



The Iowa Compatriot

The Journal of the Iowa Society, Sons of the American Revolution
April 1, 2017

Contribute to *The Iowa Compatriot*!

This is your newsletter, covering all activities and programs of the IASSAR. To keep it alive and vibrant, we need you to contribute stories about SAR events happening in your part of the state. The stories need not be long. However, they do need to reflect the ideals of the SAR, and how our Iowa compatriots support them. Sharing what we do will help unify our membership. Please send your stories to me. We'd love to print your photos as well! My email address is dlfrazer@yahoo.com. If you would prefer to use the USPS to mail your news items and photos, address them to me at:

Doug Frazer
4410 Skyline Drive
Des Moines, IA 50310

Thanks. Hope to hear from you soon!
Doug Frazer, editor



IASSAR President Wenger Presents Donation to C.A.R.



On Saturday, March 18, 2017 I was asked and honored to attend the Iowa Children of the American Revolution's Annual Conference. It was held at Whitehill Auditorium on the campus of the Iowa Veterans Home. Along with my wife, we were part of a guest list which included many representatives of various C.A.R. groups and their Senior State Representatives, as well as the Daughters of the American Revolution.

As in years past, I represented the Sons of the American Revolution and presented C.A.R. President Benjamin Pezley with a \$100.00 check from the Central Iowa Chapter. And, for the first time, with the support of the Board of Managers of the Iowa Society, S.A.R., I was also able to present an additional \$100.00 from our State general fund. I hope to be able to continue these contributions to this fine organization and their worthwhile projects. – Alan Wenger

New Iowa SAR Directory Needs Your Current Email Address

We are way overdue for publishing an Iowa SAR directory. We hope to publish one this spring so it is extremely important that members submit their CURRENT EMAIL ADDRESS ASAP before publication. Please submit yours to 1st V.P. Mike Rowley at mjr1825@gmail.com

Thank you!



Wegge Wins 3rd Place in NSSAR Eagle Scout Award

Iowan Everett Daniel Wegge, Eagle Scout from Troop 66 in Decorah, has won third place in the Arthur M. and Berdena King Eagle Scout Award competition, placing ahead of 36 other contestants from 10 state societies.

NSSAR Eagle Scout Committee Vice Chair David J. Perkins informed Dave Shannon, IASSAR Eagle Scout Chairman, of Wegge's winning entry in early March. Wegge will receive a \$4,000 college scholarship.

Applicants for the King Eagle Scout Award highlighted their leadership; Scouting activities and merit badges; hobbies and free time activities; and community, religious, and school activities. The application also required an ancestor chart and a 500-word theme on a patriotic topic. Wegge's winning theme, entitled "Unlikely Prisons of the Revolutionary War: The Negative Treatment of American Patriots" is reprinted at the end of this newsletter.

Congratulations, Everett! And, a big THANK YOU to Dave Shannon and contest judges.

Wanted: More SAR members!

Why Are YOU a Member of the IASSAR?

Please reflect on this question, and write us! We will publish it in the next *Iowa Compatriot*! dlfrazer@yahoo.com

Have You Been to the IASSAR Website?

Stay up-to-date with all IASSAR activities. Kudos to webmaster Patrick Lant for maintaining an excellent site. www.iassar.org

If You Visit a Patriotic Site While on Vacation. . .

Please let your fellow compatriots know about it! Send a short description of where you went, and (if possible) include a picture of you at the site. dlfrazer@yahoo.com

Wanted! More SAR members!

Compatriots! We urgently need to add more members to the SAR, plain and simple. You can help. Please talk with people, and promote our organization and what we stand for. Please pass on this newsletter to them. An SAR application is included with this newsletter. Questions? Contact Mike Rowley, MJR1825@gmail.com

Your IASSAR State Officers

President	Alan Wenger	awenger5@mchsi.com
1st V.P	Mike Rowley	MJR1825@gmail.com
2nd V.P.	Kevin Parmenter	mail@parmenter.com
Secretary	Volney Smith	VHSmith@q.com
Treasurer	Volney Smith	VHSmith@q.com
Registrar	John Butler	JB22630@yahoo.com
Chancellor	Lance Ehmke	Lance.Ehmke@Heidmanlaw.com
Historian	Doug Frazer	dlfrazer@yahoo.com
Webmaster	Patrick Lant	iassarwebsite@gmail.com



- APPLICATION TYPE:**
 MEMORIAL MEMBERSHIP
 REGULAR MEMBERSHIP
 JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP
 SUPPLEMENTAL



National number

State number

Chapter, the State Society

NATIONAL SOCIETY
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

I hereby apply for membership in this Society by the right of bloodline descent from:
 Gen.# who assisted in establishing American Independence while acting in the capacity of:

NAME OF APPLICANT (First) (Middle) (Last) Age

Address:

Phone: Email

Name as you wish it to appear on SAR Certificate:

STATEMENT OF BLOODLINE TO PATRIOT ANCESTOR

(Give all names, dates, and places known. Show dates as day, month, and year e.g. 01 Jan 1900)

	DATE	CITY/COUNTY	STATE
1. I am	born		
and my wife	born		
NSDAR#	died		
(If Remarried)	married		
my wife	born		
NSDAR#	died		
	married		
<hr/>			
2. I am the son of	born		
NSSAR#	died		
and his wife	born		
NSDAR#	died		
Who is the son <input type="checkbox"/> /daughter <input type="checkbox"/> of	married		
<hr/>			
3. Grandson of	born		
NSSAR#	died		
and his wife	born		
NSDAR#	died		
Who is the son <input type="checkbox"/> /daughter <input type="checkbox"/> of	married		
<hr/>			
4. Great-Grandson of	born		
NSSAR#	died		
and his wife	born		
NSDAR#	died		
Who is the son <input type="checkbox"/> /daughter <input type="checkbox"/> of	married		
<hr/>			
5. Great ² Grandson of	born		
NSSAR#	died		
and his wife	born		
NSDAR#	died		
Who is the son <input type="checkbox"/> /daughter <input type="checkbox"/> of	married		
<hr/>			
6. Great ³ Grandson of	born		
NSSAR#	died		
and his wife	born		
NSDAR#	died		
Who is the son <input type="checkbox"/> /daughter <input type="checkbox"/> of	married		
<hr/>			
7. Great ⁴ Grandson of	born		
	died		
and his wife	born		
	died		
Who is the son <input type="checkbox"/> /daughter <input type="checkbox"/> of	married		
<hr/>			
8. Great ⁵ Grandson of	born		
	died		
and his wife	born		
	died		
Who is the son <input type="checkbox"/> /daughter <input type="checkbox"/> of	married		
<hr/>			
9. Great ⁶ Grandson of	born		
	died		
and his wife	born		
	died		
Who is the son <input type="checkbox"/> /daughter <input type="checkbox"/> of	married		
<hr/>			
10. Great ⁷ Grandson of	born		
	died		
and his wife	born		
	died		
Who is the son <input type="checkbox"/> /daughter <input type="checkbox"/> of	married		

11. Great ⁸ Grandson of	born
and his wife	died
Who is the son <input type="checkbox"/> /daughter <input type="checkbox"/> of	born
	died
	married
12. Great ⁹ Grandson of	born
and his wife	died
	born
	died
	married

REVOLUTIONARY WAR ANCESTOR—Gen. #

BURIED in the Cemetery at

REFERENCES: Proof is needed only for individuals in the bloodline. Furnish a copy of each piece of evidence such as: birth certificate; marriage, baptismal, or cemetery record with parents' names; census 1850 or later; explicit Bible record; court document; title page and pertinent pages of annotated publications; DAR *record copy*.

My Gen. (Birth Certificate or equal showing parents)

2nd Gen. _____

3rd Gen. _____

4th Gen. _____

5th Gen. _____

6th Gen. _____

7th Gen. _____

8th Gen. _____

9th Gen. _____

10th Gen. _____

11th Gen. _____

12th Gen. _____

REFERENCES to Ancestor's Revolutionary War Service

I, _____, certify that I meet the eligibility requirements of Article III of the Constitution of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, namely that an applicant must be a male, a citizen of good repute in the community, does not advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States by use of force or violence, and is the lineal descendant of an ancestor who was at all times unflinching in loyalty to, and rendered active service in the cause of American Independence. I further assert that I have examined this completed application and the documentation submitted to prove the facts and statements herein, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, the facts and statements herein are true and correct. I request that the Society act upon my representations and grant me membership.

Signature of Applicant _____	Date: _____
RECOMMENDED BY THE UNDERSIGNED MEMBERS	
Sponsor	Co-Sponsor
Name: _____	Name: _____
Address: _____	
Signed: _____	Signed: _____
NSSAR#: _____	NSSAR#: _____
Date: _____	Date: _____

STATE SOCIETY CERTIFICATION

State Registrar: _____	Date Approved: _____
State Secretary: _____	Date Approved: _____
Accepted by the State Board of Management (optional): _____	Date Accepted: _____
Sent to National Headquarters: _____	Date: _____
NATIONAL SOCIETY CERTIFICATION	
Received at National Headquarters: _____	Date: _____
Genealogist General: _____ By: _____	Approved: _____
Registrar General: _____	Registered on: _____
	Deceased on: _____

Unlikely Prisons of the Revolutionary War: The Negative Treatment of American Patriots

In 1776, the British General Charles Cornwallis established a military camp on Staten Island. At that time, General George Washington had camps on Long Island and Manhattan Island. Washington was driven out of Long Island and Manhattan Island. His troops were pursued as far north as White Plains (on the mainland). After Washington retreated from there, the British were in total control of New York.¹ They maintained control of New York from 1776 to 1783. Because there were not enough designated areas to keep captured American soldiers the British used ships and sugarhouses as prisons. Sugarhouses were small shacks or shanties, where sap was boiled down to make maple syrup or maple sugar. These sugarhouses were filthy and in poor condition, and were often open to the weather. One such prison located on Crown Street (now called Liberty Street) had the roof cave in.² Many of the sugarhouses also had no windowpanes.

Corrupt and vicious people ran the prisons. Food for the prisoners was left to rot or was purposely infested with worms. Sometimes the prisoners were so hungry that they ate their own shoes and clothes. Without the protection of shoes, feet would freeze in the winter and the feet would mortify, resulting in a permanent crippling. The clothes of the prisoners were often infested with lice and ticks. The buckets used for their bathroom were rarely removed or emptied which caused a horrible stench, so horrible that the prisoners would take turns in groups of five or six standing close to the window to breathe fresh air.³

The prisoners were also treated poorly in other ways. If a prisoner asked to write a letter, they would possibly receive a beating instead or be sent to a basement dungeon. If a woman came to the door of the prison to speak to a relative the jailers would beat prisoners. Prisoners that died, sometimes 10 or more a day, were tossed out the door onto a pile and taken away to mass

¹ "Capture," para. 1.

² McNamara, para. 8.

³ Burrows, p. 82.

graves that had been dug near local churches.⁴ Over 17,500 American prisoners of war died, more than the 6,800 Americans who died on the battlefield.⁵

The cruelty of the British helps explain why they lost the war. While they were cruel to our prisoners, by contrast Americans treated British prisoners with kindness. There are only a few historical accounts of prisoners being treated fairly. In 1864, one of the last living patriots, Daniel Waldo, shared his memory as a sugarhouse prisoner. While he was held in deplorable conditions, he was allowed to write letters and not beaten. Daniel was captive for two months before being traded for a British prisoner.⁶ Stories of British cruelty to prisoners spread throughout the colonies by means of escaped prisoners and mistreated women visitors to the sugarhouses. These stories of cruelty strengthened the resolve of the patriots.

A single, barred window and part of a sugarhouse prison wall were saved after a prison was demolished in 1892. It is part of the Rhinelander Sugar House and can now be seen in Van Cortland Park in New York City, standing as a reminder of what Americans sacrificed for the freedoms we enjoy today.⁷

(500 words)

⁴ Dandridge, pp. 29-30.

⁵ Burrows, p. xi.

⁶ Hilliard and Wendel, para. 3.

⁷ McNamara, para. 3.

Bibliography

- n.a. "The British Capture New York 1776." HistoryCentral.org Retrieved from
<http://www.historycentral.com/Revolt/NY.html>
- Burrows, Edwin. (2008.) *Forgotten Patriots*. Philadelphia, PA: Perseus Books.
- Dandridge, Danske. (1967). *American Prisoners of The Revolution*. Baltimore, MD:
Genealogical Publishing Co.
- Hillard, E.B. and Wendel D. Garrett. (1968). *The Last Men of the Revolution*. Barre,
MA: Barre publishers. [http://www.varsitytutors.com/earlyamerica/rare-images/last-
men-revolution](http://www.varsitytutors.com/earlyamerica/rare-images/last-men-revolution)
- McNamara, John. (n.d.) "British Prison Wall Stands in Park Here." *Bronx Press Review*.
Found on New York Correction History Society website.
<http://www.correctionhistory.org/html/chronicl/patriotprisons/sugarjail.html>