

ARK-LA-TEX SAR

The Official Newsletter of Chapter #69

DISPATCH

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Volume 2, Number 2

Copyright 2024

March - April, 2024

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, March 12th, 2024 at 6:30 p.m.
American Legion Post 258
308 North Louise Street
Atlanta, Texas 7555

2024 Annual TXSSAR Conference

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

134th Sons of the American Revolution Congress

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

Fall Leadership Training

Thursday, October 3rd – 6th, 2024
The Galt House Hotel
140 North 4th Street
Louisville, Kentucky, 40202

Spring Leadership Training

Thursday, February 27th – March 1st, 2025
The Galt House Hotel
140 North 4th Street

Louisville, Kentucky, 40202



BIRTHDAYS AND ANNIVERSARIES

BIRTHDAY

Mar 05 Thomas "Butch" Riley Owen II
Mar 24 Michael Evans Addington
Mar 28 Christopher Jarrett Addington
Apr 17 Danny Warren Addington
Mar 30 Sue Tomberlain
Apr 15 Pat & Sue Tomberlain Jr

SAR Anniversary

March 31, 1978 Nolan Ray Maxie
March 28, 2014 William Byron Watts
March 21, 2018 Harold Dean Blair
March 19, 2021 Jason Blaine Blackwood
March 19, 2021 Richard Wayne Blackwood
March 19, 2021 Rodney Dale Burrow
April 7, 2020 Duran Cleo Duncan



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

January 9, 2024

Members Present

President Clarence Burns

VP Joe Reynolds

President Clarence Burns

VP Joe Reynolds

Sec. Rodney G. Love

Treas. Danny Addington

Registrar Dennis M. Beckham

Chancellor Bill Sekel

Larry Chandler

Rick Blackwood

and Cody Howard

Visitors Present

Carolyn Addington

Randy Lane

Call to Order: President Clarence Burns called the meeting to order at 6:30 pm. He stated that a quorum was present.

Invocation by Rick Blackwood

The United States of America, State of Texas, SAR Pledge was 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 Chancellor Bill Sekel and seconded by Rick Blackwood. Approval was unanimous.

Treasurer Danny Addington presented the treasurers report. A motion to approve treasurer's report by acclamation was made by Chancellor Bill Sekel and seconded by Rick Blackwood. Approval was unanimous.

Registrar's Report: Registrar Dennis Beckham presented the Registrar's report. A motion to approve registrar's report by acclamation was made by Rodney G. Love and seconded by Chancellor Bill Sekel. Approval was unanimous.

Chancellor Report: First half of year is Public Service Awards, May Public Service Month and Veterans Day Nov. 12 with everything done by Dec. 31st:

- Five Public Service medals & certificates paid for by Chancellor Bill Sekel
- End of year report
- USS Stark Report (services to veterans)
- End of year National
- End of year State
- Chapter gets recognition for doing things for veterans.
- Flag certificates—be sure to check places at night to see if flag lite up, members are eligible,

Rodney Love gave the Program by reading "Letter by Jerry Thompson on Cemeteries".

Unfinished Business:

- Write check for \$210 from available funds to support TX SAR Project 250.
- specifically the building of a SAR Monument at the Texas State Cemetery. This motion was passed at the previous meeting.



Chancellor Bill Sekel swears in new Officers for 2024!

Upcoming Events and Announcements:

- The next meeting will be March 12th
- Cody Howard and Rick Blackwood were appointed to co-chair the fund raising committee.
- Carolyn Addington reported on the Chapter participation in "Wreaths Across America" and the Atlanta Christmas Parade.
- Cody Howard reported that he had preached at a funeral of a homeless friend. The deceased was honored as a veteran.

Adjournment: President Clarence Burns entertained a motion to adjourn. The motion was made by

Chancellor Bill Sekel and seconded Registrar Dennis M. Beckham. The motion carried.

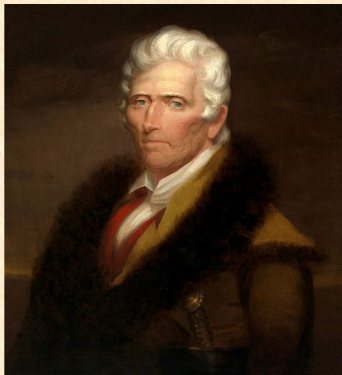
Closing Admonition: President Clarence Burns led members in the SAR Closing Admonition.

Benediction by: Cody Howard



OUR AMERICAN PATRIOTS

Daniel Boone
Lieutenant Colonel, Revolutionary War
5th Great Grandfather of Compatriot
Larry Joe Reynolds



(Continued from last Issue)

In the summer of 1783, Boone was interviewed by John Filson, an itinerant schoolteacher from Pennsylvania. Embellished by Filson, he turned his notes into *The Adventures of Col. Daniel Boone*, which appeared as an appendix in *The Discovery, Settlement and Present State of Kentucke*. Distributed across the country and in Europe, its publication was extremely popular and brought international attention to Boone's life.

Despite this newfound fame, Boone struggled to make a living. Now over fifty, he attempted to provide for his family as a surveyor, merchant and tavern keeper. Unable to make ends meet and with creditors closing in, Boone decided to leave Kentucky for good in 1799 and move to the Spanish Territory of Missouri.

The Spanish were pleased to have someone of Boone's stature in Missouri. Authorities gave him a land grant and made him a syndic. Although his eyesight steadily deteriorated, Boone still enjoyed the hunt, venturing still farther west and north up the Missouri River. What land he acquired was sold to pay off his debts in Kentucky. On March 18, 1813, Rebecca tragically passed away.

As he grew older, he was visited by travelers and passersby who just wanted to say they had met and spoken with the pioneer. When asked about his life by one individual, Boone replied "Many heroic actions and chivalrous adventures are related of me which only exist in the regions of fancy. With me the world has taken great liberties, and yet I have been but a common man." Boone died on September 26, 1820. He is buried with Rebecca in Frankfort, Kentucky.

Where Is Daniel Boone Buried?

life filled with daring escapes, harrowing battles, and rugged journeys through the unbroken wilderness, the explorer and frontiersman Daniel Boone died peacefully in his sleep at age 86. On September 26, 1820, surrounded by his family, he died in the home of his son Nathan near what is now Defiance, Missouri, according to History and the 1902 biography "Daniel Boone." By the time of his death, he'd become a legend, and his past, that included stealing land from Native Americans, making poor business decisions, and being sued by the residents of the town he founded in Kentucky, had given way to mythologizing.

Upon learning of his death, the Pennsylvania Republican newspaper described him as "one of the most enterprising and intrepid men this country ever produced" who "delighted in perils and battle." After Boone died, his remains, like the unsettled and meandering path Boone took through life, made a similar journey that included two different graves and rumors that his imposing monument may actually contain the wrong body.

Daniel Boone Paved The Way For Westward Expansion

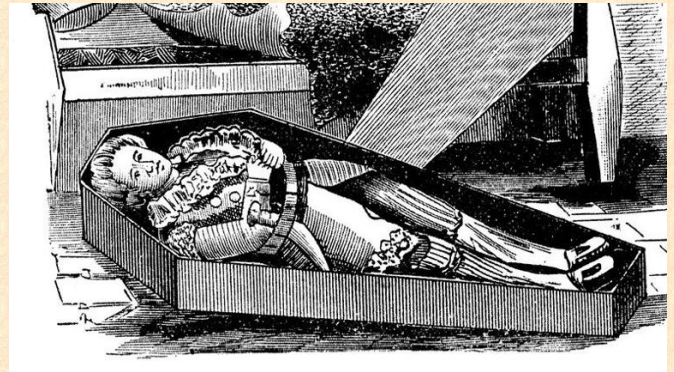


Sign for Daniel Boone's trail© Joshua Sturgill / Shutterstock

Daniel Boone was born November 2, 1734, to Quaker parents near Reading, Pennsylvania, per Biography. His mother taught him to read and write while his father schooled him in wilderness survival. Daniel became an exceptional marksman while still in his early teens. After fighting in the French and Indian Wars on the side of the British, he began his career as a trailblazer and guide (and also served two terms in the Virginia legislature), per Biography. He helped blaze the Wilderness Trail through Virginia's Cumberland Gap. This route west opened Kentucky and the Ohio River Valley to white American colonization.

He founded a settlement, Fort Boonesborough, on Native American land in 1775, which inevitably led to conflicts with the Cherokee and Shawnee tribes, per Biography. He was wounded in battle and on another occasion taken prisoner, but through it all, he managed to stay alive. Boone was less fortunate with his business dealings and lost his Kentucky property for failing to properly register it, and was robbed of other settlers' money, leading to a lot of angry residents, per History and Biography.

A Misreported Death And A Casket



Daniel Boone trying out his casket© Print Collector/Getty Images

In 1799, after being sued by some of Fort Boonesborough's citizens, he and his family moved further west, to Missouri. By then, Boone had become a legend, helped along by a ghost-written autobiography that came out in 1784, per Kentucky Humanities. His fame eventually spread from the U.S. to Europe. The romantic poet Lord Byron even included Boone in his epic poem "Don Juan," published a year before Boone's death, in which Byron portrays him as the quintessential frontiersman who preferred "wilds of deepest maze" to "cities caged," per JSTOR.

Like the writer Mark Twain who was born 15 years after Boone's death in the same state, who once quipped to a British reporter that "the report of my death was an exaggeration," the nation's newspapers prematurely reported Boone had died in 1818, according to the 1992 book "Daniel Boone: The Life and Legend of an American Pioneer." The mistake only strengthened Boone's mythic status. He in fact lived for two more years, partially blind and arthritic, but still active, per the book. In the years following his wife Rebecca's death in 1813, to whom he'd been married for more than 50 years, mortality was a subject that weighed heavily on him.

Two Graves And Rumors About Burying The Wrong Body



THE EMANCIPATION OF ELIZABETH FREEMAN

Daniel Boone's grave© Nagel Photography / Shutterstock

Daniel Boone even had his casket built while he was still living and would often inspect it. His granddaughter would shudder while watching him "thump around his coffin, whistling so happy and content," and Boone often told her that he was tired of living, according to "Daniel Boone: The Life and Legend of an American Pioneer." When he did finally succumb, the news quickly traveled across the country, and the newspapers soon filled with stirring eulogies to Boone. The Missouri legislature, then amid writing the state's constitution, took the day off in his honor and wore black armbands for a month, according to "Daniel Boone."

After Boone's death in 1820, his family buried him in Marthasville, Missouri, next to his wife, per *Roadside America*. In 1845, the Kentucky legislature asked the state of Missouri for permission to move the remains of Daniel Boone and his wife to a brand-new cemetery in Frankfort, Kentucky, per *Kentucky Humanities* (pg. 19). After some pushback, their bodies were exhumed and reburied, with an imposing monument added to their graves in 1860, per "Daniel Boone." But many claim the Kentuckians removed the wrong body, per *Roadside America*. It wasn't until 2010 that it was conceded at least some of Daniel Boone's bones had made the journey from Missouri to Kentucky.

The last story occurred 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.



OUR FOUNDING FATHERS

Abraham Baldwin

(November 22, 1754 – March 4, 1807)

Abraham Baldwin was an American minister, patriot, politician, and Founding Father who signed the United States Constitution. Born and raised in Connecticut, he was a 1772 graduate of Yale College. After the Revolutionary War, Baldwin became a lawyer. He moved to the U.S. state of Georgia in the mid-1780s and founded the University of Georgia. Baldwin was a member of Society of the Cincinnati.

Baldwin served as a United States Senator from Georgia from 1799 to 1807. During his tenure, he served as President pro tempore of the United States Senate from 1801 to 1802.

Early life, education and career

Abraham Baldwin was born in 1754 in Guilford in the Connecticut Colony into a large family, the son of Lucy (Dudley) and Michael Baldwin, a blacksmith, and descended from Elder John Strong. His half-brother, Henry Baldwin, was an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. After attending Guilford Grammar School, Abraham Baldwin attended Yale College in nearby New Haven, Connecticut, where he was a member of the Linonian Society. He graduated in 1772.

Three years later after theological study, he was licensed as a Congregationalist minister. He also served as a tutor at the college. He held that position until 1779. During the American Revolutionary War, he served as a chaplain in the Connecticut Contingent of the Continental Army. He did not see combat while with the Continental troops. Two years later at the conclusion of the war, Baldwin declined an offer from Yale's new president, Ezra Stiles, to become Professor of Divinity. Instead, he turned to the study of law and in 1783 was admitted to the Connecticut bar.

Move to Georgia

Encouraged by his former commanding officer General Nathanael Greene, who had acquired the plantation at Mulberry Grove where Eli Whitney would later invent the cotton gin, Baldwin moved to Georgia. He was recruited by fellow Yale alumnus Governor Lyman Hall, another transplanted New Englander, to develop a state education plan. Baldwin was named the first president of the University of Georgia and became active in politics to build support for the university, which had not yet enrolled its first student. He was appointed as a delegate to the Congress of the Confederation and then to the Constitutional Convention; in September 1787 he was one of the state's two signatories to the U.S. Constitution.

Baldwin remained president of the University of Georgia during its initial development phase until 1800. During this period, he also worked with the legislature on the college charter. In 1801, Franklin College, the University of Georgia's initial college, opened to students. Josiah Meigs was hired to succeed Baldwin as first acting president and oversee the inaugural class of students. The first buildings of the college were architecturally modeled on Baldwin's and Meigs's alma mater of Yale where they both had taught. (Later the university sports team adopted as its mascot the bulldog, also in tribute to Baldwin and Meigs, as it is the mascot of Yale.)

Politics

Abraham Baldwin's draft copy of the U.S. Constitution

Baldwin's draft copy of the U.S. Constitution is held by the Georgia Historical Society. It is the second printed draft of the Constitution, printed by Dunlap and Claypoole on four folio leaves complete with Baldwin's signature and marginal notes. This second draft was produced by a Committee of Style and Arrangement, consisting of Alexander Hamilton, William Samuel Johnson, Rufus King, James Madison, and Gouverneur Morris. It is one of only a handful still in existence. View the Georgia Historical Society's finding aid for this item.

Baldwin was elected to the Georgia Assembly, where he became very active, working to develop support for the college. He was able to mediate between the rougher frontiersmen, perhaps because of his childhood as the son of a blacksmith, and the aristocratic planter elite who dominated the coastal Lowcountry. He became one of the most prominent legislators, pushing significant measures such as the education bill through the sometimes split Georgia Assembly.

He was elected as representative to the U.S. Congress in 1788. The Georgia legislature elected him as U.S. Senator in 1799 (this was the practice until popular election in 1913.) He served as President pro tempore of the United States Senate from December 1801 to December 1802. He was re-elected and served in office until his death.

Death and legacy

On March 4, 1807, at age 52, Baldwin died while serving as a U.S. senator from Georgia. Later that month the Savannah Republican and Savannah Evening Ledger reprinted an obituary that had first been published in a Washington, D.C., newspaper: "He originated the plan of The University of Georgia, drew up the charter, and with infinite labor and patience, in vanquishing all sorts of prejudices and

removing every obstruction, he persuaded the assembly to adopt it." His remains are interred at Rock Creek Cemetery in Washington, DC.

- The United States Postal Service made a 7¢ Great Americans series postage stamp in his honor;
- Places and institutions were named for him, including:
 - Baldwin County in Alabama and Georgia;
 - Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College in Tifton, Georgia;
 - Abraham Baldwin Middle School in Guilford, Connecticut;
 - Baldwin streets in Madison, Wisconsin[13] and Athens, Georgia;
- The University of Georgia erected a statue of Baldwin on the historic North Campus quad in his honor as its founding father.



JAMES FORTEN AND THE VOW

Born to a poor family of American sailmakers, James Forten volunteered to join the fight for independence when he was just 14. As a sailor, he took part in several naval battles aboard the Royal Louis, under famed privateer and patriot Captain Stephen Decatur.

Forten's luck took a harsh turn when his ship was captured by the Royal Navy. As a black American freeman, he was at risk not only of being a prisoner of war but also of losing his freedom entirely. The British Empire was known to enslave black American prisoners, sending them to the horrific plantations of the West Indies for the remainder of their lives. In a turn of fate, the young Forten befriended the British captain's son.

The 15-year-old was given a choice: Swear allegiance to the crown and be set free, or refuse and be sent to the notorious prison camps of London. Forten refused to bow to the crown.

The captured rebels were then sent to the HMS Jersey, a notorious prison ship kept in Wallabout Bay, off the coast of occupied New York. More than 1,000 men were crammed onto the former warship, kept in darkness, and starved of food and fresh water. About eight corpses a day were buried from the Jersey, as people died from rampant disease and torture aboard the prison ship.

After languishing in the Jersey for seven months, Forten was exchanged for British captives by the Continental Army. As the British forces crumbled across the colonies, Forten was finally able to return to his family who rejoiced at his return, having presumed him dead for months.

Forten went on to live an extraordinary life, working his way up from a laborer to an owner of a large business in Philadelphia. He used his immense wealth to support abolition and civil rights for black Americans. He was also a successful inventor of naval technology.



ASK SOMEONE

Everyone is always asking, “How can we get new Members”? I didn’t write this, it came from one of my Masonic Lodges, but here is 100 things you can do to increase membership in your Chapter.

1. Ask someone
2. Bring a guest to meetings
3. Advertise in newspapers & cable TV
4. Have a clear chapter goal & a strategic plan
5. Letters or personal contact with local businesses
6. Contact with Chamber of Commerce
7. Place customized bookmarks in library books
8. Have public meetings at malls, outdoors, etc
9. Have a booth at malls, fairs, festivals etc.
10. Place pamphlets in doctors’ offices, hospitals, cafeterias, libraries, etc.
11. Host an Open House
12. Hold a club assembly only on membership
13. If you have a Rotary Club, ask Rotary Foundation alumni to join
14. Give the membership chair one minute at every club meeting
15. Make the membership chair a club director
16. Put together guest information packets
17. Service projects that serve a need in the community
18. Invite family members to join
19. Send letters to people in the news with an invitation to visit the club
20. Print club business cards with club meeting location and time
21. Distribute extra copies of magazines that relate to your club in waiting rooms, etc (i.e.: Rotarian)
22. Hold high-profile meetings
23. Hold wine and cheese receptions for prospective members
24. Ask for help from RIMC/RIMZC
25. Have a special guest day
26. Send club members to district membership seminar
27. Make prospective members feel important
28. Honour outstanding community members with awards
29. Don’t take age into consideration
30. Make some meetings social events
31. Build a club web site
32. Use group email to promote your club
33. Put posters in public areas
34. Ask corporations and employers to sponsor or subsidize membership
35. Have a reward program for those who bring in new members
36. Create more fun
37. Give a money back guarantee—if after 3 months a new member does not want to be a club member, return their fees
38. Invite the media to cover well known speakers
39. Use word of mouth
40. Network with coworkers, friends, and family
41. Follow up with guests
42. Place a colored dot on the watch of every member to remind them to bring a guest
43. Lead by example—how many members have you recruited?
44. Have members give talks at other organizations
45. Provide guests with free meals
46. Update your clubs classification survey

47. Look for members in ethnic groups not represented in your club
48. Provide brochures for new employee packets in members companies
49. Advertise at sports events
50. Ask the district for help
51. Hold joint meetings with other groups
52. Share your club experience with others
53. Participate in community events
54. Write letters to the newspaper about the campaigns your club is working on
55. If a prospect can't attend your meeting due to time, suggest another club
56. Publicize club successes, elections, events, in local newspapers
57. Circulate the club newsletter widely
58. Design a club brochure
59. Hold recruiting events with two or more clubs
60. Form/join a speakers' bureau
61. Wear your club's pin
62. Mention your club at meetings of other organizations during announcements
63. Send newsletter to guests
64. When asked about your leadership skills & career success, tell them about your club
65. Ask the AG to attend a board meeting to talk about membership
66. Ask every member to submit 3 prospects to the membership chair
67. Make it FUN
68. Give every member a club decal or bumper stickers for their car
69. Give testimonials about your club while guests are at the meeting
70. Repeatedly invite prospective members
71. Practice selling your club at Club meetings—have a one minute elevator speech ready
72. Conduct a Membership Satisfaction Survey (RI Publication #417)
73. The club president asks three club members as a personal favor to each recruit one new member
74. Bring your boss to a club meeting
75. Make direct contact with women's business associations
76. Bring your co-workers to a club meeting
77. Bring your subordinates to a club meeting
78. Have new member kits
79. Use books, brochures, videos and posters from RI
80. Hand out invitation cards for a "Free" lunch (breakfast, dinner)
81. Have members constantly promote and rave about your club
82. Meet at a good location
83. Assign every member to a 5 person recruitment team—each team brings in a new member every six months
84. Develop a strategic plan membership is a year-round priority and needs to be planned
85. Have incentives for recruitment
86. Have a large poster that lists all the members who have sponsored a new member in the past year
87. Select a missing classification and work on filling it
88. Display a thermometer showing progress towards club goal
89. Feature a member's "benefit of the month" in the club newsletter
90. Induct new members with piazzas & invite spouse/partner
91. Develop a welcome letter from the president for all new members
92. Contact all members who have resigned in the past 3 years
93. Use billboards at bus stops and road sides
94. Ask club members to put club ads on their commercial trucks
95. Recognize new members in newsletters
96. Regularly check the RI web site for ideas
97. Subscribe to the Rotary Membership Minute on the RI web site
98. Invite spouses to social functions
99. Ask recipients of Rotary service or donations to speak for Rotary
100. Pass out M & M candy to remind members that "Membership Matters" and that we need "More Members".



CHAPTER LEADERSHIP

Ark-La-Tex Chapter #69

Texas Society

Sons of the American Revolution

Atlanta, Texas

President

Clarence V. Burns

903-601-0450

sarcburns@gmail.com

Vice President

Larry "Joe" Reynolds

318-691-2844

Joe.Reynolds@arklatexsar.org

Secretary

Rodney Glen Love

903-733-0932

snakemon@aol.com

Treasurer

Danny Warren Addington

903-796-5998

draddington@att.net

Registrar

Dennis Mack Beckham

430-342-5852

dennis.beckham@outlook.com

Chancellor

William Edward Sekel, Jr.

830-992-5619

firstsgtusmcret@yahoo.com

Chaplain

Shawn L. Tully

903-563-1097

marie6925@outlook.com

Assistant Chaplain

Joshua W. Beckham

903-799-8872

joshua.beckham@outlook.com

Web Master

Larry Joe Reynolds

318-691-2844

Joe.Reynolds@arklatexsar.org

NEWSLETTER EDITOR

Larry "Joe" Reynolds

5518 Jeff Davis Drive

Alexandria, LA 71302-2336

318-691-2844

Joe.Reynolds@larryjoereynolds.com

