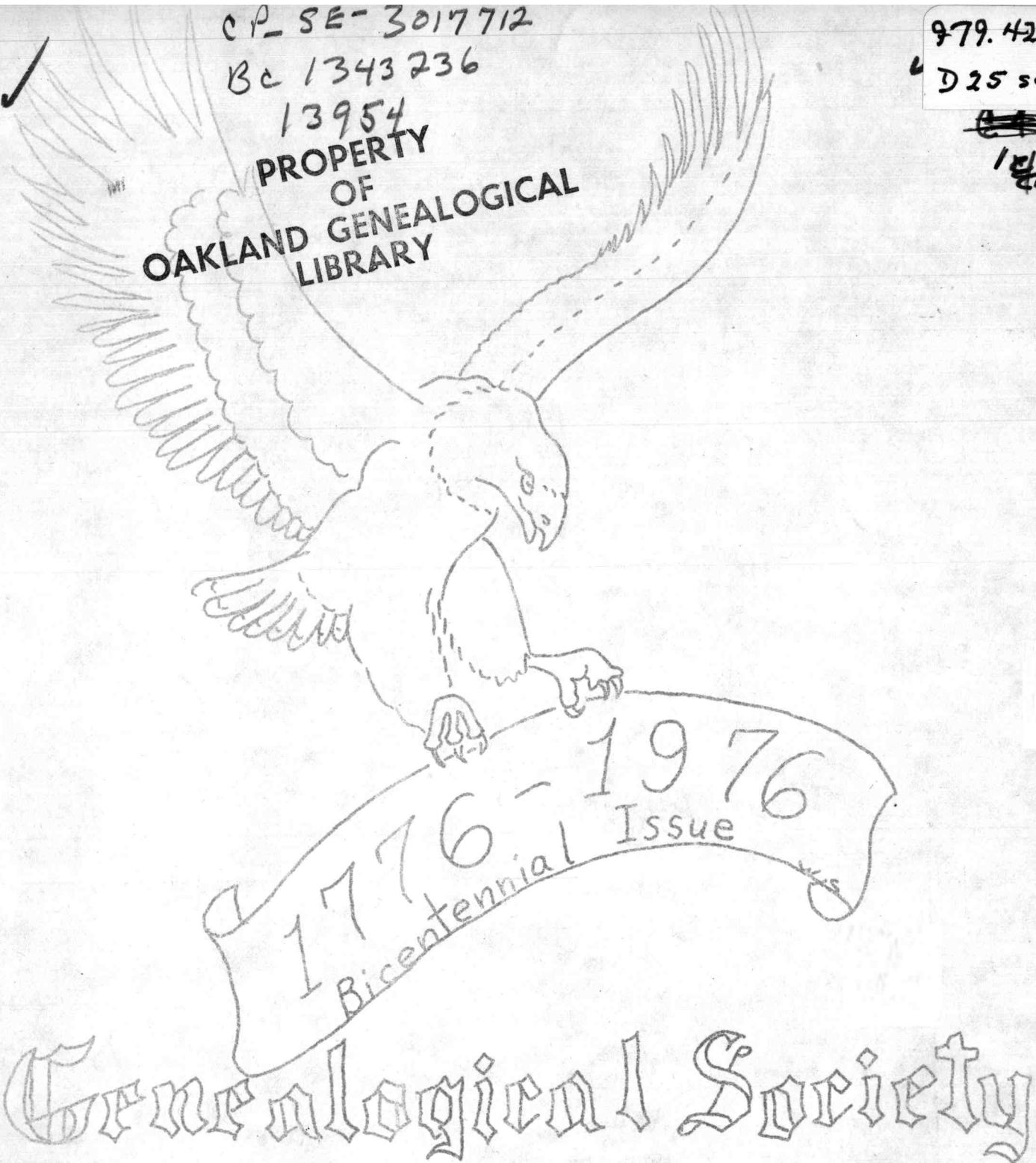


Fall
1976 ✓
Vol. 5
No. 1

CP-SE-3017712
BC 1343236
13954

979.421
D25 sc
~~134~~
134

PROPERTY
OF
OAKLAND GENEALOGICAL
LIBRARY



Genealogical Society
of
Siskiyou County

Vol 5

Fall 1976

No. 1

979.421
D255c

FALL 1976

Volume 5
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF SISKIYOU COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, INC.
Editor Mrs. Wilogene Simpson, P.O. Box 225, Yreka, Calif. 96097

Number 1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents	1
President's Message	2
Joachim Wyckoff by Edna Russell Kankas	3
John Parrott by Mrs. C. B. Ward and Mrs Albert Parrott	5
Abraham and John Westevelt by Marvin Leo Lander	6
Benjamin Bosworth by Marvin Leo Lander	7
Daniel Whitmore by Marvin Leo Lander	8
Captain James Moore by Josephine Parker Kinney	9
Private Ebenezer Barrows by Wilogene Alexander Simpson	10
Col. Abraham Bird by Wilogene Alexander Simpson	12
Extracts from Address by President Coolidge to the Graduat- ing Class, United States Naval Academy, June 3, 1925	17
Questions and Answers on the Defense Test and instructions for Unit Commanders by Major General Charles J Menoher, U.S. Army, June 16, 1925	18

Meetings are held the last Friday of every month at 8 pm in the Siskiyou County Public Library, 719 Fourth Street, Yreka, California. Annual Society membership dues are \$6.00. To join the First Families of the Pacific States auxiliary, add \$2.00.

Information is given as it was compiled, with spellings of names and places as they appeared in the original records. Some errors or omissions may be inevitable, and we request that these be brought to our attention for correction. This Society, the Editor, and all contributing compilers do not assume responsibility for errors in fact and judgement, except their own. Established errors will be corrected as soon as possible.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The Genealogical Society of Siskiyou County, California, has completed its fourth year, having seen many improvements in the society through the help of many of its members and officers. The Bicentennial year has been observed in a number of different ways, one being the publication of member's Revolutionary War ancestors and their history in the quarterly bulletins. Mr. Dwight Cushman, an honorary member, gave an interesting talk at our annual picnic on our Constitution and through Vada Letcher's efforts, a group of Scott Valley ladies presented a playlet, "The Time Machine." Vada also taught a beginner's class in genealogy during the summer with sixteen persons registering. This was a voluntary effort on her part and much appreciated by the group inasmuch as it is hoped that it may expand our membership.

The alternate workshop meetings have been a real help to all the members as there is book sharing as well as having the bulletins segregated by states for members to review.

The membership joins with me in thanking the 1976-76 Society officers. These are: President Alice Colburn, Vice President and Program Chairman, Jo Kinney, Secretary Glenda Doughman, Treasurer Ellen Walters, Publicity Chairman Vada Letcher, Editor Wilogene Simpson, and Librarian Bernita Tickner.

Ruby Lacy who has taught two classes plans to have another class if enough persons enroll for the fall term.

A reminder that dues for 1976-77 were due in July.

Jo Kinney
President 1976-77

My ancestor, JOACHIM WYCKOFF, a Revolutionary Soldier from New Jersey, by Edna Russell Kankas.

Joachim Wyckoff was the fourth generation born in the British Colonies, descending from Pieter Wyckoff and Grietje Van Ness, his GGG Grandparents. Pieter and Grietje Wyckoff were both born in Holland and married in Holland, then emigrated to the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam (now New York) in 1636-1637.

The name Wyckoff has various spellings, Wickoff, Wikoff, Wyncoop, Wecof, Wicoff, and Wickhof.

Then the migration started, next to the state of New Jersey where Joachim and his father were both born. Joachim was born in Somerset Co., New Jersey, in 1749. He married Hannah Yerkes about 1772 and they had a son Peter born in 1774 in Somerset Co., New Jersey.

After the war, the family moved to Brooke County, Virginia, now West Virginia. Joachim is buried at Pughtown, Hancock County, West Virginia. His grave has a DAR marker on it.

Peter married Elizabeth Jane Bruce, in West Virginia. After their marriage, they first went to Erie County, Pa., later moved to Wayne County, Ohio. They had a son named James who was born in 1798, either in W. Va. or Pa..

James married Rachel Cisel (Cisal) in Ohio about 1816. They had a daughter named Delila Ann, born 1824, Wayne County, Ohio. Later the family of James moved to Coshocton Co., Ohio.

Delila Ann married Adam Goode in Coshocton Co. on Oct. 3, 1839. Their first child Eliza (Elizabeth) Ann was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio on Sept. 6, 1840.

Adam and Delila moved next to Lawrence Co., Illinois, and then to Vanderburgh Co., Indiana, then to Jefferson Co., Iowa.

Eliza J. Goode married Winston B. Gould in 1865 in Iowa after he returned from the Civil War.

Eliza and Winston had a daughter, Anna J. Gould, born in 1866 near Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa.

Anna married William E. Burkett in 1883 in Gentry Co., Mo. William and Anna had a daughter named Mabel M. Burkett who was born in Oberlin, Kansas, in 1890. The next time I found them was in Phillips County, Kansas: Adam and Delila Goode, Eliza and Winston Gould, and William and Anna Burkett.

About this time or in 1891, they all decided to come to Salem, Oregon. A brother of Anna's came first, then the Burketts, and last Adam and Delila Goode.

Adam died about 1900, and his wife Delila died in 1918 in Salem, Oregon. Winston Gould died in Lebanon, Oregon in 1904, and his wife Eliza died at Divide, Oregon, 1909.

Mabel M. Burkett married Harvey H. Russell at Divide, Oregon in 1906, and later married W. T. Holt. Harvey was born near Jacksonville, Oregon in 1884 and died at Yreka, California in 1944.

Edna, a daughter, was born at Divide in May of 1910. She married Lee Crahan in 1930 at Springfield, Oregon. They had one daughter named Barbara Lee who was born at Eugene, Oregon in February, 1931.

Barbara Lee married LeRoy Manley in Yreka in 1949. After Barbara was married, Lee and Edna were divorced. She later married Harry Kankas.

Lee Crahan died in Yreka in 1965.

My grandchildren are: Linda Manley, LeRoy Manley, Jr., Deborah Manley, who married Michael Higgs, and Dwight Manley, all living in Yreka, California, and all born in Siskiyou County, California in Yreka.

Any of my relations may belong to the Daughters of the American Revolution on the Wyckoff and Goode lines, they may also belong to the Colonial Dames of the Seventeenth Century on the Wyckoff or Van Ness lines. I belong to both.

It has taken several generations from Holland and living in many states to get to Oregon and California, 14 generations.

Edna Russell Kankas

JOHN PARROTT'S Revolutionary War Service submitted by Mrs. C. B. Ward (Beatrice Parrott) and Mrs. Myrtle Parrott (Mrs. Albert Parrott).

John Parrott was born in New York City or England on Sept. 13, 1745 and died in Earnesttown, Ontario, Canada on Jan. 13, 1830. He married Miss Ruth Treadwell of Maine.

John Parrott enlisted as a private May 12, 1781, and was discharged Dec. 12, 1781, from the 4th Co. Capt. Dimon, 5th Regt. Conn. He re-enlisted in another formation of the 4th Regt. and drew pay from Jan. 8, 1781 to Dec. 31, 1783, and was a pensioner under the act of 1818 as published in Public Documents of 1st Session 16th Congress. This information was obtained from "Connecticut Men in the Revolution".

His wife's grandfather was in the same expedition. He was Samuel Treadwell. The company was formed in Fairfield Co., Connecticut.

John Parrott was a Sea Captain. He lived in New Hampshire after the close of the war until 1803. His brother, James, a Loyalist, had received large grants of land in Canada for his services for the English. He became quite wealthy and having no heirs nor children, induced his brother John to move to Canada to be near him. He was to give his brother John his wealth upon his death. Their sisters were unhappy over the will and went to court, breaking the will. John then became poor and "earned his bread by the sweat of his brow".

The service for John Parrott was established for DAR in 1902 by his descendant Miss Emma Jane Reaney of Senneca Falls, New York. Her national number was #41036.

John remained in Canada having sons John, James, and Roderick. Charles Booth Parrott late of Etna, California, descended from Roderick. He left Kingston, Canada, at 18 years and finally arrived in Scott Valley. He had learned the milling trade from his father who operated a flour and grist mill in connection with his farm. Charles followed milling, farming and lumbering until his death 6/18/1927. After residing in Scott Valley for a time he decided to become a United States citizen and was naturalized in Yreka Court, July 21, 1884. He married Miss Mary Rose Meamber in Dec. of 1885. One child was born, a son, Albert Francis. Albert married Miss Myrtle Hathaway Dec. 30, 1918. Five children were born to them: Beatrice Susan Ward, Mildred Maud Thomas, Frances Adelia Sheppard, Albert Ellis and Ann Elizabeth Waterman. Albert Parrott passed away on October 10, 1970 and rests in the Masonic Section of the Evergreen Cemetery, Yreka, California.

Mrs. C. B. Ward (Beatrice Parrott) and
Mrs. Myrtle Parrott (Mrs. Albert Parrott)

Revolutionary War Ancestors of Marvin Leo Lander, Red Bluff, Ca.

1. ABRAHAM WESTERVELT, son of Jurien Westervelt and Cornelia A. Van Vorhies, was born Sept. 11, 1720 in New York. He married on May 4, 1744 at Hackensack, Hendrickje, daughter of Joost and Trintje (Martese) Van Buskirk. Abraham's patriotic service was in New York. (D.A.R. Patriot Index, page 731.) He died July 28, 1796.

2. Jan-John Westervelt, born July 3, 1761 at Schraalanburgh, New Jersey, was the son of Abraham and Hendrickje Westervelt. He married about 1783 Hannah Van Kleeck of Poughkeepsie, New York. He served as a private from New York. (D.A.R. Patriot Index, page 731. He died Feb. 20, 1843 in Bergen County, New Jersey.

3. Effa, daughter of John and Hannah Westervelt, was born May 1, 1784 at Poughkeepsie, New York. She married for the second time at Bloomindale, New York Pierre Phillips, a native of Chichery, Yonn, France. She died Feb. 26, 1850 in Lake County, Indiana. She and her husband are buried in Dutton-Phillips Cemetery. Her grave has a D.A.R. marker on it, indicating that she is a daughter of a Revolutionary War soldier. They had 11 children.

4. James Westervelt Phillips was born Feb. 17, 1819 in New York. He was the son of Pierre and Effa Phillips. He married in 1841 Harriet Olive Lyne, and died in Aug. of 1884 at Albion, Nebraska.

5. Effa Jane Phillips was born July 12, 1851 at Merrellville, Indiana, the daughter of James and Harriet Phillips. She was married June 18, 1866 at Crown Point, Indiana to Albert Louis Landore, son of Michael and Sarah Ann Kennedy Landore. Effa died June 24, 1919 at Hopmere, Oregon. She had 10 children.

6. George Bertram Lander, son of Albert and Effa Lander, was born Aug. 16, 1871, in Ross Lake County, Indiana. He married Sept. 22, 1894 in Gervaus, Oregon, Katherine Lillias Isham, daughter pf William Uriah Isham and Mary Amanda Fowler. He died July 9, 1947 at Red Bluff, California, father of 9 children.

7. Bud Franklin Lander son of George and Katherine, was born Jan. 7, 1912 near Salem, Oregon, married Oct. 19, 1936, Vera Rosy Hemenway. They had 5 sons and live in Red Bluff.

8. Marvin Leo Lander, son of Bud and Vera Lander, was born Sept. 25, 1939 at Red Bluff, California.

Revolutionary War Ancestor of Marvin Leo Lander

1. Benjamin Bosworth the fifth was born September, 1753 in Point Shirley or Lancaster near Boston, Mass., the son of Benjamin the fourth. He served as a private in Captain Job Cushing's Regiment in Captain John White's Company. He marched to Donnington, Vermont on an alarm of July 1777. He later enlisted at Lancaster, Mass. in 1778 in Captain Samuel King's Company, Col. Thomas Marshall Regiment. He served as a private for 9 months from the time of their arrival at Fishkill, New York, June 7, 1778 until discharged at West Point, Mar. 7, 1779. From a descriptive list of men mustered on May, 1778, his residence was Lancaster, age 25, height 5 feet 5 inches, complexion fair, hair and eyes dark. See Mass. Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution, pages 297 and 369. Benjamin lived in Bradford County, Pennsylvania later. His wife was Mary _____. At least two of his children were Susannah and Benjamin, Jr. Benjamin, Sr., died Dec. 27, 1847 in his 94th year at Burlington, Penn., and is buried at Cole's Cemetery. The census of pensioners of 1840 shows him age 85 living in Burlington with his daughter and son-in-law John Haithorn, a hatter by occupation.

2. Benjamin, Jr., born about 1785, probably in Delaware. His wife is unknown, it may have been _____ Joy as a son was named Eben Joy Bosworth. He lived at Towanda. They had 5 children.

3. His daughter, Susan Bosworth, was born Aug. 6, 1808, in Pennsylvania. She married about 1822 Mr. _____ Lyne, and married for the second time to James Wilcox about 1827. She died Aug. 26, 1880, in Hammond, Indiana.

4. Harriet O. Lyne, Susan's daughter was born Feb. 27, 1823 in Pennsylvania. In 1841, she married James W. Phillips in Lake County, Indiana. Harriet died on June 14, 1899 at Scio, Oregon.

5. Effa Jane Phillips, 1851-1919.

6. George D. Lander, 1871-1947

7. Bud F. Lander, 1912.

8. Marvin Leo Lander, 1939.

Revolutionary War Ancestor of Marvin Leo Lander

1. Daniel Whitmore, the son of John and Mary Burnell Whitmore, was born Oct. 6, 1758 in Baldwin, Maine. On April 16, 1782 he married Anna T., daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Hill. In the 1840 census of Pensioners, Daniel Whitmore was listed as aged 81, residence Unity, Waldo County, Maine, and as living with Jesse Whitmore. His service was as a private with the Massachusetts Line. An index of Revolutionary War Pensioners living in Maine showed Daniel was then 75 years old and living in Waldo County. He had lived at Gorham, then Unity. He had 10 children. He died in 1846. A biography of Walworth County, Wisconsin in 1892 for his grandson indicates that Daniel at age 16 took part in the Battle of Bunker Hill. The grandson was named Joseph Whitmore.
2. Daniel's son Joseph Alva Whitmore was born at Gorham, Me. on March 12, 1787. He married Hannah Call of Dresdin. They were pioneers of Spring Prairie, Walworth County, Wisconsin, and he died thereon Dec. 25, 1865. They had 12 children.
3. Abigail A. Whitmore was born Nov. 7, 1814 in Maine. In January 22, 1834, at LaPorte County, Indiana, she married Dr. Ansel Asa Hemenway (1806-1895) the son of Asa and Susanna Clark Hemenway. Abigail christened the town of Spring Prairie, Wisconsin. She died on June 14, 1902 at Eugene, Oregon and is buried in Oakhill Cemetery. They had 7 children.
4. Dr. Stacy M. Hemenway was born Jan. 13, 1836 at Pleasant, Indiana and died Feb. 19, 1914. He served in the Civil War from Illinois and later also as full Regimental Surgeon for the 41st, U. S. Colored Troops. He later served as the physician for the Yainix Indians in Klamath Falls, Oregon. His second wife was Charlotte T., daughter of Oliver H. Stanley and Nancy Ann Hatfield, pioneers of Siskiyou County, California in 1853. They had three sons.
5. Claudius Galen Hemenway was born March 18, 1889 at Olene, Klamath County, Oregon. He married Alice Stowe who was the daughter of Elias Me de and Alice Celina Snyder Stowe. They had six children. He died March 5, 1932.
6. Vera Rosy Hemenway was born Feb. 14, 1918 at Redding, California. She married Bud F. Lander in 1936 at Red Bluff. They have five sons.
7. Marvin Leo Lander was born at Red Bluff in 1939.

CAPTAIN JAMES MOORE by Josephine Parker Kinney

My ancestor, James Moore, progenitor of The House of Moore, migrated from Ireland to Chester County, Pa. in 1726. He married Jane Walker in April of 1734. He had ten children of whom Captain James Moore was the 6th, born in Chester County. Captain James Moore married Martha Poage and settled in Abb's Valley, Virginia, where he farmed and raised horses. He served as a private soldier under Gen. Andrew Lewis at the battle of Point Pleasant on Oct. 10, 1774, and on April 3, 1778, was commissioned a Captain of Militia on the waters of Bluestone. On March 15, 1781, he and his company of riflemen did valiant service at the battle of Guilford Court House under Gen. Nathaniel Green, William Campbell, Colonel.

In July, 1786, a party of forty-seven Indians of the Shawnee tribe came into Abb's Valley. On the morning of the attack, Captain Moore, who had previously distinguished himself at Alamance, was at a lick bog a short distance from his house salting his horses when two men who were at work in the field saw the Indians coming down the hill toward Captain Moore. He was shot through the body and died immediately. Two of his children who were returning home from the spring were killed about the same time. The hired men fled to spread the alarm and the Indians then sacked the house and took his wife, a hired girl and four other children captive. With the exception of the hired girl and Mary Moore, they were all killed by the Indians. The oldest son, James, had previously been kidnapped by the same group of Indians at about 1:00 P. M. on September 7, 1784. He remained in captivity until Oct. 1789 and returned to his home in Tazewell County three years after the murder and captivity of his father and family.

James Moore was married three times and had twelve children. John Shannon Moore, my Great-Great-Grandfather was the tenth. His daughter, my Great Grandmother Margaret Moore first married James P. Ackerly who was enlisted in the Confederate Army on March 15, 1862, but died of yellow fever in May of the same year. They had one daughter, my Grandmother Ella who came to California with her mother and step-father, James Lewis Paxton in 1869 settling in Fort Jones. Ella married Isaac Lee Baker the day after they purchased a hotel in Etna on April 1, 1878. My mother, Maude Baker Parker was the third of five children born to this union.

Submitted by Josephine Parker Kinney

General index card number 3314 identifies Ebenezer Barrows as a private from Van Ness' New York Regiment in the Revolutionary War. The National Archives at Washington, D.C. give the following information: Van Ness' Regiment, New York. Ebenezer Barros appears with the rank of Private on a Billiting Roll of the Ninth Regiment of Albany Militia ordered to Hunt for & apprehend Tories in Kenderhook and Kings Districts from 5th d. of October & onward as Below, (Revolutionary War) from 5th day of October, Roll dated Albany, Nov. 3, 1776. Number days billitid, 4. Billiting Per Week, 0.4.8. Amount of Billiting, 0.2.8. And also: Ebenezer Barrows Appears with the rank of Private on a Return of a Detachment of the Ninth Regiment of the Albany Militia ordered to Hunt for and apprehend Tories in Kenderhook & Kings Districts in the County of Albany, Revolutionary War, from the 5th of October to the 16th day of said month, 1776, inclusive. Return dated Albany, Nov. 5th, 1776. Time of Entering Service, Oct. 8, 1776. Time of leaving service, Oct. 16, 1776. Number of days in the service, 9. Wages Pr. Day, 1 slash nine and 1 slash three. Amount of wages, 0.16.0. This information was from a copy (made in the R. and P. Office, War Department, in October, 1896) of an original record borrowed from the State of New York, R. and P. 454,712.

Ebenezer Barrows' father was James Barrows (Plympton, Massachusetts Vital Records to 1850, and State Library of Columbus, Ohio.) James married Tabithe Richards on November 3, 1726 at Plympton, Mass. James and Tabithe had 7 children, all born at Plympton, Mass. Lydia was born in 1731, Kezia in 1732, Elezer in 1734, James in 1734, Elezer on Feb. 12, 1734 and James on Dec. 17, 1734.) Ebenezer, the subject of this sketch, was born on Nov. 4, 1736, Andrew in 1748, and George in 1750.

Ebenezer Barrows married (1) Polly Hewitt and (2) Elise Hoose. His children were William, George (my line) Henry, James, Salome, Polly Mary, Ebenezer, junior, and Susie. His sons, George William and Henry came to Ohio in 1797, settling in or around Gallipolis, Washington County. They returned about a year later and brought out the rest of the family. Ebenezer is listed in the 1790 U. S. Census from New York, Hillsdale Town, Columbia County. He was a soldier in the French and Indian War as well as the Revolution. (Walkers History of Athens County, Ohio.) To quote from this book page 445: The Barrows brothers, William, George and Henry, came to what is now Canaan township in 1797, and settled near where N. O. Warren now resides. During the next year they brought out their father, Ebenezer Barrows, and the rest of the family from the east. The old man had been a soldier in the French and Revolutionary Wars. His descendants are widely scattered through Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Iowa. One of his daughters, Mrs. Ebenezer Culver, is living in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, aged ninety years. Two of his grandsons, Voltaire and Massena, own the old Barrows' mill on Federal Creek. Perry Barrows has a farm near the mill tract. These are the sons of Henry Barrows. Several of the children of George Barrows survive. Parker, now seventy years old, is a respectable farmer of Canaan township. Orange and George, also farmers, live in Rome township, the latter on the old farm. Between seventy-five and eighty of the descendants of Ebenezer Barrows, are known to have served in the Union Army during the

late rebellion. (This book was published in 1869.)

Ebenezer Barrows' son George was born in New York in 1772. George Barrows married Eunice Culver who was born in 1775. Their children, not in the order of birth, are as follows: Orange, Hannah B., Susannah, Parker, George, Jr., Albert Gallatin, Parmelia, Charlotte and Elvira.

Following my line is Albert Gallatin Barrows, born in 1809. On Nov. 23, 1833, he married Clarissa Allen, thus tying in with the family of Revolutionary War soldier, Col. Abraham Bird of Shenandoah County, Virginia, for which, see next sketch.

Albert and Clarissa had eight children, Horace Curtis, 1835, Mary Eunice, (my line, she is named for both grandmothers) 1837, Lucy Amanda, 1839, Francis Quivera, 1841, George Augustus, 1846, James Edward, 1849, Morton Harley, 1853, and Rose Alice, 1858.

Of interest may be a letter written by Rose Alice Barrows (who married Will Windon) She is the daughter of Albert Gallatin Barrows and sister of my Great-great Grandmother, Mary Eunice Barrows Place. The letter is dated August 26, 1937.

"William Barrows, your father's great-grandfather's family, were the first ones to come from the state of New York to make their home in the wilds of Ohio. They were overtaken by winter in the mountains of Pennsylvania and had to remain there until spring, and Jacob was born there. In the spring they built canoes and started down the Ohio River and someplace along the journey the canoe that William's wife was in upset and the basket" (Aunt Rose Place tells the story--the tub, or keeler) "upset that had Jacob's clothes in went floating off down the river. What do you suppose the poor baby wore then until they could get another supply. No towns along the river where they could stop to buy anything. They got as far as the mouth of Big Hocking and went up that stream and settled there. I don't know where William's family had their home, but my grandfather, George Barrows, owned a farm about 21 miles below Athens, but there wasn't any Athens there then. Some relatives that was a good deal older than I said they took the first corn they raised to Charleston, West Virginia to get it ground and that my grandfather walked from where he lived to Kentucky to get a few head of cattle for his farm. He crossed the river at Pomeroy when there was but one house there and that was where the man lived that set him across. I think Henry Barrows' family settled about the mouth of Federal Creek, but I never knew much about that branch of the family. I expect your mother would know where my grandfather's home was, for it is the farm that Hamy Montgomery owns and is up above Frost quite a little piece on the other side of the river."

Albert and Clarissa's daughter Mary Eunice Barrows married Lewis D. Place Dec. 14, 1857 in Gallia County, Ohio. Their first child was my grandmother, Ida Louise Place. Mary Eunice died at the birth of her second child, a son, Charles Place, my dad's "Uncle Charlie Place." Family history says this happened when she was in a buckboard, retreating down the Little Kanawha during the Civil War. The rest of this line down to me has already been given on page 35 of the Spring 1976 issue of The Genealogical Society of Siskiyou County's bulletin.

Abraham Bird, grandfather of Col Abraham Bird is first found in Calvert and Anne Arundel Counties, Maryland. The family was from England. From the Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland, pages 197-198 is the will of the first Abraham Bird of Calvert County: In the Name of God Amen Jan.y Eleventh Anno 1690 I Abraham Bird of Calvert County Cooper being Sick and Weeke of Body but of Good Mind and Memory Praise be to God and Makeing Voyd all wills by me formerly made both in wrighting and by Word of mouth do make Ordaine Appoint and declare this to be my last Will and Testament in Manner and forme following Viz I Commend my Soule unto ye Hand of the Almighty God who first gave it me hoping through ye M death and passion of my Saviour Jesus Christ to receive full pardon of my Sins and My body to ye Earth from whence it Came to be devoutly buried by my friend Henry _____ and as for all such Temporal Estate as it hath pleased God to lend me with all I give bequeath as following Viz I Give and bequeath to my Sonn Abraham a Sett of Coopers tools and a Mare called Blaze. I desire my friends Jno _____ and James Hood to be a guide to all my children & to See my Debts paid and Share ye _____ of my Estate to my fower children that they may have Equall Share. To my Friend Thomas Harvey I give him a trundle beddstead of those my _____ Will & Testament in witness whereof I have sett my hand and Seal the day And Yeare Above said. Abraham Bird.

Andrew Bird is the son of Abraham Bird of Calvert County, Maryland. He patented land on Smith Creek, now in Rockingham County, Virginia, in 1749, and died in 1750. He married Magdalene Jones and there is a record of three children: Mounce Bird, Sr. of Smith's Creek, Capt. Andrew Bird, Jr., and Col. Abraham Bird. An inventory of the personal estate of Andrew Bird, Snr. is as follows: his purse and waring apparel, 2 feather beds chaffket and beding, pewter, wooden ware, 10 yards of saloon and half of Tammy, 11 yards of Curtin linen, woolen yarn, 2 pair of potracks grubin hoos and weedinghoes, haims rings hooks and swingletree Irons, a box iron heaters old Iron and fire tongues, a new ax mantrings ring wedges and a cross cut saw, tand Leather and a rawhide, sbells ajoynter and nails, a saddle and bridle, 3 Iron pots frying pan Pothooks and a chest, a barrel a Cagg 4 Caggs and a pair of sheep shears, Carpenter tools and a grind stone, 2 pair of Plough irons and Ploughs, 2 pair of horse chains and Iron Setters, a Cuting knife box and Pitch fork, a waggon, sheep, horn Cattle, horses mares and Colts, swine, a negro-man, Bills of bonds, and a bay mare. The above inventory was appraised by us the subscribers the 20th day of April, 1751. William White, William W. Carrol, John Ruddle Andrew Bird's name appears on the Militia Rolls for this area as Lt. in 1742.

Colonel Abraham Bird was born about 1735 in Virginia, the son of Andrew and Magdalene Bird. He died in Fayette County, Kentucky. He lived on Smith's Creek in then Augusta County.

until about 1773 when he bought 550 acres on North River and Jumping Run in Shenandoah County, a part of which is now the "Red Banks" estate. Shenandoah County was formerly Dunmore County. After he moved to Shenandoah County he was elected to the House of Burgesses in the place of Joseph Watson, deceased. He attended the sessions of 1774, 1775 and 1776, and for several terms represented Dunmore and Shenandoah in the House of Delegates. He took part in eleven sessions between 1776 and 1796. He served at the historic convention at Woodstock, Virginia, on the Committee of Public Safety over which Muhlenburg presided. Bishop Meade's book Old Churches and Families of Virginia says, "There were not three on the list of the members of the Convention of Virginia who were not Vestrymen of the Episcopal Church. Abraham Bird was a Vestryman of this Church."

The National Archives had no record of Abraham Bird, the records are still in the State of Virginia. On April 3, 1759, he qualified as Ensign of Militia, on Nov. 18, 1763 he qualified as Captain of Militia and in 1778 he qualified as Colonel of Revolutionary Militia. He was Justice for many years; Sheriff; County Lieutenant and Colonel of the Militia during the Revolution.

Col. Abraham Bird's wife's name was Rachel, last name thought to be Zeigler, but no proof of this has been found. Their children were Mark Bird, Captain Abraham Bird, Captain George Bird, Magdalene Bird (my line), Captain Andrew Bird, Elizabeth, Mary, Catharine, and Margaret Bird.

Abraham bird's will reads as follows: In the name of God amen I Abraham Bird being ould and Knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die do make this my last will and Testament, First of all it is my will and I so order that all my just debts be paid and satisfied and as for such worldly Estate as it hath pleased God to bless me with, I dispose of the same in the following manner and form; To wit. I give and bequeath to my well beloved wife Rachel one full third part of the land; and plantation; whereon I now live; together with all my household, and kitchen furniture, during her natural life, Excepting one bed and bed furniture, which she shall give to my son Mark, I also give to my wife Rachel my mulatto woman Sall and her two children Hannah and Nathan during her life, in the room of her Negrowoman Beck, which we sold to John Grant to pay John Yummy for Hannah. I also give my wife Rachel the mare called fly and her two colts; three cows and their calves, six sheep, six hogs, such as she may choose to take. I also give to my beloved wife Rachel three hundred Dollars in cash and next I give and bequeath to my son Abraham all the land and plantation whereon I now live together with all my farming utensils, to him and his heirs and assigns forever. I also give to my son Abram my mulatto boy Isaac, and I also give to my son Mark, four hundred acres of land to be taken out of that tract of nineteen hundred and fifty four acres lying on the North Fork of Kentucky River, also my mulatto Boy Ross to him and his heirs and assigns and next

I give to my five daughters namely Magdelane, Elizabeth, Mary, Catherine and Margaret each the sum of two hundred pounds to be made out of the remaining part of my land and other property which shall be sold to the best advantage, for that purpose and if that shall not be sufficient to the sum of each, the same shall be divided equally between them but if the land and property shall sell for more than will make the two hundred pounds to each of my daughters then the overplus shall be equally divided between all my sons and daughters and I do hereby appoint my son Abraham Bird and William J. Russell to be the executors of this my last will and testament and I also order that the court before whom this my will shall be administered shall not demand security of them for the same, and I do hereby acknowledge this to be my last will and Testament unto which I have set my hand and seal this eleventh day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eight. Abraham Bird, Seal. On presence of Joseph Jay, William M _____, David Coffman.

March 21st, 1820. Agreeable to an order of the Fayette County Court we the undersigned proceed to appraise the personal property and Slaves of Abraham Bird, Senior, deceased, as following: One Negro man named Billy, \$500.00; one Negro woman named Sally \$350.00, one Negro girl named Hannah \$350, one Negro boy named Nathan \$350, one Negro girl named Dinah \$300, one Negro girl named Lucinda \$250, one Negro boy named John \$250, one Negro girl named Ann \$150, one Negro child named Betsey \$50, one Negro man named Guy \$450, one brown horse \$15, one brown mare \$10, one brown mare \$45, one brown mare \$90, one sorrel mare \$15, one bay colt \$20, one sorrel colt \$20, one red cow and calf \$10, one brindle cow and calf \$10, one brindle cow \$8, one brindle cow \$6, one red and white cow and calf \$8, one red and white heifer \$6, Three yearling calves \$10, four sows and pigs \$10, six hogs \$9, five shoats \$5, six sheep \$6, fifteen shoats \$7, one lott of oats \$15, one cutting box \$1, one field of small grain \$35, one still and four tubs \$64, one waggon \$65, one plow and doubletrees \$5, one plow and doubletrees \$4, set of pipe augers \$5, one cross cut saw \$3, one sythe \$.62, six stands of bees \$6, three axes \$3, one lott of old irons \$1, one bell \$.75, one sythe and cradle \$2.50, one old sythe \$.50, chain \$2.50, one saddle \$2, one pair of gears \$10, four sickles and drawing knife \$1.50, one loom and apparatus \$7, three old wheels \$1, one large wheel and reel \$1.50, two meal vessels \$1, five trays and two wood bowls \$1, a lott of cooper ware \$2, one table \$.75, old crocks \$.12, lott of castings \$10, one frying pan \$1, two pot racks and shovel \$2, three baskets and half bushel \$1, one clock and case \$60, one bureau \$5, one sugar desk \$2.50, one safe \$1.50, one cupboard \$6.50, one chest and old sugar desk \$4, one bed and furniture \$20, lott of old leather \$.50, two pan and a crock \$.50, one saddle and bridle \$4, two bags \$.50, one bed and furniture \$60, two hackles \$5, one spice mortar \$.50, one lott of books \$2, one table \$4, four chairs \$2, one pair of andirons \$.75, one pair

of spoon moulds \$.75, one pair of steelyards \$75, two jars and preserve pots \$.50, one lanthorn \$.50, one small looking glass \$.25, one lott of table ware \$16, one pewter dish and six plates \$3, old pewter and tin ware \$6, one candle stand and knif box \$.50, one shovel \$1, one old wheat fan \$1.50, seven old hives \$.50, Cash notes due the estate : one note on A. Holeman \$25, one note on Reuben Moore for \$18 due March 4th, 1821, one note on Abraham Bird, junior \$11.20, one note on Abraham Bird, junior \$54. Signed by William Manuel, John Devore and John W. Moore.

The following people bought these inventoried items: Thomas J. Payne, Isaac Webb, Abraham Bird, John Devore, Aaron Fry, William Scott, Jesse P. Devore, James Turnbull, John Manuel, William Hardesty, John Breckenridge, William Pierce, Thomas Goodnight, Henry Bridges, Daniel Layton, Benjamin Hooker, Joseph Inskeep, Asa Belt, C. Calvert, M. B. Coons, and Peter Troutman.

Magdalene Bird, Abraham Bird's daughter was born in Virginia in 1767, and died in Little Hocking, Ohio on April 12, 1831. She and her last husband, Reuben Allen, are buried side by side in the church cemetery, her tombstone still standing and legible in 1976, while Reuben's has been broken and is not all legible. Magdalene and her husband Reuben Allen moved from Shenandoah County, Virginia to Belpre, Ohio, in 1807. He died there in 1829. He had the first ferry rights across the Little Hockhocking River. She married first a man named Kingrey and had two children, Mary and Abram. She married secondly Moses Skeen and had Clarissa and Reuben. Magdalene and Reuben's children were as follows: Andrew, Davis (who married Parmelia Barrows, grandfather Albert Gallatin Barrow's sister and who after death of Magdalene and Reuben Allen, his father and mother, lived on Allen place), John, Jackson and Mary.

Included is Magdalene's will to show the importance of such a document in proving four generations. She died in 1831 in Belpre, Washington County. "I, Magdalene Allen Now in the presence of the All Mighty God and these witnesses Do make this my last will and Testamen t as follows: To my son Jackson Allen I give one dollar. To my son John Allen I give one dollar. To my son Andrew Allen I give one Spoted cow and a two year old heifer one woden clock one Bed and one Double Coverlid. To Polly Allard wife of Reuben Allard I give fifteen Dollars. To Davis Allen I give my Bed and Beding the mare, the white cow one Note given by Jackson Allen to Abraham Bird which is my property. To Betsy Bartlett Now wife of William Bartlett I give fifteen Dollars and one Brass kittle one Bonet and one silk dress. To Louisa Blessing I give all my part of my stepmother's thirds upon condition she collects it at her own expense. To my Granddaughter Claris, and first child and daughter of Polly Allard I give to her my Beaurough One Hundred Dollars in money coming to me from my father's estate one good Bed and Beding six silver teaspoons 6 sheep one black and white cow the Ballance of my effects I wish equally divided between my son Davis Allen and my aforesaid grandaughter Clarisa. The thirty Dollars disposed of to Polly Allard and Betsey Bartlett in this will is to

Be paid by Abraham Kingary for money I lent him Also to Clarisa My Grandaughter I give an old set of Winsor Chairs

In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and caused my seal to be afixed this fourteenth of March, 1831." The appraisal of Magdalene Allen's estate dated Aug. 6, 1831 lists many interesting items: The Brass Kettle, old, mentioned in her husband's list is mentioned again, now worth only \$8. One set of Windsor chairs \$4, Clarisa's bureau is valued at \$6, 6 kitchen chairs very old \$1, 4 blue teacups and saucers 20 cents, 2 pewter dishes \$1.80, one old table fall leaf round corners, 50 cents. (What I wouldn't give for these today!) I have been in touch with the descendant who still has the pair of old Steelyards 35 cents (a weighing device.) This will of Magdalene's was invaluable to me as she covers four generations of my direct line and confirms my family record as given to my father by a distant relative.

Vol. 1, page 167 of the Marriage Records of Washington County, Ohio, lists the marriage of Reuben Allard and Polly (Mary) Allen of Belpre on Dec. 13, 1818, by Stephen Guthrie, J. P.

I sent several times to the Recorder's Office in Washington County, Ohio, for some evidence of Albert Gallatin Barrow's and Clarissa Allen's marriage record without success. Imagine my pleasure to be told by a distant new-found cousin that it was in a book in the State Library of Ohio.. They very obligingly sent a copy of the page that listed "Barrows, Albert G. married to Clarissa Allen on Nov. 23, 1833, from Marriage Records of Washington County, Ohio, Vol. 1, 1789-1841."

For the rest of the descent from this line, please see the previous sketch of Ebenezer Barrows.

EXTRACTS FROM ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT COOLIDGE TO THE GRADUATING CLASS, UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, JUNE 3, 1925

"You will be a constant testimony throughout your lives that America believes in military preparation for national defense, for the protection of the rights, the security and peace of her citizens.

"Under our institutions each individual is born to sovereignty. Whatever he may adopt as a means of livelihood, his real business is serving his country.

"The great body of the American people will, I hope, always be devoted to civilian life. Their main purpose has been and will be the maintenance of an honorable peace. It may not have occurred to some of you, but I feel warranted in asserting it to be true, that your success lies in giving a very large support to the civilian life of the nation and to the promotion of the public peace.

"In all progress and advance it has never been possible to maintain the first essential of security without a background of military force.

"It is my firm conviction that the duty of national defense, like the general duty of citizenship, should be broadly extended and borne by all of our people.

"The true spirit of American institutions requires that each citizen should be potentially a soldier.

"It is exactly because we wish to keep our standing forces small that the average citizen must give some attention to military affairs.

"Though ultimately I believe peace will prevail, I have too much knowledge of the history of mankind and too much experience with the traits of human nature to date to assert that we shall never again be engaged in war.

"It is known of all the world that we have no present or traditional enmities, that we covet no territory, harbor no imperialistic designs, and are not arming ourselves with the expectation of attacking or being attacked. The power of our arms is not only consistent with, but ought to be regarded as an additional guaranty of the peace of the world."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE DEFENSE TEST AND INSPECTIONS FOR UNIT COMMANDERS Prepared under the direction of Major General Charles J Menoher, U. S. Army, commanding Ninth Corps area

Foreword: These "Questions and Answers" are designed to explain exactly what the Defense Test is and what it aims to accomplish. Opposition to the "Test" based for the greater part on misunderstanding and a misconception of its fundamental purpose has arisen, due to lack of information. It is hoped that "Questions and Answers" will assist our citizens, both civilian and military, to a better understanding of the entire subject. In order that every citizen who reads this booklet may be thoroughly informed, I am including my orders to military commanders. (signed) Charles J. Menoher, Major General, U. S. Army, Commanding the Ninth Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, June 16, 1925.

Q. What is the Defense Test?

A. An explanation and try-out of plans prepared for our national defense with added patriotic ceremonies.

Q. What is its purpose?

A. Its primary purpose is to enable our people to see for themselves and to understand the initial steps necessary to muster our man-power for national defense.

Q. What are some of these initial processes?

A. The filling to full strength of the various units of the Army of the United States and the steps necessary to provide for their supply, shelter, payment, training, medical care and attention, etc.

Q. Why is it necessary to hold a "Defense Test?"

A. Because in all past emergencies, from the time of our Colonial Wars, up to the beginning of the World War, we have had no plans for the systematic development of the necessary forces, and no adequate plans for maintaining troops through an emergency. We have heretofore been forced to rely upon hastily created bodies and there have resulted delay, confusion, duplication of effort, extravagance and unnecessary loss of life. Every generation has paid and the present and the future generations must still continue to pay the price of this past lack of foresight and preparation. The present system contemplates that as much of this preparation as possible be made during times of peace and not at a time when our national security may be at stake.

Q. Of what will the Defense Test consist?

A. Of "patriotic demonstrations," a "Test of mobilization plans", and "muster" of all the military forces of the Army of the United States.

Q. Where will it be held?

A. In every city, town and other community in the United States.

Q. How is it to be conducted?

A. By state and local civilian muster committees acting in conjunction with local military commanders.

Q. What are these state and local muster committees to represent?

A. It is intended that these committees shall represent the state and local agencies which, in an emergency declared by Congress, would be used in procurement of man power under either a voluntary or selective system.

Q. How will they function in connection with the "Defense Test"?

A. By inviting men of military age to enroll for the "Defense Test" in some local unit of the Army of the United States or, if there is no local unit in their community, then to enroll with the local muster committee who will report those enrolled to the state master committee or the nearest unit commander.

Q. Are there any obligations to enrollment?

A. Absolutely none. A man who enrolls is simply representing, for the day of the test only, or a part of the day, the man who would enroll, enlist or be selected for service in case of a national emergency. By such enrollment he is assuming no additional obligation whatever, to enroll or enlist in any future emergency. It is hoped there will never be such an emergency and that when a crisis comes, if ever, it will not be within the life-time of those who enroll for the "Defense Test" on July 4, 1925.

Q. Is the "Defence Test" a "Mobilization"?

A. No. We cannot mobilize in this country unless Congress declares a National emergency.

Q. Is the Defense Test a "hostile gesture" or a "rattling of the saber", or is it liable to be "misunderstood by foreign nations" and considered in the nature of a "threat"?

A. No. None of these. No nation could possibly misunderstand the Defense Test or be concerned in any way unless it were regarding our wealth with covetous eyes. Foreign governments are thoroughly informed that our laws and our national policy contemplate the use of our forces only for national defense.

We have proven to the world time after time that we desire no territory, that we desire no indemnities and that we are prepared to fight only in self-defense. After the Spanish-American War we set Cuba free, accepted the territory of Puerto Rico only because the inhabitants so desired, and instead of demanding indemnities from Spain we actually paid her twenty million dollars for the Philippines, and we are prepared to free these islands as soon as they are capable of self-government. We have accepted indignities in the past which would have been considered by other nations as justifiable cause for war. After

the World War we refused to accept any indemnities or reparations. We have definitely established the policy of non-aggression which all nations know and recognize. And we shall always continue this national policy.

Q. Is the Defense Test militaristic?

A. No. It is the direst opposite. Militarism exists when the army dominates and controls the government. In our Country the army is of the people, is controlled by the people, and exists only for the purposes outlined in the Constitution--to suppress insurrection and repel invasion. Militarism presupposes a large standing army. Our Regular Army, numbering only about one soldier per thousand of population, forms the smallest of the three components of the Army of the United States. The others, the National Guard and Organized Reserves, are made up of highly patriotic citizens engaged in civil occupations and devoting only a small portion of their spare time to military training. Our real power of defense rests in our citizens who have no present military training or connection. Thus we have a thoroughly democratic and thoroughly American army which is directly opposed to everything militaristic.

Q. Is the Defense Test "contrary to the spirit of world peace"?

A. No. The Defense Test is in harmony with all movements for world peace and is expressly designed to insure peace to a considerable portion of the world, at least, to insure peace to the United States of America. It is not in conflict with the principles of the Hague Tribunal, the League of Nations, the World Court or any other peace plan and unless a person or Society can absolutely insure our country against the possibility of our having to defend ourselves, our territory, and our wealth; he she or they have no right to oppose the National Defense Test which our Government experts have decided is necessary to insure the efficient working of our National Defense Act. There exists in the world today no power higher than our own power of self-defense to insure us against the possibility of aggression. If other nations will follow our example and reorganize their armies for defense only along the lines of our own National Defense Act, there will never be another war and world peace will indeed be accomplished.

Q. Will the Defense Test "incite the war spirit"?

A. No. How can it? The Defense Test is a movement in the direction of peace and aims to prevent war. Preparedness for defense never has and never will incite the war spirit. The question of war or peace is decided by the country which wants war, not by the country which desires peace. The strong country which desires peace is practically assured of peace.

Q. Is it "bad psychology"?

A. Hardly. To remind a person of past mistakes in order to correct future action might, in some cases, be resented and be

considered "bad judgement" but for an Executive to show stockholders of a company where they have suffered losses in the past due to "lack of foresight" and "bad judgement" and to show them plans made to correct past mistakes is hardly "bad psychology."

Q. Is the Defense Test contrary to "The Ideals and Traditions" of the United States of America?

A. No. The Defense Test is in exact accord with these ideals and traditions. American ideals, as declared by the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, are "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness." Our forefathers recognized that these ideals could only be secured through "Union", order and "Common Defense," as set forth in our Constitution. These ideals must live, if the nation is to live. The Defense of July 4, 1925, is designed to perpetuate these ideals, and to emphasize the historical and memorable day when the Continental Congress first pledged the man power and the resources of the country for National Defense, and to commemorate the sacrifices made therefor.

As to traditions, the Defense Test will be very similar to those occasions in our early colonial history when all able-bodied citizens, on a day set aside for the purpose, reported with their rifle to the nearest village and drilled on its commons. It will also very much resemble the time-honored "Mustering Day" under the Militia Act of 1792, which laid down the truly democratic doctrine that every able-bodied male citizen owed military service to his country, and which likewise made provision for a system of enrollment and territorial recruiting. The Act provides:

Section 1625. Every able-bodied male citizen of the United States resident therein, who is of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years, shall be enrolled in the militia.

Section 1627. Each captain or commanding officer shall, without delay, notify every such citizen of his enrollmentxxx.

Section 1628. Every citizen shall, after notice of his enrollment, be constantly provided with a good musket or firelock of a bore sufficient for balls of the eighteenth part of a pound, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, and a knapsack, a pouch with a box therein to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges, suited to the bore of his musket or firelock, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball; or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch and powderhorn, twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter pound of powder; and shall appear, so armed accoutered, and provided when called out to exercise, or into service, except that when called out on company days to exercise only, he may appear without a knapsack. xxx Each commissioned officer shall be armed with a sword or hanger and spontoon. R. S. 285.

In some localities the entire population participated in "Mustering Day" assembling in picnic fashion to witness the ceremonies and exercises. With the comparatively small population concentrated in a few settlements, less effort was required than

with our present great population and industrial development. "Muster Day" of the Revolutionary period is applicable to present America, provided the more complicated machinery associated therewith is known in peace-times and is utilized by the people. The Defense Test is an effort to apply the doctrine of the Act of 1792 under present conditions.

The Army of the United States, composed of the Regular Army, National Guard, and Organized Reserves, is organized and distributed in accordance with the "Common Defense" conception of National Defense. In the main it is a skeleton force prepared through local contributions and efforts as contemplated in the Act of Congress of 1792, quoted above, and in accordance with the basic military principle of organization and expansion as enunciated by John C. Calhoun when, as Secretary of War, he made the following recommendations to Congress:

"The leading principles in the formation of the military peace establishment ought to be that at the commencement of hostilities there should be nothing to new model or to create. The only difference, consequently, between the peace and the war army ought to be in the increased magnitude of the latter and the only change in passing from the former to the latter should consist in giving it the augmentation which will then be necessary."

In view of our past history, can the Defense Test be said to be not in accord with American ideals and traditions?

Q. Why hold a "Defense Test" when we are at peace with all the world?

A. Because this is the only time we can hold it. When relations with any foreign government become strained it is too late then to test our plans without danger of bringing on war. As late as 1917, although the possibility of our being drawn into the World War had been recognized from the beginning, we, nevertheless, had made no preparations or even plans. This was natural, as our Government was trying to convince all the belligerents, especially Germany, that our motives were peaceful. After the commencement of hostilities in Europe in 1914, it was too late for America to make any real preparation, as this would have been viewed with suspicion by the Central Powers and might even have been considered a warlike act.

Q. Then why hold a Defense Test at all?

A. Because we can never tell just when we may find an emergency upon us. In 1914 no one dreamed of war but that year marked the beginning of the greatest war of all history. In 1916 we were convinced that we could preserve our neutrality but, nevertheless, only a few months later we were drawn into the war, with no plans, no preparation, and no policy; everything necessary had to be done in haste under the pressure of the extreme necessity of war. The "million men ready to spring to arms overnight" knew not where to leap and plans to direct their movements were lacking. The Defense Test will correct this. In a crisis, those holding responsible positions will not find

themselves at sea and confronted with tasks with which they are totally unfamiliar. Plans will have been thought out and tested. In the World War plans had to be formed and put into execution without a trial in the precious moments when the fate of the world was hanging upon our speedy preparation.

Q. How will the Defense Test accomplish this?

A. It will enable each unit commander to test the plans he has already prepared, to note deficiencies, and to seek community cooperation in solving some of the problems which will confront him in a crisis; such as arrangements for sheltering and feeding his men, providing training grounds and target ranges and other details in which the cooperation of the community would be of great value. The community will learn what cooperation will be necessary to insure a smoothly working, economical plan, the contributions in man-power which might be expected, and learn the parts the individual and community are expected to play in our National Defense.

Q. How does this present plan differ from the system used in 1917?

A. In 1917 our plans and their execution were coincident. Under the present system, we have the plans and specifications made, the architect's drawing completed, and a part of the foundation laid for our new structure of National Defense.

Q. What is meant by the term mobilization for national defense?

A. The operation of assembling and preparing the man power and resources of the country to meet war conditions.

Q. What does mobilization for national defense include?

A. All arrangements necessary for raising fighting forces and sustaining national life -- In other words, the organization of both man-power and industry for military purposes.

Q. What is the greatest degree of national effectiveness that can be obtained in mobilization for national defense?

A. When military and industrial mobilization are so co-ordinated as to produce the maximum of wartime production with a minimum disturbance of normal conditions.

Q. What is mobilization of manpower for military purposes?

A. The operation of assembling a part or all of the military manhood and arranging it in units appropriate to the purpose to be accomplished.

Q. What are the specific steps involved in the mobilization of manpower?

A. The specific steps include (1) The procuring, classifying, equipping, and assigning of individuals. (2) The organizing, equipping, supplying and training of units. (3) The movements incidental to assembling individuals into units. (4) The movement of units to a theater of operations or other place of active duty.

Q. What is mobilization of industry and material resources for military purposes?

A. The operation of adjusting peace-time energy and industry to meet the essential requirements of national life and the maximum requirements of military effort, with a minimum disturbance of normal conditions.

Q. What are the specific steps involved in mobilization of industry and material resources?

A. The specific steps are (1) Readjusting and perfecting industrial organization. (2) Stimulating production. (3) eliminating unessential activities. (4) Diverting essential resources and activities from commercial to military purposes.

Q. What is the relation existing between mobilization plans and war plans?

A. The steps involved in mobilizing man-power and industrial resources are fixed and of general application. They follow definite principles and of general application, and lines of action and are independent of any specific war plan or particular emergency. The steps embodied in a general mobilization plan are primary and fundamental. Therefore, the particular requirements of any specific war plan can be met by the necessary expansion or diminution of the elements involved in the general mobilization plan. Once the General Mobilization Plan has been completed, extracts therefrom corresponding to the requirements of each specific war plan may be arranged to meet foreseen national defense situations. The War Department General Mobilization Plan includes sufficient forces and activities to form a sound and ample basis for any war plan.

Q. By what authority are the War Department General Mobilization Plan, Corps Area Mobilization Plans, and other "Local Muster Plans" made?

A. By authority of Congress specifically directed in the National Defense Act of June 4, 1920.

In 1917, owing to lack of sufficient number of trained leaders, it was necessary to establish large training centers. Here the young men of the nation were assembled, separated from family and friends, and their training conducted under the most trying and difficult conditions. The present plan contemplates "local mobilization" where our citizen soldier will be mustered and trained in or near his own home town. The community will know just what provision is to be made for supplying food clothing shelter and medical care, and the unit commander will have the cooperation of the community in finding the best and most economical solution of these problems, which differ in each locality. On "Defense Day" there will be an opportunity to "talk it over".

Q. On what are these "local muster plans" based?

A. On the Corps Area Mobilization Plan, which, in turn, is based on the War Department Mobilization Plan.

Q. Where does Congress get authority to pass such a National Defense Act?

A. In the Preamble to the Constitution "National Defense" is given as one of the principal reasons for forming the federal government, and Congress by the Constitution, is charged with the duty of making the necessary legislation to effectively carry out the provisions of the Constitution and specifically to "provide for the common defense".

Q. What does the National Defense Act say regarding plans for national defense and for mobilization?

A. It specifically states that it shall be the duty of the War Department "to prepare plans for national defense and the use of the military forces for that purpose, * * * * * and for the mobilization of the manhood of the nation and its material resources in an emergency".

Q. What are the military forces referred to?

A. They are defined by the National Defense Act to be "The organized peace establishment including the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves", and "shall include all those divisions and other military organizations necessary to form the basis for a complete and immediate mobilization for the national defense in the event of a national emergency declared by Congress". The act further provides that for purposes of "administration, training and tactical control the continental area of the United States shall be divided on a basis of military population into Corps Areas. Each Corps Area shall contain at least one division of the National Guard, the Organized Reserves, and such other troops as the President may direct".

Q. How many Corps Areas are there?

A. Nine.

Q. What states are included in the Ninth Corps Area?

A. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and the Territory of Alaska.

Q. Why have Corps Areas?

A. In order to have decentralized plans and control so as to prevent a re-repetition of the congestion which has heretofore existed in Washington.

Q. What are the missions of the various components of our organized peace establishment?

A. The Regular Army must provide the peace and war garrison of our foreign possessions, and must stand ready in case of internal disorders and other emergency at home, but its paramount mission is to assist in organizing and training the civilian elements provided by the basic law.

The National Guard is the component upon which we must depend in situations requiring immediate action beyond the very limited power of the small Regular Army.

These two components form the first echelon of our National Defense.

The Organized Reserve constitutes the final reliance against any formidable aggression. Its ranks are to be recruited from the great body of available men who would respond to the call of service. This forms the second echelon of our National Defense. Each component has its mission and each has a relation and dependency upon the other. The three together forming the Army of the United States.

Q. How will these three components function in connection with the Defense Test?

A. Each will test the mobilization plans previously prepared.

Q. How will this be accomplished?

A. The Regular Army and the National Guard will assemble at their home stations, filling their ranks with the men who enroll for the "defense test". The Organized Reserves component will similarly assemble in their home communities and their ranks will be similarly filled to strength.

Q. Where are the home communities of the Organized Reserves?

A. The larger organizations, such as divisions, have been allocated to the various sections of the United States according to population, the smaller units, which go to make up the larger ones, being assigned to the various cities, town and other communities. In the 9th Corps Area we have three divisions, the 91st, 96th, and 104th and many other units of smaller size.

Q. Are all Reserve units organized?

A. On paper partially so. Officers have been assigned to units and units to stations. The enlisted element (or the non-commissioned officers and specialists necessary to complete the skeleton organization) is not completely organized.

Q. How will enrollments for the Defense Test be made?

A. By unit commanders, working in cooperation with local civilian muster committees. The exact method will be worked out in each committee--it is a part of the "unit plan".

Q. What are these civilian muster committees and how are they appointed?

A. The plan for the Defense Test contemplates that there be in each state a State Muster Committee to be appointed by the Governor and local muster committees to be appointed by the Governor or by the State Committee. These committees are to have full charge of all civilian participation in the Defense Test.

Q. How will the state and local muster committees function in connection with the "Test of the Mobilization Plans"?

A. By inviting young men of military age to enroll for the "Test" in some local unit of the Army of the United States; Regular Army, National Guard, or Organized Reserves.

Q. Where will the local muster committees get information concerning the local units?

A. From any Army officer or from the state muster committee. All officers of the Army of the United States have been instructed to cooperate with their local muster committees.

Q. How should the enrollments be conducted?

A. By mutual agreement between the local unit commanders and the local muster committees. The local unit commanders will normally inform the local muster committee of their requirements in men, together with the special civilian trade qualifications they desire, as so many cooks, bakers, teamsters, clerks, _____, mechanics, etc., and the local muster committees will assign the men enrolled with them to the various local units.

Q. Will the local unit commanders enroll any men?

A. Yes. They will endeavor to fill their organizations to full strength.

Q. Why have we two agencies, the local muster committee and the local unit commanders?

A. In the event of a national emergency, declared by Congress, in all probability Congress would pass some selective service legislation similar to our law of 1917. Thirty days must elapse before this law can become effective. Meanwhile, volunteers would be accepted by the recruiting agencies of all the components of the Army of the United States. This will be represented in the Defense test by the enrollments made by the local unit commanders. The enrollments made by the local civilian committees are intended to represent those which would be made by the local "draft boards" under the law.

Q. Will this be done in all communities?

A. It is hoped so, but probably not.

Q. Why?

A. Because this is the second Defense Test our country has ever had and it is practically impossible in the limited time available to explain the plan in sufficient detail so as to assure that all will understand. This explanation is one of the purposes of the test.

(This article will be continued in Winter 1976 issue)

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
of Siskiyou Co., Inc.
Box 225
Yreka, CA 96097

YREKA CA 96032



Mart + Rosalie Cunningham

2586 Coyer St.

Hayward, Cal 94544

SPECIAL
4th CL. RATE
Library