

ARK-LA-TEX SAR

The Official Newsletter of Chapter #69

DISPATCH

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Volume 1, Number 4

Copyright 2023

Fall 2023

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by Clarence V. Burns



Greetings Compatriots!

I must digress first. Due to recent events for our Chapter aka our Registrar Compatriot Dennis Beckham, our Secretary Compatriot Rodney Love's wife Billie, and myself all having coronary surgeries, please take your Healthcare seriously.

We have entered a season of remembrance, thankfulness, and celebration.

The first event I will mention is the establishment of the United States Marine Corps on November 10, 1775. It's first recruiting headquarters was in the Tun Tavern on Water Street in Philadelphia, PA.

The second is Veteran's Day, established after WW1, officially named in 1954, and is observed on November 11th every year to honor those who have served in the US military.

The third is Thanksgiving, observed this year on November 23rd.

The fourth is the National Guard that was established December 13, 1636 by Congress.

The fifth was our latest, the Space Force that was established 20 December 2019 by Congress.

The sixth is Christmas Day observed on December 25th.

As we remember our Revolutionary forefathers, let us also remember they helped create a nation under God where these are possible to be noted by us in 2023.

Clarence

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

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

Drew, James Milton
Patriot: John Milton



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.



UPCOMING EVENTS

NEXT MEETING
Tuesday, November 14th, 2023 at 6:30 p.m.
American Legion Post 258
308 North Louise Street
Atlanta, Texas 7555

2024 Spring Leadership Training

February 29, 2024
The Brown Hotel
335 West Broadway
Louisville, Kentucky, 40202

Texas Society Annual Convention

April 11 – 14, 2024
Doubletree by Hilton San Antonio Airport
611 NW Loop 410
San Antonio, Texas 78216

134th Sons of the American Revolution Congress

July 10 – 16, 2024
Lancaster Marriott Penn Square
25 N Queen Street
Lancaster, Pennsylvania



BIRTHDAYS AND ANNIVERSARIES

BIRTHDAY

Oct 10.....Cody Lynn Howard
Nov 10..... Keithrie Reynolds
Nov 07..... Joshua & Laura Beckham
Nov 15..... Nolan & Jean Maxie
Dec 18Clarence & Vivian Burns
Dec 22Fred & Linda Ott

SAR Anniversary

November 18, 2022..... John Allen Kelsey
December 6, 2019 Fred Murry Ott
December 9, 2022 Larry Paul Chandler



BATTLES FOUGHT OCT - DEC

Oct 11, 1776..... Battle of Valcour Island
Oct 14, 1780..... Battle of Shallow Ford
Oct 16, 1778..... Affair at Little Egg Harbor
Oct 16, 1780..... Royalton Raid
Oct 16-Nov 29, 79. Battle of San Fernando de Omoa
Oct 18, 1775..... Burning of Falmouth
Oct 18, 1782..... Action of 18 October 1782
Oct 19, 1780..... Battle of Klock's Field

Oct 2–16, 1778..... Raid on Unadilla and Onaquaga
Oct 21-Nov 11, 1781..... Siege of Negapatam
Oct 22, 1776.....Battle of Mamaroneck
Oct 22, 1777.....Battle of Red Bank
Oct 24-Nov 14, 1778..... Carleton's Raid
Oct 25, 1780.....Battle of Tearcoat Swamp
Oct 25, 1781.....Battle of Johnstown
Oct 28, 1776..... Battle of White Plains
Oct 3, 1781.....Battle of Fort Slongo
Oct 4, 1777.....Battle of Germantown
Oct 6, 1777 Battle of Forts Clinton and Montgomery
Oct 6, 1778..... Battle of Chestnut Neck
Oct 6, 1779..... Action of 6 October 1779
Oct 7, 1777..... Battle of Bemis Heights
Oct 7, 1780.....Battle of Kings Mountain
Nov 5, 1780.....La Balme's Defeat
Nov 9, 1780..... Battle of Fishdam Ford
Nov 10–29, 1776..... Battle of Fort Cumberland
Nov 11, 1778.....Cherry Valley Massacre
Nov 11, 1779..... Action of 11 November 1779
Nov 14, 1775..... Battle of Kemp's Landing
Nov 16, 1776.....Battle of Fort Washington
Nov 19–21, 1775.....Siege of Savage's Old Fields
Nov 20, 1776..... Battle of Fort Lee
Nov 20, 1779..... Action of 20 November 1779
Nov 20, 1780..... Battle of Blackstock's Farm
Nov 23, 1780..... Battle of Fort St. George
Nov 25, 1777..... Battle of Gloucester
Dec 5–8, 1777Battle of White Marsh
Dec 6, 1782 Action of 6 December 1782
Dec 9, 1775 Battle of Great Bridge
Dec 11, 1777 Battle of Matson's Ford
Dec 12, 1781Second Battle of Ushant
Dec 14, 1774 .. Storming of Fort William and Mary*
Dec 14, 1776 Ambush of Geary
Dec 15, 1778 Battle of St. Lucia
Dec 1775 Snow Campaign
Dec 18, 1779First Battle of Martinique
Dec 18–28, 1778..... Capture of St. Lucia
Dec 20 - 21, 1782.....Battle of the Delaware Capes
Dec 22, 1775 Battle of Great Cane Break
Dec 22–23, 1776 Battle of Iron Works Hill
Dec 26, 1776 Battle of Trenton
Dec 27, 1782 Cedar Bridge Tavern
Dec 29, 1778 Capture of Savannah
Dec 31, 1775 Battle of Quebec

1777 - Saratoga

As General Burgoyne digs in North of Saratoga NY, on Oct 3rd General Clinton sends troops up the Hudson River towards Albany. On October 6th his forces take Fort Clinton and Fort Montgomery. But these actions were too little and too late to help Burgoyne who was rapidly running out of supplies.



On October 7th he moved against the American left flank on the Bemis heights only to be repulsed. Then the unauthorized appearance of General Arnold drove forward the American counterattack, taking two redoubts before nightfall. Burgoyne was forced to retreat North and by Oct 8th was in the same fortifications he was in back on September 16th.

By Sept 13th Burgoyne was surrounded. Unable to break out, and informed Clinton would not reach him, Burgoyne asks Gates for a cease-fire. Three days later, in an attempt to pull Patriot troops off Burgoyne, General Clinton's troops burn the town of Esopus, New York.

Again, it's too-late and on Sept 17th Burgoyne surrenders to Gates.



REVOLUTIONARY WAR RARITIES

The American Revolution is an incredibly interesting period in our history. There are so many people, so many places, and so much knowledge available for

us to all learn about our founding. This week's episode is a test. We ask questions and provide answers to some well-known people and events and some not so well known people and events. So, put your thinking cap on and watch this episode. Please subscribe to this YouTube Channel and hit the bell so that you will be notified when another episode is posted. Please join our Facebook Group and also listen on your favorite podcast application. Thank you for being a part of Revolutionary War Rarities. The podcast from the Sons of the American Revolution. The link to this episode is below.

<https://youtu.be/DB403UYZoSk>

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.



LAST CHAPTER MEETING MINUTES

September 12, 2023

Members Present

Clarence Burns
Joe Reynolds
Rodney G. Love
Danny Addington
Dennis M. Beckham
Thomas R. "Butch" Owen
Rick Blackwood
Larry Chandler
Wendell Edward Van Hook

Visitors Present

Carolyn Addington

Wendell Edward Van Hook gave the invocation.

Pledges to the flag of 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 the minutes by acclamation was made by Joe Reynolds and seconded by Wendell Van Hook. Approval was unanimous.

Treasurer Danny Addington presented the treasurers report. stating as of September 12, 2023 the ending balance of \$1694.12. Remaining coins 66 with a profit of \$326.60. Approval was unanimous. Compatriot Joe Reynolds donated \$167.50 (not through the account) for the medals that were presented to fireman, EMTs, and law enforcement members. A motion to approve treasurer's report by acclamation was made by Rodney Love and seconded by Wendell Van Hook. Approval was unanimous.

Registrar Dennis Beckham presented the Registrar's report. James Drew was added as a new member. Seven supplementals were approved. A motion to approve registrar's report by acclamation was made by Butch Owen and seconded by Rodney Love. Approval was unanimous.

Rick Blackwood presented a program on "Constitutionalism."

President Clarence Burns presented Larry Joe Reynolds with an Outstanding Member medal.

Several things were emphasized during the business session:

- We need to be thinking about officers for new year.
- Rick Blackwood as Historian will do Scrapbook
- The JE Manning American Legion Post 258 & East Texas Republican Women are having a drawing to win \$250 gift card. Those eligible are Middle East Veterans. Turn in the names of any eligible veteran at the November meeting. Drawing will be December 22.
- On September 19 at 3:00 P.M. we will present the EMT award to Chuck Ham at the LifeNet Emergency Medical Services office in Texarkana.
- Names for Military Certificates need to be turned in to Bill Sekel.

- go to TXSSAR.org and go to Chapter settings and go to Ark-La-Tex or go to google Ark-La-Tex Chapter

The next meeting will be November 14

President Clarence Burns entertained a motion to adjourn. The motion was made by Wendell Van Hook and seconded by Joe Reynolds and Rick Blackwood. The motion carried.

President Clarence Burns led members in the SAR Closing Admonition.

Benediction by Wendell Edward Van Hook



SEPTEMBER MEETING



Adjutant Rodney Love receives his Supplemental Certificate on his ancestor Jacob Holland from Chapter Registrar, Compatriot Dennis Beckham.



Registrar Dennis Beckham presents the Supplemental Certificate for Richard Waddell to Compatriot Thomas Owen for his ancestor.



President Clarence Burns presents The Texas Chapter Service Medal to Vice President Joe Reynolds for his accomplishments during the year.



OUR FOUNDING FATHERS

Samuel Adams

September 27, 1722 – October 2, 1803

Samuel Adams was an American statesman, political philosopher, and a Founding Father of the United States. He was a politician in colonial Massachusetts, a leader of the movement that became the American Revolution, and one of the architects of the principles of American republicanism that shaped the political culture of the United States. He was a second cousin to his fellow Founding Father, President John Adams.

Adams was born in Boston, brought up in a religious and politically active family. A graduate of Harvard College, he was an unsuccessful businessman and tax collector before concentrating on politics. He was an influential official of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and the Boston Town Meeting in the 1760s, and he became a part of a movement opposed to the British Parliament's efforts to tax the British American colonies without their consent. His 1768 Massachusetts Circular Letter calling for colonial non-cooperation prompted the occupation of Boston by British soldiers, eventually resulting in the Boston

Massacre of 1770. Adams and his colleagues devised a committee of correspondence system in 1772 to help coordinate resistance to what he saw as the British government's attempts to violate the British Constitution at the expense of the colonies, which linked like-minded Patriots throughout the Thirteen Colonies. Continued resistance to British policy resulted in the 1773 Boston Tea Party and the coming of the American Revolution. Adams was actively involved with colonial newspapers publishing accounts of colonial sentiment over British colonial rule, which were fundamental in uniting the colonies.

Parliament passed the Coercive Acts in 1774, at which time Adams attended the Continental Congress in Philadelphia which was convened to coordinate a colonial response. He helped guide Congress towards issuing the Continental Association in 1774 and the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and he helped draft the Articles of Confederation and the Massachusetts Constitution. Adams returned to Massachusetts after the American Revolution, where he served in the state senate and was eventually elected governor.

Samuel Adams later became a controversial figure in American history. Accounts written in the 19th century praised him as someone who had been steering his fellow colonists towards independence long before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. This view was challenged by negative assessments of Adams in the first half of the 20th century, mostly by British historians, in which he was portrayed as a master of propaganda who provoked "mob violence" to achieve his goals. However, according to biographer Mark Puls, a different account emerges upon examination of Adams' many writings regarding the civil rights of the colonists, while the "mob" referred to were a highly reflective group of men inspired by Adams who made his case with reasoned arguments in pamphlets and newspapers, without the use of emotional rhetoric.

Early life

Adams was born in Boston in the British colony of Massachusetts on September 16, 1722, an Old Style date that is sometimes converted to the New Style date of September 27. Adams was one of twelve children born to Samuel Adams, Sr., and Mary (Fifield) Adams in an age of high infant mortality; only three of these children lived past their third birthday. Adams's parents were devout Puritans and members of the Old South Congregational Church. The family lived on Purchase Street in Boston. Adams was proud of his Puritan heritage, and emphasized Puritan values in his political career, especially virtue.

Samuel Adams, Sr. (1689–1748) was a prosperous merchant and church deacon. Deacon Adams became a leading figure in Boston politics through an organization that became known as the Boston Caucus, which promoted candidates who supported popular causes. Members of the Caucus helped shape the agenda of the Boston Town Meeting. A New England town meeting is a form of local government with elected officials, and not just a gathering of citizens; according to historian William Fowler, it was "the most democratic institution in the British empire". Deacon Adams rose through the political ranks, becoming a justice of the peace, a selectman, and a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He worked closely with Elisha Cooke, Jr. (1678–1737), the leader of the "popular party", a faction that resisted any encroachment by royal officials on the colonial rights embodied in the Massachusetts Charter of 1691. In the coming years, members of the "popular party" became known as Whigs or Patriots.

The younger Samuel Adams attended Boston Latin School and then entered Harvard College in 1736. His parents hoped that his schooling would prepare him for the ministry, but Adams gradually shifted his interest to politics. After graduating in 1740, Adams continued his studies, earning a master's degree in 1743. In his thesis, he argued that it was "lawful to resist the Supreme Magistrate, if the Commonwealth

cannot otherwise be preserved", which indicated that his political views, like his father's, were oriented towards colonial rights.

Adams's life was greatly affected by his father's involvement in a banking controversy. In 1739, Massachusetts was facing a serious currency shortage, and Deacon Adams and the Boston Caucus created a "land bank" which issued paper money to borrowers who mortgaged their land as security. The land bank was generally supported by the citizenry and the popular party, which dominated the House of Representatives, the lower branch of the General Court. Opposition to the land bank came from the more aristocratic "court party", who were supporters of the royal governor Jonathan Belcher and controlled the Governor's Council, the upper chamber of the General Court. The court party used its influence to have the British Parliament dissolve the land bank in 1741. Directors of the land bank, including Deacon Adams, became personally liable for the currency still in circulation, payable in silver and gold. Lawsuits over the bank persisted for years, even after Deacon Adams's death, and the younger Samuel Adams often had to defend the family estate from seizure by the government. For Adams, these lawsuits "served as a constant personal reminder that Britain's power over the colonies could be exercised in arbitrary and destructive ways."

Early career

After leaving Harvard in 1743, Adams was unsure about his future. He considered becoming a lawyer but instead decided to go into business. He worked at Thomas Cushing's counting house, but the job only lasted a few months because Cushing felt that Adams was too preoccupied with politics to become a good merchant. Adams's father then lent him £1,000 to go into business for himself, a substantial amount for that time. Adams's lack of business instincts were confirmed; he lent half of this money to a friend who never repaid, and frittered away the other half. Adams always remained, in the words of historian

Pauline Maier, "a man utterly uninterested in either making or possessing money".

After Adams had lost his money, his father made him a partner in the family's malthouse, which was next to the family home on Purchase Street. Several generations of Adamses were maltsters, who produced the malt necessary for brewing beer. Years later, a poet poked fun at Adams by calling him "Sam the maltster". Adams has often been described as a brewer, but the extant evidence suggests that he worked as a maltster and not a brewer.

In January 1748, Adams and some friends were inflamed by British impressment and launched *The Independent Advertiser*, a weekly newspaper that printed many political essays written by Adams. His essays drew heavily upon English political theorist John Locke's *Second Treatise of Government*, and they emphasized many of the themes that characterized his subsequent career. He argued that the people must resist any encroachment on their constitutional rights. He cited the decline of the Roman Empire as an example of what could happen to New England if it were to abandon its Puritan values.

When Deacon Adams died in 1748, Adams was given the responsibility of managing the family's affairs. In October 1749, he married Elizabeth Checkley, his pastor's daughter. Elizabeth gave birth to six children over the next seven years, but only two lived to adulthood: Samuel (born 1751) and Hannah (born 1756). In July 1757, Elizabeth died soon after giving birth to a stillborn son. Adams remarried in 1764 to Elizabeth Wells, but had no other children.

Like his father, Adams embarked on a political career with the support of the Boston Caucus. He was elected to his first political office in 1747, serving as one of the clerks of the Boston market. In 1756, the Boston Town Meeting elected him to the post of tax collector, which provided a small income. He often failed to collect taxes from his fellow citizens, which

increased his popularity among those who did not pay, but left him liable for the shortage. By 1765, his account was more than £8,000 in arrears. The town meeting was on the verge of bankruptcy, and Adams was compelled to file suit against delinquent taxpayers, but many taxes went uncollected. In 1768, his political opponents used the situation to their advantage, obtaining a court judgment of £1,463 against him. Adams's friends paid off some of the deficit, and the town meeting wrote off the remainder. By then, he had emerged as a leader of the popular party, and the embarrassing situation did not lessen his influence.



FORMER HIGHWAY PATROLMAN ENCOURAGES OTHERS TO GIVE BLOOD

BY JADE WADDY

Nolan Maxie, 84, has been motivating those around him to donate blood for nearly six decades. His dedication to helping others through blood donations was sparked in 1962 when he was a 24-year-old highway patrolman in northeast Texas.

“A fellow highway patrolman was seriously injured in a high-speed chase, motor vehicle collision, and we were all encouraged to go down to the local hospital to donate blood to help him,” Nolan says. “Ever since that incident, I have made donating a big priority.”

Less than a year later, Nolan was working the motorcade route in Dallas when President John F. Kennedy was assassinated. He was on patrol and stationed outside of Gov. John Connally’s hospital room in Dallas for a week and a half. During that time, Nolan witnessed firsthand the critical need that blood donors play in treating patients.

“The whole thing was scary, but I knew we were all there to do our job,” Nolan says. “Being there

reinforced my commitment to ensuring I not only continued to donate blood regularly but also encourage others to do the same.”

No matter where life took him in his career, he would find a local hospital or blood bank to donate. Nolan and his family moved to the Houston area in the late 1960s and he continued to donate to local blood banks.

To date, Maxie's records show he has made more than 240 donations, which is more than 30 gallons of whole blood over the past 60 years.

A commitment to donating at MD Anderson Blood Bank

Several years ago, he learned about the MD Anderson Blood Bank. MD Anderson patients require approximately 200 units of red blood or platelets go to MD Anderson patients.

“Once I learned that my blood donations would go directly to patients at MD Anderson, I didn’t want to donate to anyone else,” Nolan says. “There was something special about knowing I’m making a difference in the lives of these patients.” He now donates three or four times each year. He figures he has donated 20 times to MD Anderson.

Encouraging others to donate at MD Anderson Blood Bank

“I am always encouraging my family, friends and community to donate to MD Anderson Blood Bank,” Nolan says. “We all may be affected by a cancer diagnosis at any moment, and we may know of someone that has had to undergo treatment for this terrible disease, so let’s help each other and wipe out cancer.”

Nolan has become creative in his personal marketing efforts to encourage others to follow in his footsteps and donate blood. His six, empty 5-gallon plastic buckets stacked high represent all the blood he has donated. They usually spark conversation with others

as he shares his personal story of 60 years of donating this valuable lifeline.

“If every donation can help two or three patients, I’ve helped over 700 people. I plan to continue to donate as long as I stay healthy and I can do so, one pint at a time,” Nolan says. “I believe everyone should do all they can, while they can to bless and help others.”

Schedule an appointment to donate blood at [MD Anderson Blood Bank](#) online or by calling 832-852-8173



HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Emancipation of Elizabeth Freeman

At the conclusion of the Revolutionary War. Born a slave in Massachusetts in 1742, Elizabeth Freeman grew up in a world where slavery was legal in essentially every state, nation, and empire.

Freeman and her family were brutally abused by their holders, the powerful Ashley family. In 1780, when Mrs. Ashley attacked Freeman’s young daughter with a heated shovel, Elizabeth Freeman blocked the blows with her own body, leaving a deep wound. Freeman refused to cover the scar on her arm, wearing it as a badge of her family’s mistreatment.

As her town was deeply involved with the Declaration of Independence, Freeman watched closely as Massachusetts ratified its Constitution after the end of the war. The document echoed the famous words of John Adams.

“Mankind in a state of nature are equal, free, and independent of each other, and have a right to the undisturbed enjoyment of their lives, their liberty and property.”

These words would inspire her to fight for the emancipation of her family and thousands of others.

Freeman escaped the Ashley household and made her way to Thomas Sedgwick, a close friend of Adams and an early representative. While the Ashleys demanded her return, the two organized her case: that according to the ideas of the Declaration, to be owned by another was fundamentally unconstitutional.

Freeman and Sedgwick won what later became a landmark case against the powerful Ashley family, earning Freeman's family's freedom. Using her line of argument, abolitionists went on to entirely abolish slavery in the state, becoming one of the first places in the world to do so. The other northern states quickly followed suit.

Though the Ashley family continually begged her to return as a paid worker, Freeman spurned their offers, becoming a popular and successful nurse. The free American woman lived to the age of 83 with her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.



EMT SERVICE AWARD



Adjutant Rodney Love, Treasurer Danny Addington and Vice-President Joe Reynolds presents the Emergency Medical Services Commendation Medal (EMT) Medal to Texarkana EMT Specialist Chuck Ham. Chuck has worked for LifeNet Emergency Medical Services in Texarkana for 21 years, he is also Fire Chief at Marietta, Texas where he lives.



Sons and Daughters of Officers of the Colonial Militia 1775-1783

If you are a direct descendant from a colonial militia officer who served during the Revolutionary War, you should consider becoming a member of the SDOCM, a new heritage organization devoted to preserving the history of the militia during the American Revolution, educating the public about the role of the colonial militia, and supporting our modern-day national guard.

Any person aged eighteen years or older is eligible for membership, provided lineal descent is proven from an officer who served in the colonial militia between April 19, 1775 and November 26, 1783. Approved record copies of DAR, CAR, or SAR applications are accepted with no further proof necessary.

All memberships are lifetime memberships.

For more information contact Joe Reynolds

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318-691-2844

SDOCM1775-1783.COM

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