



LAFAYETTE CHAPTER NEWS

Sons of the American Revolution

"It is the pride of my heart to have been one of the earliest adopted sons of America." - Marquis de Lafayette



President's Point of View

Dale Henley, Chapter President



Greetings to the Compatriots of the Lafayette Chapter,

These past several months continue to be times of important activities for our Chapter.

Last week, a friend of mine carried an American flag to Boston bearing a tag which read "This flag placed by the Lafayette Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, Lexington, Kentucky". She placed this flag on the grave of one of the most famous of all Revolutionary War Patriots - Paul Revere. Photos are included in this Newsletter.

Our successful effort to have local government recognize the Chapter's namesake - the Marquis de Lafayette - was fully covered in recent editions of both the SAR Magazine and the Gazette of the American Friends of Lafayette.

As I mentioned in the last Newsletter, there is an opportunity to promote the SAR through civic organizations. One such opportunity was provided by Chapter member Kevin Tudor who invited me to speak to the Montgomery County Historical Society in Mt. Sterling. I encourage those of you in various civic organizations to do likewise as this is a real opportunity to not only inform the general public about the SAR but to also recruit new members.

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President's Point of View (cont.)

Closer to home, the Chapter strongly supported a grave marking in Lincoln County, Kentucky honoring Chapter member Steve Gahafer's Patriot ancestor. Steve and his family had worked several years restoring the grave site and it was well attended by representatives of various SAR and DAR chapters from multiple states. And a special recognition goes to three Chapter members who have been nominated for Kentucky Society offices - Tim Brown, President, Steve Gahafer, Geneologist and Emery Wilson, Surgeon.

I encourage all to attend the December Chapter Dinner Meeting on Monday, December 12th at the Embassy Suites. This will be a special program with noted speaker Eddie Price discussing Christmas in colonial America. The meeting will also include the election of new Chapter officers. The Notice and Agenda for this meeting will follow in a few weeks.

I conclude with my thanks to all for the support and encouragement which I have received during my two years as your Chapter President. I very much appreciate the opportunity to having been a part of the good work in preserving and promoting the historical value of the American Revolution War, and its Patriots, which is the mission of the SAR. All good wishes to the incoming new officers, and to all members of the Lafayette Chapter.



Lexington resident Randi Lynn Mrvos, a friend of Chapter President Dale Henley, visiting the grave of Paul Revere. Ms. Mrvos placed an American flag at the gravesite on behalf of our chapter.



Kentucky Connection

Paul Revere and William Dawes were dispatched for their famous rides by General Joseph Warren. Warren, also a hero of the Battle of Bunker Hill, is the namesake of Warren County.

Kentucky and the American Revolution



Woodcarving of British officers and Native American elders negotiate on the frontier. Artist unknown.

Native American Involvement in Kentucky

Guest Column by Dr. R. Douglas Hurt

The American Revolution began ominously for the settlers in Kentucky. Although the Treaty of Paris in 1763 ended the French and Indian War and gave the British control of the trans-Appalachian region west to the Mississippi River by right of conquest, the Indian nations did not agree to the French cession, and they worried about the demands of the British Americans for land. They also soon learned that the British would restrict trade, particularly guns, powder, and lead, that enabled them to provide for their families and profit from the deerskin trade. Although the British government attempted to keep the "frontier people" from crossing the Appalachians and seizing Indian lands with the Proclamation of 1763, it failed to stop them. Animosity between Indians and whites grew. Increasingly, the Shawnees spoke for the Indian nations in the Ohio country, and their words carried influence westward to the Wabash and Upper Mississippi River country and south to the Tennessee River valley.

By the eve of the American Revolution, mutual reciprocity between whites and Indians based on trade and friendship had degenerated into exchanges of violence. By the summer of 1775, both Indians and whites in the Ohio country, including Kentucky, had learned about the fighting between the British and colonists east of the mountains. Although Shawnee leaders counseled neutrality, many young men saw the conflict as an opportunity to strike the Americans in a time of weakness and regain their lands south of the Ohio and ensure the defense of their villages north and west of the river. The British also urged them to strike the American settlers. If they did not, the British argued from Detroit, they would lose more land and their way of life. Still, the British were not prepared to support a full-fledged Indian war merely to guarantee Indian lands.

The members of the Continental Congress also worried that the western Indians would join the British. The Americans, however, had little money to buy Indian friendship or neutrality. Consequently, the Ohio Indians drifted toward the British camp. By 1777, war parties of Shawnees, Delawares, Wyandots, and Mingos regularly cross the Ohio River and struck frontier settlements from Wheeling to Boonesborough. The Indian problem could not be resolved until the British had been defeated. The Americans could not marshal sufficient force to march deep into the Ohio country and strike the hostile villages because war with the British consumed their time and resources.

In 1781, violence and retribution defined life and the American Revolution in Kentucky. A year later Indian attacks, spurred by the British in Detroit, increased in Kentucky with no end in sight. In the summer of 1783, however, the Indian nations in the trans-Appalachian country learned that the British and Americans had stopped fighting and inexplicably made peace. The British told their Indian allies that they had ceded all lands south of the Great Lakes. The Indian nations were astounded that the British had given away their lands that the Americans had neither held nor won, and they doubted the frontier people would respect their land claims.

Native American Involvement in Kentucky (cont.)

Still, no American soldiers occupied Indian lands north of the Ohio when the war ended, nor did they occupy Kentucky, the Illinois country, or the Mississippi River valley. The Shawnees and the other trans-Appalachian Indian nations would not accept defeat based on a piece of paper. The war had ended not because the Americans had forced the Indians to surrender, but because the British decided to make peace and urged them to stop fighting. They had not lost militarily, but they had been defeated diplomatically. At the same time, the American Revolution created a greater sense of pan-Indian identity. The trans-Appalachian West belonged to the Native Americans. They had not lost it during the American Revolution. Anyone who claimed Indian land would pay a high price to take it. The future loomed ominously for both Indians and whites north and south of the Ohio River when the American Revolution ended.

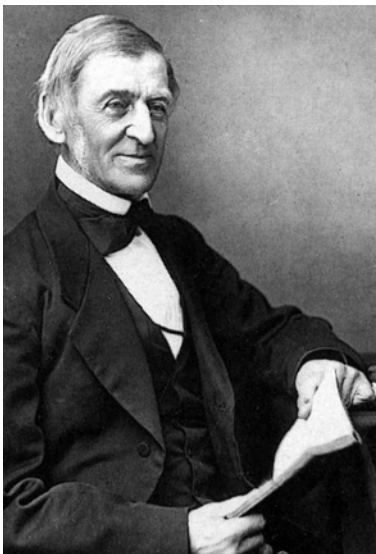


*Dr. R. Douglas Hurt is a professor of history at Purdue University and the author of **The Indian Frontier, 1763-1846.** Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2002.*



Examples of tomahawks used by the Shawnees during the American Revolution Era

Revolutionary Writings



Ralph Waldo Emerson
(1803-1882)

Ralph Waldo Emerson was an American essayist, lecturer, philosopher, abolitionist, and poet. Among his most famous works is *Concord Hymn*, written for the 1837 dedication of an obelisk monument in Concord, Massachusetts, commemorating the Battle of Concord.

Concord Hymn

*By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world.*

*The foe long since in silence slept;
Alike the conqueror silent sleeps;
And Time the ruined bridge has swept
Down the dark stream which seaward creeps.*

*On this green bank, by this soft stream,
We set today a votive stone;
That memory may their deed redeem,
When, like our sires, our sons are gone.*

*Spirit, that made those heroes dare
To die, and leave their children free,
Bid Time and Nature gently spare
The shaft we raise to them and thee.*

Chapter Meeting

On September 19th, the Lafayette Chapter held our regular quarterly meeting at the Embassy Suites Hotel in Lexington. The meeting was well-attended, without an empty seat. The meeting began with Chapter Chaplain Ted Kuster leading the assembled in an invocation, followed by compatriot Tim Brown leading the pledge of allegiance.

Chapter President Dale Henley spoke about the SAR emblem and its history. He noted that it was based on the Order of St. Louis, created in 1693 by King Louis the Great of France to honor the worth of his military officers. By basing our emblem on the greatest of French medals, we further honor France for the assistance it provided our ancestors in their fight for freedom.



*Left: The Grand Cross of the Order of St. Louis
Right: The SAR emblem*

The guest speaker for the evening was Darrell Hickman. Mr. Hickman is a constitutional attorney from Ohio. His focus was on the period between the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the ratification of the Constitution.

He hypothesized that the two main catalysts of the American Revolution were the debt from the French and Indian War and the Boston Tea Party.

Mr. Hickman gave a wonderful description of what led to the Articles of Confederation, and the flaws that ultimately became their downfall and led to the Constitutional Convention.

Following the presentation, Chapter President Dale Henley bestowed two awards. The first was the Bronze Roger Sherman Award to Joe Clancy, for his dedication to our chapter newsletter. The second award was the NSSAR Liberty Medal, which was presented to Gordon Krist in recognition of national level recruitment.

Dr. Jamie Akin, Chapter Surgeon, gave an update on COVID-19. He was pleased to report that surgeries no longer require prior testing unless a patient seems symptomatic.

Joe Clancy reported that over the course of the past year our chapter has thirteen new members, along with two members who have transferred their membership to our chapter.

President-Elect Patrick Wesolosky brought forward several proposed amendments to our chapter constitution. All were approved and were explained as:

- Adding a chapter genealogist and chancellor, mirroring those positions on the state and national level;
- Setting forth descriptions of those two positions and their duties;
- Establishing a firm date for chapter elections and requiring a quorum;
- Allowing for the chapter to dispense with a reading of the minutes given that they have been distributed electronically prior to the meeting; and
- Requiring Board of Mangers and Youth Committee members to complete Youth Protection Training for the National Society.

The next meeting will be held on December 12th. Special guest speaker will be Eddie Price of the Kentucky Humanities Council, who will offer a presentation entitled "Christmas in Colonial America."



Constitutional Attorney Darrell Hickman speaks regarding the Articles of Confederation



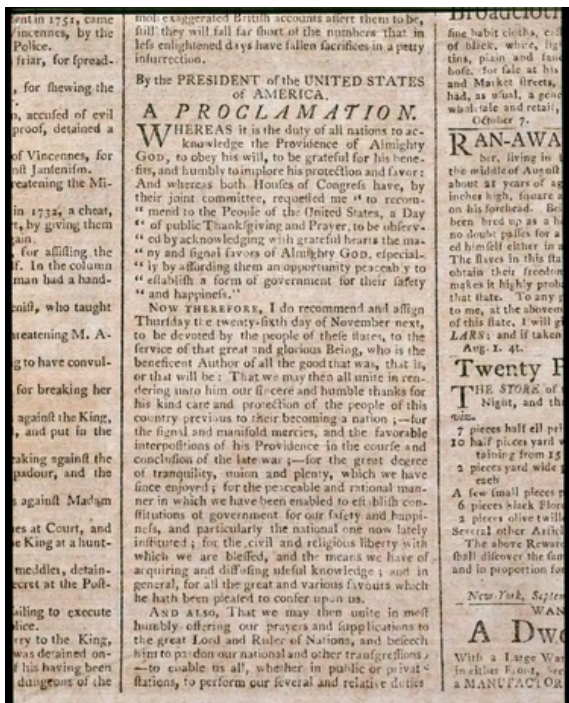
Chapter President Dale Henley presents compatriots Joe Clancy (right) and Gordon Krist (far right) with medals at the quarterly meeting.

Thanksgiving in Our Earliest Days

Since the settlement of the colonies, Americans were familiar with setting aside days of thanksgiving, prayer, and fasting in response to significant events. In 1789, President George Washington issued a proclamation designating November 26 of that year as a national day of thanksgiving to recognize the role of providence in creating the new United States and the new federal Constitution. Later, President Abraham Lincoln took steps towards designating it a permanent federal holiday.

Americans traditionally recognize the "first" Thanksgiving as having taken place at Plymouth colony in the autumn of 1621. The Separatist Puritan settlers of Plymouth, known as Pilgrims, held a feast after their first harvest as a way of thanking God for their blessings. Invited to their observance were members of the neighboring Wampanoag tribe, among whom such a harvest celebration was also neither unfamiliar nor uncommon. The 1621 thanksgiving celebration, however, did not become an annual event; rather, residents of Plymouth and the other colonies held days of thanksgiving and fasting over the years, at different times of year for a variety of reasons.

During the American Revolution, the practice continued. Colonial legislatures set aside days of prayer to recognize military victories against the British army. After British General John Burgoyne surrendered to the Americans at Saratoga, New York, in October 1777, the Continental Congress suggested that a national day be set aside to recognize the victory. Commander of the Continental Army, General George Washington agreed, proclaiming December 18, 1777 as the first national thanksgiving day. The Continental Congress supported similar thanksgiving proclamations through 1784.



In 1789, Representative Elias Boudinot from New Jersey presented a resolution requesting that Congress persuade the now-President Washington to declare a thanksgiving observance in honor of the creation of the new United States Constitution. Congress agreed and passed the resolution creating a joint committee to make their request to the president.

Washington issued a proclamation on October 3, 1789, designating Thursday, November 26 as a national day of thanks. In his proclamation, Washington declared that the necessity for such a day sprung from the Almighty's care of Americans prior to the Revolution, assistance to them in achieving independence, and help in establishing the constitutional government. Not ignoring the authority of state governments, Washington distributed his proclamation to the governors, requesting that they announce and observe the day within their states. Newspapers throughout the country subsequently published the proclamation and public celebrations were held. Washington himself marked the day by attending services at St. Paul's Chapel in New York City, and by donating beer and food to imprisoned debtors in the city.

The 1789 Thanksgiving Proclamation, however, did not establish a permanent federal holiday. Washington issued another proclamation in February 1795 to recognize the defeat of a taxation rebellion in Pennsylvania. Later presidents, including John Adams and James Madison, declared days of thanksgiving. But it was not until the Civil War of the 1860s that President Lincoln initiated a regular observance of Thanksgiving in the United States.

A copy of President Washington's 1789 proclamation. Article reprinted with permission from Mount Vernon and authored by T.K. Byron, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of History, Dalton State College



Battle of Point Pleasant Memorial Service

On October 9th, Chapter President-Elect Patrick Wesolosky, accompanied by other Kentucky SAR members, traveled to Point Pleasant, West Virginia for the 248th Anniversary of the Battle of Point Pleasant. At the time, like Kentucky, the community was on the western frontier of Virginia, and is a mere 50 miles up the Ohio River from Ashland, Kentucky.

The battle took place on October 10, 1774 and General Andrew Lewis led a thousand Virginia riflemen against the federated Native Americans led by Cornstalk. It is considered the most important battle against Native Americans in the American Revolution.



Compatriot Wesolosky presenting a wreath on behalf of the Lafayette Chapter



Ceremonial firing of the flintlocks in honor of those who served



Kentucky Society President Scott Giltner and Patrick Wesolosky



Battle of Kings Mountain

Several members of the Lafayette Chapter, along with others from the Kentucky Society, traveled to Kings Mountain National Military Park in South Carolina. The battle was an important American victory during the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution. Among those who were in command was Isaac Shelby, later to serve as the first Governor of Kentucky.



Lafayette Chapter members Patrick Wesolosky and Steve Gahafer dropped a stone at British Major Patrick Ferguson. The custom is to add a stone to ensure Ferguson never leaves the mountain, where he died.



Compatriot Steve Gahafer, who serves as the Kentucky Society Genealogist, with NSSAR Genealogist General Gary Green



Members of the Kentucky Society pose for a picture at the memorial

Mary Desha Memorial



Portrait of Mary Desha, founder of the Daughters of the American Revolution

Mary Desha was a native Lexingtonian, born in 1850, and the granddaughter of Kentucky's 9th Governor, Joseph Desha, of Georgetown. Mary broke many barriers that confronted women in the late 19th century, among those being attending the University of Kentucky and working in civil service positions for the federal government.

On October 11, 1890, Mary joined with three other ladies at the Strathmore Arms in Washington, D.C., where they would form the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Sons of the American Revolution were supportive of this effort from the very beginning, with several national officers in attendance and offering encouragement.

On October 8th, a memorial was held in Mary Desha's honor at the Lexington Cemetery, her final resting place. Members of the Lafayette Chapter were in attendance and participants in the memorial.



Tim Wisner and Patrick Wesolosky participating in the color guard



Tim and Amelia Wisner, who serves as the Chaplain for the Lexington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution



Above, L-R: Compatriots Joe Clancy, Patrick Parker, Mike Sullivan and Steve Vest



Right, L-R: Compatriots Mike Sullivan, Tim Wisner, Joe Clancy, Steve Vest and Patrick Parker

Revolutionary Kentuckians

George Nicholas was born in Williamsburg, Virginia in 1754. George entered this world in a family of privilege. His father, Robert Carter Nicholas, was a prominent attorney who served 15 years in the colonial era House of Burgesses. A patriot himself, Robert Carter Nicholas represented James County in all five Virginia Revolutionary Conventions, a member of the first House of Delegates, and as a judge of the High Court of Chancery in Virginia.

As one would expect of Robert Carter Nicholas' son, George Nicholas was an outspoken patriot. Upon graduation from the College of William and Mary, George joined the war effort as Captain of the 2nd Virginia Regiment in 1775. The next year saw him promoted to Major in the 10th Virginia Regiment, and the following year promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the 11th Virginia Regiment.

Shortly after his final promotion, he resigned his post and proposed marriage to Mary Smith, of Baltimore. Residing in Williamsburg, George read law under his father and represented the town in the 1778 House of Delegates.

In 1788, George and his brother Cary represented Albemarle County at the Virginia Ratifying Convention, which debated the newly proposed United States Constitution. A personal friend of James Madison, George would argue in support of the document, especially in the areas of federalism.

Shortly after the Constitution's ratification, George and his family relocated to the Kentucky section of Virginia, settling in Lexington. Almost immediately, he became involved in local politics. In 1789, President George Washington appointed him as the first United States Attorney for the District of Kentucky.

Nicholas quickly became an ardent supporter of Kentucky's bid for statehood as well. As a member of the 1792 Constitutional Convention, George Nicholas would draft much of the document that became Kentucky's first constitution.

George Nicholas would serve as Kentucky's first Attorney General from 1792-1793 as a member of the Federalist Party. After leaving the position, he returned to private legal practice in Lexington. In 1799, he was named the first professor of law at Transylvania University.

On July 25, 1799, George Nicholas suddenly and surprisingly passed away at the age of 45. He is buried at the Old Episcopalian Burial Ground, located on Third Street in Lexington.

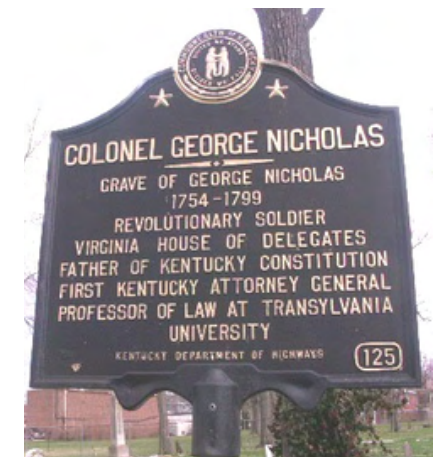
Both Nicholas County and the city of Nicholasville are named in his honor.



Oil portrait of George Nicholas estimated to be in his twenties.



Memorial stone placed in honor of George Nicholas at the Old Episcopalian Burial Ground located at 251 East Third Street in Lexington.



Historical marker in honor of George Nicholas at the Old Episcopalian Burial Ground.

Joseph Penn Grave Marking Service

On Sunday, October 9th, the Lafayette Chapter was a co-host of a grave marking service for Joseph Penn, patriot soldier in the American Revolution. The ceremony took place at the Bethlehem Pike Farm Cemetery, slightly southeast of Paris, Kentucky.



Tony Chamberlain and Anita Reddy, descendants of the Penns, unveil the stones for Joseph and Charlotte Penn



Compatriots Wisner, Clancy, and Gahafer fold the American Flag while Kentucky Society President-Elect Tim Brown reads Our Nation's Tribute.



Flintlocks are fired in a military salute to Joseph Penn's service to our nation



Larkin Sandidge Grave Marking Service

On Saturday, October 8th, the Lafayette Chapter hosted a grave marking service for Larkin Sandidge, patriot ancestor of our Chapter Vice-President Steve Gahafer. The ceremony took place at the Sandidge Cemetery in Lincoln County, Kentucky.



New memorial stone placed at the gravesite, donated by the Gahafer Family



Chapter Vice-President Steve Gahafer, descendant of Larkin Sandidge, speaks at the ceremony



Members of the Gahafer Family unveil the new memorial



Left: SAR members from several states attended and participated in the grave-marking service, the first the Lafayette Chapter has sponsored in several years

Shelbyville Gold Star Family Monument

On Sunday, October 2nd, the newest Gold Star Family Monument was dedicated in Shelbyville, Kentucky. As you are likely aware, these monuments honor the families who have sacrificed a loved one in military service for our freedom. The SAR was invited to participate, with Vice-President Patrick Wesolosky representing the Lafayette Chapter.



The monument located at Veterans' Memorial Park in Shelbyville



Compatriot Patrick Wesolosky participating in the service, alongside law enforcement and Boy Scouts



Members of the SAR pose with U.S. Senator Rand Paul, who spoke at the service



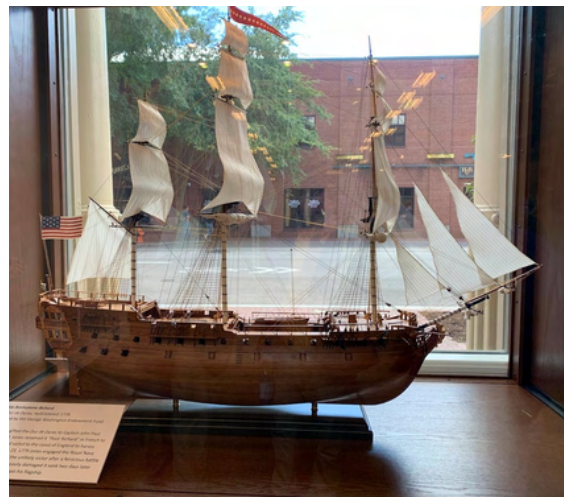
Model Ship Unveiling

In early September, members of the Lafayette Chapter were present for the unveiling of two gifts to the National Society at SAR Headquarters in Louisville. The gifts are models of the *Philadelphia* and the *Bonhomme Richard*, two of the most important ships in the service of the Continental Navy during the earliest days of the American Revolution. The models will be on display in the planned SAR Museum.

Right: SAR President General Bruce Pickett addresses the crowd at the unveiling of two model ships for the upcoming SAR Museum



Left: The Colonial Gunboat Philadelphia



Right: The Colonial Frigate Bonhomme Richard

Fall Leadership Meeting

Members of the Lafayette Chapter participated in the National Society's fall leadership meeting that took place on Friday, September 30th.

Right: SAR Veterans photo at the Friday Night Banquet. Chapter President-Elect Wesolosky is front row right in the Continental Uniform



Left: Vice President Steve Gahafer receiving the Silver Color Guard Medal from National Color Guard Commander Brooks Lyles at the Color Guard Committee Meeting. The Silver Color Guard Medal is for three years of Color Guard Service at the District or National Level.

Right: Vice President Gahafer waiting for the Color Guard to present the Colors at the Brown Hotel.



NSSAR Headquarters Volunteer Recognition Luncheon

Each year the staff at NSSAR Headquarters hosts a luncheon for SAR members who volunteer their time to support the HQ staff. SAR members can earn a Lafayette Volunteer Service Medal from the SAR for these efforts after 40 hours of volunteering service. They also earn an Oak Leaf Cluster for each 40 hour volunteer hours beyond the medal.



Newly named SAR Executive Director Todd Bale, Director of Merchandise Daniel Brashear, Steve Gahafer, and Patrick Wesolosky



Right: President General C Bruce Pickett presented Steve Gahafer his 3 & 4 Lafayette Medal Oak Leaf Cluster for over 200 hours of volunteer service on the Patriot Research System.

Indiana Grave Marking Service

On October 15th, Lafayette Chapter members Skip Redmond, Steve Gahafer and Patrick Wesolosky participated in a grave marking service for five patriots in Greensburg, Indiana.



Reed Martin of Louisville and Vice-President Steve Gahafer



William "Skip" Redmond giving Honors during the Folar Tribute



Chapter officers Steve Gahafer and Patrick Wesolosky fire their flintlocks



Barnes-Wolfe Grave Marking Service

On October 16th, in conjunction with the Cincinnati Chapter, the Lafayette Chapter co-hosted our third grave marking service of the year. The service was held at Barnes Cemetery in Berry, Kentucky, a small community in Harrison County. It honored the service of John Barnes and George L. Wolfe, patriots of the American Revolution.



Left: Tim Wisner (center) joined by members of the Cincinnati and Simon Kenton chapters

Right: Steve Gahafer explaining the lock mechanism of flintlock works



Many of the flags displayed by the Lafayette Chapter



SAR members present representing many different chapters and multiple states

Yorktown Days

On October 19, 2022 Compatriots Mike King (Louisville-Thruston), Jay Doss (Governor Isaac Shelby) and myself, along with our wives, participated in the 241st Anniversary of the Surrender at Yorktown Celebration

It was a cold morning as we started our day at Grace Episcopal Church for a memorial service for General Thomas Nelson. Despite temperatures in the 30s, people were not deterred from attending the service. There was a larger than normal Color Guard, 100 plus spectators, and over 80 wreaths. President General C. Bruce Pickett and his wife Rita were in attendance.

After the memorial service, we switched gears as we prepared to walk in the Yorktown Day parade. The SAR Color Guard was one of over 30 groups that walked the historic streets of Yorktown. Other groups included military units, the DAR, high school bands, the Masons, Fife and Drum Corps, and other lineage societies.

Following the parade, we had a short time to take some group photos and say our goodbyes before heading to the National Park Victory Service. SAR President General C. Bruce Pickett was one of the dignitaries at the service. One of the highlighted speakers was the French Consul. The service ended with Taps and the firing of a modern artillery piece.

Afterwards, we toured historic Yorktown and the battlefield. It was a bonus to learn that everything was free at the National Park on Yorktown Day. Highlights included visiting the Nelson House (with Continental cannonball still in the wall) and Redoubts #9 & #10. Unfortunately Redoubt #10 is almost completely lost to erosion from the York River.

Submitted by President-Elect Patrick Wesolosky



SAR Color Guard, with Patrick Wesolosky at center



U.S. Marines participating in the parade



Mr. François Penguilly, Consul General of France, speaks at the wreath laying ceremony



Inside Redoubt #9

In Memoriam

Douglas Asa Harper was born in Havilandsville, Harrison County, Kentucky, on 28 Nov 1931, the only child of Joseph Tillman and Gladys Mildred Hall Harper. He attended school at Sunrise and Oddville, KY and graduated in May 1950. In June 1954 he graduated from the University of Kentucky Commerce College with a BS degree and a commission in the United States Air Force.

In January 1955 he entered active duty with the Air Force and graduated as a pilot at Webb AFB, TX. He was trained to be an intercept director for the air defense of the United States and was involved in Air Defense for his whole career.

He had assignments in Washington, Labrador, Wisconsin, California, Okinawa, Colorado, the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., Iceland, Florida and Mississippi. In Iceland he held his first command assignment as commander of a radar squadron which was still in the Air Defense Mission of the Air Force. He next took command of the Weapons Controller School at Tyndall AFB, Panama City, FL and later moved to Keesler AFB, Biloxi, MS, as Commander of a Training Group where he retired with the rank of Colonel with over 23 years of service. In his remote assignments he took up needlepoint and completed countless pieces of needlepoint with many from his own designs.

Colonel Harper lived in Biloxi, Mississippi after retirement from the Air Force for a total of 35 years. After Katrina's destruction he sold his home and moved back to Lexington in his native state of Kentucky.

His travels generally lead him to research facilities around the country to further his knowledge of his ancestry. However he enjoyed cruises for the past few years, particularly on the Holland American Line. There have been 76 cruises and land tours. Visits have been to Costa Rica, Mexico, Manchu Picchu, Peru, Egypt, China/Tibet, Galapagos Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Norway, Finland, Iceland, Greece and Greek Isles, Turkey, Italy, Antarctica, Croatia, Puerto Rico, Tunisia, Alaska, Brazil, Argentina. His travels took him to all seven continents.

He was a Life Member of the Kentucky Genealogical Society; Kentucky Historical Society; Filson Historical Society; Sons of the American Revolution; University of Kentucky Alumni; Air Force Association; American Legion First Flight Society; Military Order of World Wars; Military Officers Association of America; National Order of Blue & Gray. Member: National Genealogical Soc.; Kentucky Colonels; Sons of Union Veterans Civil War; Continental Society Sons of Indian Wars; Friends of SAR Library; Sons of the Revolution; National Archives; Smithsonian Institute; St. Luke UMC; Kentucky Society SAR; First Families of Kentucky and a Charter Member: Gulf Coast Chapter NSSAR; Indiana Genealogical Society; Pendleton Co. Historical & Genealogical Society.; World War II Museum.

He passed away on July 24, 2022 and is buried at Riverside Cemetery in Falmouth, Kentucky.

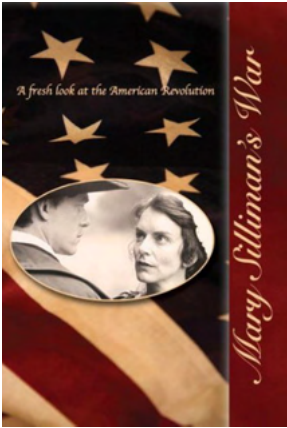


Colonel Douglas Asa Harper, compatriot and member of the Lafayette Chapter.

“The legacy of heroes is the memory of a great name and the inheritance of a great example.”

- Benjamin Disraeli

Film



Mary Silliman's War is often credited as one of the most accurate movies about the American Revolution.

The 1994 film is set in Fairfield, Connecticut and focuses on a wife's effort to save her patriot husband who is kidnapped and held for ransom.

The movie is available streaming on Amazon Prime.

Did you know?

The Kentucky Gazette was the first paper established west of the Allegheny Mountains. Founded in 1787 by John and Fielding Bradford, the frontier paper focused on East Coast and international news, though some local announcements can be found.

Later, the paper focused on disseminating opinions on politics and issues of concern on the frontier. When political parties emerged, the paper developed a Democratic (conservative at the time) bent. John Bradford handed the reins of the paper over to his son, Daniel Bradford, in 1802.

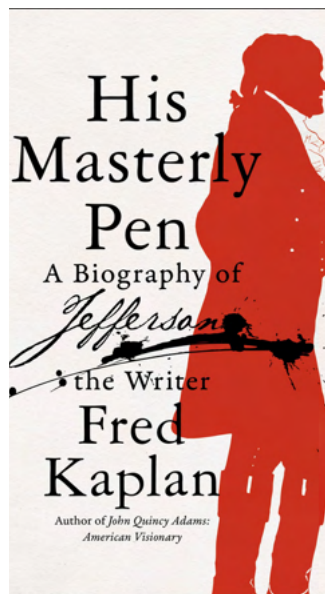
The Kentucky Gazette reemerged in 1995 as a political and public affairs journal.



Recommended Reading

In this unique biography, Fred Kaplan emphasizes Thomas Jefferson's genius with language and his ability to use the power of words to inspire and shape a nation. A man renowned for many talents, writing was one of the major activities of the statesman's life, though much of his best, most influential writing—with the exception of the letters he wrote up to his death, numbering approximately 100,000—was done by 1789, when Jefferson was just forty-six.

In *His Masterly Pen*, readers will find a new appreciation of Jefferson as a whole, of his strengths and weaknesses, and particularly of the degree to which his writing skills—which James Madison admired as “the shining traces of his pen”—are key to his personality and public career.



From the Archives



"Over 1,000 citizens, including SARs, witnessed the July dedication of a monument in memory of Captain John Waller, a Revolutionary War soldier who founded Falmouth, Kentucky and Pendleton County. It is erected near the Courthouse in Falmouth. Participating in the ceremony was (former) Governor A.B. "Happy" Chandler."

- The S.A.R. Magazine, Fall 1988

John Waller, a hero at the Battle of Brandywine, served seven years in the Continental Army, earning the rank of Captain. In 1783, he accompanied his brother Edward to Kentucky, first settling in the Washington community. By 1785, he was living in Paris, Kentucky and in 1786 was the first settler and laid out the town of Falmouth, Kentucky. In 1792 was elected to serve Bourbon County in the first General Assembly. Captain Waller departed this earth in February, 1823 and is buried near his home.

Calendar of Events

November 5

John Searcy Grave Dedication
3:00 PM
New Liberty Baptist Church
2 Mile Road
New Liberty, Kentucky

November 18

Living History Day
Time: TBA
Farristown Middle School
751 Farristown Industrial Drive
Berea, Kentucky

December 12

Lafayette Chapter Meeting
5:30 PM
Embassy Suites
1801 Newtown Pike
Lexington, Kentucky

July 15

133rd SAR Congress
Time: TBA
Location: TBA
Address: TBA
Orlando, Florida

November 12

Lexington Veterans Festival
11:00 AM
Masterson Station Park
3051 Leestown Road
Lexington, Kentucky

November 19

Kentucky Society Fall Meeting
1:00-5:00 PM
Community Hall
200 Jim Owen Drive
Elizabethtown, Kentucky

March 2

Spring Leadership Meeting
Time: TBA
Brown Hotel
335 West Broadway
Louisville, Kentucky



UPDATE!

If you have recently changed your mailing or email address, please be sure to let us know.



LEXINGTON **NiSource**
CHARITABLE FOUNDATION
COLUMBIA GAS SYSTEMS

LEXINGTON VETERANS FESTIVAL


SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12
11 A.M. - 4 P.M.
MASTERSON STATION PARK FAIRGROUNDS

A FAMILY-FRIENDLY EVENT CELEBRATING THOSE WHO SERVED - OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

STATIC DISPLAYS, INFLATABLES, RESOURCES, FOOD TRUCKS, MUSIC, CAREER OPPORTUNITIES, PARACHUTISTS, AND MORE!

bit.ly/LexVetsConnection

Plan for the future today!

This month is National Make-A-Will-Month, and we want to pass along a free online estate planning tool that you can share with your friends and family.

You can join the more than 500,000 individuals who have peace of mind about their futures by creating your will through [FreeWill](#).


We urge our fellow compatriots to join the Make-A-Will movement and to please consider including a gift to the SAR Foundation, which will ensure the long-term sustainability of our society. This includes the support of the SAR Educational Center and Museum, which will be a beacon of patriotism that will inspire a connection with the past, inform citizens in the present, and educate future generations about the founding of our nation.

[Learn More](#)

For questions regarding planned giving please contact The SAR Foundation
502-315-1777 or foundation@sar.org

“The moment I heard of America, I loved her; the moment I knew she was fighting for freedom, I burnt with a desire of bleeding for her; and the moment I shall be able to serve her at any time, or in any part of the world, will be the happiest one of my life.”

To President Laurens
Sept 23, 1778



Marquis de Lafayette