

Arkansas Anchor & Star



National Society United States Daughters of 1812

Happy Birthday Arkansas U.S.D. 1812 State Organization Super-Centennial

Sharon Stanley Wyatt, Arkansas State President

National website: <http://members.usdaughters1812.org>

State website: <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~arsd1812/arkansas1812/>

Simon Bradford website: <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~arda1812/SimonBradford1812/>

Baseline-Meridian website: <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~arbmcsud/baselinemeridian1812/>

Thomas H. Flippin website: <http://rootsweb.ancestry.com/~arsod1812/flippin1812/>

April 2016	Volume 6, Issue 4	Arkansas
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Sheila Beatty, Editor

4 Chapters/130 Members

From Your President:



Dear Daughters:

U.S.D. 1812 chapter news is always exciting to this state president! The charter for President George Washington Chapter is in route from National! President George Washington Chapter President, Betty Williams, has informed me that the chapter has completed the entire list of requirements to charter and is planning a **May 7, 2016** celebration at the **Texarkana Country Club** [Editor: All are invited but you must contact Betty Williams so she can call in the number of reservations needed]. What an exciting day for Arkansas. We will be able to boast of four active chapters!

A big "thank you" goes out to Sheila Beatty who will be the delegate representing Arkansas Society U.S.D. 1812 at Associate Council in Washington D.C. April 8-10. I cannot thank Sheila enough for all of her work promoting our society. As you know, she is our "Spirit of 1812." Be watching for a report from Sheila in the May 2016 *Anchor and Star*.

Daughters, please note your invitation to the **April 23, 2016** dedication of the Ephraim Dickson marker printed in this newsletter. An event such as this takes months of planning and always proves to be worth the effort. This will be a time of fellowship and growth in patriotism for all of us.

Let us all continue to strive to fulfill "The Purposes of the National Society United States Daughters of 1812."

Sharon

INTERESTING FACT ABOUT THE WAR OF 1812

Before the Treaty of Ghent was signed by President Madison on February 16, 1815, Britain insisted that

the U.S. turn a large part of the Northwest Territory into an Indian reservation that would serve as a buffer between the U.S. and Canada. After the Battle of New Orleans, however, Britain's bargaining position was weakened and could make no such demands.

A LOOK AT YESTERYEAR

Article Arkansas Democrat, Thursday Evening, June 18, 1936

Ceremonies dedicating a bronze marker on the site of the home of Robert Crittenden, once acting governor of Arkansas, were held this morning.

The tablet was placed on the northwest corner of the Albert Pike hotel by the Gen. George Izard Chapter, United States Daughters of 1812, in ceremonies memorializing the spot as that chapter's contribution to the Arkansas Centennial celebration.

Inscription on the bronze tablet follows: "On this site stood the home of Robert Crittenden, lieutenant in the War of 1812, first territorial secretary of the state and acting governor of Arkansas - 1819-1829, marked by Gen. George Izard Chapter, U.S. Daughters of 1812."

The program was opened by Mrs. Hunter L. Girault, honorary state president of the organization. Mrs. Sid B. Redding was in charge of the program. The tablet was unveiled by four-year-old Jean Ann Rosenbaum, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Carl A. Rosenbaum of Little Rock. "Marking Historical Spots," was the subject of an address by Mrs. J. W. Strawn, chapter president. Mrs. John F. Weinmann, president national, U.S.D. 1812, spoke.

Naval Battleships in the War of 1812: Part 3

The USS Constitution in the War of 1812



Isaac Hull of Connecticut could claim something of a military heritage – both his father and uncle fought in the American Revolution. While his uncle William distinguished himself in the militia, his father Joseph commanded a flotilla of whaleboats on Long Island Sound, harassing the British whenever possible. Isaac followed his father’s lead, and began a sailing career at 14, first serving as a cabin boy on a merchant ship, then progressing rapidly through the ranks.

At 20, Hull received his first merchant commission; two years later, in 1793, he was commissioned fourth lieutenant in the U.S. Navy and assigned to the *USS Constitution*. He saw action in the Caribbean and the Mediterranean, and sparred with the French navy and Barbary pirates. On June 17, 1810, at age 33, he was given official command of the *USS Constitution*.

The *Constitution* was one of America’s splendidly constructed frigates, with a forty-four gun capacity and thick hulls of dense live oak. Not satisfied with forty-four, Hull crammed at least fifty guns on board in 1812.

The ship first gained fame when, under Hull’s command, she outran a British squadron in a dramatic sea chase that lasted fifty-seven hours. One month later, in August, 1812, the *Constitution* encountered the British *Guerriere* in the Atlantic. The broadside weight of this heavy frigate gave the *Constitution* an advantage over her British counterpart, easily withstanding the British attack and answering with round after round of punishing cannon fire. When the *Constitution’s* boarding officer arrived on the *Guerriere’s* deck to enquire whether she had indeed struck her colors, Captain Dacres of the *Guerriere* replied, “Well, I don’t know; our mizzen mast is gone, our main mast is gone, and, upon the whole, you may say we have struck our flag.”

Two more U.S. frigate victories followed that same year. The U.S. Navy could not break the blockade, but early in the war, these sea battles showed the world that Americans knew how to build ships, and how to sail them. [Source: <http://www.pbs.org/wned/war-of-1812/essays/naval-battleships/>]

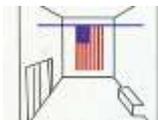
Notable Member of U.S.D. 1812 Mrs. William Gerry Slade 1847-1925 Organizing President



Born Emma Maleen Hardy, January 11, 1847, in Lowell, Massachusetts, she was the daughter of Walter and Ruth M. (Clark) Hardy. She married William Gerry Slade, in New York City, on February 22, 1871, and had one daughter, Harriet, wife of William Murray Crombie. Mrs. Slade was the organizer of several patriotic and lineage societies and was also a dear friend of Flora Adams Darling, founder of the National Society United States Daughters of 1812. In 1896, Mrs. Darling began the re-organization of the Society and appointed Mrs. Slade as Organizing President of the National Society, a position she held for eighteen years (1897-1915). She served as Editor of the monthly publication of the National Society United States Daughters of 1812, and also as President of the State of New York Society. Mrs. Slade and Mrs. Darling were devoted friends and co-workers. At the passing of Mrs. Darling, January 6, 1910, Mrs. Slade's remarks were, "A eulogy is seldom an honor. That which makes the world better when life is done -- you who have received or accomplished any good which the Society has brought you, will give tribute to the memory of your Founder." Mrs. Slade, a leader in the work of patriotic and historic societies, died on September 5, 1925, at the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York, where she had resided for years. She is buried at Mount Auburn Cemetery, in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Flag Trivia Quick Guide on displaying the U.S. Flag from Army Study Guide:

http://www.armystudyguide.com/content/army_board_study_guide_topics/flags/quick-guide-on-displaying.shtml



In a hall or lobby - Hang the flag vertically across from the main entrance with the stars to the left of anyone coming through the door.

Editorial: As your Editor of the *Arkansas Anchor & Star* (Star), I have attempted to find interesting and lesser known facts about the War of 1812 for publication. I quickly found African-Americans (Blacks) served in the War with distinction. My curiosity aroused, I discovered articles and books on many who served. One book I recently read was especially interesting and I will be printing excerpts of that book, as it applies to the War of 1812 era or Dartmoor Prison, in the *Star* as space allows: “*Black Jacks*

– *African American Seaman in the Age of Sail*
by W. Jeffrey Bolster. Sheila

Chapter 4 “The Boundaries of Race in Maritime Culture”

continued from March 2016 Arkansas

Anchor & Star

...In the late summer of 1814, with Napoleon Bonaparte’s defeat, the French began to depart and were replaced with Americans. By the first of September the African American contingent had swelled to 345 prisoners; by the end of that month, to nearly 500...

...Twenty-eight percent of the African American prisoners at Dartmoor had been born in New England, and many of the men born in the South (33 percent) sailed from New England ports. Many had participated in the festivals that defined much of northern blacks’ public life. Most, it is reasonable to assume, had knowledge of Negro Election Day and Pinkster...

...It is easy to forget that few other multiracial groups of Americans in 1815 shared as much as black and white sailors at Dartmoor. The structure of their work and the psychology of voyaging drove these men together. Yet despite their cultural borrowing, their moments of easy familiarity, and their shared imprisonment, wary interaction affirmed race as the primary relationship among seafaring prisoners of war. At sea black and white hands together still clasped topsail braces and windlass handspikes. But ashore, even in unusual circumstances such as those at Dartmoor, where rules were challenged and possibilities expanded, sailors still segregated themselves by race.

[Black Jacks – African American Seaman in the Age of Sail by W. Jeffrey Bolster; Harvard University Press, 1997, pp 107,109,130]



From Your State School Chairman Amber Friday-Brown

I received the Hindman Settlement School's newsletter: "Mountain Echo" and I am impressed with the uniqueness of this school. They seem to put a lot of emphasis on "Old Time Music" as that was the main theme for this newsletter. They featured lessons on Appalachian Music and were hosting workshops for the community. They also hosted a Writer's Workshop. Their biggest event was Appalachian Family Folk Week. They hosted many area musicians to teach children about the folk music of the area.

Hindman School also partnered with Berea College in Berea, Kentucky to develop a program

called "Grow Appalachia." The goal was to meet the needs of the community around them. The colleges partnered with 43 sites, 54 counties and more than 2,900 families in 2014. All of these families produced over 636,000 pounds of food and leveraged more than \$728,000 in resources together. In 2015, the partnering households grew over 7 tons of food and were able to leverage nearly \$17,000 in resources while employing one part-time and one full-time Americorps VISTA member.

Amber Friday-Brown
State Chairman of Schools



Remembering A Vietnam Hero

Fifty-one years ago in March, 1965, 3,500 Marines arrived in Da Nang.

They were joining thousands of so-called U.S. "advisers" in Vietnam. **Fifty years ago last September**, on September 9, 1965, Vice Admiral James B. Stockdale, was shot down over North Vietnam. He spent seven and a half years as a prisoner, four of them in solitary confinement. While a prisoner, he organized a culture of defiance among his fellow captives, including another naval aviator, John McCain.

As the highest-ranking naval officer in captivity, Admiral Stockdale organized a set of rules governing the behavior of his fellow captives and a system of communications between prisoners that involved tapping codes on the walls of cells. "We organized a clandestine society via our wall tap code -- a society with our own laws, traditions, customs, even heroes," he later wrote.

The climax of the struggle of wills between American POWs and their captors came in the spring of 1969. Told he was to be taken "downtown" and paraded in front of foreign journalists, Stockdale slashed his scalp with a razor and beat himself in the face with a wooden stool, knowing that his captors would not display a prisoner who was disfigured. Later, after discovering that some prisoners had died during torture, he slashed his wrists to demonstrate to his captors that he preferred death to submission. This act so convinced the Vietnamese of his determination to die rather than to cooperate that the Communists ceased the torture of American prisoners and gradually improved their treatment of POWs. Upon his release from prison in 1973, Stockdale's extraordinary heroism became widely known, and he was awarded The Medal of Honor by President Gerald Ford in 1976.

He was one of the most highly decorated officers in the history of the Navy, wearing 26 personal combat decorations, including two Distinguished Flying Crosses, three Distinguished Service Medals, two Purple Hearts, and four Silver Star medals in addition to the Medal of Honor. He was the only

three-star admiral in the history of the Navy to wear both aviator wings and the Medal of Honor. He died in 2005.



On the Road again....

It is spring time and the time of year to take advantage of the beautiful weather to locate and mark the graves of our Veterans of the War of 1812 buried in Arkansas. The Baseline-Meridian Chapter marked two more War of 1812 Veterans' graves in March. Marked were the graves of Thomas Todd Tunstall in Newark and Allen Dowdle in Sylvania. These graves are the first to be marked in 2016. Members Valerie Hartnett and Sheila Beatty also located two other graves but did not mark due to the condition of the gravestones. Both stones were in three pieces and need restoration.



Not marked: William Dunham's grave, Blue Springs Cemetery, Newark, Independence County



Anderson Fisher's grave, Stoney Point Cemetery, Beebe, White County. Not marked. See this newsletter for more of what we found at the Stoney Point Cemetery.



Allen Dowdle's grave; Valerie cleans the gravestone of Martha M. Dowdle, his wife; Sylvania, Cemetery, Sylvania, Lonoke County.



Left: Thomas Todd Tunstall, Pleasant Hill, Cemetery, Sulphur Rock, Independence County

The War of 1812 and Indian Wars Tennessee State Library & Archives

The Creek War



As the leader of the hostile Creek federation, Tecumseh distributed small bundles of red-painted sticks to his followers, telling them to throw

away a stick every morning and whenever they saw a comet. Once they had thrown away all the sticks, it would be time to attack. The use of these sticks and red war clubs by the hostile factions of the Creeks gave rise to the term "Red Sticks," by which the upper Creeks came to be known. Tecumseh died in the Battle of the Thames, and Colonel Richard M. Johnson was popularly credited with killing him. Johnson used this reputation to his advantage, later becoming Vice President under Martin Van Buren. *Researched and written by Lucinda Kinsall, Library Assistant, Will Thomas, Archival Assistant, and Kate Williams, Archival Assistant.*

Plan B: Invade Canada again

James Monroe. Department of War, Washington, D.C., February 10, 1815. To Jacob Brown.

This dispatch by Monroe to General Brown set forth the War Department's plans for the conquest of Canada. With this is a seven-page copy of the War Department's instructions to General Dearborn referred to in the letter to Brown, and the original autograph franked cover.

Letter from Secretary of State and Secretary of War James Monroe to General Jacob Brown. February 10, 1815.

Monroe's letter was written just one day before the U.S. sloop Favorite arrived in New York with the Treaty of Ghent. It talks of new plans for yet another invasion of Canada: "*The great object to be obtained, is to carry the war into Canada, and to break the British power there, to the utmost practicable extent. After making due allowance for the number of British forces, for the difficulties attending the passage of the St. Lawrence, and the immature state of our preparations, I think that we may enter into Canada and gain a decided superiority there next campaign.*" [From: <http://collections.libraries.indiana.edu/warof1812/exhibits/show/warof1812/the-war-1815/peace>]

Baseline-Meridian Member Completes No Veteran Dies Alone Training



Yep, that's me. After a year of waiting for training, I completed it in March at the

McClellan VA Medical Center in Little Rock. There were about 12 in the class. They need more, so if you are interested, contact me or Kay Tatum. **Sheila, VAVS State Representative for U.S.D. 1812.**



The American (sometimes Lighthouse) Army of Two is the name commonly given to Rebecca and Abigail Bates, daughters of Scituate, Massachusetts

lighthouse keeper Simeon Bates.

In September, 1814, Bates was away from the Old Scituate Light station with most of his family when the British landed a warship, the *La Hogue*, near the harbor with the intent of sending a raiding party into the town. Soon the ship launched two long boats filled with soldiers. Rebecca and Abigail, left alone with their mother at the station, realized that there was no time to warn citizens of the impending attack. Seizing a fife and drum that had been left behind at the station, they began to play. The soldiers, assuming that the sound signaled the approach of the town militia, retreated hastily.

The sisters lived to be quite old, and Rebecca took to selling affidavits for ten cents apiece in later years, always swearing the story to be true.

Baseline-Meridian reports robust VA donations for the 1st quarter

Through members and the community, Baseline-Meridian chapter was able to deliver nearly \$1,200.00 worth of items and cash to the VA facility. Thank you ladies!!

Mark Your Calendars: April 23rd Invitation to Ephraim D. Dickson & his Daughter's Grave Markings:

See this newsletter for invitation

More Found at Stoney Point



Originally reported to us by State Registrar JoAnn Cooper in 2013, we took more pictures of the marker. Placed in the parking lot of Stoney Point Methodist Church and adjacent to the cemetery in Beebe, this monument was erected by the Robert

Cannon Chapter U.S.D. 1812 in 1934. Mrs. Eniel Boyd Doss was chapter president.



The monument reads:
This Boulder Marks Saint Genevieve Trail And Old Military Road North And South

Erected By: Robert Cannon Chapter U.S.D. 1812, Beebe, Ark.

1934

From Wikipedia: The Southwest Trail, also known as the Old Military Road, replaced the older Natchitoches Trace, which ran from the mouth of the Missouri River, near present-day St. Louis, Missouri to present-day Fulton, Arkansas on the Red River. From Fulton, another American Indian trace followed the Red River to Natchitoches, Louisiana.

Southwest Trail was a general term for a network of trails linking St. Louis and Ste-Genevieve, Missouri to the Red River Valley of Texas. European American pioneers improved and expanded the older route. At the time of Americans' first settling the Texas territory, the Red River was the border between Mexico and the United States.

Little more than a footpath before Arkansas became a territory in 1819, Southwest Trail became a major immigration route in the 1820s. By the 1830s more than 80 percent of the Arkansas territory's population had entered through the Southwest Trail. The U.S. Army improved the military road during Andrew Jackson's presidency.



THE DARTMOOR MASSACRE

From the spring of 1813 until March 1815 – three months after the war's end – over 6,500 American seamen arrived at Dartmoor. As conditions continued to deteriorate and news of a peace treaty began to spread amongst the inmates, acts of protest became more common. On April 6, 1815 the British guards, fearing an escape attempt, fired on a large group of unarmed prisoners in a barracks yard. The men, who had been gambling and milling about, scrambled madly for safety but could not evade the indiscriminate rain of bullets. Seven prisoners died, thirty-one were wounded. One of the dead was Thomas Jackson, just fourteen years old.

The American press called the incident a massacre and an inquiry was launched. This massacre at Dartmoor Prison prompted the British and American authorities to speed up the release process. Some of the last to leave were about 450 black prisoners who, perhaps wisely, would not get on any ship bound for a southern port of the United States. The horrors of Dartmoor were preferable to the prospect of slavery.

The British paid reparations for those who were killed.

The hapless Porter Hanks

One of the first prisoners taken in the War of 1812 was artillery Lieutenant Porter Hanks, commander of Fort Mackinac. The fort was a strategic target, perched as it was on an island in the strait that connected Lake Huron with Lake Michigan. But it was also a remote outpost. Lt. Hanks had no idea the war had begun when, on July 17, a force of more than five hundred British soldiers and Native allies descended from the hills around the fort and demanded its surrender. Hanks had but two choices: annihilation or capitulation. Not surprisingly, he chose the latter and became a prisoner.

Hanks was paroled back to the United States with the stipulation that he not fight again. He was held at Fort Detroit, where he was facing a court martial for his surrender of Mackinac. While waiting there for a military tribunal to convene, the British forces under General Isaac Brock attacked the fort. A cannonball ripped through the room where Hanks was standing, cutting him in half and killing the officer next to him as well. [From: <http://www.pbs.org/wned/war-of-1812/essays/prisoners-war/>]

DID YOU KNOW...

The Battle of Bladensburg in August 1814 was the only battle in American history where the **President**, the **Secretary of War**, the **Secretary of the Navy** and the **Secretary of State** were all present. **It did not help.** The Americans lost.

**Congratulations to U.S.D. 1812
Daughters in their election to the AR
NSDAR Executive Board!**

**Jerrie Townsend – DAR State Regent
Sharon Wyatt - DAR State Chaplain
Lisa Winkleman – DAR State Secretary
Frankie Ochsner – DAR State Librarian**

**National Society United States Daughters of
1812,**

**Thomas H. Flippin Chapter Arkansas Society
And**

**Thomas Bay Chapter Texas Society
Cordially Invites You to Witness the
Dedication of the War of 1812 Grave
Marker**

**Celebrating the Service of
Ephraim D. Dickson
1787-1852**

**And to Witness the
Dedication of the Real Daughter War of
1812 Grave Marker for Ephraim's
Daughter**

**Isabella Dickson Wilson
1829-1857**

**Ephraim is the Ancestor of U.S.D. 1812
members**

**Cathryn Campbell Babbit and
Becky Babbit Feaster**

To be held

**Saturday, April 23, 2016
1:00 p.m.**

**Mount Comfort Cemetery, Fayetteville,
Washington County, Arkansas
Directions: Located on Mt. Comfort Road, between
Hidden Creek Drive and Ruppel Road in
Fayetteville near the Holt Middle School.**

**Arkansas Society has become a partner
with the Department of Defense in
honoring our Vietnam Veterans**



**Chapters & State Chairmen: Please send your
news and photos to me for inclusion in the
newsletter. Thank you. Your Editor.**
