

ARK-LA-TEX SAR

The Official Newsletter of Chapter #69

DISPATCH

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Volume 1, Number 3

Copyright 2023

Summer 2023

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by Clarence V. Burns



Greetings Compatriots!

Constitution Day is a Federal Holiday established by law in 2004. It commemorates the signing of the US Constitution in Philadelphia on September 17, 1787. This is an article by Bill Sekel on it.

The Convention of 1787 was the capstone in a chain of events that led to the creation of the U S Constitution.

America's first attempt at a national governing document was in 1777 with the Articles of Confederation.

It went into effect in 1781, but its deficiencies were quickly apparent, so in 1786, the Annapolis Convention called for a body to assemble to address its weaknesses. What is known as the Constitution Convention then gathered in Philadelphia in 1787.

The debates on the Constitution did not go smoothly at first. In fact, Benjamin Franklin recommended they begin daily prayers to help the process along. Eventually they came together to produce the Constitution, the most successful governing document in world history. It was signed on September 17, 1787, a day we now celebrate as "Constitution Day."

Many delegates expressed their belief that writing the Constitution would not have been

possible without the divine aid they personally witnessed and openly acknowledged.

Alexander Hamilton said: For my own part, I sincerely esteem it a system which without the finger of God never could have been suggested and agreed upon by such a diversity of interests.

James Madison agreed: It is impossible for the man of pious reflection not to perceive in it the finger of the Almighty Hand which has been so frequently and signally extended to our relief in the critical stages of the Revolution.

Benjamin Franklin and George Washington also expressed similar convictions.

Many delegates involved with the writing of the Constitution were trained in theology or ministry, including Abraham Baldwin, James Wilson, Hugh Williamson, Oliver Ellsworth and others. The Constitution was then sent to the states to be ratified. About four dozen clergymen were elected from among the various states as delegates to ratify the Constitution. The influence of Biblical faith on that document was apparent, and under it, Americans have been blessed.

As President Calvin Coolidge affirmed: The more I study the Constitution, the more I have come to admire it, realizing that no other document devised by the hand of man ever brought so much progress and happiness to humanity. To live under the American Constitution is the greatest political privilege that has ever occurred to the human race.

Because the Constitution is such a unique and remarkable document, federal law requires that every year on Constitution Day, all public schools must hold a special program on the Constitution; sadly, few schools follow this law. It is therefore incumbent for the older generation to ensure that the younger generations understand this critical document which gives them their rights and freedoms. I implore you to honor your Patriot Ancestor by teaching your children and grandchildren what your ancestor sacrificed so much for.

Clarence V. Burns
 President
 Ark-La-Tex Chapter #69

**WE DESCENDANTS OF THE HEROES
 OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
 WHO, BY THEIR SACRIFICES,
 ESTABLISHED THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 REAFFIRM OUR FAITH IN THE PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY
 AND OUR CONSTITUTIONAL REPUBLIC,
 AND SOLEMNLY PLEDGE OURSELVES
 TO DEFEND THEM AGAINST EVERY FOE.**



WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

Howard, Jimmy Hilton
 Patriot: Isham Berry



UPCOMING EVENTS

NEXT MEETING
 Tuesday, September 12th, 2023 at 6:30 p.m.
 American Legion Post 258
 308 North Louise Street
 Atlanta, Texas 7555

2023 Fall Leadership Training

September 21 – 23, 2023
 The Brown Hotel
 335 West Broadway
 Louisville, Kentucky, 40202



BIRTHDAYS AND ANNIVERSARIES

Birthdays & Anniversaries

- Aug 01 Dennis Mack Beckham
- Aug 19 Maximus Aaron Addington
- Sep 05 Clarence Varnell Burns
- Sep 09 Shawn Louis Tully
- Jul 10 Judy Pruitt II
- Aug 14 Stacey Beckham
- Jul 31 Cody & Jill Howard
- Aug 12 Rodney & Billie Love
- Sep 19 Charles & Judy Pruitt II

SAR Anniversary

- August 7, 2014 William Edward Sekel Jr
- August 28, 2020 Dennis Mack Beckham
- August 19, 2022 Rodney Glen Love
- September 27, 2012 Howard Allen Tong
- September 27, 2012 Kristopher Andrew Tong
- September 2, 2022 Thomas Riley Owen II
- September 2, 2022 Patrick O'Neal Tomberlain
- September 2, 2022 Thomas David Tomberlain
- September 2, 2022 Marvin Patrick Tomberlain Jr



BATTLES FOUGHT JUL - SEP

- Jul 1, 1782 Raid on Lunenburg
- Jul 3, 1778 Wyoming Massacre
- Jul 5–14, 1779 Tryon's raid
- Jul 5–6, 1777 Siege of Fort Ticonderoga
- Jul 6, 1779 Battle of Grenada
- Jul 6, 1781 Battle of Green Spring
- Jul 6, 1782 Battle of Negapatam
- Jul 7, 1777 Battle of Hubbardton
- Jul 8, 1777 Battle of Fort Ann
- Jul 8–10, 1776 Battle of Gwynn's Island
- Jul 12, 1780 Huck's Defeat
- Jul 15, 1776 Battle of Lindley's Fort

Jul 16, 1779..... Battle of Stony Point
 Jul 1781..... Francisco's Fight
 Jul 2, 1779..... Capture of Grenada
 Jul 20, 1775..... Capture of Turtle Bay Depot*
 Jul 20–21, 1780..... Battle of Bull's Ferry
 Jul 21, 1780..... Battle of Colson's Mill
 Jul 21, 1781..... Naval battle of Louisbourg
 Jul 22, 1779..... Battle of Minisink
 Jul 24-Aug 29, 1779..... Penobscot Expedition
 Jul 27, 1778..... First Battle of Ushant
 Aug 1, 1780..... Battle of Rocky Mount
 Aug 5, 1781..... Battle of Dogger Bank
 Aug 6, 1777..... Battle of Oriskany
 Aug 6, 1780..... Battle of Hanging Rock
 Aug 8, 1775..... Battle of Gloucester
 Aug 8, 1780..... Battle of Pekowee
 Aug 8, 1781..... Battle of Piqua
 Aug 8, 1782..... Hudson Bay Expedition
 Aug 9, 1780..... Action of 9 August 1780
 Aug 10, 1780..... Action of 10 August 1780
 Aug 13, 1780..... Action of 13 August 1780
 Aug 13–14, 1777..... Second Battle of Machias
 Aug 15–17, 1782..... Siege of Bryan Station
 Aug 16, 1777..... Battle of Bennington
 Aug 16, 1780..... Battle of Camden
 Aug 18, 1780..... Battle of Fishing Creek
 Aug 18, 1780..... Battle of Musgrove Mill
 Aug 19, 1779..... Battle of Paulus Hook
 Aug 19, 1781 – Feb 5, 1782..... Invasion of Minorca
 Aug 19, 1782..... Battle of Blue Licks
 Aug 21–Oct 19, 1778..... Siege of Pondicherry
 Aug 22, 1777..... Battle of Staten Island
 Aug 22, 1777..... Battle of Setauket
 Aug 2–23, 1777..... Siege of Fort Stanwix
 Aug 23, 1775..... Raid on the Battery
 Aug 24, 1781..... Lochry's Defeat
 Aug 25-Sep 3, 1782..... Battle of Trincomalee
 Aug 27, 1776..... Battle of Long Island
 Aug 27, 1782..... Battle of the Combahee River
 Aug 28, 1780..... Battle of Black Mingo
 Aug 29, 1778..... Battle of Newport
 Aug 29, 1779..... Battle of Newtown
 Sep 1 or 21, 1777..... First Siege of Fort Henry
 Sep 1, 1774..... Powder Alarm*
 Sep 4, 1782..... Action of 4 September 1782
 Sep 5, 1781..... Battle of the Chesapeake
 Sep 5, 1782..... Action of 5 September 1782
 Sep 5–17, 1778..... Grey's raid
 Sep 6, 1781..... Battle of Groton Heights
 Sep 7, 1778..... Invasion of Dominica

Sep 7, 1778..... Siege of Boonesborough
 Sep 7, 1779..... Capture of Fort Bute
 Sep 8, 1781..... Battle of Eutaw Springs
 Sep 10, 1779..... Battle of Lake Pontchartrain
 Sep 11, 1777..... Battle of Brandywine
 Sep 11–13, 1782..... Siege of Fort Henry
 Sep 13, 1779..... Boyd and Parker ambush
 Sep 13, 1781..... Battle of Lindley's Mill
 Sep 13, 1781..... Long Run Massacre
 Sep 13, 1782..... Grand Assault on Gibraltar
 Sep 14, 1779..... Action of 14 September 1779
 Sep 15, 1776..... Landing at Kip's Bay
 Sep 15, 1782..... Action of 15 September 1782
 Sep 16, 1776..... Battle of Harlem Heights
 Sep 16, 1777..... Battle of the Clouds
 Sep 16-Oct 18, 1779..... Siege of Savannah
 Sep 17 – Nov 3, 1775..... Siege of Fort St. Jean
 Sep 17, 1778..... Attack on German Flatts
 Sep 19, 1777..... Battle of Freeman's Farm
 Sep 20, 1780..... Battle of Wahab's Plantation
 Sep 20–21, 1779..... Battle of Baton Rouge
 Sep 21, 1777..... Battle of Paoli
 Sep 23, 1779..... Battle of Flamborough Head
 Sep 25, 1775..... Battle of Longue-Pointe
 Sep 26 – Nov 15, 1777..... Siege of Fort Mifflin
 Sep 26, 1780..... Battle of Charlotte
 Sep 27, 1778..... Baylor Massacre
 Sep 28-Oct 19, 1781..... Siege of Yorktown
 Sep 3, 1777..... Battle of Cooch's Bridge
 Sep 30 1780..... Action of 30 September 1780
 Sep 30, 1778..... Battle of Edgar's Lane

The Battle of Connecticut Farms and Springfield New Jersey.



With both Generals Clinton and Cornwallis in South Carolina, control of all British forces in New York

was vested in General Wilhelm von Knyphausen. In early June he received word from spies that Washington's forces at Morristown had been reduced to 3,500 by desertions and disease. Feeling he had to strike immediately, and without consulting General Clinton, he launches an attack with his 6,000 troops. In the evening of June 6th he moved his forces out of Elizabethtown towards Morristown. By morning New Jersey Militia was coming out against his troops. By dusk General Washington himself had arrived to take command.

Unable to reach the Hobart Gap that led to Morristown, Knyphausen retreated back to New York on June 8th. Two weeks later on June 23rd he launched a second assault against Morristown. But this attack had the approval of General Clinton. Clinton believed Washington would attack against Knyphausen right flank. Thus Clinton sent 6,000 men up the Hudson River with the plan they would then strike Washington in his left flank and rear.

But the battle did not go as Clinton planned. This time General Greene and some 1,500 continentals, plus an undetermined number of militia, met the British at Connecticut Farms and the Vauxhall Bridge. The running defense the Patriots did back to Springfield both bled and slowed the British assault to the point they only reached Springfield by nightfall. Again they failed to reach the Hobart gap and gain access to Morristown. Again they withdrew, burning Springfield to the ground to vent their frustration.



LAST CHAPTER MEETING MINUTES

June 13, 2023

Members Present

Clarence Burns
Joe Reynolds
Rodney G. Love
Danny Addington
Dennis M. Beckham

Visitors Present

Carolyn Addington
Ron Turner

Bill Sekel
Shawn Tully
Thomas R. "Butch" Owens
Richard Blackwood
Pat Tomberlain
Wendell Edward Van Hook

Invocation was given by Chaplain Shawn Tully gave the invocation.

Pledges to the flags to The United States of America, State of Texas and SAR Pledge led by President Clarence Burns

The minutes of the previous meeting were emailed to all members. A motion to accept minutes was made by Compatriot Joe Reynolds and seconded by Chancellor Bill Sekel. Approval was unanimous.

Danny Addington presented the treasurers report stating as of June 13, 2023 ending balance of \$1801.84. This included \$30.00 from Challenge coins, \$40 donation for Life saving medal, \$300.00 donation, \$418.50 Deposit, with no debit. Remaining coins 66 with a profit of \$326.60. A motion to approve treasurer's report by acclamation was made by Compatriot Shawn Tulley and seconded by Compatriot Richard Blackwood. Approval was unanimous. Compatriot Joe Reynolds donated \$167.50 for the medals that were presented to fireman, EMTs, and law enforcement members.

Registrar Dennis Beckham presented the Registrar's report. The report was approved by acclamation.

Chancellor Bill Sekel reported on the end of the year report. Chapter #69 received 2nd place in the yearbook category (lost 1st by one point), highest # of approved applications for supplemental for 2022, Marshall Hunter award for the highest percentage of members attending in 2023, won Carl Joe Hale Patriot Fund Award for contributions in 2022, received a Certificate of Appreciation from State President for continued dedication to principles of National Society SAR for Chapter growth and retention, Flag Presentation Award recipient we got a streamer for our flag.

National dues are going up \$15. It will be voted upon at the National Congress.

Firefighter Award, Law Enforcement Award, Life Saving Award, Heroism Award away, we are one award away from giving the 5 Public Service Awards. We need to give the EMS medal away. If we do this we will get another award from State.

President Clarence Burns can present the Lydia Dauraugh medal for providing significant service to him.

Registrar Dennis Beckham presented Pat Tomberlain with his sons John Patrick and Jackson Wiley their certificate, challenge coin and rosetts as new members, and swore in Edward Wendell Van Hook as new member and presented him with his roset.

Supplementals were presented to Dennis and Joshua Beckham for Judah Jefferson Farrar. Joshua was presented supplemental for Thomas Farrar.

Compatriot Larry Joe Reynolds, presented the program “The Battles of the Saratoga”.

Vice-President Larry Joe Reynolds presented Chaplain Shawn Tulley with Silver Cross with a Star from Sons of Confederate Veterans for a job well done.

Business portion, several things were emphasized:

- we needed individuals to sign up as backups for various officers.
- we need to be thinking about officers for new year.
- we need to encourage members to obtain supplementals. (Best source are DAR records)
- we encourage members to seek supplemental for their family.
- we should try to recruit new members.
- we should be able to tell what SAR is about in 30 seconds.
- we needed a genealogist.
- we should keep our eye out for individuals or business that might meet the requirements for the Flag etiquette award. You can present certificate and take picture.
- Chancellor Bill Sekel remaindered us about Veterans certificates. Their name and branch

of service needs to be turned in by September. If you turn in a name you need to present certificate and take a picture.

- go to TXSSAR.org and go to Chapter settings and go to Ark-La-Tex or go to google Ark-La-Tex Chapter
- we need to look for businesses that might make a donation to the Chapter.
- Dennis stated that he would not be doing the yearbook next year. We need a volunteer.
- we should add deceased members along with founding members on back of program. “GONE but NOT FORGOTTEN”



THE AMERICAN CREED

I BELIEVE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AS A GOVERNMENT
OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE,
WHOSE JUST POWERS ARE DERIVED FROM THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED;
A DEMOCRACY IN A REPUBLIC;
A SOVEREIGN NATION OF MANY SOVEREIGN NATIONS;
A PERFECT NATION, ONE AND INSEPARABLE;
ESTABLISHED UPON THOSE PRINCIPLES OF
FREEDOM, EQUALITY, JUSTICE, AND HUMANITY;
FOR WHICH AMERICAN PATRIOTS SACRIFICED THEIR LIVES AND FORTUNES.
I, THEREFORE, BELIEVE IT IS MY DUTY TO MY COUNTRY TO LOVE IT;
TO SUPPORT ITS CONSTITUTION;
TO OBEY ITS LAWS;
TO RESPECT ITS FLAG;
AND TO DEFEND IT AGAINST ALL ENEMIES.



OUR FOUNDING FATHERS

John Adams

October 30, 1735 – July 4, 1826

John Adams was an American statesman, attorney, diplomat, writer, and Founding Father who served as the second president of the United States from 1797 to 1801. Before his presidency, he was a leader of the American Revolution that achieved independence from Great Britain. During the latter part of the war and in the early years of the nation, he served as a diplomat in Europe. He was the first person to hold the office of vice president of the United States, serving from 1789 to 1797. Adams was a dedicated diarist and regularly corresponded with many

important contemporaries, including his wife and adviser Abigail Adams as well as his friend and rival Thomas Jefferson.

A lawyer and political activist prior to the Revolution, Adams was devoted to the right to counsel and presumption of innocence. He defied anti-British sentiment and successfully defended British soldiers against murder charges arising from the Boston Massacre. Adams was a Massachusetts delegate to the Continental Congress and became a leader of the revolution. He assisted Jefferson in drafting the Declaration of Independence in 1776. As a diplomat in Europe, he helped negotiate a peace treaty with Great Britain and secured vital governmental loans. Adams was the primary author of the Massachusetts Constitution in 1780, which influenced the United States constitution, as did his essay *Thoughts on Government*.

Adams was elected to two terms as vice president under President George Washington and was elected as the United States' second president in 1796. He was the only president elected under the banner of the Federalist Party. During his single term, Adams encountered fierce criticism from the Jeffersonian Republicans and from some in his own Federalist Party, led by his rival Alexander Hamilton. Adams signed the controversial Alien and Sedition Acts, and built up the Army and Navy in the undeclared naval war (called the "Quasi-War") with France. During his term, he became the first president to reside in the executive mansion now known as the White House.

In his bid in 1800 for reelection to the presidency, opposition from Federalists and accusations of despotism from Jeffersonians led to Adams losing to his vice president and former friend Jefferson, and he retired to Massachusetts. He eventually resumed his friendship with Jefferson by initiating a correspondence that lasted fourteen years. He and his wife generated the Adams political family, a line of politicians, diplomats, and historians. It includes their son John Quincy Adams, the sixth president. John Adams died on July 4, 1826 – the fiftieth

anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence – hours after Jefferson's death. Adams and his son are the only presidents of the first twelve who never owned slaves. Surveys of historians and scholars have favorably ranked his administration.

Early life and education

John Adams was born on October 30, 1735 (October 19, 1735, Old Style, Julian calendar), to John Adams Sr. and Susanna Boylston. He had two younger brothers: Peter (1738–1823) and Elihu (1741–1775). Adams was born on the family farm in Braintree, Massachusetts. His mother was from a leading medical family of present-day Brookline, Massachusetts. His father was a deacon in the Congregational Church, a farmer, a cordwainer, and a lieutenant in the militia. Adams often praised his father and recalled their close relationship. Adams's great-great-grandfather Henry Adams immigrated to Massachusetts from Braintree, Essex, England, around 1638.

Adams's formal education began at age six at a dame school for boys and girls, conducted at a teacher's home, and was centered upon *The New England Primer*. He then attended Braintree Latin School under Joseph Cleverly, where studies included Latin, rhetoric, logic, and arithmetic. Adams's early education included incidents of truancy, a dislike for his master, and a desire to become a farmer. All discussion on the matter ended with his father's command that he remain in school: "You shall comply with my desires." Deacon Adams hired a new schoolmaster named Joseph Marsh, and his son responded positively. Adams later noted that "As a child I enjoyed perhaps the greatest of blessings that can be bestowed upon men – that of a mother who was anxious and capable to form the characters of her children."

College education and adulthood

At age sixteen, Adams entered Harvard College in 1751, studying under Joseph Mayhew. As an adult,

Adams was a keen scholar, studying the works of ancient writers such as Thucydides, Plato, Cicero, and Tacitus in their original languages. Though his father expected him to be a minister, after his 1755 graduation with an A.B. degree, he taught school temporarily in Worcester, while pondering his permanent vocation. In the next four years, he began to seek prestige, craving "Honour or Reputation" and "more deference from [his] fellows", and was determined to be "a great Man". He decided to become a lawyer to further those ends, writing his father that he found among lawyers "noble and gallant achievements" but, among the clergy, the "pretended sanctity of some absolute dunces". He had reservations about his self-described "trumpery" and failure to share the "happiness of [his] fellow men".

When the French and Indian War began in 1754, Adams, aged nineteen, felt guilty he was the first in his family not to be a militia officer. He did not go to war, but said "I longed more ardently to be a Soldier than I ever did to be a Lawyer".

Law practice and marriage

In 1756, Adams began reading law under James Putnam, a leading lawyer in Worcester. In 1758, he earned an A.M. from Harvard, and in 1759 was admitted to the bar. He developed an early habit of writing about events and impressions of men in his diary; this included James Otis Jr.'s 1761 legal argument challenging the legality of British writs of assistance, allowing the British to search a home without notice or reason. Otis's argument inspired Adams to the cause of the American colonies.

A group of Boston businessmen had been appalled at the writs of assistance that the crown had started issuing to clamp down on colonial smuggling. Writs of assistance were not only search warrants without any limits, they also required local sheriffs, and even local citizens, to assist in breaking into colonists' houses or lend whatever assistance customs officials desired. The outraged businessmen engaged lawyer

James Otis Jr. to challenge writs of assistance in court. Otis gave the speech of his life, making references to the Magna Carta, classical allusions, natural law, and the colonists' "rights as Englishmen".

The court ruled against the merchants. However, the case lit the fire that became the American Revolution. Otis's arguments were published in the colonies, and stirred widespread support for colonial rights. As a young lawyer, John Adams was observing the case in the packed courtroom, and was moved by Otis's performance and legal arguments. Adams later said that "Then and there the child Independence was born."

In 1763, Adams explored various aspects of political theory in seven essays written for Boston newspapers. He offered them anonymously, under the pen name "Humphrey Ploughjogger", and in them ridiculed the selfish thirst for power he perceived among the Massachusetts colonial elite. Adams was initially less well known than his older cousin Samuel Adams, but his influence emerged from his work as a constitutional lawyer, his analysis of history, and his dedication to republicanism. Adams often found his own irascible nature a constraint in his political career.

In the late 1750s, Adams fell in love with Hannah Quincy; while they were alone, he was poised to propose but was interrupted by friends, and the moment was lost. In 1759, he met 15-year-old Abigail Smith, his third cousin, through his friend Richard Cranch, who was courting Abigail's older sister. Adams initially was not impressed with Abigail and her two sisters, writing that they were not "fond, nor frank, nor candid". In time, he grew close to Abigail and they were married on October 25, 1764, despite the opposition of Abigail's haughty mother. They shared a love of books and kindred personalities that proved honest in their praise and criticism of each other. After his father's death in 1761, Adams had inherited a 9+1/2-acre (3.8 ha) farm and a house where they lived until 1783. John

and Abigail had six children: Abigail "Nabby" in 1765, future president John Quincy Adams in 1767, Susanna in 1768, Charles in 1770, Thomas in 1772, and Elizabeth in 1777. Susanna died when she was one year old, while Elizabeth was stillborn. All three of his sons became lawyers. Charles and Thomas were unsuccessful, became alcoholics, and died before old age, while John Quincy excelled and launched a career in politics. Adams's writings are devoid of his feelings about the sons' fates.



MEDAL FOR HEROISM



Compatriot Larry Chandler presents the Medal for Heroism to Britt Gunn and Rhonda Craft at Caddo Parish Fire District #8 in Vivian, LA on 5/31/23. These two EMTs went into a burning house to rescue a person in the Jefferson, TX area.

LIFE SAVING MEDAL



Compatriot Rick Blackwood presents the Life Saving Medal and Certificate to Police Officer Jason Blackwood who gave CPR to a gentleman until EMTs arrived.



HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

Mad Anthony Wayne and the Storming of Stony Point

The son of Irish immigrants, Anthony Wayne was among the first to answer the calls to fight for independence. A friend of Marquis de Lafayette and Benjamin Franklin, the rowdy Irishman soon gained a reputation for fierceness in battle and became one of Gen. George Washington's most trusted commanders.

In 1778, Washington's forces were in dire straits after a string of defeats. Pushing deeper inland, the British forces seized control of the Hudson River as part of a strategy to pin down Washington's army. The river crossing was protected by a well manned

British fort named Stony Point, which was surrounded by water on three sides. The hilltop was further fortified with hundreds of men, cannons, and earthen work defenses.

Washington asked his Irish companion if he could take the fort, despite being outnumbered. Wayne retorted, “Issue the orders, sir, and I will storm hell.”

Lacking the men to take the fort in a conventional assault, Wayne split his forces in three. One was to lead a feint through the swamp by night, up the only path to the fortress in what appeared to be a conventional assault. The other two were ordered to empty their firearms.

The night was so dark, the rebels tied white papers to their hats so they could tell themselves apart from the imperial soldiers.

With nothing but bayonets, hundreds of men silently waded through the low tide on each side of the peninsula fortress. Distracted by the forward feint, the British commanders didn’t realize what was happening until the patriots surrounded them. The Irishman’s forces were now too close to the hill for the British to effectively use their cannons. Now in close quarters, Wayne personally charged the fortress with an unloaded musket against a hail of fire.

The unexpected rebel bayonet charge punched through the fortifications on both sides simultaneously, and the terrified British regulars began to surrender en masse. The fort, and the river with it, was again in American hands. In the complete attack, Wayne lost 15 men, and was himself shot in the charge. In total, more than 550 British soldiers surrendered.

Despite seeing his own men slaughtered by the British after surrendering earlier in the war, Wayne treated each redcoat with honor, earning praise from both sides. For the extraordinary act of leading a night charge on a high ground fort with only a bayonet, he earned the moniker “Mad Anthony Wayne,” a nickname he’d proudly use for the rest of his life.

When Washington came to the injured general to congratulate him after the battle, Wayne stated, “Our officers and men behaved like men determined to be free.”

Mad Anthony Wayne fought through the remainder of the war as a brigadier general and went on to be one of the nation’s first congressmen from Georgia.



Vice-President’s Corner

by Larry “Joe” Reynolds



Compatriot,

I’m sure that most of you know by now that I have recently moved to Alexandria, Louisiana. I have no immediate plans to quit the Ark-La-Tex Chapter, however I have also started attending the meetings of the local Chapter here in Alexandria.

What I am asking for, is there anyone who may be interested in assuming the duties of Newsletter Editor for the this Chapter Newsletter, The Ark-La-Tex Dispatch?

Larry “Joe” Reynolds
Vice-President
Ark-La-Tex Chapter #69



SAR RECESSIONAL

**UNTIL WE MEET AGAIN
LET US REMEMBER
OUR OBLIGATIONS TO OUR FOREFATHERS
WHO GAVE US OUR CONSTITUTION
THE BILL OF RIGHTS
AN INDEPENDENT SUPREME COURT
AND A NATION OF FREE MEN**

CHAPTER LEADERSHIP

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