MARCH 2025 NEWSLETTER

Virgin Valley DAR

REGENTS MESSAGE

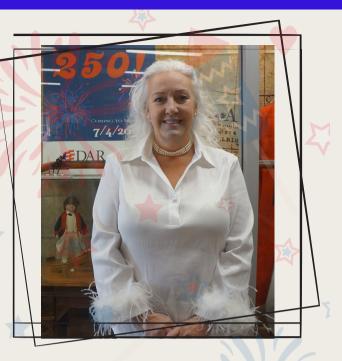
The Nevada State Society's 100th Conference is just around the corner. Nevada State Regent Mrs. Mona Crandell Hook's goal is to make this year's State Conference FUN, ENGAGING, INFORMATIVE and SUPPORTIVE. Last year was my first State Conference and I am looking forward to attending again this year. This is a wonderful opportunity to meet Daughters from all over Nevada and see what they are accomplishing in the three DAR pillars of historical preservation, education and patriotism. This year's luncheon will be dedicated to education, and the winners of the American History essay contest will be accepting their awards at the luncheon. In addition guest speaker Laura Hartig from Spread the Word Nevada will be sharing the work they do in the community. The registration deadline is march 4, 2025. For anyone interested, I am attaching the Call to Conference for your Convenience which includes the registration information.

"In the hearts of those who loved you, you will always be there."

In Memory of – Jerry Livingston

<u>In this</u> <u>newsletter:</u>

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Sybil Ludington

Sybil Ludington has been celebrated as the female Paul Revere because of her ride through Putnam and Dutchess Counties to warn the militia that British troops were burning Danbury, Connecticut. Born April 5, 1761, the eldest of twelve children to Henry and Abigail Ludington of Fredericksburg (now Ludingtonville), New York was an American Revolutionary War heroine, remembered for her heroic part in the defense against a British attack.

Her father, Colonel Henry Ludington had served the in the British military for over sixty years but at the time of the American Revolution he had switched sides to the Patriot cause. When the Revolutionary War began, the Ludington family lived in Dutchess County (today known as Putnam County) and Colonel Ludington served as commander of the local county militia.

The young Ludington made her ride on April 26, 1777, shortly after her 16th birthday. Not unlike Paul Revere who two years earlier roused the communities outside of Boston to alert the Patriots that the British troops were on the march to seize arms. That night a rider arrived at her home to tell her father about the perils of Danbury, CT. Upon receiving this news, Colonel Ludington knew that he needed to gather his men to go and defend the nearby towns and homes against the advancing British armies. However, the problem was that the Colonel's men had disbanded for the season and were scattered around the region at their respective homes and farms.

Whether Sybil volunteered (as is often recounted) or was directed by her father to rouse and rally the militia is a matter of debate. Regardless of which account, Sybil rode all through the night alerting the Colonel's men of the attack. Sybil's family's farm was in an area between Connecticut and the Long Island Sound, a region that was particularly susceptible to British attack.

Sybil's ride was not easy as she rode through the dark woods in a rainstorm. Sybil left for her now-famous ride at approximately 9 PM into the night, traveling 40 miles from her home, south to Mahopac, and north to Stormville, which is almost triple the length of Paul Revere's famous ride. Not only did Sybil face the inclement weather and terrain but she risked capture at the hands of the British as well as danger from outlaws who had no allegiance in the ongoing conflict. Fortunately, Sybil knew the lay of the land around her family's farm well and she knew where her father's men lived. By the time Sybil made it back home around dawn, many of the regiment had gathered and were ready to march. Although Colonel Ludington's troops arrived too late to aid the defense of Danbury, they did confront the departing British and drive them back to the Long Island Sound.

In the end, Sybil's heroic efforts were greatly acknowledged by fellow Patriots, and allegedly even George Washington who was reported to have personally delivered his thanks to the young woman.

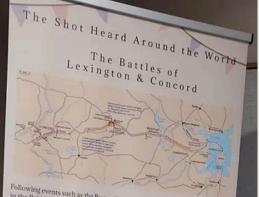
In 1975, Sybil Ludington was put on a series of commemorative stamps issued for the United States' 'Contributors to the Cause' bicentennial series, to honor the unrecognized heroes of the Revolution War.

A poetic take on the famous Henry Wadsworth Longfellow poem "Paul Revere's Ride" depicting the actions of Sybil Ludington. Written by Berton Bradley, it read:

> "Listen, my children, and you shall hear Of a lovely feminine Paul Revere Who rode an equally famous ride Through a different part of the countryside, where Sybil Ludington's name recalls A ride as daring as that of Paul's"

<u>Chapter Photos</u>

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO RUTH DICKIE MARCH, 3RD



J D

Following events such as the Boston Tea Party, colonial unrest in Boston resulted in the British government declaring Massachusetts to be in a state of rebellion by February 1775. Most rebell leaders with the exception of Paul Revere and Dr. Joseph Warren had evacuated Boston by April 1775.

On April 18th, 1775, British Lieutenant Colonel Francis Smith assembled 700 British Soldiers (Regulars or Red Coats) to travel by night to locate and destroy rebel weapons hidden in Concord Mass. The millitis had indeed stockpiled weapons in Concord and anticipated a raid from British forces.

Anti British intelligence informed patriot leader Dr. Joseph Warren about the British plans and Warren sent riders Paul Revere and William Dawes to alert the countryside and signal the alarm that the British were heading to Concord thus began Paul Revere's midnight ride. Although Revere didn't make it to Concord du to being captured by the British, the ride to Concord was completed by Samuel Prescott.

The morning of April 19th the British troops marched into Lexington where they were met by about 80 rebel militia led by John Parker. With tensions rising on the Lexington town green an unknown shot was fired. Historians still debute as to which side the shot was fired from. After the shot was fired, the British charged the rebels and when the skirmish was over 8 Lexington men were dead, and one British soldier was wounded

The British regulars continued to Concord to find the hidden rebel weapons. By this time a growing assembly of almost 400 militia from Concord and neighboring areas gathered on the high grounds above Concord. As they marched down the hill into town, the British were preparing to defend themseries. When the rebels were within firing range the Red Coato opened fire on the Pariots Killing several men. Major Battrick of Concord shouted, "For God's sake fire". The minatemen responded by killing three British sokiers and wounding mise others. This folly is responded by Killing three British sokiers and wounding into others. This folly is farown as "The shot heard around the work". Not expecting to engage with 400 militia, the British regulars started their retreat to Boston.

As the Red Coats retreated, they were ambushed and attacked along the way rebel minuteman. The British were chasted back to Boston where ISO00 to 2 millitis surrounded the city. This battle proved to be a significant failure of its British Army because the mission was planned at night to assolic combat and consequently only a few weapons were seized or destroyed at Concord. 000

Many authors have penned stories, poems and songs of this historically a event. The following is the first verse of RW. Emerson's "Concord Hymr

By the rude bridge that arched the flood Their flag to April's breeze unfurled Here once the embattled farmers stood And fired the shot heard round the world Galaxy A42 5G wap-repredered in a wapeda

RETRATABLE BANNER AT THE VIRGIN VALLEY HERITAGE MUSEUM



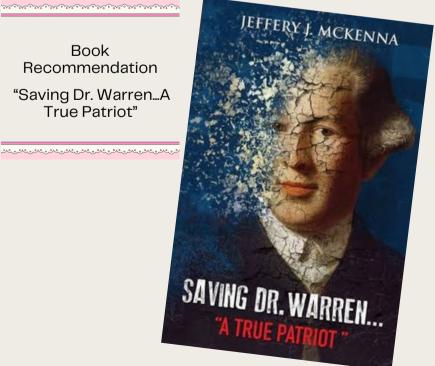
NEW MEMBER INDUCTION CEREMONY L-R KELLI ROND, SUSAN COX-LYON, SUSAN WOLFE, SALLY KERSHISNIK, RUTH DICKIE, SEATED - NANCY BLANCO



VVDAR MAKING VALENTINES DAY TREATS FOR OUR VETERANS IN ASSISTED LIVING

Book Recommendation

"Saving Dr. Warren...A True Patriot"



THE PAGE WITH ALL THE LINKS



<u>President</u> <u>General's</u> MESSAGE







Service To America

<u>Log Hours Here</u>



Dates of Note

March I: Pennsylvania becomes the first state to abolish slavery (1780).

March I: Congress authorizes the first national census. (1790).

March 2: Maryland ratifies the Articles of Confederation, the last state to sign (1781).

March 3: President Herbert Hoover signs a bill that makes the "Star-Spangled Banner" the national anthem (1931).

March 5: Three colonists are killed and two are mortally wounded the "Boston Massacre". News spreads quickly, inflaming anti-British sentiment throughout the colonies (1770).

March I2: The United States Post Office is established (1789).

March 26: Congress passes the Naturalization Act, which includes a 2year residency requirement for new immigrants before they can become citizens (1790).

Constitution Minute

"We the People" The Declaration of Independence declared that "All men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness" and stated that the colonies were forming a new country.

Until the people of these colonies declared themselves to be independent of the monarchy in Great Britain, they did not have the right to even frame the Preamble of the Constitution or even consider writing a constitution for a new country, the United States of America.

Only a free people endowed by their Creator with these attributes could be "We the People" forming a "more perfect Union" to create a government that would serve them.

Thus, when we recite the Preamble to the Constitution, it is important to affirm we are "We the People." And, as a free people, we are responsible for our own government.

Each day invites us to embrace this responsibility. Every engagement with our community is an exercise of both our freedom and our responsibility.

2025 SPRING SCHEDULE

MARCH 8 @ 10AM - REGULAR MEETING

MARCH 19 @ 10:45 - VETS CHAT

APRIL 4-6 - STATE CONFERENCE -100 YR. ANNIVERSARY

APRIL 16 @ 10:45 - VETS CHAT

APRIL 19 @ 11AM - 5 YR. ANNIVERSARY LUNCHEON @ WOLF CREEK GOLF COURSE **UPDATED INFORMATION

MAY 10 @ 10AM - REGULAR MEETING

MAY 21 @ 10:45 - VETS CHAT

JUNE 14 @ 10AM -REGULAR MEETING

JUNE 18 @ 10:45 - VETS CHAT

JUNE 25 - 29 - CONTINENTAL CONGRESS WASHINGTON DC