



Genealogy Friends News

Genealogy Friends of
Plano Libraries

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Saturday Seminars & Lock Ins

Mark your calendars now for the exciting Genealogy Friends events in 2006 & 2007:

June 16, 2007—Happi McGirk will speak to us about Writing Your Family History and Creating Digital Heritage Albums

July 13, 2007—Lock In—Regional Research. Sessions will cover research in various parts of the US.

July 21, 2007—Martina Willdechapparro will speak on the Victorian Mourning Culture. We will also celebrate Gen Friends 10th Anniversary.

August 18, 2007—Preparing for a Research Trip by Barbara Coakley

September 15, 2007—Lynne Darrouzet is our speaker, topic Government Documents.

October 20, 2007—Glen Kinkade, topic to be announced.

October 26, 2007—Lock In—Computers and Genealogy

November 17, 2007—Richard Preston will speak to us about Migration Patterns.

December 15, 2007—Annual Show n Tell. Bring your genealogy finds to share with your friends.

If you have suggestions for programs for 2008 please submit them to Barbara Coakley at bjc1620@sbcglobal.net

2007 Research Retreat to Salt Lake City

Genealogy Friends will be sponsoring a trip to Salt Lake City this fall. We will be traveling to Salt Lake City on Tuesday, November 6 returning on Sunday, November 11th.

There is a block of rooms reserved for \$82.00 per night at the Salt Lake Plaza Hotel, to make a reservation call them at 1-800-366-3684. This is a great opportunity to visit the largest genealogy library in the world for the first time with others who have already been there. If you have already been there, it is an opportunity to research in the company of friends. Stay tuned for more information.

Legacy Users Group Forming

Joanne Corney is starting a Legacy Family Tree users group. The group will meet the fourth Tuesday of each month at the Haggard Library in the Program Room from 10:30 to 12:30. The first meeting is May 22, 2007. Contact Joanne at ptxlegacyug@verizon.net for more information.

Write A Book Challenge! Earn a \$5 Donation to Gen Friends

That's right. This offer is for members of Genealogy Friends of Plano Libraries, Inc. only.

What do you have to do? Write a biography of one of your family members, a history of a family line, or family newsletter, etc., per the few requirements below, and present it to Brenda Kellow to read, or you may bring it to the 2007 December Show and Tell program and win a \$5 donation to Genealogy Friends. Talk to Brenda if you have problems meeting any of the requirements below. E-mail her at GenFriends@tx.rr.com.

Requirements:

- * Book or booklet written on some phase of family history and published professionally, or you may "publish" off your own computer before December 2007's Show and Tell program. A hard cover is not required.
- * Requirements: At least ten (10) pages which contain:

Five (5) pages of text of your own composition and not composed by a genealogy program such as *Family Tree Maker*, *Legacy Family Tree*, etc. There is no limit on written text. If you have more than ten (10) pages, great! The text should contain the subject's vital information such as birth, death, marriage, and places where the event took place if you have that information. Text should contain some history such as the life and times of that period; how the time period affected the family; note if the female gave birth before the migration from one place to another, or did she travel while pregnant; the difficulty of traveling in wagons across the country and over the mountains; or crossing rivers, etc. In other words, make it interesting to read.

Remaining pages may be of graphics such as photocopies of an original document such as a will, marriage certificate, obituary, funeral card, or pictures you have collected on the subject.

Have at least four (4) properly cited footnotes, endnotes (See *Evidence! Citation and Analysis for the Family Historian*, by Elizabeth Mills. A copy is in the library.) You may also embed the source inside parentheses within the body of the text. The purpose of the citation is to document some of your findings and familiarize yourself with citing a source.

Title page should contain the family name. If you are covering more than one family surname, then follow the title with the other family surnames:

The Jones Journal

With Related Lines of Kelly, Smith, and Valentine

Donate one copy to the Gladys Harrington Library Genealogy Section and display book or booklet at the December 2007 Show and Tell Program.

The purpose of this challenge is to get you writing your family stories! You have until December 15, 2007 to complete the project. By beginning your writing with this challenge, you can earn a donation of \$5 per book or booklet to Genealogy Friends. It does not have to look like a high-end professional book. It is your book, your family. That is why the requirements are so generous and "writer friendly."

Genealogy Friends Logo Shirts

Be one of the best-dressed genealogists in town. Order your Gen Friends logo t-shirt or sweatshirt now. The shirts have a 3" logo printed on the left chest. Shirts are available in white, natural, or ash gray with a dark green logo.

T-shirts are \$12.00 for toddler through XL and \$14.00 for XXL and XXXL

Sweatshirts are \$17.00 for toddler through XL and \$19.00 for XXL and XXXL

Websites

The Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies Inc website includes information on the British India & The East India Company
<http://www.aigs.org.au/britindff.htm>

The National Archives of Britan has podcasts on their website on historical and genealogy subjects
<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/rss/podcasts.xml>

A new book is out on Pre Famine Irish Census from County Longford Ireland <http://www.domeshadowpress.com/images/LibraryFlyer.pdf>

Looking for Family Heirlooms that might have been lost check out this web site. Items for sale are indexed by surname. www.justajoy.com

Publications For Sale

The following are available from Genealogy Friends:

Public Land Survey Systems	\$5
Plano Star Courier Index 1904-1910	\$20
Plano Star Courier Index 1911-1917	\$20
Cemeteries of Collin County, TX	\$40
Collin County, TX Voter Registration Index 1867	\$20
Place Names of Collin County, TX	\$10
Railroads in Collin County, TX	\$10
Military Investigations: Red, White & Blue	\$10
Colonial Ills, Brews & Concoctions	\$10
Library 101: Using Dewey Decimal Sys	\$10
Compiled Newsletters with Index	\$15

Microfiche Reader for Sale

DuKane Explorer 14 microfilm reader, in good condition, with high, medium, low viewing

Used for indexing projects. \$100. Phone Brenda Kellow, 972-941-9280, or email TraceRoots@comcast.net

Tracing Our Roots Column

The "Tracing Our Roots" column written by Brenda Kellow appears each Sunday in the 'PULSE' or 'ENTERTAINMENT' section of the Plano Insider newspaper, and in Star Community newspapers throughout North Texas. Visit the Plano Insider web site is <http://www.planoinsider.net/> and click on either PULSE or ENTERTAINMENT to read the weekly column. Each column is posted for one week only.

The column and archives are posted at <http://www.geocities.com/TracingOurRoots>.

Collin County Fairs

By Joy Gough

The first Collin County Fair was held in October 1858.¹ The fair was held annually, except for the period during the Civil War. It is said that all of the Collin County fairs were held in The Old Settlers' Park located about ½ mile east of the square in McKinney between Virginia Street and Greenville Road.

The visitors would camp on the old fair grounds and visit the new grounds. Ex-Confederate/Old Settlers' Picnics were usually held in July. The County Fairs were held in late September or early October.

At the first fair in 1858 there were horse races and riding events. Awards were given to the most graceful rider, male and female. The old "pigeon drop" was in evidence at that early date.² A local person was watching the horse races when a stranger approached and bet him 2 to 1 on a certain horse. The local took him up on the bet. They asked another stranger to hold their money for the race. When the race was over, neither stranger could be found.

The county fair is said to be the place and the occasion where the county dresses up in its best and passes in review before the general public. It is a medium where the county puts on its best display of agricultural exhibits of the various farm products, of animal exhibits with the aristocrats of the livestock herds, of food exhibits with tempting culinary displays and of art with the textile displays of fancy work and handicrafts.

The Collin County Fair was a typical county fair, emphasizing the improvement of farming and country life. Attendance was in the thousands. More than 20 communities had exhibits at the fair, and it lasted as much as 4 days. A model farm was on display showing terracing and anti-erosion and water saving techniques. There were day-old baby chicks, with information on their care and feeding. Films were shown on farming and insect control. There was a three (3)-day milking contest to test the both quantity and quality of milk. There were competitions and showings for all kinds of livestock and fowl, demonstrations of machinery and methods, agricultural and horticultural displays, apiaries, and ribbons awarded for curios, canning, sewing, handicrafts, women's home demonstration and club work, miscellaneous and art. There were beef and dairy cattle, swine, sheep, chickens, turkey, guineas, ducks and geese, jacks and jennets, colts and draft horses and mules. In agriculture there was corn, pumpkins, fodder, grains, cotton, feterita, kaffir corn, grains, cane, potatoes, and other garden-grown crops. In horticulture there were fruits of all kinds. Bee hives and honey were classified under Apiary. The curios category was for the oldest relic, dress, lace, book, etc. in the county. Art covered paintings and charcoals and painting on china. The Miscellaneous category was for eggs, vinegars, cane syrup, and homemade radio sets.

The Fair never charged admission, although a \$1 fee was charged for stall space and showing animals. The fairgrounds had a grandstand and a horse race course where racing, showing, stunt riding, and riding competitions were a big part of the event. In one of the riding contests, Frank James won the first prize for best rider. He was said to have had unusual grace and ease as a rider.³ It is said the Jesse James also rode in the races at the fair. Since he was wanted by the law, he would win the races and disappear without collecting his prize.⁴ In 1937 it was decided to do away with the riding events because they overshadowed the true meaning of the fair. They were reinstated later.

The 4-H Clubs always had exhibits, with the boys showing their livestock and produce and the girls giving demonstrations on refinishing furniture, home decorating, canning techniques and sewing. High school Home Economics

Collin County Fairs (continued)

classes showed model kitchens and Manual Training classes showed dining room suites they had made. The WPA gave a photo demonstration showing pictures of its various projects in Collin County and throughout the nation.

In later years the fairs were started with a parade around the square and on to the fairgrounds. The parade would feature products used or grown on the farm, bands, tractors, farm trucks, and farm products. There were horses and Shetland ponies. A Mule Derby was added for the fastest mule. A livestock barn was built. A concrete floor and sliding doors were added to the barn so all animals could be housed under one roof. There was usually a midway with the fair. At times it was the E. B. Reed Show and at others it was the United Show run by George Loos, which featured the Flying Millers on trapeze.

The last fair, the 105th, was held September 28 October 1, 1965. By that time it was called the Collin County Fair and Junior Livestock Show. All of the animal exhibits, except the horses, were done by FFA and 4-H members. There was a Women's Building, City Barns, a pavilion, and a rodeo arena. Home Demonstration Clubs made up a large percent of the women's exhibits, with FHA and 4-H girls having entries. Horses were judged like the other animals for best of breed. There were barrel riding events and cutting horse demonstrations. The horse event was open to non residents.

The Confederate-Old Settlers' Picnics were originally two (2) day events that eventually went to five (5) day events. In the days before automobiles, the people would come in their covered wagons and camp out near the grounds for the duration of the picnic. As many as 15,000 people a day visited the picnics in the 1910's and 20's. Free ice water, seats, stock water and shade were provided for the campers. Regular events included a Baby Contest, a pony Contest, Old Fiddlers Contest, Hog Calling Contest, Chicken Calling Contest, athletic events for the children, the largest family in attendance and riding contests. The Baby Contest went from 11 entrants to over 250 with over 20 prizes awarded for every category imaginable. The Pony Contest had over 150 entries and about 5 categories. The Old Fiddlers Contest was usually held on the last night and included a square dance. The Hog Calling Contest was for the men and the Chicken Calling Contest was for the women.

There were baseball games and boys and girls athletic contests. These included rope jumping for the girls and foot races for the boys. There would be high jumping and both standing and running broad jumping for the boys. There was a foot race for the girls and the old ladies. There were also three-legged races and cigarette races for the boys. It was always fun with the largest family in attendance to see if the father could name all of his children. Awards were given to the man who brought the most sons and the women who brought the most daughters. The prettiest young lady and the ugliest bachelor got awards. An award was given to the old soldier who told the best yarn. In the food category, awards were given for the best sweet potato biscuits, pumpkin bread, white cake, yellow cake, corn light bread, and sweet potato pudding.

The picnic always started with a parade down Louisiana Street to the square, continued around the square, and down Louisiana/Greenville Road to the Fair Grounds/Picnic Grounds. It included the McKinney Municipal Band, the Cotton Mill Band, and others, the McKinney Volunteer Fire Department, bicycle groups, floats, cars, crazy cars, lowns, trucks, horses and riders, a local cavalry troop, and walkers. The first day of the picnic was always "McKinney Day"

Collin County Fairs (continued)

with the stores all closed for the event. The second day was eventually named Woodmen of the World Day with all members and lodges asked to attend in uniform.

The picnic usually featured speakers all day long, each day. Many of the speakers were politicians. In the 1890's there were balloon ascensions, with 2 shows daily including a night time one with "pyrotechnics." John J. Innes, known as Dare Devil Blackie, would try to set a world record for altitude with an altimeter attached to a parachute. After going as high as he could, he would parachute out of the balloon to land in the city. He reached an altitude of 5100 feet. The record at that time was 6100 feet. He was part of the Rosalee Gordon Flying Circus, which owned two (2) of the largest balloons in the south. The balloon was 85 feet high and 168 feet around when inflated. In the 1920's Chubby Watson, "King of the Air," performed on the wings, and on a trapeze under an airplane. The plane would travel at 100 mph in a circle 1000 to 1500 feet above the fair grounds while Watson walked the wings and did handstands. He hung from a trapeze under the plane, hanging by his feet, hands and teeth. Later the pilot, Lt. Toncray, would give a show of stunt flying. In 1925 one of the big inducements was a restroom for the ladies and children that featured a tent, indoor plumbing, attendants, and a radio receiver with speaker to help entertain the visitors to the tent.⁵ By 1925 the only permanent improvement to the park was a bandstand.

The midway for the picnics was usually provided by the Bill Hames Show. It included a Penny Arcade, Curiosity Shop, Collin's Cave, Hawaiian Village, Box of Fun, Jungle Land, Dixie Band, minstrels, Wild Go Round, Ferris Wheel, kids Ferris Wheel, kid's joy, Merry Mix Up, with 20 paid attractions. The Flying Valentinos gave a high wire-trapeze act and there were the usual "freak" shows. At another time they had Loop O Plane, Rideeo, Dodgem, Octopus and "The Great Fussner Spiral Tower and Aerial See-Saw."

The last picnic was held July 23, 1941. Throughout the years the veterans had been honored with a dinner and riding in the parade. By 1941 there were only 2 left in the county and they were too old to attend the picnic and dinner.

Endnotes

1. R. C. Horn, "The First Collin County Fair," Daily Courier Gazette, October 6, 1926.
2. "Melissa Old Citizen Remembers First County Fair Held Here; R. E. Moore Grows Reminiscent," Daily Courier Gazette, September 28, 1922, Section 2.
3. "Frank James Once Won Prize at the M'Kinney Picnic," McKinney Daily Courier Gazette, June 25, 1924.
- 4 Myrtle Hancock, "Ballad of McKinney Fair," The Weekly Democrat-Gazette, September 30, 1937.
5. "Ladies Rest Room On Picnic Ground,," The Weekly Democrat - Gazette, July 28, 1925.

Ballad of McKinney Fair

The sun was shining right and clear
And all the folks were there
Red lemonade and pop corn balls—
At the McKinney Fair.

The flags and pennants flutter gay
In crisp October air,
Young swains strolled by with their best girls
At the McKinney Fair.

The gentlemen wore “bee gum” hats
Their ladies had “an air,”
The great event of all the year
Was the McKinney Fair.

Proud farmers brought their blooded stock
And tended it with care,
While women planned for weeks ahead
For the McKinney Fair.

The grand stand seats were taken soon,
There was no space to spare,
For old and young were eager then
At the McKinney Fair.

The rich, black land of its race track
Was glistening, hard and bare.
The tall field marshal took his place
At the McKinney Fair.

He swept his silken hat aground
And bowed with courteous air,
Announced the climax of events
At the McKinney Fair.

“Dear ladies, gentlemen,” he said,
“We have some riders rare.
I now announce: Equestrians
Of the McKinney Fair.”

And one by one the riders came,
With stunts that killed all care,
On fiery, mettled steeds that day
At the McKinney Fair.

Then, as the time was all but past
Came one with jet black hair;
He rode with ease, he rode with grace
At the McKinney Fair.

His coal-black mount was trim of feet,
High-stepping, blooded mare.
He rode around and ‘round again
At the McKinney Fair.

Then with the grace of Chesterfield
(How did the people stare!)
This stranger from the exit bowed
At the McKinney Fair.

He waived his broad, black beaver hat
As he who’d won a dare,
Then disappeared, nor claimed his prize
At the McKinney Fair.

“Who was this man of mystery?”
The people asked each there,
This man who rode so well that day
At the McKinney Fair.

And certain knowing ones then said
(Twas whispered in the air)
That Jesse James, a stranger, rode
At the McKinney Fair!

Myrtle Hancock, Weekly Democrat-Gazette,
September
30, 1937.

The Impact of the Colonial Wars

By Brenda Kellow, CG

Finding soldiers who fought in the American Revolution of 1776, the War of 1812 and the Civil War 1863-1865, is a major goal of many seasoned researchers to family history or for newbies from the beginning of their search or soon afterward. Many times the hunt begins for the sole purpose of joining lineage societies such as the Daughters/Sons of the American Revolution, Descendants of the War 1812, or the United Daughters of the Confederacy or the male version of this, Sons of Confederate Veterans. By restricting ones' search to these wars, the colonial wars fought in the early years when this country was first established are left untouched. If you are lucky enough to have relatives that settled here in the colonies in the seventeenth century, becoming familiar with these may prove to be a great benefit toward proving a bloodline ancestor or to add a historical event to your family history.

Has the overall outcome of the colonial wars ever occurred to you? Have you investigated the colonial wars? If you have answered "no" to both of these questions, you are not alone. If you are only familiar with the lineage societies for members with bloodline connections to those serving in the colonial wars, you need to be educated in how these wars affected the growth of our country. How do these wars relate to your ancestors, their families, living conditions, etc? Investigating the colonial wars could put a new perspective on your family history.

Wars are such a part of our culture that each of these wars needs to be investigated. The early wars were most usually fought between the English and the French and may include any other nation choosing to become involved. The French came to the colonies for furs, the English for land, and the Spaniards for gold.

The timeline below will acquaint you with the wars before reading a brief synopsis of each.

1608 Unnamed War	1618-1648 Thirty Years' War	1637 Pequot War
1675-1676 King Phillip's War	1676 Bacon's Rebellion	1689-1697 King Williams War
1702-1713 Queen Anne's War	1744 The War of Jenkins Ear	1744-1748 King George's War
1756-1763 The French and Indian War	1756-1763 The Seven Years' War	1774 Lord Dunmore's War
1776 The American Revolution		

Unnamed War 1608

Probably the first war in the colonies began sometime in 1608 between the French fur traders, the British, and the Indians. It doesn't have a name, but it was fought on our turf. The French partnered with the Ottawa, the Huron, and Algonquin Indians. They fought and defeated the Iroquois, Mohawk, Oneida, and Seneca tribes. The defeated Iroquois promised revenge, and they made good their threat.

The Thirty Years War 1618-1648

The Thirty Years War, fought between 1618-1648, was a religious war between the Protestant French Huguenots who were resisting domination by the French Catholics. Protestant England took compassion upon the Huguenots by offering them shelter. Documenting the numbers of Huguenots arriving in the colonies from England can prove this fact. The Huguenots fled their native land to dwell briefly, and in some cases permanently, in England before making the voyage to the colonies. The conflict never involved any battles on our soil.

The Pequot War of 1637

The Pequot War of 1637 actually began in 1634 when the warlike Pequot Indians living along the Thames River in southeast Connecticut allegedly killed two English fur traders for no apparent reason. Of course the colonists retaliated and again the Indi-

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ans fought back. These battles continued until finally the Indians were wiped out. The colonists enslaved some of the prisoners and sold the rest in the West Indies. With no more fear of attacks, the settlers quickly moved into the southern regions of New England and thus began the settlement of America.

King Philip's War 1675-1676

The next war was called King Philip's War, 1675-1676. It was relatively peaceful throughout New England until the Indians once again began attacking the settlements in sparsely populated areas. It accelerated later into New Hampshire where they used the rivers to make their assault. The harassment continued through the cold winter months into the summer. The reason for them terminating the attack is still unknown. Also unknown, is the reason this conflict was called King Phillip's War, for it had nothing to do with any monarch. Some have speculated it carried that name Phillip in regard to a well-known figure referred to as Philip of Pokanoket.

Prior to the attacks, the settlers, although not at war, lived constantly with the fear of the ferocity of the Indian assaults. So much so that each house was ordered to store a sufficient amount of guns and ammunition to stave off any attack. Even though they were living in constant fear, they accepted the Indians' guidance and their help surviving the elements and cultivating the land to provide sustenance for their wellbeing.

When the attacks ceased, a peaceful resolution between the colonists and the Indians concluded at Casco when captives from both sides were released.

The number of fighters' names who served with Captain Swett in his ill-fated mission is not known, but some of those serving under Hampton are below:

There are some names of men defending Marlborough, Massachusetts in March 1675. They are as follows:

Mr. John Stanyan	Jacob Garland	Thomas Cram	Abraham Chase
John Philbrick	John Palmer	John Huggins	Caleb Perkins

The following men served during the two years 1675 and 1676:

Israel Blake	John Brown	Thomas Brown	Joseph Cass	John Chapman
Samuel Chapman	Israel Clifford	Edward Colcord	Henry Dow	Abraham Drake
Joseph Griffin	James Hobbs	Morris Hobbs	Samuel Johnson	Israel Leavitt
John Leavitt	Ephraim Marston	John Marston	Benjamin Moulton	John Palmer
??? Palmer	Ebenezer Perkins	Thomas Robie	William Samborne	John Sleeper

Bacon's Rebellion 1675-1676

At one time, historians inaccurately considered Bacon's Rebellion in 1676 to be the beginning of the colonists' desire for freedom from Britain. Modern theorists now believe that it was a regrettable time in Jamestown history. It almost destroyed the early colony because of the differences between two strong personalities, namely the elderly Governor Sir William Berkeley and his adversary and cousin in-law Nathaniel Bacon. The reason was not because of oppression.

Bacon, maybe a reformist, certainly wanted to correct Jamestown's declining and failing economy. He always took the oppo-

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site side of Governor Berkeley that caused a tug of war that lasted from July 1675 when it began to Bacon's death on October 26th, 1676. The colonists and the articulate Bacon needed a scapegoat, so what else was there to do but attack the Indians? Once again, more fighting began between the colonists and the friendly Indians, at least they were friendly until they were attacked. The fighting meant more military personnel and the additional salaries drained the coffers even more. The two rivals practically destroyed the colony.

There was no peace until Bacon died of bloody flux and louse disease. Yes, louse, the parasite, in combination with bloody stools. His body was never found. His followers may have been burned his body. His death inspired the locals to compose an amusing little poem I thought you might find entertaining. "Bacon is dead I am sorry at my hart, that lice and flux should take the hangman's part."

His death in 1676 brought to a close a thorny interval in the history of Jamestown. Although the time may have been ripe for changing the colonial government, the rebellion was not the beginning of a pursuit for Independence. It was instead a clash of personalities.

King Williams War 1689-1698

King William's War of 1689-1697 was a conflict in, or the beginning of, the French and Indian Wars. Hard feelings and jealousies between the French and English continued to be the origin of battles abroad and on colonial soil. For over 75 years, these two countries fought over control of the colonies and the fur trade business.

In this case, the reference to William refers to King William III of England, but originally from the Netherlands. William and his allies Spain, Sweden, some German states, Austria, and the Dutch joined together to halt the French from controlling more territory.

The French attacked the colonial and the Canadian English frontier outposts including Schenectady in 1690. Each side counter-attacked over and over. Following the assault against settlers in Haverhill, Massachusetts in March 1697, once again things became more peaceful as a result of the Treaty of Ryswick, until fighting began again in what we call Queen Anne's War.

QUEEN ANNE'S WAR, 1702-1713

Queen Anne's War 1702-1713 was the second in a series of battles attributed as part of the French and Indian Wars. Once again it was fought between Great Britain and France for control of North America. It started when the British failed in their attempt to capture and burn the Franciscan missions in Saint Augustine and Pensacola, Florida. The remaining 12 missions established by the Franciscan monk mission system in the 1600s escaped major attacks.

Battles were also fought in the border settlements of New England, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Québec. The colonists were unable to properly defend the areas around these frontiers. The French and warring Indians allied together to destroy Deerfield and Haverhill, Massachusetts in 1704, before invading other parts of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine. In order to prevent night attacks by the French privateers from the sea, it became necessary to establish watches around the clock. The night watchmen were to sound an alarm by firing the big guns three times at one-minute intervals. They lived in constant fear of the French and Indians. The violence did not cease until the signing of the Treaty of Utrecht, which demanded the French give up the Hudson Bay territory, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia to the Brits. Cape Breton and Saint Lawrence islands remained under French control. It must be mentioned that the Treaty of Utrecht did not solve all the problems in America. The troubles remained and the wars continued.

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War of Jenkins' Ear 1739-1742

The War of Jenkins' Ear 1739-1742 began when the British and the Spanish clashed first over who was going to rule the state of Florida, and second because of Robert Jenkins' constant complaints of Spain's harsh treatment toward captive English seamen enslaved by the Spanish. Britain had been allowed to participate in the slave trade in Spanish colonies according to the terms of the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, which ended Queen Ann's War. The commercial rivalry between Britain and Spain began with the War of Austrian Succession but quickly evolved onto Florida soil and involved Florida, Georgia and South Carolina. Robert Jenkins was the captain of the ship Rebecca. His claim that the Spanish coast guard had cut off his ear in 1731 so agitated the public opinion that after exhibiting his ear before the House of Commons, the government under Prime Minister Robert Walpole declared war in 1739.

This time the friendly Indians, mainly the Creeks, Cherokee, and Chickasaw, joined with the British in attacks against the Spanish and captured Fort San Francisco de Pupo and Fort Picolata on the San Juan River, and later Saint Augustine in the late winter of 1740, then in 1742 they targeted Saint Simon's Island off the coast of Georgia. As one would expect, Spain retaliated, but this time by sea rather than by land. Britain's failed attempt to gain control of Florida became the War of Jenkins' Ear.

The War of Jenkins' Ear 1739-1742 was the catalyst for King George's War of 1744-1748. Researchers will find that some historians use the name of King George's War in place of the War of Jenkins' Ear. I have not.

King George's War 1744-1748

King George's War 1744-1748 was the third battle that made up the French and Indian War and immediately followed the War of Jenkins' Ear. Once again it concerned the Anglo-French in colonial America. The fighting began when the French attacked Port Royal and Nova Scotia. Although the attack was unsuccessful, it was all that was needed to outrage the New Englanders who hated the French.

The greatest achievement occurred at the end of the war when the British, with the help of the colonists, regained Nova Scotia.

Finally, peace came for a while with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 when Britain received the Madras in India and returned control of Louisbourg to France. The colonists were so outraged by having to give up their greatest military victory when the pre-war status was declared, it very well may have cause the American Revolution. The colonies complained so loudly and consistently that London reimbursed the colonial governments for the \$1 million in monetary funds the British had spent on the Pepperrell campaign. Pepperrell became the first American colonist to be awarded a baronetcy by the British King George.

This was not the end of the wars between France and Britain. It would only come to an end 15 years later.

The French and Indian War 1756-1763

The French and Indian War 1756-1763 is the fourth and last of the North American wars waged between the British and the French. The French and Indian War consisted of three wars: King William's War of 1689-1697; Queen Anne's War 1702-1713; and The War of Jenkins' Ear 1739-1742 which is a companion war to King George's War 1744-1748 and counted here as one war. All the wars were fought for the sole purpose of controlling North America, the West Indies, the continent, and as far reaching as the subcontinent of India, Each had the help of the Indians and the colonists from time to time.

The French and Indian War was more fiercely fought than the previous three, which consisted of small skirmishes between regular units of the European powers and local military, or militiamen. It is important to remember that although the war began in America, it eventually evolved into Europe as the Seven Years' War 1756-1763. When it expanded into Asia, it became known as the Third Carnatic War. The final outcome of the French and Indian War hurt France badly because that country lost any hope

The Impact of the Colonial Wars

of controlling North America.

The war ended a decade of clashes between the colonists and their mother country, but animosity soon returned when the British further agitated the colonists by enacting the unpopular Stamp Act in 1765. The Stamp Act then led to the beginning of the Revolutionary War in 1775 and Britain's loss of control when the colonists declared their independence in 1776.

Lord Dunmore's War 1773-1774

Lord Dunmore's War 1773-1774 was between the colony of Virginia and the Indian nations of the Shawnee and Mingo. After the tribal attacks intensified in violence, a militia was formed to stop the attacks by the hunters and the warriors who had until that time had rights to hunt there. In a manner of speaking, Virginia won the conflict at the Battle of Point Pleasant. The Indians' treaty-right to hunt on the hunting grounds was rescinded.

Human nature should tell you that the Indians were not at all happy to lose their right to hunt on what had been their hunting grounds until the white man came and began pushing them farther and farther away from the territory they possessed for many lifetimes. Soon the disgruntled Indians would once again go on the warpath attacking colonies during the revolution when the 13 colonies fought for their freedom from their mother country.

The American Revolution 1775-1783

The American Revolution 1775-1783 concerned the handful of British colonies in North America, Great Britain, and of course those unhappy Indians who had lost their hunting rights in Virginia. The frustrated colonists were sick and tired of the misery brought on by unpalatable social, economic and political changes forced upon them by Britain. When the population in the American colonies increased to a ratio of one colonist to every three British, the battleground became more equal.

The Revolution brought the colonists to form a new government as outlined in the 1787 Constitution of the United States that established a republican form of government with power controlled by the people, and it allowed the creation of state governments under the Articles of Confederation.

At the conclusion of the war, the British recognized the colonies as an independent nation, and the United States of America was born.

Conclusion

If we start counting from the first settlement in the colonies, the colonial wars lasted 168 years with only brief intervals of peace. Many people were killed or injured and numerous homes were destroyed. The reason for the destruction varied. In some cases it was because of opposing personalities or religious differences. The French fought for control of the fur trade. England fought for control of the land. The Spaniards came for gold, and for control of the land. England, France, and Spain, often with the Indians as allies, battled each other on North American soil. England and France would not become allies until World War I. Sometimes the disagreements between these countries erupted because of atrocities on the sea by one or more parties. Often the battles began on the European continent and stayed there. Only a few of the early battles that began in Europe drifted to this continent.

If we count the duration of the colonial wars on our soil beginning with Bacon's Rebellion of 1676, or more likely the modern historical thinking it began with King William's War of 1689-1697, the spark that would lead to an independent nation began almost 100 years earlier.