Sons of the American Revolution (SAR)

Application Preparation Manual

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Authorized by NSSAR Genealogy Committee
Application Preparation Manual Subcommittee
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Purpose

One of the primary objectives of SAR in general, and of its State and Chapter Registrars in particular, is growing its numbers. Key factors in that process are the preparation, review, and approval of membership applications. The intent of this Manual is to help Registrars understand their responsibilities as Registrar and understand the elements of a successful application by discussing in general terms policies adopted by the NSSAR Genealogy Committee, and by providing examples both of best practices and common pitfalls. For detailed text of current policies, see the SAR Policy Manual.

Responsibilities of Registrars

The Sons of the American Revolution is a heritage society. It is not a genealogical society that requires proof of every name, place and event listed on the application, but it does require sound proof of the bloodline to a patriot ancestor and of the service rendered by that ancestor. By "sound proof" we mean adequate documentation of each parent/child link in the line, and differentiation of people with similar names living near one another at the same time.

SAR does not require proof of data concerning non-bloodline spouses. It does require that all such known data be included in the Lineage section on page 1 of the application. The distinction is that, while not needed for the immediate purpose of proving the lineage claimed on the application, added data contributes to verifying the bloodline, and may be of use to future applicants who share common lineage.

By signing an application, the State Registrar verifies that in his opinion it contains sufficient proof of every fact claimed to meet the requirements for membership of the National Society. He should be knowledgeable of the requirements set forth in the policies of the Genealogy Committee, "Requirements for Preparation of Applications." Applications he deems insufficient to meet those standards should be returned to the Chapter Registrar or applicant to resolve any concerns. Only those considered acceptable should be forwarded to the National Office for processing by the NSSAR Genealogy Staff. If in doubt the State Genealogist, if one has been appointed or elected, should be consulted.

Chapter Registrars also need to be aware of the documentation standards and requirements so they do not burden the State Registrar with inadequate applications that will have to be returned, and researched further.

It is a disservice both to the prospective member and to SAR to forward an inadequately-documented application. The prospect and his sponsors become frustrated when his application is placed in indefinite limbo pending resolution of the deficiencies (for which the shorthand is "pended"). Moreover his filing fee is not refundable, inevitably causing hard feelings. Further, a pended application takes an inordinate amount of staff time to review, research, and explain the reasons for its having been pended to the State Registrar. This contributes significantly to the length of time it takes for other applications to be reviewed.

General Application Requirements

Applications submitted to the National Headquarters must be prepared as follows:

- Forms must be typed or computer-printed forms using black print. Handwritten applications will not be accepted. Application forms printed before 1990 will not be accepted.
- Applications must be a single-page form printed on both sides and printed on official, SARwatermarked, bond paper.
- Applicants must submit the original application form containing all necessary signatures. Photocopies of applications will not be accepted.
- Nothing may be attached to the application form by staple, glue, tape, pin, thread, or othermeans.

Standards of Documentation

Standards in genealogy have changed over the years, and many previously-acceptable sources have been found to be unreliable or incorrect. One major development is the replacement for the "preponderance of evidence" criterion previously considered the standard of proof in genealogy with a genealogical proof argument that is made using a verifiable research methodology.

Change was needed in recognition of differences between legal and genealogical decisions. In the legal environment there are often two sides, with each side pushing the other to perform reasonably exhaustive research. After results are presented, a decision is rendered. In civil cases, the decision is based on a preponderance of evidence: the side with over 50% of the weight of the evidence wins. In criminal cases, the plaintiff must prove its charges beyond all reasonable doubt. In genealogy there is often only "one side" presenting evidence. If research is insufficient, or if the presenter is unfairly selective about what evidence is presented, the decision will not be sound. Even when research is exhaustive and the presentation fair, genealogists want more than just a "preponderance of evidence," especially if a potential conflict is found, but not so much as "beyond all reasonable doubt." The genealogical proof argument falls between the two legal standards: the evidence supporting a conclusion must be of sufficient power to convince a reasonable, unbiased person. A "Devil's advocate" objection that something else could be the case, without consideration of likelihood or evidence, is not considered to be the objection of a reasonable, unbiased person.

The genealogical proof argument is now the criterion used by the genealogy community to build a solid case, especially when there is no direct evidence to support a conclusion. There are five requirements to be met to build a proof argument:

1. *"Conduct a reasonably exhaustive search for all information that is or may be pertinent to the identity, relationship, event or situation in question;*
2. *"Collect and include in our compilation a complete, accurate citation to the source or sources of each item of information we use;*
3. *"Analyze and correlate the collected information to assess its quality as evidence;*
4. *"Resolve any conflicts caused by items of evidence that contradict each other or are contrary to a proposed (hypothetical) solution to the questions; and*
5. *"Arrive at a soundly reasoned, coherently written conclusion."*

Evidence must be clearly convincing before proof is accepted, and the quality of evidence is a key element.

- Sources are either original or derivative.
  Derivative sources are those that copy, transcribe, abstract, or repeat information from an original source. It should be recognized that errors or omissions may have occurred in the process of making the derivative copy, even in filming. In the analysis of quality, originals are weighted heavier than derivative sources and microfilmed copies of originals usually are weighted heavier than abstracts or transcriptions.

- Information found in sources may be primary and/or secondary.
  For instance, on a death certificate the birth information is usually secondary -- based on the recollection of the informant -- while the information regarding the death is usually primary. Family Bibles are another area where information may be primary or secondary. If the publication date of the Bible is generally contemporaneous with the events listed, the information is considered primary and more reliable than information that may have been entered about events that occurred years before the Bible was published and the entries made. While family Bibles can be dependable, they are less reliable than town records of the same events.
- Evidence may be direct or indirect.
  Direct evidence is sufficient on its own to make a sound conclusion, while indirect evidence usually requires more than one document to prepare a conclusion.

Narrowly interpreted, direct evidence must state explicitly the fact to be proven. Most lineage societies, including SAR, are more generous than that in defining direct evidence. For example, even though the relationships among members of a household are not stated in 1850-1870 censuses, the presence of a child in a household is usually accepted as proof of parentage unless the child's age conflicts with the makeup of the family group. Likewise, absent a known conflict, most genealogists accept information on a death certificate regarding the names of the parents as correct. However, both direct and indirect evidence can be called to question when there is additional evidence that conflicts with the conclusion.

When there is no acceptable direct evidence, a case based on reasonably researched, analyzed, and correlated evidence is needed to make a proof argument. The Registrar is responsible for reviewing the documentation provided and making a decision to 1) endorse and forward the application, 2) optionally, if he is able and willing, research the line and, in consultation with the applicant/sponsor add additional documentation to support the application, or 3) return the application to the submitting chapter or applicant for further work.

Other portions of this Manual discuss acceptable and unacceptable evidence. While some unacceptable sources can be valuable in providing leads for further research, they do not in and of themselves constitute acceptable proof. For more detailed discussions of the distinction, the following works are helpful:

- Elizabeth Shown Mills, Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace, 2007, 885 pp
- Noel C. Stevenson, Genealogical Evidence, 1979, 233 pp
- Christine Rose, Genealogical Proof Standard: Building a Solid Case, 2009, 58 pp
- Black's Law Dictionary (the first two editions are particular useful since they include legal definitions found in early American documents and not found in later editions)

Common Problems with Applications

Incomplete applications
Required information and/or signatures missing; documentation not fully listed on the reverse. All known items, including those for the non-bloodline parent, are required on the application. If information is present in the documentation submitted, it must be included on the application. The applicant is to list "all names, dates, and places known" according to the instructions. The new member application must include the signatures of the applicant, two sponsors, the State Registrar, and the State Secretary.

Incorrect date formats
The standard date format used by all lineage societies and genealogical groups is 10 Jan 1900, rather than 01/10/1900. Dates in the latter format are unacceptable because of their ambiguity: this date could be interpreted either as 10 Jan 1900 or 01 Oct 1900.

Other heritage society applications
Applications from other lineage societies used as supporting documentation must bear the stamp "Record Copy" or "Duplicate." Individual pieces of information used from applications to other lineage societies must have an indication that each has been verified by the genealogy staff of that organization, not just an indication that the information was based on another previously-approved application for membership in that society. The listed supporting documentation in applications to other lineage societies (and earlier SAR applications) must meet current genealogical standards.

Census records
The full census page must be shown so the data can be evaluated in context. If the data must be enlarged to read, include an enlargement of the section on the reverse side. Printed summaries may be included.

Bible records and Other Original Documents
Bible records and other original family documents, such as old letters and journals, will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. To prove lineage, the relationship between two generations must be explicit, or used with other documentation to reasonably prove a parent-child relationship. If possible, a photo or scanned image of all the pages showing the family information must be submitted, and in the case of a Bible, a photo of the Bible's title page, giving an indication of the Bible's age and the genealogy presented, is required. Evaluation will not only consider the apparent age of the document, but also the handwriting and ink used, and evidence that the events were recorded soon after they occurred. If the writer can be identified through the handwriting (through old letters, etc.), that proof should be included. Bible entries apparently entered long after the event will reduce their usefulness. Transcripts of Bible records, though having less value, may also be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. As much as is known, the document's provenance, including its present location, should be cited in the "References" block on page 2 of the application.

Records in Foreign Languages
English is the language of use for SAR applications. A document in a foreign language may be submitted provided that it is accompanied by an English translation, and attested to as an accurate translation by a competent translator.

Proof of a maternal bloodline
If the bloodline goes through the maternal side, there must be acceptable evidence of the connection between the woman and her parents, as well as between the woman and her child. A will or Bible record explicitly describing the relationship is of course preferred. By themselves census records usually will not suffice, unless one shows the father and/or mother living in the married daughter's household, but other indirect evidence may establish the linkage (see the "Example Problem Resolutions" section, below).

Birth certificates
Short-form birth certificates that do not identify the parents are insufficient. The long-form birth certificate usually provides additional information regarding the parents' ages and birthplaces. If the grandson of a SAR member is applying for membership, a birth certificate or other acceptable proof of relationship is required between the SAR member and his child through which the grandson is applying.

Annotations
Extraneous annotations by others on records are not generally acceptable. This includes such things as annotations listing the family with a photo or transcription of a tombstone record.

Tombstone records
Tombstones used as supporting evidence must be contemporaneous to the time of the subject's death and include a photograph of the marker.

Abstracted records
Full transcriptions of documents are preferable to abstracts. Either must contain source information, including state, county, volume/book, and page number.

Unacceptable documentation
The following unacceptable sources should not be submitted as "proof" of a bloodline:

- LDS Ancestral File and/or IGI records;
- User-submitted family information from online websites, including GEDCOMs, Ancestry.com, World Family Tree, Rootsweb.com and similar sites;
- US and International Marriage Records from Ancestry.com;
- Documents so illegible that the applicant has had to write in the pertinent information;

Published family and local histories
These records may be acceptable, especially when properly annotated with the source of the information. Consideration may also be given to un-annotated histories, when the

author can be shown to have been in a position to have first-hand knowledge of the person or event in question. In such cases, a narrative explanation of why the source should be considered should be attached. For instance, the biographies in many county histories were provided by the subjects themselves. While the author may be presumed to have known his own parents, grandparents, children, and grandchildren, portions of such sketches relating to the subject's family in colonial times would properly be deemed unacceptable hearsay.

Initials or use of middle names instead of first names
Documents containing initials rather than a full given name can be problematic, and normally require additional supporting evidence that the subject is the correct person. It is not to be assumed that one record referring to J. W. Smith and another referring to J. Smith or John Smith, refer to J. William Smith, without additional evidence that J. William went by both names. Other records may be required to show this, such as a census recording the names of other family members in the household with him.

Death certificates of remarried wives
If her death certificate is under the surname of a second spouse, proof of the name change from that of the bloodline spouse to that of the second spouse is needed.

DAR/C.A.R. Record Copies that are not completely verified
Some approved DAR and C.A.R. applications ("Record Copies") contain "center check marks," which indicate that proof for some portion of the lineage in the cited application was based on an earlier application, and that staff verified only that the previous application had been approved. If this is the case, Record Copy(s) of the earlier application(s) must also be supplied to identify the documents used in support of the bloodline. It has been found that the trail of Record Copies may go back to an early application which, if documented at all, was documented by sources now considered unacceptable to the SAR. The SAR does accept as proven information from DAR/C.A.R. Record Copies that have verification check marks for the individual facts cited (names, dates, and places).

Missing title pages for published sources
The title page showing the name and date of the publication is required for all published source records used.

The Patriot Ancestor and Proof of Service

The date of birth should be given if it can be obtained. If it is impossible or impractical to ascertain the date of birth, some fact should be furnished with proof, to show the ancestor was living at the time of the claimed service and of an age for the service claimed.

The date of death is to be provided. If it cannot be found, some proven date identified with the ancestor and after the date of service may be used as a substitute (e.g. "After 1795 when he signed deed"). Proof such as a copy of the deed is to be included with the documentation package.

When two or more persons with the same name are living in the same area, the applicant must prove conclusively that the service applies to the person for whom it is being claimed.

Sources of information as to Revolutionary War service:

- Published Revolutionary records of the various colonies,
- Unpublished records (e.g. muster rolls and payrolls) residing in State Archives, Adjutant General's Offices, State Libraries, and the National Archives,
- Minutes of Town Meetings and similar records of State and County Governments, listing those who were appointed to various Committees of Safety, other government positions during the War, those who took the Oath of Allegiance, etc.
- Account books of State, County and Town Treasurers, showing payment for various services directly connected with the Revolutionary War effort.

Unsupported statements in town and county histories, biographical dictionaries, family histories and genealogies, and prior applications may not be accepted. In the absence of such a record directly stating a service or if such a record may be open to reasonable question, SAR may consider on a case-by-case basis credible presentations of evidence that indirectly demonstrate that the ancestor was a support of the patriot cause based on a well prepared argument following the Genealogical Proof Standard described earlier.

Some Secondary Sources/Books to Use With Caution

The following books have been determined by the Genealogy Committee to contain errors. Rather than citing these books, applicants should find better-documented secondary sources, or they should find primary sources. Portions of some of these books may provide acceptable documentation, but care should be taken in using these sources.

- *The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy: First Families of America* by Frederick A. Virkus, © 1987
- *Egle's Notes and Queries of Pennsylvania, 1700s-1800s* by William Henry Egle, originally published between 1879 and 1895.
- *Florida Pioneers and Their Alabama, Georgia, Carolina, Maryland, and Virginia Ancestors* by David A. Avant, Jr., © 1974. The genealogy of the Avent family set forth in this book has been found to contain errors.
- *Georgia's Roster of the Revolution* by Lucian Lamar Knight, © 1920. Only certain sections were compiled from official rosters (i.e., primary sources). The SAR has determined that the following pages contain reliable information: 21 through 192, 322 through 324, and 374 through 401.
- *Kegley's Virginia Frontiers* by F.B. Kegley, © 1938. Some of the lists presented as military rosters are actually tax lists.
- *Mother Bedford and the American Revolutionary War* by Larry D. Smith, © 1999
- *The Official Roster of the Soldiers of the American Revolution Buried in the State of Ohio*, compiled by Mrs. Orville D. Dailey, © 1938.
  (Many books that purport to contain rosters of Revolutionary War soldiers buried in a given state are actually compiled based on information from other lineage societies, and not based on primary sources. Applicants to the SAR should try to find primary sources to prove the patriotic service of their ancestors.)
- *Soldiers, Sailors, and Patriots of the Revolutionary War in Maine*, compiled by Carleton E. Fisher and Sue G. Fisher, © 1982. The SAR has determined that those entries for which the underlying documentation is cited as the Maine Old Cemetery Association, are based on secondary sources, not primary evidence, and *may* not be soldiers, sailors or patriots of the Revolutionary War.
- *Some Colonial Southern Families*, Volumes 1-3, published 1983 1989 by David A. Avant, Jr. The genealogy of the Avent family set forth in this book has been found to contain errors.
- *Pioneers of Wiregrass Georgia, Volumes 2, 3, and 5*. Only Volume 1 of this compilation is acceptable. The co-editor of this series confirmed that only Volume 1 was compiled from reputable sources. All volumes after Volume One were patron submissions, and no effort was made to verify any of the information provided.

Ways You Can Assist the Genealogy Staff

The following suggestions will facilitate review of applications by NSSAR staff. If the applicant has omitted any of these elements, the Registrar should add them to the documentation package.

Underline in RED to indicate applicable text of documents showing the bloodline links, specifically any (and only) text that states or supports the relationship. Alternatively, the applicable portions can be highlighted by a red vertical line in the margin.

Add in RED as a marginal note the generation number(s) to which the underlined-items apply.

At the top of a source document, add an annotation in RED listing all of the generation numbers to which the document refers.

Include a narrative describing how multiple documents provide indirect proof of a conclusion. Without this, staff must analyze the documents and arrive at their own conclusions. Current policy only allows one parent/child link to be based on indirect evidence using the Genealogical Proof Standard.

Make sure the narrative resolves any conflicting evidence, and in the case of multiple persons of the same name in the same area, that all ambiguity is eliminated.

Keep it simple:

- Do not supply redundant information when the package already contains adequate proof. For example, omit the obituary if a death certificate is submitted, unless there is a problem with information in the death certificate that the obituary helps to correct.

- Do not submit multiple copies of the same document when it covers more than two generations. Use the annotation at the top of the document to indicate those generations to which the document relates.

- Photocopies of documentation should be printed front and back. Archival space is limited at Headquarters.

Junior Membership Applications

Jr. Memberships are often based on a father's or grandfather's previously approved SAR application. Since the bloodline has already been approved by the SAR, the Jr. Member application would cited the previously approved SAR Record Copy by member number and patriot as the source documentation for those generations that have already been proved. A copy of the SAR application is not needed with the application since the SAR staff already has access to it.

If the Jr. Member application is based on a DAR application instead, a citation to the DAR Record Copy AND an official Record Copy is needed in the documentation package. The DAR Record Copy must meet the same criteria for sufficient supporting documentation that is required with a regular application

Source documentation from the Jr. Member to the common link in the bloodline is required. This is normally in the form of birth and/or death certificates.

Supplemental Applications

The same criteria as stated above regarding approved SAR and DAR Record Copies applies for all common generations in the bloodline.

Generations that are not included in the approved SAR or DAR Record Copy would require the same supporting documentation as required in a new application.

The signatures a sponsor and co-sponsor are not necessary on Supplemental Applications. They are only required for new applicants.

Citing Sources on the Application

One major value of establishing a patriot's service for membership in the SAR is the information provided in the application as a source for future members to use in establishing their own memberships. Incomplete citations such as "death certificate", "census record", "family history" are of little help. To help with this situation, the following standards for citing the sources used are suggested, not required, but their use will enhance the future value of our Record Copies.

Birth, marriage, and death certificates or licenses – Use the abbreviation "b/c", "m/c", "m/l", or, "d/c" etc. and list the name of the party(s) for which it is relevant. Unless there is some special reason for indicating the year or place where the record was located, that information isn't needed since the date and place is already provided on the application.

- b/c - John Smith.
- m/c - John Smith to Jane Doe.
- delayed b/c – Mary Walser, Sacramento Co. CA, 1952. ***[In this case the person was born in Iowa in 1889 but the delayed birth certificate was issued in California in 1952].***

Census records – Provide the census year, county, state, and name of the head of household as found in the census.

- 1860 cen. Clayton Co., IA, p. 193, John Smith hh.

Published records – Provide the complete name of the volume, year published, and page~~(s)~~ number(s) of interest. The year of publication is of particular value when multiple books with similar titles are available.

- "History of Clayton County, Iowa", 1882, p. 691.

Court records (probate, land, etc.) – Provide the place, year, volume, page, and name of persons of interest.

- Loudoun Co., VA Deed Bk R (1789), p. 440, Ashley to Mann.
- Lancaster Co., SC Minutes Court of Equity, Bk B (1834-1841), pp. 222-223, Terrill heirs.

Bible Records – Provide original owner and publication date.

- Meshack Vanlandingham family Bible, 1837.

Newspaper article – Provide type of article, person of interest, newspaper, and page.

- Obit John Smith, San Francisco Call, 21 Feb 1885, p. 4.

DAR Record Copy – Provide the DAR number and the name of patriot.

- DAR RC #809010 – Richmond Terrill.

SAR Record Copy – Provide the SAR number and the name of the patriot. Note: a copy of the SAR Record Copy is not needed since the Genealogy Staff has access to it already. However, it may be required for use by the State and Chapter Registrars in the verification process.

- SAR RC 156802 – Samuel Hoard

Checklist for Review Ready SAR App

First Page

____ Copy(s)* of application on watermarked SAR archival paper
____ Information on upper portion of the first page of the application filled out [State Society, Chapter, Patriot Name, generation, and service, Applicant's full name, address, age and telephone] **
____ Applicant's children listed with date and location of birth **
____ First Generation: Applicant's full name, date and location of birth, name(s) of wives, their date and location of birth, and marriage date and location **
____ Subsequent Generations to Patriot generation: Each generation complete as possible with date and location of events and with spouse's maiden name
____ Each generation checks off whether lineage is through a son or daughter **

Second Page

____ Continue lineage to Patriot if required
____ Patriot's burial place if known
____ Documentation connecting generation to generation **
____ Generation 1: Applicant's birth record showing parents
____ Generation 2 to Patriot: At the top of each document mark in red the generation to which it applies. In the body of document underline and mark the generation noted for that person and pertinent vital records assisting in connecting to the next generation [mark in red as Gen: X] **
____ If the bloodline goes through the maternal side, proof of the change of surname for that generation is provided
____ All published documents have title page along with page providing the evidence
____ Patriot's service record
____ Applicant's Signature, date and occupation
____ Sponsors signature with NSSAR #

As a protection against misplacing documents at NSSAR it is suggested that the following notations be made on the back of all documents used for documentation: **Applicants last name/ Patriots last name/ Chapter/ State**

* Note that the number of copies required depends on the State Society's Requirements. The National Society only requires one copy, however, some State Societies also require a copy for their records.

** Documentation showing each parent/child link in the bloodline to the patriot is required. Documentation proving any other requested information regarding spouses who are not in the direct bloodline, and the applicant's children IS NOT NEEDED NOR REQUESTED.

A Model SAR Application

The following two pages show a model application filed out with the recommended documentation standards. The descriptions of sources cited on the reverse side of the application should assist any prospective member or interested party who has obtained a Record Copy of this application to research the records of his/her own ancestry.

The example shows how to include proof summaries using multiple documents to document parent/child links in the bloodline.

In this example, the link between generation #5 and generation #6 required a proof summary since there was no record that specifically named her parents and a proof using records about siblings and legal documents between the parties was needed to develop an indirect evidence case following the Genealogical Proof Standard that the parents named in generation #6 had to be the parents of generation #5. Note that current policy only allows one parent/child link using the Genealogical Proof Standard to be based on indirect evidence.

APPLICATION TYPE:
REGULAR MEMBERSHIP

National Number .....

State Number .....

Sacramento Chapter, the **California** State Society

NATIONAL SOCIETY
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

I hereby apply for membership in this Society by the right of bloodline descent from:
Thomas Turk, Sr. Gen.# **8**
who assisted in establishing American Independence while acting in the capacity of:
Providing supplies in Augusta County, Virginia

NAME OF APPLICANT **Andrew** (First) **Jackson** (Middle) **Tufts** (Last) Age **70**

Street, R.D. or P.O. Box **9999 My Place**
City **Mycity** State **OR** Zip Code **99999-9999** Phone **999-999-9999**
Having living or deceased children by bloodline of applicant and not by adoption, by my wife as listed:

Child Name	Relationship	Wife#	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	State

STATEMENT OF BLOODLINE TO PATRIOT ANCESTOR

(Give all names, dates, and places known. Show dates as day, month, and year e.g. 01 Jan 1990)

		DATE	CITY/COUNTY/STATE
1. I am **Andrew Jackson Tufts**	born	**30 Mar 1941**	**Sacramento/Sacramento/CA**
and my **1** wife **Marlene C. Nance**	born	**02 May 1938**	**Albany/Linn/OR**
NSDAR#	died		
(If Remarried)	married	**09 Mar 1965**	**Woodland/Yolo/CA**
my wife	born		
NSDAR#	died		
	married		
2. I am the son of **Jackson Spriggs Tufts**	born	**24 Aug 1910**	**Davis/Yolo/CA**
NSSAR#	died	**29 Dec 1998**	**Carmichael/Sacramento/CA**
and his **1st** wife **Vive Christine Heglund**	born	**15 Nov 1911**	**Marquette/Marquette/MI**
NSDAR#	died	**20 Mar 1997**	**Carmichael/Sacramento/CA**
Who is the son ☒ /daughter ☐ of	married	**03 Jul 1937**	**Sacramento/Sacramento/CA**
3. Grandson of **Andrew Jackson Tuftws**	born	**08 Mar 1866**	**Davisville/Yolo/CA**
NSSAR#	died	**06 Jun 1922**	**Wiemar/Placer/CA**
and his wife **Addie Belle Kincaid**	born	**10 Dec 1872**	**Davisville/Yolo/CA**
NSDAR#	died	**14 Jan 1945**	**Davis/Yolo/CA**
Who is the son ☐ /daughter ☒ of	married	**26 Apr 1891**	**Sacramento/Sacramento/CA**
4. Great-Grandson of **Charles Lewis Kincaid**	born	**03 Oct 1836**	**Bath Alum Springs/Bath/VA**
NSSAR#	died	**07 Jul 1913**	**Davis/Yolo/CA**
and his wife **Leah Adeline Vanlandingham**	born	**31 May 1833**	**/Shelby/MO**
NSDAR#	died	**26 Jan 1905**	**Davis/Yolo/CA**
Who is the son ☒ /daughter ☐ of	married	**05 Jan 1858**	**Bethel/Shelby/MO**
5. Great²Grandson of **Willis Kincaid**	born	**11 Mar 1811**	**/Bath/VA**
NSSAR#	died	**01 Jul 1833**	**/Bath/VA**
and his wife **Margaret Rhea**	born	**18 Mar 1813**	**/Bath/VA**
NSDAR#	died	**28 Jul 1888**	**/Bath/VA**
Who is the son ☐ /daughter ☒ of	married	**01 Oct 1832**	**/Bath/VA**
6. Great³Grandson of **Thomas Turk Rhea**	born	**Abt 1783**	**/Bath/VA**
NSSAR#	died	**1841**	**/Bath/VA**
and his wife **Sarah Lynch**	born	**08 May 1785**	**//NC**
NSDAR#	died	**23 Jun 1856**	**/Bath/KY**
Who is the son ☒ /daughter ☐ of	married		
7. Great⁴Grandson of **John Rhea**	born	**Abt 1757**	**/Augusta/VA**
NSSAR#	died	**Abt 1814**	**//TN**
and his wife **Margaret Turk**	born	**Abt 1760**	**/Augusta/VA**
NSDAR#	died	**Bef May 1802**	**/Bath/VA**
Who is the son ☐ /daughter ☒ of	married		
8. Great⁵Grandson of **Thomas Turk, Sr.**	born	**Abt 1710**	
NSSAR#	died	**Bef 25 Jul 1802**	**/Augusta/VA**
and his wife **Margaret Grove**	born	**Bef 1739**	
NSDAR#	died		
Who is the son ☐ /daughter ☐ of	married		

9. Great[6]Grandson of — born / died
and his wife — born / died
Who is the son ☐ /daughter ☐ of — married

10. Great[7]Grandson of — born / died
and his wife — born / died
Who is the son ☐ /daughter ☐ of — married

11. Great[8]Grandson of — born / died
and his wife — born / died
Who is the son ☐ /daughter ☐ of — married

12. Great[9]Grandson of — born / died
and his wife — born / died
married

REVOLUTIONARY WAR ANCESTOR ---- Generation **8**
BURIED in the Cemetery at
REFERENCES: Proof is needed only for individuals in the bloodline. Furnish a copy of each piece of evidence such as: birth certificate; marriage, baptismal, or cemetery record with parents' names; census 1850 or later; explicit Bible record; court document; title page and pertinent pages of annotated publications; DAR *record copy.*

My Gen. **b/c - Andrew Jackson Tufts.**

2nd Gen. **b/c & d/c - Jackson S. Tufts.**

3rd Gen. **d/c - Addie Belle Tufts & Andrew Jackson Tufts; Charles L. Kincaid family Bible, 1878; "Early Marriage Records of Shelby County, Missouri", p. 20.**

4th Gen. **1850 Census Bath/VA, pp. 124-125, Willis Kincaid hh; 1860 Census Shelby/MO, p.22, Charles Kincaid hh.**

5th Gen. **Proof summary for Margaret T. (Rhea) Kincaid to Thomas Turk Rhea using Bath/VA Court Orders, p. 45; "Bath County Marriage Bonds and Minister' Returns 1791-1853", pp. 74, 76, 87, & 90; Bath/VA Chancery Order Book 1, p. 190; Bath/VA Deed Book 8, p. 441, Book 9, p. 421, & Book 11, pp. 414-415; Bath/VA Will Book 7, p. 243; 1830 Census Bath/VA, p. 197, Thomas T. Rhea hh.**

6th Gen. **"Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia", 1980, Vol. II, pp. 85 & 186; Augusta/VA Will Book 10, p. 306,Thomas Turk.**

7th Gen. **"Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia", 1980, Vol. II, pp. 85 & 186; Augusta/VA Will Book 10, p. 306, Thomas Turk.**

8th Gen.

9th Gen.

10th Gen.

11th Gen.

12th Gen.

REFERENCES to Ancestor's Revolutionary War Service
"Virginia Revolutionary Pulick Claims" Vol. 1, pp. 89, 91-93.

I, **Andrew Jackson Tufts**, the applicant, swear and certify that I have examined this completed application and its proofs (documentation) and the facts and statements herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of Applicant ..... Date
Occupation **Retired Teacher**

Recommended by the undersigned members
Sponsor
Name **William Sponsor1**
Street **Xxxx My Street**
P.O. & Zip **Mycity, State Xxxxx**

Signed.....
NSSAR# **999999**

Co-Sponsor
Name **Robert Sponsor2**

Signed.....
NSSAR# **999999**

State Registrar.....
Application verified
and approved ..... 20.....

State Secretary.....
Accepted by the State Board of
Management ..... 20.....

Forwarded to National..... 20.....

Received at National Hdqrs..... 20.....
Registered by NSSAR..... 20.....
Certificate Dated..... 20.....
Deceased ..... 20.....

SARApAid Ver. 3.45.00802, 2009 Aug 26 - SAR form #0915U (2003)

The "Fast Track" Application"

As applications are received at the National Headquarters, they are placed chronologically in batches by the month received. Once review of all applications from previous months are completed, the Genealogy Staff goes through the next month's applications to pull out those that have been identified as "Fast Track" by use of a NSSAR 0921 Transmittal form on **GREEN PAPER**. If the initial review determines that the application meets the criteria for "Fast Track" that application is given priority to one of the staff. Applications that are determined to not meet the criteria are placed back in the remaining stack for work by others in the Genealogy Staff on the basis of the date received.

Any application that requires the use of the Genealogy Proof Standard to establish a generational link between a parent and child, or for proof of service does NOT qualify for "fast track". The criteria for "Fast Track" is:

1. **An Already Established Proven Line**: This would be an application that needs only the applicant's birth record and maybe that of his parent or grandparent to connect to an SAR application that has already been proved. However, the previously approved SAR application must contain verification marks that clearly indicate the data that was proven and there is no question that has arisen regarding the lineage or service. Otherwise other documents may be required to sufficiently prove the lineage or service and the application does not meet the "fast track" criteria.

2. **The "30-Minute" Application:** This is an application that can be solidly proven in no more than 30 minutes because the documents presented are very sound and prove each generational connection without question, usually using one document for each generation. The service must always be accurately proven.

3. **"Grandfathered" Applications:** These would be applications based on older SAR or DAR applications which are considered inadequate but meet the criteria set forth for "grandfathering" (see the SAR Policy Manual). The applicant understands that the grandfathered application, although approved, will be flagged as a "grandfathered" application which immediately closes the line for future applicants until the next applicant provides the missing documentation. Applications DO NOT qualify for 'grandfathered" approval if there is a question in the lineage or service.

Research Tips and Example Problem Resolutions Using a Proof Argument

The following research suggestions are often useful in finding an ancestry which seems to have hit a brick wall.

- **Check Original Records -** If there is a published abstraction of records it may not be a complete record of all pertinent facts. Abstracts of marriages may not list bondsmen or parental permissions. Some abstracts of wills have been found to only include those receiving bequests and omitting the names of executors who may also be named as children but had previously received their share of the estate in a gift deed and thus not listed in the bequests. The published "Virginia Publick Claims" don't list the complete reasoning that individuals were granted the claim. Original records have shown cases where a claim was made for providing rations during the person's own military service and thus the individual is qualified for both public and military service.

- **Siblings & Other Known Relatives -** Sometimes, following clues about the ancestor's siblings or relatives can tear down the brick wall. What may not be found in the records that would connect your ancestor to an earlier generation may be found in the records that concerned the brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles, nieces or nephews of the ancestor. Proof of parentage may be found indirectly through proof of a sibling relationship and proof of the sibling's parentage.

- **Land Records -** Many deed records record the transfer of property between parent and child. These often have a nominal consideration received ($1 or 5 shillings) and may also state "for the natural love and affection I have for…" Useful land records may be found years after the death of an individual and provide information about his children. They may have been created for a partition of the land that was jointly received by the children as an inheritance, or for a sale between one or more of the heirs of his/her share of an inheritance. These records usually show how the land was obtained, "from the estate of John Doe, decd". Land could have been passed down between family members without the recording of any deeds. At some future date, one of the descendants must record a deed of sale to a third party and must show how the title passed to him/her. Releases of dower rights may also provide clues to the wife's surname. Witnesses to deeds were often related.

- **Newspapers -** Newspapers are an often-overlooked resource for locating family information. Vital statistics are frequently printed in papers even though the events were never officially recorded. Newspaper accounts of a person's death can lead to the identification of heirs; provide the date of birth or the age which can be used to calculate and birth date; and provide the place of birth. The probate process requires the publishing of a probate notice in local papers. These notices can provide the names and last known residences of the heirs, some of who may not be named in a will or named anywhere else if there was no will.

- **Census Records –** Sometimes census records cannot be easily found due to the way the name was either enumerated or indexed. Use some creative ways to search for families that don't appear to be in an index such as Ancestry.com's search engine. Be aware of possible variations in spellings that may have been used; for example "Cowin" may have been indexed as "Corvin. Try using wildcards with only the first three letters of the surname or for vowels in the surname. Use approximate ages and birth states for all known members of the family group (not just the head of the household). Browsing the complete census record of the locations can often yield positive results when all else fails**.**

- **Build a Case With Indirect Evidence -** One of the problems in preparing the required proof for SAR membership is the availability and reliability of documented evidence. There are still ways to establish proofs using several independent documents, none of which in themselves prove the link but, in aggregate, build a case that proves the link using a proof argument. NOTE: A separate proof argument is required for each link that can't be established using acceptable direct evidence or in situations where there is conflicting direct evidence or multiple possibilities with persons of the same name living in the same area at the time period of interest. The proof argument should indicate 1) what is to be proved, 2) why the proof argument is needed, 3) a summary of findings including the documents used, an analysis of each document used and how it fits in resolving the problem, and 4) a conclusion based on the analysis.

  The following examples taken from actual applications are provided to demonstrate some of the ways potential problems can be overcome. The narratives used are in the format included with the source documents.

1. A death certificate is incorrect in naming of the spouse and the parents of the decedent. The bloodline went through Emma Rixon and Mary Jane Cardinell. This proof summary was successfully used to support SAR, C.A.R. and Mayflower Society applications. Photocopies of the supporting documents were included with the packages.

PROBLEM

The death certificate for Emmie E. Hoard, erroneously identifies her late husband as William H. Hoard, not George Hoard and her father as William Rexor, not William Rixon. Her mother is identified as Mary J. Cardenell.

PROOF SUMMARY of relationship to mother, Mary Jane Cardinell [#5] and correct identification of husband and father.

- **Emmie E. Hoard death certificate**, no. 31-00082, CA Dept. of Public Health (copy attached). – Summary of important points:
  Emmie E. Hoard, b. 17 April 1856 Canada, father William J Rexor (sic) b. Canada, mother Mary J Cardenell b. Canada, spouse "**late William H. Hoard**", d. 24 January 1931Sanger, CA (sic). The informant was W. H. Hoard of Sanger (Fresno Co.), California. He evidently put his name down as his father's name.
- **George Hoard death certificate**, no. 14-017271, CA Dept. of Public Health (copy attached). – Summary of important points.
  George Hoard, b. 24 February 1850 Indiana, married, d. 21 June 1914 Sanger, CA. The informant was also W.H. Hoard of Sanger
- **1910 federal census** , population schedule, Fresno Co., CA taken 26 & 27 April 1910, 7th Ward, Fresno City, E.D. 48, sheet 7A, 855 Callisek St., dwelling 151, family 170 (NARA microfilm T624-75, Ancestry.com image 13 of 25). – Summary of important points.

George Hoard	60	head	[born] Indiana
Emma	53	wife	[born] Canada
William H.	32	son	[born] CA

  This census shows that Emma Hoard was the wife of George Hoard and mother of William H. Hoard and not the spouse of the "late William H. Hoard" as stated on her death certificate. Her age and birthplace match the information on her death certificate.
- **Marriage license George Hoard to Emma Etta Lisette Rixon**, San Joaquin County Recorders Office – Summary of important points.
  Emma Etta Lecetta Rixon m. George Hoard 1 January 1877. The official performing the ceremony was her father William J. Rixon, Minister of the Gospel.
- **Obituary William John Rixon**, source unknown, copy found in Bruce Hoard family Bible in possession of Jim Faulkinbury, Sacramento, CA – Summary of important points.
  William John Rixon, b. 4 July 1826, m (1). Mary Jane Cardinell 12 October 1852 in Belleville, Canada. To first marriage, had a family of five daughters and one son, including Mrs. E. Hoard of Sanger. He moved from Canada to Michigan in 1865 and to California about 1873.
- **1870 federal census** , population schedule, Muskegon Co., MI taken 29 August 1870, Oceana, p. 349, dwelling 99, family 98 (NARA microfilm M593-692, Ancestry.com image 13 of 24) – Summary of important points.

Rixon William	43	[born] Canada
Mary	32	[born] Canada
Emma	14	[born] Canada
Hannah	12	[born] Canada
Minnie	7	[born] Canada

2. The only direct source found to support a parent/child link in the bloodline is an undocumented family history. This proof summary was successfully used to support a SAR application. Photocopies of the supporting documents were included with the packages.

PROBLEM

The only source indicating that John Arndt Sletor is a son of John Sletor and Sarah Arndt is an undocumented family history written in 1922.

PROOF SUMMARY showing that John Arndt Sletor is a son of John and Sarah (Arndt) Sletor.

- The book "Story of the Arndts" [copy of selected pages attached] by John Stover Arndt (Philadelphia: Christoper Sower Co., 1922) identifies John Arndt Sletor as one of four children of John Sletor and Sarah Arndt. Unfortunately, this book does not provide any documentation of the fact.
- A check of Northampton Co. Pennsylvania probate records, church records, and land records did not reveal any direct connection between John A. Sletor and John Sletor.
- John Slater is listed in the 1830 census of Northampton Co., Pennsylvania (p. 5, Easton) with two males of proper ages to be John A. and Thomas. This is the only Slater/Sletor family in Northampton Co. that year.
- The book "Some of the First Settlers of 'The Forks of the Delaware' and Their Descendants" [copies of selected pages attached], translated and published by Rev. Henry Martyn Kieffer (Easton, PA: 1902) records the baptisms and marriages in the First Reformed Church of Easton, Pennsylvania. The marriage of John Sletor to Sarah Arndt and the baptism of their daughter Mary Ann Sletor, born 26 January 1814, is recorded in this book.
- The DAR Record Copy No. 8847 [copy attached], filed by the granddaughter of John and Sarah (Arndt) Sletor in 1895 shows that Thomas Sletor was also a child of John and Sarah.
- The obituary for Thomas Sletor from the *Easton Weekly Argus* of 9 March 1883 [copy attached] states that he "took charge of the business of his father, John Sletor, who was then the proprietor of a hotel on the corner of Third and Lehigh streets". This obituary indicates not only that Thomas Sletor was a son of John Sletor but also provides an indication of the property owned by the Sletor family.
- The obituary for John A. Sletor for the *Easton Weekly Argus* of 11 February 1874 [copy attached] does not indicate the name of his father but it does indicate that he was also the keeper of the hotel at Third and Lehigh.

The confirmation of the names of two of the children, Mary Ann and Thomas, named in the "Story of the Arndts" is made by direct evidence. The confirmation of John A. Sletor as a son is made by his connection to the hotel property at Third and Lehigh previously run by his father John Sletor, and his brother Thomas Sletor.

3. Several undocumented sources may be used in conjunction with some documented sources to build a case for two generational links. Note the comments used to explain the rationale for consideration of sources #2 and #3. This proof summary was successfully used for SAR, CAR and Mayflower Society applications. Photocopies of the supporting documents were included with the packages.

PROOF SUMMARY of relationship to mother, Phoebe Richmond [#7] and grandparents, Sylvester and Jane (Bowerman) Richmond [#8].

1. **"The Marriage Register 1803-1823 of Stephen Conger, J.P. Hallowell"** (Kingston, Ontario: Ontario Genealogical Society, nd) – Summary of important points.
   Entry 61) – James Cardinal of Hallowell married Deliah Darling of Hallowell on 11 Nov 1821. Hallowell is 2 miles from Picton on the Bay of Quinte.
2. **"The Posterity as near as we can ascertain of Ichabod Bowerman"** written by Levi Vincent Bowerman about 1904 and transcribed by his grandson Merton Yarwood Williams, PhD, copy provided by Seventh Town Historical Society, Marilyn Adams Genealogical Research Center, Amelliasburg, Ont. [The original typescript is in the holdings of the Merton Yarwood Williams collection in the archives of the University of British Columbia where Dr. Williams (1883-1974) was one of the original faculty members and head of the Department of Geology and Geography. NOTE: The original record was written Levi Vincent Bowerman (1832-1910) to record his knowledge of the Bowerman family in the Bay of Quinte area. He was born and died in that area and knew many of the descendants listed in the "Posterity". Some of the information came from the notes and journal made by his father, Vincent Bowerman (b. 1760)]. – Summary of important points
   p. 3 – Phoebe Richmond married John Darling and had children Sylvester, Delila, and William.
3. **Family data in 24 May 1981 letter from Carolyn Keyes Johnson, a granddaughter of Charity Rixon Gaines.** Carolyn lived with Charity Gaines who was the granddaughter of Delilah (Darling) Cardinell and had access to the stories and photographs that were passed from Delilah Cardinell to Charity Rixon Gaines. Charity took care of Delilah in her old age and recorded these notes from her grandmother. The family information passed down from Delilah indicates that her maiden name was Delilah Darling and she was married to James Cardinell on 11 November 1822 or 1823. She was born near Picton, Canada in May 1803. Her mother was a member of the Quaker sect and her father was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Her grandfather was named Sylvester Richmond and her mother, Phoebe Richmond, married John Darling.
   NOTE: This information came from Delilah (Darling) Cardinell, the daughter of John Darling, who would be reasonably assumed to know the names of her parents and grandparents.
4. **"Pioneer Life of the Bay of Quinte"** (Toronto: Rolph and Clark, Ltd, 1905) – Summary of important points.
   p. 131, Jane Bowerman m. Sylvester Richmond; settled in Hallowell and had children: (1) Sarah, (2) Job, (3) Cyrus, (4) Abigail, (5) Ichabod, (6) Phoebe, (7) Lydia, (8) John, (9) Jane, and (10) David.
5. "**Assessment of the Township of Hallowell for the Year 1808**" (Ontario Historical Society Papers and Records, Vol. 6, pp. 168-170 (Ontario Historical Society, 1905, downloaded from http://my.tbaytel.net/bmartin/assessmt.htm) – Summary of important points.
   John Darling is shown as the owner of 50 acres of cultivated land and 150 acres of uncultivated land. He is the only Darling entry in the Assessment.
6. **"Abstracts of Surrogate Court Wills, Kingston and Vicinity 1790-1858",** comp. by Loral and Mildred Wanamaker (Kingston, Ont: Kingston Branch Ontario Genealogical Society, 1982) – Summary of important points.
   p. 30, will of Silvester Richmond dated 7 June 1802 indicates that Phoebe Richmond is one of his daughters.
7. **"Settlers of the Beekman Patent"**, Frank J. Doherty (Pleasant Valley, NY) – Summary of important points:
   Vol. I, p. 382, **Quakers and the Miltary** Sylvester Richmond is listed as a Quaker in the 1755 enrollment of Quakers for Dutchess Co. This matches the information passed down by Deliah Cardinell that her grandfather, Sylvester Richmond, and her mother, Pheobe (Richmond) Darling, were Quakers
   Vol. II, pp. 659, ***The Bowerman Family*** shows that Jane Bowerman married Sylvester Richmond and had a daughter Phebe.
   Vol. II, pp. 660, ***The Bowerman Family*** shows that Vincent Bowerman was a son of Thomas Bowerman (vii). This Vincent is the original source of the "Posterity of Ichabod Bowerman".

   The Beekman Patent was part of Dutchess Co., NY. Phoebe (Richmond) Darling was born in Dutchess Co., NY and according to her daughter, Deliah (Darling) Cardinell, was a Quaker.

4. This is an analysis used on an SAR Supplemental, employing Civil War letters and later land records to prove an otherwise undocumented father-daughter relationship. Photocopies and transcriptions of two letters and the land records were provided.

The problem:
No direct evidence has been found proving that Eliza, wife of James W. Moore, was the daughter of John M. Hankins.

Analysis of letters and land records:
The first letter, dated 24 Sep 1862, shows that J. W. Moore had a relationship with John M. Hankins, and that the relationship involved an Eliza. Four days later George Hankins addressed a letter to Jonn M. Hankins and Family with 1) a salutation "Dear Father and Mother," and 2) a postscript "To E. J. W. Moore.....J. W. Moore," mentioning at the conclusion "Abba," the only child of Eliza and James Wesley Moore.

The significance to the short postscript is not only that E. J. W. Moore was related to John M. Hankins; it gives the earliest indication that Eliza Jane had another middle name. Eight years later, in the 1870 Fayette County census, she is listed as E. J. W., wife of J. W. Moore. Two years after that, when Martha Hankins sold part of her late husband's estate, Eliza signed the contract "Eliza W. Moore." Four years after that, she and her father's other heirs quitclaimed their interests in a tract of his land to Robert Price Hankins, and the official record lists one of the signatories as "E. J. W. Moore." In 1878 (Deed Book 4, p. 137), even more explicitly, she is recorded as Eliza J. W. Moore. Nevertheless, until the discovery of the September 28, 1862 letter, the signatures on the legal papers were assumed to have been by James Wesley Moore acting on behalf of Eliza, since few women of that era were allowed to execute legal documents -- their husbands had to act for them. This note would seem to indicate that not only did Eliza sign for herself at those later times, but also that, like several of her siblings, she had two middle names.

1. Letter from J. W. Moore to John M. Hankins
Chattanooga, Tennessee, September 24th, 1862
Mr. John M. Hankins,
Yesterday I wrote a letter to Eliza and it strikes me that I didn't date it, though if you get both letters you may know Eliza's was written and mailed one day sooner than this one. Some of the boys say that a letter will go sooner by not paying the postage. I am going to try the experiment. I paid postage on the one I wrote yesterday, and on this one I will not pay it and see which gets there first. The soldiers here are afraid to buy anything to eat outside of lines. The Union men have been guilty of poisoning soldiers through this country. The general talk here this morning is that we will get off from here in a day or two, though I think it very uncertain when we will leave this place. When we leave here we will go into Cold country. I have bought one linen shirt and one linen pair of drawers. They are both the best kind of linen. They both just cost four dollars. If I knew that I wouldn't lose any of my clothes I wouldn't need all of that linen that Eliza is fixing for me, but maybe she had better keep it till she hears from me again. Since I have been writing, M. C. Moore has stepped in to our tent. His crowd is gone and I thought he was gone, though he was taken down here with the chills and fever and has been in the hospital. He will leave here about the same time we do. Take good care of yourself and family. So nothing more this time. Only remains yours truly. Write soon and often if you can.
To John M. Hankins J. W. Moore

2. Letter from George A. B. Hankins to his parents, with postscript from J. W. Moore to E. J. W. Moore
Knoxville, Tennessee, September 28th 1862
Dear Father & Mother,
I wrote you a letter and some time back. I sent it by Mr. Bobo. It was Lev Bobo. I also sent thirty dollars of money by him. Father, I sent twenty dollars to you and ten to mother. I have plenty of money here to answer my purposes I was sick when I wrote to you, though I have now gotten well I am in as good health as could be expected under all prevailing circumstances. We have gotten marching orders. We have to leave this place tomorrow morning. We have to march 250 miles up in Kentucky somewhere. I don't know where we will stop. I don't know when I will get to come home. Mother, I understand that you are fixing me some clothes. I don't need anything and won't in a long time. If anything should happen that I should need clothes, I will try to get to come after them. Well, buying me a cot -- I would advise you to not buy it unless you can get a good bargain. You are judge enough to know what to do. We can fix up about a horse when I get home I am in hopes that this thing will not last long. It is the opinion of most of the soldiers that it will wind up some time this winter. Sam Prichard sends you his best respects. Robert says he will write to you when we get stationed, and I will do the same. Franklin, you and Woody mustn't marry until I get home. Take good

care of your cots. I would like mighty well to see you all. You must write to me as soon and often as you can -- something more this time. Only remains yours as ever
G. B. Hankins To Jonn M. Hankins and Family
Eliza, you must get your father to see something about paying my tax. It will be a small amount. I am very sorry that I can't get a chance to send you some money but there is no chance now. I wrote to you yesterday. We have to start tomorrow on a long march, and I am afraid we will have to leave some of our things. Do the best you can. Yours as ever.
To E. J. W. Moore...……....J. W. Moore
Tell Abba that I want to see her mighty bad.

Original letters in the possession of _____; transcription by _____, April 2004

3. Sanford County Deed Record Vol. 1, p. 229, 24 Jun 1872: Robert Hankins, Franklin Hankins, Caroline Taylor, Martha Taylor and **Eliza Moore**, ***children and heirs of John Hankins, deceased***, give up rights to land mentioned on page 228 to William Woods (see notes for James Wesley Moore). Franklin and Martha could not sign their names. Witnesses - W. G. Bailey, P. M. Woods, T. B. Woods. Signed - Caroline Taylor, R. P. Hankins, Franklin (X) Hankins, Martha (X) Taylor, E. J. Moore.
4. Sanford County Deed Record Vol. 1, p. 453, 15 May 1872: Martha Hankins, Caroline Taylor, Robert P. Hankins, **Eliza W. Moore**, Franklin M. Hankins and Martha Taylor sold to Wm. G. Bailey for $120 - the SWNE § 26, T14R15 - 40 acres. Signed by all six sellers.
5. Sanford County Deed Record Vol. 3. p. 437, 4 Sep 1876: deed between the heirs of John Miller Hankins and his son, Robert Price Hankins, ceding to R. P. Hankins the interests of all the other heirs of J. M. Hankins in a division of lands belonging to the estate, signed by **E. J. W. Moore**.
6. Sanford County Deed Book 4, p. 137, 4 Jan 1878: Franklin Hankins receives his share of his father's estate consisting of the NWNW § 25, T14R15. Signed - **Eliza J. W. Moore**, Martha Hankins (X), Martha E. Taylor (X), W. J. Taylor, J. Taylor (X), S. F. Taylor (X), M. A. Taylor (X), F. J. Taylor (X), E. E. Priddy, M. M. Johnson, R. P. Hankins. Witness - P. M. Woods

Cast of Principal Characters
Abba: Martha Abigail, Jun1858 – 5 Sep 1938, daughter of Eliza Jane Wilmoth Hankins & James Wesley Moore;
Caroline Taylor: Telitha Ann Caroline, 12/13/1827-, daughter of Martha Morton & John Miller Hankins, wife of Wm. B. Taylor;
Eliza/E.J./E.J.W. Moore: Eliza Jane Wilmoth, 27 May 1841 – 18 Mar 1914, daughter of Martha Morton & John Miller Hankins, wife of James Wesley Moore;
Franklin Hankins: Stephen Franklin, 19 Apr 1846 - , son of Martha Morton & John Miller Hankins;
G. B. Hankins: George A. Burton, 11/29/1843 – 7/20/1864, Co. K, 41st Alabama Infantry, son of Martha Morton & John Miller Hankins;
J. W. Moore: James Wesley Moore, 1 Apr 1829 – 5 Aug 1905, Co. K, 41st Alabama Infantry, husband of Eliza Hankins;
John M. Hankins: John Miller Hankins, c. 1807 – 25 Oct 1863, father-in-law of James Wesley Moore
M. C. Moore: Milton Craig, 8 Jan 1838 - , Co. K, 16th Alabama Infantry, brother of James Wesley Moore;
Martha Hankins: Martha Morton, 28 Jan 1810-20 Mar 1891, wife of John Miller Hankins;
Martha Taylor: Martha E.,Oct 1851-, daughter of Martha Morton & John Miller Hankins, wife of John B. Taylor;
R.P./Robert Hankins: Robert Price, 17 Nov 1838 – 23 Feb 1916, Co. K, 41st Alabama Infantry, son of Martha Morton & John Miller Hankins
Woody: Woodvil Simpson, c. 1849 - , son of Martha Morton & John Miller Hankins;

This is an example showing a proof argument to distinguish between persons of the same name.

Proof that the Mary Jenkins (gen. 4) who married William Henry Webb is the daughter of Lewis Jenkins (gen. 5).

Problem: there are three contemporary Mary Jenkins who lived and married in Union Co. Ohio between 1856 and 1863.

Evidence:

- Marriage entry for William Webb to Mary Jenkins - Union Co., OH Marriage Book, Vol. A, 14 Sep 1856. The marriage was solemnized by Warret Owen, J.P.
- Marriage entry for B.P. Hildreth to Mary Jenkins – Union Co., OH Marriage Book, Vol. B, 19 Jul 1863. The marriage was solemnized by Moses Thompson, J.P.
- Marriage entry for Franklin Welch to Mary Jenkins – Union Co., OH Marriage Book, Vol. A, 5 Aug 1862. The marriage was solemnized by John Mitchell, J.P.
- 1850 census Millcreek Township, Union Co., OH, p. 283 lists a Mary Jenkins, age 12 as the daughter of Mary Jenkins and siblings, Jacob, Lewis, Erastus and Phebe A. Jenkins.
- 1860 census of Leesburgh Township, Union Co., OH, p. 32-33 lists a Mary Jenkins, age 19 as the daughter of John (50) and Nancy Jenkins 39). Also on page 33 is the family of William Hildreth with son B. Hildreth, age 30. This is the only B. Hildreth in the 1860 census of Union Co.
- The 1870 census of Leesburg Township, Union Co., OH, p. 103 lists the family of Benonie Hildreth (40) and wife Mary (29).
- The 1860 census of Millcreek Township, Union Co., OH, p. 8 lists the family of William Webb (30) and wife Mary (21). Two households away is the family of Mary Jenkins (51) with son Erastus and daughter Phebe A.
- The 1860 census of Union Township, Union Co. OH, p. 76 lists the family of another Jenkins (48) with wife Elizabeth (50) and daughter Mary (22).
- The 1870 census of Taylor Township, Union Co., OH, p. 198A lists the family of Franklin and Mary Welch (32).
- The 1860 census of Union Co., OH shows that Warret Owen, J.P. lived in Millcreek Township (p. 8), Moses Thompson, J.P. lived in Leesburg Township (p. 41), and John Mitchell, J.P. lived in Union Township (p. 145). These townships are in different areas of Union Co.
- Union Co., OH Administration Record of 28 Oct 1848 shows that Mary Jenkins relinquished her right of Administration to the estate of Lewis Jenkins and was granted guardianship of children Lewis, Mary, Erastus, and Phebe A. Jenkins. On 20 Nov 1849 she is named in the Administration Record as the widow of Lewis and the children are named as his.

Conclusion:

All three marriage records for a Mary Jenkins were solemnized by a J.P. who lived in different townships that correspond to the residences of one of the three Jenkins families with daughter Mary. The Mary Jenkins who married William Webb as well as the officiating J.P. lived in Millcreek Township and the 1860 census shows that William and Mary Webb lived two households away from Mary Jenkins who is listed in the probate records as widow of Lewis Jenkins. Lewis was the father of Mary (Jenkins) Webb.

Policy 2011-01 allows indirect evidence in support of service. The following is an example of a proof argument using indirect evidence to establish patriotic service through the signing of an Oath of Allegiance in the absence of any record of the oath.

Indirect proof that Matthew Busey (Gen. 6) performed patriotic service by swearing an Oath of Allegiance is established by the following:

- Chapter III, Sec. XXI of the Laws of North Carolina for 1778 which directs the taxing authority shall impose a three-fold or four-fold tax on those who refuse to take an Oath of Allegiance for religious or political reasons.

- The 1778 Tax List for Rowan County, North Carolina indicates that some residents of the county were taxed at the four-fold rate demonstrating that Rowan County was complying with the State Law.

- The 1778 Tax List for Rowan County, North Carolina shows that Matthew Busey was taxed at the standard rate.

It can thus be concluded that Matthew Busey sign an Oath of Allegiance although no record of those signed said oaths in Rowan County can be found.

Examples of Acceptable and Insufficient Documentation

The following pages provide some examples of both acceptable and unacceptable documentation.

Below is an example of a page from a professional journal. The editorial requirements of these journals (The American Genealogist, The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, The Genealogist, The National Genealogical Society Quarterly, and several others) are stringent regarding proper citation of facts. Articles on families found in these publications are well researched and documented and thus usually acceptable proof for lineages in a SAR application. Be sure to include the title page and table of contents.

[hereafter Gloc. TC Recs.], 1:5 [Glocester Town Hall]).

John's first wife is unknown. He married secondly at Glocester on 6 June 1749, ALICE READ (Glocester BMD, 31). The fact that there was no mention of a widow in the settling of John's estate, when ordinarily the widow would have had the first right of administration, leads to the conclusion that she had predeceased her husband. That John had an earlier wife is shown by the guardianship of his son John Callum, an "infant" who on 17 September 1754 nominated Lt. John Ross to be his guardian, indicating that he was above the age of fourteen (Gloc. TC Recs., 1:5). Thus, he was born between 1733 and 1740.

Children of John[3] Callum, all with 1st wife:

i (prob.) SARAH[4] CALLUM, m. Providence, R.I., 14 Dec. 1743, as his 3d wife, PETER[4] TEFFT, b. Kingston, R.I., 19 Dec. 1699, son of Peter[3] Tefft (*Samuel*[2], *John*[1]) and Mary (—); resided at Smithfield, R.I., Groton, Conn., and Providence, R.I. (Rev. C.H.W. Stocking, *Tefft Ancestry* [Chicago, 1904], 15). He d. Smithfield bet. 27 March 1775 and 2 Sept. 1779, the dates that his will was executed and proved. This document mentions his wife Sarah, sons Samuel, Peter, David, William, Daniel, James and John Tefft, and daus. Abigail Corey, Sarah Randall, Jemima Handey, Jerusha Bishop and Mary Tefft (several of these children were by Peter's 1st 2 wives) (*R.I. Gen. Reg.* 1[2d ed., 1986]:217).

Children of Peter and Sarah[4] (Callum) Tefft, b. Providence, R.I. (Arnold's *VR*, 2:249):

1 *John Tefft*, b. 13 Sept. 1744; m. Smithfield 29 Oct. 1762 Mary Mathewson of Glocester, R.I. (Arnold's *VR*, 3:74).
2 *Sarah Tefft*, b. 4 Feb. 1746; m. by 1775 — Randall.
3 *Jemima Tefft*, b. 18 Jan. 1749; m. (int.) Uxbridge, Mass., 4 Feb. 1764 Ebenezer Handy (VR, 255).
4 *Jerusha Tefft*, b. 3 March 1762; m. Smithfield 16 April 1769 Thomas Bishop (Arnold's *VR*, 3:74).

ii (prob.) MARY CALLUM, m. Glocester, R.I., 28 Feb. 1745 GEORGE[4] BUMPUS (Arnold's *VR*, 3:11), b. Rochester, Mass., 16 Dec. 1717 (VR, 1:62), d. Fishkill, N.Y., bet. 1790 and 1800 censuses, son of Jacob[3] Bumpus (*Jacob*[2], *Edward*[1]) and Catherine (Aldridge) (Mrs. John E. Barclay, "The Bumpus Family of New England," TAG 43[1967]:75).

iii JOHN CALLUM, b. ca. 1733–40, d. by 1759 when the inventory of his estate was presented; m. MARY —. He was a soldier in Capt. Ebenezer Jenckes's company in 1758 (Howard M. Chapin, *A List of Rhode Island Soldiers and Sailors in the Old French and Indian War, 1755–1762* [Providence, 1928], 46) and was called "deced" in the 23 Jan. 1759 accounting of Capt. Jenckes (*Nine Rhode Island Muster Rolls Enlisted During the Old French War* [Providence, 1915], 29). The administration of his estate, granted to his widow Mary Callum on 7 April 1759, reads: "Whereas John Callum of Glocester, . . . who was the last summer a soldier in his majesties Rhode Island Regiment who died intestate: and left some personal estate. . ." (Gloc. TC Recs., 1731–1784, 1:30). The fact that he served as a soldier in 1758 fits our supposition that he was born between 1733 and 1740. His widow was prob. the Mary Callom of Glocester who m. there 29 March 1762, Stephen Ballou of Smithfield (Arnold's *VR*, 7:8).

Child of John[4] and Mary (—) Callum:

1 *Hepsebeth*[5] *Callum*, called "of John of Glocester" when she m. Wetherstield, Conn., 2 Aug. 1786 Abraham Herendeen "of Obadiah of Adamstown, Massachusetts" ("Records of Old Smithfield," *Narragansett Historical Register* 4[1885–86]:260). In June 1761, David Salsbury of Glocester, husbandman, brought a suit against Hepsebeth "Collam" of Glocester "an infant and heir at law to John Collam," late of Glocester. Hepsebeth defaulted. The execution of the judgment for £60 was made by attaching about 25 acres of land set forth "by the mother and guardian of the within named Hepsebeth Collom to be sold as the law directs." (Providence Co. Court of Common Pleas, 4:451 [R.I. Judicial Archives, Pawtucket].)

iv (prob.) JEMIMA CALLUM, m. Smithfield 26 March 1749 WILLIAM FORD (Smithfield Book of VRs, 1:69 [City Hall, Central Falls, R.I.]); resided at Smithfield and Scituate, R.I., bef. her husband removed to Grafton, N.H. She may have d. bet. 5 May 1778 when she, with her husband, signed by mark a deed, conveying land at Scituate to Jeremiah Andrews, and 9 Feb. 1779, when she failed to acknowledge her mark (Scituate Land Evidence, 7:142). Her relationship to John Callum is suggested by William Ford's participation as administrator in the estate of John Callum.

Children of William and Jemima[4] (Callum) Ford, b. Smithfield, R.I. (Smithfield VRs, 1:69 [Smithfield Town Hall]):

1 *William Ford*, b. 12 Sept. 1749; m. Keziah Blackman ("Ford, Marston, Martin & Allied Families" [Bible rec. copied by Rumford Chap. DAR], N.H. Hist. Soc., Concord).
2 *Jean Ford*, b. 2 Nov. 1750.
3 *Zadok Ford*, b. 21 Sept. 1752.
4 *Richard Ford*, b. 13 Dec. 1753; m. Sarah Kimball (Rev. War Pension #S22246).
5 *Joseph Ford*, b. 18 Aug. 1755; m. Foster, R.I., 11 Nov. 1787 Olive Irons (VRs, 1:56 [Foster Town Hall]).
6 *Anne Ford*, b. 21 April 1757.
7 *Beersheba Ford*, b. 25 Nov. 1758.
8 *Prudence Ford*, b. 8 Jan. 1763; m. Aaron Barney Jr. (Eugene Dimon Preston, *Genealogy of the Barney Family in America* [n.p., 1990], 153).

(concluded)

We are grateful to Janet Ireland Delorey of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, for her research and assistance in the preparation of this article.

CORRECTION: The first installment of this article (70[1995]:5, line 1) states that John[2] Callum was born in Salem; he was, in fact, born in Lynn.

David Curtis Dearborn (1514 Beacon St. #55, Brookline MA 02146) is head reference librarian at the NEHGS. William Ford Larson (4205 Woodbridge Rd., Peabody MA 01960) is a computer systems director at John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The following two pages show an example of a well documented family history which meets the proof requirements of the NSSAR. The footnotes and/or transcripts of primary documents show the sources used to compile the lineage. Only the pages that establish the blood line in the SAR lineage are needed. The title page of the family history is also required in the document submission.

THE HALL FAMILY OF KENTUCKY AND TEXAS

In the late 1920's or early 1930's, an elderly woman wrote to her daughter about her people: "George Hall was a full-blooded Englishman from Birkenhead, Cheshire, England; came in the early days and settled in Pennsylvania, then to Kentucky. His wife was a Ruble. They had one son, Jesse, who was my grandfather."

These intriguing writings contain errors, but enough truth was present to set off an extensive search for "George Hall, the Englishman." That the Halls came from England no doubt is true, but it is known that another Hall, not George, married a Ruble. Further, there is reason to believe that the Halls may have settled either in North Carolina or Virginia - possibly from Pennsylvania - before moving on to Kentucky. The name "George" is extremely rare among this branch of the family of Hall.

1 David HALL is the earliest HALL about which anything is known for certain, and in the census of 1880, in Breckinridge Co, KY, his oldest daughter stated that her father was born in North Carolina. At the time of this census, however, she was noted as suffering from "nervous insanity" and it is possible that someone else answered the census for her. David's other daughter stated in the same census that he was born in Virginia; however, she has not been identified beyond all doubt as actually being his daughter. He first appears on the tax lists of Mercer County as David "Hale" in the summer of 1800.

According to the various censuses, David was born between 1775 and 1779.[1]

David HALL, and a neighbor, John HUNGATE, executed a bond for his marriage to the widow Elizabeth (Ruble) HALE in Mercer County, Kentucky, on 22 December 1800[2], and they were married in Washington County, Kentucky, just across the Washington/Mercer County line, on 24 December 1800. Elizabeth, who is thought to have been born about 1767, in Henry County, Virginia, was married on 16 January 1789, in Franklin County, Virginia, to Armstrong HALE, son of Thomas HALE[3] and Jane ARMSTRONG.[4] They moved to Kentucky around 1795, and appear on the tax roll of Madison County in 1796, before moving on to Mercer County in 1797. Armstrong was related to the HALES who had come to Mercer County from Botetourt County, Virginia, about 1785. On 22 May 1798, Armstrong HALE purchased 125 acres of land on the waters of Deep Creek, Mercer County, for £130. This land was part of a survey made in the name of Joseph Willis, and patented in the name of Christopher Lillard.[5] Since this will be the home for David and Betsy for the next twelve years, it is worthwhile to quote the exact description as listed in the deed:

---

[1]1810 US Census of Mercer Co, KY, p.313, & 1820 Census of Ohio Co, KY, show David as being between 26-45 years of age; 1830 US Census of Ohio Co, KY, lists him as being between 50-60 years of age. He died before 1840.

[2]Marriage Bond Box 3, Office of the County Clerk, Mercer Co, KY.

[3]Court Order Book 1, 1786-1789, p.169, Office of the County Clerk, Franklin Co, VA.

[4]Katherine Cooper, Paducah, KY, letter to author dated 27 Aug 1984.

[5]"Deed from Samuel Peter and Mary to Armstrong Hale," Deed Book #3, p. 450, Office of the County Clerk, Mercer Co, KY. Extract provided the author by Rudelle Mills Davis, El Paso, TX.

Indenture between Samuel Peter & Mary of Washington Co and Armstrong Hale of Mercer County. For £130.0.0 a tract containing 125 acres in Mercer County on "Deep Creek which is the waters of Chaplin", it being part of a survey of 400 acres patented in the name of Christopher Lillard and part of a survey made in the name of Joseph Willis and of the lower or north end of said Lillard survey and of the upper or south end of said Willis survey and bounded as followeth, to wit: Beginning at 2 beech trees and sugar tree on the bank of Deep Creek and running thence south 63 degrees east 40 poles to a small ash dogwood & sugar tree in the original line & with the same. North 30 degrees east 144 poles to an elm & sugar tree thence North 60 degrees west 60 poles to a poplar or beech tree in the field. Thence North 82 degrees west 52 poles to a hickory & redbud. Thence South 45 degrees west 40 poles to an ash and redbud. Thence North 60 degrees west 64 poles to a sugar tree & white oak in the original line and with the same South 30 degrees west seven poles to a hickory & sugar tree, thence (along?) the original line south 27 degrees east 109 poles to two beech trees on the bank of a branch, thence down the branch and binding thereon 64 poles crossing the creek to the beginning.

Armstrong HALE died in October 1799,[1] in Mercer County, and settlement of his estate showed that he and Betsy had the following children: Caleb, Josiah, Jehu, Jane and Armstrong, Jr. They became David HALL's step-children.[2] Appraisal of Armstrong's estate showed that he was a farmer who owned eight sheep, 21 hogs, nine cows and various farm implements.[3] Armstrong's estate also contained three slaves; Bob, Betty and Phily (female). Armstrong, Jr. was born in 1799, and died in Meade County, Kentucky, in 1859. Jane HALE married Jabez LEWELLEN and lived in Ohio County, Kentucky. It has been speculated that Elizabeth, David's wife, died in Askins, Ohio County, Kentucky, on 12 November 1829; she does not appear with David in the census of 1830, and certainly died prior to 1830, in Ohio County.

Elizabeth (Ruble) HALL was the granddaughter of Ulrick RUBLE (or RUBEL) and the daughter of Captain Owen RUBLE. On her mother's side, she was the great granddaughter of William HOGE of Virginia, and the granddaughter of Margaret (Hoge) WHITE.

In Mercer County, Kentucky, there is the following Marriage Bond furnished by David HALL when he married the widow Elizabeth "Betsy" HALE:[4]

---

[1]Deed Book #2, p. 148, Office of the County Clerk, Mercer Co, KY.

[2]Deed Book #7, p. 161, 4 Sep 1809, Office of the County Clerk, Mercer Co, KY

[3]"Will of Armstrong Hale," WB 2 p. 151, Office of the County Clerk, Mercer Co, KY, Nov 1799

[4]"David Hall marriage bond to Betsy Hale, 22 Dec 1800," Marriage Bond Box 3, Office of the County Clerk, Mercer Co, KY, photocopy owned by the author.

This is an example of a page from the typical family history which does not meet the proof requirements of the NSSAR. The lineage lists names, dates, and places but fails to provide any sources for where this information was obtained. It is unknown if this was merely hearsay or based on real evidence. Family histories such as this can provide clues from which better documentation can be obtained to accompany an application but this type of documentation is not sufficient for approval of an SAR application.

CHILDREN BY FIRST MARRIAGE:

−3926. CAROLINE A.[8], born April 24, 1819; unmarried; resided in Norton, Mass., in 1860.
+3927. ALEXANDER K.[8], born Dec. 14, 1821; married *Elizabeth A. Perry*.
−3928. OLIVE[8], born Jan., 1823; died Oct., 1825.

CHILD BY SECOND MARRIAGE:

−3929. HEPZIBAH[8], born Dec. 10, 1833; died Dec. 20, 1833.

1564. OLIVE RICHMOND[7] (George[6], Gershom[5], Josiah[4], Edward[3], John[2], John[1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., February 21, 1790, and died in Norton, May 2, 1863. She married, February 26, 1818, Jonathan, son of Joseph and Mehitable Redding of Raynham; he was born September 1, 1793, and died January 22, 1833.

CHILDREN:

3930. OLIVE REDDING[8], born June 27, 1819; married, May 22, 1845, *Joseph*, son of *Edward* and *Mary Adams*; he was born June 26, 1819.
3931. JONATHAN REDDING[8], born Feb. 5, 1823; married, Sept. 14, 1845, *Ann M.*, daughter of *Henry* and *Ann Mitchell* of Bridgewater; she was born Oct., 1826. Children: *Adeline A.*[9], born March, 1849; *Edwin Lewis*[9], born Feb., 1851.

1565. BETSEY RICHMOND[7] (George[6], Gershom[5], Josiah[4], Edward[3], John[2], John[1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., June, 1793, and died in Rehoboth, June 27, 1833. She married, August, 1813, Sylvester, son of John and Hepzibeth Thayer of Taunton.

CHILDREN:

3932. ELIZA T. THAYER[8], died in Taunton, July, 1843.
3933. NANCY THAYER[8], born May 26, 1819.

1566. ROSANNA RICHMOND[7] (George[6], Gershom[5], Josiah[4], Edward[3], John[2], John[1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 1794, and died February 3, 1854. She married (banns published May 25, 1816) William, son of David and Silence Harvey of Taunton; he was born June 27, 1792, and died February 4, 1838, in Taunton.

CHILDREN:

3934. ELMIRA HARVEY[8], born April 11, 1818; died in May, 1818.
3935. WILLIAM HARVEY[8], born May 12, 1819; married *Bethiah*, daughter of *Elijah* and *Lucinda Leonard*; he was born April 21, 1814. Children: *Rosanna*[9], born June 11, 1824, died Sept. 11, 1826; *Caroline*[9], died Jan. 19, 1849; *George S.*[9], born Aug. 2, 1833, married, Feb. 28, 1854, *Ellen M. Sinclair*, and had *Walter C.*[10], born Dec. 9, 1855.

1567. PHEBE RICHMOND[7] (George[6], Gershom[5], Josiah[4], Edward[3], John[2], John[1]) was born in Norton, Mass., August 13, 1798, and died in Attleboro, July 17, 1856. She married, October 15, 1820, Abiathar, son of Abiathar and Betsey Thayer of Attleboro. He was born May 31, 1796.

CHILDREN:

3936. HORACE A. THAYER[8], born Oct. 23, 1824; married, May 27, 1848, *Abby R.*, daughter of *Noah* and *Rosanna Blanding*; she was born March 5, 1826. Child: *Anne F.*[9], born Jan. 22, 1849.
3937. PHEBE ANN THAYER[8], born June 23, 1833; married, Dec. 28, 1856, *James B.*, son of *Gilbert Hewitt* of Taunton.

The following four examples of DAR Record Copies show 1) completely acceptable application, 2) a partially acceptable DAR Record Copy that supports the earliest generations and service, and 3) and 4) are applications that require considerable additional support for the lineage.

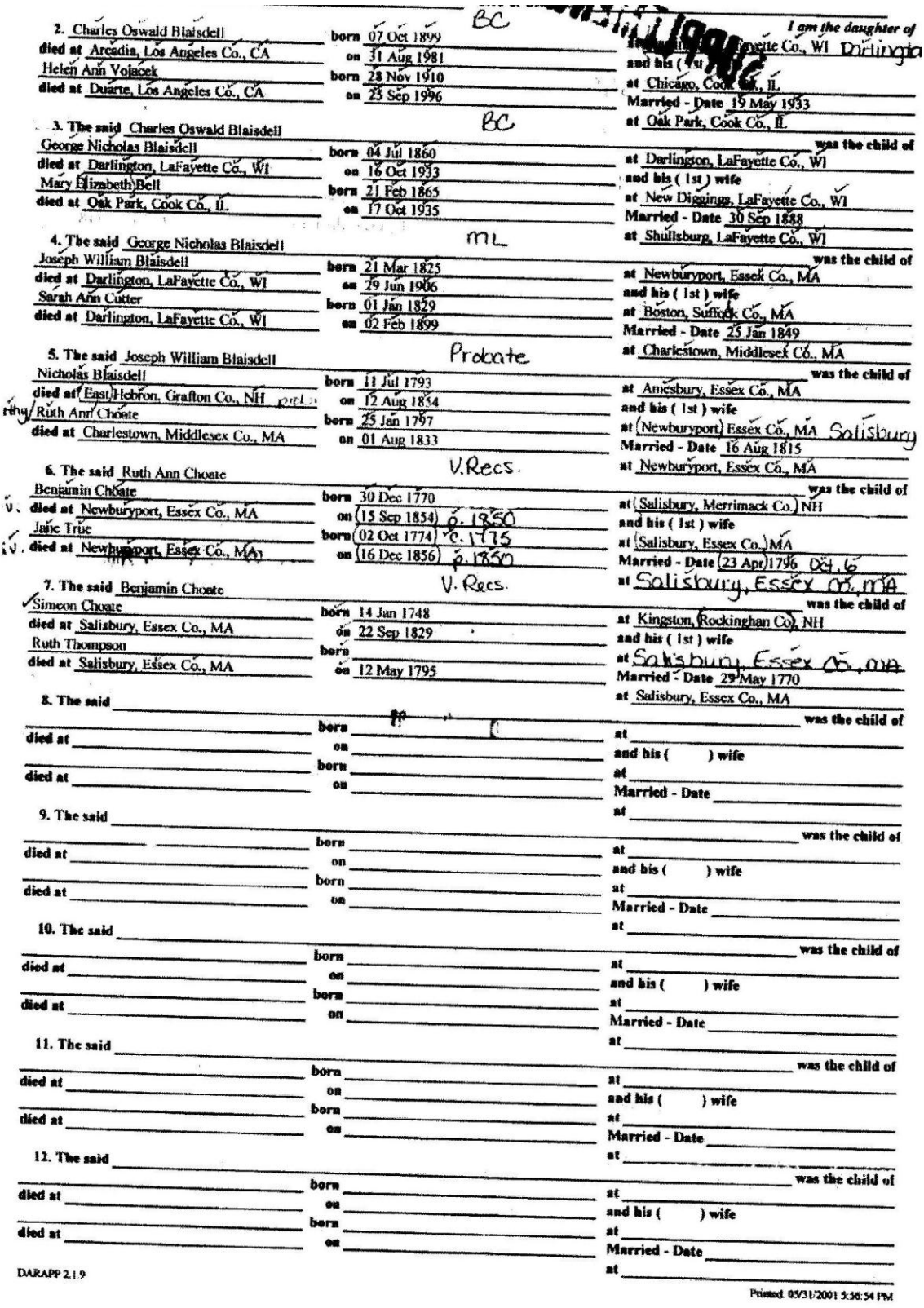
DAR Record Copies must contain verification marks by the DAR Genealogy Staff on each relevant item (name, date, and place). If the mark is only placed on the center of each line in a generation, that indicates that the staff have only verified that the information on that line matches the same information on a previously approved application and does not suggest any verification that the information is still acceptable under the current genealogy standards.

- In Example 1, all facts are verified and thus satisfactory.

- In Example 2, the facts regarding generations 5 through 8 have been verified and are satisfactory. However, the information for generations 1 through 4 contains "center check marks" which only verifies that the information came from previously approved DAR applications. If any of the information found in the generations 1 through 4 is part of the lineage used for the SAR application, the referenced previously approved DAR Record Copies must also be provided to show the actual documentation used to support those facts, or other documentation of those facts is needed. For recent generations, vital records (birth, marriage, and death certificates), and/or post-1840 census records usually provide the necessary documentation.

- The bulk of the lineage in Example 3 is "center check marked" referencing a previous DAR application. A copy of that earlier application, or any other earlier ones that it refers to showing the actual proof documentation used, is needed. If the additional copy(s) can't be included or if they use documentation that is no longer acceptable proof for the SAR, then addition documents proving the lineage must be provided.

- Example 4, although approved for DAR membership, only provides proof of the service and that is the only verified item on the application. There are no sources cited for the lineage.



2. Charles Oswald Blaisdell — born 07 Oct 1899 — died at Arcadia, Los Angeles Co., CA — on 31 Aug 1981
Helen Ann Vojacek — born 28 Nov 1910 — died at Duarte, Los Angeles Co., CA — on 25 Sep 1996

I am the daughter of [illegible] Co., WI Darlingto
and his (1st)
at Chicago, Cook Co., IL
Married - Date 19 May 1933
at Oak Park, Cook Co., IL

3. The said Charles Oswald Blaisdell was the child of
George Nicholas Blaisdell — born 04 Jul 1860 — died at Darlington, LaFayette Co., WI — on 16 Oct 1933
Mary Elizabeth Bell — born 21 Feb 1865 — died at Oak Park, Cook Co., IL — on 17 Oct 1935

at Darlington, LaFayette Co., WI
and his (1st) wife
at New Diggings, LaFayette Co., WI
Married - Date 30 Sep 1888
at Shullsburg, LaFayette Co., WI

4. The said George Nicholas Blaisdell was the child of
Joseph William Blaisdell — born 21 Mar 1825 — died at Darlington, LaFayette Co., WI — on 29 Jun 1906
Sarah Ann Cutter — born 01 Jan 1829 — died at Darlington, LaFayette Co., WI — on 02 Feb 1899

at Newburyport, Essex Co., MA
and his (1st) wife
at Boston, Suffolk Co., MA
Married - Date 25 Jan 1849
at Charlestown, Middlesex Co., MA

5. The said Joseph William Blaisdell was the child of
Nicholas Blaisdell — born 11 Jul 1793 — died at East Hebron, Grafton Co., NH — on 12 Aug 1854
Ruth Ann Choate — born 25 Jan 1797 — died at Charlestown, Middlesex Co., MA — on 01 Aug 1833

at Amesbury, Essex Co., MA
and his (1st) wife
at (Newburyport) Essex Co., MA Salisbury
Married - Date 16 Aug 1815
at Newburyport, Essex Co., MA

6. The said Ruth Ann Choate was the child of
Benjamin Choate — born 30 Dec 1770 — died at Newburyport, Essex Co., MA — on (15 Sep 1854) c. 1850
Jane True — born (02 Oct 1774) c. 1775 — died at Newburyport, Essex Co., MA — on (16 Dec 1856) c. 1850

at (Salisbury, Merrimack Co.) NH
and his (1st) wife
at (Salisbury, Essex Co.) MA
Married - Date (23 Apr) 1796 Oct. 6
at Salisbury, Essex Co., MA

7. The said Benjamin Choate was the child of
Simeon Choate — born 14 Jan 1748 — died at Salisbury, Essex Co., MA — on 22 Sep 1829
Ruth Thompson — born — died at Salisbury, Essex Co., MA — on 12 May 1795

at Kingston, Rockingham Co., NH
and his (1st) wife
at Salisbury, Essex Co., MA
Married - Date 29 May 1770
at Salisbury, Essex Co., MA

8. The said was the child of
born — died at — on
born — died at — on

at
and his ( ) wife
at
Married - Date
at

9. The said was the child of
born — died at — on
born — died at — on

at
and his ( ) wife
at
Married - Date
at

10. The said was the child of
born — died at — on
born — died at — on

at
and his ( ) wife
at
Married - Date
at

11. The said was the child of
born — died at — on
born — died at — on

at
and his ( ) wife
at
Married - Date
at

12. The said was the child of
born — died at — on
born — died at — on

at
and his ( ) wife
at
Married - Date
at

DARAPP 2.1.9

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REFERENCES FOR LINEAGE

Give below proof for EACH statement of Birth, marriage, Death dates and places and connections between generations from the applicant through the generation of the Revolutionary ancestor. Published authorities should be cited by title, author, date of publication, volume and page. Send ONE certified, attested copy OR photocopy of unpublished data. Give *National Numbers* and relationships of any *close relatives* credited with this ancestor.

1st Gen. Birth certificates for applicant and spouse and their marriage certificate.

2nd Gen. Birth and death certificates for parents and their marriage record.

3rd Gen. Marriage Record. Death certificate for grandfather. Census Record of 1870 p 24 for LaFayette Co., WI. (Page 127 of "Blaisdell Papers" Published May 1987). Family bible records. Obituary for grandmother. and Death Cert.

4th Gen. Family Bible Records. Obituaries for both g. grandparents. 1850, 1870 Census records. Charlestown, MA to Year 1850 p. 732 for Marriage Intentions. (Also see pages 45 and 127 of "Blaisdell Papers", and) Probate Records, Return of Dower, Grafton Co., NH. Essex Co. MA p 263

5th Gen. (The Choates in America 1643-1896", p 136 for Birth, Marriage and Death for Ruth Choate) ("Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury MA" p. 639) (for marriage. Also see "Blaisdell Papers" p. 45) Family Bible for death of Nicholas Blaisdell. Timesbury V.R. p. 34, Newburyport V.R. p. 89; Birth rec. Ruth Choate

6th Gen. Salisbury V.R. p. 47 + 303 ("The Choates in America 1643-1896" p 71 and 135.) Birth rec., Benjamin Choate

7th Gen. IBID p. 71. Also see DAR Nr. 767192 for Grace Schroetter Keam.

8th Gen.

9th Gen.

10th Gen.

11th Gen.

12th Gen.

My Revolutionary ancestor was married

(1) to	Ruth Thompson	at Salisbury, Essex Co., MA	29 May 1770
(2) to	Hannah Norton	at Salisbury, Essex Co., MA	09 Apr 1797
(3) to		at	

CHILDREN OF REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTOR

As proven by: "The Choates in America 1643-1896" by E. O. Jameson

NAMES	DATES OF BIRTH - PLACE	TO WHOM MARRIED, NOTING IF MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE
Benjamin Choate	30 Dec 1770 NH	Jane True
Ruth Choate	Nov 1771	Enock Morrill
Ruhamah Choate	19 Sep 1773	Asa Dearborn
Rhoda Choate	10 Jun 1805	Atkins Todd
Simeon Burnham Choate		Lost at sea.
Betsey Choate	1786	James Dennett
Judith Choate	15 Feb 1788	Micajah Peaslee
Jacob Thompson Choate	05 Jan 1791	1-Mrs Freeman 2-Susan H. Delworth

DARAPP 2.1.9 Printed: 05/31/2001 5:57:58 PM

ANCESTOR'S SERVICES

The said Simeon Choate **who resided during the American Revolution at** Salisbury, Essex Co., MA **assisted in establishing American Independence, while acting in the capacity of** Sergeant MA

My ancestor's services during the Revolutionary War were as follows:

(Soldier and fought at Bunker Hill,) Captain (Johathon) Evens (Co. In Col. James Fry's first regiment, dated Cambridge, MA 06 Oct 1775. Also Matross - Capt Johns Papkins Co.) Col. (Righard) Gridley's Artillery (Reg.)

Col. Knox
Capt. Popkin
Also Put

pst

Give references by volume and page to the documentation or other authorities for MILITARY RECORD: ***Where reference is made to unpublished or inaccessible records of service, the applicant must file the official copy.***

("The Choats of America" p. 72. "U.S. Pensioner Simeon Choate, Sgt. 1818 transferred from NH to MA aged 68".) Pension Records S.F. 34187. (Please also refer to DAR Nr. 158715 and 767192.)

ELIGIBILITY CLAUSE

"Any woman is eligible for membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution who is not less than eighteen years of age, and who is lineally descended from a man or woman who, with unfailing loyalty to the cause of American Independence, served as a sailor, or as a soldier or civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or in the United Colonies or States, or as a recognized patriot, or rendered material aid thereto; provided the applicant is personally acceptable to the Society." (Constitution, Article III, Section 1.)

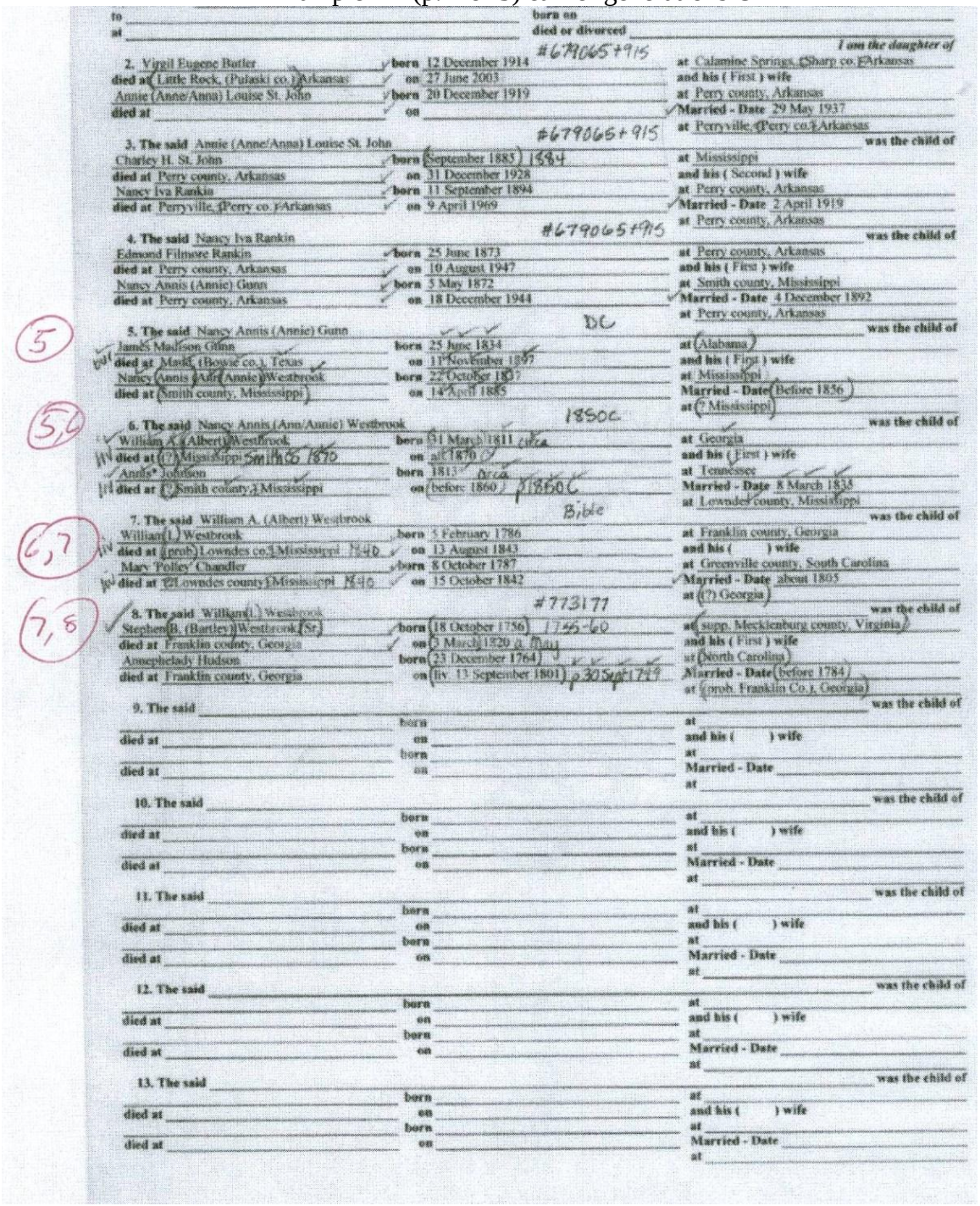
Date of marriage may be substituted for dates of birth and death where such date proves the soldier to have been living during the Revolution and of a suitable age for service.

The following form of acknowledgement is required:

Applicant further says that the said Simeon Choate **(name of ancestor from whom eligibility is derived) is the ancestor mentioned in the foregoing application, and that the statements hereinafter set forth are true to the best of her knowledge and belief.**

This applicant also pledges allegiance to the United States of America and agrees to support its Constitution. This applies to applicants for membership within the United States of America and its territories.

DAR Example 2 – (p. 1 of 3) earlier generations OK



to _____ born on _____
at _____ died or divorced _____
I am the daughter of

2. Virgil Eugene Butler — born 12 December 1914 — #679065+915
died at Little Rock, (Pulaski co.), Arkansas — on 27 June 2003
Annie (Anne/Anna) Louise St. John — born 20 December 1919
died at _____ — on _____
at Calamine Springs, (Sharp co.), Arkansas
and his (First) wife
at Perry county, Arkansas
Married - Date 29 May 1937
at Perryville, (Perry co.), Arkansas

3. The said Annie (Anne/Anna) Louise St. John — #679065+915
Charley H. St. John — born September 1885) 1884
died at Perry county, Arkansas — on 31 December 1928
Nancy Iva Rankin — born 11 September 1894
died at Perryville, (Perry co.), Arkansas — on 9 April 1969
was the child of
at Mississippi
and his (Second) wife
at Perry county, Arkansas
Married - Date 2 April 1919
at Perry county, Arkansas

4. The said Nancy Iva Rankin — #679065+915
Edmond Fillmore Rankin — born 25 June 1873
died at Perry county, Arkansas — on 10 August 1947
Nancy Annis (Annie) Gunn — born 5 May 1872
died at Perry county, Arkansas — on 18 December 1944
was the child of
at Perry county, Arkansas
and his (First) wife
at Smith county, Mississippi
Married - Date 4 December 1892
at Perry county, Arkansas

5. The said Nancy Annis (Annie) Gunn — DC
James Madison Gunn — born 25 June 1834
died at Mardi, (Bowie co.), Texas — on 11 November 1897
Nancy (Annis (Affa/Annie) Westbrook — born 22 October 1837
died at (Smith county, Mississippi) — on 14 April 1885
was the child of
at (Alabama)
and his (First) wife
at Mississippi
Married - Date (Before 1856)
at (?Mississippi)

6. The said Nancy Annis (Ann/Annie) Westbrook — 1850c. — Bible
William A. (Albert) Westbrook — born 31 March 1811 circa
died at (?) Mississippi Smith Co 1870 — on abt 1876
Annis* Johnson — born 1813 circa
died at (Smith county,) Mississippi — on (before 1860) 1860c
was the child of
at Georgia
and his (First) wife
at Tennessee
Married - Date 8 March 1835
at Lowndes county, Mississippi

7. The said William A. (Albert) Westbrook
William (L.) Westbrook — born 5 February 1786
died at (prob.) Lowndes co.) Mississippi 1840 — on 13 August 1843
Mary 'Polley' Chandler — born 8 October 1787
died at (Lowndes county,) Mississippi 1840 — on 15 October 1842
was the child of
at Franklin county, Georgia
and his ( ) wife
at Greenville county, South Carolina
Married - Date about 1805
at (?) Georgia

8. The said William (L.) Westbrook — #773177
Stephen B. (Bartley) Westbrook (Sr.) — born (18 October 1756) 1755-60
died at Franklin county, Georgia — on (3 March 1820 p. May
Annephelady Hudson — born (23 December 1764)
died at Franklin county, Georgia — on (liv. 13 September 1801) p. 30 Sept 1779
was the child of
at (supp. Mecklenburg county, Virginia)
and his (First) wife
at (North Carolina)
Married - Date (before 1784)
at (prob. Franklin Co.), Georgia

9. The said _____
born _____ on _____
died at _____
born _____ on _____
died at _____
was the child of
at _____
and his ( ) wife
at _____
Married - Date _____
at _____

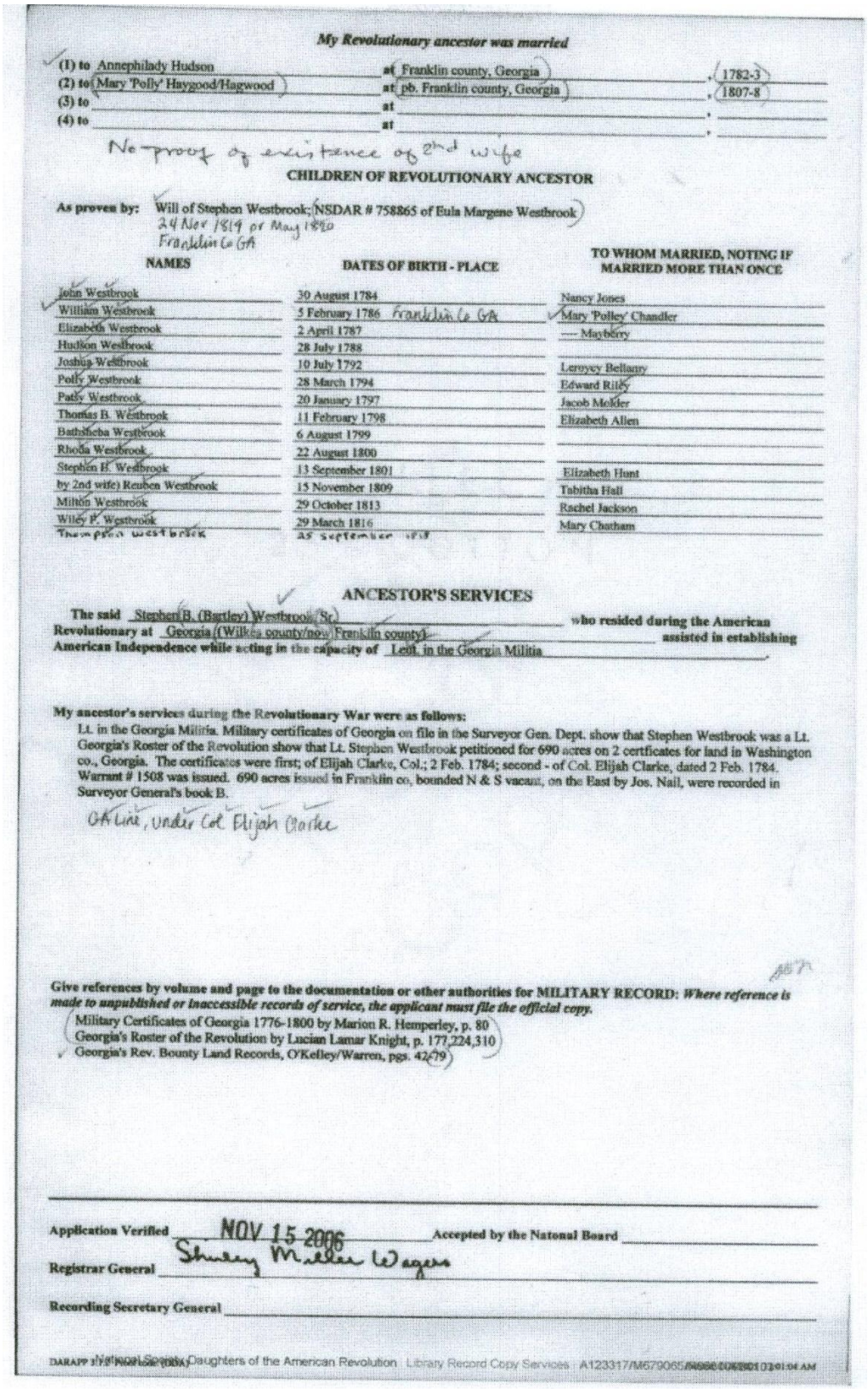
10. The said _____
born _____ on _____
died at _____
born _____ on _____
died at _____
was the child of
at _____
and his ( ) wife
at _____
Married - Date _____
at _____

11. The said _____
born _____ on _____
died at _____
born _____ on _____
died at _____
was the child of
at _____
and his ( ) wife
at _____
Married - Date _____
at _____

12. The said _____
born _____ on _____
died at _____
born _____ on _____
died at _____
was the child of
at _____
and his ( ) wife
at _____
Married - Date _____
at _____

13. The said _____
born _____ on _____
died at _____
born _____ on _____
died at _____
was the child of
at _____
and his ( ) wife
at _____
Married - Date _____
at _____

DAR Example 2 – (p. 2 of 3) earlier generations OK



My Revolutionary ancestor was married

(1) to	Annephilady Hudson	at Franklin county, Georgia	1782-3
(2) to	Mary 'Polly' Haygood/Hagwood	at pb. Franklin county, Georgia	1807-8
(3) to		at	
(4) to		at	

No proof of existence of 2nd wife

CHILDREN OF REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTOR

As proven by: Will of Stephen Westbrook; NSDAR # 758865 of Eula Margene Westbrook
24 Nov 1819 pr May 1820
Franklin Co GA

NAMES	DATES OF BIRTH - PLACE	TO WHOM MARRIED, NOTING IF MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE
John Westbrook	30 August 1784	Nancy Jones
William Westbrook	5 February 1786 Franklin Co GA	Mary 'Polley' Chandler
Elizabeth Westbrook	2 April 1787	---- Mayberry
Hudson Westbrook	28 July 1788	
Joshua Westbrook	10 July 1792	Leroyey Bellamy
Polly Westbrook	28 March 1794	Edward Riley
Patty Westbrook	20 January 1797	Jacob Molder
Thomas B. Westbrook	11 February 1798	Elizabeth Allen
Bathsheba Westbrook	6 August 1799	
Rhoda Westbrook	22 August 1800	
Stephen B. Westbrook	13 September 1801	Elizabeth Hunt
by 2nd wife) Reuben Westbrook	15 November 1809	Tabitha Hall
Milton Westbrook	29 October 1813	Rachel Jackson
Wiley P. Westbrook	29 March 1816	Mary Chatham
Thompson Westbrook	AS September 1818	

ANCESTOR'S SERVICES

The said Stephen B. (Bartley) Westbrook, Sr. **who resided during the American Revolutionary at** Georgia (Wilkes county/now Franklin county) **assisted in establishing American Independence while acting in the capacity of** Lieut. in the Georgia Militia.

My ancestor's services during the Revolutionary War were as follows:
Lt. in the Georgia Militia. Military certificates of Georgia on file in the Surveyor Gen. Dept. show that Stephen Westbrook was a Lt. Georgia's Roster of the Revolution show that Lt. Stephen Westbrook petitioned for 690 acres on 2 certficates for land in Washington co., Georgia. The certificates were first; of Elijah Clarke, Col.; 2 Feb. 1784; second - of Col. Elijah Clarke, dated 2 Feb. 1784. Warrant # 1508 was issued. 690 acres issued in Franklin co, bounded N & S vacant, on the East by Jos. Nail, were recorded in Surveyor General's book B.

GA Line, under Col Elijah Clarke

Give references by volume and page to the documentation or other authorities for MILITARY RECORD: ***Where reference is made to unpublished or inaccessible records of service, the applicant must file the official copy.***
Military Certificates of Georgia 1776-1800 by Marion R. Hemperley, p. 80
Georgia's Roster of the Revolution by Lucian Lamar Knight, p. 177,224,310
Georgia's Rev. Bounty Land Records, O'Kelley/Warren, pgs. 42-79

Application Verified NOV 15 2006 **Accepted by the National Board**

Registrar General Sherry Miller Wagers

Recording Secretary General

DARAPP 3/97 National Society Daughters of the American Revolution Library Record Copy Services A123317/M679065 [illegible]

DAR Example 2 – (p. 3 of 3) earlier generations OK

REFERENCES FOR LINEAGE

Give below proof for EACH statement of Birth, marriage, Death dates and places and connections between generations from the applicant through the generation of the Revolutionary ancestor. Published authorities should be cited by title, author, date of publication, volume and page. Send ONE certified, attested copy OR photocopy of unpublished data. Give ***National Numbers*** and relationships of any ***close relatives*** credited with this ancestor.

1st Gen. DAR application # 679065

2nd Gen. DAR application # 679065; Death certificate and obit. for Virgil Eugene Butler

#679065+915

3rd Gen. DAR application # 679065

William Busick

4th Gen. DAR application # 679065; Edmond Filmore and Nancy Annis Gunn Rankin Bible records; Marriage certificate; Death certificate for Nancy Annis Gunn Rankin

5th Gen. Cemetery records; census records

6th Gen. Census records; Ervin (Urvin) and Rachel Walker Westbrook bible records; marriage record; DAR certificate # 773177

1850 CMS, Smith p 332

7th Gen. DAR application # 773177; Ervin and Rachael Walker Westbrook Bible record

8th Gen. DAR application # 773177; Grave marker photo; Will of Stephen Westbrook; 'Stephen Westbrook of Wilkes County and His Revolutionary War Service', by William A. Bell; Birth record of Anphelady Hudson; Family history record; "Early History of Franklin County", by Rev. Groves Cartledge, publ. in the Carnesville Register in 1880; Will of Cuthbird Hudson.

9th Gen.

10th Gen.

11th Gen.

12th Gen.

13th Gen.

2. Harold Voris Frederick — born 16 July 1892 — at Neoga, Cumberland Co., ILL.
died at Decatur, Macon Co., Ill. — on 23 Aug. 1969 — and his (first or) wife
Velma Joanna Fishel — born 30 Sept. 1891 — at Near Mt. Erie, Wayne Co., Ill.
died at Arcola, Douglass Co., ILL. — on 25 Aug. 1965 — married 10 Oct. 1915, Clay City, ILL. (date and place)

3. The said Harold Voris Frederick was the child by blood line of
Samuel Selden Frederick — born 30 April 1858 — at Columbiana Co., Ohio
died at Chicago, Cook Co., ILL — on 22 Jan. 1928 — and his (first or) wife
Sarah Jane Voris — born 13 March 1862 — at Wayne Co., ILL.
died at Olney, Richland Co., ILL. — on 24 May 1957 — married 3 Aug. 1882, Wayne Co., Il. (date and place)

4. The said Sarah Jane Voris was the child by blood line of
Andrew Voris — born 12 April 1837 — at Johnson County, Indiana
died at Olney, Richland Co., Ill — on 25 Feb. 1907 — and his (first or) wife
Mariah Colvin Miller — born 29 Nov. 1840 — at Columbiana Co., Ohio
died at Wayne Co., Ill. — on 7 Jan. 1899 — married (14 Oct. 1860) Ill. (date and place)

5. The said Andrew Voris was the child by blood line of
Isaac (Voris) Voorheis — born 7 Dec. 1804 — at Mercer Co., Ky.
died at Johnson Co., Indiana — on 22 Feb. 1886 — and his (first or) wife
Jane Vannarsdall — born 12 April 1807 — at Mercer Co., Ky.
died at Johnson Co., Indiana — on (10 Aug. 1892) — married 9 Feb. 1826, Mercer Co., Ky. (date and place)

6. The said Jane Vannarsdall was the child by blood line of
Cornelius C. VanArsdall — born 7 Dec. 1780 — at Harlingen, N.J.
died at Mercer Co., Ky. — on 8 Sept. 1844 — and his (first or) wife
Catherine Huff — born 28 Sept. 1779 — at Readington, N.J. Hunterdon Co.
died at Mercer Co., Ky. — on before 1827 — married 12 Nov. 1803, Mercer Co. Ky. (date and place)

7. The said Cornelius C. VanArsdall was the child by blood line of
Cornelius A. (VanArsdall) born 5 July 1748 — at (Harlingen) N.J. Somerset Co.
died at Mercer Co., Ky. — on 5 Jan. 1840 — and his (first or) wife
Jannatie Baardt (Jane Baird) born Bapt. 28 Jul 175 — at New Jersey
died at Mercer Co. Ky — on ca 1800 — married 24 Jan 1771, Somerset Co. N.J. (date and place)

8. The said _____ was the child by blood line of
_____ born _____ at _____
died at _____ on _____ and his (first or) wife
_____ born _____ at _____
died at _____ on _____ married _____ (date and place)

9. The said _____ was the child by blood line of
_____ born _____ at _____
died at _____ on _____ and his (first or) wife
_____ born _____ at _____
died at _____ on _____ married _____ (date and place)

10. The said _____ was the child by blood line of
_____ born _____ at _____
died at _____ on _____ and his (first or) wife
_____ born _____ at _____
died at _____ on _____ married _____ (date and place)

11. The said _____ was the child by blood line of
_____ born _____ at _____
died at _____ on _____ and his (first or) wife
_____ born _____ at _____
died at _____ on _____ married _____ (date and place)

12. The said ______ was the child by blood line of ______ born ______ at ______ died at ______ on ______ and his (first or) wife ______ born ______ at ______ died at ______ on ______ married ______ (date and place)

REFERENCES FOR LINEAGE

Give below authorities for EACH statement of Birth, Marriage, Death dates and places and connections between generations from the applicant through the generation of the Revolutionary ancestor. Published authorities should be cited by title, author, date of publication, volume and page. Send one certified, attested copy or photocopy of each piece of unpublished data. Proofs for line of descent comprise wills, administrations, deeds, church, town and court records, Bible, census and pension records, tombstone inscriptions, genealogies and such other records. TRADITION is not acceptable. Give National Numbers and relationships of any close relatives credited with this ancestor.

1st Gen. NSDAR #678176

2nd Gen. NSDAR #678176

3rd Gen. NSDAR #678176 A683 (Voorhies)

4th Gen. NSDAR #678176 A683 (Voorhies)

5th Gen. NSDAR #678176 A683 (Voorhies)

6th Gen. NSDAR #678176 A683 (Huff) [illegible]

7th Gen. Information from Alma Ray S. Ison, genealogist of Harrodsburg, KY Mercer Co.; The Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey, Vol. 15 No. 3 July 1940, p 58; Lineage of Condit Brewer VanArsdall p. 1-4.; [illegible]

8th Gen. My letter to and from Leon VanArsdall; Mercer Co., Ky. Order

9th Gen. Book 1833-1840 pg. 559-560; Mercer Co. KY. Will Book 11, pg 221-223.; Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey, Vol 20, No. 1, Jan 1945, p. 13-17.

10th Gen. Records of Harligan Reformed Church pg. 35 from Salt Lake City Genealogical Library.

CEMETERY RECORDS · MERCER Co. KY - Vol. [illegible] - July 1969, p. 26 - DAR LIB.

11th Gen.

Give, if possible, the following data: My Revolutionary ancestor was married

(1) to Jannetje Baardt (Jane Baird) at Somerset Co., N.J., 24 JAN 1771

(2) to MRS. VACTNE / BAXTER at ______, ______

(3) to ______ at ______, ______

CHILDREN OF REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTOR
(By each marriage, if married more than once.)

Names	*Dates of Birth*	*To Whom Married, noting if Married more than once*
Elizabeth	bapt. 2 Feb.1772	Cornelius O. Vanarsdall - 10 April 179[illegible]
Abraham	ca. 1774	Aule Vanderipe---1794
Alexander	2 March 1777	(1) Tabitha Dorca Smith 25 Sept 179[illegible]
		(2) Elizabeth Bass -- 11 Nov. 1846
Cornelius C.	7 Dec. 1780	(1) Catherine Huff -- 10 Nov. 1803
		(2) Ida Voris --- 14 June 1827
Simon	bapt. 27 April 1783	Sarah Brewer -- 28 Feb. 1805
Mary (Polly)	bapt. 23 April 1786	Cornelius Cozine-- 7 Nov. 1804

ANCESTOR'S SERVICES

The said Cornelius A. (VanArsdall) who resided during the American Revolution at Somerset County, New Jersey assisted in establishing American Independence, while acting in the capacity of Orderly Sergeant, 2nd Lieutenant and First Lieutenant.

My ancestors's services during the Revolutionary War were as follows:

Cornelius A. VanArsdall (1748-1840) enlisted in 1775 as Orderly Sergeant serving for 9 months under Capt. Peter D. Vroom, Colonels Fselinghuysen and Abraham Quick. In 1777 commissioned 2nd Lieut. promoted to 1st. Lieut. in 1778 having served under Captains Wheeler, Moore, Quick, Van Middleworth and Lott, and Colonels Fselinghuysen, Van Dyke. He engaged in the Battles of Monmouth and Springfield. In 1832 he was placed on the pension rolls of Kentucky for service in the New Jersey Militia. He was born in Somerset County, New Jersey (1748) and died in Mercer County, Kentucky (1840).

Pension Record # S7292

Give references by volume and page to the documentary or other authorities for—MILITARY RECORD: *Where reference is made to unpublished or inaccessible records of service, the applicant must file the official copy.*

PENSION S7292

ELIGIBILITY CLAUSE

"Any woman is eligible for membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution who is not less than eighteen years of age, and who is descended from a man or woman who, with unfailing loyalty to the cause of American Independence, served as a sailor, or as a soldier or civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or in the United Colonies or States, or as a recognized patriot, or rendered material aid thereto; provided the applicant is personally acceptable to the Society." (Constitution, Article III, Section 1.)

Marriage in every instance means legal and lawful marriage. Date of marriage may be substituted for dates of birth and death where such date proves the soldier to have been living during the Revolution and of a suitable age for service.

The following form of acknowledgement is required:

Applicant further says that the said Cornelius A. VanArsdall (name of ancestor from whom eligibility is derived) is the ancestor mentioned in the foregoing application, and that the statements hereinbefore set forth are true to the best of her knowledge and belief.

The applicant also pledges allegiance to the United States of America and agrees to support its Constitution. This applies to applicants for membership within the United States of America and its territories.

years and upwards, hereby apply for membership in the Society by right of lineal descent in the following line from John Campbell
who was born in Blandford Mass on the 11 day of May, 1762
and died in Orangeville, Wyoming Co. N.Y. on the 18 day of Oct., 1846
His place of residence during the Revolution was Middletown N.Y.
(Please give all dates by numerals, month first, and given names in full)

1. I am the daughter of J.E. Stewart born on (about) 1890 at Wauchula, Fla
died at Miami Fla on 1934 and his (first or) wife
Naomi Victoria Pinkham born on May 24, 1891 at Buffalo, N.Y.
died at ..... on ..... married on June 16, 1916

2. The said Naomi Victoria Pinkham was the child of
Morris Elmer Pinkham born on July 31, 1871 at East Shelby, N.Y.
died at ..... on ..... and his (first or) wife
Alice Rose born on June 4, 1878 at Buffalo, N.Y.
died at ..... on ..... married on Dec. 28, 1896

3. The said Morris Elmer Pinkham was the child of
Morris Pinkham born on Jan. 31, 1835 at .....
died at ..... on May 23, 1903 and his (first or) wife
Juliette Winchester born on May 25, 1836 at Orangeburg, N.Y.
died at Batavia, N.Y. on Dec. 21, 1922 married on Dec. 2, 1868

4. The said Juliette Winchester was the child of
Lebanon Winchester born on April 10, 1796 at .....
died at ..... on July 22, 1884 and his (first or) wife
Electa Campbell born on Jan. 9, 1798 at .....
died at ? on Oct. 5, 1884 married on 1818

5. The said Electa Campbell was the child of
John Campbell born on 1762 at Blanford, Mass.
died at ? on 1846 and his (first or) wife
Lydia Whiting born on 1762 or 3 at .....
died at ..... on ..... married on ~~about 1784~~

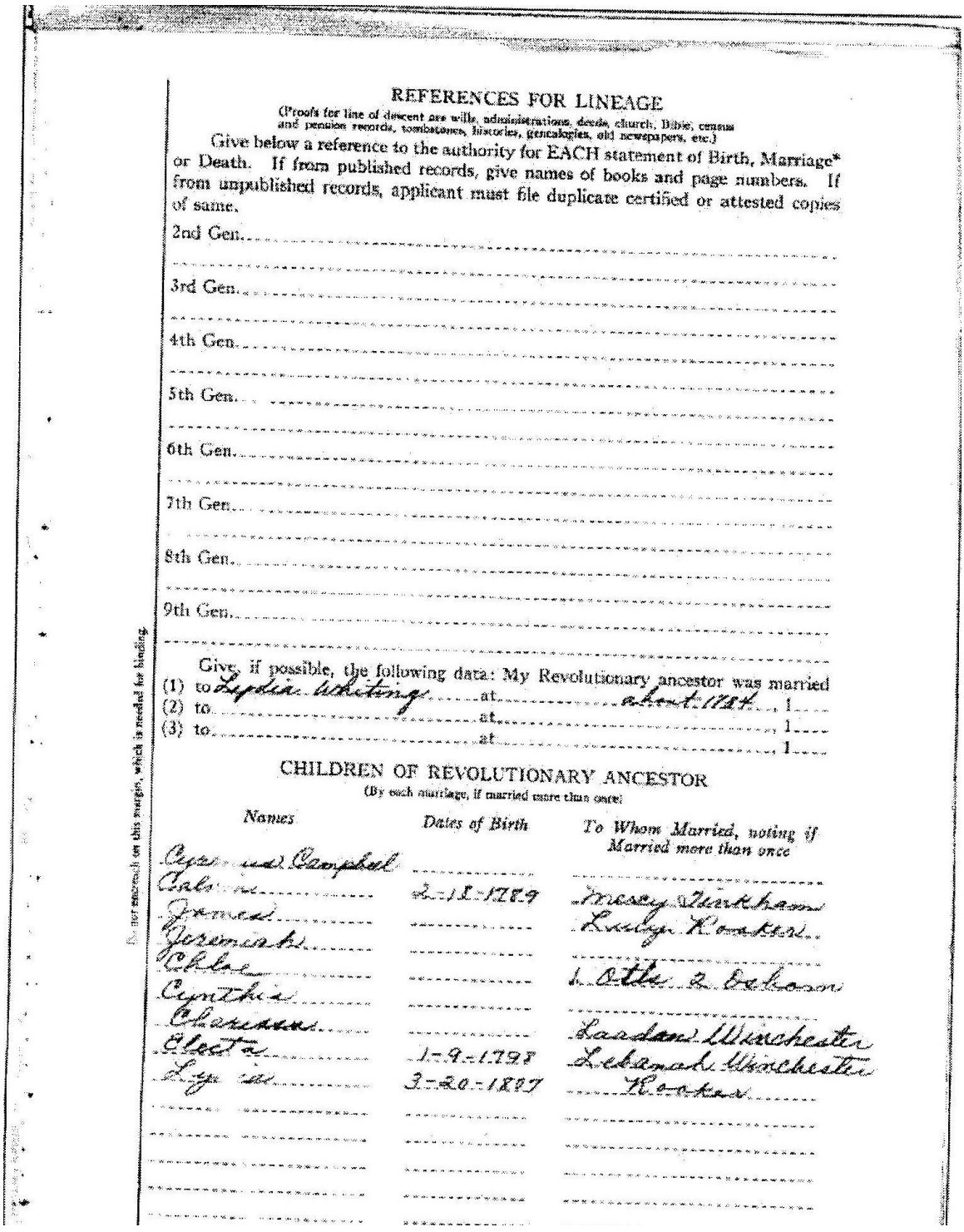
6. The said ..... was the child of
..... born on ..... at .....
died at ..... on ..... and his (first or) wife
..... born on ..... at .....
died at ..... on ..... married on .....

7. The said ..... was the child of
..... born on ..... at .....
died at ..... on ..... and his (first or) wife
..... born on ..... at .....
died at ..... on ..... married on .....

8. The said ..... was the child of
..... born on ..... at .....
died at ..... on ..... and his (first or) wife
..... born on ..... at .....
died at ..... on ..... married on .....

9. The said ..... was the child of
..... born on ..... at .....
died at ..... on ..... and his (first or) wife
..... born on ..... at .....
died at ..... on ..... married on .....

Do not encroach on this margin, which is needed for binding.



REFERENCES FOR LINEAGE

(Proofs for line of descent are wills, administrations, deeds, church, Bible, census and pension records, tombstones, histories, genealogies, old newspapers, etc.)

Give below a reference to the authority for EACH statement of Birth, Marriage* or Death. If from published records, give names of books and page numbers. If from unpublished records, applicant must file duplicate certified or attested copies of same.

2nd Gen.

3rd Gen.

4th Gen.

5th Gen.

6th Gen.

7th Gen.

8th Gen.

9th Gen.

Give, if possible, the following data: My Revolutionary ancestor was married
(1) to Lydia Whitings at about 1784, 1
(2) to ____ at ____, 1
(3) to ____ at ____, 1

CHILDREN OF REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTOR

(By each marriage, if married more than once)

Names	*Dates of Birth*	*To Whom Married, noting if Married more than once*
Cyrus m. Campbell		
Caleb m.	2-12-1789	Mercy Markham
James		Lucy Hooker
Jeremiah		
Chloe		1. Otis 2. Dickson
Cynthia		
Chauncey		Lucian Winchester
Electa	1-9-1798	Lebanah Winchester
Lyman	3-20-1807	Hooker

Do not encroach on this margin, which is needed for binding

ELIGIBILITY CLAUSE

"Any woman is eligible for membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution who is not less than eighteen years of age, and who is descended from a man or woman who, with unfailing loyalty to the cause of American Independence, served as a sailor, or as a soldier or civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or in the United Colonies or States, or as a recognized patriot, or rendered material aid thereto; provided the applicant is personally acceptable to the Society." (Constitution, Article III, Section 1.)

ANCESTOR'S SERVICES

My ancestor's services in assisting in the establishment of American Independence during the War of the Revolution were as follows:

He was too young to enlist at the beginning of the Rev. War - but his determination to assist in bringing about Independence for America caused him to offer himself for anything a young lad could do. Acted or became a messenger, bugler, drummer boy or baker as necessity demanded, until Aug 1778 he enlisted as a private in the Regular Army serving in six different enlistments until latter part of season of 1782 - Above information copied from a letter written by his daughter Lydia to a nephew. He must have moved from Blanford Mass to Salisbury during the War as his enlistments were in Nobletown, Albany Co. N.Y. which became Hillsdale Columbia Co. - (His father's family moved from Blanford to Salisbury Conn. - though the father James Campbell enlistments or appointments were from Mass.)

The said John Campbell

is the ancestor who assisted in establishing American Independence, while acting in the capacity of Private in 6 enlistments from Aug. 1778 to 1782

Give references by volume and page to the documentary or other authorities for—MILITARY RECORD: *Where reference is made to unpublished or inaccessible records of service, the applicant must file the official copy.*

Vol. M.R. p. .... Bureau of Pensions

Vol. .... p. .... Washington, D.C.

Inv. File 12667

Rev. War

Verified by National Number 367876 ✓

The following form of acknowledgment is required:

Applicant further says that the said John Campbell (name of ancestor from whom eligibility is derived) is the ancestor mentioned in the foregoing application, and that the statements hereinbefore set forth are true to the best of her knowledge and belief.

The applicant also pledges allegiance to the United States of America and agrees to support its Constitution. This applies only to citizens of the United States of America.

Do not encroach on this margin, which is needed for binding.

Frequently Asked Questions

Q: How many copies of the application are needed on the watermarked SAR Paper?

A: The NSSAR Genealogy Staff only requires one copy. However, several State Societies may require a second copy for their records. Check with your State Registrar or Genealogist for the number needed by your State Society.

Q: If I have problems, which SAR genealogist should I phone or e-mail.

A: Contacts with the SAR genealogy staff are limited to your state's state point of contact. You should contact him with your questions. In most cases, he will be able to answer your questions. If not, he can contact the genealogy staff and get the answer back to you. Direct contact by the applicant or sponsor with the Genealogy Staff member is permitted when initiated by the Genealogy Staff member.

Q: If I wish to correct an already approved application, what is the process?

A: For any of the Genealogy Staff to make changes on an already approved application, acceptable proof must always be provided to support the change