U.S.D. 1812
United States Daughters of 1812

Arkansas Society

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/~arbmcusd/baselinemeridian1812/

July 2014 **Volume 2, Issue 7** **Arkansas**

Sheila Beatty, Editor

Dear Daughters and pending/prospective Daughters: First, Happy Independence Day!

I thought we were through sending our Arkansas National Guard to the mid-east, but we are not! May 29th, the 216th Military Police deployed – see article this newsletter *(we were not aware of this deployment).* They will be returning in December and hopefully we will be able to be there when they all come home. On June 8th and 9th, members of the Simon Bradford and Baseline-Meridian Chapters, along with the Patriot Guard Riders (PGR) and the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC), wished 150 Arkansas National Guardsmen a safe mission as they left Camp Robinson for deployment to Kuwait via Ft. Bliss. The soldiers are with the **875th Engineer Battalion, 1038th Horizontal Construction Company** and will be deployed for one year. U.S.D. 1812 members, prospective members and friends popped 40 microwave bags of popcorn and baked approximately 40 dozen cookies that were individually bagged and given, along with a pocket Flag and thank you note, to each soldier as they boarded the buses. U.S. Flags (215) were also given to the soldiers and their families. At the send-off, U.S.D. 1812 received a very generous donation from PGR Don Sloat. This helped to defray the cost of the snacks and Flags.

Don Sloat, State PGR Ride Captain Mark Taylor, Andrea Fisher "guarding" the snacks

Kay Tatum and Mary Ellen Laursen getting ready to distribute the snacks and Flags

Kay giving the bags and thanking each soldier for his/her service

Kay and Mary Ellen distributing the snacks

Sheila Beatty distributing Flags

There were many small children saying goodbye to their fathers; the baby in this picture is only 3 weeks old

Sheila, UDC member Kay Fisher, PGR Mark Taylor, 1038th soldier and Mary Ellen

The 1038th – ready to board

In your service,

Sheila

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216th deploys to Afghanistan

Approximately 110 Soldiers with the Arkansas National Guard's 216th Military Police Company headquartered at Fisher Armory in North Little Rock boarded buses May 29th embarking on a six-month deployment to Afghanistan. The first leg of their journey took them to Ft. Bliss, TX for several weeks of specialized training before full mobilization to Afghanistan where they will conduct military police duties. This marks the third overseas mobilization of the unit. The unit previously deployed to Guantanamo Bay and Iraq. After over a decade of war, and over 14,000 Arkansas Guardsmen who served overseas, the 216th is the only Arkansas Army National Guard unit currently mobilized for a mission in a **combat theater**. Our thoughts and prayers are with these Soldiers, and their families, throughout this deployment.

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NEW ARKANSAS MEMBER

Welcome to new Baseline-Meridian chapter member Marlene Wilson. Please add her to your yearbook

Baseline-Meridian:

Marlene Theaire Fetter Wilson
19 Fachado Dr
Hot Springs Village, AR 71909-7912
Admitted: 20 Apr 2014
N 31844 S 803
Ancestor: Littleberry Hughes, TN
dmwilson82@sbcglobal.net
Birthday: Jul 12 (Happy Birthday!)
501-915-9196

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Adopt a JROTC or ROTC Cadet - Update

Kudos to Baseline-Meridian member Jean Speer for adopting Benton JROTC and Henderson State University ROTC! (See the June Newsletter.) Jean paid for the medals & certificates and will personally present the medals. Thank you Jean!

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Flag Trivia

Students pledging to the flag with the Bellamy salute circa 1941

Swearing of the Pledge is accompanied by a salute. An early version of the salute, adopted in 1892, was known as the Bellamy salute. It started with the hand outstretched toward the flag, palm down, and ended with the palm up. Because of the similarity between the Bellamy salute and the Nazi salute, developed later, the United States Congress instituted the hand-over-the-heart gesture as the salute to be rendered by civilians during the Pledge of Allegiance and the national anthem in the United States, instead of the Bellamy salute. Removal of the Bellamy salute occurred on December 22, 1942, when Congress amended the Flag Code language first passed into law on June 22, 1942.

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100 Years & 3 Days Ago

WWI began on June 28, 1914

(see below for how AR U.S.D.1812 supported our troops)

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A LOOK AT YESTERYEAR

1918 March report to National

"**Arkansas:** Mesdames Heinman, Flickinger, Leiper, Edward Price, Helen G. Price, George Price, Henderson, Sellers, and Rhoton have bought Liberty bonds. Mrs. Davis, the state president, has offered a fifty dollar bond to the society provided it buys one also, and the money has been set aside for this; $15 was given toward the silver service for the Battleship Arkansas. The society has sent bed socks and jellies to Camp Pike.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Henderson, 3,024 pounds of marmalade were made, canned and shipped to our army in France. Every can bore the insignia of our society. The actual labor of cooking, canning, sealing, labelling and packing was done by our members at the home of Mrs. Price. Mrs. Henderson was responsible for the purity of the marmalade. Other organizations assisted in bearing the expense.

Nicholas Headington Chapter: 18 are members of Red Cross; 3 have taken Red Cross courses; 38 sweaters, 33 helmets, 31 pairs of wristlets, 8 mufflers, 16 pairs of socks, 1 housewife *[Editor: a pocket-size container for small articles such as thread)* and 14 garments have been made; 18 signed Hoover Pledge Cards; 3 French orphans were adopted; $10 given for Bibles for soldiers; $5 for War Library; assistance in work of registration of women under the State Council of Defense; 350 magazines, 12 books, 1 smilage book given to Camp Pike; 150 comfort bags, 103 pairs eiderdown bed socks and 1 heavy bath robe given to pneumonia ward at base hospital, and also jams, jellies and preserves. One member worked at Red Cross Rooms every day from July 1st to September 15th. The society gave up the annual luncheon and donated the money thus saved to materials for hospital garments; gave 24 Christmas kits and 14 scrap books; sent 2 large packages to Battleship Arkansas. Mrs. Gill has written a ritual for use at Chapter meetings and unveilings. Two state chairmanships under the Council of Defense are held in the Chapter."

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ALICE LLOYD COLLEGE:

Visitor Regulations

A student may not visit the residence areas (including hallways and stairwells) of members of the opposite sex. Failure to comply will result in disciplinary action, up to and including possible suspension or expulsion of any or all parties involved. *(Editor: So I guess this means they don't have sex week like some universities & colleges do????)*

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Natchez Trace Monument

The above picture was provided to me by an unexpected source – one of our Patriot Guard Riders – Don "Slick" Sloat. Don and his wife Cecilia were on vacation, saw the monument, and thought of us. The inscription reads: ***"This monument memorializes War of 1812 soldiers buried along the Old Natchez Trace, and it honors the service of all brave volunteers who marched on the Natchez Trace during the War of 1812 to help establish American independence. The Natchez Trace served as an important route to move troops for the defense of the Gulf Coast region. Tennessee volunteer cavalry under leadership of Andrew Jackson marched down the Natchez Trace to Natchez in January 1813. Soldier detachments under Jackson's command again marched on the Natchez Trace in 1814, and following the victory at the Battle of New Orleans, most of the Americans who fought the battle returned on the Trace. Volunteers marched hundreds of miles often in severe weather with little food and inadequate equipment. Natchez Trace inns served as hospitals. Soldiers who did not survive the marches are buried in unmarked graves along the Trace. On Gen. Jackson's return near this point, he proclaimed his view of the significance of the victory earned by the soldiers' sacrifices, "Our rights will henceforth be respected." Tennessee State Society United States Daughters of 1812 - On the Bicentennial June 16 2012"***

From Wikipedia: The Natchez Trace, also known as the "Old Natchez Trace", is a historical path that extends roughly 440 miles from Natchez, Mississippi to Nashville, Tennessee, linking the Cumberland, Tennessee and Mississippi rivers. It was created and used for centuries by Native Americans, and was later used by early European and American explorers, traders and emigrants in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Today, the trail is commemorated by the 444-mile Natchez Trace Parkway, which follows the approximate path of the Trace, as well as the related Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail. Parts of the original trail are still accessible and some segments have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

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Samuel A. Neale (1795-1880): An African-American at the Battle of North Point

On August 18, 1880 Professor Samuel A. Neale, age eighty-five, a distinguished colored citizen of Frederick, Maryland and former graduate and faculty member of Emory College, Pennsylvania died at his home in Frederick, Maryland. He was one of the Old Defenders' of Baltimore during the War of 1812.

In late August 1814, Lt. Colonel Frisby Tilghman (1773-1847), commanding the 1st Cavalry District of Washington and Frederick Counties, the American Blues, of 80 dragoons, rode to Bladensburg, Maryland where with the American army on August 24th defended the approach of the British expeditionary forces. Col. Tilghman's command were ordered to harass the approaching British at Wood Yard, Maryland and to gain vital intelligence. In the aftermath of the American defeat Col. Tilghman's command left with the army for Baltimore. Accompanying Tilghman was an African-American slave who served as a steward to Surgeon William Hammond, then as an aid carrying his medical instruments on the field. According to a pension application Neale claims he was armed and equipped as a soldier. At Baltimore he was present at the Battle of North Point where he was accidentally wounded by one of Dr. Hammond's pistols, perhaps in cleaning or handling it. The petition is endorsed by Hon. Wm. P. Raulsby, chief judge of the sixth judicial circuit; Hon. John A. Lynch, associate judge of the same circuit; Hon. P.H. Marshall and others.

In 1870, Samuel Neale received an annual pension of eighty dollars, in four equal and quarterly installments of twenty dollars "to each soldier or surviving widow" from the Maryland Legislature for his services and was endorsed by none other than the Hon. William P. Raulsby, chief judge of the Sixth Judicial District of Maryland and the Hon. John A. Lynch, associate district judge.

On August 19, 1880 at the age of 85 years, Samuel Neale died and was buried at the Frederick Catholic Graveyard leaving his wife Ellen, 72 and his children, Rebecca and Sophia, all mulattos. In his

obituary in the Frederick, Md., Examiner it stated Neale, age 80 "was a prominent and respected colored man ...who served his country with fidelity during the War of 1812." ***Sources: "Petition of a Colored Veteran for a State Pension," The Sun, January 27, 1870; "An Act to repeal the Act of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven," Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly, 1870, Volume 188, page 3448; The British Invasion of Maryland, 1812-1815 by William M. Marine (Baltimore, 1913; Genealogical Pub., Co., 1977), 89; Frederick, Md., Examiner, June 19, 1872.***

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Contemplating the Loyalist Legacy

By Stephen Davidson (copyright)

One of the great questions in loyalist studies is "What was the loyalist legacy to modern day Canada?" No less than 40,000 loyal Americans flooded into the St. Lawrence River Valley and the Maritimes, providing a foundation of English speaking settlers for a part of the British Empire that up until 1783 had 150,000 Francophones and only 10,000 or so English settlers in the Atlantic colonies. Was the loyalist legacy simply the "Anglicization" of the old French Empire?

The loyalist refugees had only about 30 years as the majority of the English population of British North America before the first of many waves of immigrants began to arrive in the territory that we today call Canada. In New Brunswick, the colony with the highest concentration of loyalists, the Irish soon became the dominant population, outnumbering the loyalists as the latter had once overwhelmed the original New England settlers in 1783.

Immigrants from Scotland and Great Britain continued to pour into the British colonies of North America by the thousands all through the 19th century. Common sense would dictate that whatever impact the loyalists may have made upon early Canadian society was lost in a society where the majority of its citizens had no immediate connection with the events of the American Revolution.

Nevertheless, scholars and loyalist descendants alike have continued to ponder the legacy of the loyalists. Surely, the thinking goes, even if they were just the first foundation of English Canada, the loyalist must have made some enduring imprint upon our country.

In 1969, this question became the subject of a thesis written by David V. J. Bell when he was completing his PhD program at Harvard University. "The Loyalist Tradition in Canada", the eighth chapter of the thesis, was reprinted in the Journal of Canadian Studies in May 1970. Dr. Bell is now the director of the York Centre for Applied Sustainability and is a professor of environmental studies at York University. But the ideas he put forward almost forty years ago are still worth considering.

Like any legacy, the loyalists' contribution to Canadian society, Bell postulated, was both positive and negative. With very few worldly goods, they fled north to find sanctuary in a wilderness where the British government provided for their basic needs. But what they had lost was not merely what could be put in a chest. According to Bell, although they held certain values, the loyalists had no symbols, heroes or identity as their patriot neighbours did. Although they shared a very similar worldview with their rebel contemporaries (except for the form of government that would best suit their needs), the loyalists left their homes wounded by accusations that they were un-American. Weren't they Americans to the very core? If not, what were they?

As citizens of the United States began to forge a national identity out of their wartime values, the loyalists were compelled to create a new identity for themselves. Unable to call themselves Americans, they would glory in being "British Canadians". Bell concluded, "The loyalist experience provided the one element of glory in English Canada's history. All other achievements were subordinated and adapted to the idea of loyalism, which has functioned as the founding and integrating myth of the new society."

While on the surface, this may not seem bad, it had a threefold impact that inhibited an authentic, unifying Canadian nationalism. Quebecois viewed a veneration of Britain as a reminder of the conquest, making it harder for them to feel comfortable in Confederation. Secondly, anything in Canada's on-going development that was perceived as "anti-British" was labelled as being "disloyal" – even if it might have been a very good idea. Finally, being pro-British (and dwelling on the events of 1776 and **1812**) created a "nationalism" that contained a very strong anti-American element. As Canadians we have a very hard time not comparing ourselves to our southern cousins.

Bell went on to illustrate the positive benefits of the loyalist tradition in contributing to some enduring differences in our political structure and culture which separate us from the United States. Fearful of tyranny, the American Founding Fathers put limitations on the exercise of power within their new republic, constraining them within a constitution. Because of the loyalists, Bell contended, Canadian political developments followed a British pattern. In time, we subordinated the executive and administration's power to that of the elected assembly in a structure known as "responsible government".

After the American Revolution, the citizenry felt it had a high degree of influence on its political system, but it did not trust what a government did. (One need only think of recent attempts by Republican Party members to limit the reach and

influence of their government.) Due to the loyalist influence, said Bell, Canadians see government in a more positive light. The loyalist refugees looked to the British government for supplies, land, and compensation. The government was a source of aid and advancement (the latter especially so if one were part of the loyalist elite). This difference persists into the 21st century. Many Canadians cite Medicare as one of the greatest advantages of citizenship – and yet this form of government aid has been continually resisted south of the border.

While we still have much to do to improve our relations with First Nations People, Bell credits the loyalist tradition with Canada's more positive view of its Natives. Joseph Brant, the loyalist Native leader, is seen as a great hero in Canadian history. His counter-parts in American history are portrayed as barbaric villains, standing in the way of western expansion.

Finally, Bell sees the loyalists contributing to Canada's inclination to be a "mosaic" rather than a "melting pot". Following the revolution, Americans expected newcomers to embrace the symbols, heroes, and values that had become part of their ideology. According to Bell, however, Canada has an "accommodative" culture of tolerance because of our loyalist founders.

Having created the ideal of the British Canadian who was loyal to the crown, the loyalists demanded comparatively little of immigrants. Despite the diversity of those who settled in Canada after the loyalists, all they had to do was pledge allegiance to the monarch. They did not have to abandon their own peculiar cultures; they could retain them and still be "loyalists" too.

This is a very brief overview of Dr. Bell's 1969 thesis, but it provides an interesting starting point for a discussion around the legacy of the loyalists. Where do you think Bell hit the nail on the head? Where has time proven his 45-year old thesis to be wrong? It's all part of the stimulating intellectual activity of contemplating the loyalist legacy.

Reprinted from "Loyalist Trails" - UELAC Newsletter 2014-19 May 11, 2014; permission received from Mr. Davidson

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Join the 2014 Bicentennial Celebration at Ft McHenry Wed Sep. 10th - Sun Sep 14th

The United States Daughters of 1812 have received an invitation from the General Society War of 1812 (the men) for their Triennial Meeting to be held Sep. 10th through Sep. 14th. A Banquet will be held on Thursday 11 Sep at Ft McHenry; reenactments are scheduled at Ft McHenry on Friday and Saturday and a public fireworks display is scheduled for Saturday Night. On Friday the 12th, there will be the dedications of new cannons and Flag Pole at Ft. McHenry. **U.S.D. 1812 purchased one of those cannons for the Fort.** On Sunday, Ft. McHenry will have a 9am Memorial at the exact hour 200 years to the minute of the end of the Bombardment. Cost $299.00 per person for meals and tours. Registration form is at the national website.

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And speaking of the "Men", it is not too late to submit your sons' and husbands' papers to be a charter member of the **Arkansas General Society War of 1812.** Several of our member's husbands/sons have been submitted and/or approved: Mitchell, Tatum, Speer, Hartnett and Krout (mine). The last I heard, the Arkansas Society may be chartered at the Ft. McHenry Bicentennial. **Very special for Arkansas**.

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Labels for Education

The Baseline-Meridian Chapter received a nice thank you letter from College of the Ozarks: "***Thank you for taking the time to send us your soup labels. As a result of your contributions we have been able to collect enough labels and money to order more playground equipment and classroom toys. The children enjoy playing with the items we have been able to purchase in the past... Kristy Orrell, Director, Child Development Center, College of the Ozarks."***

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Veterans Need Underwear

Kay Tatum has advised that the VA is in need of men's underwear (boxers and briefs). I am asking that all members who will be attending their chapter meetings in August bring a package to the meeting. I plan to be at both the Baseline-Meridian and the Simon Bradford meetings and will collect the items and deliver to Ft. Roots. Chapter Presidents: Please remind your membership when you send out the notice of the meeting. Thank you!

Sheila

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