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The Nevadan seeks your news

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Finish Your Path To A Career In Healthcare

Dianna Rogers - wife of Sam Houston



(Jannelle Calderon) "Jannelle @ The Nevadan / El Nevadense"
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Excuse the back-lit picture. Last weekend I went to an event at the Red Rock Canyon Visitor Center where members of the Nuwu (Southern Paiute) and other tribal members hosted an educational powwow. I'm always in search of events and opportunities to connect with our Indigenous community, and plan to share more like this in our community calendar.

“The man who enters a library is in the best society this world affords; the good and the great welcome him, surround him, and humbly ask to be allowed to become his servants...”

Andrew Carnegie, excerpt from [addressExternal](#) at the dedication of The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, November 5, 1895. In The Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association, November 10, 1895.

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**Technofossils: How future archeologists will study our everyday objects**

Humans have littered Earth with a mind-boggling array of objects that will last millions of years. From plastic bags to entire cities, what will those fossils reveal about us?

[https://grist.org/science/technofossils-book-q-and-a-archaeology-trash/?utm\\_source=firefox-newtab-en-us](https://grist.org/science/technofossils-book-q-and-a-archaeology-trash/?utm_source=firefox-newtab-en-us)

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Burning question: How to save an old-growth forest in Tahoe

Daily Democrat, 3/4/2025 - On the shores of Lake Tahoe at Emerald Bay State Park grows what some consider to be the most iconic old-growth forest in the Lake Tahoe Basin. Giant ponderosa pines — some of the last remaining in the area — share space with at least 13 other tree species.

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**Invasive Species Living in Lake Tahoe**

Join Bay Nature Magazine and UC Davis Tahoe Environmental Research Center's Brandon Berry for a virtual talk about the invasive species living in Lake Tahoe and the efforts to slow their spread on March 12, from 12 - 1pm. Lake Tahoe faces a constant and serious threat from the introduction and spread of aquatic invasive species, which can devastate aquatic ecosystems and negatively impact the recreation opportunities that drive Lake Tahoe's economy. Whether intentional, accidental or illegal, these species introductions can have profound impacts on Lake Tahoe's native ecosystems and water quality, something that researchers like Brandon are working hard to address. Tune in to learn more about these efforts. Free for Bay Nature members, \$5 for nonmembers.

**About the speaker:** Brandon is a staff research associate with the UC Davis [Tahoe Environmental Research Center](#), which collaborates with other universities, state and federal resource agencies to understand population dynamics and ecology of introduced species. His primary role includes conducting environmental research at Lake Tahoe and globally. Research areas include water quality, aquatic ecology, invasive species, remote sensing, atmospheric science, and engineering. His work includes all aspects of research work from project management to field operations. Additional responsibilities include research vessel captain, dive operations, and remote pilot of unmanned vehicles.

**[Register Here!](#)**

**Calendar**

**March 22** - NATIVE HEALTH's Annual Prayer Walk from North Mountain to NATIVE HEALTH Central. Free. For more info, click [here](#).

**March 23** - Piestewa Fallen Heroes Memorial Sunrise Service & Luncheon, 6 am-2 pm. Held at the last Ramada at Piestewa Peak at 6 am. Luncheon held afterwards. For more info call Jim at (602) 579-6308

## Scholarships with April 12-15 Deadlines

|                                                                                |          |                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------------|
| <a href="#">CBA of GA J. Steven Walraven Memorial Scholarship</a>              | \$500    | April 12, 2025 |
| <a href="#">Christian A. Herter Memorial Scholarship</a>                       | Varies   | April 12, 2025 |
| <a href="#">Donna Easter Student Ethics Awards</a>                             | \$2,500  | April 12, 2025 |
| <a href="#">John R. Pandolfi Scholarships</a>                                  | \$5,000  | April 12, 2025 |
| <a href="#">Litner + Deganian Resilience Award</a>                             | \$2,500  | April 12, 2025 |
| <a href="#">MBA Student Broadcaster Scholarship</a>                            | \$2,500  | April 12, 2025 |
| <a href="#">Steigleder Family Scholarship</a>                                  | Varies   | April 12, 2025 |
| <a href="#">Steve A. Garban Grant-in-aid</a>                                   | Varies   | April 12, 2025 |
| <a href="#">The Tim DeWitt HARVEST Education Foundation Scholarship</a>        | Varies   | April 12, 2025 |
| <a href="#">Utah Jiffy Lube Teen Driver Scholarship Program</a>                | \$6,500  | April 12, 2025 |
| <a href="#">VFRW Kendall Rhodes Scholarship</a>                                | \$1,000  | April 12, 2025 |
| <a href="#">VFRW Political Studies Scholarship</a>                             | \$1,000  | April 12, 2025 |
| <a href="#">CWGA Priscilla Maxwell Endicott Scholarship Fund</a>               | Varies   | April 13, 2025 |
| <a href="#">Don &amp; Roy Splawn Charitable Foundation West Scholarship</a>    | \$2,750  | April 13, 2025 |
| <a href="#">Letitia B. Carter Scholarship</a>                                  | \$1,500  | April 13, 2025 |
| <a href="#">CBF At-Large Leadership Scholarship</a>                            | \$4,000  | April 14, 2025 |
| <a href="#">CMAA Mid-Atlantic Chapter Scholarship</a>                          | \$3,500  | April 14, 2025 |
| <a href="#">CNCDA Scholarship Program</a>                                      | \$10,000 | April 14, 2025 |
| <a href="#">Hopson-Laurent Scholarship</a>                                     | \$1,000  | April 14, 2025 |
| <a href="#">Minority Corporate Counsel Association LMJ Scholarship Program</a> | \$10,000 | April 14, 2025 |
| <a href="#">Mitchell/Tufts Scholarship</a>                                     | Varies   | April 14, 2025 |
| <a href="#">NASF Foundation Scholarships</a>                                   | \$1,500  | April 14, 2025 |
| <a href="#">Norma Gray College Scholarship for the Visual Arts</a>             | \$1,000  | April 14, 2025 |
| <a href="#">Sharon Melton Myers Memorial Scholarship</a>                       | \$1,000  | April 14, 2025 |
| <a href="#">U of I New Student Scholarship</a>                                 | \$4,000  | April 14, 2025 |
| <a href="#">ULINE Scholarship</a>                                              | \$5,000  | April 14, 2025 |
| <a href="#">AABE NJ Chapter Scholarship</a>                                    | \$5,000  | April 15, 2025 |
| <a href="#">AAUW Returning Scholar Scholarship</a>                             | \$3,500  | April 15, 2025 |
| <a href="#">AAUW Seattle Undergraduate Scholarship</a>                         | \$15,000 | April 15, 2025 |
| <a href="#">Abbie Sargent Memorial Scholarship</a>                             | \$1,000  | April 15, 2025 |
|                                                                                | \$3,000  | April 15, 2025 |

|                                                                                 |          |                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------------|
| <u>ACHE Student Grant Program</u>                                               | \$3,000  | April 15, 2025 |
| <u>Ad Club of Western Massachusetts Scholarship</u>                             | \$1,000  | April 15, 2025 |
| <u>AIFS Diversity Achievement Scholarship</u>                                   | \$5,000  | April 15, 2025 |
| <u>AKA-EAF Financial Need Undergraduate Scholarship</u>                         | \$1,000  | April 15, 2025 |
| <u>American Legion Post 170 Scholarship</u>                                     | \$4,000  | April 15, 2025 |
| <u>APCF Bank of the Sierra Scholarship</u>                                      | \$2,000  | April 15, 2025 |
| <u>APCF Cathay Bank Foundation Scholarship Program</u>                          | \$2,500  | April 15, 2025 |
| <u>APCF Harold J. West Memorial Scholarship</u>                                 | \$10,000 | April 15, 2025 |
| <u>APCF State Bank of India (California) Scholarship</u>                        | \$1,000  | April 15, 2025 |
| <u>Appaloosa Youth Foundation Continuing Education Scholarship</u>              | \$1,000  | April 15, 2025 |
| <u>Appaloosa Youth Foundation Territory Scholarship</u>                         | \$1,000  | April 15, 2025 |
| <u>Ashtabula County Agricultural Scholarship Fund</u>                           | \$3,000  | April 15, 2025 |
| <u>ASID Joel Polsky Prize</u>                                                   | \$5,000  | April 15, 2025 |
| <u>ASID Legacy Scholarship for Graduate Students</u>                            | \$4,000  | April 15, 2025 |
| <u>ASID Legacy Scholarship for Undergraduates</u>                               | \$4,000  | April 15, 2025 |
| <u>Asparagus Club Scholarship</u>                                               | \$3,000  | April 15, 2025 |
| <u>AWMA: AMS Scholarship Program</u>                                            | Varies   | April 15, 2025 |
|                                                                                 |          |                |
| <u>BAMM Scholarship</u>                                                         | \$3,500  | April 15, 2025 |
| <u>BHW Scholarship</u>                                                          | \$3,000  | April 15, 2025 |
| <u>Bird Dog Foundation Annual College Scholarship Essay Contest</u>             | \$2,000  | April 15, 2025 |
| <u>BJC Scholars Fund</u>                                                        | \$60,000 | April 15, 2025 |
| <u>Bonner Scholar Programs</u>                                                  | \$12,000 | April 15, 2025 |
| <u>Butkus-Sylvester Family Scholarship</u>                                      | \$22,904 | April 15, 2025 |
| <u>Candlelighters For Children With Cancer Continuing Education Scholarship</u> | \$2,500  | April 15, 2025 |
| <u>Captain Jason Dahl Scholarship Fund</u>                                      | \$2,098  | April 15, 2025 |
| <u>Captain Jeff Kuss Aviation Scholarship</u>                                   | Varies   | April 15, 2025 |
| <u>CDGA Foundation Veteran Scholarship</u>                                      | \$5,000  | April 15, 2025 |
| <u>Chao Family Foundation Scholarship</u>                                       | \$20,000 | April 15, 2025 |
| <u>Chicago Metropolitan High School Scholarship</u>                             | Varies   | April 15, 2025 |
| <u>Clara Abbott Foundation Scholarship</u>                                      | Varies   | April 15, 2025 |

An official website of the United States government

**Department of Government Efficiency - The people voted for major reform.**

Estimated Savings: \$105B                      Combination of asset sales, contract/lease cancellations and renegotiations, fraud and improper payment deletion, grant cancellations, interest savings, programmatic changes, regulatory savings, and workforce reductions.

Amount Saved Per Taxpayer: \$652.17  
Per taxpayer amount is calculated using an estimate of 161 million individual federal taxpayers.

We are working to upload all of our receipts in a digestible and transparent manner consistent with applicable rules and regulations. To get started, listed below are a subset of contract, grant, and lease cancellations, representing ~30% of total savings.

The contracts listed below have been posted publicly on [fpds.gov](https://www.fpds.gov). FPDS posting of the contract termination notices can have up to a 1 month lag. There may be discrepancies between FPDS and the posted numbers, the latter of which originate directly from agency contracting officials.

Last updated **March 5th, 2025**. This will initially be updated weekly; over time, the website will improve and the updates will converge to real-time.

|                                          |                  |                                 |                  |
|------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>Example: Bureau of Indian Affairs</b> | <b>ELKO, NV</b>  | <b>Termination via Mass Mod</b> | <b>Total</b>     |
| <b>Savings</b>                           | <b>\$257,402</b> | <b>Annual Lease Cost</b>        | <b>\$134,297</b> |

|                                       |                  |                                 |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Example: Indian Health Service</b> | <b>ELKO, NV</b>  | <b>Termination via Mass Mod</b> |
| <b>Total Savings</b>                  | <b>\$148,264</b> | <b>Annual Lease Cost</b>        |
|                                       |                  | <b>\$22,240</b>                 |

<https://doqe.gov/savings>

**Inside GSA’s mass lease terminations**

**US Department of Education workers decry ‘final mission’ email as power grab**

**Tuesday, March 11, 1:30 p.m.:** Assembly Education is hearing **AB289**, which would authorize the Board of Regents to establish a **financial literacy** course that students would be required to take before graduating.

Nevada Current: [Amargosa Valley residents to feds: No more mining claims](#)

**Finish Your Path To A Career In Healthcare**

The road to a career in healthcare is not only paved with doctors and nurses. Many other healthcare professionals work in tandem to deliver their patients the best diagnostic care. Allied

health is comprised of a diverse group of health professionals who employ scientific theory to diagnose, evaluate and treat diseases. They also advocate for disease prevention and wellness while using their administration and management skills to support healthcare systems. As an allied health sciences major, you will dive into the delivery of health services relating to the identification, evaluation, and prevention of diseases and disorders.

This major is ideal for nontraditional students who are looking for a flexible and affordable path to a skilled career. The allied health services degree works as a 3+1 degree program in a partnership between Nevada State College and the College of Southern Nevada (CSN). After completing an approved Certificate of Health Science and an AAS degree at CSN, you will transfer to Nevada State for your senior year to earn the BAS in Allied Health Sciences. Our program specifically focuses on interpersonal and written communication, leadership, and the social and cultural contexts of health care. This is the perfect program for career-minded individuals looking for a four-year degree that provides them with a range of skills needed in the modern healthcare workplace.

**Degree Outcomes**

- Demonstrate proficiency in a specific health science field (medical sonography, ophthalmology, health information technology, physical therapy assistant, radiation therapy technology or surgical technology);
- Explain how to integrate leadership/management and interpersonal communication skills into the workplace;
- Identify socio-cultural and psychological factors that affect the successful delivery of health care;
- Explain why employability skills such as communications, teamwork, critical thinking, problem solving, and other

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Those of you who do research know how one can be diverted from the task, by an interesting link or new fact.....found this little story of interest:

Dianna Rogers - From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Born	Dianna Rogers 1790s Old Cherokee Nation , (now in Meigs County, Tennessee)
Died	November 4, 1838 probably near Fort Gibson , Indian Territory
Occupation(s)	Farmer, trading post operator
Spouse	Sam Houston (m. 1830; ann. 1832)
Children	2

Relatives	Elizabeth Emory (maternal grandmother)
	Susannah Emory (great-aunt)
	John Jolly (uncle)
	Chief John Rogers (half-brother and uncle)
	Chief William Charles Rogers (great aunt) ^[4]
	Will Rogers (3 x great nephew) ^[4]

Dianna Rogers (also known as Tiana or Talihina Rogers, 1790s – November 4, 1838) was an [Old Settler Cherokee](#) who emigrated from Tennessee to the [Arkansas Territory](#) in 1817. Her first husband was killed in the [Osage](#) wars with the Cherokee people. Forced to move further west in 1828 into what would become [Indian Territory](#) her extended family, which included [John Rogers](#) and [John Jolly](#), lived in what is now the northeastern part of Oklahoma, along the Arkansas border. In 1829, she married [Sam Houston](#) and operated a trading post with him near [Fort Gibson](#). She also tended their small farm and the slaves who assisted them. After Houston left for Texas in 1833, Dianna remarried. She left no living children. Many myths and fanciful stories have been told of her and Houston's relationship, their meeting, and eventual parting, but very little is actually known. A body purported to be hers, but disputed by several historians, was exhumed and buried at the [Fort Gibson National Cemetery](#) in 1904. The tombstone bears the name Talahina, which according to legal documents and historians' analysis was never her name.

Early life and education

Dianna Rogers,^[Note 1] was likely born in the 1790s,^[Note 2] in the [Cherokee Country](#) (now [Meigs County, Tennessee](#)) to Jennie (née Due) and John Rogers, known as Hell-Fire Jack.^{[3][12][13]} She was one-sixteenth Cherokee.^[14] According to Cherokee historian and physician [Emmet Starr](#),^[15] her mother was the daughter of [Elizabeth Emory](#) and Robert Due (or Dews).^{[12][16][Note 3]} Elizabeth's second husband was Hell-Fire Jack, with whom she had five children.^{[21][22]} [Sororal polygamy \(or polygyny\)](#) was common among the Cherokee, but discouraged by the [Moravian missionaries](#) who worked among them and who were shocked that Dianna's mother and grandmother were both married to the same man.^{[23][24][25]} Her father was born around 1749,^[26] and was of Scottish,^[7] or English heritage.^[22] He served as a British captain in the [American Revolution](#). He worked as a trader in Indian country,^[7] for the [Muscogee people](#) and then lived among the Cherokee for thirty years before moving to Arkansas. He operated a ferry on the [Clinch River](#) in Tennessee and had a large plantation where he grew corn and cotton with [slave laborers](#).^[25]

Dianna grew up in a large family.^[26] Her half-brothers and uncles were Charles (b. ca. 1774),^{[27][28]} [John Jr.](#) (1779–1846),^{[27][29]} and James. Her half-sisters and aunts were Aky and Nanny.^[27] Her full siblings were Annie,^[30] Joseph (d. 1834–1836),^{[6][30]} William, and Susannah. Dianna was the [penultimate](#) sibling.^[30] She signed documents with an "X", as was customary among Cherokees rather than a sign of illiteracy. Even [Sequoyah](#) refused to affix his Cherokee signature "to a white man's document".^[31] Although Jennings C. Wise, stated that Dianna was "mission-educated",^[32] and historians Jack Gregory and [Rennard Strickland](#) stated that family tradition held that she was educated at a Moravian mission school in Tennessee, "perhaps at Brainerd",^[7] [Brainerd Mission](#) was not founded until 1817.^[33] The records of [Springplace Mission](#), located near [James Vann's](#) plantation at what is now [Spring Place, Georgia](#) and founded in 1800,^[34] make numerous mentions of Dianna's father,^[35] but state that Rogers' children in 1807 were attending the school

of Mr. Blacke, near their home.^[36] Prior to that, Rogers had employed George Barbee Davis, who also tutored [John Ross](#), to tutor his children at home.^{[37][38]}

Hell-Fire Jack's property was located on Roger's Creek, at the confluence of the [Hiwassee](#) and [Tennessee Rivers](#), a few miles from [Hiwassee Island](#), where [John Jolly](#) lived.^{[26][37][Note 4]} Jolly had adopted young [Sam Houston](#) in 1809 when he ran away from his home near [Maryville, Tennessee](#) and crossed the river to live with the Cherokee community on Hiwassee Island.^[42] There is little doubt, per Gregory and Strickland, that Dianna knew Houston as he lived with her uncle,^[7] and he became close friends with her brothers John and James.^[41] Her brothers and uncles served in the [Creek War](#), participating in the [Battle of Horseshoe Bend](#) during the [War of 1812](#) with Houston. Some sources claim that Houston and Dianna fell in love during his time with Jolly,^{[7][43]} while other stories tell that Dianna lived with Jolly as a child and Houston helped her with her lessons.^[44] Gregory and Strickland found no evidence of the nature of any relationship between Dianna and Houston in Tennessee.^[45] After three years, Houston returned to Maryville in 1812.^[46]

Married life

Dianna married David Gentry, a blacksmith, whose first wife was her mother's sister, Mary Due. Gentry's father was likely Nathaniel Gentry of Spartanburg and Greenville Counties in South Carolina. Newlyweds David Gentry and Mary Due are found in the 1800 census of Greenville County, South Carolina.^{[47][48][49][Note 5]} Dianna and David had two children, Gabriel and Joanna Gentry,^[52] who were half-siblings and nephew and niece to Mary Due's children, Elizabeth, Isabel, and Patience.^[52] In 1817, her father led a group of thirty-one Cherokees to what would become the [Arkansas Territory](#).^{[25][53]} Dianna and David settled around [Dardanelle](#), where David's business thrived.^[45] Their goal in moving was to avoid the White encroachment on their lands and evade attempts to force the Cherokee to assimilate to White culture.^[54] From the time of the Cherokee arrival in Arkansas, skirmishes began with the [Osage Nation](#), who viewed the Cherokees as intruders on their lands.^{[55][56]} War between the two peoples continued through the 1830s.^[57] In 1825, the United States entered into a [treaty](#) with the Osage Nation, who agreed to cede land that established the western boundary of Arkansas as the [100th meridian](#). Thereafter, the policy of the United States was to relocate Native people to these lands west of any organized territory or state.^[58] A treaty with the Cherokee living in the west was agreed in 1828, providing that the lands in Arkansas Territory be given up in favor of a permanent home to the west in what would later become [Indian Territory](#). In exchange for them leaving Arkansas Territory, the tribe was granted seven million acres of land,^[59] indemnification of losses to relocate, food to tide them over until a new crop and harvest could be realized, and a formal delineation of their promised land.^[60]

Dianna and David moved west and lived near [Frog Bayou](#),^[61] which is now in [Crawford County, Arkansas](#), near [Mountainburg](#).^[62] Her extended family lived in scattered settlements within a fifty-mile radius of [Fort Smith](#). The family members visited each other often, according to council minutes, store records, and letters.^[63] At some point after moving to Frog Bayou, but before 1829,^[61] David was killed in the Osage wars. Both of her children with David died without marrying or having children.^[63] In July 1829, Houston came back into her life.^[63] He had married [Eliza Allen](#) in January, while serving as governor of Tennessee, but the couple separated within three months.^[64] No explanation for their separation was ever given, but Houston resigned his

governorship and headed to the western Cherokee country, where his friend Jolly was living.^{[65][66]} Jolly's home was located on a bluff overlooking the confluence of the [Arkansas River](#) and [Illinois Rivers](#) at [Tahlonteskee](#), near present-day [Gore, Oklahoma](#), and about thirty miles south of [Fort Gibson](#).^{[67][68]} Many fanciful stories tell of Houston and Dianna's meeting. Gregory and Strickland state "perhaps the most reliable [account] is found in Williams".^[69] Alfred M. Williams published "General Houston's Indian Life" in 1883, at a time when there were still people living who knew Jolly and Houston.^[70] Williams stated that regular [stickball](#) games were held in the field behind the council house at Tahlonteskee, followed by a night of dancing;^[71] at one of these events, Dianna and Houston began their relationship.^[72]

They moved in together at a cabin Houston built on the opposite bank of the [Grand River](#) from Fort Gibson.^[72] Rogers' family tradition holds that the couple were married in a civil service at the home of Captain John Rogers,^{[73][Note 6]} on [Spavinaw Creek](#) (now in [Mayes County, Oklahoma](#)) in 1830. Historian [Grant Foreman](#) stated he had never been able to find a record of their marriage, but that their relationship was sanctioned by the tribe.^[73] Cherokee law, which required an official service for marriage to a White man, would not likely have applied to Houston.^[79] He had been formally granted Cherokee citizenship by adoption of a resolution by the Cherokee Council on October 21, 1829.^[80] Founding a home together was all that was required to establish a common law marriage for the Cherokee.^[81] That Houston was still married to Eliza Allen, and would not divorce her until 1833, was of no consequence, as Cherokee law accepted that when a couple no longer resided together they were divorced.^[82] Regardless of how their union came to be, the couple were recognized by the tribe and family as husband and wife,^[83] and Dianna drew up legal documents reflecting her name as Dianna Houston.^[6]

They called their home Wigwam Neosho, lived in a small log cabin, and had a small herd of cattle, a garden, and planted a pear orchard.^{[72][84]} Dianna supervised the farming operations and the slaves, also helping run the trading post.^{[1][85]} Wigwam Neosho was located on the [Texas Road](#) and Houston ran a trading post there, taking advantage of the numerous caravans of settlers passing.^{[1][86]} Gregory and Strickland recognized that life with Houston must have been a significant change from the aristocratic setting of her youth. Both her father and Jolly lived in mansions, described as "almost palaces...with large porticos and yards tended by slaves". Houston's home was a one-room, rough-hewn cabin and Fort Gibson, they said, was not a place that someone with Dianna's background would likely have visited.^[82] The Fort was called the "Hellhole of the Southwest" and frequented by adventurers, soldiers and gamblers who played poker nightly and drank heavily.^[85] Her family had been known as gracious hosts who threw lavish celebrations.^[86] Gregory and Strickland said that entertaining the rough traders, stray soldiers, gamblers, and Native people who visited them and were rowdy and drunk, would have been trying for "any well-bred woman", and "must have been offensive" to Dianna.^[87] On the other hand, they also entertained figures like [Matthew Arbuckle Jr.](#), [Auguste Pierre Chouteau](#), and [Washington Irving](#), among others, and she may have traveled with Houston when he was on official business.^[88]

Houston often drank whiskey at nearby Fort Gibson and increasingly returned home in a state of drunkenness.^{[1][72]} Williams reported that Houston sought the "stupification" that liquor provided so that he did not have to dwell on his regret and failures.^[72] Despite this, when asked to accompany Cherokee leaders to Washington, D.C. to present their grievances, Houston sobered

up.^[1] The delegation left in December 1831 and arrived in Washington in early 1832.^[89] Houston was accused of profiting from his relationship with the Cherokee and a court case ensued, which he won. Andrew Jackson, who at that time was president,^[90] then sent Houston as an envoy to the [Comanche](#) people of Texas.^{[91][90]} Houston did not return to the Cherokee until May 1833.^[92] On June 27, he drafted a power of attorney to represent Dianna in her claims for property lost in the removal from Arkansas,^[6] but was back in Texas by July.^[92] Many legends exist about Dianna and Houston's parting – she died in his arms; she threw herself off a cliff; she died in the [Choctaw Nation](#) and the town of [Talihina](#) was named after her; and she accompanied Houston to Wilson's Rock, (near present day [Muldrow, Oklahoma](#)), where they parted ways.^[93] Williams gives no information about their parting, but stated that after Houston had established himself in Texas, he sent for Dianna. She refused to join him, preferring to remain with her family.^[94] On April 1, 1836, Dianna married Samuel D. McGrady.^[6] McGrady was a whiskey runner, who operated between Fort Gibson and Fort Smith.^[95] Whether she remained married to McGrady, remained at Wigwan Neosho, or left the area are unknown, according to Gregory and Strickland.^[96]

Death and legacy

Dianna died on November 4, 1838, from pneumonia,^{[95][97]} and her burial site remains unknown.^{[97][98]} Williams stated she died at the cabin she had shared with Houston,^[94] while Starr said she died at her home in Rex, (now [Okay](#) in [Wagoner County, Oklahoma](#)).^[97] Newspaper publisher, J. S. Holden of the *Fort Gibson Post*, was told around 1894 by a former Confederate soldier named George Williamson from Fort Smith that he recalled seeing Houston's wife's grave at Wilson's Rock in 1863, when he was returning from the [Battle of Pea Ridge](#). An Old Settler Cherokee named William Wilson also claimed to have seen the grave in 1895.^{[99][100]} This information was supposedly confirmed by John Gunter of Muldrow, who said his sister was living with "Talihina" when she died and "Talihina" was buried at the mouth of [Skin Bayou](#) near Wilson's Rock.^[98] Professor Stan Hoig stated there was no evidence that Dianna ever lived at Wilson's Rock or near Skin Bayou and he believed another Tiana Roger's story was confused with Dianna's.^{[101][Note 7]}

In May 1904, Williamson, Wilson, and Holden located the grave marked with a sandstone near a red cedar tree.^{[99][100]} Holden petitioned the War Department to allow Dianna's body to be buried in the officer's circle at the [Fort Gibson National Cemetery](#),^[105] and was given permission by the army.^[99] He ran a subscription campaign to raise funds for re-burying "Talahina".^{[105][106]} Holden and O. H. Farley, a Muskogee undertaker, [exhumed](#) a body from Skin Bayou, near Wilson's Rock on the Arkansas River. The woman's remains were reburied after a well-attended ceremony at the National Cemetery in Fort Gibson on September 4, 1904, with a marker reading "No. 2467, Talihina Houston".^{[98][107]} Cherokee historian Emmet Starr and Shorey Ross, a descendant of John Ross, believed Holden had made a significant error.^{[111][98]} Ross thought Houston's wife was buried near Fort Gibson and Starr said that the remains disinterred by Holden belonged to a woman named Coody.^{[98][108]} W. P. Campbell, editor of the [Oklahoma Historical Society](#) journal, *Historia*, wrote that Dianna was buried near the mouth of Fourteen Mile Creek, (now in [Cherokee County](#)).^[109] In 1907, a marble pillar with just the name "Talihina Houston" was erected,^[105] but was later replaced with a stone which reads "Talahina R. wife of Gen. Sam Houston".^[110]

Many myths, legends and romanticized accounts of her life exist.^{[5][95]} Writer Paul Williams, in his book *Jackson, Crockett and Houston on the American Frontier*, made the claim that Dianna and Houston had a child, Margaret Lewis Head Houston, in 1830.^[111] No other source states that

they had any children.^{[112][113]} A. M. Williams, who interviewed people who were contemporaries of and knew Houston and Jolly, stated that Houston had no Native children.^[114] Another story is that Dianna was a step-daughter to [The Bowl](#), also known as Di'wali or John Bowles. This speculation stems from a supposition that his first wife, listed as simply "Jenny" by Starr, was Jennie Due and that they married after the death of Hell-Fire Jack.^{[115][116]} The Bowl and his followers left their home on Petit Jean Creek (now in [Conway County, Arkansas](#)) in 1819 and they temporarily camped at a spot near Lost Prairie on the banks of the [Red River](#) (now in [Miller County, Arkansas](#)). Over the winter of 1819–1820, he and sixty followers moved into [Spanish Texas](#), settling close to the [Caddo](#) people, near what is now [Nacogdoches, Texas](#).^{[117][118]} As of June 1820, Hell-Fire Jack was still living in Arkansas with his family.^[76] The Bowl remained in Texas, where he died in 1839.^[118] Dianna Everett, editor of the [Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture](#),^[119] called this story "possible though perhaps barely probable".^[116]

Through the 1960s, historians deleted Dianna's existence from Houston's life.^[7] When Houston's third wife, [Margaret Lea Houston](#) selected [William Carey Crane](#) to write a biography of Houston, he wrote frankly about Houston's hard-drinking, but made no mention of Dianna.^[120] Houston's son Andrew sued a [Hollywood](#) film company for mention of Dianna in a film about Houston.^[121] Another son, William Houston came to Oklahoma from [Dallas](#) in 1919, and after visiting places his father had lived with Dianna, declared that he recognized them as husband and wife.^{[73][122]} Gregory and Strickland stated in 1967, that when they were collecting material to write about Houston's life with the Cherokee, they were "warned" against writing about an "Indian wife". Some people refused to cooperate with their research and some discussions escalated to threats of "physical violence".^[14] In 1985, [Walk in My Soul](#), a [historical novel](#) written by [Lucia St. Clair Robson](#), was published. The book tells the story of the Cherokee removal from the east interwoven with a love story between "Tiana" and Houston.^[123] The made-for-television movie [Gone to Texas](#), released in 1986, was a [biographical film](#) on the life of Houston from his time as governor of Tennessee to leading the movement for Texas' independence from Mexico.^[124] [Devon Ericson](#) was cast in the role of "Tiana".^[125]

Notes

Legal documents prepared by [Sam Houston](#) listed her name as Diana Gentry.^[5] In a bill of sale for a slave Peter, dated in 1834, her brother Joseph Rogers called her his "Sister Dianna Houston formerly Dianna Rogers". Documents she drafted in 1836 to sell Peter to her husband said "Dianna McGrady late Dianna Houston".^[6] Jack Gregory and [Rennard Strickland](#), who [William Seale](#) credited with writing a "scholarly account" of Dianna's life,^[1] said official documents of the [War Department](#) and [Bureau of Indian Affairs](#) call her either Diana or Dianna, and family tradition states her name was chosen in honor of the Greek goddess, [Diana](#). Gregory and Strickland said further that as Cherokee people had difficulty in "pronouncing the *d* in Diana", writers and historians wrote what they thought they heard, which accounts for the numerous spellings of her name.^[7] They concur with Oklahoma historian [Grant Foreman](#), that although Talihina or Talahina are popularly used to refer to Rogers, and the latter appears on her tombstone, the word is not Cherokee, but [Choctaw](#).^{[5][7]}

One of the first works to give Dianna an age was [Marquis James](#) in his [Pulitzer Prize](#)-winning book, *The Raven: A Biography of Sam Houston* (1929), where he states that she was about thirty when she and Houston met in 1829 in [Indian Territory](#).^[8] Writer [James L. Haley](#) placed her in her

middle thirties at that time.^[9] Neither cites a source for the approximation.^{[8][9]} Historian [William Seale](#) stated, Dianna was "some years his [Houston's] senior".^[1] Houston was born in 1793.^[10] Shorey Ross stated she was in her forties when she died in 1838.^[11]

Elizabeth was one-quarter Cherokee, descending from Mary Grant (wife of William Emory),^{[17][18]}^[19] and Eughioote of the [Long Hair Clan](#) (also known as Elizabeth Coody or Elizabeth Tassel and the wife of [Ludovick Grant](#)).^{[17][20]}

John Jolly has been described as Dianna's uncle,^[39] and historian [John Bartlett Meserve](#) stated he was a brother of Jennie Due and a brother-in-law to her father, Hell-Fire Jack.^[40] as did Marquis James.^[41] This would mean that one of Jennie's parents was also the parent of Jolly, but Starr does not list Jolly as one of Elizabeth Emory's children.^[21]

Starr's 1921 book, *History of the Cherokee Indians and Their Legends and Folk Lore* shows the two daughters of Elizabeth Emory and Robert Due to be Jennie Due and Mary Buffington.^[12] This is a typographical error, as his numbering system indicates they are both the daughters of Robert Due.^[50] David Keith Hampton and Jack D. Baker evaluated Starr's original notes and issued an edited version published in three volumes in 1987 as *Old Cherokee Families: Notes of Dr. Emmet Starr*.^{[49][51]} In their version, the corrected name shows Mary Due on page 1 of volume 3.^[49]

Captain Rogers referred to both Dianna's father and her brother. In 1818, [Joseph McMinn](#) wrote, that Captain Rogers was a white man who had lived more than forty years among the Cherokee.^[74] [Senate Documents](#) from 1844 state, "William Rogers, subsequently chosen to fill a vacancy was one of the signers of that act [the 1840 act of union between the eastern and western Cherokee factions], and brother of Captain John Rogers, the ex-chief".^[75] Hoig states that John Rogers, born in 1749, no longer appears in the records of the Cherokee Agency after 1819.^[26] A letter from John, born in 1749, who was acting as agent for the Cherokee in Arkansas, to [Andrew Jackson](#), written in June 1820 from Spadru Bayou, Arkansas, stated that John's health had improved.^[76] John Jr. was hired by the War Department in 1828 to encourage emigration of the Cherokees in the east and served as an interpreter through 1831.^[77] There was another Captain John Rogers (1780–1860) living in the area, who was born in Pennsylvania and founded Fort Smith.^[78]

1. Hoig pointed out that there was a woman named Tiana Rogers, who lived in the Cherokee Nation in [Indian Territory](#).^[102] This Tiana or Tyana Rodgers (née Foster) moved west in 1839 and settled in Skin Bayou.^[103] Her husband, Little John Rogers emigrated from Georgia in 1833 and around 1845 moved back to Georgia.^[104] Tiana submitted a claim in 1845 under the terms of the 1828 Treaty of Washington, and was known to have moved to [Chetopa, Kansas](#), by 1847 where she raised three daughters and four sons.^[95]

References

In the interest of space I have not included the footnotes (which can be accessed by clicking on the reference numbers) or the voluminous bibliography which can be accessed at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dianna_Rogers *Enjoy! sdc*