

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://sites.usdaughters1812.org/arkansas1812/>

Simon Bradford website: <http://sites.usdaughters1812.org/SimonBradford1812/>

Baseline-Meridian website: <http://sites.usdaughters1812.org/baselinermeridian1812/>

Thomas H. Flippin website: <http://sites.usdaughters1812.org/flippin1812/>

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Sheila Beatty, Editor

4 Chapters/138 Members

From Your President:



Dear Daughters: On Monday June 27, 2016 this State President was privileged to represent the Arkansas Society U.S.D. 1812 at the State Capitol Rotunda for the presentation of **French Legion of Honor** medals to nine of twelve [three could not attend] World War II veterans. Included in this group of nine was the first and only

Arkansas female recipient, Alice Beatty of Conway. The medal, which was established in 1802 by Napoleon Bonaparte during the French Revolution, now recognizes exemplary service to France.

My mind and heart is reminded that the Louisiana Purchase of 1803 was made possible due to Napoleon's need to fund his continued battle to overthrow the French revolutionary government. Soldiers who fought in the War of 1812 were awarded bounty land in the vast "Louisiana Purchase" including many of our 1812 Patriots who settled in the Arkansas territory wilderness.



On another note: In support of our President National's project, I have personally ordered two cases of the three-ring-binder

notebook with the 125th "Quasiquicentennial" Logo. I will be selling these notebooks, which are scheduled to arrive in September, for \$15.00 each as a state fundraiser. Let me know if you want me to save you one. Or two!

Daughters, I hope you have a wonderful Fourth of July! Fly your flags and celebrate Independence Day!!

Sharon

NEW MEMBER



We want to welcome new member Lucyndia Tabler Starks. Membership is now 138.

President George Washington Chapter:



Lucyndia Tabler Starks

178 Hwy 108
Ashdown, AR 71822-9026 870-898-3070
Email: 898starks@att.net
Ancestor: Samuel Hopson (buried Section Cemetery, Columbus, Hempstead Co., AR)
National #33146 State#844



Our sympathies go out to Carol Rice Porter whose mother Bette Rice went home to be with the Lord. Bette was a generous supporter of our active duty military and our Veterans. Bette loved flamingoes.

INTERESTING FACT ABOUT THE WAR OF 1812

The burning of the U.S. Capital in 1814 may have been advantageous for the U.S. in the long run. The President's House, as it was called, was rebuilt with sturdier, higher-quality material. The books that were burned were replaced by Thomas Jefferson's impressive 7,000-volume collection, which became the foundation of today's Library of Congress.

Black Jacks: African American Mariners in Early America

by Cliff Odle

Crispus Attucks can also claim this legacy of "black leaders forged by the sea." He was an escaped slave who found work aboard various ships. His work as well as his size and stature garnered him enough respect that several white sailors were willing to follow him as he attacked a line of armed British redcoats with only a stick. There were many other black sailors who made their mark on the high seas.

However, by the early twentieth century their number trickled down to a few. Powerful dock unions combined with the Jim Crow laws worked to exclude blacks from the docks and other maritime work. Soon the work of the "black jacks" faded in the collective memory. Thanks to historical documents and paintings from that time, their stories are preserved. Hopefully, in time, the black jacks will once again claim their seafaring legacy. Sources and Further Reading: Kaplan, Sidney and Kaplan, Emma N., *The Black Presence in the Era of the American Revolution*. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press. 1989 Bolster, W. Jefferey, *Black Jacks: African American Seamen in the Age of Sail*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1997 - See more at: <http://www.thefreedomtrail.org/educational-resources/article-black-jacks.shtml#sthash.jdcPaons.dpuf>

A LOOK AT YESTERYEAR
1911 Dec Vol VI #3 Arkansas
Report to National

The Nicholas Headington Chapter for the State of Arkansas was disappointed in not being able to unveil its monument on October eleventh as planned, as the work could not be finished. This monument has been presented by Mrs. John R. Braddock, (the mother of the President, who is our National Historian, Mrs. John S. Barrow). It will be erected on the State House grounds in memory of General James Miller, hero of Lundy's Lane, and first Territorial Governor of Arkansas.

The early members of the Society may remember that many years ago the Society for the State of New York contributed toward a monument to General James Miller, which was placed in Temple, New Hampshire, with very impressive ceremonies. New Hampshire was for many years the home of General Miller and on the monument are his famous words, "I'll try, Sir." Mrs. Royal Whitman, granddaughter of General James Miller, is living in Washington D.C.

Question: What were the political effects of the War of 1812?

Internationally, the war helped codify a fair standing between the United States, Britain, and Canada. This led to an era of mutually beneficial trade and diplomatic partnership.

Domestically, the war exacerbated tensions between northern industrialists and southern planters. Industrialists were reluctant to go to war with Britain, which was then the worldwide model of the Industrial Revolution. Southerners, on the other hand, were quick to remember the French assistance had helped win the southern campaigns

of the American Revolution as well as the ideological similarities between the two revolutionary nations. The American public generally viewed the outcome of the war favorably, causing the anti-war Federalist Party to fade from national prominence. [From: <http://www.campaign1776.org/war-of-1812/war-of-1812-faq.html>]

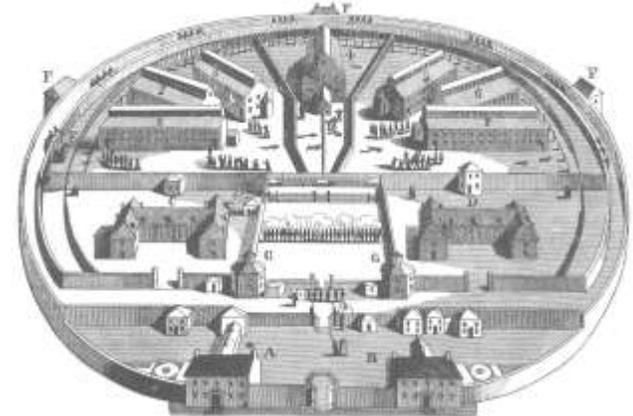
Flag Trivia Quick Guide on displaying the U.S. Flag from Army Study Guide:



Over the street - Hang the flag with the stars to the east on a north-south street or north on an east-west street.

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

Dartmoor Prison Depot



"The shape of that miserable place, as I have said, was vaguely the shape of a monstrous millstone or cartwheel. The outer rim of the wheel was a stone wall a mile in length and twelve feet in height and thirty feet from it was the inner rim of the wheel: a similar wall, twelve feet in height as well. Around the top of each wall was stretched a wire to which bells were hung, and if any part of the wire was touched, no matter how lightly, the bells set up a clangor; and every guard in hearing came running with his loaded musket.

Projecting from the inner rim at intervals were loopholed bastions; so when the guards ran into the bastions and up the steps with which they were supplied they could sweep the entire prison yard with their muskets and cut down any person who might be striving to mount the wall.

This enormous tiled cartwheel was divided into equal parts by a high stone wall running through its center. On one side of the wall were offices, guardhouses and storehouses. On the other side were the prison buildings, seven of them, each one

shaped like a huge New England bard, but their walls built entirely of stone, and all of them pointing inward to a common center, like clumsy spokes in this vast wheel. The seven building were again divided, three being in a yard by themselves on one side of the semicircle, and three in a yard on the other side; and in between, standing alone and walled off from the three to the right and the three to the left, was the odd prison, Prison Number Four, which was the deepest and darkest in the place, barring the Cachot or Black Hole itself; for it was in Number Four that those Frenchmen who were known as Romans lived, and King Dick and his court, and all the Americans who had been captured up to this point.

The high wall that separated the prison half of the cartwheel from the other half was pierced in the center by a high barred gate, and the gate led from the prison half into a market place, a hundred feet square, which might be regarded as the hub of the wheel.” Excerpt from “The Lively Lady” by Kenneth Roberts; Chapter XXI, p 162; historical novel.



About my alma mater: I am proud to be a Bobcat from Hard Work U



On April 16th, I attended the Northwest Arkansas Alumni meeting at College of the Ozarks (C of O). We had as our special guests employees from the admissions office. Their names escape me, but the stories do not.

One lady focused on what the college did for the students in extreme need. I was fortunate to not fall in this category when I attended there, and therefore did not even know about such programs. I had heard I had to have good grades to get in and a financial need. However, this woman’s testimony opened my eyes to a side of C of O I did not know about, even as a student.

Part of attending school at C of O was we had to work for our education. It is, after all, nicknamed “Hard Work U.” I always thought what the school made off my working there is what earned my tuition. I soon discovered how wrong I was. She began to tell how much our “wages” made the school and then she related the actual overhead. I had no idea it cost so much for a student to attend. I only had to work 15 hours a week and two 40 hour work weeks to obtain my education. Donations and scholarships made up the remainder.

Well what about those students who had nothing? I mean no support from home for book

money or even shampoo. I never thought about that. The stories that were told were unbelievable. Please allow me to share a few with you.

One account was a story of a young student who had been accepted to the college, not based on his grades, but on his extreme financial need. His grades were not good, but without a college education, he would end up like his family with no hope and no money, barely sufficing on what the government provided them. He called the day of classes to say he just couldn’t make it. His car was broke down and he couldn’t get there. The lady at C of O said “where do you live? I will come get you.” She met him at a gas station. Now for those of you who don’t know, when a student first arrives at college there is stuff coming out of your car: Clothes, CD players, bits of furniture to make your stay more comfortable, computers and all kinds of stuff. This young man had one bag of clothes. He had nothing else. He never did become a straight “A” student, but he did graduate and go into a career. He is now mildly successful. He may not have the greatest success story, but at least he is not in the slums anymore, or a burden on society. The College of the Ozarks made a difference.

I also learned of another service they provide to the extremely needy I had no idea about. She recounted there was a student whose shoes were worn out. Due to his circumstances a fund was used to purchase him new shoes. Others had no money for books and again the fund was used. There was also a student in desperate need of dental work and the school provided several thousand dollars’ worth of work. His money came from donations to the fund; often from faculty and staff.

Lastly, I’d like to close with my own story. I did not fit the need of these students, at least not from a poverty perspective. I came from a middle class family. My family “made too much” for me to qualify for grants, and did not make enough to pay for me to go to school. I was fortunate enough to get a scholarship to a junior college for my first two years. Then what was I to do? Well I was blessed to be accepted by the C of O. I was able to get my degree and graduate debt free. In addition to class room learning, I learned more how to be an efficient worker with my job assignments. The College also held special convocations pertaining to religion and patriotism. I know of no other school that pushes patriotism like C of O. This program has grown through the years, and now sponsors students to return to WWII sites with WWII veterans so they have a first-hand experience on what makes this country so great.

I knew what the college had done for me. But now, I know what they do for so many others. My eyes have been opened to an even greater good the College of the Ozarks does. I hope you in turn have learned more about my alma mater. I am proud to be a Bobcat from Hard Work U.

*Amber Friday-Brown
State Chairman of Schools*

News from the Thomas H. Flippin Chapter



Here is the display from our chapter, which was on display to the public the entire month of June! It was at the Bella Vista Library. Some items included a piece about who we are, short bio of France's Scott Key, the National Anthem (all 4 stanzas), the 1812 Flag, our society's carnation, ROTC medal, and more. I was also allowed to leave several brochures about U. S. D. 1812 and the chapter. A special thank you to Alice Tidwell for arranging this viewing!

Patti Trudell, Chapter President

Naval Battleships in the War of 1812: Part 4 Shipbuilding on the Frontier



In December, 1812 Congress voted to fund another ten of these heavy ocean-worthy frigates but none would be ready to fight for years. In a way, this did not matter. Both sides knew early on naval dominance of the Great Lakes was the key to victory, since these inland waterways were crucial for supplying any army. A race was on to build lightweight warships for the lakes as quickly as possible. This is where the decisive naval battles would take place.

The U.S. Navy started building a squadron of gunboats and two frigates in the remote town of Erie, on the shores of Lake Erie. It was an odd choice, given there were no access roads, no

foundries, rope factories or shipwrights nearby. But the area's dense forests provided the critical resource – tall straight timbers for planking and masts. In fact, the timber resources in North America were one of the several reasons Britain wished to hold on to the Canadian provinces. Timber on the British Isles was all but gone – any new ships for the Royal Navy would be fashioned out of New World wood. Not surprisingly, British shipwrights were also busy building ships on the Great Lakes, in Amherstburg and Kingston, Ontario.

[Source: <http://www.pbs.org/wned/war-of-1812/essays/naval-battleships/>]



Governor creates World War I Commemoration Panel

Gov. Asa Hutchinson on March 31st signed an executive order creating a nine-member committee to plan events in Arkansas to commemorate the 100th anniversary of World War I.

The World War I Centennial Commemoration Committee will plan events and projects for the 2017 and 2018 calendar years and will cease to exist on Dec. 31, 2018. America's involvement in World War I began in April 1917, and the war ended in November 2018.

"I am honored to be able to sign this order creating a committee to plan ways for our state to commemorate the courage, sacrifice and valiant efforts of the more than 71,000 soldiers from Arkansas who served their country during World War I," Hutchinson said.

The governor signed the order in a ceremony at the state Capitol, where he was joined by Arkansas native Joseph Weishaar, an architect who won an international competition to design a World War I monument that will be built in Washington, D.C.

The committee members will be:

- Stacy Hurst, director of the Department of Arkansas Heritage, or a designee.
- Raymond Screws, director of the Arkansas National Guard Museum.
- Lisa Speer, state historian.
- Lt. Col. Matt Snead, director of the Arkansas Department of Veteran's Affairs, or a designee.
- Lt. Col. Joel Lynch, public affairs officer of the Arkansas National Guard.
- Peter MacKeith, dean of the Fay Jones School of Architecture and Design at the University of Arkansas, or a designee.
- Maj. Gen. Mark Berry, adjutant general, Arkansas National Guard.
- Retired Lt. Col. Ken Griffin, military and veterans affairs officer in the governor's office.

—Shawn Fisher, professor of history, Harding University. [Source John Lyon, Arkansas News Bureau]

Our Youth in Action for our Veterans



At the monthly delivery of items for Veterans, Sheila Beatty and Mary Ellen Laursen, of the Baseline-Meridian Chapter, were surprised to be met by eager youths who assisted in the unloading of twelve large boxes of clothing for indigent Veterans. The young people, one as young as twelve years old, have committed to serving Veterans during the summer in the VA's Summer Youth Volunteer Program.

French Legion of Honor Ceremony



Above: State President Sharon Wyatt, Baseline-Meridian Chapter Vice-President Mary Ellen Laursen and Simon Bradford Chapter member Beth Webb distribute programs and American Flags

At the invitation of Beatrice Moore, Honorary French Consul, U.S.D. 1812 joined with DAC, UDC, and CDXVIIC as hostesses for the ceremony honoring twelve Arkansas WWII veterans who received the French Legion of Honor on June 27th. The ceremony, held at the Capitol Rotunda, was attended by approximately 250 people. Baseline-Meridian Chapter furnished the Flags for the occasion. Other U.S.D. 1812 members in attendance were Sheila Beatty, Catherine Fortney, Valerie Hartnett, Sandra Poore, Kay Tatum, Susan Veal, Sheila Mitchell, Beverly Webb, Mary Miller, DeeLois Lawrence and pending member Maralou Spear. What an honor!

The ceremony was hosted by Consul Moore, Congressman French Hill and Congressman Rick Crawford. Receiving the French Legion of Honor were:

- Coy Buford of Stephens, AR
- Alice Beatty of Conway, AR
- Kenneth Evans of North Little Rock, AR
- David Huckabay of Paragould, AR
- Alvin McCarn of Mountain View, AR
- Wilmer Plate of Jacksonville, AR
- Russell Salomo of Bella Vista, AR
- James Siler of Bradford, AR
- Kenneth Smith of Searcy, AR
- Chester Treadwell of Clinton, AR
- Elza Tucker of Lowell, AR
- Earnest Yarbrough of White Hall, AR

Mrs. Beatty is the first woman in Arkansas to receive the award. She was 22 when she arrived in Europe as a secretary in maintenance and repair. She landed on Normandy Beach in early August 1944, moved to Paris in a six-by-six vehicle in September and stayed until November 1945.

From the program: ***“Those who receive the French Legion of Honor – the highest award from the French government – join a fraternity of nearly 10,000 other Americans who have been awarded the medal that includes war heroes, artists and academics.”***

“The medal, which was established in 1802 by Napoleon Bonaparte during the French Revolution, now recognizes exemplary service to France. The medal has five levels of honor, listed from highest to lowest: Knight, Officer, Commander, Grand Office and Grand Cross.”

“The majority of Americans who have received the award are veterans who helped liberate France during WWII, said Edward Berenson, the director of the Institute of French Studies at New York University. ‘It’s a big deal... It’s a pretty rare honor just to get it in general and it’s pretty rare for foreigners.’”

“Lawrence D. Kritzman, professor of French and comparative literature at Dartmouth College said ‘it shows the enormous gratitude of the French Republic to Americans.’”



Kenneth Smith (left) and James Siler talk after they received the French Legion of Honor medal during a

ceremony at the state Capitol on Monday. Both men served in France in WWII and were honored with 10 other veterans.

[Photographs by Melissa Gerrits]



Some of the veterans waiting for the ceremony to start; seated 2nd to left is Alice Beatty.



Catherine Fortney, U.S.D. 1812 official photographer for the event.

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

FORT MCHENRY: AN AMERICAN FORT

- Revolutionary War 1776-1783: Fort McHenry's history began in 1776 when the citizens of Baltimore Town feared an attack by British ships. An earthen star fort known as Fort Whetstone was quickly constructed. The fort, like Baltimore, was never attacked during our first conflict with England.

- The Formative Years, 1794-1811: In 1793, France declared a war on England that became known as the Napoleonic Wars. In 1794, Congress authorized the construction of a series of coastal forts to protect our maritime frontier. Construction began on Fort McHenry in 1798 and, by 1803, the masonry walls we view today were completed. The fort was named for James McHenry, our second Secretary of War. In 1809, the U.S. Army's first light artillery unit was organized here.

- The War of 1812: On June 18, 1812, the United States declared war on England, in part to "preserve Free Trade & Sailor's Rights." In August 1814, British forces marched on Washington, defeated U.S. forces, and burned the Capitol. Then, on



September 13-14, the British attacked Fort McHenry. The failure of the bombardment and sight of the American flag inspired Francis Scott Key to compose "The Star-Spangled Banner."

- Construction Period, 1829-1842: Following the War of 1812, new methods of coastal defense brought about changes that resulted in the fort we view today. Among the changes was the addition of a second story with porches on the buildings and the completion of new earthen battery with larger guns.

Did You Know? Fireworks are featured each year during the Flag Day and Defenders' Day celebrations at **Fort McHenry**. Evening programs present music, military displays and conclude with the fireworks.

The War of 1812 and Indian Wars Andrew Jackson



Regarded as controversial even in his own time, Andrew Jackson was a transformative figure in the development of the United States. His victory in New Orleans catapulted him into national celebrity, and his election as President represented the first fruits of political involvement by the common man in America. Despite Jackson's hotheaded personal reputation and his divisive decisions as President, he remains one of Tennessee's most highly regarded military veterans. *Researched and written by Lucinda Kinsall, Library Assistant, Will Thomas, Archival Assistant, and Kate Williams, Archival Assistant.*

July 4th:
Happy Independence Day!

