such person shall not be required to proceed as required of nominees who are not members of other State Societies.

ARTICLE VII

ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS

IT SHALL BE THE DUTY OF EVERY MEMBER to inform the Secretary, in writing, of his place of residence, and any change thereof, and of his post office address. Service of any notice under the Constitution or Bylaws on any member, mailed to his last post office address, shall be sufficient service.

ARTICLE VIII

DISQUALIFICATION AND SUSPENSION

NO PERSON who may be enrolled as a member of this Society shall be permitted to continue in membership when his proofs of descent or eligibility shall be found to be defective. The Council, after ninety days notice to such person to substantiate his claim, and upon his failure to do so satisfactorily, may require the Secretary to erase his name from the membership list. The said person shall have a right to appeal to the Society at its next Court or General Court. If the said appeal be sustained by a two-thirds vote of the members present at such Court, the said person's name shall be restored to the membership list.

Any member, for conduct inconsistent with the character of a gentleman and man of honor, or for serious disloyalty to the Society, or for other grave abuse, may be suspended or expelled from the Society. The Council, after hearing such charges and giving him an opportunity to reply to them, may act by a two-thirds vote, and its action shall be final.

ARTICLE IX

INSIGNIA

(1) The INSIGNIA of the Society shall consist of a badge pendant by a gold crown and ring from a watered silk ribbon one inch and a half wide, of red, bordered with white and edged in red. THE BADGE shall be in the form adopted and furnished by the General Society.

The insignia may be worn by the members on all occasions when they assemble, for a stated purpose or celebration, and may be worn on any occasion of ceremony. It shall be worn conspicuously on the left breast. Members who are or have been officers of a State Society, including Gentlemen of the Council, may wear the badge suspended from a regulation ribbon around the neck, the badge being suspended just below the bow tie. Members who are or have been officers of the General Society may wear a sash (ribbon) of the Society's colors, three and one-half inches in width, with the badge pendant at the intersection of its end over the hip. The insignia shall be worn only in accordance with regulations adopted by the General Society or General Council from time to time.

(2) A ROSETTE or button of the size now in use, or of miniature size, red and white, may be worn on occasions OTHER THAN FORMAL in the upper buttonhole of the left lapel of the coat, provided it shall not be worn with other insignia of the Society.

(3) The distinctive emblem and designation of Office for the Governor shall be a star the size and pattern adopted by the General Society, having a diameter of three inches.

This star may be worn only during his tenure of Office by the Governor. It shall be worn on the left side of the coat immediately above the waistline, and only on formal occasions with evening full dress, tuxedo or dinner jacket. With the star shall be worn the insignia of the Society to which he is personally entitled under the regulations of the General Society; provided that the star shall never be worn with the sash (broad ribbon).

The Star shall be and at all times remain the property of this Society.

(4) The distinctive emblem and designtion of a former Governor of this Society shall be a Star of the same pattern as, but only two-thirds the size of, the Star worn by the Governor during his tenure, except that the Star shall have superimposed

horizontally across the upper part thereof a narrow band bearing the word "Kentucky." The past Governor's Star shall be worn under the same conditions as the Governor's Star.

(5) THE DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP shall be in the form prescribed by the General Society.

ARTICLE X

FEES AND DUES

(1) THE INITIATION FEE, ANNUAL DUES, AND LIFE MEMBERSHIP FEE, and charges for the registration of the original or supplemental lines of descent, shall be established by the Council from time to time, giving due regard to the charges or fees payable to the General Society.

(2) The Council shall have the power to drop from the roll the name of any member of the Society who shall be at least two years in arrears and shall fail on proper notice to pay the same within sixty days, and on being dropped his membership shall cease; but he may be restored to membership at any time by the Council upon his written application and the payment of all such arrears.

ARTICLE XI

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Call meeting to order.
Reading of minutes of last meeting.
Approving same.
Report of Officers.
Report of Committees.
Unfinished Business.
New Business.
Reporting of applications for membership.
Nominations for membership.
Election of officers at General Court.
Adjournment.

ARTICLE XII

AMENDMENTS

These Bylaws may be amended at any time, and from time to time, by the affirmative vote of those in attendance at any meeting of the Council at which a quorum is present.

LIST OF ALL KENTUCKY NUMBERS ASSIGNED SINCE THE SOCIETY WAS CHARTERED

The last number in the 1951 Register was 203. An "*" refers to numbers below 204 assigned members listed in the 1995 ROLL OF MEMBERS beginning on page 29.

1 Thomas Page Grant
2 Capt. Alexander Macomb Wetherill
3 David May Jones
4 William Lafon Halsey
5 Benjamin Labree
6 John Franklin Lewis
7 Charles Julian Clark Grant
8 Cary Harrison Bacon
9 Charles Henry Todd
10 Anderson Chenault Quisenberry
11 Paul Jones
12 Daniel Linn Gooch
13 Charles Henry Gere
14 Matthew Love Akers
15 Howard Steel Rodgers
16 Henry McDowell
17 Frank Gilbert Kneeland
18 Paul Caine
19 Robert Sylvester Tracy
20 Darius Landen Moffett
21 Edmund Tryon Halsey
22a Edward Campbell McDowell, Jr.
22b George Twyman Wood
23 George Trotter Tyler
24 George D. Todd
25 Peyton Harrison Hoge
26 Not assigned.
27 Not assigned.
28 Alban Oliver Goshorn
29 Leonard Bacon
30 Charles Bonnycastle Robinson
31 John Calvin Lewis
32 George Griffith Fetter
33 Alvah LaMar Terry
34 Hervey McDowell
35 Samuel Hanson Stone
36 John Barret Hundley
37 Joseph Adger Stewart
38 Sydney Atmore Caine
39 Samuel Milton Cutler
40. Lewis Halsey
41 George Hall Wilson
42 Bailey Tyler Clark
43 John Delaware Otter
44 John Bond Atkinson
45 Rogers Morris Smith
46 George Lee Burton
47 George Lawton Pope
48 James M. Marshall
49 The Rt Rev Lewis William Burton
50 Rogers Clark Ballard Thruston
51 Samuel Thruston Ballard
52 Charles Thruston Ballard
53 Robert Wortham Otter
54 Morris Burke Belknap
55 John I. Jacob
56 Donald Robertson Jacob
57 James White Bruce
58 Charles Bonnycastle Robinson, Jr.
59 Edward Hobson Clarke, Jr.
60 Arthur Lee Robinson
61 Credo Fitch Harris
62 Gilmer Speed Adams
63 Francis McKelden Gettys
64 Joseph King Stewart
65 Arthur Peter
66 Alexander Galt Robinson
67 Edgar Erskine Hume, Jr.
68 David Cummins Morton
69 Avery Robinson
70 Ap Morgan Vance
71 Edmund Francis Trabue
72 John Williams Green

73 Lucas Brodhead
74 James Francis Buckner
75 Joshua Fry Speed
76 Marvin Harrison Lewis
77 John Buford Hendrick, Jr.
78 Samuel MacKay Wilson
79 Capt. Otto Holstein
80 John Harbison McLennan
81 John Buford Hendrick
82 Erskine Howard Courtenay
83 Maj Gen James Franklin Bell
84 Alexander Mackenzie Watson
85 Norborne Russel Gray
86 Coleman Rogers Gray
87 Curran Pope
88 William Overton Harris
89 George Twyman Wood, Jr.
90 Kelly Graham
91 Allen Rogers Carter
92 James Clark Courtenay
93 Nelson V. McMullan
94 Jefferson Davis Stewart
95 John Asa Clark
96 Gustave Breaux Ballard
97 Leonard Godfrey Strater
98 Henry Ball Hewett
99 William Marshall Bullitt
100 Gilbert Sedgwick Cowan

101 Peyton Harrison Hoge, Jr.
102 Hundley Sevier Bonnie
103 Robert Palen Bonnie
104 Robert McTyiere Robinson
105 Barret Montfort
106 E. H. Taylor, Jr.
107 J. Swigert Taylor
108 Edmund Haynes Taylor, Jr.
109 John Carter Stewart
110 Richard Veech Wood
111 Walter Newman Haldeman
112 Embry Lee Swearingen
113 Thomas Kennedy Helm
114 George Cary Tabb
115 Lewis Tyler Smyser
116 William Bailey Pirtle
117 Willard Rouse Jillson
118 Gustave A. Breaux
119 John Edward Tarrant
120 Joseph Alexander Stewart
121 Shelton Watkins
122 Samuel Poyntz Cochran
123 George K. Graves
124 George Keene Graves, Jr.
125 Robert Worth Bingham
126 George Barry Bingham
127 Richard Eugene Wathen
128 Richard Wathen Condon
129 Eugene DuBose Hill
130 William Morrison Patterson
131 John Bernard Wathen, Jr.
132 Edward Ford Spears
133 Stanley Forman Reed
134 John Anderson Reed
135 Ex Norton
136 Edward Pope McAdams
137 Nelson Helm
38 William Lee Lyons Brown
39 Thruston Ballard Morton
140* Whitefoord Russell Cole, Jr.
141 William Thompson Briggs
142 James W. Henning
143 Josep Adolphus McClain, Jr.
144 Charles Briggs Gettys
145* Asa Warren Fuller
146 Basil Duke Henning
147 Mason Preston Brown
148 Preston Pope Joyes
149 Harry Diedrich Baylor
150 Maj Gen Preston Brown
151 Preston Davie
152 John M. Scott
153 James Speed Pirtle
154* Francis Barbour Pirtle
155 Joseph Clark Graves
156 Walker Percy Badham
157 Thomas J. Wood
158 William Rogers Clay, Jr.
159 Joseph Bailey Brown
160 Floyd Welman Jefferson
161 Edward Pendleton Strater
162 Robinson Swearingen Brown, Sr.
163* Robinson Swearingen Brown, Jr.
164* Helm Bruce Price
165 Pendleton Beckley
166 Millard Cox
167* Garland Pollard Cox
168 Robert Philip Hare III
169 Campbell Scott
170* Lee Robinson Hill
171 Owsley Brown
172 George Garvin Brown II
173 Gustave Breaux Ballard, Jr.
174 Frank Fowler Davis
175 Charles Willis Allen, Jr.
176 David Fleming Beard
177* Lewis Jefferson Gorin, Jr.
178 The Rev Charles Ewell Craik, Jr.
179* Walter Stewart Roberts
180 Charles Ballard Breaux
181 Charles Rowland Peaslee Farnsley
182* George Carpenter Patterson
183 James Robinson Glazebrook
184 Paul Stewart Harris
185* Peyton Harrison Hoge III
186 Robert McLure Fairleigh
187* Brig Gen Bodley Booker, Jr.
188* John Frederick Dorman III
189 Jefferson Davis Stewart, Jr.
190 Henry Johnson Tilford
191 Eli Huston Brown III
192 Joshua Burgess Everett
193 Sterling S. Lanier, Jr.
194* John Alexander Roberts
195 Frank Pierce Strickler
196* George Keene Graves III
197 Theo Stephen White
198 Richard Harrison Hill
199 Cassius Marcellus Clay
200 Willard Rogers Jilson II
201* Frank Pierce Strickler III
202* Allen Rogers Carter Strickler
203* Joseph Clark Graves, Jr.
204 John Sackett Speed
205 John Byrd McFerran Clancy
206 Ledereich Stuart Vance
207 Eugene DuBose Hill, Jr.
208 C. Ballard Breaux, Jr.
209 Neville Steele Bullitt
210 Douglas Howard McKellar

211 Stewart Ogden
212 Charles William Elsey Tucker
213 Col. Elon Bramble Tucker
214 Dorsey W. Brown
215 Phillip Barbour Newman, Jr.
216 Alonson Bigelow Houghton II
217 William Robert Cory
218 Preston Pope Joyes, Jr.
219 Robert McLure Fairleigh III
220 Thomas Kennedy Helm, Jr.
221 James Baird Jacob
222 Joseph A. Engelhard
223 Phillip Barbour Newman III
224 Stephen Fitz-James Trabue III
225 William Karl Allen Ferguson
226 Philip Speed Crutcher, Jr.
227 Maj. John Wesley Rodman IV
228 Charles Herbert Randolph Lyon
229 Anderson Chenault Dearing, Jr.
230 Edwin Parsons Kelly
231 Walter Wright Rule
232 Ernest Brown Walker, Jr.
233 Lewis Jefferson Gorin
234 Richard Cowling Peter
235 Addison Dimmitt, Jr.
236 Robert Moorehead Carrier, Jr.
237 Thomas Jeremiah Beam
238 Judge Shackelford Miller, Jr.
239 Neville Miller
240 Dr. John Throckmorton Bate II
241 George Danforth Gorin
242 Hunt Chouteau Smith
243 John Neville Blakemore
244 Nathan Lord
245 Hubbard George Buckner, Jr.
246 Judge William Breckenridge Ardery
247 Alexander Jones Cheek, Jr.
248 Joseph Adger Stewart II
249 William Edgar Golderman
250 James Francis Miller
251 William Hamilton Kinnaird
252 Maj Gen Dillman Atkinson Rash
253 William McClintock Reid, Jr.
254 William Anderson Chenault
255 William Gast Lussky II
256 Robert Briggs McDowell
257 William Baldwin Ogden III
258 Minor Cary Peter III
259 Helm Bruce, Jr.
260 Walter Thomas Crutcher
261 Thomas Ira Ball
262 Arthur Peter III
263 Robert Fairleigh Lussky
264 George Benjamin Robertson
265 John Carter Ogden
266 John Loomis Dugan, Jr.
267 Martin Shallenberger Brown
268 Owsley Brown II
269 William Lee Lyons Brown, Jr.
270 Joseph Anthony Dishman
271 Benjamin Hume Morris
272 Clay Lyons Morton
273 Thruston Ballard Morton, Jr.
274 Hanford Smith
275 Gerald Gettys Tyrrell
276 George Nelson Helm, Jr.
277 James Robert Bentley
278 John Alexander Buckner
279 Asa Warren Fuller, Jr.
280 Bruce Haldeman II
281 James Williams Chandler
282 Samuel Tilford Payne, Jr.
283 Robert Thorne Vail
284 John Larue Helm IV
285 Owsley Brown Frazier
286 Crawford Hoyt Bleakley
287 Robert Gordon Bleakley
288 H. Hanford Smith, Jr.
289 Reed Embry Smith
290 Lawrence Lithgow Smith
291 James Edward Green
292 Thomas Oliver Helm
293 Frederick Addison Dishman
294 Ronald Wesley Brennan
295 John Henry Harralson, Jr.
296 James Frederick Bleakley
297 Cecil Embry Gray
298 Downey Milliken Gray, Jr.
299 William Thompson Tyrrell
300 James Pryor Hancock
301 Dr. Edsel Sherwood Reed
302 Robert Thorne Vail, Jr.
303 William Camp Vail
304 Burwell Keith Marshall III
305 Downey Milliken Gray III
306 George Grayson Harralson, Jr.
307 Thomas Hudgins Ball
308 Courtney Ward Ball
309 Dixon A. Barr
310 Charles Hunter Dishman III
311 Lee Duncan Stokes
312 Dr. Hugh Cartledge Williams
313 Marshall Polk Eldred
314 Reed Ammerman Martin
315 William Burford Davis
316 Bradley Leo Broecker
317 Ernest Neal Cory II
318 James Jackson Shannon, Jr.
319 Thomas Kennedy Helm III
320 Lowry Watkins, Jr.

321 Douglas Howard McKellar, Jr.
322 Jo McCown Ferguson
323 Col. James William Ewing
324 Alexander Farnsley IV
325 Douglass Charles Ellerbe Farnsley
326 George Richard Day
327 Edwin Logan Brown
328 John Colgan Norman
329 Peyton Randolph Helm
330 Hunt Chouteau Helm
331 Donald Andrew Clark
332 Frederic Howard Davis
333 Zach Clay Hume Logan
334 Joseph Hartwell Durham, Jr.
335 John Smith Herrick
336 James Houston Barr III
337 David Carline Smith
338 Shelby Hamilton McCord
339 Robert Reynolds Logan
340 John Boswell Sanderlin
341 Dr. Thomas Leslie Riley
342 Robert Marshall Shepherd
343 Ronald Reginald Van Stockum, Jr.
344 Laban Phelps Jackson
345 Charles Preston Thomas
346 Dr. Bowmer Preston Thomas
347 Robert Robinson Gray
348 Phillip Michael Mitchell
349 Benjamin Hume Morris II
350 Harry Robertson King, Jr.
351 Millard Cox III
352 Sam Rudy Ewing, Jr.
353 Robert Berry Trabue
354 Maj Gen Philip Pendleton Ardery
355 Robert Bruce Bass
356 Robert Helm Dobbins
357 The Rev. Harry Sheppard Musson, Jr.
358 John Hunt Stites III
359 Winthrop Allen Stites
360 Dr. George Irvin Uhde
361 James Stone Harriman
362 Kenneth Frank Herrington III
363 Edward Sloane Graff, Jr.
364 James Campbell Foster
365 Not assigned.
366 Wilbur Scott Ball, Jr.
367 Joseph Lawton King
368 Donald Leigh Armstrong
369 William Lewis Brown
370 Rodman Wister Moorhead, Jr.
371 Charles Hayden Edwards
372 Kent Masterson Brown
373 John Cox Booker
374 Dr. Robert Sherley Howell
375 William Barrow Floyd
376 Peyton Harrison Hoge IV
377 George Weissinger Smith Hoge
378 James Booth Kalmbach
379 Virgil Thomas Fryman, Jr.
380 Dr. William Claude Gist, Jr.
381 Harry Weissinger Castleman
382 Robert Clifford Jobson
383 John Harold Hardwick
384 Fletcher Leigh Elmore, Jr.
385 Robert McLean Nash
386 Marshall Burwell Hardy, Jr.
387 Ben Johnson Talbott, Jr.
388 Robert McDowell Willett
389 George Townsend Underhill, Jr.
390 George Washington Davidson, Jr.
391 Laban Phelps Jackson, Jr.
392 James Royden Peabody, Jr.
393 Reed Ammerman Martin, Jr.
394 William Pierce Hoagland
395 Dr. John Stricklin Spratt
396 William Oliver Brittain
397 David Anderson Gray
398 Dr. Vernon Edward Masters
399 William Heyburn II
400 Edward Sloane Graff III
401 Duane Franklin Cornell
402 John Hardin Ward III
403 John Carter Stewart Gray
404 William Robinson Beard
405 Thomas Speed Tuley, Jr.
406 Llewellyn Powell Spears III
407 Randolph Alexander Brown
408 Charles Sheppard Musson
409 Thomas Dade Luckett II
410 Charles Lyman Vogt
411 Gordon Attwood Snyder
412 Macon Mitchell Dalton
413 Joseph Stuart Mitchell III
414 Robert Willis Gerhart, Jr.
415 Richard Bernard Wathen
416 Ben Ray Brewer
417 David Leslie Riley
418 William Allen Buckaway, Jr.
419 Owsley Brown III
420 Jack Jones Early

Alphabetical List of Members Appearing in the 1951 Register with their Kentucky number

Gilmer Speed Adams	062	Erskine Howard Courtenay	082
Matthew Love Akers	014	James Clark Courtenay	092
Charles Willis Allen, Jr.	175	Gilbert Sedgwick Cowan	100
John Bond Atkinson	044	Garland Pollard Cox	167
Cary Harrison Bacon	008	Millard Cox	166
Leonard Bacon	029	The Rev Charles Ewell Craik, Jr.	178
Walker Percy Badham	156	Samuel Milton Cutler	039
Charles Thruston Ballard	052	Preston Davie	151
Gustave Breaux Ballard	096	Frank Fowler Davis	174
Gustave Breaux Ballard, Jr.	173	John Frederick Dorman III	188
Samuel Thruston Ballard	051	Joshua Burgess Everett	192
Harry Diedrich Baylor	149	Robert McLure Fairleigh	186
David Fleming Beard	176	Charles Rowland Peaslee Farnsley	181
Pendleton Beckley	165	George Griffith Fetter	032
Morris Burke Belknap	054	Asa Warren Fuller	145
Maj Gen James Franklin Bell	083	Charles Henry Gere	013
George Barry Bingham	126	Charles Briggs Gettys	144
Robert Worth Bingham	125	Francis McKelden Gettys	063
Hundley Sevier Bonnie	102	James Robinson Glazebrook	183
Robert Palen Bonnie	103	Daniel Linn Gooch	012
Brig Gen Bodley Booker, Jr.	187	Lewis Jefferson Gorin, Jr.	177
Charles Ballard Breaux	180	Alban Oliver Goshorn	028
Gustave A. Breaux	118	Kelly Graham	090
William Thompson Briggs	141	Charles Julian Clark Grant	007
Lucas Brodhead	073	Thomas Page Grant	001
Eli Huston Brown III	191	George K. Graves	123
George Garvin Brown II	172	George Keene Graves, Jr.	124
Joseph Bailey Brown	159	George Keene Graves III	196
Mason Preston Brown	147	Joseph Clark Graves	155
Owsley Brown	171	Joseph Clark Graves, Jr.	203
Maj Gen Preston Brown	150	Coleman Rogers Gray	086
Robinson Swearingen Brown Sr.	162	Norborne Russel Gray	085
Robinson Swearingen Brown, Jr.	163	John Williams Green	072
William Lee Lyons Brown	138	Walter Newman Haldeman	111
James White Bruce	057	Edmund Tryon Halsey	021
James Francis Buckner	074	Lewis Halsey	040
William Marshall Bullitt	099	William Lafon Halsey	004
George Lee Burton	046	Robert Philip Hare III	168
The Rt Rev Lewis Wm. Burton	049	Credo Fitch Harris	061
Paul Caine	018	Paul Stewart Harris	184
Sydney Atmore Caine	038	William Overton Harris	088
Allen Rogers Carter	091	Nelson Helm	137
Bailey Tyler Clark	042	Thomas Kennedy Helm	113
John Asa Clark	095	John Buford Hendrick	081
Edward Hobson Clarke, Jr.	059	John Buford Hendrick, Jr.	077
Cassius Marcellus Clay	199	Basil Duke Henning	146
William Rogers Clay, Jr	158	James W. Henning	142
Samuel Poyntz Cochran	122	Henry Ball Hewett	098
Whitefoord Russell Cole, Jr.	140	Eugene DuBose Hill	129
Richard Wathen Condon	128	Richard Harrison Hill	198

Lee Robinson Hill	170	Arthur Lee Robinson	060
Peyton Harrison Hoge	025	Avery Robinson	069
Peyton Harrison Hoge, Jr.	101	Charles Bonnycastle Robinson	030
Peyton Harrison Hoge III	185	Charles Bonnycastle Robinson, Jr.	058
Capt. Otto Holstein	079	Robert McTyiere Robinson	104
Edgar Erskine Hume, Jr.	067	Howard Steel Rodgers	015
John Barrett Hundley	036	Campbell Scott	169
Donald Robertson Jacob	056	John M. Scott	152
John I. Jacob	055	Rogers Morris Smith	045
Floyd Welman Jefferson	160	Lewis Tyler Symser	115
Willard Rogers Jillson II	200	Edward Ford Spears	132
Willard Rouse Jillson	117	Joshua Fry Speed	075
David May Jones	003	Jefferson Davis Stewart	094
Paul Jones	011	Jefferson Davis Stewart, Jr.	189
Preston Pope Joyes	148	John Carter Stewart	109
Frank Gilbert Kneeland	017	Joseph Adger Stewart	037
Benjamin Labree	005	Joseph Alexander Stewart	120
Sterling S. Lanier, Jr.	193	Joseph King Stewart	064
John Calvin Lewis	031	Samuel Hanson Stone	035
John Franklin Lewis	006	Edward Pendleton Strater	161
Marvin Harrison Lewis	076	Leonard Godfrey Strater	097
James M. Marshall	048	Allen Rogers Carter Strickler	202
Darius Landen Moffett	020	Frank Pierce Strickler	195
Barret Montfort	105	Frank Pierce Strickler III	201
David Cummins Morton	068	Embry Lee Swearingen	112
Thruston Ballard Morton	139	George Cary Tabb	114
Edward Pope McAdams	136	John Edward Tarrant	119
Josep Adolphus McClain, Jr.	143	Edmund Haynes Taylor, Jr.	108
Edward Campbell McDowell, Jr.	22a	E. H. Taylor, Jr.	106
Henry McDowell	016	J. Swigert Taylor	107
Hervey McDowell	034	Alvah LaMar Terry	033
John Harbison McLennan	080	Rogers Clark Ballard Thruston	050
Nelson V. McMullan	093	Henry J. Tilford	190
Ex Norton	135	Charles Henry Todd	009
John Delaware Otter	043	George D. Todd	024
Robert Wortham Otter	053	Edmund Francis Trabue	071
George Carpenter Patterson	182	Robert Sylvester Tracy	019
William Morrison Patterson	130	George Trotter Tyler	023
Arthur Peter	065	Ap Morgan Vance	070
Francis Barbour Pirtle	154	John Bernard Wathen, Jr.	131
James Speed Pirtle	153	Richard Eugene Wathen	127
William Bailey Pirtle	116	Shelton Watkins	121
Curran Pope	087	Alexander Mackenzie Watson	084
George Lawton Pope	047	Capt. Alexander Macomb Wetherill	002
Helm Bruce Price	164	Theo Stephen White	197
Anderson Chenault Quisenberry	010	George Hall Wilson	041
John Anderson Reed	134	Samuel MacKay Wilson	078
Stanley Forman Reed	133	George Twyman Wood	22b
John Alexander Roberts	194	George Twyman Wood, Jr.	089
Walter Stewart Roberts	179	Richard Veech Wood	110
Alexander Galt Robinson	066	Thomas J. Wood	157

Abbreviations found in Centennial Roll of Members

Bn .....Battalion
Brig Gen .....Brigadier General
c .....circa
C in C .....Commander in Chief
Capt .....Captain
Co .....County
Col .....Colonel
ff .....and following
Ft .....Fort
Gov .....Governor
KY .....Kentucky
lbs .....pounds
Lt .....Lieutenant
Lt Col.....Lieutenant Colonel
Lt Gen .....Lieutenant General
Maj .....Major
Maj Gen ..... Major General
Mass .....Massachusetts
NC .....North Carolina
MD .....Maryland
NJ .....New Jersey
Pres .....President
Pt .....Point
Regt .....Regiment
SC .....South Carolina
VA .....Virginia

1995
CENTENNIAL
ROLL OF MEMBERS

ADMITTED SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF THE 1951 REGISTER
PLUS EIGHTEEN MEMBERS ADMITTED BEFORE 1951
[An asterisk following a name identifies each of the eighteen.]

MEMBER Date admitted General Society Number; Kentucky Number	QUALIFYING ANCESTOR Noteworthy Duties & Events
Maj Gen Philip Pendleton Ardery 14 February 1986 17,264: KY 354	*Captain Thomas Smoot* Captain, Provisional Militia Charles County, Maryland, 1696
Supplementary list same as that of Judge William Breckenridge Ardery	
Judge William Breckenridge Ardery 13 Nov 1961 13,635; KY 246	*Captain Thomas Brooks* 1610-1667 Born Suffolk, England - Died, Concord, Mass.
Supplementary list of Judge William Breckenridge Ardery:	
	Honorable Thomas Gardner Founder, Massachusetts Bay Colony, arriving 1624 on "Charity" Deputy for Salem, General Court, 1637; Captain in Train Band.
	Honorable Thomas Hastings Arrived Massachusetts 1632 via "The Elizabeth" General Court, 1672
	Honorable William Barton Burgess from St. Mary's County, Maryland 1659 & 1660
	Captain Thomas Smoot Captain, Provisional Militia, Charles Co., Maryland, 1696 High Sheriff, 4 May 1703
Donald Leigh Armstrong 20 January 1987, 17, 426; KY 368.	*Jabez Fairbanks* Captain in 1704 in Lancaster, Massachusetts, garrison.
Courtney Ward Ball 6 January 1978 16,016: KY 308	*Bartholomew Ball* Private, under George Gabriel Powell, Cherokee expedition of 1759-1768 in South Carolina.
Thomas Ira Ball 31 March 1966, 14,281; KY 261	*Bartholomew Ball* Private, under George Gabriel Powell, in the Cherokee Expedition of 1759-1760, in South Carolina.

Thomas Hudgins Ball
6 January 1978
16,015; KY 307

Wilbur Scott Ball, Jr.
9 December 1986
17,397; KY 366

Dixon A. Barr
28 November 1977
12,011; KY 309

Supplementary list of Dixon A. Barr:

Bartholomew Ball
Private, under George Gabriel Powell, in the Cherokee Expedition of 1759-1768, in South Carolina.

George Maris (Maries)
Member of Assembly and Justice of the Peace for Chester Co, Pennsylvania, 1684-1686

Myles Standish
Sixth signer of Mayflower Compact. Received 1st commission in New England 27 February 1621.

Josiah Standish
Ensign at Duxbury
3 October 1654

Jonathan Meacham
Private, Isaac Wyman's Company
Fort Massachusetts, 29 March 1755 - 16 June 1755

Dr. John Throckmorton Bate II
12 May 1960
13,444: KY 240

James Houston Barr III
12 May 1983
16,891: KY 336

Robert Bruce Bass
21 March 1986
17,305; KY 355

Thomas Jeremiah Beam
3 November 1960
13,430; KY 237

William Robinson Beard
25 November 1991
14,153: KY 404

James Robert Bentley
9 November 1970
14,901; KY 277

John Neville Blakemore
11 April 1961
13,511; KY 243

Crawford Hoyt Bleakley
September 1974
15,463; KY 286

James Frederick Bleakley
22 April 1975
15,574; KY 296

Thomas Harris
Burgess for Henrico Co., Va, 1623-1624, 1639, 1647. Captain, Henrico County, 1646 & 1647.

Lt. Col. Nathan Pope
Member, Colonial Assembly of Maryland from St. Mary's Hundred 1637-1642

Colonel Thomas Sprigg
Colonel of County Militia
Prince George County, Maryland, 1714-15.

Capt. John Wight
Commissioned Capt. of Militia, Prince Georges Co., Va., 1696. Member House of Burgesses and Council.

Colonel Miles Carey
Member, House of Burgesses, Warwick County, Virginia, 1659-1663.

John Alden
of Plymouth Colony
Massachusetts 1620

Col. George Taylor
Commissioned Col. of Militia by Gov. Dinwiddie, 18 Jul 1755. Burgess, Orange Co., VA. 1748-1758

George Taylor
Burgess, Orange County, Virginia
1748-1758

Lt Philip Smith

Robert Gordon Bleakley
Unrecorded
15,464; KY 287

George Taylor
Burgess, Orange County, Virginia
1748-1758

Brig Gen Bodley Booker, Jr. *
4 June 1948
13,511: KY 187

Edmund Booker, Sr.
Burgess from Amelia County,
Virginia. 1757-1758

John Cox Booker
19 November 1987
17,506; KY 373

Captain Richard Booker
Military Officer, 1680, Gloucester Co., Virginia
County Justice, 1699, Gloucester Co., Virginia

C. Ballard Breaux, Jr.
24 February 1953
11,905; KY 208

Capt. William Goodhue, Jr.
Ipswich Deputy to Massachusetts General Court

Ronald Wesley Brennan
21 April 1975
15,572; KY 294

Edward Digges
Governor of Virginia 1655-1657
Member, Virginia Council, 1654-1675

Supplementary list of Ronald Wesley Brennan:

Randall Revell, Sr.
Burgess, Accomac County, Virginia, 1660
Member, first legislature, Maryland, 25 February 1639

Capt. Edmund Scarborough
Burgess for Accomac County, Virginia
1629, 1631, 1632

Ben Ray Brewer
15 November 1993
18,408; KY 416

George Brewer, Jr.
(c. 1718-1760)

William Oliver Brittain
12 March 1991
18,014; KY 396

Edward Riggs
Service in Pequot War
1637

Bradley Leo Broecker
16 July 1981
16,503; KY 316

Governor Robert Treat
C-in-C Connecticut troops opposing King Phillip
Governor of Connecticut, 1683-1698

Dorsey W. Brown
17 November 1954
12,185; KY 214

Captain Thomas Harris
2nd-in-Command against Soar Powhatan Indians, 1627
Commander, Henrico Co., Va., Militia 1 August 1627

Edwin Logan Brown
2 August 1982
16,681; KY 327

Captain John McDowell
1714-1742
Captain of Militia in Rockbridge, Virginia

Kent Masterson Brown
22 July 1987
17,518; KY 372

Sir John Pell, IV
Lieutenant Colonel of New York Militia
in Indian Wars. Commander of Fusiliers

Martin Shallenberger Brown
23 January 1968
14,529; KY 267

Captain Thomas Owsley
Came to Virginia before 1692; Clerk of Stafford Co.
Member, House of Burgesses, 1692-93, 1695-96, 1698.

Owsley Brown II
23 January 1968
14,530: KY 268

Captain Thomas Owsley
Came to Virginia before 1692; Clerk of Stafford Co.
Member, House of Burgesses, 1692-93, 1695-96, 1698.

Owsley Brown III
17 August 1994
18,519; KY 419

Captain Thomas Owsley
Came to Virginia before 1692; Clerk of Stafford Co.
Member, House of Burgesses, 1692-93, 1695-96, 1698.

Randolph Alexander Brown
2 April 1992
18,173; KY 407

Colonel Charles Barret
Burgess, Louisa County, Virginia,
1742-49, 1756-50; Militia, 1757.

Robinson Swearingen Brown, Jr. *
9 May 1944
10,061; KY 163

Captain Thomas Owsley
Came to Virginia before 1692; Clerk of Stafford Co.
Member, House of Burgesses, 1692-93, 1695-96, 1698.

William Lee Lyons Brown, Jr.
23 Janaury 1968
14,531; KY 269

Captain Thomas Owsley
Came to Virginia before 1692; Clerk of Stafford Co.
Member, House of Burgesses, 1692-93, 1695-96, 1698.

William Lewis Brown
27 February 1987
17,451; KY 369

Captain John McDowell
(1714-1742)
Captain of Militia, Rockbridge County, VA.

Helm Bruce, Jr.
13 April 1965
14,172; KY 259

Captain John McDowell
(1714-25 Dec 1742)
Captain of Colonial Virginia County Militia

William Allen Buckaway, Jr.
24 January 1994
18,427; KY 418

John Yates

Hubbard George Buckner, Jr.
13 November 1961
13,615; KY 245

Colonel William Bernard
Colonel of militia in Virginia; Member,
Council almost uninterruptedly 1642-1660

John Alexander Buckner
9 November 1970
14,902; KY 278

Colonel James Taylor II
Col, VA. colonial militia; Colony's Surveyor
Gen.; Burgess, King and Queen Co., 1702-1714

Neville Steele Bullitt
24 February 1953
11,906; KY 209

Dr. Thomas Walker
1754, Commissary of Stores, VA Troops; Member,
VA House of Burgesses, 1752-54; 1757-72; 1775-76

Robert Moorehead Carrier, Jr.
4 October 1961
14,399; KY 236

Hon. Robert Goldsborough
Attorney General of Maryland, 1766
Member, Maryland Convention, 22 June 1774

Harry Weissinger Castleman
7 December 1988
17,705; KY 381

General Joseph Neville
Burgess for Hampshire County, Virginia
1773-1776

James Williams Chandler
25 July 1973
15,277; KY 281

John Lanier, Sr.
Active, Bacon's 1676 Rebellion in VA. Defended
against Indians and group at Jordan's Point.

Alexander Jones Cheek, Jr.
24 April 1962
13,685; KY 247

Joseph Blount
Member of NC Assembly from Chowan, 1746, 1754-1756, 1758-1759.

William Anderson Chenault
25 November 1964
14,093; KY 254

Col. John Page
Lt Col in the Virginia Colonial Forces
Burgess for York Co, Virginia, 1655-1656

John Byrd McFerran Clancy
24 February 1953
11,902; KY 205

Gideon Macon
C in C, New Kent Co., Va. forces. Burgess, New Kent Co., 1693, 95-96, 96-97, 98, 99, 1700-1702.

Donald Andrew Clark
15 October 1982
16,700; KY 331

Lieutenant Samuel Maddox
In 1678 in Maryland received 700 lbs of tobacco for service against Nanticoke Indians.

Whitefoord Russell Cole, Jr. *
8 October 1935
8,892; KY 140

Gov. Thomas Dudley
(1576-1652)
First Major-General of Massachusetts

Duane Franklin Cornell
16 July 1991
18,074; KY 401

Robert Tyler
Prince Georges County, Maryland
Magistrate 1695-1698; Burgess, 1704-1724.

Ernest Neal Cory II
1984
16,518; KY 317

Colonel William Preston
Surveyor and County Lieutenant, Fincastle Co., Va.
Burgess for Augusta and Botetourt Counties

William Robert Cory
21 June 1955
12,318; KY 217

Thomas Cory
Soldier in King Philip's War 1675-1676

Garland Pollard Cox *
6 April 1945
10,164; KY 167

John Robinson

Millard Cox III
2 December 1985
17,240; KY 351

Lieutenant Ralph Hunt
Lieutenant of Militia, New Town, Long Island, April 21, 1665

Philip Speed Crutcher, Jr.
Unrecorded
12,619; KY 226

Colonel Joshua Fry

Supplementary list of Philip Speed Crutcher, Jr.:

Captain James Speed
1739 -

Dr. Thomas Walker
Surgeon in George Washington's troops

Walter Thomas Crutcher
21 October 1965
14,235; KY 260

James Speed
Member of the House of Burgesses for Charlotte County, Virginia, 1772-1775

Macon Mitchell Dalton
24 November 1992
18,282; KY 412

Captain Thomas Welburne
Burgess, Accomack County, Virginia, 1699-1782

George Washington Davidson, Jr.
18 April 1990
17,924; KY 390

John Baylor III
Colonel, County Lieutenant, 1752 Caroline County, Virginia

Frederick Howard Davis
25 October 1982
16,718; KY 332

Captain Henry Fleet(e)
Member, 1st Maryland Assembly, 1-25-1637 Burgess, Lancaster County, Virginia, 1652

William Burford Davis
14 February 1981
16,432; KY 315

Captain Henry Fleet(e)
Member, 1st Maryland Assembly, 1-25-1637 Burgess, Lancaster County, Virginia, 1652

George Richard Day
17 July 1982
16,666; KY 326

Captain Robert Hairston
Ensign in French and Indian War, Bedford Co., Va. Militia, 1756; Capt., Pittsylvania militia 1769

Anderson Chenault Dearing, Jr.
11 February 1959
13,126; KY 229

Gerret Van Sweringen
Member, Gov. Stuyvesant's New Amstel Council, 1659 High Sheriff of St. Mary's Co., Maryland, 1686-1687

Addison Dimmitt, Jr.
19 April 1960
13,323; KY 235

John Alden
Deputy, Plymouth General Court, Duxbury 1641-1649. Member, Council of War, 1646, 53, 58, 67

Charles Hunter Dishman III
4 May 1978
16,077; KY 310

Richard Buckner
Captain in Colonial Militia of Caroline County, Virginia

Frederick Addison Dishman
21 April 1975
15,571; KY 293

Richard Buckner
Captain in Colonial Militia of Caroline County, Virginia

Joseph Anthony Dishman
23 January 1968
14,532; KY 270

Richard Buckner
Captain, circa 1750-1798, Colonial Militia, Caroline Co., Virginia

Robert Helm Dobbins
2 April 1986
17,306; KY 356

Colonel James Callaway
Burgess from Bedford County, Virginia, 1766-1768

John Frederick Dorman III *
28 June 1948
10,817; KY 188

Robert Brooke
Council of Maryland, Commander of Charles Co. 1650-1654, Pres. of Council and Acting Governor

John Loomis Dugan, Jr.
1 March 1967
14,398; KY 266

Nathaniel Harrison
Appointed by Governor Member of Va. Council 24 Mar 79 to succeed his father Benjamin Harrison II.

Joseph Hartwell Durham, Jr.
7 July 1983
16,844; KY 334

Captain Francis Poythress
Burgess from Charles City County, Virginia, 1645 & 1647

Jack Jones Early
26 September 1994
18,524; KY 420

Charles Hayden Edwards
30 March 1987
17,477; KY 371

Marshall Polk Eldred
1 August 1980
16,383; KY 313

Fletcher Leigh Elmore, Jr.
2 May 1989
17, 778; KY 384

Joseph A Engelhard
16 May 1956
12,435; KY 222

Col. James William Ewing
21 June 1982
16,659; KY 323

Sam Rudy Ewing, Jr.
20 December 1985
17,255; KY 352

Robert McLure Fairleigh III
31 January 1956
12,393; KY 219

Alexander Farnsley IV
1 July 1982
16,664; KY 324

Douglass Charles Ellerbe Farnsley
1 July 1982
16,665; KY 325

Jo McCown Ferguson
21 June 1982
16,658; KY 322

William Karl Allen Ferguson
Unrecorded
12,618; KY 225

William Barrow Floyd
17 February 1988
17,590; KY 375

James Campbell Foster
26 August 1986
17,347; KY 364

James Barton
(c. 1732 - c. 1799)

Nicholas Harvey
Commissioned Captain in Maryland to command expedition against the Indians 3 Jan 1639.

Ezekiel Polk
Lieutenant of militia in York Co., SC, 1772-7?.
Lt Col of 12th Regt of South Carolina Militia, 1773.

William Prince
Private, VA colonial militia in Col. William Fleming's command, Battle of Point Pleasant

Gov. William Bradford
Came to Massachusetts on the "Mayflower"
Governor, Plymouth Colony, 1621 until his death.

Colonel Ninian Beall
Colonel of Colonial Provincial Forces, Calvert County, Maryland, 1690

Lieutenant Samuel Eaton
Lieutenant in Captain John Giles Company
Salisbury, Massachusetts, 1723-1725.

Maj (later Col) Lawrence Smith
Commanded Forty at Falls of Rappahannock 1675-1676
Led forces against Bacon's Rebellion.

Claudius Pegues
1719-1790
Captain, Cheraw, South Carolina

Claudius Pegue
1719-1790
Captain, Cheraw, South Carolin

Governor Leonard Calvert
Colonial Governor of Maryland
1634-1647

David Crawford
Member, House of Burgesses
Kent Co., VA., 16 Apr 1692

Edward Dale
Member, House of Burgesses
Lancaster Co., Virginia, 1677, 1682

Nathaniel Hart
Captain of a company under Governor Tryon at Battle of Alamance Creek, NC, May 16, 1771.

Owsley Brown Frazier **September 1974** **15,462; KY 285**	***Captain Thomas Owsley*** **Member, House of Burgesses from Suffolk Co.,** **Virginia, 1692, 1693, 1695, 1698**
Virgil Thomas Fryman, Jr. **1988** **16,598; KY 379**	***Col. Thomas Marshall*** **Member, Virginia House of Burgesses,** **1761 to 1772, 1775**
Asa Warren Fuller * **12 June 1939** **9,557; KY 145**	***Lieut. Thomas Fuller*** **Served under Capt. Manning in Ipswich War, 1675** **Deputy, General Court of Massachusetts, 1673,79,86,89**
Asa Warren Fuller, Jr. **2 September 1971** **15,013; KY 279**	***Lieut. Thomas Fuller*** **Served under Capt. Manning in Ipswich War, 1675** **Deputy, General Court of Massachusetts, 1673,79,86,89**
Robert Willis Gerhart, Jr. **10 May 1993** **18,359; KY 414**	***Capt. Daniel Gaines*** **Captain, Militia, 1680,** **Pappahannock, Virginia**
Dr. William Claude Gist, Jr. **15 November 1988** **17,679; KY 380**	***Thomas Ballard*** **Member of Governor's Council** **Virginia, 1670**
William Edgar Golderman **19 January 1963** **13,863; KY 249**	***General Evan Shelby, Jr.*** **Captain, Washington's Provincial Army, Great Meadows** **& Ft. Necessity. With Gen Lewis, Lord Dunmore's War.**
George Danforth Gorin **17 August 1961** **13,507; KY 241**	***Maj Gen Artemas Ward*** **Major, campaign against French Ft. Ticonderoga, 1758.** **Judge, Worcester Co. Court, 1763, et sequl.**
Lewis Jefferson Gorin **17 June 1959** **13,188; KY 233**	***Randall Holden*** **Captain, 1658-1664** **Rhode Island**
Lewis Jefferson Gorin, Jr. * **22 January 1946** **10,356; KY 177**	***Maj Gen Artemas Ward*** **Member Massachusetts Council, 1770** **Appointed General by Mass. Provincial Congress, 1774.**
Edward Sloane Graff, Jr. **14 August 1986** **17,339; KY 363**	***Captain George Neville*** **Virginia Militia** **Prince William County, 1753**
Edward Sloane Graff III **24 June 1991** **18,075; KY 400**	***Captain George Neville*** **Captain, Virginia Militia** **Prince William County, 1753**
George Keene Graves III * **22 November 1950** **11, 363; KY 196**	***John Nash*** **Member, VA House of Burgesses, 1754-1758** **County Lieutenant, Prince Edward County, 1758**
Joseph Clark Graves, Jr. * **29 November 1951** **11, 628; KY 203**	***John Nash*** **Member, Virginia House of Burgesses, 1754-1758** **County Lieutenant, Prince Edward County, 1758**

Cecil Embry Gray
21 May 1976
15,711; KY 297

Edward Dorsey
Burgess, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland, 1694-97
Burgess, Baltimore Co., MD, 1701-02, 1704-05

David Anderson Gray
19 March 1991
18,015; KY 397

Colonel Francis Smith
Burgess, Essex County, Virginia, 1752-58
Major of Horse, 1753; afterwards, Colonel

Downey Milliken Gray, Jr.
16 June 1976
15,730; KY 298

Edward Dorsey
Burgess, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1694-97
Burgess, Baltimore County, Maryland, 1701-02, 1704-05

Downey Milliken Gray III
29 July 1977
15,944; KY 305

Colonel Francis Smith
Burgess, Essex County, Virginia, 1752-58
Major of Horse, 1753; afterwards, Colonel

John Carter Stewart Gray
20 September 1991
18,077; KY 403

Edward Dorsey
Burgess, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1694-97
Burgess, Baltimore County, Maryland, 1701-02, 1704-05

Robert Robinson Gray
26 July 1985
17,174; KY 347

Edward Dorsey
Burgess, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1694-97
Burgess, Baltimore County, Maryland, 1701-02, 1704-05

James Edward Green
24 September 1975
15,532; KY 291

Robert Green
Burgess, Orange Co., Virginia, 1736-38

Bruce Haldeman II
2 September 1971
15,042; KY 280

Thomas Barbour
Member, VA House of Burgesses, Orange Co,
1769- 1775

James Pryor Hancock
30 August 1976
15,798; KY 300

Robert Poage
First commissioned Justice of the Peace
Augusta County, Virginia

John Harold Hardwick
28 April 1989
17,804; KY 383

Thomas Burris
French and Indian War
Lost an arm at Braddock's Defeat, 1754-1755

Marshall Burwell Hardy, Jr.
20 November 1989
17,860; KY 386

Major Lewis Burwell
Major in Virginia Militia
1644-1651

George Grayson Harralson, Jr.
6 January 1978
16,014; KY 306

Roger Cock Bailey
Corporal, Capt. James Gunn's Company (1st VA Regt.)
In "last war between Great Britain and France."

John Henry Harralson, Jr.
1975
15,573; KY 295

Roger Cock Bailey
Corporal, Capt. James Gunn's Company (1st VA Regt.)
In "last war between Great Britain and France."

James Stone Harriman
21 July 1921
[None]; KY 361

Col. Robert Wynne
Baptised 28 Dec 1622 - Died 1675/1678
Member of VA House of Burgesses for Charles City Co.

Paul Stewart Harris **28 May 1948** **10, 808; KY 184**	***Francis Littlefield*** **(1619-1712)** **Representative, York General Court for four terms.**
George Nelson Helm, Jr. **30 September 1969** **14,758; KY 276**	***David Lewis*** **Major, later Lt Colonel, appointed 19 June 1756** **to receive the drafted militia of Albermarle Co., VA**
Hunt Chouteau Helm **16 March 1982** **16,685; KY 330**	***David Lewis*** **Major, later Lt Colonel, appointed 19June 1756** **to receive the drafted militia of Albermarle Co., VA**
John Larue Helm IV **14 July 1974** **15,424; KY 284**	***James Washington*** **Member, General Assembly of North Carolina** **from Northhampton County, 1754-1757**
Peyton Randolph Helm **16 March 1982** **16,684; KY 329**	***David Lewis*** **Major, later Lt Colonel, appointed 19 June 1756** **to receive the drafted militia of Albermarle Co., VA**
Thomas Kennedy Helm, Jr. **31 January 1956** **12,394; KY 220**	***David Lewis*** **Major in colonial wars prior to and on June 6, 1756**
Thomas Kennedy Helm III **14 October 1981** **16,621; KY 319**	***David Lewis*** **Major, later Lt Colonel, appointed 19 June 1756** **to receive the drafted militia of Albemarle Co., VA**
Thomas Oliver Helm **Unrecorded** **15,570; KY 292**	***Lt Colonel John George*** **Lt. Col. of Militia. Member, House of Burgesses** **from Isle of Wight County, Virginia, 1647-1652**
John Smith Herrick **21 October 1983** **16,882; KY 335**	***Gov. John Webster of Connecticut*** **Chief Magistrate 1656 - 1659** **Proprietor of Hartford and a founder of Connecticut**
Kenneth Frank Herrington III **22 July 1986** **17,331; KY 362**	***Lt Gen Thomas Goodrich*** **Lt General in command of Northern VA** **troops, Bacon's Rebellion, 1675-1676**
William Heyburn II **26 June 1991** **16,070; KY 399**	***William Christian*** **Colonel commanding Fincastle Regiment** **Lord Dunmore's War**
Eugene DuBose Hill, Jr. **16 March 1953** **11,904; KY 207**	***Cadwallader Colden*** **Surveyor General of Province of New York, 1720** **Lt Governor of Province of New York, 1761-1776**
Supplemental list of Eugene Dubose Hill, Jr:	***Col Barnaby McKinnie, Sr.*** **1673-1740**
	Abraham Hill, Sr. **1690-1760**
	John Pope **1699-1745**

Lee Robinson Hill *
6 April 1945
10,167; KY 170

William Pierce Hoagland
22 August 1990
17,954; KY 394

George Weissinger Smith Hoge
14 March 1988
17,606; KY 377

Peyton Harrison Hoge III *
28 May 1948
10,809; KY 185

Peyton Harrison Hoge IV
14 March 1988
17,605; KY 376

Dr. Robert Sherley Howell
7 December 1987
17,569; KY 374

Alonson Bigelow Houghton II
17 May 1955
12,276; KY 216

Laban Phelps Jackson
21 March 1985
17,111; KY 344

Laban Phelps Jackson, Jr.
17 May 1900
17,942; KY 391

James Baird Jacob
16 May 1956
12,434; KY 221

Robert Clifford Jobson
10 March 1989
17,777; KY 382

Preston Pope Joyes, Jr.
31 January 1956
12,392; KY 218

James Booth Kalmbach
4 May 1988
17,636; KY 378

Edwin Parsons Kelly
11 February 1959
13,127; KY 230

Cadwallader Colden
Surveyor General of Province of New York, 1720
Lt Governor of Province of New York, 1761-1776

Lieutenant Robert Feake
Lieutenant, Sept. 4, 1632. Member, General
Court, Watertown, Massachusetts, 1634-1636

William Hoge
Member, Governor's Council
Province of Pennsylvania, 1683

Col. Thomas Prather, Jr.
Commanding Officer, Militia,
Frederick County, Maryland, 1756, 1759

William Hoge
Member, Governor's Council,
Province of Pennsylvania, 1683

Joseph Howell
Assemblyman, North Carolina
1747-1748

Col. Thomas DeKay
Col, Orange Co Troops, Province of New York
1742-1757

Captain William Marshall
Served in Indian campaigns
Virginia

Captain John Marshall
Virginia
1596-c. 1687

Colonel George Taylor
Member, VA House of Burgesses, 1748-1759. Commissioned
Colonel, Orange Co militia by Governor, 18 July 1755

John Tower
King Philip's War
New England

Abraham Venable II
County Lieutenant, Capt. in VA Colonial Militia
Member, House of Burgess from Louisa Co., 1741 ff.

Peter Gunnarson Rambo
Commisioner to the Colony
on the Delaware, 1661

John Washington
Member, House of Burgesses, Westmoreland Co., VA
1666, 1675-1676

Harry Robertson King, Jr.
5 November 1985
17,215; KY 350

Joseph Lawton King
23 December 1986
17,414; KY 367

William Hamilton Kinnaird
29 January 1964
14,027; KY 251

Robert Reynolds Logan
2 April 1984
16,947; KY 339

Zack Clay Hume Logan
26 June 1983
16,826; KY 333

Nathan Lord
13 November 1961
13,614; KY 244

Thomas Dade Luckett II
15 September 1992
18,252; KY 409

Robert Fairleigh Lussky
7 April 1966
14,283; KY 263

William Gast Lussky II
25 November 1964
14,094; KY 255

Charles Herbert Randolph Lyon
6 November 1957
12,850; KY 228

Burwell Keith Marshall III
15 March 1977
15,887; KY 304

Reed Ammerman Martin
6 April 1981
16,431; KY 314

Reed Ammerman Martin, Jr.
4 June 1990
17,940; KY 393

Dr. Vernon Edward Masters
11 April 1991
18,025; KY 398

Captain Thomas Osborne
Served in Virginia House of Burgesses for Plantation at the "Colledge" 1625, 1628-1630

Captain Thomas Osborne
Served in Virginia House of Burgesses for Plantation of the "Colledge" 1625, 1628-1630

William McKee
Fought at Braddock's Defeat, 7-9-1755. Qualified as Lieutenant, 20 Sep 1763; Promoted Captain 10 Oct 1774.

James Logan
Augusta County, Virginia, Militia 1758

James Logan
Augusta County, Virginia, Militia 1758

Captain Samuel Lord
Captain of Berwick Company, 1st York County Regiment Maine

William Luckett
Captain, Company of Militia French and Indian War, 1758

Gov. John Webster
Colonial Governor of Connecticut, 1656-57 Deputy Governor of Connecticut, 1655

Thomas Goodrich
Major, Rappahannock County, Virginia, 1656 Lt Gen, Bacon's Rebellion, 1676

William Randolph
Burgess, Henrico Co, VA, 1685-99, 1703-05; Speaker, 1698. Capt, Henrico Co Militia, 1680; Lt Col, 1699

Colonel Thomas Marshall
VA Militia service during the French and Indian War Member of the House of Burgesses 1762-1765

Godfrey Van Dueron
Private, Company Foot Soldiers, Newton, Bucks Co., Pennsylvania, under Capt. James Inslee, 1756

Godfrey Van Dueron
Private, Company Foot Soldiers, Newton, Bucks Co., Pennsylvania, under Capt. James Inslee, 1756

Ninian Beall
Chief military officer in Calvert County, Maryland Commander in Chief, Indian Rangers in the Province

Shelby Hamilton McCord
30 March 1984
16,940; KY 338

General Evan Shelby
Lt & Capt, Maryland Volunteers, 1757-58; Major, VA Detachment 1758; Capt, Lord Dunmore's War, 1774

Robert Briggs McDowell
21 October 1965
14,233; KY 256

Capt. Samuel McDowell
Capt, Augusta Co. VA militia, 1759, Capt, 1774, Pt Pleasant; Burgess for Augusta Co., VA, 1772-1776

Douglas Howard McKellar
29 May 1953
11,974; KY 210

Colonel Richard Lee
Attorney General, VA, 1643; Secretary of Colony, 1651 1659-1663; Col of Militia, 1651; Member Council, 1663

Supplementary list of Douglas Howard McKellar:

Benjamin Cave
Burgess for Orange County, Virginia, 1756-1761

Anthony Bledsoe
Captain, Virginia Militia Lord Dunmore's War

Col. Valentine Sevier
Sergeant in Capt. Evan Shelby's Company, Battle of Point Pleasant, Lord Dunmore's War.

John Shelby
Commissioned Lieutenant, May 12, 1755, Commanding company, 3rd Bn of Pennsylvania.

Douglas Howard McKellar, Jr.
7 June 1982
16,652; KY 321

Colonel Richard Lee
Attorney Gen. VA, 1643, Secretary of Colony, 1651, 1659-1663; Col of Militia, 1651; Member Council, 1663

Supplementary list same as that of Douglas Howard McKellar, above

James Francis Miller
19 June 1963
13,896; KY 250

Col. Joshua Fry
Commanded VA Regiment outbreak French & Indian War, 1754 Died at Ft. Cumberland, MD; replaced by Washington

Neville Miller
12 May 1960
13,443; KY 239

Larkin Chew
Member, House of Burgesses, Spottsylvania County, Virginia, 1723 & 1726.

Judge Shackelford Miller, Jr.
12 May 1960
13,442; KY 238

Larkin Chew
Member, House of Burgesses, Spottsylvania County, Virginia, 1723 & 1726.

Joseph Stuart Mitchell III
20 November 1992
18,283; KY 413

John Ashby
Captain, Second Company, Virginia Rangers, 1755.

Phillip Michael Mitchell
23 September 1985
17,186; KY 348

George Paull
Virginia Volunteers, General Braddock, 1754 Commanded Fort Burd, 1759; Commissioned a Captain

Rodman Wister Moorhead, Jr.
6 March 1987
17,457; KY 370

Benjamin Shurmer
Judge, Supreme Court of the Lower Counties, Delaware and Justice of Kent County, Delaware, 25 July 1726.

Benjamin Hume Morris
27 January 1968
14,533; KY 271

Goldsberry Childers
Participated Battle, Point Pleasant, 10 Oct 1774
in Capt W. McKee's Company, Col C. Lewis's Regt.

Supplementary list of Benjamin Hume Morris:

Abraham Eaheart and Michael Eaheart, Sr.
Service in Militia of Augusta Co, VA
French and Indian War

Benjamin Hume Morris II
31 October 1985
17,214; KY 349

Michael Eaheart, Sr.
Service in Militia of Augusta Co, VA
French and Indian War

Clay Lyons Morton
27 January 1968
14,534; KY 272

Rev. & Col. Charles Mynn Thruston
Lieutenant of Provincials in General Forbes
Expedition against Fort Duquesne, 1758.

Thruston Ballard Morton, Jr.
27 January 1968
14,535; KY 273

Rev. & Col. Charles Mynn Thruston
Lieutenant of Provincials in General Forbes
Expedition against Fort Duquesne, 1758.

Charles Sheppard Musson
19 April 1993
18,174; KY 408

Edwin Hickman
Justice, Spottsylvania County, Virginia, 1728;
Albemarle County, Virginia, 1744.

The Rev. Harry Sheppard Musson, Jr.
14 May 1986
17,312; KY 357

Capt. James Fanning
Captain in French and Indian War,
Suffolk Co., Long Island, New York. July 26, 1746.

Robert McLean Nash
20 September 1989
17,820; KY 385

Daniel Howell
Justice of the Peace, Hunterdon County, NJ, 1723.
Captain in Colony of Somerset, New Jersey, 1753.

Phillip Barbour Newman, Jr.
17 November 1954
12,186; KY 215

Honorable John Dorsey
Chief Justice, Ann Arundel County, Maryland, 1694.
Member of Governor's Council of Maryland, 1711-1714.

Supplementary list of Phillip Barbour Newman, Jr.:

Colonel James Taylor II
Col of Regiment, Colonial Militia; Surveyor General of VA
Participant, Knights of the Golden Horseshoe Expedition.

Jonathan Gibson
Member, House of Burgesses for Caroline County, 1736-1738-1740.
Clerk of Orange County, 1740-1744.

Phillip Barbour Newman III
26 October 1956
12,621; KY 223

Honorable John Dorsey
Chief Justice, Ann Arundel Co., Maryland, 1694.
Member of Governor's Council of MD, 1711-1714.

John Colgan Norman
4 August 1982
16,683; KY 328

Jan Thomasse Van Dyke
Appointed Schepen by Gov. Colve, 1675
Sergeant

John Carter Ogden 4 October 1966 14,343; KY 265	*Colonel Francis Smith* Member of VA House of Burgesses for Essex Co, 1752-1758. Maj of Horse, 1753, later Col of Militia.
Stewart Ogden 8 December 1953 12,050; KY 211	*Colonel Francis Smith* Member of VA House of Burgesses for Essex Co, 1752-1758. Maj of Horse, 1753, later Col of Militia.
William Baldwin Ogden III 25 November 1964 14,116; KY 257	*Colonel Francis Smith* Member of VA House of Burgesses for Essex Co, 1752-1758. Maj of Horse, 1753, later Col of Militia.
George Carpenter Patterson * 17 November 1947 10,673; KY 182	*Gen Evan Shelby* Battle of Point Pleasant Lord Dunmore's War (1774)
Samuel Tilford Payne, Jr. 27 February 1974 15,344; KY 282	*Edward Payne* Ensign in 1755 expedition against Shawnee Indians Justice of Fairfax Co, VA; Sheriff of Fairfax Co.
James Royden Peabody, Jr. 1 June 1990 17,939; KY 392	*Lieutenant Francis Peabody* Essex County, Massachusetts, Militia Born 1612 or 1614, died 19 Feb 1697-98
Arthur Peter III 31 March 1966 14,282; KY 262	*William Mayo* Major, Goochland County Militia, Virginia, 1730 Colonel, Goochland County Militia, Virginia, 1740
Minor Cary Peter III 21 October 1965 14,234; KY 258	*William Mayo* Major, Goochland County Militia, Virginia, 1730 Colonel, Goochland County Militia, Virginia, 1740
Richard Cowling Peter 14 December 1959 13,287; KY 234	*William Mayo* Major, 1730; Colonel, 1740, Goochland Co Troops Provincial Forces of Virginia
Francis Barbour Pirtle * 18 May 1943 9,964; KY 154	*Col. Richard Lee* Colonel of Virginia Militia, 1651 Member of Council, 1642.
Helm Bruce Price * 9 May 1944 10,062; KY 164	*Capt. John McDowell* Commissioned Captain by Governor Gooch, 1739 Killed in battle with Shawnee Indians, 1742.
Maj Gen Dillman Atkinson Rash 20 February 1964 13,991; KY 252	*Richard Townsend* Justice of Cape May Co., New Jersey, General Court of Quarter Sessions, 1713, 1714, 1716-1720.
Dr. Edsel Sherwood Reed 30 August 1976 15,799; KY 301	*William Crabtree III* Bedford Co., VA, Militia, 1758, French and Indian War Scout, Maiden Springs Station, 1774, Lord Dunmore's War
William McClintock Reid, Jr. 13 February 1964 14,000; KY 253	*Samuel McDowell* Burgess, Augusta County, Virginia, 1772-1776 Captain, Militia, Augusta Co., VA, 16 August 1759

David Leslie Riley
15 November 1993
18,409; KY 417

Col. John Washington
(1631/2 - 1677)

For supplemental list, see Dr. Thomas Leslie Riley, below.

Dr. Thomas Leslie Riley
7 June 1984
16,970; KY 341

Ninian Riley
1748 expedition to Maryland frontiers against Indians.

Supplementary list of Dr. Thomas Leslie Riley:

John Washington
Major, Virginia Militia, 1662
Member, Virginia House of Bugesses, 1667/8.

John Wright III
Captain, Virginia Militia, 29 May 1762
Judge of Westmoreland County, Virginia, 1748

Godfrey Van Dueron
Private in 1756 in Company of Foot, Bucks County, Pennsylvania

John Francis
Private, Augusta County, Virginia, militia, 1742.

John Watts
Militiaman, Bedford County, Virginia
September, 1758.

Col. John Mottrom
Colonel, Virginia Militia
Member, Virginia House of Burgesses, 1645, 1652.

Capt. John James
Appointed Captain, Fauquier County, Virginia militia
27 September 1759

Robert Chowning
Soldier in Middlesex County, Virginia, militia 1687

John Alexander Roberts *
10 November 1949
11,135; KY 194

Col. Francis Smith
Justice, 1748; Major of Horse, 1753
Burgess for Essex County, Virginia, 1752-1758

Walter Stewart Roberts *
29 April 1947
10,602; KY 179

Col. Francis Smith
Justice, 1740; Major of Horse, 1753
Burgess for Essex County, Virginia, 1752-1758

George Benjamin Robinson
31 March 1966
14,284; KY 264

William Richardson
Member of the Lower House of the Maryland Assembly for Anne Arundel County, 1678, 1681, 1683, 1684

Major John Wesley Rodman IV
Unrecorded
12,620; KY 227

Richard Cooke I
Lt Col, Militia, Henrico Co, VA; Member House of Burgesses, Weyaneke, VA, 1622; Henrico Co, VA 1644,54

Walter Wright Rule
Unrecorded
13,128; KY 231

John Boswell Sanderlin
5 June 1984
16,971; KY 340

James Jackson Shannon, Jr.
10 March 1982
16,620; 318

Robert Marshall Shepherd
Unrecorded [Also Member, Calif & N.Y.]
16,273; KY 342

David Carline Smith
12 December 1983
16,901; KY 337

Hanford Smith
30 September 1969
14,479; KY 274

H. Hanford Smith, Jr.
15 May 1974
15,498; KY 288

Hunt Chouteau Smith
16 May 1961
13,508; KY 242

Lawrence Lithgow Smith
15 May 1974
KY 290

Reed Embry Smith
25 March 1974
KY 289

Gordon Attwood Snyder
12 December 1992
18,254; KY 411

Llewellyn Powell Spears III
27 February 1992
18,159; KY 406

John Sackett Speed
23 May 1952
11,794; KY 204

Dr. John Stricklin Spratt
28 January 1991
18,012; KY 395

Capt. George Moffett
1715-1811
Led Company in Virginia against Indians, July, 1763.

Robert Sanderlin
Member, Capt. Griffin Jones's Company,
Pasquotank County, North Carolina, 1755.

Elisha Battle
Member, North Carolina General Assembly
1771

John Rolfe
1585-1622
Member, Governor's Council, Jamestown, VA. 1614-1619.

John Ogle
Member, Col Richard Nicolls's campaign in the
Anglo-Dutch War of 1664 in New York and Delaware

Jacob McGeehee (Mergee)
Private in Capt. Speak's Company, Colonial Militia
of Frederick County, Virginia, 1 September 1758

Jacob McGeehee (Mergee)
Private in Capt. Speak's Company, Colonia Militia
of Frederick County, Virginia, 1 September 1758

Brig Gen Joseph Neville
Member, House of Burgesses,
Hampshire Co., VA 1773-1776

Jacob McGeehee (Mergee)
Private in Capt. Speak's Company, Colonial Militia
of Frederick County, Virginia, 1 September 1758

Jacob McGeehee (Mergee)
Private in Capt. Speak's Company, Colonial Militia
of Frederick County, Virginia, 1 September 1758

Capt. John Patton
Captain, County Foote,
Augusta Co, VA, November 18, 1752.

Edward Payne
Ensign, expedition against Shawnee Indians, 1755.
Justice & Sheriff, Fairfax County, Virginia.

Col. Joshua Fry
Col and C in C, Virginia forces, French and Indian War
County Lieutenant, Albermarle County, Virginia, 1745.

Arabia Joseph Brown
(1755-1844)
Colonial army of Virginia

Joseph Adger Stewart II **19 July 1965** **14,184; KY 248**	*Col. Francis Smith* **Justice, 1740; Major of Horse, 1753** **Burgess, Essex County, Virginia, 1752-1758.**
John Hunt Stites III **12 June 1986** **17,326; KY 358**	*Col. William Christian* **Colonel of Fincastle County, Virginia, Regiment** **Lord Dunmore's War, 1774.**
Winthrop Allen Stites **12 June 1986** **17,327; KY 359**	*Col. William Christian* **Colonel of Fincastle County, Virginia, Regiment** **Lord Dunmore's War, 1774.**
Lee Duncan Stokes **16 March 1979** **16,181; KY 311**	*Christopher Stokes* **Member, Coroner's Jury, 1624** **Represented Warwick River, House of Burgesses in 1629.**
Allen Rogers Carter Strickler * **15 November 1951** **11,571; KY 202**	*Major Edward Dale* **Burgess, Lancaster County, Virginia,** **1655, 1674. Major, Lancaster County Militia, 1680.**
Frank Pierce Strickler III * **15 Novembr 1951** **11,570; KY 201**	*Daniel Greathouse* **Served in expeditions under Lord Dunmore.**
Ben Johnson Talbott, Jr. **18 December 1989** **17,861; KY 387**	*Maj Gen Artemas Ward* **Col commanding Third Middlesex and Worcester Co** **Regiment, Mass troops, French and Indian War.**
Dr. Bowmer Preston Thomas **1 April 1985** **17,113; KY 346**	*Robert Poage* **Appointed one of the first magistrates of** **Augusta Co., Virginia, 30 October 1745.**
Charles Preston Thomas **1 April 1985** **17,112; KY 345**	*Robert Poage* **Appointed one of the first magistrates of** **Augusta Co., Virginia, 30 October 1745.**
Robert Berry Trabue **24 January 1986** **17,256; KY 353**	*Lieutenant James Trabue* **(1745-1803)**
Stephen Fitz-James Trabue III **Unrecorded** **12,622; KY 224**	*Lieutenant James Trabue* **Served as Lieutenant under Lord Dunmore, Battle of** **Point Pleasant, 10 Oct. 1774, against Shawnee Indians.**
Charles William Elsey Tucker **11 May 1954** **12,183; KY 212**	*Colonel William Bernard* **Member of Virginia Council, 31 March 1655.** **(1598-1665)**
Col. Elon Bramble Tucker **11 May 1954** **12,184; KY 213**	*Colonel William Bernard* **Member of Virginia Council, 31 March 1655.** **(1598-1665)**
Thomas Speed Tuley, Jr. **11 December 1991** **18,122; KY 405**	*Capt. James Speed* **Burgess, Charlotte County, Virginia, 1772-75** **Member, Convention, 1774**

Gerald Gettys Tyrrell
30 September 1969
14,750; KY 275

Edward Dale
Member, House of Burgesses,
Lancaster County, Virginia, 1677, 1682.

William Thompson Tyrrell
21 May 1976
15,746; KY 299

Edward Dale
Member, Houses of Burgesses,
Lancaster County, Virginia, 1677, 1682.

Dr. George Irvin Uhde
17 July 1986
17,330; KY 360

Joshua Hooper
(1640-1723)
Member, Pennsylvania Assembly, 1686.

George Townsend Underhill, Jr.
16 April 1990
17,923; KY 389

Capt. John Underhill
Co-founder Mass. Ancient and Honorable Artillery
Company. Engaged in Pequot War in Connecticut.

Robert Thorne Vail
18 July 1974
15,423; KY 283

Gilbert Townsend Vail
Enlisted in Capt. James Howell's Goshen County
Company, Col. Tustin's Regiment, New York, 1759-60.

Robert Thorne Vail, Jr.
1 December 1976
15,845; KY 302

Gilbert Townsend Vail
Enlisted in Capt. James Howell's Goshen County
Company, Col. Tustin's Regiment, New York, 1759-60.

William Camp Vail
1 December 1976
15,846; KY 303

Gilbert Townsend Vail
Enlisted in Capt. James Howell's Goshen County
Company, Col. Tustin's Regiment, New York, 1759-60.

Ledereich Stuart Vance
24 February 1953
11,903; KY 206

George Thompson
Captain, Militia, Albemarle Co.,
Colonial Virginia

Ronald Reginald Van Stockum, Jr.
7 November 1985
17,066; KY 343

Brig Gen Thomas Polk
(1730-1794)
Signer, Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

Charles Lyman Vogt
15 September 1992
18;253; KY 410

Charles Lynch
Justice, Albemarle County, Virginia, 1745
Captain, Militia, 1747.

Ernest Brown Walker, Jr.
13 May 1959
13,129; KY 232

Isaac LaRue
(1683-1783)
Member, the Virginia House of Burgesses, 1758.

John Hardin Ward III
2 December 1992
18,076; KY 402

Captain Hancock Lee
Justice, 1677, 1687 & 1699
Burgess, 1688; Naval Officer, 1699.

Richard Bernard Wathen
15 November 1993
18,418; KY 415

Nicholas Harvey
Commissioned Captain in Maryland to command
an expedition against the Indians 6 Jan 1639.

Lowry Watkins, Jr.
22 March 1982
16,632; KY 320

Colonel Thomas Marshall
Cavalry, 1756; Ensign, August 21, 1761
Represented Fauquier County in VA House of Burgesses.

Robert McDowell Willett
26 January 1990
17,900; KY 388

Captain Samuel McDowell
Captain at Battle of Point Pleasant, 1774.

Dr. Hugh Cartledge Willlams
23 November 1979
16,281; KY 312

Captain Luke Gardiner
Appointed by Philip Calvert to serve under Col. William Evans, January 28, 1660.

THE JEWELS

OF

LOUISVILLE'S GRANDE DAME

(A Condensation)

The story of a typical but thoroughly documented family

who lived in Virginia in colonial times.

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by
Lewis J Gorin, Jr.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	TITLE	PAGE
	Preface	53
	Definitions	55
I	WHO WAS THIS GRANDE DAME?	57
II	And her Jewels?	59
III	The roots of the Grande Dame	61
IV	Destination: Louisville	67
V	Her eldest son, Jonathan Clark	71
VI Part 1	Her 2nd son, George Rogers Clark: education	76
VI Part 2	Her 2nd son, George Rogers Clark: conquests	84
VII	Her three other Revolutionary War sons	92
VIII	Her youngest son, William Clark	95
IX	Her daughters and their families	104
	Note on Genealogy	108
	Bibliography	109
	Index	111

{NAMES in capitals in brackets refer to Bibliography, pp. 109-110}

PREFACE

Who was Louisville's first Grande Dame and what kind of jewels did she have?

Here are some hints: she is said to be a direct descendant of the protomartyr, John Rogers. Her patronymic ancestor came with his family to America to take up residence in Virginia in the seventeenth century's last half.

She was born in what in the twentieth century was Caroline County, Virginia. When first married she and her husband lived close by the family of Thomas Jefferson near Charlottesville.

She and her husband and young children came to Louisville to live in 1785 in a house on property which is now a Louisville city park!

She and her husband died in Louisville just before the end of the eighteenth century.

Had it not been for her the United States would probably have continued to be at best a sliver of humanity clinging to the Atlantic coast of North America subject to the mercy of their European masters.

Without Louisville's Grand Dame there surely would have been no city named Louisville located on the banks of what the French called La Belle Riviere.

Maybe you ought to consider just how strategic the city of Louisville is as compared with other cities of the United States which in the eighteenth century were located along the Atlantic coast.

The principal coastal cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, Charleston, and Savannah were all held by the English at one time or another during the American Revolution, but that seemed to make no difference in the war's outcome. For instance New York was captured by the English from General George Washington in 1776, the very year the Declaration of Independence was published by the 13 states. The city of New York remained the chief seat of English power in the United States throughout the Revolutionary War until England finally abandoned it after the 1783 conclusion of peace.

Louisville has never been occupied by an enemy. It was the base from which was launched the capture of the huge English occupied territory between the Great Lakes, the Mississippi, and the Ohio rivers in 1778, the only English dominion seized by the Americans during the American Revolution and held to the war's end. The U.S. Army's Lewis and Clark Expedition set forth from Louisville in 1803 to open the road to the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of the Columbia River. The War of 1812 saw Kentucky serve as a secure base for the successful invasion of Canada, while Washington burned!

DEFINITIONS

This essay relates to American history in the period prior to the American Revolution which commenced on April 19, 1775, as well as to those events subsequent to that date which were the result of actions by people who lived in that Pre-Revolutionary Period.

You will find herein mention of the following areas of what in the twentieth century were a part of the United States of America. Those areas are defined as follows:

THE THIRTEEN COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, enumerating them from north to south: Massachusetts (which included what later became Maine), New Hampshire (which disputed with New York and Massachusetts the ownership of what later became Vermont), Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

THE COLONY OF VIRGINIA, the first colony, established in 1607, was given a grant of territory by the King of England in 1609. The base point of this territory was on Point Comfort, the cape located on the southern side of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. The land granted to Virginia extended 200 miles north and 200 miles south of that Point Comfort along the Atlantic coast, and inland it was bounded on the south by a line running due west from the southern point on the Atlantic Ocean shore to the Pacific ocean shore, and bounded on the north by a line running northwest from the northern point on the Atlantic ocean shore to the Pacific Ocean shore.

The princely grant to Virginia was obviously made as an inducement to English families to abandon their homes in England in which they or their ancestors had been settled for many centuries, in order to defend England's title to the North American wilderness which England owned by reason of prior discovery of North America in the 1490's. England in 1607 had held that title for over a century, but other European countries such as France, Spain, Holland, Sweden, and Russia were threatening to encroach upon it. The success in Virginia encouraged other English groups to establish later colonies. In the next three centuries these English settlements were able to achieve complete success in eliminating non-British European governments from every portion of the mainland of North America. By doing so they justified the policy of King James I of England in offering this handsome inducement to his subjects to emigrate to Virginia.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY embraced the triangular area lying east of the Mississippi river, west of the Ohio River, and south of the Great Lakes which in the twentieth century included all of the territory of the following states: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi.

THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY was all that area lying between the Mississippi river and the crest of the Rocky mountains plus the city of New Orleans which is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi River near its mouth at the Gulf of Mexico.

CHAPTER I

WHO WAS THIS GRANDE DAME?

The Grande Dame was born in King and Queen County in colonial Virginia on October 21, 1728.

The Grande Dame grew to be a woman in Virginia which was the leading colony in the formation of the American character. She was surrounded by people who were to lead the American Revolution in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, and who were to be the principal architects of the Constitution of the United States which went into effect in 1789.

Nevertheless, it is doubtful that she ever gave any thought to the strategic value of the Falls of Ohio where Louisville was to be established by her second son who would found it, fortify it, name it, and use it as a base of operations to capture in 1778 potentially the world's richest province. It is equally unlikely that as a matron in Virginia she ever dreamed that her youngest son would be co-leader of the greatest Corps of Discovery in history, which as the Lewis and Clark Expedition would embark at Louisville in 1803 to establish a route across the North American continent to the Pacific Ocean.

Virginia, the oldest and most populous colony in North America in 1775, was to furnish the leadership and philosophical guidance in the Revolution which commenced that year. The second commander in chief of the American forces was a Virginian, General George Washington. The author of the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson, was a Virginian. The principal architect of the Constitution of the United States, James Madison, was a Virginian.

All three of these Virginia giants lived within a hundred miles of the home in which the Grande Dame grew to womanhood. Thomas Jefferson was practically a next door neighbor at one point in her young married life. The Grand Dame's family, like those of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, lived on a farm whose principal crop was tobacco, which since its introduction in 1612 by John Rolfe, had been the basic export industry of colonial America. By the start of 1775 the Grand Dame had ten children, four of whom were girls.

American life was going on in 1775 in much the same way as it had for nearly two centuries, except that the English Parliament was trying to take control of the colonies without any authority whatsoever. Parliament was trying to demonstrate this control by levying an illegal tax. The people in America resisted this. The people in New England were particularly outspoken so the English army with naval support had occupied and closed the port of Boston.

The New England colonies in reply held provincial congresses to appoint generals and accumulate supplies in the event the matter came to armed conflict.

On the evening of the 18th of April in '75 the English made the first overt move by sending the advanced detachment of an English force of 1800 men and artillery from Boston to seize the powder said to have been stored at Concord, a town near Boston.

This English detachment was met at dawn on April 19, 1775, by a resolute body of the citizens of Lexington who resisted until overrun by the English who proceeded on to Concord. There an equally stout body of minute-men met the English, the colonists' flag unfurled, and "fired the shot heard round the world." The English troops found that they had met their match. They beat a retreat to Boston during which they suffered 273 casualties. [SYMONDS, p. 15.]

New England immediately went into action as previously arranged. General Artemas Ward left his home in Shrewsbury the next morning to take command under the Provincial Congress of the American army besieging Boston which initially was composed of men from Massachusetts, though later from all over New England. By mid-summer 15000 men faced 6000 English. [SYMONDS, p.17].

On June 17, 1775, Ward took the offensive in an effort to drive the English from Boston. Overnight his troops fortified the Charleston peninsula on which stood Bunker Hill. He believed that if he held that peninsula his troops would so dominate the adjacent peninsula on which Boston stood that the English would have to leave.

The English realized their peril and retaliated immediately. They dispatched a large force of regulars to make a frontal attack on the entrenched colonials. Eventually the powder of the colonials ran out and they had to withdraw from their exposed position on that penisula, but they had inflicted about 1064 casualties upon the English while suffering about 440. [SYMONDS, p. 19.] This first great battle is said to have been the bloodiest battle of the American Revolution, a war which was to last 8 more years! Bunker Hill destroyed the English offensive capability. The English command never dared venture out of Boston against New England again.

The news of this great colonial success should have produced awe in the Caroline County, Virginia, household of John Clark's wife, Ann Rogers Clark. The course of history that was set by this first great battle meant that in due time her family was destined to emerge from obscurity to make her, whether she realized it or not, the Grande Dame of Louisville.

Word of this success was hurried south to Virginia, for the people of Virginia were proud of the fact that their fellow Virginian, George Washington, chosen by the Continental Congress to take over the command of the American Army, was about to take over from General Ward, with General Ward as his second in command. This would make that conflict in New England an all America war.

There was a certain risk involved in this event. The king of England considered it treason, a crime punishable by being hanged, drawn, and quartered - not a very pleasant prospect.

CHAPTER II

And her Jewels?

Inhabitants of these thirteen colonies on the Atlantic shore of North America stretching from the northern border of Massachusetts to the southern border of Georgia, including the Grand Dame, were subjects of the king of England in 1775.

As such they possessed certain rights which had been won over the centuries by all English subjects. In 1775 the king of England was claiming for himself certain rights which his subjects in America denied he had. He claimed the right to tax the colonists through the English Parliament although the colonists had no representation in that legislature. The colonists resisted this claim and took it to the highest court: war.

Regardless of consequences, the colonials continued their operations under Washington and Ward to drive the English from Boston. The winter of '75 - '76 overtook them before they could complete the expulsion of the English from Boston. However it provided the snow which allowed them to drag cannon on sledges to Boston which would make Boston harbor untenable for the English fleet.

These cannon had been captured by the "Green Mountain Boys" when they seized Fort Ticonderoga by surprise early in the war.

The attack on Boston, now reinforced by adequate artillery, was resumed by Washington with the coming of spring in 1776. He assigned to General Ward the capture of the peninsula known as Dorchester Neck which lay just to the south of the peninsula on which the city of Boston was located. Artillery on Dorchester Neck would make the English flee Boston.

On March 3, 1776, Ward issued to his troops an order of the day in which he called upon his troops to "act like men, like Christians, like heroes." Ward "had established (Oliver) Cromwell's practice of the troops' daily attendance at prayers", according to Ward's biographer, Charles Martyn. [MARTYN, p. 174.]

On the night of Monday, March 4th, Ward ordered the attack to begin. [MARTYN, p. 202.] Artillery fire covered the noise of Ward's men advancing on to the peninsula. The English awoke on March 5 to find the colonials in fortified positions on this crucial peninsula. The English commander in a report to his superior in London estimated that the colonials had employed "at least twelve thousand men", a gross exaggeration. [MARTYN, p. 205.] The English considered a counter attack by boat but the weather was against them.

The colonials' heavy artillery was moved into position of the night of March 16. The English promptly evacuated Boston the same night. They had been bending every effort to do so since Thursday, March 7th, as a result of the weather which had prevented a successful counter attack against Dorchester Neck. [MARTYN, pp. 209

ff.] Ward led the victorious colonial troops into the city on March 17. The English army, like the man mentioned in the song about Boston's subway, has never returned.

The English fleet which fled numbered more than one hundred and seventy ships, the largest fleet ever seen in America up to that time, as reported by Abigail Adams, who was an eyewitness as well as the wife of the man destined to be the second President of the United States. [MARTYN, p. 214.]

What a thrill that recapture of the post of Boston must have been for the family of the Grande Dame in Virginia. The Old Dominion, as Virginia was called, had thrown its weight into the scales on the side of liberty, and Boston had been liberated under a fellow Virginian, George Washington.

It was the spring of 1776. In another month or so the Grand Dame's former neighbor, Thomas Jefferson, would pen the immortal words "When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights; that among these, are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness ----"

In time certain political hucksters in England would try to deride this Declaration that all men are created equal by their Creator, by saying men came into existence by chance - by evolution!

The unanimous opinion of America is however that there is a Creator and they rely on Him. It is self-evident to all loyal Americans, since the rights they enjoy are the gift of the Creator.

This was the UNANIMOUS declaration by the Continental Congress which recorded its reliance on the protection of the divine Providence of that God mentioned earlier in the Declaration.

It was certain that there was no one happier about that success of Ward's praying warriors in the liberation of Boston than Ann Rogers Clark who was destined to become Louisville's Grande Dame.

She had six sons and four daughters, her jewels, who not only sparkled in her crown, but were to bedeck Virginia and the United States with glory in the next three decades. Five of her sons fought in the Revolution as officers, two of these five became Generals, as did her sixth son who was too young for the Revolution. Her daughters did what Ann herself had done: they helped to create a nation.

Ann's eldest son, Jonathan Clark, who served as a junior officer or field officer in the continental army on the east coast in the Revolutionary War in campaigns from New Jersey to Georgia, later became a major general in the Virginia army. Ann's second son, George Rogers Clark, a commander of Virginia's army established to defend its county of Kentucky during the Revolutionary War, was given a battle field promotion by Virginia's governor, Thomas Jefferson, to the rank of Brigadier General as a result of his capture from the English of the immensely wealthy province, perhaps the richest in the world, bounded by the Great Lakes on the north, the Mississippi river on the west, and the Ohio river on the east. During the first administration of President Thomas Jefferson, Ann's youngest son William went from 2nd lieutenant in 1803 to Brigadier General in 1806, in recognition of his co-leadership of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, which discovered and mapped the previously unknown land route to the Pacific ocean, 2000 miles distant.

How many other women in the history of the world have been the mother of three such famous generals? It is probable that a monkey could count any other such mothers on the fingers of his left foot.

In answer to the question in the first sentence of the Preface: Ann Rogers Clark was the Grande Dame of Louisville; she could say, as Cornelia, the wife of Julius Caesar had said, pointing to her children, "and these are my jewels." [BARTLETT, p.125.]

Her most famous son, George Rogers Clark, was to write his father when that son was at the zenith of his career: 'Fortune in every respect as yet hath hovered around me, as if determined to direct me. You may judge, Sir, what impression it must have on a grateful Brest whose greatest glory is to addore the Supreme director of all things.' [BODLEY, p. 4.]

Ann reared her children properly: She was an incarnation of the woman described 3000 years ago in Chapter 31 of The Book of Proverbs: "Her children rise up, and call her blessed; ..."

CHAPTER III

The roots of the Grande Dame

On July 3, 1776, there were 13 English colonies on the North American continent between the northern border of Massachusetts (which at that time included Maine) and the southern border of Georgia. Virginia was the oldest, the largest, and the most populous. Virginia occupied a central location along the Atlantic coast at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, with Massachusetts farthest to the north and Georgia farthest to the south. The next day these United States declared their independence.

Virginia had been colonized by the English in 1607 during the reign of King James I when the first successful attempt to make a permanent English settlement in North America was accomplished in that year at Jamestown on the James river. This settlement was located on the James just a few miles above its mouth where it

flows into the Chesapeake bay. The mouth of the James is in turn located on the southern shore of Chesapeake bay just a few miles from where that huge bay opens into the Atlantic Ocean. The bay has a mouth extending about 19 miles wide northward from Old Point Comfort.

A great French fleet allied with the newly created thirteen United States defeated an English naval squadron off this entry into Chesapeake bay in the fall of 1781 and bottled up a large English army commanded by General Cornwallis. This English army was camped between the York and James rivers on waters of Chesapeake bay just a few miles from where the original permanent American English settlement had been made 174 years before in 1607.

An American and French army was rapidly assembled to attack the encampment of Cornwallis, which in October, 1781, led to the abject surrender of that commander and his entire army to the allied French-American army commanded by General Washington. This humiliation and other events recounted herein induced the English sovereign, King George III, in 1783 to end the Revolutionary War by acknowledging the independence of his former colonies which had been declared by those colonies on July 4, 1776.

The former subjects of George III, including Ann Rogers Clark, who traced their roots to England would have viewed this severance of their former loyalty with mixed emotions.

Their ancestors for over a thousand years had dwelt in England, "a right little, tight little island" lying off the coast of Europe. The institutions which they carried to the New World had been nurtured in England from barbarism to the most civilized life style and government available anywhere in the world.

England had acquired its name from a barbaric tribe of Germans known as Angles who came from the coast of Germany on the North Sea where it makes a right angle. They and other similar tribes had come to the British Isles to assist one side or the other there in the struggles for power in the fifth century Anno Domini after the departure of the Romans, who withdrew as a result of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire.

The only semblance of civilization which remained after the Romans withdrew was a beleaguered Christianity which was able to endure in remote portions of the British Isles even though all the other lights of civilization had gone out.

The Anglo-Saxon tribes which replaced the rule of Rome in what became known as angle land, or England, slowly acquired a taste for civilization through their contact with France. In the seventh century A.D. a missionary delegation from Rome brought England into contact with the Roman Catholic Church, which together with the remnants of Christianity which had survived the Anglo-Saxon invasion was able to introduce a civilizing influence in Anglo-Saxon circles.

In 1066 a gang of adventurers from Normandy just across the English channel invaded England to seize political control of England based on a disputed

claim to the throne. The Normans possessed a thin veneer of continental civilization which in time rubbed off on the Anglo-Saxon substratum. Their continental possessions forced the Anglo-Saxons into a closer contact with the revival of learning which occurred in southern Europe in the twelth and thirteenth centuries. The major civilizing force was the growth of Christianity throughout England during the first thousand years of Anglo-Saxon occupation of England, which culminated in the fifteenth century with the invention of printing in continental Europe. This made the Bible theoretically available to every household.

This revolutionary development in printing meant it should have been possible for the average family in England to have a Bible among their possessions, but the only Bible published was a Latin version incomprehensible to all but a few church leaders. For some time there had been a move afoot to translate the Bible into English. Now that printing was possible pressure grew to make the Bible available in a printed English edition.

Logically it would be assumed that those who were engaged in spreading Christianity would be the promoters of any effort to make the Bible more available in an understandable vernacular.

In fact the professional clerics were for their own reasons stoutly opposed to issuing the Bible in a language understood by the general populace. The prohibition of the issuance of the Bible in a local language became an article of faith with the professional clerics. To impede such a publication it became the practice to punish as a criminal anyone who violated the rule against translating and publishing the Bible in a vernacular language. In short, one could be burned at the stake for issuing a Bible in the English language.

As the Bible is the oldest and most respected book in the world and since book knowledge is what constitutes civilization this prohibition was a formidable obstacle to the spread of knowledge and civilization in England.

By the sixteenth century there were those who were prepared to risk all in order to get the Bible published in England in the English language. Prominent among these was a man named William Tyndale, who received a Master of Arts degree from Oxford University in 1515. [KENYON, pp. 284 ff.] He was forced to carry on his work of translation and publication on the continent of Europe rather than in England because of the threat of criminal punishment in England. Tyndale was living in Antwerp, but those opposed to publishing such a translation of the Bible had him kidnapped and eventually strangled at the stake and burned.

This tragedy did not deter others from carrying on the work of translation and publication. John Rogers was one who proceeded to revise, translate, and publish in 1537 what is known as "Matthew's Bible". [KENYON, pp. 293 ff.] It was the first Bible in English to be sold in England legally, for prior to public sale it was given leave to be sold

by Henry VIII. The fact that it was legally sold did not however protect John Rogers from a martyr's death. He was burnt at the stake nearly 20 years later for events arising out of this "crime" when the reactionary Queen Mary I became England's sovereign for a brief span.

John Rogers was allegedly an ancestor of Ann Rogers Clark who was born in Virginia nearly 200 years after his martyrdom.

Her grandfather, Giles Rogers, said to be a descendant of the protomartyr John Rogers, had come to Virginia with his family in 1680 or thereabouts. [See "Note on Genealogy", p.108, herein.]

North America had been discovered in the fifteenth century by expeditions sent by England's King Henry VII in the 1490's after the momentous news was received that Christopher Columbus had discovered America in 1492. He was an Italian sea captain sailing on voyages authorized and financed by Isabella, Queen of Spain. He later discovered the islands of the Caribbean Sea and the mainlands of South America and Central America.

In accordance with the practice of the day England claimed sovereignty over North America under the rights habitually enjoyed by prior discovery. This practice had been recognized by the Pope who had awarded Spain and Portugal similar rights in the south seas based on the priority of discovery.

England's interest in its new claim to North America was in the century following its discovery confined to some abortive efforts to plant a colony on what later became the Atlantic coast of North Carolina. In that sixteenth century England founded its naval power which gave it domination over the seas of the world for the next 400 years.

The sea change which marked the beginning of England's naval domination occurred in the latter part of the sixteenth century when the English fleet under Admiral Sir Francis Drake defeated the Spanish Armada which had sailed north from Spain to convoy an army intended for the invasion of England. This ascendancy of the English fleet made it practical for English subjects to colonize North America.

The first successful and permanent colony of the English in North America was established under the authority of the Virginia Company of London, May 13, 1607, at Jamestown in Virginia. The charter of King James I, dated April 10, 1606, authorized it because it might " ... by the providence of Almighty God, hereafter tend to the glory of his divine Majesty, in propagating the Christian religion to such people, as yet live in darkness ..." [HENING, p. 58.]

In 1609 King James I gave a further patent to the London Company for establishing this colony with boundaries as follows:

"VI. And we do also of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, give, grant, and confirm, unto the said treasurer and company, and their successors, under the reservations, limitations, and declarations, hereafter expressed,

all those lands, countries, and territories, situate, lying, and being, in that part of America called Virginia, from the point of land, called Cape or Point Comfort, all along the sea coast, to the northward two hundred miles, and from the said Point or Cape Comfort, all along the sea coast to the southward two hundred miles, and all that space or circuit of land, lying from the sea coast of the precinct aforesaid, up into the land, through from sea to sea,west and northwest; and also all the islands, lying within one hundred miles, along the coast of both seas of the precinct aforesaid ... to the sole and proper use of them, the said treasurer and company, their successors and assigns for ever; to be holden of us, our heirs, and successors, as of our manour of East Greenwich, in free and common soccage, and not in capite; yielding and paying, therefore, to us, our heirs and successors, the fifth part only of all ore of gold and silver, that from time to time, and at all times hereafter, shall be there gotten, had, or obtained for all manner of services." [HENING, pp. 88-89.]

196 years later, in 1805, Ann Rogers Clark's son William Clark and a co-commander from Virginia, Meriwether Lewis, acting under the orders of their commander in chief, Virginia's great statesman Thomas Jefferson, penetrated for the first time in history the entire westward thrust of this grant, the western half of which had never been previously explored by civilized mankind. They led a detachment of the United States Army consisting of less than 30 men plus four civilians in what became known as the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

These native Virginia Captains left Louisville by boat in 1803 with the nucleus of their command, navigated the Missouri river upstream starting in the spring of 1804, until they reached its source in the Rocky mountains, crossed the continental divide, descended by various streams the westward flowing headwaters of the Columbia river, reached the Columbia, and celebrated Christmas, 1805, at their camp on the shores of the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of the Columbia river. The success of their expedition confirmed the title of the London Company and its successors and assigns to all this territory "from sea to sea" which had been granted Virginia almost 200 years before.

Virginia and the other 12 colonies which were established or acquired by England on the eastern shores of North America were populated during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by multitudes of people from the British Isles. Despite the hardships and barbarity of life in the environment of North America, they were induced by religious convictions to leave the civilization of England for the freedom from religious dictation which was available in North America.

Within a few years there began a flow of people to Virginia who were discontented with the religious regulation in England. They were soon followed by other such groups in New England and Pennsylvania to the northward and in the Carolinas and Georgia to the south.

English life during that seventeenth century which began in 1601 was dominated by religious controversy. The result was to see a huge migration of sternly religious zealots equipped with printed Bibles and little else. This accomplished the primary task of the Christian church as set forth in Acts 1:8 of the Bible where the final instructions of Jesus to his followers is recorded:

"... and ye shall be witnesses unto me, both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth."

His band of followers recorded that they witnessed his ascension into heaven immediately thereafter.

The fact that religious controversy was the motive for the transportation of Bibles to America in that seventeenth century verifies the statement of St Paul in Romans 8:8, where he said:

"And we know that all things work together for good, to them that love God, to them who are called, according to His purpose."

When Jesus in the first century spoke of "the uttermost part of the earth" that phrase could certainly be applied to the mouth of the Columbia river, on the remote side of a major continent totally unknown at that time to the most learned men in the world.

Ann Rogers Clark's son William Clark reported on the first celebration of the birth of Jesus Christ at the uttermost part of the world at the mouth of the Columbia river, a celebration which took place on December 25, 1805. [ALLEN, Vol II, p. 100.]

The religious controversies of the seventeenth century involved the kings of England for the first 85 years of that century in almost continuous conflict with their subjects. The subjects were mainly Protestant while the kings tended to be Roman Catholic.

England's greatest general was produced in this conflict. The puritan Oliver Cromwell emerged from obscurity as a farmer and member of Parliament at the age of 41 to take command of the parliamentary troops, to defeat all the mercenary forces of the King of England, to refuse a crown, and to introduce a government known as a "commonwealth", all of which was emulated a century later in America.

After Cromwell's death the English people, weary of struggle, recalled the scions of the Stuart family for a spell as kings. Charles II, son of the beheaded Charles I, was allowed to return as king in 1660. Upon his death his brother James II inherited the throne, but James soon made himself hopelessly unacceptable so he fled to France in 1688. This produced the "Glorious Revolution." Parliament elected a new line of Protestant kings led by a joint sovereignty, William of Orange and his wife Mary, a daughter of James II, subject to a negotiated understanding on the supremacy of Parliament. This settlement was still effective as the end of the second millenium approached three hundred years later.

This was all part of American history and served as a guide for the colonials in the following century when the contemporaries of Ann Rogers Clark were again confronted with acts of an English king who sought to deny to his subjects in North America the rights which had been dearly earned by their forefathers in England. Terms such as freedom of religion, bill of rights, and commonwealths once more became fighting words. King George III in the 1770's in dealing with his American subjects, like King James II in the 1680's in dealing with his English subjects, attempted to exercise prerogatives as a ruler which the sovereign did not enjoy. A "revolution" resulted in each case which established the supremacy of a legislature composed of representatives of the people affected.

The American revolution took an additional step when George Washington followed the example of Oliver Cromwell who as victorious general and chief executive refused a crown.

CHAPTER IV

Destination: Louisville

Giles Rogers, a grandfather of Ann Rogers Clark, moved his family to Virginia during the reign of Charles II apparently because he was dissatisfied with the order of things in England. At the time he made the move England was among the most civilized areas of the world, Virginia was among the least. The father of Ann, John Rogers, was born in America immediately after the arrival of the Rogers family. When he grew to manhood he had married Rachel Eastham, another Virginian. Ann was born of this marriage October 21, 1728.

Virginia was in 1700 A.D. an outpost on the eastern shore of North America, a vast wilderness stretching westward for 3000 miles, populated by a few roving bands of savages. Yet in many ways it was more peaceful than England which found itself at that period embroiled time and again in war with its European neighbors. England was involved in the following wars between the start of the reign of Charles II in 1660 and the beginning of the American Revolution on April 19, 1775:

1664	England seized New Netherland from the Dutch and rechristened it New York and awarded it to James, Duke of York, a brother of King Charles.
1673	The Dutch recaptured New Netherland during the war then existing between Holland and England.
1674	The treaty of Westminister restored English rule in New York.
1689	The "Glorious Revolution" which included the flight and presumed abdication of James II, and the election by a convention of William, Prince of Orange, and his wife Mary, the daughter of James II, as

joint sovereigns of England, subject to the terms of an Act of Parliament.

1689-1697 War of the Grand Alliance: a war between France and England in which England was joined by many allies including Holland and the Holy Roman Emperor. It was terminated by the Peace of Rijswijk, in which among other things the French recognized William and Mary as sovereigns of England.

1702-1714 War of the Spanish Succession (known as Queen Anne's War in North America).

1715 The Jacobite Rebellion in 1715, fomented by the Old Pretender, the son of James II.

1739 War of Jenkins' Ear. Captain Robert Jenkins of the ship "Rebecca" reported that in 1731 he was boarded by Spanish customs officers in the West Indies and that in the scuffle he lost an ear. For this and other causes England declared war on Spain in 1739.

1740-1748 War of the Austrian Succession (known as King George's War in North America).

1745 The Jacobite Rebellion of 1745, fomented by the Young Pretender, the grandson of James II.

1754-1763 The Seven Years War (known as the French and Indian War in North America.)

In the period starting with the accession of Charles II in 1660 and ending in 1775 the American colonies also were engaged in their own military affairs. Noteworthy among these was the capture by Massachusetts colonists from the French king of the so-called impregnable French fortress of Louisbourg located on an island to guard the entrance to the St. Lawrence river. Virginia's governor, William Gooch, commanded Virginia troops at Cartagena in King George's War. The final colonial war fought by the colonists was that known as Lord Dunmore's War carried on by Virginia against the Indians in 1774.

Colonial Virginia, into which Ann, the daughter of John Rogers, was born in 1728, was by that time a well established community. It had a workable government and a sound economy. The government had evolved into an effective system in which the executive was appointed by the English crown but the people were represented in an elected legislature. A rudimentary judicial system existed with appeals made to the Privy Council in England.

The economy was based on the cultivation of tobacco which had been the salvation of the English attempt at colonizing North America.

A growing population was assured by the religious conditions in England which compelled English families to abandon the civilized environment of England for the savage environment of America. Only those who were particularly sensitive to the injunctions found in the Bible would be likely to leave England for America.

The survival of these immigrants depended however upon a rational economy which supplied the money to import the articles from England or elsewhere that were necessary for the existence of these English settlers on a hostile shore. When the first settlement was made in 1607 there was some hope that gold could be found which would provide the necessary purchasing power required by this outpost. Gold and silver had been the salvation of the Spanish colonies. In Virginia it soon became apparent that there was no gold.

John Rolfe, one of the early settlers, who married Pocahontas, the daughter of the Indian chieftain Powhatan, provided the answer which saved the existence of the English colonies. He studied the economy of Spanish America and found that tobacco as well as gold and silver was furnishing the Spanish colonies with an exportable commodity. He introduced tobacco into Virginia in 1612. It became worth far more than gold in the development of America.

By the time that Ann Rogers was born in 1728 Virginia enjoyed a flourishing economy based on tobacco. It provided that exportable surplus which made possible the importation of supplies needed in a backward country. Tobacco was an American discovery as well as the symbol of peace among the natives who had developed it. It found a ready market throughout the world. Tobacco proved to be the salvation of the English colonial effort. It has remained the basic industry in Virginia, Kentucky, and a number of other states.

The success of the Virginia colony soon attracted other Englishmen to establish colonies in this English domain along the east coast of North America. Many puritans came to Virginia before 1620 and they were followed by Huguenots from France and Presbyterians from Scotland or Ireland. The largest body of Huguenots to settle in America came in the last year or so of the seventeenth century. King William who then reigned and who enjoyed the reputation of being the leading protector of Protestants in Europe ordered them to be assigned to a safe area, as they were highly civilized people unaccustomed to life on the frontier. King William was 3000 miles away so the local officials assigned these tenderfoot settlers to the most westwardly tract available, at an abandoned Indian village known as Manakin, where they could serve as a buffer against the Indian tribes who lived farther west.

Settlers in America found that it was a case of either sink or swim. Those who survived knew how to swim in the roughest of waters.

This was certainly true of the household of John and Ann Rogers Clark. In their early married life in the 1750's they had farmed a tract in the vicinity of Charlottesville, Virginia, where they were neighbors of the young Thomas Jefferson and his parents. With the outbreak of the French and Indian War in 1754 they found it

expedient to return to a farm John Clark had recently inherited in Caroline County near the coast.

The area around Charlottesville became in the twentieth century one of the most favored places in the nation in which the financially independent preferred to dwell. In the 1750's it was uncomfortably close to the savage Indian tribes living beyond the picturesque Blue Ridge mountains. Thomas Jefferson would build on one of the hills near Charlottesville what is surely the most famous private residence in the world, Monticello. From his residence Jefferson would have a splendid view of the countryside where the Clark's farm lay, and where Ann had brought forth into this world her first two generals in the 1750's.

The Clark household was self-sufficient, as one had to be in those days. Its principal activity was farming, of which the cultivation of tobacco was the most important crop. The Clarks were assisted by slaves enslaved by Africans and brought by slave traders to America, a land such slaves otherwise would never have reached.

These slaves enjoyed a feature of American life which they and their ancestors had never known before: they were taken care of and none of them died of starvation which is the endemic disease of Africa. Most important, they were included in the divine worship practiced by their owners. Like Joseph in the Book of Genesis they survived due to the fact that they were sold into slavery by their brothers. One of them, named York, was to have for an African the unique opportunity to participate in one of the world's great adventures by being a member of the party with the Corps of Discovery called the Lewis and Clark Expedition which explored the route to the Pacific ocean in the years between 1803 and 1806.

Ann's ten children were educated almost entirely at home. She undoubtedly relied primarily upon the Bible as the center of her educational program. Her sons also acquired a knowledge of surveying from their father who was accomplished in this science. Two of her sons who became generals, George Rogers and William, were experts in that field. The maps which William made on the Lewis and Clark Expedition to the Pacific are stunning proofs of his amazing ability.

The records of her ten children establish the fact that the best type of education one can get prior to the age of 20 is home education. This of course requires a diligent and devoted mother. The children of Ann Rogers Clark were fortunate to have that type of parent.

During the French and Indian War John and Ann Clark had moved back to Caroline County where he had inherited some land. They remained there until the end of the Revolutionary War. Their last seven children were born on their Caroline County farm.

In 1784, after the Revolutionary War's end, John and Ann Clark moved to Louisville, Virginia, a city selected, established, colonized, fortified, and named solely by their son, General George Rogers Clark. Their youngest son, William Clark, later a

general would accompany them as a teen-ager on their move from tidewater Virginia to Louisville. In the middle 1790's William resigned from the army to return to what had become Louisville, Kentucky. He maybe was needed to help take care of his parents John and Ann Rogers Clark at their family home, Mulberry Hill. Ann died there in 1798 and John died there in the year following. Their eldest son, Major General Jonathan Clark, and his wife Sara Hite Clark moved to Louisville from Virginia in 1802 to reside at their property Trough Spring near Mulberry Hill.

Ann Rogers Clark and all of her children moved to Louisville with the sole exception of her third son, John Clark, who died unmarried in 1784 in Caroline County, Virginia, prior to his family's move to Louisville. His poor health resulted from years of abuse which he received as a prisoner of war of the English.

CHAPTER V

Her eldest son, Jonathan Clark

Ann and John Clark had been married in tidewater Virginia in the short period of peace which separated the War of Jenkins' Ear from the Seven Years War. The urge to "go west, young man" was already active so they soon headed west.

In the 1740's they took up residence in an outpost of civilization near the site of the soon to be established town of Charlottesville, Virginia.

They were only an hour's drive west of the growing town of Richmond along an Interstate highway but they were more than two centuries ahead of any such highway. At the time they made their move to this outpost of civilization the road system was meager. In time the lack of facilities for shipping their tobacco and insecurity in wartime were to force them to retreat to tidewater Virginia.

As newly weds, these young Clarks enjoyed the boldness of youth and its vision. They could forsee the possibilities of this remote countryside into which they moved. They were undaunted by its challenge. They had a tract of several hundred acres upon which they could not only start a new life, but they could bring new lives into being.

Jonathan Clark, the first of the famous brood of John and Ann Clark, was born on their frontier farm near Charlottesville in 1751. Jonathan was destined to be one of the three generals whom Ann Rogers Clark brought into this world. His career which will be sketched here was representative of the leadership of Revolutionary America.

Jonathan's contribution to the success of the American Revolution was typical of the young men of that generation. His public career began with a prewar stint lasting three years as the Clerk of what was then Dunmore County but which later became Shenandoah County. This was in the early 1770's. As the clouds of controversy

gathered in the middle of that decade Jonathan took his place as a representative of the people in the conventions held in Richmond and Williamsburg, Virginia, which convened to decide the dread issue of independence.

What some advanced as the exalted state of independence, others condemned as treason. Treason in those days was punishable by being hanged, drawn, and quartered. Charles Dickens, in "A Tale of Two Cities", his great novel about the administration of justice in England at this time, aptly describes this punishment in a speech by a typically Dickensian character, as follows: [DICKENS, p. 59.]

"He'll be drawn on a hurdle to be half hanged,and then he'll be taken down and sliced before his own face, and then his inside will be taken out and burnt while he looks on, and then his head will be chopped off, and he'll be cut into quarters. That's the sentence."

In 1775 and 1776 Jonathan Clark attended the conventions in Richmond which committed Virginia to the principle of independence. He was laying himself open to a charge of treason.

For Jonathan as well as for most of the men of his generation in America this arbitrament by war meant that they would be the litigants. Jonathan forsook the work of representation in the Richmond conventions. In or about February, 1776, according to the newspaper obituary at his death, he joined the 8th Regiment of Continental troops in Virginia as a captain under General Peter Mughlenburg. [*sic*]

In this regiment Jonathan saw plenty of action along the Atlantic coast of North America. He was present for the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and then went south to campaign in southern Virginia, Charleston, Savannah and Sunbury in Georgia. He was finally captured while serving in Charleston, South Carolina, when that city surrendered to the English in 1780.

Jonathan Clark and the regiment of which he was a member saw action at the Brandywine when the American army tried to stop the English under Howe from getting to Philadelphia. It was a losing battle. The American army fell back; General Howe marched his English army into Philadelphia, the seat of the American coalition. General Washington gathered his troops for a counterattack which he made at Germantown, just outside of Philadelphia, on October 4, 1777. The attack was beaten off by the English, but it demonstrated that the American army was improving. Jonathan Clark was there.

Strategically, their occupation of Philadelphia was a mistake for the English. While Howe was capturing Philadelphia in 1777, another English force was marching south from Canada by the ancient route which led south through Lake Champlain past the fort at Ticonderoga. Howe should have had his army in New York available to go north up the Hudson river valley to rendezvous at Albany with the army from Canada which was commanded by General John Burgoyne. The invasion from Canada ended in disaster for the English, as the entire army of General Burgoyne was

captured by an American Army under General Horatio Gates at Saratoga in northern New York state. The English army had to submit to a humilitating surrender in the middle of October, 1777. A surrender such as this by the English was news indeed. The king of France in particular was impressed. The French were looking for an opportunity to even the unequal score which the English had run up against them over the centuries.

Benjamin Franklin, minister from America to the French monarch, cleverly exploited Gate's victory at Saratoga. As the result King Louis XVI of France gave his support to the United States.

The French were afraid to get involved in another war with England but they were anxious to see the America colonies break away from English domination. Franklin played upon their greatest fear, that the colonies would work out a *modus vivendi* with the English by which they could return to the English fold with perhaps some greater degree of self government.

The Treaty of Alliance between France and America was signed in Paris on February 6, 1778.

An immediate result of the French alliance was a change in sea power. The colonies had no fleet worth considering. The Fench had a powerful fleet.

The English commander in Philadelphia was ordered to send reinforcements south to the Caribbean Sea to attack the French possessions there. To consolidate his forces the English commander, General Sir Henry Clinton, had to abandon Philadelphia and return to New York. It was unsafe to return by sea because of the possibility of encountering a French fleet, so he had to march back to New York across New Jersey. Clinton began his retreat in June, 1778.

The American army sought to punish the English army as it marched back across New Jersey to New York. Washington ordered General Charles Lee to make an immediate attack. Lee put Mad Anthony Wayne in charge of a small attack but was reluctant to take further action. Instead Lee ordered a retreat. At this point Washington arrived, dismissed Lee, took command, rallied the troops, and drove the English back until night fell on June 28, 1778. The battered English made good their retreat into New York; the Americans held the battle field. Jonathan Clark was there.

This battle at Monmouth Court House ended the major operations in the north. Boston had been recaptured; Philadelphia had been voluntarily abandoned by the English; New York City remained in English hands for the remainder of the war. Upper New York from West Point northward continued in American hands and permitted ready access between New England and the central and southern states.

The English forces moved next to dominate Georgia, the farthest south of the American states. Savannah fell to the invaders in 1779. In March, 1780, a fresh English force besieged Charleston in South Carolina, the next state to the north. The city would

surrender on May 12, 1780, with its 5000 American troops. Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan Clark was among the captives.

The American commander, General Benjamin Lincoln, had made the mistake, probably at the request of the local politicians, of shutting himself up in Charleston. A whole continent lay behind him, but he put practically his entire command within hostile cannon range of the strongest navy in the world.

General Gates was sent south. Cornwallis was now the English commander there. Gates blundered into a battle at Camden and his force was almost annihilated, although he personally escaped.

A turn in the fortunes of war in the southern theater took place as soon as the English command moved inland. One of Lord Cornwallis's officers, Major Patrick Ferguson, commander of a detachment of about 1000 tories, was attacked by a force of frontiersmen under Isaac Shelby, later the first governor of Kentucky, at King's Mountain with the result that Ferguson was killed and his force annihiliated.

General Nathanael Greene was sent south by Washington to relieve Gates who obviously had failed.

The campaign that Greene waged by drawing the English forces away from the coast was successful. In a number of small battles the English were worn down. Cornwallis had to withdraw to the coast at Wilmington, North Carolina, where he could be supported by the long arms of English sea power.

In 1781, after rest and recuperation at Wilmington, Cornwallis withdrew northward to the area where the York and James Rivers run into Chesapeake Bay, in short to the very area where the first permanent English settlement had been made in 1607. He undoubtedly believed that there he could be reinforced and supplied by the English navy. Cornwallis selected Yorktown as a suitable base.

A drastic change now occurred in the strategic situation. A French fleet consisting of 28 ships of the line under the Comte de Grasse came north from the French West Indies in the late summer of 1781. By the middle of September de Grasse had control of the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. A smaller English naval force tried to contest the control of the waters at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. At the naval Battle of the Virginia Capes the French won the decision. The English fleet withdrew to New York.

When this sea change became imminent the American and French forces were assembled from north and south in order to attack Cornwallis at Yorktown. The opportunity was of short duration for there was just sufficient time to accomplish the defeat of Cornwallis before the French fleet would have to withdraw. A French army under the Comte Donatien de Rochambeau had debarked in July, 1780, at Newport, Rhode Island. This force marched south to join the attack on Cornwallis. The majority of the

assembled troops were French.

This Franco-American force put such pressure on the hopeless English that the latter were forced to surrender on October 19, 1781. About 9000 English troops were in the bag.

This catastrophic defeat for the English forced the government in England to open negotiations for a peace treaty which was signed in 1783.

Jonathan Clark was not present at this Battle at Yorktown. He had been captured the previous year in the haul of prisoners which the English made when they took Charleston, South Carolina, in May, 1780. There they had surrounded and captured the entire army of General Lincoln. After a year as a prisoner of war Jonathan Clark had been paroled in the spring of 1781.

Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan Clark like a great many other Americans had served faithfully for years before they became casualties in what must have seemed an endless war. It was a fortunate development that diplomacy as practiced by Benjamin Franklin in Paris was able to provide the troops to replace many thousands of men like Jonathan Clark with trained French regiments.

For five long years Jonathan and his regiment had patrolled the eastern coast of America from New Jersey to Georgia. In 1776 they went south to South Carolina and Georgia. In 1777 they went north to Delaware and Pennsylvania where they participated in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. In 1778 they were with Washington at the Battle of Monmouth in New Jersey. In 1779 they joined in the attack on Paulus Hook on the Hudson river. In 1780 they were a part of the command of General Lincoln again in South Carolina, and became one of the units captured by the English when Lincoln's 5000 men army was surrounded in Charleston and forced to surrender.

The end of the Revolutionary War in 1783 did not end the military career of Jonathan Clark. He continued to be active in the Virginia Militia of which he became a major general ten years later in 1793. He was also active in the commemoration of the Revolutionary War as one of the original members of the Virginia branch of the Society of the Cincinnati, whose national organization had been created under the leadership of George Washington.

The new nation in America had to maintain a military bearing if it was to endure. Jonathan Clark was one of those to whom was entrusted the security of his state during this period. The experience he had as an officer in five years of war fitted him for the rank of major general. Fortunately, no war occurred during his watch.

On May 26, 1802, General Jonathan Clark and his wife and family left their old home in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, to take up residence in Louisville. The Commonwealth of Kentucky had separated from Virginia on June 1, 1792. They arrived in Louisville on July 7, 1802. There they made their home which they called Trough Spring on property adjacent to the estate called Mulberry Hill where the parents of Jonathan had

lived until their deaths three or four years previously.

Major General Clark died in Louisville at the age of 61 on November 25, 1811. His widow died in October, 1818, in her 63rd year. They are both buried in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, where they were interred in 1868. Both were originally buried at Mulberry Hill.

CHAPTER VI

Part 1

Her second son, George Rogers Clark: education

In 1752 John and Ann Rogers Clark lived in what later was called Albermarle County, Virginia, on a 400 acre tract bordering on the Rivanna river. Thomas Jefferson had been born in 1743 on the adjoining tract where his parents lived. Nearby to the west of the river was the property on which Thomas Jefferson would build for his family the most famous private residence in the world: Monticello, his home.

To Ann was born on November 19, 1752, a second child, whom they named for her older brother George Rogers.

This child, George Rogers Clark, was born on what was then the frontier of civilization. He was destined to spend his life expanding that frontier into the richest parts of the world. The remarkable thing about this person's career was that it appears to have been completely self-propelled. The tremendous accomplishments of his life appear to have been dictated by no earthly person except himself.

He was a second Joshua. Like the Biblical Joshua, Clark enjoyed unending success as a military leader. Joshua conquered the land of Canaan; Clark captured the Northwest Territory. Joshua said: "as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord." Clark said of his victories [p. 61]: "what impression it must have on a grateful Brest whose greatest glory is to addore the Supreme director of all things."

Like Joshua he seemed to be favored and directed by that divine Providence upon whose protection the thirteen American colonies relied as stated in the final sentence of The Declaration of Independence. His political and military activities followed so closely upon the adoption of that Declaration in 1776 that in retrospect they seemed to be in answer to the last sentence in that immortal document which was, in effect, a closing prayer: "And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our

Fortunes, and our sacred Honor."

Although all of George Rogers Clark's plans and deeds were of his own conception, it is significant that the political support which he needed to accomplish them was largely supplied by the man who wrote that Declaration: Thomas Jefferson.

Thomas Jefferson of course knew George Rogers Clark because they had been neighbors when both were boys. Jefferson was familiar with the Clark family all his life. Jefferson, the political prodigy, was nine years older than this infant neighbor who became a military prodigy. Jefferson was born April 13, 1743, at his father's estate called Shadwell which Thomas Jefferson eventually inherited. Jefferson lived his whole life in the same neighborhood in which he was born, except for absences imposed on him in the discharge of his public duties. He died at Monticello July 4th, 1826.

George Rogers Clark needed no introduction to Thomas Jefferson when the younger man came to Williamsburg in 1776 to obtain a supply of gunpowder for the settlements in Kentucky, or when he returned the following year seeking support for a novel plan for winning the war then in progress between England and its former American colonies.

George Rogers Clark, a man in his middle twenties in 1776 and 1777, was a very young man to be seizing the reins of power. In the theater of war along the east coast from Massachusetts to Georgia there was an almost continual jockeying for position among the would-be saviors of their country. There was only one dominant person in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys: George Rogers Clark. This seems to have been due to the fact that he alone was aware of the tremendous importance of this arena, and in any event he alone was delivering the goods.

This fact is summed up in the first history of Kentucky, written by John Filson and published by James Adams, Wilmington (1784). Filson quotes Col Daniel Boone [p. 78.] as saying that General Clark, in leading victoriously in 1782 the last American campaign of the Revolutionary War, "was ever our ready friend, and merits the love and gratitude of all his country-men ..."

Clark was a product of that system of education which existed in tidewater Virginia, in Caroline County, a system which met the acid test of any educational system: *if the teacher has taught, the students can perform.*

The system of teaching which accounted for the remarkable wisdom of George Rogers Clark was that extolled by James Garfield, 20th president of the United States, when he said in a speech in 1871: "Give me a log hut, with only a simple bench, Mark Hopkins on one end and I on the other..." [BARTLETT, p. 591.]

In Clark's case, in his formative years the person on the bench was Ann Rogers Clark. Later he is said to have acquired a knowledge of surveying from his maternal grandfather, John Rogers. [BODLEY, p.5.] He is said to have had in addition

some military instruction from George Muse who served with Lawrence Washington in the West Indies. [BAKELESS, p. 18.] For nine months he attended the school of Mr. Donald Robertson whom George Rogers Clark could call uncle, for Robertson was the husband of a sister of Ann Rogers Clark. Mr. Robertson was a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. Among the students of Mr. Robertson at this time was the fourth President of the United States, James Madison. [BODLEY, p. 4.] John Clark, the father of George Rogers Clark, was a friend of Col George Mason, the owner of Gunston Hall. Mason took a particular interest in the career of George Rogers Clark. [Ibid., p. 5.]

The many records, reports, and letters of George Rogers Clark reveal a special inventiveness in spelling. If spelling were a sign of education, then General George S. Patton, Jr., America's great general of World War II, would be considered uneducated despite a year at the Virginia Military Institute, five years at the Military Academy at West Point, and completions of the courses offered by the Command and General Staff School and the War College. Patton was notorious for his success in battle. He was also a notoriously poor speller.

The fact is, in Clark's day there were no unabridged dictionaries available on one's desk, or embedded in one's computer. Everyone spelled the words phonetically. Clark's wide ranging writings reveal the vocabulary of a well educated person.

Like Patton, George Rogers Clark not only left a tremendous legacy of military accomplishment, he also left a tremendous literary record in letters and reports. His education was all that it had to be. No doubt the best part of it was the teaching he received from his mother on the lessons of the Bible. Patton too relied on the Bible for success in battle.

When he was nineteen years old, in April, 1772, his father's account book reveals [Ibid., p. 8] that George Rogers Clark was issued and debited 7 pounds sterling for a set of surveying instruments and 12 pounds sterling for a book on plane geometry.

With his education as a surveyor complete, and the necessary equipment in hand, he lost no time in departing for the west where his services as a surveyor would find a ready market.

By the second week of June, 1772, there is evidence that he was already on board a river craft on the Ohio river bound downstream into what was then almost completely unexplored territory. Clark is mentioned in the journal of the Reverend David Jones, a chaplain who later served in the Revolutionary War, the campaign of General Anthony Wayne in the middle 1790's in Ohio, and the War of 1812. This journal states that George Rogers Clark was in company with Jones on Tuesday, the 9th of June, 1772, when they departed from Fort Pitt, the site of the city of Pittsburgh. [ENGLISH, Vol 1, p. 60.]

To reach Pittsburgh, which was considered to be at that time a part of Virginia, Clark started from Caroline County where the streams flow eastward into the salt water estuaries of the Atlantic Ocean. He then went northwestward across the

mountains to the Monongahela river and then down that stream to its junction with the Allegheny River. There the two rivers unite to form the southwestward flowing Ohio river whose waters join those of the Mississippi at the western tip of Kentucky and flow south to the Gulf of Mexico.

At this time, 1772, there was no one living within the boundaries of what was to become the Commonwealth of Kentucky. A handful of explorers, beginning with the Frenchman La Salle in the seventeenth century, had briefly penetrated the streams and some of the buffalo trails which then crisscrossed Kentucky. A few hunters had ventured into Kentucky from Virginia or the Carolinas or from Indian tribes located in areas north of the Ohio River or in areas to the south of the southern boundary of what has become Kentucky. No human being in 1772 would have become emotional over the singing of "My Old Kentucky Home" for in 1772 no human being had such a home.

In this era Kentucky was still a geographical term, not a political entity. The Kentucky river, from which the area presumably took its name, was already so designated. The name had been bestowed upon the river and the area it drained in previous times by Indians but no one knows what was meant then or now by the name in whatever Indian language was used to express that name. There are translations as diverse as "Dark and Bloody Ground" or "Land of Tomorrow."

Then and now it was called Kentucky. Then there was no one living in it; in the twentieth centery it was inhabited by a large politically organized population which owed its origins and its institutions to a group of adventurers of which George Rogers Clark was one of the first and undoubtedly the foremost.

On this reconnaissance in 1772 the evidence indicates that Clark never went down the Ohio as far as the Kentucky area. His party descended the Ohio as far as the Kanawha river, then went back upstream to Grave Creek where they left their canoes and hiked eastward to Ten Mile Creek whose waters empty into the Monongahela. By following this creek they made their way to the Monongahela and then down that stream once more to Fort Pitt. This pattern of travel was dictated by the fact that it was easy to float downstream on the Ohio river but difficult to return upstream.

In the future the travel pattern for making the round trip from Virginia to Kentucky would favor a westward journey by way of Fort Pitt and down the Ohio and a return trip overland by the Wilderness Road southeast through Cumberland Gap and northeastward up through the Valley of Virginia to the outposts of civilization. At times during the next 20 years the route down the Ohio river would be vulnerable to hostile Indian attack from tribes from what later became the state of Ohio. Then the westbound traveler would also accept the hardships of the overland journey by the Wilderness Road.

The Wilderness Road became a principal avenue through the effort of Daniel Boone who opened it to travel in 1775. Boone lived over in the western fringes of North Carolina at the end of the 1760's. He was a frontiersman who liked to hunt and explore the boundless countryside which stretched westward of his home. In doing so he

became acquainted with Kentucky into which he penetrated on several expeditions, one of which lasted about two years. As the result of his knowledge of the frontier he was employed in 1775 by a land developer, Colonel Richard Henderson of North Carolina, to open up a road to Kentucky.

The road which Boone established was already in existence and probably had been so for thousands of years for it was composed of a selection of the many Buffalo trails which the buffalo herds had made in their migrations through Kentucky since time immemorial. Boone's very real and valuable contribution was to tie together and mark the buffalo route through Cumberland Gap up to the Kentucky River, and to other points in Kentucky.

Buffaloes were migratory beasts. They tended to move back and forth along the same pattern year after year. In doing so they discovered in the course of time the best and most level routes between springs, salt licks, and rivers and stream fords. Buffaloes are large animals possessing cumbersome bodies. As time passed the movement of huge numbers created avenues wide enough for two wagons to pass. Because of their ungainly bodies they favored the routes which required the least climbing. The routes they selected tended to be the most level available, with the least obstructions by rivers and streams. These specifications likewise appealed to men, so the engineering decisions which had been made by the buffaloes were adopted by the early settlers.

These traffic patterns were observed and followed by George Rogers Clark from his earliest travels in this area beginning in 1772. Pittsburgh, which was then a Virginia outpost, afforded the easiest access to the country drained by the Ohio river.

A year or so earlier George Washington too had been surveying along the Ohio river as far south as Kentucky. Washington was one of the military leaders who wrested the fort at what is now Pittsburgh from the French in the French and Indian War in the previous decade.

Washington was chosen in 1775 as its highest military officer by the Continental Congress because of the reputation Washington had gained in the attack and final capture of Fort Duquesne which the French had constructed there at the site of what became Pittsburgh.

In his first visits to this countryside in 1772 Clark revealed an intention to make this Ohio valley his home. His letter to his elder brother Jonathan dated January 9th, 1772, [ENGLISH, Vol. I, p. 63.] states that George Rogers Clark already had a homestead at a spot about 25 miles downstream from what became Wheeling, West Virginia. He was making money as a surveyor and had been offered a "very considerable sum" for his place.

Clark quickly became a leader in this neighborhood. In 1774 the Ohio River area between Pittsburgh and the mouth of the Kanawha river became a war zone in what

was known as Lord Dunmore's War. Clark's familiarity with the area and his presence and deportment resulted in his being given a prominent place on the staff of Virginia's governor, Lord Dunmore, as a Captain. Lord Dunmore's War was the last but certainly not the least among the colonial wars on the western frontier. Despite his youthful age, Clark kept his rank of captain when he continued the colonization of Kentucky with Colonel Hancock Lee in early 1775.

The Battle of Point Pleasant in October, 1774, was decisive. Lord Dunmore was able to proceed into the territory across the Ohio river where he met with and compelled the Indian chief, Cornstalk, to accept peace. The terms were so lenient to the Indians that in the next year when the start of the Revolutionary War occurred there were some who thought that Lord Dumore had used this lenient approach in order to attach the Indians in the Northwest to the side of the English as opposed to that of the Americans.

Earlier in the year 1774 the first settlement of Kentucky had been attempted by a group of about 50 Virginians under James Harrod who went down the Ohio and inland south across country to the region of Harrodsburg where they erected log cabins. News of the outbreak of Lord Dunmore's War forced them to abandon their settlement and return upstream until the following year. [BODLEY, p. 10.]

The chastisement of the Indians in Lord Dunmore's War opened Kentucky for settlement. That settlement began in earnest in 1775. In that year Harrod and his group reoccupied their settlement at Harrodsburg; Colonel Richard Henderson purported in early 1775 to purchase a large portion of Kentucky from the Cherokee Indians at a meeting on the Watauga river in what later became Tennessee. Henderson employed Daniel Boone to establish a fort at Boonesborough. [Ibid., p. 16.] Henderson arrived there on April 20, 1775, according to his journal, to commence the colonization of his recent purchase.

At the same time, the spring of 1775, George Rogers Clark, who now had the title of captain which he had earned in Lord Dunmore's War, accepted employment at a salary of 80 pounds per year plus the privilege of taking whatever lands he wanted for himself. He was now the deputy surveyor for Colonel Hancock Lee who had succeeded George Washington as chief surveyor of the Ohio Company.

The Journal of Nicholas Cresswell, published by the Dial Press, New York (1924) relates that the Englishman Cresswell and a small party when traveling down the Ohio by canoe to Kentucky were joined at Wheeling (West Virginia) on May 4, 1775, by Clark who was enroute to Kentucky to join Colonel Hancock Lee. [Ibid., pp. 19-20.]

That year Lee and Clark laid out the town of Leesburg on the Kentucky river within about a mile of the later established town of Frankfort which untimately became the capital of Kentucky. In July, 1775, Clark wrote his brother Jonathan that 'A richer and more beautiful country than this I believe has never been seen in America." [ENGLISH, Vol I., p. 67.]

Clark and his brother, as well as most Americans of that day, were not looking for scenery to be admired on some vacation, but rather for a place to live which

would be esthetically acceptable as well as productive enough to support them and their families. On these terms the land which Clark admired in 1775 has indeed lived up to his estimation. The bluegrass region of Kentucky has become world renowned for its beauty; the farms there have become more valuable beyond Clark's wildest expectations because of the crops grown and the horses bred there. In the late 20th century one Kentucky-bred yearling was reportedly sold by its breeder for about 15 million dollars. The Queen of England in the same period visited Kentucky more than once to look over the available thoroughbreds.

Clark's employment as surveyor was destined to be of short duration. While he was embarking upon his trip to take up what must have seemed to him a desirable employment, the Revolutionary War erupted in the village of Lexington, Massachusetts, on April 19, 1775. It would take time for the news of that event to reach this most remote outpost of civilization. By the summer of 1775 the shadow of that conflict began to darken even the immediate prospects of Kentucky.

At this time Clark, a young man of 22 years of age, was a successful businessman, with a good position and prospects for immediate financial success. Only three years before, in the spring of 1772, at the age of nineteen, he had purchased the tools of a surveyor from his father and headed west into the unexplored frontier.

In the three years following 1772 he had traveled many paths and streams on the frontier in the upper Ohio river valley. In doing so he had acquired a broad knowledge of conditions throughout the area, had met and become known to many of the other individuals there, had acquired and disposed of land, had served in the militia in Lord Dunmore's War, had become a respected officer, and had received employment which took him into the heart of Kentucky on the Kentucky river right at the frontier of exploration in the area where the capital of Kentucky would later be established.

This higher education which he had acquired in three years of on-the-job training was now to receive in the next two years a final course in practical politics.

The American Revolution which commenced in April, 1775, had repercussions almost immediately on this frontier along the Ohio river in Kentucky.

Settlers had begun to flow into Kentucky in 1775 as a result of Virginia's victory in the Battle of Point Pleasant at the mouth of the Kanawha river in 1774. These settlers assumed that anyone who had the energy and courage to make the move into Virginia's land of Kentucky which was completely deserted of human habitation was entitled to the land which they brought under control.

They were unaware that there were gentlemen in England who had long since set their gaze upon this land which properly was a part of Virginia under the terms of its charter given by James I in 1609. At the conclusion of the French and Indian War the King of England had issued an illegal order forbidding the people of Virginia from

entering into their lands west of the crest of the Allegheny mountains. This order was largely ignored by Americans.

These English manipulations were entrusted to the English control which moved in to administer Canada after the English seized that vast area from the French at the conclusion of the French and Indian War.

The Revolutionary War endangered the realization of this English plan. On-the-spot exercise of this control was handled by a sinister Englishman named Lieutenant Colonel Henry Hamilton who was Lieutenant-Governor of the western British possessions in Canada with his headquartrs in Detroit. [BODLEY, p. 26.]

The commander in chief of English forces in Canada, Sir Guy Carleton, in September, 1777, wrote Hamilton: "The conduct of the (western) war has been taken entirely out of my hands, and the management of it upon your frontier been assigned to you, as you will have seen by a letter from Lord George [Germaine] (sic), a copy of which I sent you. Michigan Pioneer Collections, ix, 35." [Ibid., footnote.]

Lord George Germain had been known as George Sackville until he assumed the name of Germain in 1770 to inherit an estate. When he withdrew from political life in March, 1782, King George III created him the 1st Viscount Sackville. As Sackville, he had had a very successful career as an army officer in which he rose to the rank of major general. He was the colonial secretary under Lord North. The Encyclopaedia Britannica [Vol. 19, p. 860 (1972)] says of Germain: "As colonial secretary (1775) under Lord North, he was the minister responsible for the general conduct of the war against the American colonists, ..."

The fort at Vincennes in the Northwest Territory captured in 1779 from Canada's Lieutenant-Governor, Lieutenant Colonel Henry Hamilton, by George Rogers Clark was named Fort Sackville.

It is evident that this area controlled by Hamilton, that is to say, all of what is known in American history as the Northwest Territory, possessed some peculiar importance to the "establishment" in England. It was so important and so secret that even the commander in chief in Canada was by-passed in dealing with it.

George Rogers Clark in the course of his graduate study of politics and economics began in 1775 to realize that the people of Kentucky were imperiled by some sort of English threat demanding for Kentucky's defense the creation of a definite political organization.

He later wrote "It was at this period [1775] that I first had thought of paying some attention to the interest of this country...

"I left the country in the fall, 1775, and returned the spring following. While

in Virginia I found there was various opinions respecting Henderson's claim. Many thought it good, others doubted whether or not Virginia could, with propriety have any pretensions to the country. This was what I wanted to know. I immediately fixed my plan, - that of assembling the people, get them to elect deputies, and send them to the Assembly of Virginia, and treat with them respecting the country. If valuable conditions was procured, to declare ourselves citizens of the state, - otherwise establish an independent government, and by giving away a great part of the lands and disposing of the remainder otherwise, we could not only gain great numbers of inhabitants, but in good measure protect them." [Ibid., pp. 28-29.]

This completed the education of George Rogers Clark. He had learned the Bible, mastered the science of surveying, traveled to the outskirts of civilization in Virginia, become an officer in the Virginia militia, served his state in time of war, and arrived at the realization that politics and economics are a necessary factor in insuring the peace and prosperity of a country, and that these two sciences call for organization.

CHAPTER VI

PART II

Her second son, George Rogers Clark: conquests

In early 1775 George Rogers Clark, a 22 year-old professional surveyor, was already at the top of his profession. He was working on a survey in the neighborhood of the yet to be founded city of Frankfort, Kentucky, on the Kentucky river, as Deputy Surveyor to Colonel Hancock Lee who had succeeded George Washington as chief surveyor of the Ohio Company. He was at the cutting edge of the penetration of this fabulous new country of Kentucky which he recognized to be as rich and beautiful as any other area in America. He had positioned himself well if his purpose was profit. All he need do was practice his profession to become wealthy.

Sometime after April of that year the word was brought to this most remote outpost of America that the Revolutionary War had commenced at Lexington, Massachusetts, on April 19, 1775.

Clark's whole purpose and effort was immediately altered to conform with this new environment of war.

Clark returned that fall to Virginia and consulted the various leaders of Virginia to obtain their opinion as to the interest of Virginia in Kentucky. It was obvious to anyone who had been on the frontier along the Ohio that the English were stirring up the Indians against the Virginians, and for that reason this area in the western marches of Virginia was as the result of the war between England and Virginia in a more dangerous and exposed position than any other part of the Old Dominion.

Clark by his enquiries in the winter of 1775-1776 learned that the leaders of

Virginia were anxious to continue their sovereignty over that portion of their patrimony called Kentucky but at the moment there was little or nothing that they themselves believed they could do to protect this remote region. All of their energies were being exhausted in establishing the newly independent commonwealth of Virginia and in assisting its neighboring colonies to defend the Atlantic coast line against the English navy and army. They appeared to be completely unaware of the stratetic importance of Kentucky from which offensive action could be launched against the English.

It is obvious that the only person in the thirteen colonies who was making such a study was George Rogers Clark.

Clark returned in 1776 to Kentucky with the information in hand which he had gathered by his enquiries among the leaders of Virginia the previous winter. His actions were always those of a loyal citizen of Virginia, but he recognized that the people of Kentucky must be protected one way or the other, and if Virginia waived its rights and reneged on its obligations then it was up to the Kentuckians to take care of themselves.

To bring this matter to a decision he summoned a meeting of the people in Kentucky in Harrodsburg, then called Harrodstown, to decide on a course of action. There were basically two choices: "A", to send delegates from the portion of Virginia known as Kentucky to the governing legislature of Virginia; or "B", to send what amounted to envoys from the free Kentucky community to treat with Virginia at arm's length as two sovereign entities.

The meeting called by Clark, which was in effect the first constitutional convention in Kentucky, met on June 6, 1776. Clark was personally late in arriving and apparently did not participate in its deliberations. He was faced upon his arrival with a fait accompli which was the adoption of choice "A", by the appointment of two delegates to the convention then sitting in the capital of Virginia at Williamsburg who would seek admission of themselves as representatives of the region of Kentucky. The delegates were George Rogers Clark himself, and a Mr. John Gabriel Jones. [BODLEY, p. 29.]

Apparently Clark's tardy arrival was motivated by a desire on his part to let the assemblage decide for itself in such a way that it could not be said that he dominated it. A great military leader such as he later revealed himself to be is not expected to be tardy anywhere. His tardy arrival must have been contrived by himself.

Jones and Clark left for tidewater Virginia forthwith but upon reaching there they found the Virginia legislture adjourned for several months. Clark employed the time to persuade the Executive Council to allocate 500 pounds of powder to the settlers in Kentucky so that they might defend themselves. At first the Council would only agree to send it if Clark would himself become responsible for the payment for it. When he pointed out that a country not worth defending wasn't worth claiming they were embarrassed enough to withdraw any conditions, and they ordered the 500 pounds of

powder made available to the Kentuckians at Pittsburgh.

At long last the Virginia legislature reconvened, but then refused to seat Clark and Jones as delegates. Those who had hoped to exploit Kentucky for their own personal aggrandizement were still hostile to the thought that Kentucky could be self-governing. However, before the legislature adjourned, Kentucky was established as a separate county of Virginia as the result of the efforts of Thomas Jefferson and several others. Clark is thus to be credited with the first move in establishing the political entity of Kentucky.

Clark had sent a message to Kentucky to send for the 500 pounds of powder at Pittsburgh. In the fall he discovered that his message had never reached its destination; it was up to him and Jones themselves to see to its delivery. They gathered in addition to themselves a small group, including Clark's cousin Joseph Rogers, to convoy the powder down the Ohio to Kentucky. This was a dangerous enterprise because this shipment was immensely valuable to either side, and the north bank of the Ohio was heavily populated by Indians. There were of course no Indians resident in Kentucky.

The convoy disembarked after a trip down the Ohio near the site of a subsequently established city called Maysville, Kentucky. There they turned their canoes loose and cached the powder while Clark went on foot to Harrodstown nearly 100 miles inland to get horses upon which to pack the powder overland to Harrodstown. Some men were left in the vicinity of the powder. A party of Indians attacked and killed or captured the men left with the powder, including Clark's fellow delegate John Gabriel Jones and Clark's cousin Joseph Rogers.

The Indians never found the powder. Clark returned with horses in early 1777, retrieved the powder, and carried it to Harrodstown. The possession of that powder by the settlers in Kentucky meant their survival for at least another year. This episode of the powder was enough to insure Clark's veneration by Kentuckians forever.

These events aroused in Clark a passion to take whatever steps were needed to defend Kentucky. His careful study of the situation convinced him that his fellow Kentuckians were under attack by the English as a principal feature of the English strategy in the Revolutionary War. Although there were no Indians at all in Kentucky the English who at that time had a military force occupying the entire Northwest Territory were relying on the many thousands of Indians in that area as mercenaries to be employed by the English to drive the Virginians out of Kentucky.

People in the highest reaches of the English government in London were planning to possess themselves of the immense wealth of that portion of the Mississippi valley bounded by the Great Lakes in the north, the crest of the Allegheny mountains and its extensions southward in the east, the Gulf of Mexico in the south, and the Mississippi River in the west. In 1777 Spain possessed all lands west of the Mississippi River, plus the city of New Orleans which is located on the eastern bank of the Mississippi near the

Gulf of Mexico. Spain also owned the village of St. Louis located on the western bank of the Mississippi river in what became in the nineteenth century the state of Missouri. The London clique which coveted this empire did not intend to disturb the neutral Spanish at that moment.

Clark, acting entirely upon his own initiative, in 1777 sent two spies at his own expense into the Northwest Territory to determine the precise nature of the military defenses maintained by the English in the area between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers south of the Great Lakes. He discovered that England relied for its defense upon five forts. [Ibid., pp. 40 ff.]

Two of these forts were on the Great Lakes, the first of which was at Detroit on the right bank of the river which connects Lake Huron and Lake Erie, the other at Mackinac on the south shore of Lake Huron near the points where Lake Huron connects with Lake Michigan and Lake Superior.

The other three forts were located so as to guard the avenues south from Canada against the threat of the Spanish strong point at St. Louis. The most important was that which occupied the central position at Vincennes on the Wabash river which rises near Lake Erie and flows generally south to the Ohio river. The Wabash river was the principal channel of communication between the Northwest Territory and Canada. To travel from Detroit, which was the command post for the entire area, a military expedition could go by canoe down the Detroit river and Lake Erie to the mouth of the Maumee river which flows north into Lake Erie, then up that stream to a portage, then portage to the source of the Wabash, and float down the Wabash to Vincennes. From Vincennes one had an option to go westward across the prairie to Cahokia or Kaskaskia, about 150 miles distant; or one could go by canoe or bateau down the Wabash to the Ohio, down the Ohio to the Mississippi, and up the Mississippi to Kaskaskia or Cahokia, which would be about twice the distance by land, with half upstream.

The final two forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia were located a short distance from the Mississippi river on streams flowing from the east into the Mississippi near St. Louis. These were well positioned to neutralize the Spanish post at St. Louis on the western bank of the Mississippi. Kaskaskia was about 60 miles south of St. Louis and Cahokia was in the immediate vicinity of St. Louis.

All of this information was furnished Clark by his two spies. They also informed him that the populace at the three villages of Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and Cahokia were largely French Canadian because these posts had been established when Canada was owned by France. The English maintained a garrison at Kaskaskia; the forts at Cahokia and Vincennes were momentarily unoccupied. The English relied on the loyalty of the French Canadian militia which was at best dubious. The bulk of the English force was made up of numerous tribes of Indians consisting of many thousand warriors in the pay of the English. The English were alert but not expectant.

Clark then prepared a plan for the effective defense of Kentucky based on

the realistic estimate of the situation he had assembled. His plan called for an offense to capture initially the forts of Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and Cahokia. With these in hand the next move would be to take Detroit.

He estimated that a force of 500 Virginians could achieve this objective. [ENGLISH, Vol. I, p. 412.] The capture of Detroit would make the English post at Mackinac untenable. A success at Detroit would alter the entire complexion of the war from the English point of view because it would threaten their hold on upper Canada. This would threaten the pocket books of the London gentry who owned the fur trade. It was they who called the shots in the war against the American revolutionaries. These London gentry would be likely to want to call off a war in which they personally were losing their fortunes.

In 1777 George Rogers Clark returned once again to Virginia, ostensibly to settle his accounts as a major in the Virginia militia, but actually to give his unsolicited advice to the leaders of the Virginia government: to Patrick Henry, the first governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and to Thomas Jefferson who was to succeed him. These great Captains in Virginia recognized the force of Clark's arguments. Under the straightened circumstances which they faced in the day-to-day administration of Virginia's affairs they had to tell him that the government of Virginia could do nothing to support such a plan except to give the plan its authorization and to provide a minimum of equipment which was lying available at its post in Pittsburgh, plus 1200 pounds in depreciated currency.

Clark laid out his plan in a letter still extant. He said he was himself prepared to raise such an army and lead it if they would authorize it, and give it public orders to defend Kentucky, and secret orders to seize the Northwest Territory from the English in order to do so. They agreed to issue such orders and the government of Virginia did so. They personally agreed to back legislation which would reward the officers and men engaged in this enterprise out of the land captured in the execution of the plan. This demonstrated how a bankrupt government can raise itself by its bootstraps. They appointed Clark a Lieutenant Colonel in the Virginia army.

In this flying visit to the capital of Virginia Clark was able to spend one day visiting the home of his parents in Caroline County. What a happy day this was for Ann Rogers Clark.

Written authorization was issued by the Virginia government on January 2nd, 1778. Late in May, probably the 27th, 1778, he and his army reached the Falls of Ohio, at that time an uninhabited wilderness that he had selected as the site of his base, with the army of about 150 men whom he had been able to raise, and accompanied by about 20 families of settlers who had persuaded him to let them come with him under his protection from Pittsburgh. There he founded the city and built a fort on an island in the river just above the falls.

He had told *no one* except the leaders of the Virginia government of his secret plans to invade the Northwest Territory. Now he revealed this to his troops, some

of whom sought to desert. He promptly disciplined them. He trained his troops for one month, and then departed downstream on the Ohio river on June 24, 1778. This date is certain for his passage through the Falls of Ohio, a series of rapids about 3 miles in length, occurred during an eclipse of the sun.

His canoe-borne expedition was overtaken near the mouth of the Tennessee river by a courier from Pittsburgh who brought an official message from John Campbell at Pittsburgh advising Clark of the treaty of alliance which had been signed with the French king on February 6, 1778. It had taken almost 5 months for this vital information to reach the most advanced outpost of the American colonies.

Clark hid his canoes on the north shore of the Ohio river near the ancient French fort, now deserted, of Massac, and headed on foot through the forest northwestwardly through Illinois to attack the English fort at Kaskaskia. By good fortune he encountered a party of American hunters who knew the way and one of them served as his guide.

The fort and town of Kaskaskia were completely unaware that an American army was anywhere within hundreds of miles of them. Clark seized the fort, garrison, and commandant, Rocheblave, without a fight. He then sent mounted men northward to take Cahokia in the same way. Finally he detailed one officer, Captain Helm, and a few men to take the fort at Vincennes. In short, he captured three of the English posts by which the English controlled the Northwest Territory without the loss of a man, thus proving the efficacy in war of speed and surprise.

Clark thereupon displayed his mastery of diplomacy. The European population of the Northwest Territory was almost entirely composed of French Canadians who had settled there before the French and Indian War when this area was controlled by French Canada. Most of them were of the Catholic religion. At first those in Kaskaskia were petrified by this invasion from Virginia for the English had pictured the Virginians as cut-throats. Initially Clark did nothing to offset that impression.

When the Catholic priest came to seek permission for what his congregation expected to be their last meeting in their church, Clark allayed their fears by stating that the laws of Virginia provided for freedom of religion, and furthermore the French and Americans were now allies. This completely altered the attitude of the French Canadians who forthwith became stanch Americans.

Clark also promptly established a friendly communication with the Spanish who were just across the Mississippi river in Louisiana. St. Louis, then occupied by the Spanish, was almost opposite Cahokia. The Spanish were hostile to the English and were to declare war on England in 1779 as co-belligerents of the United States.

Clark's principal concern were the Indians. Many thousands of warriors were in Clark's immediate neighborhood. They were in the pay of the English. By consummate bravado he was able to subdue them compleiy at the councils in which he

met with their chiefs to smoke the peace pipe. The Indians placed courage at the top of their list of great attributes. They recognized Clark as the acme of courage.

The French Canadians composed most of the European population of the Northwest Territory in 1778. Clark's greatest stroke of diplomacy was to name the city and military post which he had founded at the Falls of Ohio for Louis XVI, the king of France who had just agreed to an alliance with America. That noble king whose cash and armies and navies made possible the victory of the Americans in the American Revolution was in later years to lose his kingdom and his head. At the start of the third millennium it would probably be difficult to find any memorial to that French sovereign in Europe, but there is a statue of him on the grounds of the Jefferson County Court House facing the City Hall in the city founded by Clark: Louisville.

This statue testifies to the fact that Louis XVI himself made the decision, apparently without a recommendation by his ministers, to ally himself with the Americans. ["HERITAGE", p. 261.] As a result it was a French navy which defeated the English navy at the Battle of the Virginia Capes, and the French provided more than half the troops which forced the surrender of Cornwallis at the decisive Battle of Yorktown. Clark named his city for King Louis XVI to assist in Clark's program; this graceful gesture proved to be a significant contribution to Clark's success in defending Kentucky.

Clark's tremendous initial success did not utterly dismay the English. Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton, the English commandant in Detroit who acted directly under the London headquartes, started preparations to retaliate immediately upon receipt of the word that his three forts had been captured.

Hamilton received the first word of Clark's capture of his three forts on August 9, 1778. He did not have to submit his plans to anyone. On October 7, 1778 he set forth from Detroit with a force 500 men strong to recapture Vincennes. His force included a detachment of the Kings VIIIth Regiment, the Detroit volunteers, a detachment of artillery, two companies of militia, and a number of savages. [BODLEY, p. 95.]

This expedition aboard bateaux, pirogues, and canoes, crossed 36 miles of Lake Erie at night in a snow storm, ascended the Maumee river, met a number of Indian tribes where Fort Wayne was later located, made a nine mile portage to the so-called Petite Riviere, one of the headwaters of the Wabash river, and descended that stream to Vincennes.

Capt. Helm, at Vincennes, had a four man party upstream from Vincennes to watch for just such an approach. This outpost was surprised and captured by Hamilton who then pressed on to Vincennes. Helm had only a few minutes warning of the enemy approach, but he and his 3 or 4 men put up a stern aspect until assured they would be given the honors of war if they surrendered, which they did on December 17, 1778. The English retook the fort " [ENGLISH, Vol I, p. 234.] after a march of six hundred

miles lasting seventy-two days."

Hamilton made the mistake of deciding to wait until spring to drive the Americans completely out of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

Clark at Kaskaskia received his first positive information of the loss of Vincennes on January 29, 1779, from one Francis Vigo, a Spanish merchant who had just returned from Vincennes by way of St. Louis after making a business trip there.

Clark immediately organized an expedition consisting of two prongs to recapture Vincennes: On February 4, 1779, he dispatched a large boat, a bateau called *The Willing,* mounting two four-pounders and four large swivels with a crew of 45. Its master was Captain John Rogers, a nephew of Ann Rogers Clark. Rogers was ordered to descend the Mississippi and proceed up the Ohio and Wabash rivers to await further orders 30 miles south of Vincennes which is on the Wabash.

The other prong of the attack was an overland force led by Clark himself consisting of about 160 riflemen made up of the Virginia regiment and some French Canadian militia. Clark's force departed February 5, 1779. The march took them for more than a hundred miles across the flooded prairie in the depth of winter during which they had at times to wade up to their necks, and at other times ferry in canoes built on the spot across bodies of water five miles wide.

Hamilton was taken completely by surprise when the attack opened on February 22, 1779. His fort was surrounded, and the people of Vincennes were assisting the Americans. The American marksmen were able to pick off the gunners through the gun ports of the fort, which made Hamilton's cannon useless. Hamilton surrendered the fort on February 25, 1779. *The Willing* arrived two days later; this second string to the bow had been unneeded. Clark sent a detachment north up the Wabash and it captured a large contingent of troops from Detroit who were coming to reinforce Hamilton.

Clark sent Hamilton under military escort led by Captain John Rogers of *The Willing* to Virginia where Hamilton was turned over to Governor Thomas Jefferson who promptly put Hamilton in irons on bread and water for two years charged and convicted with making war on defenseless women and children by paying Indians for scalps.

Hamilton was probably the single most important Englishman captured by the American forces in the American Revolution because he reported directly to London. His loss completely upset the English campaign directed against the American encroachment on the Mississippi valley. The English commandant in Canada had indicated that Hamilton alone was in complete charge in that immense area, so Hamilton's capture left the English campaign in the Northwest in total disarray.

Hamilton was obviously something of a personage in London. He was never court-martialed despite his loss of England's potentially most valuable province,

the area between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico and between the Allegheny mountains and the Mississippi River. Instead, after his release from imprisonment in America, he was made Governor of Bermuda! He perhaps enjoyed a certain amount of leverage because he could have blown the whistle on his London superiors if they had not taken care of him. After the war he wrote his memoirs. He may have had two alternative editions, the choice for publication depending on his treatment by his superiors.

With the capture of Hamilton the English pretensions to dominance in the Mississippi valley largely collapsed. No serious effort was ever made again to recapture Vincennes. Later on Cahokia was the objective of one halfhearted attack by the English detachment at Mackinac which was defeated by Clark. The people left in charge of Detroit continued to try to stir up the Indians against Kentucky. Clark was able to beat them off by using his fort at Louisville as a base for one or more gunboats on the Ohio.

The last campaign of the American Revolution was a punitive raid in 1782 by General George Rogers Clark (for he had been promoted to that rank by Governor Jefferson in 1781) against the Shawnee Indians in Ohio. This campaign was in reply to a blood thirsty attack the English led Shawnees made on the settlements in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky that year. Neither the English nor their Indian mercenaries ever tried an organized attack again on Kentucky. The defense of Kentucky was assured, as Clark had promised in his proposal to the government of Virginia in 1777.

Such was the magnificent record of that sparkling jewel, the second son of Ann Rogers Clark.

CHAPTER VII

Her three other Revolutionary War sons

Ann and John Clark had three other sons who served their country in the American Revolution as officers in its armies: John, Richard, and Edmund.

Only her two eldest sons became generals in the eighteenth century, but all five of those old enough to serve during the American Revolution won distinction and made memorable contributions to the victory. She had another son, William. He was to make his mark, but he wasn't old enough to serve in the American Revolution. That war covered the years 1775-1783. William was born in 1770.

John was born September 15, 1757, while his parents resided near Charlottesville as neighbors of the Jeffersons. He was still in his teens when he joined the Continental Army under Washington as a junior officer in 1777. Within two months he was taken prisoner at the Battle of Germantown when that battle to recapture Philadelphia on October 4, 1777, resulted in failure. John died in 1784 after returning home, victim of the physical abuse he had endured for many years as a prisoner of war of the English.

John must have been the cause of profound grief for his mother.

He had marched off to war when still legally an infant. Within a few weeks he had been captured and was then subjected to the inhuman treatment given to prisoners by the English during that war. The character of that treatment would have been well known to the Clark family. Perhaps it would have been happier for his mother had he been killed in battle. There was however no wavering in the courageous attitude of Ann, who exemplified the spirit expressed by Milton: 'They also serve who also stand and wait." [BARTLETT, p.162.]

This battle in which John was captured was typical of the unproductive campaigning which characterized the war along the coast of North America. The English navy dominated that coast all the way from the northern border of Massachusetts to the southern border of Georgia.

The war had started up in Boston. The success that the colonists enjoyed in driving the English army and navy out of that seaport had apparently given a false impression to the Continental Congress and the colonials.

The experience of the war was that, lacking a navy, the battles on the eastern coast of the United States were not decisive. England could capture the cities and the armies along the coast at will because it had a fleet which dominated the coast. Inland was the area where the colonies could obtain decisive results.

This was certainly the experience of the family of Ann Rogers Clark.

Her son John was captured at the Battle of Germantown in 1777. Ann's fifth son, Edmund, marched off to join the war in the Eighth Virginia Regiment along the east coast even before he had reached the age of 18. He was induced to take this step apparently because his eldest brother, Jonathan, had just been captured along with General Lincon's 5000 men army in Charleston, South Carolina, on May 12, 1780.

There is some evidence that Edmund too was captured before the end of the war. He did however survive the war and like his elder brother Jonathan he removed to Kentucky. He emigrated from Virginia to the new state of Kentucky in 1799, where he died on March 18, 1815. He had never married.

Edmund's participation in the Revolutionary War occurred in the eastern theater along the Atlantic coast, so he shared in the unproductive campaigns which distinguished that theater of operations until the French navy in the fall of 1781 temporarily took control of the coast of Virginia. The presence of the French navy made possible the defeat of Cornwallis in Yorktown on the ever-memorable October 19, 1781. It should however not be forgotten that the whole navy and more than half the army of the

victorious force which besieged Cornwallis were composed of Frenchmen furnished by the King of France.

Washington at least never forgot. When at the conclusion of the Revolutionary War he created the Society of the Cincinnati made up of officers of the Revolutionary forces to commemorate the lessons of the war, he gave representation to the French, and at the end of the twentieth century the French were still very active participants in that patriotic society.

On the other hand Richard, the fourth son of Ann Rogers Clark, went west to join his older brother George Rogers Clark as a lieutenant in March, 1779, shortly after the recapture of the fort at Vincennes.

Richard had been born in 1760 so he was about 19 when he joined his brothers in a military life. He had the satisfaction of seeing the success of the theater of operations in which he participated under his distinguished brother.

After the war was over Richard met a tragic death in 1784 while on a lonely mission in the vicinity of Vincennes. He apparently was drowned while crossing one of the streams in that area, although he may have been killed by Indians. His horse was found but he still is listed as missing. He had never married.

One of the biographers of the Clarks wrote of their mother: "Though she was still under forty when the Revolutionary War began, she sent five officer-sons to active duty. When some officious fool presumed to condole with her, Ann Rogers Clark proudly told him nothing had ever made her happier." [BAKELESS, p. 15.]

The experience of the five sons of Ann Rogers Clark who participated in the Revolutionary War is representative of the experience of the thirteen colonies as a whole in that struggle.

The siege and capture of Boston by General Artemas Ward just at the beginning of the war in 1775 and 1776, even before the signing of the Declaration of Independence, may have made it appear that the English could be driven out of the coastal cities. Experience of the next seven years demonstrated that this was impossible in the absence of a friendly fleet.

The few victories that the Americans enjoyed were obtained inland at Trenton, Princeton, Saratoga, King's Mountain, and Cowpens, where the support of the English navy was lacking.

Intuitively, George Rogers Clark went inland. He had recognized two great principals of war: (1) surprise is an essential element of tactics; and (2) the offensive is the proper strategy.

With an army numbering less than 200 he had captured three English forts which controlled the whole Northwest Territory, which in turn dominated a region potentially as wealthy as all the thirteen states along the Atlantic coast east of the Alleghenies combined.

Meanwhile, a Continental Army general, with more than 5000 troops under his command, was bottled up and the entire lot of them captured by the English without a fight on May 12, 1780, in the city of Charleston, South Carolina. Imagine what Clark could have done with 5000 men!

The odd part of this military history is that it was completely ignored in the war which broke out in 1861 over the constitionality of the Federal government's coercion of states which wished to withdraw from the union. The bulk of the Confederacy wasted away on the Atlantic coast while the important battles were fought in the Mississippi valley.

The five eldest sons of Ann Rogers Clark had not only participated to their utmost in the American Revolution. They had by their example demonstrated the proper stragegy which an American government should follow if it had no fleet.

CHAPTER VIII

Her youngest son, William Clark

One war was not enough to encompass the contribution of the offspring of Ann Rogers Clark. Her sixth and youngest son, William, was born on August 1, 1770, in Caroline County, Virginia.

Although he reached his maturity too late for the American Revolution, which ended in 1783, William not only participated with distinction as an officer in the Indian wars which followed the termination of the American Revolution but he also was co-leader from 1803 to late 1806 of the most famous peacetime operation in the history of the United States Army: the Lewis and Clark Expedition. He became a brigadier general as a result of that service. Subsequently he took an active part as Governor of the Missouri Territory in the War of 1812.

All of Ann's six sons were combat officers. Three of them rose to be generals! Could any other mother match that? If there be any other such mother she is to be congratulated on her modesty and on the self-effacing obscurity of her worthy sons.

William Clark grew up as a child at the home of his parents in Caroline County, Virginia. He left that home with his parents and his unmarried sisters in 1784 on the long trip across the mountains to the Monongahela river, and down that river and the Ohio river, to Louisville at Falls of Ohio, where his parents established their home at Mulberry Hill, which at the end of the twentieth century was still a Louisville city park in their memory.

During the 1790's he served in the Northwest Territory in the wars carried on by the United States to whom that area had been given by Virginia after the American Revolution. For some reason, which has never been explained, the United States was

tardy in making the English evacuate their military forces south of the Great Lakes as they were required to do by the Treaty of Peace ending the Revolution.

The contemptuous English continued to keep a military presence south of the Great Lakes and subsidized the Indians who were thereby induced to attack the Americans in Kentucky.

As a crowning affront the United States government in the first 16 years of its existence entrusted the command of the troops in the Northwest Territory to incompetents who had demonstrated their lack of ability along the east coast in the campaigns there during the American Revolution. The obvious choice for this appointment by the military bureaucracy at the United States capital would have been George Rogers Clark. Instead, one Major General Arthur St. Clair was typical of this type of appointment. St. Clair had made his reputation in the Revolution in 1777 by abandoning Fort Ticonderoga, of which he was commander, to the English army under Burgoyne without a fight. [JAMESON, Vol. II, pp. 188-189.]

Lo and behold St. Clair reappears on the stage of history as the commander of the United States army in the Northwest Territory in 1790! His thorough imcompetence had been demonstrated as clearly as had the genius of George Rogers Clark, but the U. S. government had selected on Nov. 4th, 1791 St. Clair for this position. Needless to say, his entire army was wiped out by the Indians to the mortification of President George Washington during the latter's first term. [Bradford, pp. 159-163.]

Washington then selected Anthony Wayne as the commander in the Northwest Territory. Mad Anthony had won his spurs on July 15, 1779, in a raid on the English fort at Stoney Point on the Hudson river. Wayne captured 500 and inflicted 133 other casualities at a cost of 95 casualities, which made this a good show although he had to abandon the captured fort two days later.

Wayne's subsequent career had been competent but uninspiring. He took over in the Northwest and spent two years in the neighborhood of what was to become Cincinnati in preparing his army to attack the recalcitrant Indians. This is to be compared with the 30 days preparation required by George Rogers Clark at his newly established base at Falls of Ohio for his expedition against the English forts in 1778.

Wayne should not be criticized for the time taken because he was given all the time he needed and apparently he needed that much time. The important thing is that he was eventually successful, and a successful general cannot be condemned. His job is to win, nothing more or less. Wayne did however depend heavily upon the reinforcement of 1500 mounted troops of volunteers from Kentucky in winning the decisive Battle of Fallen Timber in 1794 which permanently knocked out the Indian opposition in northern Ohio.

It should be noted in passing that just beyond that 1794 battle field sat an English fort obviously violating the laws of the United States. Wayne marched up to it,

but seemingly was forbidden to attack its garrison. However the English withdrew its garrison the following year,some 12 years after England promised at the Treaty of Paris in 1783 to clear out of the United States.

Someone in the upper reaches of the American government was pulling the punches.

William Clark was present as a regular army officer throughout General Wayne's campaign. He was recognized as an authority on relations with the Indians, and was subsequently employed in embassies to their chiefs.

His mother and father, with whom he had been living in Louisville before he joined the army, died in 1798 and 1799, respectivelly. In the late 1790's he resigned from the army, perhaps to help take care of his aging parents and their affairs.

In 1801, a new century dawned, and with the inauguration of a new president in 1801, a new impulse moved the country westward. Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence and the backer of George Rogers Clark in the latter's campaign to capture the Northwest Territory, became the President of the United States. Immediately matters improved in the west.

Upon assuming office Jefferson forthwith sent a delegation to France to negotiate a firm agreement giving Americans in the Mississippi valley the right to export goods through New Orleans without any taxes or need to bribe the local custom officers. New Orleans was a part of what was called Louisiana, a vast territory along the entire west side of the Mississippi river, although the city of New Orleans itself occupies a site on that river's east bank.

Louisiana had been founded by the French in the seventeenth century. At that time it was a part of the empire France had in North America which included Canada. After France was beaten by England in the French and Indian War (1754-1763) France was forced to turn Canada over to the English. However France shortly before the end of the war had transferred Louisiana to Spain. Hence at the time of the American Revolution Louisiana with its towns of New Orleans and St. Louis belonged to Spain.

Jefferson was thoroughly aware that Americans in the Mississippi valley had been very concerned about their difficulties in exporting their tobacco through New Orleans. Jefferson was also aware that the previous administrations had done little to solve this problem. He gave top priority to this matter.

At this time Napoleon was in control not only of France but also of much of Europe including Spain. Hence the delegation went to see Napoleon in order to resolve the problems connected with the city of New Orleans.

Although the American delegation did not know it, Napoleon had his own problems. He was at the moment at peace with his European neighbors, a status he intended to change in the immediate future. He had hoped to use Louisiana for

attacking and regaining Canada from the English. He had even sent an army to the Caribbean Sea to be able to do this. Alas, the best laid plans gang oft agley. The army was diverted to putting down slave rebellions in the islands there, and the troops were wiped out by tropical diseases. Hence Napoleon was faced with the prospect that when he shortly renewed the war with England the English would walk in and take over Louisiana.

He met the American delegation with a counter proposal. How would they like to buy Louisiana for abut 15 million dollars? The American delegation made the deal, so Thomas Jefferson had a treaty by which the United States could acquire the immense area between the Mississippi valley and the Rocky mountains.

The treaty had to be submitted to the United States Congress. Federalists from the northeastern states were members. It was obviously against the English interest to have the United States acquire what England could otherwise take in case of a European war. All but one of the Federalists voted against the acquisition of Louisiana by the United States. This vote suggests that Federalists were committed to promoting England's interest rather than America's.

The acquisition of Louisiana was approved despite the Federalist opposition.

Thomas Jefferson however had long had his eye on Louisiana and what lay beyond. The territory west and northwest of the Atlantic coast of Virginia all the way to the Pacific had been granted to that colony in 1609 by the King of England, James I.

Virginia and its successor in interest, the United States government, had a perfectly valid claim to the North American continent lying to the west and northwest of Virginia's east coast.

It was Jefferson who as a leader or governor of Virginia had turned over the Northwest Territory to the United States in the 1780's, after the end of the Revolutionary War. That Territory had been won by Virginia's own army under George Rogers Clark. Virginia however lacked the resources to develop it, and Jefferson was no doubt aware that the northeastern states were envious of the huge empire which Virginia dominated at the end of the American Revolution.

Jefferson was an official of the United States government as well as a citizen of Virginia. He was eager to exploit the rights of the United States in the same way that he had defended the interests of Virginia. His vision called for the United States to expand to the Pacific.

Jefferson disclosed his interest in getting to the Pacific in the same year that the English signed a treaty of peace recognizing the independence of the United States. The war was over and independence assured. Jefferson moved to the next item on his agenda. On December 4, 1783, Jefferson wrote George Rogers Clark:

"I find they have subscribed a very large sum of money in England for exploring the country from the Mississippi to California. They pretend it is only to promote knolege. I am afraid they have thoughts of colonizing into that quarter. Some of us have been talking here in a feeble way of making the attempt to search that country. But I doubt whether we have enough of that kind of spirit to raise the money. How would you like to lead such a party? Tho I am afraid our prospect is not worth asking the question." [JACKSON, Vol. 2, pp. 654-655.]

George Rogers Clark was the obvious choice as leader for any enterprise west of the Allegheny mountains. Everything this country had west of Pittsburgh at the time of the end of the American Revolution in 1783 was owed to George Rogers Clark. The only leader of the country east of the Alleghenies with any vision of the future greatness of this country was Thomas Jefferson. He unfortunately at that time was not in a position to guide the country. The best Jefferson could do was "talk in a feeble way." At that time Jefferson did however have the wisdom and the power to steer the plan by which the Northwest Territory was transferred to the United States.

The letter from Jefferson to G. R. Clark in 1783 constitutes the first step in the momentous affair which 20 years later evolved into the Lewis and Clark Expedition. It contained all the essential ingredients: Jefferson proposes an exploratory expedition with a Clark at the head which is to pose as a scientific study of the birds and the bees across Louisiana and all the way to the far west, but is actually to be a colonizing effort.

Twenty years were to elapse before the plan went into operation. It need not have been delayed so long. Anyone in power could have done it much earlier. Only Jefferson had the vision. It had to await his assumption of power as President of the United States in the spring of 1801.

One ticklish feature of the enterprise was that it called for an armed expedition through a completely unknown territory thousands of miles in extent presumably overrun by bands of warring nomadic Indians, which territory was however owned by an European nation. The expedition had to be armed so as to defend itself against Indians and also to live off the country during a period of years. It obviously called for great diplomacy to get permission for such an expedition to march through territories owned by a justifiably suspicious European nation.

In any affair of this nature a cover story is requisite. Jefferson in his letter to George Rogers Clark in 1783 pointed out that the English were planning to clothe their military penetration of the lands beyond the Mississippi in the worthy guise of an effort to expand mankind's scientific knowledge. Certainly no one could take issue with such an intent. Jefferson himself however disclosed that he was a bit suspicious of the sincerity of that ploy.

Be that as it may, Jefferson himself was not above using the precise same ploy when the opportunity arose for him to order such an expedition.

In 1801 when Jefferson took over the reins of the U. S. government this Louisiana Territory was at that time governed by Spain; the Spanish government entertained no illusions about the interest of the United States.

Early in his administration Jefferson made overtures to the Spanish government through its minister in order to get permission to send a "scientific" expedition to the Pacific through the Spanish domain of Louisiana. Despite an elaborate charade the Spanish were not for a moment taken in. In a letter to his superiors in Spain the Spanish Minister to the United States, Carlos Martinez, summed up a conference he had had with President Jefferson on the matter on Decembr 2, 1802, by saying, among other things, "I replied to him that making use of the same frankness with which he honored me, I would take the liberty to telling him, that I persuaded myself that an expedition of this nature could not fail to give umbrage to our government." [JACKSON, Col. I, p. 4.]

Fortune favors the bold. Only Jefferson had the temerity to try such an approach in order to get an American expedition to the Pacific. Yet in the end, it succeeded.

Jefferson had pushed the scheme along as far as he could well before it suddenly reached a successful resolution by Napoleon's sale of Louisiana to the United States.

In order to make the approach seem reasonable the President had to have a completely reliable person who could keep a secret pose as the scientist leader while at the same time he needed someone who could lead a body of men through 2000 miles of hostile unknown territory. The inventive genius of Jefferson came up with a happy solution: He would have an expedition with two leaders: one, a scientist, and the other, a trained soldier. No military unit in history ever had two commanders, so this would appear to be an unmilitary operation.

Fortunately, his private secretary, Meriwether Lewis, had evinced an interest in participating in such an expedition years before. Lewis was an officer in the army momentarily on detached duty as the President's secretary so he could assume the confidential guise of a scientist with the minimum of embarrassment. Lewis had served under Clark in the army's campaigning in the Northwest. Both Lewis and Clark were members of Virginia families well known to Jefferson and known to each other. Lewis was selected to be the scientist and he was hustled off to Philadelphia to get a cram course in flora and fauna.

Clark was less well known to Jefferson, but his elder brother George Rogers Clark was among the oldest acquaintances Jefferson had in public life, as they had been neighbors as boys along the Rivanna River in Virginia back in the 1750's. The older brother was too old and infirm for this sort of grueling expedition, but Jefferson knew that anyone whom George Rogers Clark recommended would be able to handle the job. Nearly twenty years before he had in effect offered the job to George Rogers Clark. Now he relied on the recommendation of that elder Clark.

On December 12, 1802, George Rogers Clark wrote President Thomas Jefferson:

"I have long since laid aside all idea of Public Affairs, by bad fortune, and ill health. I have become incapable of pursuing those enterprising and active pursuits which I have been fond of from my youth - but I will have the greatest pleasure giving my bro. William every information in my power on this or any other point which may be of any service to your Administration. He is well qualified for almost any business. If it should be in your power to confur on him any post of Honor or profit, in this country in which we live, it will exceedingly gratify me. I seem to [...] a right to expect such a gratification when asked for - but what will greatly heighten it is, that I am sure it gives you pleasure to have it in your power to do me a Service. With the greatest assurance of your prosperity I have the honor to be your ever sincere

G. R. CLARK" [JACKSON, Vol. 1, pp. 7-8.]

Here was the expression of a man who probably had done more for his country than any other man in the country's history, yet who had been ignored for 20 years by those who had taken power in the governments benefited by his tremendous deeds. There is in this letter no hint of the just resentment which he could have felt. Instead he expresses his loyal appreciation for the friendship of the one man whose support he could always count on. In doing so he made a recommendation for the leadership of the expedition which was nearest to the heart of the President. The President accepted the recommendation, and by so doing assured the success of the expedition.

William Clark became once more an officer in the United States Army. He expected to be a captain of engineers and it was understood that he and Captain Meriwether Lewis would share equally the control of the operation. This they did throughout the entire expedition. When the commission caught up with him in the expedition's camp on the east bank of the Mississippi he found that he was a 2nd Lieutenant in the artillery in the eyes of the bureaucracy at the nation's capital. This may have been a parting shot of the old guard who resented the glory that the Clarks obtained without any old guard support and in fact in spite of their seeming opposition.

By making Clark a shave-tail in the artillery the boys in the back room did nothing to belittle Clark but they did exalt the artillery, for this established that a 2nd Lieutenant in the artillery is at least the equal of a captain in the engineers or the infantry!

This expedition was probably the highest matter on the agenda of President Thomas Jefferson. It had seemed to be dependent on obtaining the approval of the Spanish authorities, but as a result of the unexpected purchase of Louisiana that obstacle evaporated and the expedition got under way in 1803, just a little more than two

years after Jefferson took office.

William Clark lived in Louisville on the estate called Mulberry Hill where his parents had dwelt since their arrival in Louisville in 1785. They had died just before the turn of the century. Meriwether Lewis was in Washington acting as the President's private secretary. He departed Washington and went to Pittsburgh where he supervised the construction of a special vessel for the expedition and the accumulation and loading of quantities of supplies. He then brought the loaded vessel with a temporary crew to Louisville. Clark awaited him there where they enrolled the cadre for the expedition consisting of nine men, most of whom Clark had selected in Kentucky.

In the fall of 1803 the expeditioin in its own ship, with its two Captains and the nucleus of its manpower aboard, departed Louisville on the Ohio river as the greatest Corps of Discovery in United States Army history. They were headed west for the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific ocean more than 2000 unknown miles away.

Some time had passed since Napoleon had agreed to sell Louisiana to the United States, but the transfer of real estate takes time. The Spanish authorities in St. Louis were not about to give the travelers a pass through their territory as long as they held title to it. It was a matter of umbrage.

The keelboat with the two captains aboard went down the Ohio with a stop at the site of the old fort at Massac on the north bank near the mouth of the Tennessee river. They then went up the Mississippi with stops at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. These stops were no doubt a salute to George Rogers Clark's conquering expedition of 1778. They reached in December a destination on the Illinois shore at the Dubois river opposite the mouth of the Missouri river, where they went into winter quarters.

Throughout the winter St. Louis continued to be occupied by the Spanish so the expedition never put in there, although the two captains paid visits to that foreign city from time to time. On March 9, 1804, the Spanish flag was lowered and Louisiana was transferred to the French. On March 10, 1804, the French flag was lowered, and Louisiana was transferred to the United State. No formalities bared the expedition.

On Monday, May 14, 1804, the expedition departed its winter camp on the Dubois River westward bound in various crafts and entered the Missouri river, in which the ice had now melted, westward bound with a full compliment of 45 men,of whom 16 were expected to go no farther than the area in which the Mandan Indians lived in what became North Dakota. This was in fact a flotilla consisting of the 55 foot long keelboat and two pirogues or open boats. There were also 2 horses to be led along the banks.

The expedition traveled northwesterly on the Missouri river that first year. It wintered at Fort Mandan, a fort the expedition built in the vicinity of a village of the Mandan Indians.

The following year, 1805, the expedition continued in a northern and then western direction to the source of the Missouri river in the Rocky mountains. There the expedition acquired horses and directions from the Indians and went overland to the upper reaches of streams which led into the Columbia river, which was descended in canoes by the expedition to its mouth. On November 7, 1805, they sighted their ultimate goal, the Pacific ocean.

They spent some time trying to find a suitable place for the winter. On December 5, 1805, they settled upon a location and built Fort Clatsop on the shores of the Pacific in what later became Oregon. The fort was named for the Indians who lived in the vicinity.

They calculated they had traveled 4142 miles since leaving the Mississippi river.

After wintering at Fort Clatsop they departed that post on March 23, 1806, and returned eastward by the same system of streams on the western slope of the mountains which they had followed when west bound. Upon approaching the crest of the mountains they were delayed until a portion of the snow had melted.

As they approached the continental divide on July 3, 1805, the expedition divided up into three parties which gave them the opportunity to explore more widely the various choices open to any traveler. Clark's group descended from the mountains by way of the Yellowstone river. On August 12, 1805, they were reunited on the Missouri river.

From then on it was all down stream.

When they arrived back in civilization in the fall of 1806 they found that they had long since been given up for lost.

In accordance with instructions by President Jefferson, the leaders had kept voluminous notes on the geography and the flora and fauna of the areas they traversed. Clark drafted scores of fine maps, and became an authority on the Indian tribes which were encountered. They returned laden with records of their discoveries.

William Clark became noted for his influence with and understanding of the Indian tribes. It is probable that the success of the Lewis and Clark Expedition was due in large part to the fact that while the expedition was at Fort Mandan in the winter of 1804 Clark recruited a French trader as interpreter whose very young Indian wife named Sacajawea had a child only a few weeks old when the expedition including them departed Mandan in the spring of 1805.

Apparently Clark knew that the presence of a squaw and her papoose would convince any Indian whom they encountered that this was not a war party. No Indian war party would be so decadent as to be accompanied by a squaw, particularly a squaw with a squalling infant.

The expedition suffered no battle casualties at all, but it lost one man from

an illness which seemingly was unconnected with his service. In the summer of 1804, about three months after the expedition had begun its voyage up the Missouri river, Sergeant Charles Floyd, one of those nine competent frontiersmen whom William Clark had enlisted in Kentucky, suffered what is diagnosed by later historians as an attack of appendicitis. He died within a few days after the onset of the symptoms of the affliction. At that time there was no known treatment for appendicitis.

Captain Clark, who was the acting surgeon of the expedition, was otherwise completely successful in treating the innumerable complaints which plagued the command in the three years that it functioned. He not only treated the soldiers and the super-numeries such as Sacajawea and her son, but he was also a Godsend to the Indian tribes with whom they made contact in their travels.

The two leaders were rewarded by President Jefferson with suitable appointments. Lewis was made governor of Upper Louisiana with his headquarters in St. Louis. Clark was appointed a Brigadier General in charge of Indian affairs in the same area of the west. Lewis died a tragic death in 1809 and Clark was subsequently made governor, which position he held for many years. He was the governor of the territory of Missouri throughout the War of 1812, during which he led the campaign to drive the English out of Prairie du Chien, in the upper reaches of the Mississippi at the mouth of the Wisconsin river.

CHAPTER IX

Her daughters and their families

Ann Rogers Clark had four daughters who followed the example of their mother by providing a home for distinguished husbands and by raising outstanding families.

I

Her eldest daughter, Ann Clark, was born on July 14, 1775, when her parents were living near Charlottesville, Virginia. In 1773 she married Owen Gwathmey. When they moved to Kentucky 24 years later the Owen Gwathmeys had six sons and six daughters.

The arrival of this contingent did much to contribute a capable citizenry to the population of Kentucky. Ann's husband had been the sheriff of King William County as early as 1776. After he moved to Louisville he took up banking and served as the cashier of the Bank of Kentucky.

Typical of the contribution of this worthy progeny was Ann Clark Gwathmey's grandson, Henry Samuel Tyler, who was elected mayor of Louisville in 1889 and again in 1893.

II

Ann Rogers Clark's second daughter, Lucy, was born in Caroline County,

Virginia, September 15, 1767. She was unmarried when she moved with her parents to Mulberry Hill in Louisville in 1785.

A young officer, who had been among the troops captured at Charleston in 1780, had been a frequent visitor to the family place in Caroline County after the war and when the Clarks removed to Louisville this young fellow named William Croghan had moved to Louisville too. Shortly thereafter Lucy married him.

The Croghans were already a prominent family in America. The family of William and Lucy Croghan quickly became leaders in the young city of Louisville.

Their home, Locust Grove, became a center of hospitatlity in the Louisville area. In the course of time it has become a shrine devoted to the memory of the Croghans and the Clarks. George Rogers Clark, who never married, came to live there with his sister and brother-in-law when in his declining years he was weighed down by bad health and a poverty forced upon him by the failure of the Kentucky, Virginia, and United States governments to discharge their financial obligations to him. These obligations, amounting to millions, were owed by those governments resulting from his defense of Kentucky and his conquest of the Northwest Territory during the Revolution. When the governments defaulted on them George Rogers Clark felt he had to repay them to the extent of his finances. At the end of the twentieth century Locust Grove was one of the most venerated places in Kentucky.

Dr John Croghan, eldest son of Lucy and William Croghan, acquired in 1839 the rights to Mammoth Cave, one of the great natural wonders of Kentucky. He developed it on a scale which made it world famous. It became in the twentieth century a National Park.

George Croghan, another son of William and Lucy became famous for his participation in the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811 and for his defense two years later at the age of 21 of Fort Stephenson on the lower Sandusky river in northern Ohio where he withstood a siege by a much stronger force of English and Indians.

III

Elizabeth Clark, born in Caroline County, Virginia, in 1768, was the third daughter of Ann and John Clark.

She was still living at home with her parents when they removed to Louisville in 1784-85.

In 1787 she married in Louisville another Virginia native, Richard Clough Anderson.

In December, 1783, the Virginia legislature had voted to grant certain lands in Kentucky to those who served in the Revolution. Colonel Richard Clough Anderson had been appointed the principal surveyor of those lands so he had opened his headquarters in Louisville in July, 1784, a year before Elizabeth reached Louisville.

They had four children: a son, Richard Clough Anderson, Jr., and three daughters: Ann, Cecelia, and Elizabeth.

Elizabeth, their young mother, died prematurely in 1795.

Colonel Anderson later married Sarah Marshall who was, like his first wife, Elizabeth, a descendant of Jonathan Clark who was the father-in-law of Ann Rogers Clark. They had an additional seven sons and five daughtrs. Among these 16 Clark descendants perhaps the most famous was Colonel Robert Anderson who was born in Kentucky and lived to be the commander who conducted the defense of Fort Sumpter in 1861 in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, the opening battle in the War between the States.

Elizabeth's son Richard Clough Anderson, Jr., served for four years in the United Sttes Congress as a Representative from Kentucky. He was the U. S. Minister to Columbia when he died in 1825.

IV

The youngest daughter of John Clark and his wife Ann Rogers Clark was Frances Eleanor Clark, who was born in Caroline County, Virginia, on January 20, 1773. She and her unmarried sisters and her brother William took up residence with her parents in Mulberry Hill in Louisville in 1785. She was married three times:

Her first husband was Dr. James O'Fallon who had served in the Revolutionary War as one of the directors of the hospital department. They had two children, John and Benjamin.

Her second husband was Charles Mynn Thruston, Jr. They had two children, Charles William Thruston and Ann Clark Thruston.

Her third husband was Dennis Fitzhugh. Their two chidren were Clark Fitzhugh and Lucy Fitzhugh.

****

The children, spouses, and grandchildren of Ann Rogers Clark as determined by reference to English and Dorman were:

Child	Spouse	Grandchild
Jonathan	Sara Hite	Eleanor Eltinge Clark
		John Hite Clark
		Isaac Clark
		Mary Clark
		Ann Clark
		William Clark
		George Washington Clark
George Rogers	(None)	
Ann	Owen Gwathmey	John Gwathmey
		Temple Gwathmey

		Samuel Gwathmey
		Diana Moore Gwathmey
		Ann Clark Gwathmey
		Elizabeth Clark Gwathmey
		Benjamin Gwathmey (twin)
		Lucy Clark Gwathmey (twin)
		George Clark Gwathmey
		Isaac Robertson Gwathmey
		Frances Matilda Gwathmey
		Catherine Temple Gwathmey
John	(None)	
Richard	(None)	
Edmund	(None)	
Lucy	William Croghan	John Croghan
		Nicholas Croghan
		Charles Croghan
		Edward Croghan
		William Croghan
		Ann Croghan
		George Croghan
Elizabeth	Richard Clough Anderson	Richard Clough Anderson, Jr.
		Elizabeth Anderson
		Cecilia Anderson
		Ann Anderson
William	Julia Hancock	Meriwether Lewis Clark
		William Preston Clark
		Mary Margaret Clark
		George Rogers Hancock Clark
		John Julius Clark
	Mrs Harriet Kennerly Radford	Jefferson Kearney Clark
		Edmund Clark
Frances Eleanor	Dr James O'Fallon	John O'Fallon
		Benjamin O'Fallon
	Charles Mynn Thruston, Jr.	Charles William Thruston
		Ann Clark Thruston
	Dennis Fitzhugh	Clark Fitzhugh
		Lucy Fitzhugh

[ENGLISH, Vol. II, pp. 1142-1153; See also, DORMAN, Vol. 23, pp. 25-33, 117-139, 278-305, & Vol. 25, pp. 125-139, 317-332; & Vol. 27, pp. 139-151.]

****

ANN ROGERS CLARK IS ACCLAIMED GRANDE DAME OF LOUISVILLE

because of the contributions of her ten children (her jewels) to the welfare of their city, Louisville, their state, Virginia and Kentucky, and their country, the United States. This reflected the highest cedit upon their mother's nurture. Ann Rogers Clark was the only alma mater her distinguished children ever had or needed.

It is a truism that "if the teacher has taught, the students can perform." If they perform their teacher should share the credit; Ann Rogers Clark's life makes it clear that a mother's loving nurture is indeed the be-all and end-all.

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Note on Genealogy

The genealogy of the Grande Dame of Louisville, as for everyone, becomes questionable the further one delves into the past. The identity of the members of her generation and of succeeding generations as set forth in this work seems to be well established.

The identities of her father John Rogers and her grandfather Giles Rogers seem to be undisputed, as is the assertion that Giles Rogers immigrated to Virginia from England in 1680.

Questions exist with respect to the identity of the Grande Dame's mother, the wife of John Rogers. It is assumed in this work that her mother was born Rachel Eastham. This assumption is based on the research of R. C. Ballard Thruston as set forth in a brief article by that reliable authority in The Filson Club History Quarterly, Vol. 14, No. 3, July, 1940, pages 174 and 175.

Mr. John Cox Underwood affirms Ann Rogers Clark's descent from the protomartyr John Rogers. [John Cox Underwood, C.F., A.M., "Lineage of the Rogers Family - England", Press of William Edwin Rudge, New York (1911).] In a manuscript, dated October 17, 1941, on file with The Filson Club, R. C. Ballard Thruston reports that he spent in England two months in each of three summers, with expert assistance, seeking among other things to evaluate this work of Underwood. Thruston writes "I regret to state that we were unable to confirm any statement that he [Underwood] made regarding the English ancestry of Giles Rogers, of Virginia."

We are left in the situation of Winston S. Churchill in his "A History of the English Speaking Peoples" [Vol. I, p. 60.] where in writing of King Arthur and the Round Table for which he was able to find little documentation, Churchill wrote 'It is all true, or it ought to be; and more and better besides."

It is assumed that Ann Rogers Clark was spiritually at least a descendant of the protomartyr John Rogers.

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INDEX
to
"The Jewels of Louisville's Grande Dame"

A Tale of Two Cities 72
Adams, Abigail 60
James 77
Africans 70
Albany, NY 72
Albemarle Co, VA 76
Allegheny mountains 83,92,94,99
Allegheny river 79
Allen, Paul 66,109
America 69,73,75-84,105
American 72-73,76-77
American Revolution v,57-61,67,71,82,91-92,95-96,98-99,105
Anderson,Ann 106-107
Cecilia 106-107
Col Robert 106
Elizabeth 106-107
Elizabeth Clark 105-107
Richard C. 105,107
Richard C.Jr106-107
Angles 62
Anglo-Saxon 62-63
Antwerp 63
Atlantic coast 61-72 85,94-95,98
Atlantic ocean 62,78
Atlantic shore 59
Bakeless,J.78,94 109
Bank of Kentucky 104
Barnhart,John B. 109
Bartlett,J.61,77,109
Battle of Brandywine 72,75,105
Battle of Camden 74
Battle of Fallen Timber 96
Battle of Germantown 72,75,92-93,105
Battle of Monmouth 72-73,75,105
Battle of Point Pleasant 81-82
Battle of Tippecanoe 105
Battle of Trenton105
Battle of the Virginia Capes 74,90
Battle of Yorktown 75
Bible 63,69-70 76,78,106,108
Blue Ridge mts. 70
Bodley, Temple 61,77-78,81,84,90,109
Boone, Daniel 77,79,81
Boston, 1-2,4,17,37-38
Bradford, John 96,109
Brandywine (see: Battle of)
British Isles 62,65
Burgoyne,Gen John 72
Caesar, Cornelia 61
Julius 61
Cahokia 87,89,92,162
California 99
Campbell, John 89
Canada 72,83,87,88, 91,97-98
Cape Comfort 64
Caribbean Sea 73,98
Carleton, Sir Guy 83
Carolinas 65,79
Caroline Co.,VA 58,70, 77-78,88,95,104-106
Cartagena 68
Cave Hill Cemetery 76
Central America 64
Charles I, King 66
Charles II, King 66-68
Charleston, SC 72-75, 93,95,105-106
Charlottesville, VA 69-71,92,104
Chesapeake Bay 61-62,74
Christian Church 66
Christianity 63
Churchill, Winston 108
Cincinnati 96
Clark, Ann Rogers 58,60-62,64-71,76-78, 91-95,97,102,104-108
Ann 104-106
Edmund 92-93,107
Eleanor Eltinge 106
Elizabeth 105-107
Frances Eleanor 106-107
George Rogers 61, 70-71,76-92,94-101 105-106,109,110
Clark, (Continued)
George Rogers Hancock 107
Isaac 106
Jefferson K. 107
John 58,70-71,84, 78,92-93,105-108
John Hite 106
John Julius 107
Jonathan 61,71-76, 81,93,105,106
Lucy 104,107
Mary Margaret 107
Meriwether Lewis 107
Richard 92,94,107
William 61,65-66, 70,92,95,97, 100-104,106-107
Wm.Preston 107
Clinton, Sir Henry 73
Colonies, American 73
Columbia [nation] 106
[river] 65,66,103
Columbus, C. 8
Connecticut 54,58
Concord, MA 58
Confederacy 95
Constitution 51
Contonental Army 72,92-93,95
Continental Congress 58,60,80,93
Cornstalk 81
Cornwallis 74,93-94
Corps of Discovery 57,70,102
Coues, Elliott 109
Cowpens 94
Creator 61
Cresswell,Nicholas 81
Croghan, Ann 107
Charles 107
Edward 107
George 105,107
John 105,107
Lucy C.104,105,107
Nicholas 107
William 105,107
Cromwell,Oliver 59,66
Cumberland Gap 79-80

Dark and Bloody Ground 79
De Grasse, Comte 74
Declaration of Independence 57,76-77,94,97
Delaware 54,75
Detroit 83,87,90-92
DeVoto, Bernard 109
Dickens, Charles 72
Dorchester Neck 59
Dorman, John Frederick, III 107,109
Drake, Admiral 64
Dubois river 102
Dunmore County 71
Dunmore, Lord 72
Dunmore's War, Lord 81
Durrett,Reuben T.109
Dutch 67
Eastham,Rachel 67,108
Eighth Virginia Regiment 72,93
England, 60,52-69, 73,75,77,82,108
England, King of 58-59,66
English 58-63,67,72-75,81,83-85,87, 89,92-98,105,108
English
Channel 63
Navy 74,85,93-94
Parliament 59
English, William Hayden 78,81,91,107,109
Europe 63,97
Falls of Ohio 57,88,90,95
Ferguson Major Patrick 74
Filson, John 77
Fitzhugh,
Clark 106-107
Dennis 106-107
Lucy 106-107
Floyd, Sgt Chas. 104
Fort Clatsop 103
Fort Duquesne 80
Fort Mandan 102-103
Fort Massac 89,102
Fort Pitt 78-79
Fort Stephenson 105
Fort Stoney Point 96
Fort Sumpter 106
Fort Ticonderoga 59,72,96
Fort Wayne 90
France 66,68,73,97
France, King of 73,90,94
Franco-American Force 75
Frankfort, KY 84
Franklin, Benj. 73,75
French 62,73-75,80, 90,94,97
army 18
Canada 89
Canadian militia 87
fleet 73-74
French and Indian War 68,69,80,82
Garfield, James 77
Gates, Gen Horatio 72-74
George III, King 62,67 83
Georgia 54,59,61,65, 73,75,77,93
Germain,Lord George 83
Germans 62
Germantown (See Battle of,)
Glorious Revolution 66-67
Gooch, Gov William 68
Governor of Bermuda 92
Grande Dame 53,57-61,107,108
Great Lakes 61,85-87,91,96
Green Mountain Boys 59
Greene, Nathanael 74
Gunston Hall 78
Gulf of Mexico 79,86,91
Gwathmey,Ann C.104,106
Ann Clark 106-107
Benjamin 107
Catherine Temple 107
Diana Moore 106
Elizabeth C. 106,107
Frances Matilda 107
George Clark 107
Isaac Robertson 107
John 106
Lucy Clark 107
Gwathmey,Owen 104,106
Samuel 106
Temple 106
Hamilton, Lt Col Henry 83,90-91,109
Hancock, Julia 107
Harrod, James 81
Harrodsburg, KY 81,85
Harrodstown, KY 85,86
Helm, Capt. 90
Henderson, Col Richard 80-81,84
Hening 64-65,109-110
Henry VII, King 64
Henry VIII, King 64
Henry, Patrick 88
"Heritage" 90,110
Hite, Sarah 106
Holland 67-68
Holy Roman Emperor168
Hopkins, Mark 77
Horsman, Reginald 110
Howe, General 72
Hudson river 72,96
Huguenots 69
Illinois 54,89
Indiana 54
Indians 79,81-82 86-87,89-92, 94,97,99,103-105
Cherokee 81
Clatsop 103
Mandan 102
Shawnee 92
Isabella, Queen 64
Italian 64
Jackson, Donald 99-101,110
Jacobite Rebellion 68
James I, King 61,64,82,98
James II, King 66-68
James river 61-62,74
Jameson, J. F. 96,110
Jefferson County 90
Jefferson, Thomas 57, 60-61,65,70,76-77,88 92,97-101,103&4,110
Jenkins,
Capt. Robert 68
Jerusalem 66
Jesus 66
Jones,
John Gabriel 85-86
Rev David 78

Joshua 76
Judea 66
Kanawha river 81-82
Kaskaskia 87-89,102
Kentucky 61,69,74-75, 77,79-82,84-86,88, 92,96,102,104-107
Kentucky river 81-82
Kenyon,Sir Frederick 63,110
King George's War 68
King and Queen County 51
King's Mt. 74,94
King William Co. 104
La Salle 79
Lake Champlain 16
Lake Erie 87,90
Lake Huron 87
Lake Michigan 87
Lake Superior 87
Land of Tomorrow 79
Lee, Gen Charles 73
Lee, Hancock 81,84
Leesburg 81
Lewis and Clark Expedition 57,61, 65,95,99,103
Lewis, Meriwether 65,100-101,104
Lexington,MA58,82,84
Lincoln, Gen Benj. 74-75,93,185
Lipacomb, And. A.110
Locust Grove 105
London 86,88,98-91
London Company 64-65
Lord Cunmore's War 76,82
Louis XVI 73,90
Louisbourg 68
Louisiana 54,98-102
Louisville 51-52,65, 78-71,75-52,98, 95,97,102,184-107
Mackinac 87-88,92
Madison, James 51,78
Maine 54
Mammoth Cave 105
Marshall, Sarah 106
Martinez, Carlos 100
Martyn, C. 59,60,110
Mary (v. William &)
Mary I, Queen 64
Mason, Col. George 78
Massachusetts 54,58-59, 77,93
Matthew's Bible 63
Maysville, KY 86
McAfee, Robt. B. 110
Mississippi river 61,79,86-87,89,91-92, 97,99,101,103-104
Mississippi valley 77,92,97-98
Missouri 87,104
Missouri riv.65,102,104
Missouri Ter. 95,104
Monmouth 16,17,19,49
Monongahela river 79,95
Monticello 70,76-77
Moulton, Gary E. 110
Muhlenburg,Gen Peter 72
Mulberry Hill 76,95,102,105-106
Muse, George 78
My Old Kentucky Home 79
Napoleon 97,100,102
New England 57-58,73
New Hampshire 54,58
New Jersey 54,61,73,75
New Netherland 67
New Orleans 86,97
New World 62
New York 54,67,72-74
Newport, Rhode Island 74
Normandy 62
North America 57.59,64- 69,72,93,97
North Carolina 54,64,80
North Dakota 102
North Sea 62
North, Lord 83
Northwest Territory 54,83,88-90,94, 96-97,99,105
O'Fallon, Benjamin 106-107
Dr. James 106-107
John 106-107
Ohio 54,105
Ohio river 61,78-82,86-87, 89.91-92,95,102
Ohio Valley 77,82
Old Dominion 60
Old Point Comfort 62,64
Old Pretender 68
Orange, William of 66-67
Oregon 103
Oxford University 63
Pacific ocean 57,61, 65,100,103
Paris, France 73,75
Parliament 57
Patton, G.S.,Jr. 78
Paul, St. 66
Paulus Hook 75
Peace of Rijswijk 68
Pennsylvania iv,9,75
Petite Riviere 90
Philadelphia 72-73,92
Pittsburgh 78,80-81 86,88-89,102
Pocahontis 69
Powhatan 69
Point Comfort 64-65
Pope 64
Portugal 64
Prarie du Chien 104
Preble, Jedediah 57
Prince of Orange, William 67
Princeton, Battle 67
Privy Council 68
Provinc.Congress 58
Puritans 69
Queen Anne's War 68
Queen of England 52
Radford, Mrs. Harriet Kennerly 107
"Rebecca" 68
Revolutionary War 75,77-78,81,84,86 93-94,96,105-106
Rhode Island 54,58
Richmond, VA 71-72
Rivanna river 76
Robertson, Donald 78
Rochambeau, Comte 74
Rocheblave 89
Rocky mountains 65,98,103
Rogers, Ann (see Ann Rogers Clark)
Rogers, George 76
Giles 64,67,108
John[15C] 63-64,108
[17C] 67-68,108
[18th Century] 91

Rogers, Joseph 86
Rolfe, John 57,69
Roman Catholic 62,66
Roman Empire 62
Romans,Epistle to 66
Rome [Italy] 62
Sacajawea 73,104
Sackville, Fort 83
1st Viscount 83
George 83
St. Clain,Maj Gen 96
St.Lawrence river 68
St. Louis,MO 87,89, 91,87,102,104
Sandusky river 105
Saratoga 73,94
Savanah 72-73,105
Seven Years War 68,71
Shadwell 77
Shelby, Isaac 74
Shenandoah Co 71
Slaves 70
Society of the Cincinnati 75,94
South America 64
South Carolina 54,75
Spain 64,86-7,97,100
Spanish 69,87 89,100-101
Spotsylvania Co. 75
Sunbury, Georgia 72
Tennessee 81
Tennessee river 89
"The Willing" 91
Thruston,
Ann Clark 106-107
Chas. Mynn,Jr.106-107
Chasles Wm. 106-107
Frances Eleanor Clark 106-107
R.C. Ballard 108
Thwaites, Reuben G. 110
Tidewater, VA 71,77,85
Tobacco 68-69,85
Treaty of Alliance73,89
Treaty of Paris 97
Treaty of Peace 96
Treaty of Westminster67
Trough Spring 71,75
Tyler, Henry Samuel 104
Tyndale, William 63
Underwood, John Cox 108
United States 57,68-62, 73,77-78,93,105,107
U.S. Army 65
U.S. Congress 106
Upper Louisiana 104
Vincennes 87-89 91-92,94
Virginia 57-58,60-61, 64-65,67-69,71-72,75-78,80,83-86,88,88,91, 93,95,98,105,107,108
Virginia Capes 74
Virginia Company 64
Virginia Military Institute 78
Virginia militia 75
Wabash river 87,90-91
War between the States 106
War College 78
War,1812 95,104,108
War of the Austrian Succession 68
War of the Grand Alliance 68
War of Jenkins' ear 68,71
War of the Spanish Succession 68
Ward, Gen Artemas 57-59,94
Warren, Wm. W. 110
Washington, D.C.102
Washington, George 57-60,62,72-75, 80-81,84,94,96
Lawrence 78
Watauga river 81
Wayne, Gen Anthony 73,78,96
West Indies 68,78
West Point 73,78
West Virginia 80
Wheeling, WVA 80-81
Wilderness Road 79
William and Mary 66-68
William, King 69
Williamsburg 72,77
Wilmington, Del. 77
Wilmington, NC 74
Wisconsin river 104
World War II 78
York 70
York river 62,74
Yorktown 74-75,93